



### **Final**

## **Record of Decision for Parcel E-2**

# Hunters Point Naval Shipyard San Francisco, California

### November 2012

Prepared by:

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# **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

ARARs applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements

ARIC area requiring institutional controls

bgs below ground surface

BRAC Base Realignment and Closure

Cal. Code Regs. California Code of Regulations

CDPH California Department of Public Health

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

<sup>60</sup>Co cobalt-60

COCs chemicals of concern

COECs chemicals of ecological concern

COPEC chemical of potential ecological concern

<sup>137</sup>Cs cesium-137

CSM conceptual site model

DTSC Department of Toxic Substances Control

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FFA Federal Facility Agreement

FS Feasibility Study

HHRA human health risk assessment

HI hazard index

HPNS Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

IR Installation Restoration

LUC RD land use control remedial design

MOA Memorandum of Agreement
MPE maximum probable earthquake

msl mean sea level

Navy Department of the Navy

NCP National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

NMOCs non-methane organic compounds

# **Acronyms and Abbreviations** (continued)

NPL National Priorities List

NRDL Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory

OMP operation and maintenance plan

pCi/g picocuries per gram

PAHs polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

PCBs polychlorinated biphenyls
ppmv parts per million by volume
PSCs protective soil concentrations

<sup>226</sup>Ra radium-226

RAOs remedial action objectives

RD remedial design

RI Remedial Investigation

RME reasonable maximum exposure

RMP risk management plan
ROC radionuclide of concern
ROD Record of Decision

SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SLERA screening-level ecological risk assessment

<sup>90</sup>Sr strontium-90

SVOCs semivolatile organic compounds

TCRA time-critical removal action

tit. title

TPH total petroleum hydrocarbons

UCSF University of California at San Francisco

VOCs volatile organic compounds

Water Board San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

μg/L micrograms per liter

§ Section

95 UCL activity level 95th percent upper confidence limit of the mean activity level

### Section 1. Declaration

This Record of Decision (ROD) presents the selected remedy for Parcel E-2 at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPNS) in San Francisco, California. HPNS was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1989 (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] ID: CA71170090087). The remedy was selected in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 (Title 42 United States Code Section (§) 9601, et seq.); and, to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 300). This decision is based on the Administrative Record file for this site<sup>1</sup>. The Administrative Record Index is included in the electronic version of the ROD as Attachment 1. The Department of the Navy (Navy) and EPA jointly selected the remedy for Parcel E-2. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) concur on the remedy for Parcel E-2. The Navy provides funding for site cleanups at HPNS. The Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) for HPNS documents how the Navy intends to meet and implement CERCLA in partnership with EPA, DTSC, and the Water Board.

Parcel E is one of six parcels (Parcels A through F) originally designated for environmental restoration. In September 2004, the Navy divided Parcel E into two parcels (Parcels E and E-2) to facilitate closure of the Parcel E-2 Landfill and its adjacent areas<sup>2</sup>. Long-term use in Parcel E-2 consists of open space. Environmental investigations began at Parcel E, including Parcel E-2, in 1984. The Final Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility Study (FS) Report was completed and submitted in 2011. This ROD documents the final remedial action for Parcel E-2 and does not include or affect any other sites at HPNS.

#### 1.1. SELECTED REMEDY

The CERCLA remedial action selected in this ROD is necessary to protect the public health, welfare, or the environment from actual or potential releases of hazardous substances from Parcel E-2. The selected remedy for Parcel E-2 addresses the following contaminated media:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> **Bold blue text** identifies detailed site information available in the Administrative Record and listed in the References Table (Attachment 2). This ROD is also available on CD, whereby bold blue text serves as a hyperlink to reference information. The excerpts referenced by the hyperlinks are part of the ROD. The hyperlink will open a text box at the top of the screen. A blue box surrounds applicable information in the hyperlink. To the extent inconsistencies may exist between the referenced information attached to the ROD via hyperlinks and the information in the basic ROD itself, the language in the basic ROD controls.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Discussions within this ROD (as well as the RI/FS Report and its radiological addendum) that reference documents published prior to September 2004 refer to the portion of Parcel E that became Parcel E-2.

Section 1 Declaration

■ **Soil** – metals (antimony, arsenic, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, vanadium, and zinc), radionuclides (cesium-137 [<sup>137</sup>Cs], cobalt-60 [<sup>60</sup>Co], radium-226 [<sup>226</sup>Ra], and strontium-90 [<sup>90</sup>Sr]), pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), and dioxins

- **Shoreline sediment** metals (antimony, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, and zinc), radionuclides (<sup>226</sup>Ra, <sup>137</sup>Cs, and <sup>90</sup>Sr), pesticides, and PCBs
- Landfill gas methane and volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- **Groundwater** metals (arsenic, chromium VI, iron, lead, and thallium), radionuclides (<sup>226</sup>Ra, <sup>137</sup>Cs, and <sup>90</sup>Sr), pesticides, PCBs, SVOCs, TPH, VOCs, and anions (such as ammonia and cyanide)

The selected remedy consists of the following actions to address risks posed by contaminated media:

- Remove and dispose of contaminated soil in selected areas that contain high concentrations of non-radioactive chemicals, and separate and dispose of materials and soil with radiological contamination found in these areas
- Perform radiological surveys throughout Parcel E-2 and separate and dispose of materials and soil with radiological contamination found during the surveys
- Install a soil cover over all of Parcel E-2, with a protective liner (consisting of a geomembrane with an overlying geocomposite drainage layer) where needed to minimize water seeping into the contaminated material
- Install below-ground barriers to limit groundwater flow from the landfill to San Francisco Bay, including a contingency action to hydraulically control groundwater (behind the barrier) if necessary to satisfy pertinent applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) (see Section 2.9.4)
- Remove and treat landfill gas to prevent it from moving beyond the Parcel E-2 boundary
- Build a shoreline revetment
- Monitor and maintain the different parts of the selected remedy to ensure they are working properly
- Use institutional controls to restrict specific land uses and activities on Parcel E-2

#### 1.2. STATUTORY DETERMINATIONS

The selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment, complies with federal and state statutes and regulations that are applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedy, and is cost-effective. The selected remedy uses permanent solutions and alternative treatment (or resource recovery) technologies to the maximum extent practicable. It provides the best balance of tradeoffs relative to the

Section 1 Declaration

five balancing criteria and properly considers the two modifying criteria<sup>3</sup>. The selected remedy does not satisfy the statutory preference for treatment<sup>4</sup> as a principal element because there is no cost-effective means of treating the large quantity of low-level soil contamination throughout Parcel E-2 and the small quantities of principal threat wastes at the PCB Hot Spot Area cannot be treated in a cost-effective manner. However, the principal threat wastes at the PCB Hot Spot Area are being excavated under a removal action that is scheduled to be completed in 2012. In addition, the protective liner and belowground barriers are expected to reduce the mobility of contamination and natural attenuation mechanisms will reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of some contaminants. Statutory five-year reviews pursuant to CERCLA § 121 and the NCP will be conducted because the remedy will leave contamination in place at Parcel E-2 above concentrations that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

#### 1.3. DATA CERTIFICATION CHECKLIST

The following information is included in Section 2 of this ROD. Additional information can be found in the Administrative Record file for this site:

- Chemicals of concern (COC) and chemicals of ecological concern (COECs) and their concentrations (Sections 2.3 and 2.5).
- Baseline risk represented by COCs and COECs (Section 2.5).
- Remediation goals established for COCs and COECs and the basis for these goals (Sections 2.5 and 2.7).
- Principal threat wastes (Section 2.6).
- Current and reasonably anticipated future land use assumptions and current and potential future beneficial uses of groundwater (Section 2.4).
- Potential land and groundwater use that will be available at Parcel E-2 as a result of the selected remedy (Section 2.9.3).
- Estimated capital costs, annual operation and maintenance, and total present worth costs; discount rate; and the number of years over which the remedy cost estimate is projected (Section 2.8).
- Key factors that led to selecting the remedy (e.g., a description of how the selected remedy provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the balancing and modifying criteria, highlighting criteria key to the decision) (Section 2.9.1).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> As defined in the NCP (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations § 300.430[f][1][i]), the five primary balancing criteria are long-term effectiveness and permanence; reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment; short-term effectiveness; implementability; and cost. State and community acceptance are modifying criteria that shall be considered in remedy selection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> As defined in the NCP (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations § 300.5), "treatment technology" means any unit operation or series of unit operations that alters the composition of a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant through chemical, biological, or physical means so as to reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of the contaminated materials being treated. Treatment technologies are an alternative to land disposal of hazardous wastes without treatment.

#### 1.4. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES

This signature sheet documents the Navy's and EPA's co-selection of the remedy in this ROD. This signature sheet also documents the State of California's (DTSC and Water Board) concurrence with this ROD.

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#### 2.1. SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

HPNS is located in southeastern San Francisco on a peninsula that extends east into San Francisco Bay (see Figure 1). HPNS consists of 866 acres: 420 acres on land and 446 acres under water in the San Francisco Bay. In 1940, the Navy obtained ownership of HPNS for shipbuilding, repair, and maintenance activities. After World War II, activities at HPNS shifted to submarine maintenance and repair. HPNS was also the site of the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory (NRDL). A history of Navy radiological operations at HPNS is provided in Volume II of the Historical Radiological Assessment (HRA), and radiological operations at Parcel E-2 are summarized in Section 2.2.

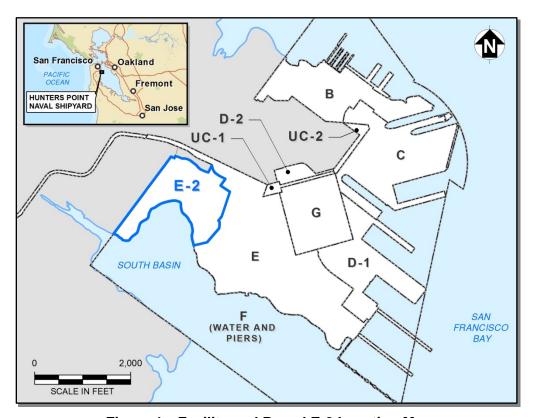


Figure 1. Facility and Parcel E-2 Location Map

HPNS was deactivated in 1974 and remained relatively unused until 1976. Between 1976 and 1986, the Navy leased most of HPNS to Triple A Machine Shop, Inc., a private ship repair company. In 1987, the Navy resumed occupancy of HPNS. Because past shipyard operations left hazardous substances on site, HPNS property was placed on the NPL in 1989 pursuant to CERCLA, as amended by the SARA. In 1991, HPNS was designated for closure pursuant to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of

1990. Closure activities at HPNS involve conducting environmental remediation and making the property available for nondefense use.

**Parcel E-2**<sub>(1)</sub>, which includes about 47 acres of shoreline and lowland coast along the southwestern portion of the shipyard (see Figure 1), consists of four distinct study areas that were designated to organize the information presented in the RI/FS Report (see Figure 2):

- The Parcel E-2 Landfill, located in the north-central part of Parcel E-2
- The Panhandle Area, located west and southwest of the Parcel E-2 Landfill
- The East Adjacent Area, located to the east of the Parcel E-2 Landfill
- The Shoreline Area, located at the edge of San Francisco Bay

A small portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill extends north onto property owned by the University of California at San Francisco (UCSF) (see Figure 2).

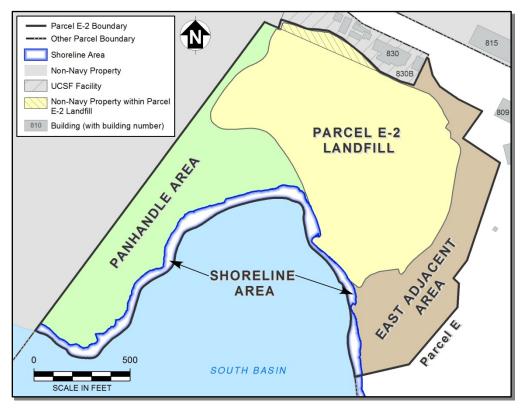


Figure 2. Parcel E-2 Areas

#### 2.2. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Parcel E-2 was created by filling in the bay margin with various materials, including native soil, rock, and sediments, as well as construction and industrial debris. The ground surface elevation at Parcel E-2 varies from approximately 30 feet above mean sea level (msl) in the northern portion of the parcel to a few feet above msl along the southwestern portion of the parcel. The **Parcel E-2 Landfill**<sub>(2)</sub> is a 22-acre area

where the Navy disposed of various shipyard wastes from the mid-1950s to the early-1970s. These wastes include:

- Construction debris (including wood, steel, concrete, and soil)
- Municipal-type trash (including paper, plastic, and metal)
- Industrial waste (including sandblast waste, paint sludge, solvents, and PCB-containing waste oils)

The Navy's investigations showed that the landfill waste consists of mostly construction debris and trash, with smaller amounts of industrial waste. After the 22-acre landfill closed in the early 1970s, the Navy covered it with 2 to 5 feet of soil at that time. As detailed in Section 2.3, the Navy has since performed several removal actions at Parcel E-2 to minimize potential exposure to hazardous chemicals. These actions included **construction of an additional interim landfill cap**<sub>(3)</sub> over 14.5 acres of the landfill that was burned during an August 2000 brush fire at the Parcel E-2 Landfill. The interim landfill cap was constructed to inhibit oxygen migration into the waste to prevent more fires from occurring under the capped area. The total volume of soil cover over the 22-acre landfill at the date of signature of this ROD is estimated to be 393,500 cubic yards, and the volume of landfill waste is estimated to be 473,000 cubic yards.

Fill materials in the East Adjacent, Panhandle, and Shoreline Areas of Parcel E-2<sub>(4)</sub> are distinct from the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Specifically, fill materials in the East Adjacent, Panhandle, and Shoreline Areas consist primarily of soil, sediment, and rock with isolated solid waste locations that are not contiguous with solid waste in the Parcel E-2 Landfill. The characteristics of the East Adjacent, Panhandle, and Shoreline Areas are described below.

- The East Adjacent Area was created by filling in San Francisco Bay prior to the 1950s with soil and construction debris. Some industrial waste was disposed of in parts of the East Adjacent Area, including an area referred to as the PCB Hot Spot Area. The PCB Hot Spot Area was partially addressed under an early removal action (see Section 2.3).
- The Panhandle Area was created by filling in San Francisco Bay in the 1950s with soil and construction debris. The Navy disposed of metal slag in a part of the Panhandle Area referred to as the Metal Slag Area. The Metal Slag Area was partially addressed under an early removal action (see Section 2.3). Also, the Navy tested ship-shielding technologies in another part of the Panhandle Area referred to as the Ship-Shielding Area.
- The Shoreline Area is adjacent to San Francisco Bay and contains contaminated sediments. Contaminated sediments above msl will be addressed by the selected remedy for Parcel E-2. Contaminated sediments below msl will be addressed by the selected remedy for Parcel F, the Navy's property offshore of HPNS.

The HRA identified **areas where low-level radiological material may be located**<sub>(5)</sub> at Parcel E-2. These areas are shown on Figure 3.

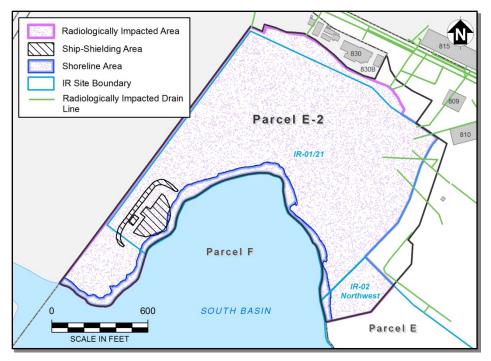


Figure 3. Radiologically Impacted Areas

The following **radiological operations**<sub>(6)</sub> were identified at Parcel E-2:

- Dials, gauges, and deck markers painted with radioactive paint (containing low levels of <sup>226</sup>Ra) to make the devices glow in the dark) were disposed of at the Parcel E-2 Landfill and portions of the Panhandle Area and the East Adjacent Area (located within Installation Restoration [IR] Sites 01/21 and 02).
- Industrial debris and metal slag with dials, gauges, and deck markers painted with radioactive paint were disposed of at the Metal Slag Area (removed during a previous removal action).
- Small amounts of low-level radionuclides may be present in drain lines in the eastern part of Parcel E-2. Potential releases of low-level radionuclides into drain lines at former NRDL buildings located outside of Parcel E-2 (in Parcel E) may have led to drain lines in the eastern part of Parcel E-2. The drain lines in Parcel E and any contamination in them are currently being excavated as part of an ongoing removal action being performed throughout HPNS.
- Materials used during radiological experiments by NRDL may have been disposed of at the Parcel E-2 Landfill and portions of the Panhandle Area and the East Adjacent Area (located within IR Sites 01/21 and 02). However, historical records presented in the HRA suggest that such material was strictly controlled, particularly after 1954 when the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission began regulating the use of radionuclides at HPNS. This information indicates that the volume of NRDL waste potentially disposed of in and around the Parcel E-2 Landfill was relatively low because most of these areas were filled after 1955.

Sandblast waste from cleaning ships used during weapons testing in the South Pacific may have been disposed of at the Parcel E-2 Landfill, the Panhandle Area, and portions of the East Adjacent Area (located within IR Sites 01/21 and 02). However, historical records presented in the HRA indicate that waste with the highest levels of radioactivity was controlled and not disposed of anywhere at HPNS, including Parcel E-2.

The **hydrostratigraphy**(7) of Parcel E-2 consists of four distinct units: the shallow A-aquifer, several aquitard zones, the deeper B-aquifer, and underlying bedrock water-bearing zone. An aquitard zone separates the A- and B-aquifer across most of Parcel E-2, except in the northwest corner. The presence of additional aquitard zones within the B-aquifer sediments isolate the uppermost portions of the B-aquifer (that are interconnected with the A-aquifer) from the lower portions of the B-aquifer. Groundwater is not currently used for any purpose at Parcel E-2. Groundwater in the A-aquifer is not suitable as a potential source of **drinking water**(8). Based on an evaluation of site-specific conditions relative to pertinent regulatory criteria, groundwater in the B-aquifer has a moderate potential to be used as a future source of drinking water.

Groundwater flow patterns<sub>(9)</sub> at Parcel E-2 are complex because they are potentially affected by (1) a

groundwater sink located in adjacent Parcel E; (2) leaks of groundwater into former sanitary sewers or storm drains; (3) from recharge water supply lines; and (4) tides in San Francisco Bay. Most groundwater at Parcel E-2 flows toward San Francisco Bay. In the northeastern portion of Parcel E-2, however, groundwater has historically flowed toward the groundwater sink in Parcel E, where groundwater elevations are below msl. The sink

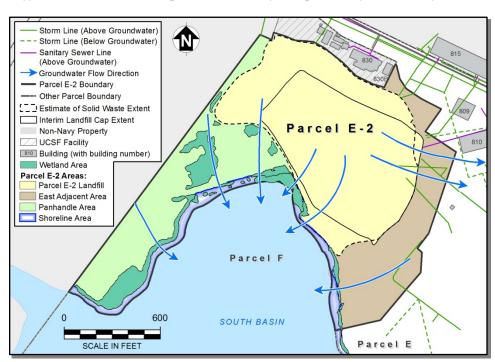


Figure 4. Parcel E-2 Existing Site Features

was likely caused by leaks of groundwater into sanitary sewer lines, which were then pumped to the off-site, publicly owned treatment works, thereby lowering groundwater levels in the area. Flow patterns continue to change now that pumping has been discontinued and as sewer and storm drain lines are removed throughout Parcel E and other HPNS parcels. Sewer and storm drain lines remain in the northern and eastern portions of Parcel E-2 (Figure 4).

Parcel E-2 ecology<sub>(10)</sub> includes terrestrial habitat, aquatic environments, and transitional wetlands. All of these ecological areas have been disturbed by human activities such as excavation, filling, and development, and support relatively few plant species. Birds, mammals, and reptiles have been observed in this parcel. No threatened or endangered species are known to inhabit Parcel E-2 or its immediate vicinity. Wetlands are located in the Panhandle Area and Shoreline Area (Figure 4). The existing wetlands provide habitat for wintering and migrating wildlife; however, their value in terms of social significance, effectiveness, and opportunity is low because the wetlands are located on manmade land that has been disturbed by human activities and contains chemical contamination.

#### 2.3. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND REMOVAL ACTIONS

Parcel E-2 was one of the first environmental investigation sites identified at HPNS during the Initial Assessment Study conducted by the Navy (1984), and the Navy has performed numerous **environmental investigations**<sub>(11)</sub> at Parcel E-2 since then. The Navy has collected extensive information during these investigations, as well as during ongoing environmental monitoring programs for groundwater and landfill gas, including:

- Over 2,000 soil samples and over 800 groundwater samples analyzed for various radionuclides and nonradioactive chemicals to determine the types and concentrations of chemicals
- Over 30 trenches and over 200 soil borings to identify the types of waste disposed of at Parcel E-2
- Over 3,000 soil gas and outdoor air samples analyzed for methane and other organic chemicals to track emissions from the landfill
- Special investigations to address the unique site conditions at Parcel E-2 that included identifying buried waste using special geophysical instruments, evaluating liquefaction potential, identifying existing wetlands, and analyzing shoreline sediment for various chemicals

Figures 5 and 6 shows the locations where samples were collected to analyze groundwater, soil, and landfill gas during the numerous site investigations. The RI/FS Report (May 5, 2011) and radiological addendum (March 4, 2011) summarize the results of the environmental investigations at Parcel E-2 and document how much is known about the site. The previous investigations provide sufficient information to evaluate site risks, develop remedial alternatives, and support the remedy decision made in this ROD.

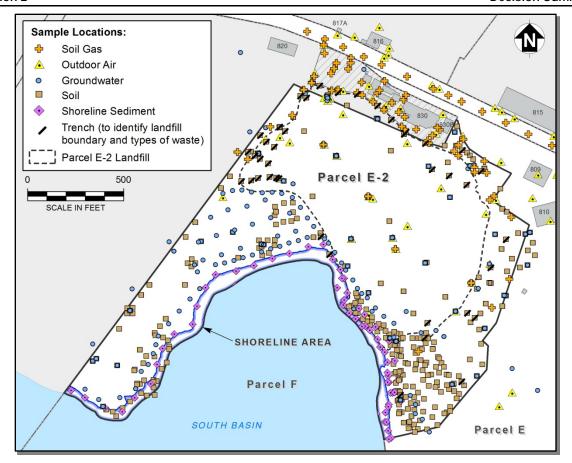


Figure 5. Previous Sampling Locations for Nonradioactive Chemicals

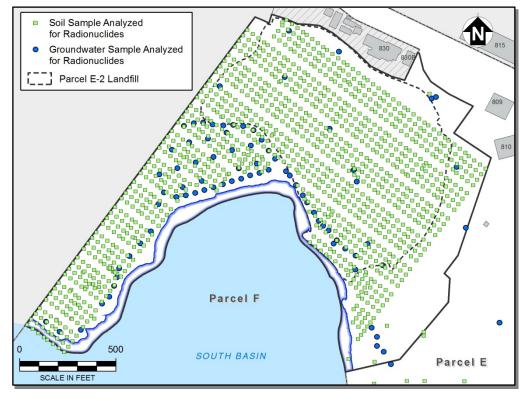


Figure 6. Previous Sampling Locations for Radionuclides

The Navy has also performed several removal actions at Parcel E-2 (Figure 7) to minimize potential exposure to hazardous chemicals. The previous excavations (as shown on Figure 7) successfully removed significant amounts of contamination from certain areas of Parcel E-2; however, contamination remains elsewhere at Parcel E-2, and the Navy initiated two additional time-critical removal actions (TCRAs) (at the PCB Hot Spot Area and the Ship-Shielding Area) to promptly address this contamination prior to the ROD. However, because the TCRAs are not complete at the date of ROD signature, the excavations will be completed as a remedial action pursuant to this ROD. Table 1 summarizes the previous studies, investigations, and removal actions conducted at Parcel E-2; Table 1 also describes the two ongoing TCRAs at the PCB Hot Spot Area and the Ship-Shielding Area.

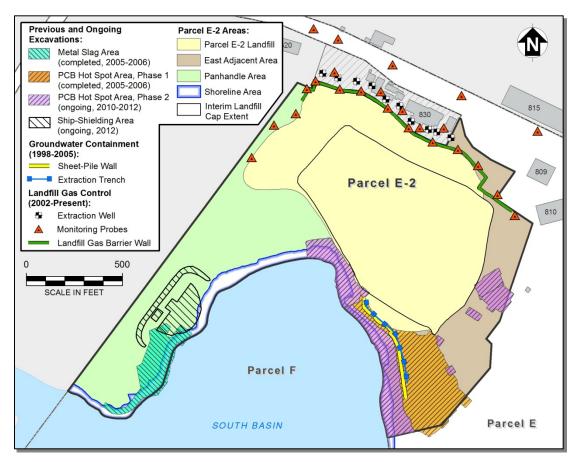


Figure 7. Removal Actions

Table 1. Previous Investigations and Removal Actions

Previous Investigation/ Removal Action <sup>a</sup>	Date(s)	Investigation/Removal Action Activities			
Initial Assessment Survey	1984	Records reviews and a visual inspection of the landfill (IAS Site 3, later renamed IR Site 01/21) were conducted. The IAS concluded it was highly probable that chemicals from waste disposed of in the Parcel E-2 Landfill had reached groundwater and were migrating toward San Francisco Bay.			
Confirmation Study/ Verification Step	1987	A geophysical survey, subsurface exploration using exploratory borings, and soil and groundwater sampling were conducted in the area of the landfill. The study concluded that soil at the Parcel E-2 Landfill contained various VOCs and SVOCs that were associated with petroleum products and some chlorinated organic solvents.			
Area Study	1987	The study was conducted throughout HPNS to evaluate whether a release of hazardous substances to soil had occurred at construction sites outside the boundaries of previously identified investigation sites. The area study primarily concluded that soil within Study Area A, including Parcels E and E-2, contained naturally occurring asbestos derived from serpentine bedrock			
Solid Waste Air Quality Assessment Test	1988	The study included evaluation of meteorological conditions, ambient air quality, landfill gas compositions, surface gas emissions, and subsurface gas migration. Methane was detected in isolated pockets at IR Site 01/21 and at the northern edge of the IR Site 01/21 boundary (near the UCSF compound, but within the solid waste footprint).			
OU-I RI	1988 – 1992	The Parcel E-2 Landfill progressed to the RI stage as IR Site 01/21 and was grouped (along with IR Sites 02 and 03 in Parcel E) into OU-I. The first phase of the OU-I RI (from 1988 to 1989) included a geophysical survey and test pit excavation to delineate the extent of landfill waste, a soil gas survey to evaluate the presence of VOCs in soil and groundwater, and installation of deep soil borings to define subsurface stratigraphy. Subsequent investigation phases involved sampling of soil and groundwater (performed from 1990 to 1992).			
Radiological 1991 and 1993 Investigations (Phases I and II)		During the Phase I investigation, nine radioactive point source anomalies associated with radium-containing devices were observed near the ground surface in the southwestern portion of Parcel E-2. During the Phase II investigation, trenches were excavated near these areas but no elevated gamma count rates were measured.			
Parcel E RI/FS	1995 to 1998	The RI at the landfill was completed in conjunction with other Parcel E IR sites, and involved additional field investigation performed from October 1995 to June 1996. The Parcel E RI also included a baseline ERA and HHRA.			
Groundwater Extraction System and Containment Barrier	1997 to 1998	A vertical sheet-pile wall and groundwater extraction system were installed at the southeast portion of Parcel E-2 to control contaminated groundwater next to San Francisco Bay. The sheet-pile wall, which remains in place, consists of interlocking steel panels and limits the flow of groundwater to the bay. The extraction system consisted of horizontal and vertical pipes and groundwater pumps, and removed contaminated groundwater that was transported to the off–site, publicly owned treatment works. The Navy operated the extraction system until 2005, when it was removed so that the contaminant source (i.e., the PCB Hot Spot Area) could be excavated and disposed of at one or more approved off–site landfills. During its 6 years of operation, extracted groundwater was tested for chemical contaminants and found to meet the City and County of San Francisco's requirements for direct discharge to the sewer system.			
Interim Landfill Cap Construction  2000 to 2001		A protective liner and soil cover were installed over part of the landfill (about 14.5 acres) to stop smoldering below ground following a brush fire. The fire started on August 16, 2000, and was extinguished at the surface within 6 hours, but small areas continued to smolder below ground for approximately 1 month. Because the protective liner and soil cover limit oxygen from entering into the landfill, they prevent more fires from occurring under the capped area. An extensive air monitoring program was performed during cap construction to demonstrate that public health and the environment of the nearby community were not compromised by air emissions from the subsurface smoldering and landfill capping activities.			

 Table 1. Previous Investigations and Removal Actions (continued)

Previous Investigation/ Removal Action <sup>a</sup>	Date(s)	Investigation/Removal Action Activities			
Groundwater Data Gaps July 2000 to Investigation October 2002		The groundwater data gaps investigation was conducted in three phases between 2000 and 2002 to better define the extent of groundwater contamination at HPNS Water level measurements and a tidal study were used to refine the Parcel E-2 hydrogeological conceptual model, and three rounds of groundwater monitoring were used to develop a basewide groundwater monitoring program.			
Radiological Investigations, Phase V (and other interim investigations)	2001 to 2005	In 2001, a characterization survey of the Parcels E and E-2 shoreline was performed that identified the Metal Slag Area. The Phase V investigation was performed from 2002 to 2003 at Parcel E-2. Several areas with elevated levels of radioactivity were reported.			
Nonstandard Data Gaps Investigation	October 2001 to November 2002	Four separate investigations were conducted.  Wetlands Delineation and Functions and Values Assessment (October 2001 to April 2002). Two wetland areas were identified at Parcel E-2: (1) about 2.4 acres of tidal wetlands along the shoreline and (2) about 1.3 acres of inland seasonal freshwater wetland in the Panhandle Area. The functions and values assessment found that the value of these wetlands is low.			
		Landfill Lateral Extent Evaluation (March to April 2002). Test pits and soil borings were installed to determine that the lateral extent of landfill waste is about 22 acres and the vertical extent varies from 5 to 25 feet thick.			
		■ Landfill Liquefaction Potential (April 2002). The evaluation indicated that most of the cohesionless soil layers (66 to 67 percent) would not liquefy during a MPE. The evaluation determined that, for the remaining soil layers that could liquefy during a MPE, lateral movement of soil below the waste would be less than 4 to 5 feet. The evaluation also concluded that, if containment were selected as the final remediation measure, further analysis would be required to properly design the landfill cap, and ensure the overall stability of the landfill site and other closure features.			
		■ Landfill Gas Characterization (April to November 2002). Ambient air and soil gas surveys were conducted, and GMP01 through GMP21 were installed and monitored on a weekly basis. Results from GMP monitoring indicated that methane, the main component of landfill gas, was present at levels that exceeded the LEL (5 percent by volume in air) in subsurface areas in the northern part of the landfill and aboveground at four areas on the UCSF compound. Trace concentrations of NMOCs were also detected in this area; however, a screening evaluation concluded that the detected levels of NMOCs did not pose an unacceptable risk to human health.			
Landfill Gas TCRA August 2002 to May 2003		A landfill gas barrier wall, monitoring probes, and extraction wells were installed along the northern Parcel E-2 boundary to control gas from moving past the landfill boundary. The barrier wall, which consists of thick interlocking plastic panels, limits landfill gas from moving past the wall and directs it into a collection trench. The monitoring probes are used to verify that landfill gas is properly controlled. The extraction wells, which were used from 2002 to 2003 to remove landfill gas that had migrated under the UCSF facility, are currently used for monitoring purposes only. The Navy continues to operate and maintain the barrier wall to control landfill gas.			
Standard Data Gaps Investigation	September 2002 to February 2003	The Navy reviewed aerial photographs and logs from test pits, soil borings, monitoring wells, and GMPs from various investigations at Parcel E-2 to identify known and potential contaminant sources that required additional delineation. Results from the standard data gaps investigation were also used to delineate the PCB Hot Spot Area and to characterize the nature and extent of chemicals in sediment in the Shoreline Area.			
Landfill Gas Monitoring and Control	May 2003 to Present	Landfill gas is being monitored on a regular basis under the Interim Landfill Gas Monitoring and Control Plan to verify that hazardous concentrations of landfill gas are not migrating beyond the fence line of the landfill and onto the UCSF compound. The landfill gas control system is operated using both passive venting and active extraction.			

Table 1. Previous Investigations and Removal Actions (continued)

Previous Investigation/ Removal Action <sup>a</sup>	Date(s)	Investigation/Removal Action Activities			
Interim Cap Inspection July 2003 to and Maintenance Present		Inspection and maintenance of the interim landfill cap is performed in accordance with a site-specific operation and maintenance plan.			
Stormwater Management and Monitoring	July 2003 to Present	Stormwater discharge in Parcel E-2 is managed in accordance with a site-specific plan that is reviewed and updated regularly.			
Basewide Groundwater Monitoring Program	June 2004 to Present	The Navy monitors groundwater on a regular basis under this program to evaluate chemicals previously detected at concentrations that may pose a potential risk to human health and the environment.			
Metal Slag Area Removal Action	June 2005 to May 2006	The TCRA at the Metal Slag Area was performed to remove metal slag and debris containing low-level radiological material, as well as non-radiological chemical contamination incidental to the area. Approximately 8,200 cubic yards of contaminated soil and sediment, including 119 cubic yards of material with radionuclides, were excavated from this area in the southwest portion of Parcel E-2 and disposed of at one or more approved off-site landfills.			
PCB Hot Spot Area Removal Action (Phase 1)  June 2005 to September 2006		The TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area was designed to remove PCB- and petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil and debris, possibly containing low-level radiological material. The removal action goals also included removal of free-phase petroleum hydrocarbons to a practical extent. Approximately 44,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil, including 611 cubic yards of material with radionuclides, was excavated from this area in the southeast portion of Parcel E-2 and disposed of at one or more approved off-site landfills.			
Groundwater Investigation	September 2007 to June 2008	A focused groundwater investigation was performed to evaluate chemical (i.e., dissolved metals, PCBs, petroleum hydrocarbons, and ammonia) concentrations along the Parcel E-2 shoreline. Study areas included areas adjacent to the Parcel E-2 Landfill, the PCB Hot Spot Area, and Metal Slag Area. The scope of the investigation was expanded to include supplemental sampling for specific radionuclides.			
PCB Hot Spot Area Removal Action (Phase 2)	March 2010 to present	The Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area was designed to remove contaminated soil and debris from the shoreline portion of the PCB Hot Spot Area, and other select hot spots identified in the RI/FS Report. Approximately 40,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated from areas not addressed during the Phase 1 TCRA. The excavated soil was disposed of at one or more approved off-site landfills. The fieldwork was completed in 2012.			
Ship-Shielding Area Removal Action	May 2012 to present	The TCRA at the Ship-Shielding Area was designed to remove soil and debris potentially containing low-level radiological material (containing <sup>60</sup> Co). Approximately 3,300 cubic yards of soil was excavated and screened for radioactivity. Low-level radiological material (containing <sup>60</sup> Co) identified during the screening process was disposed of at an approved off-site landfill. The fieldwork was completed in 2012.			

#### Notes:

<sup>60</sup>Co = cobalt-60 MPE = maximum probably earthquake ERA = ecological risk assessment NMOCs = nonmethane organic compounds FS = feasibility study OU = Operable Unit GMPs = gas monitoring probes PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl HHRA = human health risk assessment RI = remedial investigation HPNS = Hunters Point Naval Shipyard SVOCs = semivolatile organic compounds IAS = initial site assessment TCRA = time-critical removal action IR = Installation Restoration UCSF = University of California San Francisco

LEL = lower explosive limit

VOCs = volatile organic compounds

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> = The documents listed are available in the Administrative Record and provide detailed information used to support remedy selection at Parcel E-2.

Based on previous investigations and removal actions, the sources and extent of the remaining contamination in soil, sediment, landfill gas, and groundwater have been characterized adequately to select an appropriate remedy. This determination is consistent with EPA guidance for CERCLA landfills<sub>(12)</sub>, which presents a specialized RI/FS process intended to improve and accelerate the site characterization and remedy evaluation process and to ensure consistent evaluation of remedial alternatives at similar sites. This process, which was applied to the Parcel E-2 Landfill, is based on the rationale that the unique characteristics of landfills (such as the presence of large volumes of municipal wastes frequently co-disposed with industrial wastes) limit the selection of practicable remedial alternatives. Consistent with EPA guidance, further characterization of solid waste is not necessary or appropriate for selecting a remedy for the Parcel E-2 Landfill. In addition, characterization efforts in the East Adjacent, Panhandle, and Shoreline Areas have provided sufficient data to evaluate potential risks to humans and wildlife because past sampling locations have focused on the most likely contaminant sources (based on a comprehensive review of historic aerial photographs and any visual evidence of contamination), to the extent practical. Sections 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3, 2.3.4, and 2.3.5 summarize the nature and extent of nonradioactive contamination in soil, sediment, landfill gas, and groundwater. Section 2.3.6 describes the nature and extent of radionuclides in soil, sediment, and groundwater at Parcel E-2.

#### 2.3.1. Solid Waste and Soil in the Parcel E-2 Landfill

The Navy installed 28 soil borings and 18 monitoring wells and excavated 25 test pits within the Parcel E-2 Landfill to evaluate the nature and extent of contamination. Based on these investigations, the Navy determined that contiguous solid waste in the Parcel E-2 Landfill is composed primarily of municipal-type waste and construction debris. In addition to municipal-type waste and construction debris, historic information indicates that industrial wastes were also disposed of in or around the Parcel E-2 Landfill, including sandblast waste, radioluminescent devices, asbestos-containing debris, paint sludge, solvents, and waste oils. The characterization data suggest that the quantity of industrial waste within the Parcel E-2 Landfill is less than the quantity of municipal-type waste and construction debris.

The soil data set for the Parcel E-2 Landfill includes 333 soil samples collected from the intermittent soil fill mixed with the solid waste. Metals, SVOCs, VOCs, PCBs, pesticides, and petroleum hydrocarbons were detected at **concentrations exceeding the evaluation criteria**<sub>(13)</sub> in soil samples collected at the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Nearly all of the chemicals detected in Parcel E-2 Landfill soil at concentrations exceeding the evaluation criteria were of a limited extent relative to the overall waste volume. These results indicate that lesser quantities of potentially hazardous industrial wastes are present in the landfill as compared with municipal-type waste and construction debris.

#### 2.3.2. Soil and Isolated Solid Waste in the East Adjacent and Panhandle Areas

The nature and extent of solid waste in the East Adjacent and Panhandle Areas are distinct from the solid waste defined in the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Specifically, fill material in the East Adjacent and Panhandle Areas consists primarily of soil and rock with isolated solid waste locations that are not contiguous with

solid waste in the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Solid waste within the East Adjacent and Panhandle Areas consists of a heterogeneous distribution of construction debris and isolated locations of industrial wastes. The soil data set for the East Adjacent and Panhandle Areas includes 754 soil samples from 113 soil borings, 113 excavation grids within the PCB Hot Spot Area and Metal Slag Area, and 14 test pits. Metals, SVOCs, VOCs, pesticides, PCBs, dioxins and furans, and petroleum hydrocarbons were detected at **concentrations exceeding the evaluation criteria**(13) in soil samples collected in the East Adjacent and Panhandle Areas. The noncontiguous and heterogeneous nature of the fill material within the East Adjacent and Panhandle Areas results in a high degree of uncertainty that this fill and the chemicals in soil can be delineated into discrete zones for remediation activities.

#### 2.3.3. Shoreline Sediment

The sediment data set includes 100 samples collected from 50 locations along the Parcel E-2 shoreline. Shoreline sediment was found to contain concentrations of copper, lead, and PCBs that are a **potential source of contamination to Parcel F** $_{(14)}$ . In addition, benthic invertebrates, birds, and mammals are at risk from exposure to PCBs in surface sediments along the Parcel E-2 shoreline. Source control measures are warranted along the Parcel E-2 shoreline, particularly in the Metal Slag Area of the Panhandle Area and the Parcel E-2 Landfill, to control potential releases of copper, lead, and PCBs to Parcel F and to mitigate potential risk to benthic invertebrates, birds, and mammals in the shoreline. These conditions warrant the evaluation of remedial alternatives for intertidal sediments along the entire Parcel E-2 shoreline.

#### 2.3.4. Landfill Gas

Landfill gas characterization<sub>(15)</sub>, which consisted of 57 temporary soil gas borings and 21 permanent gas monitoring probes, determined that elevated methane concentrations were present north of the Parcel E-2 Landfill (including property owned by UCSF). The Navy conducted a TCRA that was successful in (1) removing landfill gas and reducing subsurface methane concentrations at the UCSF compound and (2) controlling future migration of landfill gas to off-site areas. Data collected as part of the landfill gas characterization study, the TCRA, and ongoing landfill gas monitoring have adequately defined the nature and extent of landfill gas at Parcel E-2. Additional studies are planned, in conjunction with the remedial design (RD), to more thoroughly evaluate soil gas concentrations in the Panhandle Area and East Adjacent Area and to assess whether methane or non-methane organic compounds (NMOCs) are present in the areas at concentrations that may be hazardous to human health.

#### 2.3.5. Groundwater

Groundwater conditions at Parcel E-2 have been the subject of multiple investigations performed from 1990 through 2008, and the groundwater data set consists of samples collected from 116 A-aquifer wells (including temporary monitoring wells) and 10 B-aquifer wells that were analyzed for various chemicals. Through data collected during these investigations, groundwater contamination has been confirmed in both the A-aquifer and uppermost B-aquifer. **Groundwater contaminants**<sub>(16)</sub> include metals, SVOCs,

VOCs, pesticides, PCBs, petroleum hydrocarbons, and anions (such as ammonia and cyanide). Groundwater sampling results indicated that the concentrations and extent of contamination in the uppermost B-aquifer are less than observed in the A-aquifer because an aquitard is present beneath most of Parcel E-2. Primary potential migration pathways for contaminated groundwater include migration and discharge of A-aquifer groundwater into San Francisco Bay and wetlands and migration of A-aquifer groundwater (including the saturated waste layer) into the uppermost B-aquifer.

#### 2.3.6. Radionuclides in Soil, Sediment, and Groundwater

Past **radiological investigations**<sub>(17)</sub> have involved collection of over 1,000 soil samples within the upper 6 inches of the ground surface and analysis for a suite of 17 radionuclides. The investigation area was divided into 73 survey units (each 2,000 square meters, or 21,528 square feet); however, one entire survey unit was subsequently excavated during the Phase 1 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area, resulting in data remaining from 72 of the original 73 survey units. Within each survey unit, pertinent statistics for each radionuclide of concern (ROC), including the mean and maximum activity levels and the 95th percent upper confidence limit of the mean activity level (95 UCL activity level), were calculated within each survey unit. For evaluation purposes, the 95 UCL activity levels for each ROC were compared against residential and outdoor worker remediation goals, as established in an action memorandum for the basewide radiological TCRA, to provide the following general assessment of the distribution of **ROCs in surface soil**<sub>(18)</sub> at Parcel E-2.

- <sup>137</sup>Cs (an ROC in all radiologically impacted areas at Parcel E-2) The extent of <sup>137</sup>Cs in surface soil is moderately extensive because the 95 UCL activity level exceeded the remediation goal (0.113 picocuries per gram [pCi/g]; residential and outdoor worker remediation goals are identical) in 16 out of 72 survey units.
- <sup>226</sup>Ra (an ROC in all radiologically impacted areas at Parcel E-2) The extent of <sup>226</sup>Ra in surface soil is widespread because the 95 UCL activity level exceeded the remediation goal (1 pCi/g above background not to exceed 2 pCi/g; residential and outdoor worker remediation goals are identical) in 69 out of 72 survey units.
- <sup>60</sup>Co (an ROC in the Ship-Shielding Area at Parcel E-2) The extent of <sup>60</sup>Co in surface soil is moderately extensive because the 95 UCL activity level exceeded the remediation goal for an outdoor worker (0.0602 pCi/g) in three of the eight survey units located in the vicinity of the Ship-Shielding Area. However, using the more conservative residential remediation goal (0.0361 pCi/g), the extent of <sup>60</sup>Co in surface soil in the vicinity of the Ship-Shielding Area is extensive because the 95 UCL activity level exceeded the remediation goal for residents in all eight of the survey units. As described in Table 1, the Navy has initiated a TCRA in the Ship-Shielding Area to address potential <sup>60</sup>Co contamination. In planning the TCRA, the Navy **revised the remediation goal for** <sup>60</sup>Co<sub>(19)</sub> (0.252 pCi/g); this change is further discussed in Section 2.9.5.
- <sup>90</sup>Sr (an ROC in all radiologically impacted areas at Parcel E-2) <sup>90</sup>Sr is not present in surface soil at radioactivity levels exceeding the outdoor worker remediation goal (10.8 pCi/g); however, using the more conservative residential remediation goal (0.331 pCi/g), the extent of <sup>90</sup>Sr in surface soil in Parcel E-2 is moderately extensive because the 95 UCL activity level exceeded the remediation goal for residents in 37 of the 72 survey units.

The extent of radioactive contamination in subsurface soil and shoreline sediment has not been completely defined; however, the selected remedy conservatively assumes, consistent with the findings of the HRA and radiological addendum to the RI/FS Report, that potential radionuclides (specifically, <sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>60</sup>Co, <sup>226</sup>Ra, and <sup>90</sup>Sr) may be present in subsurface soil and shoreline sediment at Parcel E-2 and will therefore require remedial action. In addition, the RI/FS Report concluded that subsurface soil and shoreline sediment throughout Parcel E-2 contains nonradioactive chemicals that require remedial action. As a result, the selected remedy addresses the potential radionuclides and nonradioactive chemicals in subsurface soil and shoreline sediment at Parcel E-2.

The groundwater data set from two investigations, performed in 2002 and 2008, consists of samples collected from 78 A-aquifer wells and one B-aquifer well and analyzed for <sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>226</sup>Ra, and <sup>90</sup>Sr. The **radionuclide groundwater data**<sub>(20)</sub> were evaluated by simple (non-statistical) threshold comparisons with a fixed standard (such as drinking water standards) and by statistical tests comparing the site data with fixed standards (one-sample statistical tests). Through these comparisons, the radiological addendum concluded that groundwater does not appear to have been impacted by radionuclides at activity levels that warrant remedial action. However, nonradioactive chemicals in groundwater within and in close proximity to the Parcel E-2 Landfill require remedial action, including monitoring, institutional controls, source removal, and containment. As a conservative measure, future monitoring will include analysis for radionuclides in groundwater to verify the conclusions of the radiological addendum.

#### 2.4. CURRENT AND POTENTIAL FUTURE SITE USES

The data analysis, risk evaluations, and remedial alternatives presented in the RI/FS Report assumed that the **future reuse**<sub>(21)</sub> of Parcel E-2 will be open space. This assumption was developed in consultation with the City and County of San Francisco based on the 1997 "Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan." Pursuant to the City and County of San Francisco's **2010 amended Redevelopment Plan**<sub>(22)</sub>, two small areas (less than 1 acre) in the East Adjacent Area were designated as part of the "Shipyard South Multi-Use District" and an adjacent roadway. The Shipyard South Multi-Use District may be used for recreational, industrial, and residential purposes, but these potential land uses were not anticipated during preparation of the RI/FS Report. The Navy, in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, the Water Board, and the City and County of San Francisco, concluded that a **boundary change between Parcels E and E-2**<sub>(23)</sub> was the most effective way to resolve this discrepancy. Figure 8 presents the planned reuses within Parcel E-2 and identifies the boundary change between Parcels E and E-2. The revised boundary between Parcels E and E-2 results in the Shipyard South Multi-Use District no longer being located in Parcel E-2, and the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 is now limited to open space.

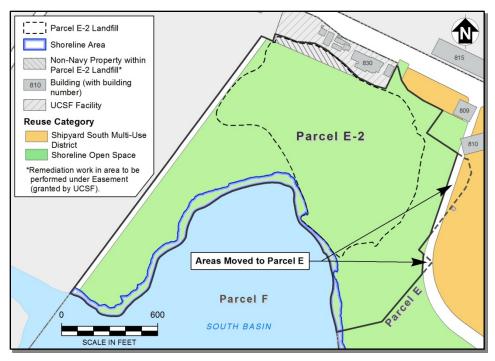


Figure 8. Planned Reuses

Groundwater in the A-aquifer, as discussed in the RI/FS Report, is not suitable for use as **drinking water**<sub>(8)</sub>. Exposures to the A-aquifer were evaluated based on transport of groundwater to San Francisco Bay. Groundwater in the B-aquifer was evaluated as a drinking water source, based on pertinent regulatory criteria, and was determined to have a moderate potential for use as drinking water.

#### 2.5. SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

Potential contamination at Parcel E-2 is mostly attributed to waste disposal activities by the Navy or other tenants except for several metals (such as arsenic, manganese, and nickel), which were found at concentrations consistent with ambient levels in the local serpentine bedrock. Contaminated media at Parcel E-2 consist of soil, soil gas (emanating from the landfill), groundwater, surface water runoff, and intertidal sediment. The primary contaminant transport mechanisms are (1) surface water runoff into San Francisco Bay, (2) water infiltration and percolation into subsurface soil and groundwater, and (3) landfill gas migration to off-site property. A general conceptual site model (CSM) for Parcel E-2 is provided on Figure 9. Based on the CSM, Parcel E-2 was evaluated for potential risks to human health and the environment in the RI/FS Report and its radiological addendum. Section 2.5.1 presents the results of the human health risk assessment (HHRA). Section 2.5.2 presents the results of the ecological risk assessments.

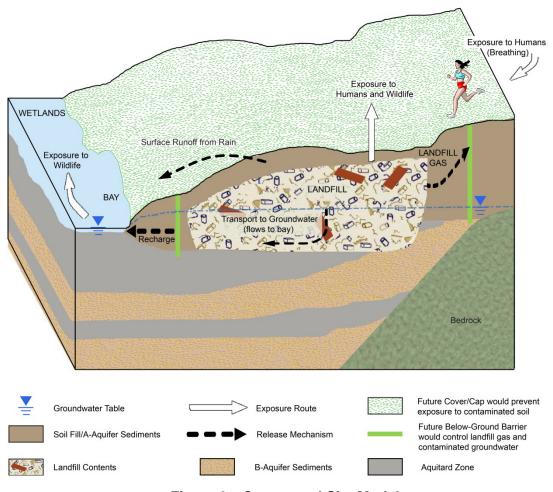


Figure 9. Conceptual Site Model

#### 2.5.1. Human Health Risk Assessment

Based on a CSM for human health<sub>(24)</sub>, a quantitative HHRA<sub>(25)</sub> was completed for soil and groundwater at the Parcel E-2 Landfill and the East Adjacent and Panhandle Areas. In addition, risks to human health from NMOCs in landfill gas were evaluated using the Johnson and Ettinger vapor intrusion model. Potential cancer risks and noncancer hazards<sub>(26)</sub> were calculated based on reasonable maximum exposure (RME) assumptions recommended by EPA and DTSC. These assumptions are based on an RME rather than an average or medium range exposure assumption and provide a conservative and protective approach that estimates the highest health risks that are reasonably expected to occur at a site.

Cancer risk is the estimated probability that a person will develop cancer from exposure to site contaminants and is generally expressed as an upper-bound probability. For example, a 1 in 1,000,000 chance is a risk that for every 1,000,000 people, one additional cancer case may occur as a result of exposure to site contaminants. The Navy adopted a conservative approach at Parcel E-2 and evaluated action where potential risk exceeded 1 in 1,000,000, which meets the most conservative end of the risk management range established by EPA.

Noncancer hazard is the risk of health effects other than cancer, and is expressed as a number called the hazard index (HI). An HI of 1 or less is considered an acceptable exposure level for noncancer health hazards. The Navy evaluated action at Parcel E-2 areas with an HI greater than 1.

Both **total and incremental risks**<sub>(27)</sub> were evaluated for exposure to soil. For the total risk evaluation, all detected chemicals, including naturally occurring metals from the serpentine bedrock-derived fill material, were included as chemicals of potential concern regardless of their concentration. Only the essential nutrients calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium were not included as chemicals of potential concern. The total risk evaluation provides an estimate of the risks posed by chemicals and radionuclides at the site, including those present at concentrations at or less than ambient levels. For the incremental risk evaluation, the above essential nutrients and detected metals with maximum measured concentrations less than the Hunters Point ambient levels were excluded as chemicals of potential concern. The incremental risk evaluation provides an estimate of risks posed by metals and radionuclides present at the site that exceed the ambient levels.

Potential unacceptable risks include cancer risks and noncancer hazards for future receptors from exposure to soil or groundwater as discussed below. Potential unacceptable risk is defined as an excess lifetime cancer risk of greater than 1 in 1,000,000 or a segregated HI greater than 1 as calculated by the incremental risk evaluation.

Based on the HHRA results for nonradioactive chemicals in soil and groundwater<sub>(28)</sub>, cancer risks exceeded 1 in 1,000,000 and noncancer hazards were greater than 1 (see Tables 2 and 3). In addition, cancer risks from exposure to radionuclides in soil<sub>(29)</sub> exceeded 1 in 1,000,000 (see Table 2). The highest cancer risks and noncancer hazards in soil were driven by PCB concentrations at the western and southwestern sidewall of the PCB Hot Spot Area, where the Phase 1 excavation activities stopped. Risk in this area is being addressed by the Phase 2 TCRA, which is scheduled to be completed in 2012 (see Section 2.9.2 for further information on potential follow-on action in this area). The highest cancer risks and noncancer hazards in groundwater were estimated for future residents that could theoretically drink groundwater beneath Parcel E-2.

Table 2. Cancer Risks and Noncancer Hazards, Soil<sup>a</sup>

		Canc		
Parcel E-2 Area	Exposure Scenario	Nonradioactive Chemicals	Radionuclides	Noncancer Hazard Index
Parcel E-2 Landfill	Recreational	2 in 10,000	2 in 10,000	20
Panhandle Area	Recreational	6 in 10,000	1 in 10,000	6
East Adjacent Area	Recreational	6 in 10,000	2 in 10,000	10

Notes:

a = Listed risk value is the highest calculated value for Parcel E-2; risk is based on conditions before cleanup.

Table 3. Cancer Risks and Noncancer Hazards, Soil Gas and Groundwater<sup>a,b</sup>

Exposure Pathway	Exposure Scenario	Cancer Risk	Noncancer Hazard Index	
Breathing Vapors from Landfill Gas	Residential/ Industrial <sup>c</sup>	6 in 10,000,000 (residential) 4 in 10,000,000 (industrial)	<1	
Breathing Vapors from Groundwater	Construction Worker	1 in 10,000	<1	
Drinking Groundwater	Residential <sup>d</sup>	5 in 1,000	80	

#### Notes:

- a = Listed risk value is the highest calculated value for Parcel E-2; risk is based on conditions before cleanup.
- b = No complete exposure pathways for planned open space reuse; other pathways evaluated to conservatively estimate risk.
- c = Evaluation used gas data collected north of the landfill for residential and industrial exposure scenarios.
- d = Evaluation used shallow and deep groundwater data; groundwater is an unlikely source of drinking water because of high natural salt levels.

Estimated cancer risks from exposure to **NMOCs in landfill gas**<sub>(30)</sub> were less than 1 in 1,000,000 and noncancer hazards were less than 1 (see **Table 3**). Although remedial action is not required to mitigate cancer risks or noncancer hazards associated with landfill gas exposure, the selected remedy includes measures to ensure that methane concentrations are controlled within limits specified in California Code of Regulations (Cal. Code Regs.) Title (tit.) 27 § 20921(a). In addition, an NMOC action level of 500 parts per million by volume (ppmv) was developed, as part of the ongoing landfill gas monitoring program, to ensure that cancer risks and noncancer hazards remain within acceptable limits.

The HHRA specifies the **assumptions and uncertainties**<sub>(31)</sub> inherent in the risk assessment process due to the number of samples collected or their location, the literature-based exposure and toxicity values used to calculate risk, and risk characterization across multiple media and exposure pathways. The effects of uncertainties are overestimation or underestimation of the actual cancer risk or HI. In general, the risk assessment process is based on the use of conservative (health protective) assumptions that when combined are intended to overestimate the actual risk.

#### 2.5.2. Ecological Risk Assessment

The Navy performed a screening-level ecological risk assessment<sub>(32)</sub> (SLERA) to evaluate risks to wildlife (such as small mammals, birds, and marine life) from exposure to soil and sediment. The SLERA compared soil data against site-specific protective soil concentrations (PSCs) and ambient levels, and shoreline sediment data against various regulatory criteria (most notably, effects range-median values and ambient levels for San Francisco Bay). Based on comparison results, the Navy concluded that contaminated soil and shoreline sediment in Parcel E-2 pose a potential threat to wildlife. COECs include cadmium, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, vanadium, and zinc; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; total dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (i.e., DDT); and total PCBs. The SLERA is a conservative assessment of potential risks to wildlife that was necessitated by the collection of additional data during the soil data gaps investigation in 2002. The Navy determined that the SLERA did not require further refinement because the original baseline ecological risk assessment, performed in 1997 as part of the original Parcel E RI (when Parcel E-2 was part of Parcel E), reached similar conclusions.

In addition, the Navy performed a SLERA to evaluate **risks to aquatic wildlife**<sub>(33)</sub> from exposure to potentially contaminated groundwater at Parcel E-2. Chemical concentrations in groundwater were screened against the assigned aquatic evaluation criteria, mainly comprising saltwater aquatic criteria, to identify chemicals of potential ecological concern (COPECs) for surface water quality. Site-specific data for select COPECs were then evaluated against **trigger levels**<sub>(34)</sub>, consistent with the methods used in recent FS reports at other HPNS parcels, to further confirm if the COPECs needed to be addressed in remedial alternatives. Based on concentrations exceeding trigger levels (as adjusted based on ambient levels), the following chemicals (or groups of chemicals) pose a potential risk to aquatic wildlife exposed to potentially contaminated groundwater at Parcel E-2: copper, lead, and zinc; un-ionized ammonia, sulfide, and cyanide; PCBs; and TPH.

### 2.5.3. Basis for Response Action

The response action selected in this ROD is necessary to protect the public health, welfare, or the environment from actual or potential releases of hazardous substances into the environment. The Navy, in partnership with EPA, DTSC, and the Water Board, considered all pertinent factors in accordance with CERCLA and NCP remedy selection criteria and determined that remedial action is necessary to clean up soil, sediment, groundwater, landfill gas, and radiologically-impacted sanitary sewer and storm drain lines and soil at Parcel E-2. This determination was made because:

- Based on the HHRA results for **nonradioactive chemicals in soil**<sub>(35)</sub> and **groundwater**<sub>(36)</sub>, cancer risks exceed 1 in 1,000,000 and noncancer hazards were greater than 1 (see Tables 2 and 3).
- Cancer risks from exposure to radionuclides in soil<sub>(37)</sub> exceed 1 in 1,000,000 (see Table 2).
- Methane concentrations in landfill gas<sub>(38)</sub> must be controlled within limits specified in Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27 § 20921(a).
- Based on the SLERA results<sub>(39)</sub>, chemical concentrations in soil, shoreline sediment, and groundwater in Parcel E-2 pose a potential threat to wildlife.

The HHRA identified numerous nonradioactive COCs and several ROCs (specifically, <sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>60</sup>Co, <sup>226</sup>Ra, and <sup>90</sup>Sr) in soil present at concentrations that posed an unacceptable cancer risk or noncancer hazard. The elevated concentrations of several COCs (most notably lead and PCBs) and one ROC (<sup>226</sup>Ra) were found to be dispersed over large portions of Parcel E-2. The widespread extent of these COCs and ROC prompted the Navy to consider a combination of removal and containment options in developing potential response actions. Specifically, the Navy identified an approach that proposed removal of the soil areas that posed the most significant risk to humans, and proposed containment for the remaining soil areas that posed a lower risk to humans.

In identifying potential areas for removal, the Navy focused the list of COCs to those nonradioactive chemicals present at concentrations that exceeded the **remediation goals**<sub>(40)</sub>, which generally correspond to a cancer risk of 1 in 1,000,000 or a noncancer HI of 1, by a factor of 10 or 100. Areas containing elevated nonradioactive COC concentrations pose the most significant risk to humans and are referred to as **hot spots**<sub>(41)</sub>. Similarly, the Navy focused the list of COECs in soil and sediment to those nonradioactive chemicals present at concentrations that exceeded the remediation goals (corresponding to PSCs and other pertinent regulatory criteria) by a factor of 10 or 100.

The hot spots identified based on the process described above were categorized based on their potential risk to humans and wildlife:

- Nearshore hot spots were determined to pose the most substantial risk because they are a continuing source to groundwater contamination and are located in close proximity to San Francisco Bay. For COCs and COECs at these locations, hot spot goals were established at 10 times the remediation goals.
- Upland hot spots were determined to pose a slightly lower risk because they do not appear to be a continuing source to groundwater contamination and are located farther inland from San Francisco Bay. For COCs and COECs at these locations, hot spot goals were established at 100 times the remediation goals.
- An area was identified that appears to be a continuing source of VOCs to groundwater. Although this source area does not pose a risk to future recreational users at Parcel E-2, it could migrate to the adjacent Parcel E property at concentrations that may pose an unacceptable risk to future occupants. For VOCs at these locations, hot spot goals were established equal to the remediation goals for future residential occupants (consistent with the planned reuse at the adjacent Parcel E property).

Figure 10 identifies the locations of COCs and COECs at the nearshore hot spots, upland hot spots, and VOC source area. The Navy is excavating some of the hot spots identified in the ROD pursuant to a Phase 2 TCRA Action Memorandum for the PCB Hot Spot Area (see Figure 7). However, because hot spot goals have not been achieved through excavation at the date of ROD signature, the excavations to achieve hot spot goals will be completed as a remedial action pursuant to this ROD (see Section 2.9.2 for further information on follow-on action in this area).

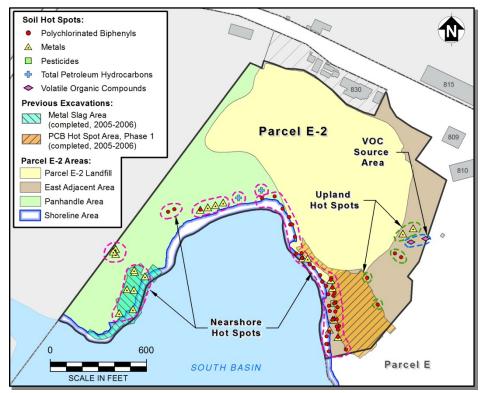


Figure 10. Hot Spots in Soil and Sediment

Table 4 identifies the COCs and COECs at the soil hot spots, along with the most stringent remediation goals and hot spot goals for each COC and COEC.

Table 4. Chemicals of Concern at Hot Spots

Hot Spot Category	Impacted Media	COC/COEC	Remediation Goal (mg/kg)	Hot Spot Goal (mg/kg)	Basis for Hot Spot Goal		
Nearshore Hot Spots	Soil	Copper	470	4,700	10 times remediation goal for terrestrial wildlife <sup>a</sup>		
		Heptachlor epoxide	0.21	2.1	10 times remediation goal for recreational users <sup>a</sup>		
		Lead	197	1,970	10 times remediation goal for terrestrial wildlife <sup>a</sup>		
		Total PCBs	0.74	7.4	10 times remediation goal for recreational users <sup>a</sup>		
		Total TPH	3,500	3,500	TPH source criterion <sup>b</sup>		
		Zinc	719	7,190	10 times remediation goal for terrestrial wildlife <sup>a</sup>		
	Intertidal Sediment	Copper	270	2,700	10 times remediation goal for aquatic wildlife <sup>a</sup>		
		Lead	218	2,180	10 times remediation goal for aquatic wildlife <sup>a</sup>		
		Total PCBs	0.18	1.8	10 times remediation goal for aquatic wildlife <sup>a</sup>		
		Total TPH	3,500	3,500	TPH source criterion <sup>b</sup>		
Upland Hot Spots	Soil	Lead	197	19,700	100 times remediation goal for terrestrial wildlife <sup>a</sup>		
			Total PCBs	0.74	74	100 times remediation goal for recreational users <sup>a</sup>	
		Total TPH	3,500	3,500	TPH source criterion <sup>b</sup>		
VOC	Soil	1,1-Dichloroethane		2.8	Residential RBC (for Parcel E) <sup>c</sup>		
Source Area			Tetrach	Tetrachloroethene		0.48	Residential RBC (for Parcel E) <sup>c</sup>
, 00		Trichloroethene		2.9	Residential RBC (for Parcel E) <sup>c</sup>		
		Vinyl chloride		0.024	Residential RBC (for Parcel E) <sup>c</sup>		

#### Notes:

c Residential RBCs (for the select VOCs that are present in Parcel E-2 and impact groundwater at Parcel E at concentrations that pose a risk to humans) represent the most conservative evaluation criteria and are selected as hotspot goals to maximize the effectiveness of the VOC source removal effort and on the presumption that, based on available site data, the VOC source area is limited in volume (see Figure 10).

COC = chemical of concern
COEC = chemical of ecological concern
mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram
PCBs = polychlorinated biphenyls

RBC = risk-based criteria
TPH = total petroleum hydrocarbons
VOC = volatile organic compounds
-- = not applicable

a Remediation goals for recreational users, terrestrial wildlife, and aquatic wildlife are detailed in Table 5.

b The TPH source criterion represents the most conservative evaluation criterion for potential sources of groundwater contamination that may impact aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay, and is selected as the hotspot goal in areas where total TPH is known to be present in groundwater at concentrations exceeding the corresponding remediation goal (see Table 7 and Figure 11). The presence of total TPH at individual hot spots will be further evaluated in the remedial design.

The Navy focused the removal for ROCs to the surface of radiologically impacted areas in Parcel E-2 (see Figure 3) because these areas posed the most significant risk to future recreational users. Following cleanup of ROCs near the ground surface, a cover (comprised of clean imported soil and geosynthetic material) and institutional controls, would effectively prevent unacceptable exposures to remaining concentrations of COCs and ROCs.

The HHRA identified numerous nonradioactive COCs in groundwater present at concentrations that exceeded remediation goals corresponding to either a cancer risk level of 1 in 1,000,000 or a noncancer hazard index of 1. In evaluating potential response actions, the Navy determined that potential risks to humans from exposure to groundwater could be adequately addressed through institutional controls and monitoring. However, the SLERA identified several nonradioactive COPECs in groundwater that could migrate to San Francisco Bay at concentrations that exceed evaluation criteria for aquatic wildlife. The COPECs identified are copper, lead, and zinc; un-ionized ammonia, sulfide, and cyanide; PCBs; and TPH. Figure 11 identifies the groundwater areas where COPECs are present at concentrations that pose a potential risk to aquatic wildlife. Remedial action, in the form of source removal, containment, and monitoring, is needed to address this potential risk, and will be further evaluated in the RD using results from the ongoing groundwater monitoring program. Un-ionized ammonia and sulfide are not shown on Figure 11 because

these COPECs are generated during decomposition organic matter (both naturally occurring and anthropogenic) in reducing environments, and are readily transformed to non-toxic compounds upon discharge to oxygenated surface water. Accordingly, neither source removal nor containment is needed to protect aquatic wildlife from exposure to these COPECs; however, monitoring for these COPECs will be performed to verify the protectiveness of the remedy. As discussed in Section 2.3.6, the radiological addendum concluded groundwater does not appear to have been impacted by

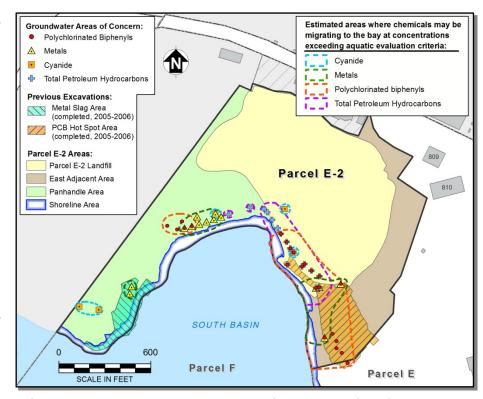


Figure 11. Groundwater Areas Posing a Potential Risk to Aquatic Wildlife

radionuclides at activity levels that warrant remedial action; however, because monitoring is being performed for various COCs and COPECs, future monitoring will include analysis for radionuclides in groundwater to verify the conclusions of the radiological addendum.

#### 2.6. PRINCIPAL THREAT WASTE

According to EPA's "Guide to Principal Threat and Low Level Threat Wastes," principal threat wastes are those source materials considered to be highly toxic or highly mobile that generally cannot be reliably contained or would present a significant risk to human health or the environment should exposure occur. The Navy identified **potential hot spots within the northern and central portions of the Parcel E-2 Landfill**<sub>(42)</sub>, but determined that these materials are not principal threat wastes because they (1) are located at relatively deep depths (8 to 17 feet below ground surface [bgs]); (2) have not migrated to A- or B-aquifer groundwater; (3) are located far from the Parcel E-2 shoreline (390 to 780 feet); and (4) are not connected with the PCB Hot Spot Area.

Following the Phase 1 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area, remaining chemical concentrations were identified as potential principal threat wastes because (1) PCB and heptachlor epoxide concentrations exceed the remediation goals by more than 100 times and are located at relatively shallow depths (0.5 to 7 feet bgs); (2) PCB and heptachlor epoxide were reported in groundwater during a subsequent data gaps investigation in this area; and (3) the area is located along the Parcel E-2 shoreline. To promptly address this potential threat, the Navy initiated a Phase 2 TCRA in this area in 2010, which is scheduled to be completed in 2012 (see Section 2.9.2 for further information on potential follow-on action in this area).

In addition, elevated lead concentrations in the East Adjacent Area were identified as potential principal threat wastes because concentrations exceed the remediation goals by more than 100 times and are located at relatively shallow depths (4 feet bgs). To promptly address this potential threat, the Navy added this area to the Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area. As discussed previously, the Phase 2 TCRA is scheduled to be completed in 2012 (see Section 2.9.2 for further information on potential follow-on action in this area).

#### 2.7. REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

Remedial action objectives<sub>(43)</sub> (RAOs) are established based on attainment of regulatory requirements, standards, and guidance; contaminated media; COCs and COECs; potential receptors and exposure scenarios; and human health and ecological risks. Ultimately, the success of a remedial action is measured by its ability to meet the RAOs. Planned future land use is an important component in developing RAOs, and the RAOs for Parcel E-2 are based on future open space reuse.

The RAOs for Parcel E-2 were developed in conjunction with the regulatory agencies and are listed below by medium.

#### Soil and Sediment RAOs

1. Prevent human exposure to inorganic and organic chemicals at concentrations greater than remediation goals (see Table 5) for the following exposure pathways:

- Ingestion of, outdoor inhalation of, and dermal exposure to solid waste, soil, or sediment from 0 to 2 feet bgs by recreational users throughout Parcel E-2.
- Ingestion of, outdoor air inhalation of, and dermal exposure to solid waste, soil, or sediment from 0 to 10 feet bgs by construction workers throughout Parcel E-2.
- 2. Prevent ecological exposure to concentrations of inorganic and organic chemicals in solid waste or soil greater than remediation goals (see Table 5) from 0 to 3 feet bgs by terrestrial wildlife throughout Parcel E-2.
- 3. Prevent ecological exposure to concentrations of inorganic and organic chemicals in intertidal sediment greater than remediation goals (see Table 5) from 0 to 2.5 feet bgs by aquatic wildlife throughout the Shoreline Area.
- 4. Prevent exposure to ROCs at activity levels that exceed remediation goals (see Table 6) for all potentially complete exposure pathways.

#### Landfill Gas RAOs

- 1. Control methane concentrations to 5 percent (by volume in air) or less at subsurface points of compliance.
- 2. Control methane concentrations to 1.25 percent (by volume in air) or less in on-site structures ("on site" for this ROD is defined as any area within the subsurface points of compliance for landfill gas).
- 3. Prevent exposure to NMOCs at concentrations greater than 500 ppmv at the subsurface points of compliance.
- 4. Prevent exposure to NMOCs at concentrations greater than 5 ppmv above background levels in the breathing zone of on-site workers and visitors.

#### Groundwater RAOs, Domestic Use

- 1. Prevent exposure to groundwater that may contain COCs at concentrations greater than remediation goals (see Table 7) through the domestic use pathway.
- 2. Prevent or minimize migration of B-aquifer groundwater that may contain COCs at concentrations greater than remediation goals (see Table 7) beyond the **point of compliance**<sub>(44)</sub> (defined in the RI/FS Report at the downgradient boundary of Parcel E-2).

#### Groundwater RAOs, Construction Worker

1. Prevent or minimize dermal exposure to and vapor inhalation from A-aquifer groundwater containing COCs at concentrations greater than remediation goals (see Table 7) by construction workers.

#### Groundwater RAOs, Protection of Wildlife

1. Prevent or minimize migration of COPECs to prevent discharge that would result in concentrations greater than the corresponding **water quality criteria**<sub>(45)</sub> for aquatic wildlife.

2. Prevent or minimize migration of A-aquifer groundwater containing total TPH concentrations greater than the remediation goal (see Table 7) (where commingled with CERCLA substances) into San Francisco Bay.

#### Surface Water RAOs

1. Prevent or minimize migration of COPECs to prevent discharge that would result in concentrations greater than the corresponding **water quality criteria**<sub>(45)</sub> for aquatic wildlife.

Table 5 lists the remediation goals for COCs and COECs in soil and sediment. Table 6 lists the remediation goals for ROCs in soil and sediment, and reflects the **revised remediation goal for** <sup>60</sup>Co<sub>(19)</sub>. Table 7 lists the remediation goals for COCs and COECs in groundwater. With the exception of total TPH, chemicals in groundwater that may pose a risk to aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay (see Figure 11) are considered COPECs given the conservative nature of the groundwater SLERA (see Section 2.5.2). As such, groundwater remediation goals have not been developed for these COPECs. However, the groundwater COPECs are addressed under the selected remedy through source removal, containment, and monitoring actions.

Development of groundwater monitoring criteria for COPECs is problematic at this stage because of the conservative nature of the groundwater SLERA. The water quality criteria, as referenced in the groundwater RAO, are based on standards for aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay, apply to surface water at the interface of the A-aquifer groundwater, and do not apply to in-situ A-aquifer groundwater at Parcel E-2. Development of specific monitoring criteria for A-aquifer groundwater that address the potential risk to aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay requires a more refined fate and transport modeling to more rigorously assess the groundwater-to-surface water transport mechanism. Such refined modeling is not considered necessary to proceed with the ROD because, as stated above, the source removal, containment, and monitoring actions, as evaluated in the remedial alternatives, will address the potential risk to aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay. The Navy, with input from regulatory agencies, will develop specific monitoring criteria for A-aquifer groundwater and refine the fate and transport modeling, as needed to support development of the monitoring criteria, during the RD phase.

Table 5. Remediation Goals for Nonradioactive Chemicals in Soil and Sediment

Exposure Scenario	COC/COEC	Remediation Goal (mg/kg)	Exposure Scenario	COC/COEC	Remediation Goa
Recreational	Antimony	270	Construction	Dioxin (TEQ)	0.000023
	Aroclor-1242	0.74	Worker (continued)	Heptachlor epoxide	1
	Aroclor-1248	0.74		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	6.5
	Aroclor-1254	0.74		Iron	93,000
	Aroclor-1260	0.74		Lead	800
	Arsenic	11.1		Manganese	6,900
	Benzo(a)anthracene	1.3		Naphthalene	75
	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.33		Total PCBs (non-dioxin)	2.1
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1.3		Total TPH	3,500
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.3		Vanadium	310
	Dieldrin	0.12	Terrestrial Wildlife	Cadmium	4.2
	Heptachlor epoxide	0.21	vviidille	Copper	470
	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.3		Lead	197
	Lead	155		Manganese	2,433
	Total PCBs (Non-Dioxin)	0.74		Mercury	1.0
Construction	4,4'-DDT	45		Nickel	1,941
Worker	Antimony	120		Vanadium	117
	Aroclor-1016	7.4		Zinc	719
	Aroclor-1242	2.1		Total DDT	3.53
	Aroclor-1248	2.1		Total PCBs	37
	Aroclor-1254	2.1		Total HMW PAHs	231
	Aroclor-1260	2.1	Aquatic	Antimony	25
	Arsenic	11.1	Wildlife	Copper	270
	Benzo(a)anthracene	6.5		Lead	218
	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.65		Mercury	0.71
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	6.5		Nickel	112
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	6.5		Zinc	410
	Cadmium	150		Total DDTs	0.046
	Copper	11,000		Dieldrin	0.008
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1.1		Endrin	0.045
	Dieldrin	0.57		Total PCBs	0.18

Notes: The basis (risk-based or ambient level) for the remediation goals is presented in Sections 7 and 9 of the RI/FS Report.

COC = chemical of concern

COEC = chemical of ecological concern DDT = dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane

HMW = high-molecular weight

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram

PAHs = polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

PCBs = polychlorinated biphenyls

TEQ = toxic equivalent

Table 6. Remediation Goals for Radionuclides in Soil and Sediment

	Exposure Scenario			
Radionuclide of Concern	Outdoor Worker (pCi/g)	Residenta (pCi/g)		
Cesium-137	0.113	0.113		
Cobalt-60	0.252 <sup>b</sup>	0.252 <sup>b</sup>		
Radium-226	1.0°	1.0°		
Strontium-90	10.8	0.331		

Notes: The basis (risk-based) for the remediation goals is presented in Sections 7 and 9 of the radiological addendum.

EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

pCi/g = picocuries per gram

RD = remedial design

RODs = Records of Decision

a = Residential use is not planned for Parcel E-2, but residential goals are proposed as an additional level of protection.

b = Remediation goal for cobalt-60 was revised to support efficient laboratory gamma spectroscopy analysis of soil samples. This revised remediation goal maintains morbidity risks within the EPA-defined acceptable range and permits an exposure level that does not increase the risk of cancer from a potential exposure to cobalt-60.

c = Remediation goal is 1 pCi/g above background per agreement with EPA (established in "Final Basewide Radiological Removal Action, Action Memorandum – Revision 2006, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California," dated April 21, 2006), and is consistent with the radiological-related remedies selected in the RODs for Parcels B, G, and D-1 and UC-1. The radium-226 background level for surface soil is 0.633 pCi/g. The radium-226 background level for storm drain and sewer lines is 0.485 pCi/g. The background levels for radium-226 may be reevaluated in the Parcel E-2 RD and are subject to regulatory agency approval.

Table 7. Remediation Goals for Groundwater

Exposure Scenario	COC/COEC	Remediation Goal (µg/L)	Exposure Scenario	COC/COEC	Remediation Goal (µg/L)
Construction	Benzo(a)anthracene	0.67	Domestic Use	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	10
Worker Exposure to	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.05	of Deep Groundwater	beta-BHC	0.05
Shallow Groundwater	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.45		Carbon tetrachloride	0.5
Croanawator	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.45		Chloroform	80
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.05		Chromium VI	109
	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.31		Chrysene	0.56
	Lead	15		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	2
Domestic	1,1-Dichloroethane	5		Dieldrin	0.02
Use of Deep Groundwater	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1		Heptachlor	0.01
	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5		Heptachlor epoxide	0.01
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	-	Heptachlor epoxide A	0.01
	4-Nitrophenol	3.4		Heptachlor epoxide B	0.01
	Aroclor-1016	0.5		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.2
	Aroclor-1242	0.5		Iron	10,950
	Aroclor-1254	0.5		Lead	15
	Aroclor-1260	0.5		Methylene chloride	5
	Arsenic	10		Naphthalene	1
	Benzene	1		Tetrachloroethene	5
	Benzo(a)anthracene	0.2		Thallium	2
	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.2		Trichloroethene	5
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.2		Vinyl chloride	0.5
_	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.2	Wildlife in the bay	Total TPH (goals vary based on distance from the bay) <sup>a</sup>	1,400 to 20,000

Notes: The basis (risk-based, regulatory limit, or ambient level) for the remediation goals is presented in Sections 7 and 9 of the RI/FS Report.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> =The distance-based TPH criteria are as follows:

Distance from shoreline (feet)	Total TPH (µg/L)	Distance from shoreline (feet)	Total TPH (µg/L)
0-<25	1,400	125-<150	6,949
25-<50	1,467	150-<175	9,539
50-<75	2,092	175-<200	12,604
75-<100	3,216	200-<225	16,145
100-<125	4,839	≥225	20,000

BHC = benzene hexachloride COC = chemical of concern

COEC = chemical of ecological concern

TPH = total petroleum hydrocarbons

μg/L = micrograms per liter

## 2.8. DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

The Navy screened a range of **general response actions and remedial technologies**(46) and then, using the retained technologies, developed alternatives in the FS to address contamination at Parcel E-2. In developing the remedial alternatives, the Navy evaluated conditions at the Parcel E-2 Landfill relative to specific criteria established by EPA in their **presumptive remedy guidance**(47) for CERCLA landfills. The Navy determined that the Parcel E-2 Landfill meets all of the criteria specified in EPA's presumptive remedy guidance, and that the FS could be simplified to focus only on containment of the Parcel E-2 Landfill. However, based on feedback from members of the local community, the Navy chose to evaluate complete excavation of the landfill in the FS (Alternative 2) to provide information to support the community's review of potential remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2. In addition, the Navy evaluated several remedial alternatives (Alternatives 3, 4, and 5) involving containment with removal of nearshore and upland hot spots that, as described in Section 2.5.3, are located outside of the Parcel E-2 Landfill and pose a significant risk to humans and wildlife.

## 2.8.1. Description of Remedial Alternatives

The remedial alternatives evaluated for Parcel E-2 are listed and briefly described below. Table 8 on the following page describes the major components and cost of each remedial alternative identified for Parcel E-2.

- **Alternative 1 No Action:** For this alternative, no remedial action would take place. The no action alternative is retained throughout the FS process as required by the NCP to provide a baseline for comparison with and evaluation of other alternatives.
- Alternative 2 Excavate and Dispose of Solid Waste, Soil, and Sediment (including monitoring, institutional controls, and unlined freshwater wetlands): This alternative consists of removing all waste and contaminated soil from the 22-acre Parcel E-2 Landfill (up to 30 feet deep, which includes soil under the waste that may be contaminated) and all shallow soil and sediment from the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area, and Shoreline Area. The proposed excavation within the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area, and Shoreline Area would eliminate exposure to contamination, in accordance with the exposure depths specified in the risk assessments (3 to 4 feet deep in most areas), and would extend deeper in areas with known nonradiological chemical hot spots (up to 16 feet deep). Alternative 2 would involve excavating an estimated 1,166,000 cubic yards of waste, soil, and sediment from Parcel E-2 and disposing of it at one or more approved off-site landfills, as appropriate. Over 1,000,000 cubic yards of this estimated volume would be removed from the Parcel E-2 Landfill; this volume consists of an estimated 473,000 cubic yards of solid waste, 393,500 cubic yards of overlying soil cover, and 141,750 cubic yards of soil below the solid waste that is likely contaminated. The excavations would be backfilled with an estimated 400,000 cubic yards of clean imported soil, meeting stringent chemical and radiological acceptance criteria, that would result in lower final ground surface elevations (as compared to existing conditions).

# Table 8. Remedial Alternatives

	Remedial Alternative Number and Key Components	Cost
1	No actions or costs; this alternative is required by CERCLA as a baseline for comparison with the other alternatives.	No cost
2	Excavation and Off-Site Disposal: Excavate all waste and contaminated soil in the Parcel E-2 Landfill and all shallow waste, soil, and sediment in the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area, and Shoreline Area. Dispose of excavated waste and contaminated soil and sediment at an off-site landfill.  Wetlands Restoration in Panhandle Area and Shoreline Area: Build new tidal and freshwater wetlands with appropriate soil and vegetation. Maintain and monitor wetlands.  Groundwater Monitoring/ICs: Implement long-term monitoring of groundwater to assess whether chemicals are migrating and to monitor changes in ambient conditions. Impose ICs to limit the use of land or restrict activities that take place within an area.  Additional Radiological Actions: Excavate potential radioactive contamination from (1) drain lines that extend into the East Adjacent Area but are located outside of the boundary of IR Site 01/21, and (2) berm in the Ship-Shielding Area. Dispose of excavated waste and soil at an off-site landfill. Perform final radiological surveys at all excavated areas prior to backfilling with clean, imported soil.	Capital Cost: \$363.2M <sub>(48)</sub> Total O&M Cost: \$3.8M Present-Worth Cost: \$351.5M (2.8% discount rate) Timeframe: 34 years Note: Cost includes \$5.5M for radiological actions <sub>(49)</sub> that are common to each alternative.
3	Excavation and Off-Site Disposal: Excavate all radioactive contamination near the ground surface. Excavate select nearshore hot spots in the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area, and Shoreline Area. Dispose of excavated waste and soil at an off-site landfill.  Excavation and On-Site Consolidation: Excavate soil and debris from the parts of the Panhandle Area planned for new wetlands, and excavate sediment and debris from the Shoreline Area. Consolidate excavated soil, sediment, and debris at Parcel E-2.  Containment: Install soil cover over all of Parcel E-2 and place a protective liner under the soil cover in all areas except the new tidal wetlands in the Panhandle Area. Build shoreline revetment at the edge of the soil cover. Perform active landfill gas extraction and treatment. Install below-ground barrier and drain at western boundary to divert groundwater flow into the landfill. Inspect and maintain soil cover, protective liner, groundwater barrier/drain, and gas control system.  Wetlands Restoration in Panhandle Area: Build new tidal wetlands with appropriate soil and vegetation, but without a liner and shoreline revetment. Build new freshwater wetlands with appropriate soil and vegetation, and with a liner and shoreline revetment. Maintain and monitor wetlands.  Monitoring/ICs: Implement long-term monitoring of landfill gas, stormwater, and groundwater to assess whether chemicals are migrating and to monitor changes in ambient conditions. Impose ICs to limit the use of land or restrict activities that take place within an area.  Additional Radiological Actions: Excavate potential radioactive contamination from (1) drain lines that extend into the East Adjacent Area but are located outside of the boundary of IR Site 01/21, and (2) berm in the Ship-Shielding Area. Dispose of excavated waste and soil at an off-site landfill. Perform final radiological surveys at all excavated areas prior to backfilling with clean, imported soil.	Capital Cost: \$62.4M <sub>(50)</sub> Total O&M Cost: \$26.0M Present-Worth Cost: \$78.4M (2.8% discount rate) Timeframe: 32 years Note: Cost reflects the more expensive landfill gas treatment option (Option B); the specific treatment option will be identified in the remedial design. Cost also includes \$5.5M for radiological actions that are common to each alternative.
4	All of the same elements as Alternative 3, but would also include:  Additional Excavation and Off-Site Disposal: Excavate additional nearshore and upland hot spots in the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area, and Shoreline Area (Tiers 3, 4, and 5 hot spots). Dispose of excavated waste and soil at an off-site landfill.  Groundwater Containment: Build below-ground barrier along shoreline to better limit the flow of contaminated groundwater to San Francisco Bay. Extend the below-ground barrier south into the PCB Hot Spot Area, if needed to protect the bay.  Natural Clay Liner for Freshwater Wetlands: New freshwater wetlands would be built with a natural clay liner.	Capital Cost: \$70.8M <sub>(51)</sub> Total O&M Cost: \$26.0M Present-Worth Cost: \$86.6M (2.8% discount rate) Timeframe: 32 years Same notes as Alternative 3.
5	All of the same elements as Alternative 4, but would also include:  No Liner for Freshwater Wetlands: New freshwater wetlands would be built without a liner.	Capital Cost: \$70.9M <sub>(52)</sub> Total O&M Cost: \$26.0M Present-Worth Cost: \$86.7M (2.8% discount rate) Timeframe: 32 years

Notes:

 ${\sf CERCLA = Comprehensive\ Environmental\ Response,\ Compensation,\ and\ Liability\ Act}$ 

ICs = institutional controls

IR = Installation Restoration

O&M = operation and maintenance PCB = Polychlorinated Biphenyl

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Alternative 3 – Contain Solid Waste, Soil, and Sediment with Hot Spot Removal (including monitoring, institutional controls, and lined freshwater wetlands): This alternative consists of removing contaminated soil from nearshore hot spots adjacent to the PCB Hot Spot and Metal Slag Areas and disposing of it at one or more approved off-site landfills, as appropriate, followed by covering the remaining soil, waste, and sediment with at least 2 feet of clean soil. Alternative 3 would involve excavating 15,500 cubic yards of waste, soil, and sediment from Parcel E-2 (up to 16 feet deep), with disposal at an approved off-site landfill. In addition, the entire parcel would be scanned for radioactivity to a depth of 1 foot, and radiological contamination near the ground surface would also be excavated and disposed of at one or more approved off-site landfills, as appropriate. Excavation would also be performed in the Panhandle Area to build new wetlands (both tidal and freshwater), and the excavated material would be screened to remove radiological contamination before placing it elsewhere on Parcel E-2. A minimum 2-feet-thick soil cover would be placed over all of Parcel E-2, and a protective liner, consisting of a geomembrane with an overlying geocomposite drainage layer, would be placed under the soil cover in all areas except the new tidal wetlands (the soil cover in the wetlands would be 4-feet-thick) to minimize water seeping into the contaminated material. Alternative 3 would include elements to control landfill gas and limit the flow of contaminated groundwater to San Francisco Bay.

- Alternative 4 Contain Solid Waste, Soil, Sediment, and Groundwater with Hot Spot Removal (including monitoring, institutional controls, and lined freshwater wetlands): This alternative includes the same elements as Alternative 3, but includes removal of all hot spots and additional elements to contain groundwater. A total of 26,700 cubic yards of waste, soil, and sediment would be removed from Parcel E-2 (up to 16 feet deep) and disposed of at one or more approved off-site landfills, as appropriate. This is an additional 11,200 cubic yards compared to Alternative 3. Alternative 4 would also involve building a below-ground barrier near San Francisco Bay to better limit the flow of contaminated groundwater to the bay.
- Alternative 5 Contain Solid Waste, Soil, Sediment, and Groundwater with Hot Spot Removal (including monitoring, institutional controls, and unlined freshwater wetlands): This alternative would have the same components as Alternative 4, but would include restoration of freshwater wetlands without a liner.

Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 would each include the following additional components that are needed to meet the RAOs for radioactively contaminated media:

- Removal and remediation of sanitary sewer, storm drain, and septic sewer lines that extend into the East Adjacent Area but are located outside of the IR Site 01/21 boundary (see Figure 3)
- Removal and remediation of the ship-shielding berm in the Panhandle Area
- Final radiological surveys of the excavated subgrade of Parcel E-2 prior to backfilling with soil meeting the radiological acceptance criteria

Following completion of the final radiological survey of the excavated subgrade, Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 would each include installation of a demarcation layer within the IR Site 01/21 and 02 boundaries (see Figure 3) to identify remaining radiological hazardous substances at depth, prior to backfilling with clean imported soil. The demarcation layer would consist of a permeable geosynthetic material and magnetic marking tape to ensure proper identification of the bottom of the soil cap. Institutional controls, consisting of land use and activity restrictions, would be implemented to prevent exposure to potential residual contamination in soil left in place and to preserve the integrity of the soil cap.

Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 would each include monitoring and maintenance that would be performed as long as necessary to protect human health and the environment.

# 2.8.2. Comparative Analysis of Alternatives

A comparative analysis of alternatives with respect to the **nine evaluation criteria**<sub>(53)</sub> is provided below. Table 9 provides a relative ranking of the alternatives.

Table 9. Relative Ranking of Remedial Alternatives

			3	4	5 <sup>a</sup>
		2	Contain Solid Waste,	Contain Solid Waste,	Contain Solid Waste,
		Excavate and Dispose	Soil, and Sediment	Soil, Sediment, and	Soil, Sediment, and
		of Solid Waste, Soil,	with Hot Spot	Groundwater with	Groundwater with
		and Sediment	Removal (including	Hot Spot Removal	Hot Spot Removal
		(including monitoring,	monitoring,	(including monitoring,	(including monitoring,
	4	institutional controls,	institutional controls,	institutional controls,	institutional controls,
CERCLA Criteria	No Action	and unlined	and lined freshwater	and lined freshwater	and unlined
	NO ACTION	freshwater wetlands)	wetlands)	wetlands)	freshwater wetlands)
Threshold Criteria					
Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Compliance with ARARs	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Balancing Criteria					
Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence					
Reduction in Toxicity,			$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
Mobility, or Volume					
Through Treatment					
Short-Term Effectiveness					
Implementability		$\oplus$	lacksquare	lacksquare	
Present Worth Cost (\$M)	0	351.5	78.4	86.6	86.7
Modifying Criteria					
State Acceptance	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$lue{lue{lue{lue{lue{lue{lue{lue{$	•	•
Community Acceptance			$\bigcirc$		lack

Notes: Fill symbol by quarters from open (poor) to full (excellent).

a = Indicates preferred alternative

ARARs = applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements

CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

#### Threshold Criteria

Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment. Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 provide adequate protection of human health and the environment, thereby satisfying this threshold criterion and making these alternatives eligible for selection as the final remedial action. Alternative 1, the "no action" alternative, would not provide adequate protection of human health and the environment and is not eligible for selection as the final remedial action.

<u>Compliance with ARARs</u>. Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 comply with state and federal ARARs, thereby satisfying this threshold criterion and making these alternatives eligible for selection as the final remedial action. ARARs do not apply to the no-action alternative.

# Primary Balancing Criteria

Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence. Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 each would be effective in the long-term. Alternative 2 would be most effective in the long-term because waste, soil, and sediment posing an unacceptable risk would be excavated and moved to another landfill. Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 would each be effective in the long-term because the hot spot areas would be removed and the final soil cover, protective liner, and control systems (for landfill gas and groundwater) would protect people and wildlife from being exposed to remaining contamination. The final cover, liner, and control systems would be maintained as long as contamination that could pose an unacceptable risk remains at the site. Alternatives 4 and 5 each include additional actions (additional excavation and installation of the belowground barrier near San Francisco Bay) that would make them more effective in the long-term when compared with Alternative 3.

<u>Reduction in Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment</u>. Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 would perform equally in the way they reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants through treatment. These alternatives focus on removing and/or containing contaminants at Parcel E-2 and do not involve a significant amount of treatment.

Short-Term Effectiveness. Because of its invasive nature, Alternative 2 would pose more short-term risks to site workers and the surrounding community than the containment remedies (Alternatives 3, 4, and 5). These risks could include exposure to dust, noise, contaminated material, objectionable odors, and increased construction traffic. Alternative 2 is estimated to span a 4-year period, during which excavation and disposal of solid waste, soil, and sediment would take place. This period is twice as long as the estimated 2-year construction period to implement Alternatives 3, 4, or 5, which involves construction of a cap and its associated control systems. Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 would also require less disruption of inplace solid waste, soil, and sediment than the excavation remedy. Based on these factors, the short-term effectiveness of Alternative 2 is deemed to be substantially lower than Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 (the containment alternatives), which are expected to have moderate to high short-term effectiveness. Alternative 1 would have the highest relative short-term effectiveness because it would not involve remediation activities that might pose risks to the community, workers, or the environment.

<u>Implementability</u>. Alternative 2 presents numerous technical barriers that must be overcome for successful implementation because of the size and scale of the proposed excavation, thus the implementability of this remedy is lower than Alternatives 3, 4, and 5. Various controls would need to be implemented to minimize acute risks to site workers associated with Alternative 2. The massive scale of the excavation effort, coupled with the heterogeneous site conditions, make such controls difficult to implement. In contrast, the technologies for constructing Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 are proven and accepted technologies. Based on these factors, the implementability of Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 far exceeds that of

Alternative 2, which has a low implementability. The no action alternative (Alternative 1) would have the highest relative implementability because no resources are required to implement this alternative and no known administrative considerations would affect its overall implementability.

<u>Cost.</u> Alternative 2 is the most costly (\$351.5 million) primarily because it includes the excavation and off-site disposal of over 1.1 million cubic yards of solid waste, soil, and sediment. In comparison, Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 have more moderate costs (ranging from \$78.4 to 86.7 million) for remedial construction and long-term operation, maintenance, and monitoring. Alternative 1 requires no action; therefore, no costs are associated with this alternative.

### **Modifying Criteria**

<u>State Acceptance</u>. State involvement has been solicited throughout the CERCLA process. The State of California concurs with the Navy's selected remedial alternative (Alternative 5).

Community Acceptance. Community acceptance is evaluated based on comments received from the public during the public comment period for the proposed plan. The proposed plan, which identified Alternative 5 as the preferred remedial alternative, was presented to the community and discussed during a public meeting on September 20, 2011. Comments were also gathered during the public comment period from September 7 through November 21, 2011. In general, public comments expressed a preference for Alternative 2 and concerns regarding the long-term effectiveness of Alternatives 3, 4, and 5. However, segments of the community, represented by the former San Francisco Redevelopment Agency and the Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have expressed their support of Alternatives 4 and 5. Attachment 3, the responsiveness summary, of this ROD addresses the public's comments and concerns about the selected remedial alternative at Parcel E-2 (Alternative 5). In addition, a group of technical experts, which was hired by the advisor of EPA's Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) for HPNS, performed an independent review of the draft ROD and other CERCLA documents for Parcel E-2 and provided input regarding the appropriateness of the selected remedy for Parcel E-2. Attachment 4 compiles the input and recommendations from the technical experts and provides the corresponding responses from the Navy. In general, the technical experts concluded that the Navy has collected sufficient information regarding the nature and extent of contamination at Parcel E-2 and that the selected remedy should protect human health and the environment in accordance with regulatory standards. Additional information regarding the Navy's community participation efforts for Parcel E-2 is provided in Section 2.10.

#### 2.9. SELECTED REMEDY

#### 2.9.1. Rationale for Selected Remedy

The selected remedy for Parcel E-2 is Alternative 5, Contain Solid Waste, Soil, Sediment, and Groundwater with Hot Spot Removal (including monitoring, institutional controls, and unlined freshwater wetlands). The remedy was selected based on an evaluation of the remedial alternatives, as described in Section 2.8, relative

to the nine evaluation criteria. The selected remedy complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative published in the proposed plan (Alternative 5). The State of California, through DTSC and the Water Board, and segments of the community, represented by the former San Francisco Redevelopment Agency and Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, support Alternative 5. As detailed in Attachment 3, the information presented by members of the community that do not support Alternative 5 does not justify modification of Alternative 5, or selection of a different alternative, based upon the community acceptance criteria. In addition, as detailed in Attachment 4, a group of independent technical experts agreed with the Navy's determination that Alternative 5 would protect human health and the environment. The remedy will effectively reduce site risks by removing significant amounts of contaminants and safely containing the remaining material. The cover, landfill gas controls, and groundwater controls will prevent contact with hazardous materials at levels that might pose an unacceptable risk. The selected remedy will be designed to address potential sea level rise, erosion, and earthquakes and will meet the standards used at other landfills nationwide. In addition, the selected remedy will be subject to statutory reviews every 5 years, pursuant to CERCLA, to ensure that it remains protective of human health and the environment. The five-year reviews will consider multiple technical factors, including but not limited to potential sea level rise, erosion, and earthquakes. The selected remedy allows the property to be used in the future in a manner consistent with the 2010 amended Redevelopment Plan and includes monitoring and maintenance that would be performed as long as necessary to protect human health and the environment.

The Navy's selection of Alternative 5 is consistent with EPA's recommendation that containment actions are typically the best alternative for large landfill sites (greater than 10 acres) instead of removal or treatment actions. As described in Sections 2.3 and 2.8, the Navy determined that the Parcel E-2 Landfill has been adequately characterized and meets all of the criteria specified in EPA's **presumptive remedy guidance**<sub>(47)</sub>. However, the Navy's evaluation has exceeded the requirements of the presumptive remedy guidance by evaluating complete excavation of the landfill in the FS (Alternative 2) to explain the relative risks of that alternative compared to the containment alternatives (Alternatives 3, 4, and 5), thereby supporting the community's review of potential remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2.

## 2.9.2. Description of Selected Remedy

The selected remedy for Parcel E-2 consists of three primary components: (1) excavation of contaminated soil, sediment, and debris; (2) containment of remaining contamination; and (3) monitoring, maintenance, and institutional controls to protect human health and the environment and to ensure the integrity of the remedial action. The following sections describe the components of the selected remedy, which will be **further developed in the RD** $_{(54)}$ .

# 2.9.2.1. Excavation of Soil, Sediment, and Debris

The selected remedy consists of removing nearshore and upland hot spots that pose a significant risk to humans and wildlife (Figure 12), with disposal at one or more approved off-site landfills, as appropriate,

and backfilling of the excavations with clean soil. The hotspot excavations will generally not extend deeper than 10 feet bgs, consistent with the maximum depth evaluated in the HHRA; however, excavations at select nearshore hot spots may extend as deep as 16 feet bgs if necessary to remove continuing sources to groundwater contamination, and in accordance with performance criteria to be provided in the RD. In addition to identifying future nearshore hot spots to be addressed during the remedial action, Figure 12 also shows several nearshore and upland hot spots that are currently being excavated pursuant to the Phase 2 TCRA Action Memorandum for the PCB Hot Spot Area. The excavation areas close to the Phase 1 excavation at the PCB Hot Spot Area, as discussed in Section 2.6, may contain principal threat wastes. The Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area is ongoing, and post-excavation results are not yet available at the date of ROD signature. Accordingly, the excavation to achieve hot spot goals (see Table 4) will be completed as a remedial action pursuant to this ROD. The RD will analyze the conditions after the TCRA, and will specify the additional hot spot removal necessary to meet the hot spot goals.

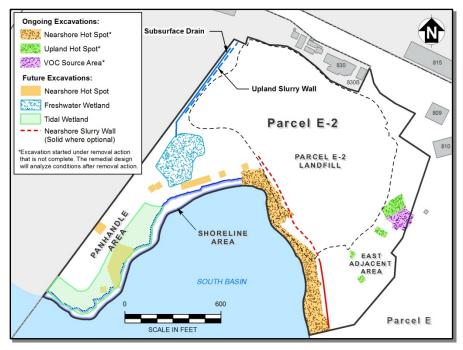


Figure 12. Hot Spot Excavations and Groundwater Containment Features

The RI/FS Report estimated the hotspot excavations to comprise 33,500 cubic yards of waste, soil, and sediment; however, this estimated volume has increased because of the site conditions encountered during the Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area. The lateral and vertical extent of hot spots would be refined through pre-excavation characterization to be performed during the RD. Following excavation, confirmation samples would be collected for analysis to verify that residual chemical concentrations were less than the hot spot goals. Upon receipt of acceptable confirmation sampling results, the excavations would be backfilled with clean imported soil that meets acceptance criteria (to be specified in the RD). Upon completion of excavation and achievement of the hot spot goals pursuant to the TCRA Action

Memorandum and the ROD, the Navy will construct the cover pursuant to the remedy selected in the ROD in order to achieve the final remediation goals through breaking the pathway of potential exposure.

Prior to constructing the cover, additional soil, sediment, and debris would be excavated to build **new wetlands**<sub>(55)</sub> in the Panhandle Area, and to build a rock revetment structure in the Shoreline Area (Figure 13). The wetlands are not required to prevent exposure to contaminants, but are being created to offset the loss of wetlands at Parcel E-2 and other areas at HPNS. The Panhandle Area is the best location to create wetlands at HPNS because of its location along the shore of the South Basin. A rock revetment structure, consisting of large rocks placed on the shoreline slope, is needed to prevent erosion and protect the edge of the covered upland area.

The selected remedy would include radiological screening to be performed in conjunction with the proposed excavation activities, as described below.

- Soil, sediment, and debris excavated at nearshore and upland hot spots (see Figure 12) would be screened to identify radiological contamination exceeding the remediation goals (see Table 6). Radiologically contaminated soil, sediment, or debris identified during the screening process would be removed and disposed of at one or more approved off-site landfills, as appropriate. Following the radiological screening process, the remaining material from the hot spots would be disposed of at one or more approved off-site landfills.
- Soil, sediment, and debris excavated to build the wetlands and rock revetment structure (see Figure 13) would also be screened to identify radiological contamination exceeding the remediation goals (see Table 6). Radiologically contaminated material identified during the screening process would be removed and disposed of at one or more approved off-site landfills, as appropriate. Following the radiological screening process, the remaining material from the excavations shown on Figure 13 would be placed elsewhere at Parcel E-2 (as a foundation layer for the final cover) because it contains low-level contamination that can be safely contained under the final cover.
- The existing soil cover at the Parcel E-2 Landfill (over the 14.5-acre interim landfill cap, see Figure 7) would be excavated to an appropriate depth (estimated to be 1 foot deep) and screened to identify radiological contamination exceeding the remediation goals (see Table 6). Radiologically contaminated soil identified during the screening process would be removed and disposed of at one or more approved off-site landfills, as appropriate. Following the radiological screening process, the remaining material from the existing soil cover would be placed elsewhere at Parcel E-2 as a foundation layer for the final cover.

Concurrent with the radiological screening of material excavated during the activities described above, the Navy would perform a final radiological surface survey throughout Parcel E-2 to identify and remove radiological contamination (exceeding the remediation goals in Table 6) to a depth of 1 foot (the maximum effective depth of the surface survey). Deeper soil excavation would be performed, if necessary, to ensure that the residual radiological risk at the final ground surface (following installation of a demarcation layer and soil cover) is acceptable. The residual radiological risk at the final ground surface (based on residential exposure) would be within the risk management range specified in the NCP ( $10^{-6}$  to  $10^{-4}$ ). In

preparing the RD, the Navy would work closely with the regulatory agencies to develop specific protocols for determining when deeper soil excavation is needed to ensure that the residual radiological risk at the final ground surface is acceptable. In addition, the Navy would perform radiological risk modeling, in conjunction with the final radiological surveys, to verify that the residual radiological risk is acceptable.

In addition, the Navy has initiated a TCRA to remove radioactive contamination (containing <sup>60</sup>Co) pursuant to a TCRA Action Memorandum for the Ship-Shielding Area (see Figure 7). Consistent with the remediation approach described above, the TCRA at the Ship-Shielding Area will identify and remove radiological contamination (containing <sup>60</sup>Co) exceeding the remediation goal (see Table 6) to a depth of 1 foot. The TCRA at the Ship-Shielding Area is ongoing, and post-excavation results are not available at the date of ROD signature. The RD will analyze the conditions after the TCRA, and will specify the additional excavation to achieve the remediation goals for all ROCs (see Table 6); if required, additional excavation to achieve the remediation goals would be completed as a remedial action pursuant to this ROD. In addition, the selected remedy would include **removal of the sanitary sewer, storm drain, and septic sewer lines**(56) that extend into the East Adjacent Area but are located outside of the IR Site 01/21 boundary (see Figure 3), and removal of radiological contamination exceeding the remediation goals within the trenches.

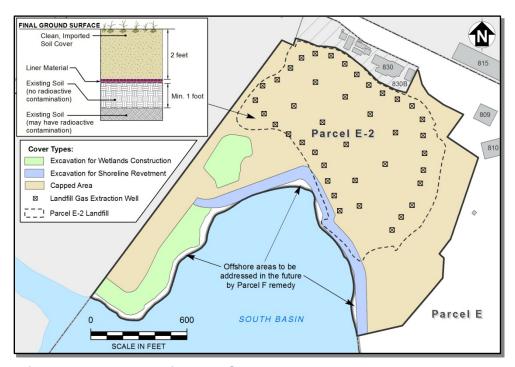


Figure 13. Excavation and Cover Plan

## 2.9.2.2. Containment of Remaining Contamination

Following completion of the final radiological survey and placement of radiologically screened material from the excavations shown on Figure 13, a minimum 2-feet-thick soil cover would be placed over all of Parcel E-2, including a small portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill that extends north onto property owned by

UCSF (see Figure 2). In addition, a protective liner, consisting of a geomembrane with an overlying geocomposite drainage layer, would be placed under the soil cover in all areas except the new wetlands. The protective liner will minimize water seeping into the contaminated material, deter animals from burrowing under the cover, and serve as a visual marker for the bottom of the cover. A liner would not be used in the new wetlands, so that they function more naturally. To prevent exposure to contaminated material, the soil cover in the new wetlands would be 4 feet thick. The new protective liner would be contiguous with the existing landfill cap; however, portions of the existing landfill cap would be removed to achieve the design elevations, and a new protective liner would be constructed in these areas.

In conjunction with installation of the protective liner, a demarcation layer would be installed within radiologically impacted portions of the East Adjacent Area and throughout the Parcel E-2 Landfill, Panhandle Area, and Shoreline Area to identify remaining radiological hazardous substances at depth. The demarcation layer would consist of a permeable geosynthetic material and magnetic marking tape placed at the bottom of the soil cover. A demarcation layer would also be installed under the 4-foot-thick cover in the new wetlands. As described in Section 2.9.2.1, the Navy would perform radiological risk modeling, using data from the final radiological surveys, to verify that residual radiological risk at the final ground surface (following installation of a demarcation layer and soil cover) is within the risk management range specified in the NCP ( $10^{-6}$  to  $10^{-4}$ ).

The selected remedy would expand the existing **landfill gas controls**(57), which focus on the northern edge of the Parcel E-2 Landfill, by actively removing and treating gas from the entire Parcel E-2 Landfill (Figure 13). The existing landfill gas controls have been effective as an interim measure in preventing off-site migration of landfill gases from Parcel E-2; however, the expanded system is necessary to effectively control landfill gas in the long-term. Extracted landfill gas would be treated by an enclosed flare and/or adsorbent material (such as a charcoal filter). An enclosed flare involves controlled burning of methane and low levels of other organic chemicals. An enclosed flare is the most common technology for treating landfill gas, and it limits the amount of methane (a greenhouse gas) that is released to the atmosphere. Adsorbent material is designed to capture NMOCs but not methane. The Navy currently uses a charcoal filter to capture NMOCs from the landfill gas control system. The Navy will further evaluate the treatment options during the design and will consult with the regulatory agencies and the community to determine which treatment option(s) will be used.

Flow of contaminated groundwater into San Francisco Bay would be limited by installing a **below-ground barrier and drain along the western boundary**<sub>(58)</sub> (Figure 12). This barrier and drain would divert groundwater flow into the landfill to the new freshwater wetland. Water entering the freshwater wetlands will be monitored to ensure compliance with the surface water RAO specified in Section 2.7, as well as applicable freshwater water quality objectives (see Attachment 5). In addition, a **below-ground barrier would be installed near the shoreline**<sub>(59)</sub> and groundwater quality will be monitored at an appropriate location near the barrier (to be determined in the RD). The **groundwater would be hydraulically controlled if necessary**<sub>(60)</sub> to satisfy pertinent ARARs (see Attachment 5). Specifically, hydraulic control would be performed if necessary to keep contaminants from flowing into San Francisco

Bay at concentrations greater than the corresponding water quality criteria<sub>(45)</sub> for aquatic wildlife (to comply with the surface water RAO specified in Section 2.7). The RD will develop specific monitoring criteria for A-aquifer groundwater that address the potential risk to aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay.

The selected remedy includes a preliminary plan, developed with input from various technical experts that would **control soil movement during the maximum probable earthquake**<sub>(61)</sub> (MPE). If present over a large enough area and depth, certain types of soil (sands and silts) can liquefy during an earthquake and cause the ground surface to move. The Navy studied the soil in and around the Parcel E-2 Landfill and found that most soil would not liquefy even during the MPE. Additionally, the soil layers that might liquefy would be controlled through proper design and construction of the final cover using methods that are well established for sites in the San Francisco Bay area. The Navy will further evaluate, including consulting with other technical experts, this very important part of the design to make sure that the final cover is built to withstand the appropriate design earthquake and comply with numerous other regulatory requirements for landfill covers.

Parcel E-2 is planned for open space that includes parks and restored wetlands. The covered upland area of Parcel E-2 would be accessible to pedestrians and may include part of the regional trail planned for the edge of San Francisco Bay. The new tidal wetlands would be combined with the planned wetland restoration at the non-Navy, California State Parks property immediately west of Parcel E-2 along Yosemite Slough. The shorelines adjacent to the upland area and the new tidal wetlands would require protection to make sure people and wildlife are not exposed to contaminated soil that is not excavated. The new tidal wetlands would have gradual slopes that can be protected by natural soil and vegetation. The upland area would have steeper slopes that require stronger protection with a rock revetment structure (Figure 13). The top of the revetment would extend high enough to protect against flooding from a **potential rise in sea level**<sub>(62)</sub>, but would not obstruct pedestrians' views of San Francisco Bay because trails would be placed at about the same height as the top of the revetment. The bottom of the revetment would stop near the mean tide line, and the areas exposed during low tide would be natural sediment.

## 2.9.2.3. Monitoring, Maintenance, and Institutional Controls

The selected remedy includes the following monitoring and maintenance activities that would be performed as long as necessary to protect human health and the environment and to comply with the substantive provisions of pertinent state and federal ARARs (see Attachment 5):

- Groundwater monitoring will be performed, consistent with the requirements of Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22 § 66264.100(d) and § 66264.310(b)(3), to verify that chemical concentrations in groundwater do not exceed concentrations designated by the RAOs at the point of compliance.
- Landfill gas monitoring will be performed to meet the RAOs and to demonstrate compliance with Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27 § 20917 through § 20934.

Stormwater and erosion controls will be installed and maintained as required under Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27 § 20365(c) and (d), and stormwater discharges will be monitored as required under Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22 § 66264.97(c)(1) and (c)(2)(B).

• The cover will be inspected and maintained to ensure its integrity as required under Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27 § 21180(a).

The long-term monitoring and maintenance program will be detailed in the post-closure operation and maintenance plan (OMP) for Parcel E-2, consistent with content requirements as provided in Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27 § 21800(c), and submitted for review and approval by EPA, DTSC, and the Water Board in conjunction with the RD. Regulatory agency oversight will continue during long-term operation and maintenance of the selected remedy. In addition, the selected remedy will be subject to statutory reviews every 5 years pursuant to CERCLA to ensure that it remains protective of human health and the environment.

The Navy would also implement institutional controls, which are legal and administrative mechanisms for the continued protection of human health and the environment. In Parcel E-2, the objectives of the institutional controls are to implement land use and activity restrictions that are used to limit the exposure of future landowner(s) or user(s) of the property to hazardous substances present on the property and in groundwater, and to ensure the integrity of the remedial action, including any current or future remedial or monitoring systems such as monitoring wells, landfill gas monitoring and collection systems, and subsurface groundwater control barriers. Institutional controls are required on a property where the selected remedial action results in contamination remaining at the property above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. The institutional controls for Parcel E-2 will restrict the development, land use,

and activities on Parcel E-2 property as described in this These institutional ROD. controls will be maintained until the concentrations of hazardous substances in soil and groundwater are at such levels to allow for unrestricted use and exposure. Implementation of Parcel E-2 institutional controls includes requirements for monitoring and inspections, and reporting to ensure compliance with land use or activity restrictions. Figure 14 presents the area requiring institutional controls (ARIC) for nonradioactive

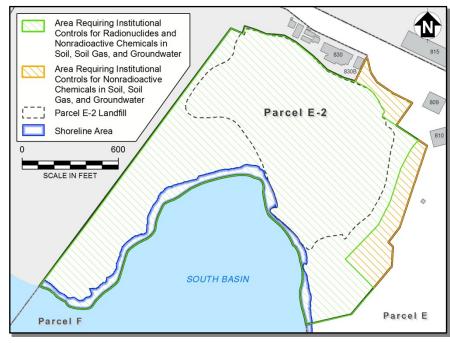


Figure 14. Area Requiring Institutional Controls

ROD for Parcel E-2, HPNS 2-42 ERRG-6011-0000-0022

chemicals, which comprises all of Parcel E-2 including a small portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill that extends north onto property owned by UCSF (see Figure 2). Figure 14 also identifies the ARIC for radionuclides (green pattern on Figure 14; also referred to as the radiological ARIC), which consists of all of Parcel E-2 except for portions of the East Adjacent Area located outside of the IR Site 01/21 boundary (see Figure 3). Outside of the radiological ARIC, potential radioactive contamination exceeding the remediation goals would be removed, thus these areas would not require institutional controls regarding exposure to radioactivity.

The Navy has determined that it will rely on proprietary controls in the form of environmental restrictive covenants as provided in the "Memorandum of Agreement between the United States Department of the Navy and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control" and attached covenant models (hereinafter referred to as the "Navy/DTSC MOA").

More specifically, land use and activity restrictions will be incorporated into two separate legal instruments as provided in the Navy/DTSC MOA:

- 1. Restrictive covenants included in one or more Quitclaim Deeds from the Navy to the property recipient.
- 2. Restrictive covenants included in one or more "Covenant to Restrict Use of Property" entered into by the Navy and DTSC as provided in the Navy/DTSC MOA and consistent with the substantive provisions of Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22 § 67391.1.

The "Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of Property" will incorporate the land use and activity restrictions into environmental restrictive covenants that run with the land and that are enforceable by DTSC against future transferees. The Quitclaim Deed(s) will include the identical land use and activity restrictions in environmental restrictive covenants that run with the land and that will be enforceable by the Navy against future transferees.

The land use and activity restrictions in the "Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of Property" and Quitclaim Deed(s) shall be further defined in the land use control remedial design (LUC RD) report that would be prepared by the Navy and reviewed and approved by the other FFA signatories. The LUC RD report shall be referenced in the applicable Covenant to Restrict Use of Property and Deed. A risk management plan (RMP) may be prepared by the CCSF and approved by the FFA signatories that may set forth certain requirements and protocols used to conduct restricted activities.

In addition to being set forth in the "Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of Property" and Quitclaim Deed(s) as described above, restrictions applied to specified portions of the property will be described in findings of suitability to transfer. The Navy will also access the portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill extending onto UCSF property (as identified on Figure 8) to perform the remedial action pursuant to easements, or another appropriate legal mechanism, entered into with UCSF. In addition, the Navy and regulatory agencies will also control use, through easements or another appropriate legal mechanism entered into with UCSF, of the portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill extending onto UCSF property to ensure that its

future use is compatible with the selected remedy. Specific requirements for accessing or controlling use of the portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill extending onto UCSF property will be specified in the LUC RD report.

#### Access

The Deed and Covenant shall provide that the Navy and other FFA signatories, where applicable, and for CDPH in the radiological ARIC (Figure 14), and their authorized agents, employees, contractors, and subcontractors shall have the right to enter upon HPNS Parcel E-2 to conduct investigations, tests, or surveys; inspect field activities; or construct, operate, and maintain any response or remedial action as required or necessary under the cleanup program, including but not limited to monitoring wells, pumping wells, treatment facilities, and cap and containment systems.

#### **Implementation**

The Navy shall address and describe implementation and maintenance actions for institutional controls, including periodic inspections and reporting requirements, in the preliminary and final RD reports to be developed and submitted to the other FFA signatories for review pursuant to the FFA (see "Navy Principles and Procedures for Specifying, Monitoring and Enforcement of Land Use Controls and Other Post-ROD Actions" attached to January 16, 2004 Department of Defense memorandum titled "Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act [CERCLA] Record of Decision [ROD] and Post-ROD Policy"). The preliminary and final RD reports are primary documents as provided in Section 7.3 of the FFA.

The Navy is responsible for implementing, maintaining, reporting on, and enforcing institutional controls. Although the Navy may later transfer these procedural responsibilities to another party by contract, property transfer agreement, or through other means, the Navy shall retain ultimate responsibility for remedy integrity.

#### Land Use and Activity Restrictions that Apply throughout Parcel E-2

The following paragraphs describe the institutional control objectives to be achieved through land use and activity restrictions throughout Parcel E-2 to ensure that any necessary measures to protect human health and the environment and the integrity of the remedy have been undertaken.

# Land Use Restrictions

The Successor Agency to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency has designated HPNS Parcel E-2 for open space reuse, consistent with the **2010 amended Redevelopment Plan**<sub>(22)</sub>. Parcel E-2 shall be restricted to open space and recreational uses, unless written approval for other uses is granted by the FFA signatories. In addition, the following land uses are specifically prohibited in all Parcel E-2 areas, unless written approval for such uses is granted by the FFA signatories, in accordance with the Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of the Property, Quitclaim Deed(s), LUC RD report, and Parcel E-2 RMP, if deemed necessary:

a. A residence, including any mobile home or factory built housing, constructed or installed for use as residential human habitation.

- b. A hospital for humans.
- c. A school for persons under 21 years of age.
- d. A daycare facility for children.
- e. Any permanently occupied human habitation, including those used for commercial or industrial purposes.

#### General Activity Restrictions

The following activities are restricted throughout HPNS Parcel E-2 and must be conducted in accordance with the "Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of Property," Quitclaim Deed(s), the OMP, the LUC RD report and, if deemed necessary, the Parcel E-2 RMP and any other work plan or document approved in accordance with these referenced documents:

- a. "Land-disturbing activity," which includes but is not limited to (1) excavation of soil;
  (2) construction of roads, utilities, facilities, structures, and appurtenances of any kind;
  (3) demolition or removal of "hardscape" (for example, concrete roadways, parking lots, foundations, and sidewalks);
  (4) any other activity that involves movement of soil to the surface from below the surface of the land; and (5) any other activity that causes or facilitates the movement of groundwater known to be contaminated with radionuclides or nonradioactive chemicals. Land-disturbing activities are not intended to include placement of additional clean, imported fill on top of the soil cover that the Navy will construct at HPNS Parcel E-2.
- b. Alteration, disturbance, or removal of any component of a response or cleanup action (including but not limited to pump-and-treat facilities, revetment walls and shoreline protection, and soil cap/containment systems); groundwater extraction, injection, and monitoring wells and associated piping and equipment; or associated utilities.
- c. Extraction of groundwater and installation of new groundwater wells.
- d. Removal of or damage to security features (e.g., locks on monitoring wells, survey monuments, fencing, signs, or monitoring equipment and associated pipelines and appurtenances).

In addition, the following activities are prohibited throughout HPNS Parcel E-2:

- a. Growing vegetables or fruits in native soil for human consumption.
- b. Use of or access to groundwater.

## Additional Activity Restrictions Related to Radionuclides at Parcel E-2

Exposure to radionuclides in the radiological ARIC (Figure 14) would be prevented by three separate components: (1) an engineered cover, consisting of clean imported fill and (in all areas outside of the future wetlands) a low hydraulic conductivity layer, to provide adequate shielding against residual radioactivity; (2) permeable geosynthetic fabric to serve as a "demarcation layer" between soil cover and underlying soil with residual radioactivity; and (3) institutional controls to implement land use and

activity restrictions necessary to limit the exposure to radiological hazardous substances and to ensure the integrity of the remedial action.

In addition to the land use and activity restrictions specified above, the following activity restriction would apply in the radiological ARIC.

- a. Land-disturbing activities within the radiological ARIC, as defined above and including installation of water lines, storm drains, or sanitary sewers, below the demarcation layer, are strictly prohibited unless approved in writing by the FFA signatories and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). Any proposed land-disturbing activity within the ARIC for radionuclides shall be required to be described in a work plan that will include but not be limited to a radiological work plan, the identification of a radiological safety specialist, a soil management plan, soil sampling and analysis requirements, and a plan for off-site disposal of any excavated radionuclides by the transferee in accordance with federal and state law. This work plan must also specify appropriate procedures for the proper identification and handling of material potentially presenting an explosive hazard. This work plan must be submitted to and approved in writing by the FFA signatories and CDPH in accordance with procedures (including dispute resolution procedures) and timeframes that will be set forth in the OMP and LUC RD report.
- b. Following implementation of an approved land-disturbing activity within the radiological ARIC, the integrity of the cover/cap must be restored upon completion of excavation as provided in the OMP, LUC RD report, or similar document. A completion report describing the details of the implementation of the work plan, sampling and analysis (if required), off-site disposal (if required), and the restoration of the integrity of the cover/cap must be submitted to and approved in writing by the FFA signatories and CDPH in accordance with procedures (including dispute resolution procedures) and timeframes that will be set forth in the OMP and LUC RD report.
- c. For land-disturbing activities, as defined above and including installation of water lines, storm drains, or sanitary sewers, above the demarcation layer, the LUC RD report, the OMP, or, if deemed necessary, the RMP or a project-specific work plan will list the procedures for ensuring that the cover is not disturbed or breached. The specific design of the cover shall be agreed to in the RD. Installation of water lines, storm drains, or sanitary sewers in any additional clean, imported fill placed on top of the soil cover that the Navy has constructed at the Property is not intended to be restricted if the property owner demarcates the interface between the pre-existing cover and any new imported soil.

At the time of transfer, the areas that require this restriction will be surveyed to define the legal metes and bounds for inclusion in the property transfer documents. No variance or exemption from this restriction shall be allowed unless written approval is provided by the FFA signatories and CDPH. The OMP or LUC RD report shall address any necessary additional soil and radiological management requirements, for example inspections, monitoring, and reporting requirements for portions of Parcel E-2 in the radiological ARIC.

## Additional Activity Restrictions Related to Subsurface Gas at Parcel E-2

Any proposed construction of enclosed structures must be approved in accordance with the Covenant to Restrict Use of the Property, Quitclaim Deed(s), the LUC RD report and, if deemed necessary, the Parcel E-2 RMP prior to conducting such activities within the ARIC (Figure 14) to ensure compliance with the substantive provisions of Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27 § 21190(a), (b), (d), (e), (f) and (g), which require that postclosure land uses be designed and maintained to protect health and safety in areas affected by landfill gas migration. In particular, Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27 § 21190(g) specifies design and construction standards for "all on site construction within 1,000 feet of the boundary of any disposal area." The Navy has determined that the substantive provisions of Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27 § 21190(g) are relevant and appropriate for future construction within the Parcel E-2 boundary, including the portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill that extends onto UCSF property, because Parcel E-2 may be affected by subsurface gas emanating from the Parcel E-2 Landfill. However, these provisions are not relevant and appropriate to future off-site construction beyond the Parcel E-2 boundary because these areas are not affected by subsurface gas emanating from the Parcel E-2 Landfill. The interim gas control system and ongoing monitoring program are effectively controlling the migration of hazardous levels of landfill gas beyond the Parcel E-2 boundary. The permanent gas control system in the selected remedy would continue to control the migration of hazardous levels of landfill gas beyond the Parcel E-2 boundary.

Human health can be protected through engineered containment systems, such as landfill caps and gas control systems, or other design alternatives that meet the specifications set forth in the RD reports, the LUC RD report and, if deemed necessary, the Parcel E-2 RMP. The FFA signatories may modify the ARIC, which will initially include all of HPNS Parcel E-2, in response to further soil, vapor, and groundwater sampling and analysis that establishes that areas now included in the ARIC do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health.

## 2.9.3. Expected Outcomes of the Selected Remedy

Once the selected remedy has been implemented, risks to human health and the environment under the planned recreational use will be acceptable and the RAOs will be achieved. Excavation and off-site disposal of hot spots and radioactive contamination near the ground surface will reduce site risks, and the cover will prevent contact with remaining contamination that might pose an unacceptable risk. The liner will minimize water seeping into the contaminated material, deter animals from burrowing under the cover, and serve as a visual marker for the bottom of the cover. The landfill gas and groundwater controls will effectively limit the migration of hazardous chemicals at concentration that may pose an unacceptable risk. The selected remedy will take a relatively short period of time to implement and will use readily available technologies and labor. Following implementation, long-term monitoring and maintenance will ensure the continued protection of human health and the environment. In addition, institutional controls will restrict potential exposure to contaminated soil, sediment, landfill gas, and groundwater and the restrictions will be consistent with the planned future use of Parcel E-2.

### 2.9.4. Statutory Determinations

In accordance with the NCP, the selected remedy meets the following statutory determinations.

■ Protection of Human Health and the Environment – The selected remedy will adequately protect human health and the environment by preventing exposure to COCs and COECs through the excavation of hot spots and radioactive contamination near the ground surface, installation and monitoring of a containment systems (including cover and landfill gas and groundwater controls), and the implementation of institutional controls.

- Compliance with ARARs CERCLA § 121(d)(1) states that remedial actions on CERCLA sites must attain (or the decision document must justify the waiver of) any federal or more stringent state environmental standards, requirements, criteria, or limitations that are determined to be legally applicable or relevant and appropriate. The selected remedy for Parcel E-2 will comply with the substantive provisions of the federal and state requirements identified as ARARs. The chemical-, location-, and action-specific ARARs for the selected remedy are summarized in Attachment 5.
- Cost-Effectiveness As specified in the NCP, the cost-effectiveness of a remedy is determined in two steps. First, the overall effectiveness of a remedial alternative is determined by evaluating the following three of the five balancing criteria: (1) long-term effectiveness and permanence; (2) reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment; and (3) short-term effectiveness. The overall effectiveness is then compared to cost to determine whether a remedy is costeffective. The selected remedy has a high overall effectiveness because, relative to the other remedial alternatives (most notably Alternative 2), it offers a high degree of long-term effectiveness in a manner that minimizes short-term risks. In contrast, the high degree of longterm effectiveness of Alternative 2 is offset by significant short-term risks. Reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment is not a decisive factor because Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 focus on removing and/or containing contaminants at Parcel E-2 and do not involve a significant amount of treatment. The selected remedy will provide high overall effectiveness proportional to its costs, as demonstrated by the improved overall effectiveness of Alternative 5 relative to Alternative 3 for a modest (approximately 10 percent) incremental cost increase. Therefore, the selected remedy is considered cost-effective. In contrast, Alternative 2 is not considered costeffective because its lower overall effectiveness (relative to Alternative 5) is accompanied by a significant incremental cost increase (over 300 percent relative to Alternatives 3, 4, and 5).
- Utilization of Permanent Solution and Alternative Treatment Technologies (or Resource Recovery Technologies) to the Maximum Extent Practicable The Navy has determined that the selected containment remedy, combined with excavation of small quantities of more highly contaminated soil, represents the maximum extent to which permanent solutions and treatment are practicable at this site. The selected containment remedy (Alternative 5) provides the best balance of tradeoffs relative to the five balancing criteria: (1) long-term effectiveness and permanence; (2) reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment; (3) short-term effectiveness; (4) implementability; (5) and cost. Alternative 5 provides a high degree of long-term effectiveness, although not as high as Alternative 2, because the hot spot areas would be removed and the final soil cover, protective liner, and control systems (for landfill gas and groundwater) would protect people and wildlife from being exposed to remaining contamination. Reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment is not a decisive factor because

Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 focus on removing and/or containing contaminants at Parcel E-2 and do not involve a significant amount of treatment. Alternative 5 provides the highest degree of short-term effectiveness and implementability because it uses proven and accepted technologies that can be implemented more quickly and readily than the other alternatives, most notably Alternative 2, thereby reducing the short-term risks to site workers and the surrounding community. Alternative 5 has comparable cost to Alternatives 3 and 4; Alternative 2 is significantly more expensive than Alternatives 3, 4, and 5. Relative to the two modifying criteria (state and community acceptance), Alternative 5 is accepted by the State of California and some segments of the local community; however, the overall community acceptance of Alternative 5 is poor because of the general preference for the more complete removal proposed under Alternative 2. In summary, Alternative 5 provides a combination of removal and containment that reduces risk sooner, is easier to implement and much more cost-effective than Alternative 2, and provides additional risk reduction as compared with Alternatives 3 and 4. The performance of Alternative 5 relative to the five balancing criteria, in addition to its acceptance by the state, outweigh the community's overall lack of acceptance for Alternative 5.

- Preference for Treatment as a Principal Element The selected remedy does not satisfy the statutory preference for treatment<sup>5</sup> as a principal element because there is no cost-effective means of treating the large quantity of low-level soil contamination throughout Parcel E-2 and the small quantities of principal threat wastes at the PCB Hot Spot Area cannot be treated in a cost-effective manner. Accordingly, none of the remedial alternatives proposed a significant amount of treatment. The principal threat wastes at the PCB Hot Spot Area are being excavated under a TCRA that is scheduled to be completed in 2012. The protective liner and below-ground barriers are expected to reduce the mobility of contamination, and natural attenuation mechanisms will reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of some contaminants.
- **Five-Year Review Requirements** Statutory five-year reviews pursuant to CERCLA § 121 and the NCP will be conducted because the selected remedy will leave contamination in place at Parcel E-2 above levels that allow for unrestricted use and unlimited exposure. Five-year reviews for Parcel E-2 will follow the ongoing schedule of five-year reviews established for other remedies in place at HPNS.

## 2.9.5. Documentation of Significant Changes

The Proposed Plan and Draft ROD were released for public comment in September 2011 and March 2012, respectively. The documents identified Alternative 5 (involving the containment of solid waste, soil, sediment, and groundwater with hot spot removal) as the selected remedy for Parcel E-2. During the comment period on the Draft ROD, new information prompted the following changes:

5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> As defined in the NCP (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations § 300.5), "treatment technology" means any unit operation or series of unit operations that alters the composition of a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant through chemical, biological, or physical means so as to reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of the contaminated materials being treated. Treatment technologies are an alternative to land disposal of hazardous wastes without treatment.

■ Boundary Change Between Parcels E and E-2 – Pursuant to the City and County of San Francisco's 2010 amended Redevelopment Plan<sub>(22)</sub>, two small areas (less than 1 acre) in the East Adjacent Area were designated as part of the "Shipyard South Multi-Use District" and an adjacent roadway. The Shipyard South Multi-Use District may be used for recreational, industrial, and residential purposes, but these potential land uses were not anticipated during preparation of the RI/FS Report. The Navy, in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, the Water Board, and the City and County of San Francisco, concluded that a boundary change between Parcels E and E-2<sub>(23)</sub> was the most effective way to resolve this discrepancy. The revised boundary between Parcels E and E-2 results in the Shipyard South Multi-Use District no longer being located in Parcel E-2, and the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 is now limited to open space.

■ Revised Remediation Goal for <sup>60</sup>Co – In planning the TCRA at the Ship-Shielding Area to address potential <sup>60</sup>Co contamination, the Navy identified that the remediation goal for <sup>60</sup>Co needed to be revised to support efficient laboratory gamma spectroscopy analysis of soil samples. As documented in the TCRA Action Memorandum for the Ship-Shielding Area, the Navy revised the remediation goal for <sup>60</sup>Co<sub>(19)</sub> to 0.252 pCi/g (see Table 6). This activity level is adequately protective of human health and the environment.

The above listed changes are documented in this ROD pursuant to CERCLA § 117 and the NCP.

### 2.10. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community participation at HPNS includes public meetings, public information repositories, an IR Program website, newsletters and fact sheets, public notices, and site tours. The Community Involvement Plan for HPNS provides detailed information on community participation for the IR Program and documents interests, issues, and concerns raised by the community regarding ongoing investigation and cleanup activities at HPNS. The Navy held a community meeting on February 2, 2010, to solicit community input on updating the Community Involvement Plan for HPNS. The Navy used this input in preparing an update to the Community Involvement Plan (63), which was finalized in May 2011.

Starting in January 2010, the Navy began conducting bimonthly Community Technical Meetings to discuss the technical aspects of the CERCLA milestone documents with community members (and with participation from the Base Realignment and Closure [BRAC] Cleanup Team). Documents and relevant information relied upon in the remedy selection process are made available for public review in the public information repositories (listed at the end of this section) or on the IR Program website<sub>(64)</sub>.

Community participation is also solicited through public mailings, including newsletters, fact sheets, public notices, and proposed plans, which are designed to broadly disseminate information throughout the local community. Public mailings for HPNS are sent to more than 2,000 groups and individuals that have added their names to the community mailing list, including residents in the local Hunters Point-Bayview community; city, state, and federal officials; regulatory agencies; and other interested groups and individuals. Previous updates and fact sheets have included general program information such as the status of environmental investigations and cleanup activities at each HPNS parcel. In addition, the Navy

has held periodic site tours of HPNS to better explain the status of cleanup activities to interested community members.

For Parcel E-2, a significant effort was made to inform the public of the remedy proposed in the Proposed Plan and selected in this ROD. Prior to making the Proposed Plan available for public review, a public notice of the meeting and availability of documents was placed in the *San Francisco Chronicle* on September 4, 2011. Additional public notices were placed in the September 2011 editions of two publications (the *San Francisco Bayview* and the *Sun-Reporter*) in the local Hunters Point-Bayview community. The Proposed Plan, along with **two associated fact sheets**<sub>(65)</sub>, was distributed to recipients on the community mailing list beginning on September 2, 2011. An online advertisement was also placed on the *San Francisco Bayview* website to direct users to the IR Program website, where electronic copies of the Proposed Plan, fact sheets, and the RI/FS Report were made available.

In accordance with CERCLA § 113 and § 117, the Navy provided a public comment period from September 7, 2011, to November 21, 2011, for the proposed remedial action described in the Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2. A public meeting to present the Proposed Plan was held from 6:00 to 9:00 p.m. on September 20, 2011. At the public meeting, the Navy gave presentations on the conditions at Parcel E-2, and the representatives from the Navy and regulatory agencies were available to answer questions. A **transcript of the public meeting**(66) prepared by a court reporter is part of the administrative record for this ROD and is available on the CD for this ROD. The initial public comment period was scheduled to end on October 24, 2011, but was extended to November 21, 2011, at the request of several community members. Additional public notices of the extension to the public comment period were placed in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the *San Francisco Bayview*, and the *Sun-Reporter*. Responses to spoken comments received during the public meeting and written comments received during the public comment period are included in the Responsiveness Summary in Section 3.

Key supporting documents that pertain to Parcel E-2 and a complete index of all Navy HPNS documents are available at the following information repositories:

San Francisco Main Library
100 Larkin Street
Government Information Center, 5th Floor
San Francisco, California 94102
Phone: (415) 557-4500
HPNS Office Trailer
690 Hudson Street
San Francisco, California 94124

For access to the Administrative Record contact:

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest Attention: Diane Silva, Command Records Manager 2965 Mole Road, Building 3519 San Diego, CA 92136

Phone: (619) 556-1280

For additional information on the IR Program contact:

Mr. Keith Forman HPNS BRAC Environmental Coordinator BRAC Program Management Office West 1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900 San Diego, California 92108-4310

Phone: (619) 532-0913

e-mail: keith.s.forman@navy.mil

# Section 3. Responsiveness Summary

The responsiveness summary is the third component of a ROD; its purpose is to summarize information about the views of the public and regulatory agencies on both the remedial alternatives and general concerns about Parcel E-2 submitted during the public comment period. It documents in the record how public comments were integrated into the decision-making process. The participants in the public meeting, held on September 20, 2011, included community members and representatives of the Navy, EPA, DTSC, and the Water Board. Questions and concerns received during the meeting were addressed at the meeting and are documented in the meeting transcript. Responses to comments provided at the meeting and received during the public comment period by the Navy, EPA, DTSC, or the Water Board are included in the responsiveness summary (Attachment 3). In addition, responses to comments received on the draft and draft final versions of this ROD are provided in Attachment 4.

# Attachment 1. Administrative Record

(The Administrative Record Index provided on CD only)

# **HUNTERS POINT**

# DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION RECORD INDEX - UPDATE (SORTED BY RECORD DATE/RECORD NUMBER)

## **DOCUMENTS RELATED TO PARCELS E AND E-2**

UIC No Rec. No. Doc. Control No. Record Type Contract No. Approx. # Pages	Record Date Prc. Date SSIC No. CTO No.	Author Author Affil. Recipient Recipient Affil.	Subject	Distribution	Sites	Location SWDIV Box No(s) CD No.	FRC Accession No. FRC Warehouse —— FRC Box No(s)——
AR_N00217_000003 NONE REPORT N62474-83-C-6972 94	10-01-1984 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	WESTEC SERVICES, INC. NAVAL ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY (NEESA) - PORT HUENEME, CA	INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0001 30093199
AR_N00217_002880 PROJECT 365-02.02 REPORT N62474-85-C-5501 235		EMCON ASSOCIATES NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	CONFIRMATION STUDY, VERIFICATION STEP - VOLUME I OF IV (SEE RECORD # 2881 THROUGH RECORD #2883 - VOLUMES II THROUGH IV, AND # 38 - WDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000521 PARCEL B PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00005 SITE 00006 SITE 00007 SITE 00008 SITE 00009 SITE 00010 SITE 00011 SITE 00012	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0045 30093199

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UIC No Rec. No. Doc. Control No. Record Type Contract No. Approx. # Pages	Record Date Prc. Date SSIC No. CTO No.	Author Author Affil. Recipient Recipient Affil.	Subject	Distribution	Sites	Location SWDIV Box No(s) CD No.	FRC Accession No. FRC Warehouse FRC Box No(s)
AR_N00217_002881 PROJECT 365-02.02 REPORT N62474-85-C-5501 129	<b>03-19-1987</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	EMCON ASSOCIATES NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	CONFIRMATION STUDY, VERIFICATION STEP - VOLUME II OF IV (SEE RECORD # 2880 - VOLUME I, RECORD # 2882 - VOLUME III AND RECORD # 2883 - VOLUME IV)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0045 30093199
AR_N00217_002882 PROJECT 365-02.02 REPORT N62474-85-C-5501 280		EMCON ASSOCIATES NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	CONFIRMATION STUDY, VERIFICATION STEP - VOLUME III OF IV (SEE RECORD # 2880 - VOLUME I, RECORD # 2881 - VOLUME II AND RECORD # 2883 - VOLUME IV)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0045 30093199
AR_N00217_002883 PROJECT 365-02.02 REPORT N62474-85-C-5501 489		EMCON ASSOCIATES NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	CONFIRMATION STUDY, VERIFICATION STEP - VOLUME IV OF IV (SEE RECORD # 2880 THROUGH RECORD # 2882 - VOLUMES I THROUGH III OF IV)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0045 30093199
AR_N00217_000056 PROJECT NO. 365- 02-03 REPORT NONE 588	<b>07-02-1987</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	EMCON ASSOCIATES NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	AREA STUDY FOR ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL AND ORGANIC AND INORGANIC SOIL CONTAMINATION, VOLUME I OF II (SEE RECORD #2914 - VOLUME II OF II)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0001 0237
AR_N00217_002914 NONE REPORT NONE 0	<b>07-02-1987</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	EMCON NAVFAC - EFA WEST	AREA STUDY FOR ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL AND ORGANIC AND INORGANIC SOIL CONTAMINATION (VOLUME 2 OF 2 - RATIONAL FOR CONCENTRATION LIMITS)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW06020901	

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SF_N00217_000230 HLA JOB NO. 2176- 121-02 REPORT NONE 132	03-03-1988 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. NONE	FARLEY, S. HARDING LAWSON ASSOCIATES  NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	SCOPING DOCUMENT FOR THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATIONS/FEASIBILITY STUDIES, VOLUME I OF II (SEE RECORD # 231 - VOLUME II OF II)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00004 SITE 00005 SITE 00006 SITE 00007 SITE 00008 SITE 00009 SITE 00010 SITE 00011 SITE 00012 SITE 00012 SITE 00014 SITE 00015 SITE 00015 SITE 00016 SITE 00017 SITE 00017	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0004 30093199
SF_N00217_000231 HLA JOB NO. 2176- 121-02 REPORT NONE 191	03-03-1988 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. NONE	HARDING LAWSON ASSOCIATES NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	SCOPING DOCUMENT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDIES, VOLUME II OF II (SEE RECORD # 230 - VOLUME I OF II AND # 232 - VOLUME II - APPENDICES A THROUGH G)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0004 30093199
SF_N00217_000930 JOB NO. 2176-197- 02 REPORT NONE 214	08-04-1989 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. NONE	MILLER, C. HARDING LAWSON ASSOCIATES  NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	DRAFT SOLID WASTE AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT TEST	SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0032 30093199
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SF_N00217_001215 HLA JOB NO. 02176-247-02 REPORT NONE 184	03-29-1990 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. NONE	HOLLINGSWORTH, L. HARDING LAWSON ASSOCIATES NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	FINAL DRAFT REMOVAL ACTION WORK PLAN, VOLUME I	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AST S-505 BLDG 0000521 PARCEL E SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0036 0237
SF_N00217_001390 JOB NO. 02176-250- 02 REPORT NONE 140	08-09-1990 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. NONE	FENTON, J. HARDING LAWSON ASSOCIATES  NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	DRAFT RECONNAISSANCE ACTIVITIES REPORT, REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/ FEASIBILITY STUDIES VOLUME I OF III (SEE RECORD # 1391 AND 1392 - VOLUMES II AND III OF III AND # 1411 - WDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0034 30093199
SF_N00217_001391 JOB NO. 02176-250- 02 REPORT NONE 197	08-09-1990 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. NONE	FENTON, J. HARDING LAWSON ASSOCIATES  NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	DRAFT RECONNAISSANCE ACTIVITIES REPORT, REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION /FEASIBILITY STUDIES, VOLUME II OF III (SEE RECORD # 1390 AND # 1392 - VOLUMES I AND III OF III AND # 1411 - WDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SITE FILE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0034 30093199
SF_N00217_001392 JOB NO. 02176-250- 02 REPORT NONE 296	08-09-1990 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. NONE	FENTON, J. HARDING LAWSON ASSOCIATES  NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	DRAFT RECONNAISSANCE ACTIVITIES REPORT, REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION /FEASIBILITY STUDIES, VOLUME III OF III, (SEE RECORD # 1390 AND 1392 - VOLUMES I AND II OF III AND # 1411 - WDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SITE FILE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0034 30093199

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SF_N00217_001543 JOB NO. 2176-252- 02 REPORT NONE 145	<b>10-19-1990</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. NONE	LUCAS, M. HARDING LAWSON ASSOCIATES  NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	DRAFT PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OTHER AREAS/UTILITIES, VOLUME I OF II (SEE RECORD # 1544 - DRAFT PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT VOLUME II AND #1545 - WDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 003 30093199
SF_N00217_001544 JOB NO. 2176-252- 02 REPORT NONE 192	10-19-1990 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. NONE	LUCAS, M. HARDING LAWSON ASSOCIATES  NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	DRAFT PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OTHER AREAS/UTILITIES, VOLUME II OF II: (SEE RECORD # 1543 - DRAFT PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT VOLUME I AND #1545 - WDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 003 30093199
AR_N00217_001654 NONE REPORT N62474-88-D-5086 768	<b>12-03-1990</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. CTO 0025	PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	POST CONSTRUCTION REPORT ON THE CLEAN-UP OF ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS AT THE WATER SOFTENING TREATMENT AREA AND VARIOUS REMOTE SITES (SEE RECORD # 1699 - WDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD	BLDG 0000521 PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 005 0237
SF_N00217_002813 HLA JOB NO. 18639-079-02 REPORT N62474-88-D-5086 72	<b>01-02-1992</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0057	DAWSON, P. HARDING LAWSON ASSOCIATES  NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	DRAFT AIR SAMPLING REPORT	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 004 30093199
AR_N00217_002534 WDIV SER 1811/L2170 REPORT NONE 87	<b>02-26-1992</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	MIGUEL, M. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 003 30093199

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AR_N00217_002566 WDIV SER 1811WW/L3023 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 17	10-16-1992 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	MIGUEL, M. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION TAKATA, K. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA	TRANSMITTAL OF PROPOSED SCHEDULES AND ASSUMPTIONS; INTERIM ACTION SCHEDULES FOR GROUP V SITES (W/ ENCLOSURES)	ADMIN RECORD	GROUP V OU 0000002 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0040
AR_N00217_002582 WDIV SER 1811WW/L3107 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 21	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	KATZ, G. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION TAKATA, K. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA	TRANSMITTAL OF RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON PARCEL SCHEDULING ASSUMPTIONS AND PARCEL SCHEDULES, REVISED SCHEDULING ASSUMPTIONS, AND REVISED SCHEDULES (W/ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0040
AR_N00217_002720 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 1	11-18-1999	BLANK, R. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA SONG, D. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	QUESTIONS ABOUT NAVY'S MEMORANDUM OF 10 JUNE 1993 REGARDING THE CONTAINMENT FEASIBILITY STUDIES	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0043
AR_N00217_003266 EFAW SER T4E1/L3315 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>07-13-1993</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	RAMOS, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF MAY 1993 AND JUNE 1993 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORTS (W/ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD	BLDG 0000816 OU 0000002 OU 0000003 OU 0000004 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL D SITE 00003	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0055

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AR_N00217_000127 NONE CORRESPONDENCE N62474-88-D-5086 74	08-30-2000	PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY FIELD WORK AND ANALYSIS	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0002 30093199
AR_N00217_002939 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	11-18-1999	SEID, R. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MCCLELLAND, M. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	COMMENTS ON SITE INSPECTION DATA PRESENTATION VOLUMES II AND III	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0047 30093199
AR_N00217_002969 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999	SEID, R. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MCCLELLAND, M. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SITE INSPECTION DATA PRESENTATION ON 02 NOVEMBER 1993 (VOLUMES II AND III)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0015 0076
AR_N00217_002942 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-18-1999	SEID, R. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MCCLELLAND, M. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON SITE INSPECTION DATA PRESENTATIONS, VOLUME I	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0047 30093199
SF_N00217_002921 HLA PROJECT NO. 11400 090505 REPORT N62474-88-D-5086 342	03-22-1994 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0142	HARDING LAWSON ASSOCIATES NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	DRAFT SITE INSPECTION REPORT	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0047 30093199

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AR_N00217_002975 WDIV SER 09ER1DS/L4192 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	RAMOS, R. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT, POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED SITES (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3027)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0048 30093199
AR_N00217_003027 HLA PROJECT NO.11400 1303 REPORT N62474-88-D-5086 282	<b>04-15-1994</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. CTO 0268	PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	FINAL SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT, POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED SITES (SEE RECORD # 2975 - WDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0050 30093199
AR_N00217_003019 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999	MANGLESDORF, A. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA SONG, D. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON DRAFT FINAL TREATABILITY STUDY WORK PLAN (OIL RECLAMATION PONDS)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E SITE 00003	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0050 30093199
AR_N00217_003180 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-18-1999	MANGLESDORF, A. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA RAMOS, R. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	CLARIFICATION OF RADIATION ISSUES	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0053 30093199
AR_N00217_002991 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 18	<b>05-11-1994</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	MANGLESDORF, A. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA SONG, D. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON DRAFT SITE INSPECTION REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0049 30093199
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AR_N00217_003000 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 17	11-18-1999	MEYERS, D. ARC ECOLOGY RADZEVICH, W. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON SITE INVESTIGATION REPORTS	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0049 30093199
AR_N00217_003029 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999	MANGLESDORF, A. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE FINAL SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT, POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED SITES	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0051 30093199
AR_N00217_003030 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-18-1999	SHABAHARI, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE FINAL SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT, POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED SITES	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0051 30093199
AR_N00217_003017 WDIV SER 09ER1DS/L4306 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	RAMOS, R. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FINAL SITE INSPECTION REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3018)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0050 30093199
AR_N00217_003022 NONE REPORT N62474-88-D-5086 93	<b>07-15-1994</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. CTO 0254	PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. HUNTERS POINT - SAN FRANCISCO, CA	PHASE IA ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT TASK SUMMARY REPORT, VOLUME I OF III (SEE RECORD # 3023 - VOLUME II, # 3024 - VOLUME III OF III, # 3025 - APPENDIX A-W, # 3026 - APPENDIX X, #3036 - VOLUME 3A AND*	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0050 30093199

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AR_N00217_003023 NONE REPORT NONE 105	<b>07-15-1994</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. CTO 0254	PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. HUNTERS POINT - SAN FRANCISCO, CA	PHASE IA ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT TASK SUMMARY REPORT, VOLUME II OF III TASK 3 SUMMARY REPORT	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0050 30093199
AR_N00217_003024 NONE REPORT N62474-88-D-5086 113	<b>07-15-1994</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. CTO 0254	PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. HUNTERS POINT - SAN FRANCISCO, CA	PHASE IA ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT TASK SUMMARY REPORT,: VOLUME III OF III TASKS 4, 5, AND 6 SUMMARY REPORTS	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0050 30093199
SF_N00217_003018 HLA PROJECT NO. 11400 090505 REPORT N62474-88-D-5086 444	<b>07-22-1994</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0142	PANTTAJA, S. HARDING LAWSON ASSOCIATES  NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	DRAFT FINAL PUBLIC SUMMARY SITE INSPECTION REPORT (SEE RECORD # 3017 - WDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0050 30093199
AR_N00217_003039 WDIV SER 09ER1WR/L4360 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION MEYERS, D. CENTER FOR PEACE AND PROGRESSIVE POLITICS	RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SITE INSPECTION REPORT AND DRAFT FINAL SITE INSPECTION REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0051 30093199

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AR_N00217_003053 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 9	11-18-1999	MANGLESDORF, A. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA SONG, D. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON DRAFT FINAL SITE INSPECTION REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0051 30093199
AR_N00217_003924 NONE REPORT NONE 45	09-08-1994 03-01-2000 5090.3.A. NONE	LLOYD, V. SANFORD COHEN AND ASSOCIATES NAVFAC - EFA WEST	EPA - NATIONAL AIR AND RADIATION ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY CONDUCTED A PRELIMINARY STUDY AT THE RADIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT CENTER	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0080 30093199
AR_N00217_003059 EFAW SER 09ER1DS/L5054 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 8	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON FINAL SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT, POTENTIALLY COMTAMINATED SITES	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0051 30093199
SF_N00217_003080 NONE REPORT N62474-88-D-5086 45	<b>03-27-1995</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. NONE	PRESTON, D. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. SONG, D. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION, VOLUME I OF II (SEE RECORD #3081 - VOLUME II AND # 3079 - EFAW TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0051 30093199
SF_N00217_003081 NONE REPORT N62474-88-D-5086 66	03-27-1995 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0155	PRESTON, D. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. SONG, D. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION, VOLUME I OF II (SEE RECORD # 3080 - VOLUME I AND #3079 - EFAW TRANSMITTAL LETTER))	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0051 30093199

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AR_N00217_003079 EFAW SER 09ERIDS/L5102 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION (ENCLOUSRE IS RECORD # 3080 AND 3081)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0051 30093199
AR_N00217_003088 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	11-18-1999	MEYERS, D. ARC ECOLOGY POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	COMMENTS ON THE RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0051 30093199
AR_N00217_003124 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-18-1999	TROMBADORE, C. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MCCLELLAND, M. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION, VOLUMES I AND II OF II	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0052 30093199
AR_N00217_003125 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 7	11-18-1999	SHABAHARI, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA SONG, D. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0052 30093199
AR_N00217_003132 EFAW SER 1832.1WM/15201 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT ADDENDUM TO THE FACILITY GROUNDWATER MONITORING PLAN	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0053 30093199
AR_N00217_003135 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-18-1999	SHABAHARI, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	CONCERN WITH SEVERAL ISSUES DISCUSSED IN THE 14 SEPTEMBER 1995 REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER'S (RPM) MEETING	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0053 30093199

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AR_N00217_003138 NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND DETACHMENT SER 02/02E CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	FARRAND, D. NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND DETACHMENT - YORKTOWN, VA SONG, D. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	RESPONSE TO RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE RESULTS OF THE DRAFT SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 E 30093199	3X 0053
AR_N00217_003140 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	11-18-1999	SHABAHARI, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA SONG, D. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	COMMENTS ON RADIATION INVESTIGATION OF THE INTERTIDAL AREAS SURROUNDING THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL AND BAY LANDFILL AREA, DRAFT SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 E 30093199	3X 0053
SF_N00217_003141 EFAW SER 1832.3/L6017 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 8	<b>10-19-1995</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST SHABAHARI, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA	RESPONSE TO COMMENTS (DATED 22 SEPTEMBER 1995) ON THE 14 SEPTEMBER 1995 REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER (RPM)/BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) CLEANUP TEAM (BCT) MEETING	SITE FILE	BLDG 0000113A BLDG 0000146 PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 E 30093199	3X 0053
AR_N00217_003157 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 34	<b>12-22-1995</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. SONG, D. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES FIELD SAMPLING PLAN (SEE RECORD # 3158 - EFAW TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000820 BLDG 0000830 BLDG 0000831 PARCEL E SITE IR-74 SITE SI-74 SITE SI-75	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 E 30093199	3X 0053
AR_N00217_003160 EFAW SER 1832.3/6076 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 15	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT RESULTS OF THE SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 E 30093199	BX 0053

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AR_N00217_003197 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 1	<b>01-23-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	TROMBADORE, C. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA SONG, D. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION, VOLUMES I AND II OF II	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0053
AR_N00217_003200 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 24	02-08-1996 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	SHABAHARI, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA SONG, D. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	RESPONSE TO RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0053
AR_N00217_003252 EFAW SER 1832.3/L6158 REPORT NONE 10	<b>03-26-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF FEBRUARY 1996 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL E SITE 00002 SITE 00006 SITE 00009	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0055
AR_N00217_003234 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 383	<b>04-05-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. CTO 0026	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	FINAL FACILITY-WIDE GROUNDWATER MONITORING PLAN (SEE RECORD # 3260 - EFAW TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	BASEWIDE PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0054

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AR_N00217_003257 EFAW SER 1832.3/L6185 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 12	04-18-1996 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF MARCH 1996 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD	BLDG 0000364 OU 0000001 OU 0000002 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00003 SITE 00006 SITE 00007 SITE 00009 SITE 00018 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0055 30093199
AR_N00217_003261 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 7	<b>04-30-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5 5090.3.A. NONE	SHABAHARI, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	TRANSMITTAL OF APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS FOR REMOVAL ACTION (W/ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0055 30093199
AR_N00217_003262 NONE REPORT N62474-88-D-5086 26	<b>04-30-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. CTO 0310	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. SONG, D. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVISED TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM, REMEDIATION ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00003 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0055 30093199

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AR_N00217_003267 EFAW SER 1832.4/L6214 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 13	<b>05-17-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF APRIL 1996 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD	OU 0000001 OU 0000002 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00003 SITE 00006 SITE 00007 SITE 00009 SITE 00018 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0055 30093199
AR_N00217_003294 NONE REPORT N62474-88-D-5086 54	<b>05-31-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. CTO 0142	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM, REVIEW OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL OCCURRENCES IN SOIL AND GROUNDWATER (SEE RECORD # 3293 - EFAW TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0056 30093199
AR_N00217_003281 EFAW SER 1832.4/L6244 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>06-01-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	REQUEST FOR VARIANCE IN BORING LOCATIONS FOR THE FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES FIELD SAMPLING (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD	BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000820 PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0055 30093199
AR_N00217_003449 EFAW SER 1832/L6254 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	<b>06-10-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL DRAFT RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION REPORT (LETTER RECEIVED IN THE RESTORATION RECORD FILE W/OUT ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0016 0076

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AR_N00217_003293 EFAW SER 1832/L6282 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM, REVIEW OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL OCCURRENCES IN SOIL AND GROUNDWATER (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3294)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0056 30093199
SF_N00217_003333 NONE REPORT N62474-88-D-5086 80	<b>07-12-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0155	PRESTON, D. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. TETIRICK, L. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT FINAL RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION, VOLUME I OF II	SITE FILE	BLDG 0000130 PARCEL B PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00007 SITE 00014 SITE 00015 SITE 00018 WELL IR02MW175A	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0016 0076
AR_N00217_003332 EFAW SER 1832.4/L6298 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-18-1999 5090.3.A	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST COOK, A. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT FINAL SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION, VOLUME I (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3333)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0056 30093199
AR_N00217_003394 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE	11-18-1999	COOK, A. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE RADIATION INVESTIGATION OF TIDAL AREA SURROUNDING THE BAY AREA LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0058 30093199
AR_N00217_003395 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-18-1999	COOK, A. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL REPORT FOR RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0058 30093199

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AR_N00217_003383 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 23	<b>09-13-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. TETIRICK, L. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	FINAL ACTION ME ACTION DOCUME LANDFILL GROUN RECORD # 3342 - EVALUATION AND REMOVAL ACTIO [ATTACHMENT A	ENTATION, IND NDWATER PLU ENGINEERING D COST ANALY IN DOCUMENTA	USTRIAL ME (SEE S 'SIS ATION)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0057
SF_N00217_003377 EFAW SER 1832.2/L6387 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 390	<b>09-30-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0009	BAKER, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. RADZEVICH, W. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT PHASE IB ASSESSMENT, VI NATURE AND EX (SEE RECORD # 3 AND # 3378 - VOL TRANSMITTAL LE	OLUME I - PAR' TENT OF CONT 3411 - VOLUME LUME II) [INCLU	T 1, FAMINATION E 1, PART 2	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0057
SF_N00217_003378 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 1070	<b>09-30-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0009	BAKER, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. RADZEVICH, W. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT PHASE IB ASSESSMENT, VI AND TOXICITY TE RECORD # 3377 - 3411 - VOLUME I,	OLUME II, CHEI EST RESULTS ( · VOLUME I, PA	MISTRY (SEE	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0057
AR_N00217_003388 EFAW SER 1832.4/L7016 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF MEMORANDUM A EVALUATION/CO: ACTIONS, WASTE PONDS (ENCLOS	AND FINAL ENG ST ANALYSIS, I E OIL RECLAMA	SINEERING REMOVAL ATION	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E SITE 00003	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0057
AR_N00217_003389 EFAW SER 1832.4/L7016 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 298	<b>10-18-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	KNOX, M. LEVINE-FRICKE, INC. TETIRICK, L. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	FINAL ACTION ME ENGINEERING EV ANALYSIS, REMC RECLAMATION PO TRANSMITTAL LE 3390 - REPLACEN	VALUATION/CO OVAL ACTIONS, ONDS (INCLUD ETTER) [SEE RE	OST , WASTE OIL DES EFAW ECORD#	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00003	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0057

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AR_N00217_003390 EFAW SER 1832.4/L7023 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE REPLACEMENT SIGNATURE PAGE FOR FINAL ACTION MEMORANDUM AND FINAL ENGINEERING EVALUATION/COST ANALYSIS, REMOVAL ACTIONS, WASTE OIL RECLAMATION PONDS - 18 OCTOBER 1996 (W/ ENCLOSURE)	INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E SITE 00003	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 BX 0057 30093199
AR_N00217_003401 EFAW SER 1832.4/L7029 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 17	<b>11-12-1996</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE RADIATION INVESTIGATION OF THE TIDAL AREA DRAFT TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM	INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0058 30093199
SF_N00217_003411 EFAW SER 1832.2/L7030 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 368	11-15-1996 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0009	BAKER, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. RADZEVICH, W. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT PHASE 1B ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT, VOLUME I - PART 2, RISK CHARACTERIZATION TO AQUATIC RECEPTORS (SEE RECORD # 3377 - VOLUME I, PART 1 AND # 3378 - VOLUME II) [INCLUDES EFAW TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 BX 0058 30093199
AR_N00217_003452 EFAW SER 1832.4/L7059 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	REPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE RESULTS OF THE DRAFT FINAL REPORT, RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0062 30093199
AR_N00217_003481 EFAW SER 1832.4/L7179 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORDS # 3482 THROUGH # 3508 - DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUMES I THROUGH XXVII OF XXVII)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0063 30093199

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SF_N00217_003482 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 349	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME I OF XXVII	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0063 30093199
SF_N00217_003483 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 990	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME II OF XXVII (SEE RECORD # 3482 - VOLUME I AND # 3484 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES III THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0063 30093199
SF_N00217_003484 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 937	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME III OF XXVII (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3483 - VOLUMES I AND II AND # 3485 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES IV THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0063 30093199
SF_N00217_003485 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 1222	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME IV OF XXVII (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3484 - VOLUMES I THROUGH III AND # 3486 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES V THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0064 30093199
SF_N00217_003486 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 1082	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME V OF XXVII (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3485 - VOLUMES I THROUGH IV AND # 3487 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES VI THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0064 30093199
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SF_N00217_003487 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 30	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME VI OF XXVII - FIGURES 4.0-1 TO 4.1-5B (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3486 - VOLUMES I THROUGH V AND # 3488 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES VII THROUGH XXVII)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0064 30093199
SF_N00217_003488 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 25	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. NAVFAC - EFA	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME VII OF XXVII - FIGURES 4.1-6A TO 4.1-10B (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH 3487 - VOLUMES I THROUGH VI AND # 3489 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES VIII THROUGH XXVII)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0064 30093199
SF_N00217_003489 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 25	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME VIII OF XXVII - FIGURES 4.1-11A TO 4.1-15B (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3488 - VOLUMES I THROUGH VII AND # 3490 THROUGH #3508 - VOLUMES IX THROUGH XXVII)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0065 30093199
SF_N00217_003490 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 25	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	NAVFAC - EFA WEST  SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME IX OF XXVII - FIGURES 4.1-16A TO 4.1-20B (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3489 - VOLUMES I THROUGH VIII AND # 3491 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES X THROUGH XXVII)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0065 30093199
SF_N00217_003491 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 59	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME X OF XXVII - 4.1-21A TO 4.1-45 (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3490 - VOLUMES I THROUGH IX AND # 3492 THROUGH #3508 - VOLUMES XI THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0065 30093199
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SF_N00217_003492 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 39	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XI OF XXVII - 4.2-1 TO 4.8- 3 (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3491 - VOLUMES I THROUGH X AND #3493 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES XII THROUGH XXVII)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0065 30093199
SF_N00217_003493 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 51	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. NAVFAC - EFA	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XII OF XXVII - 4.9-1 TO 4.27-3 (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3492 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XI AND #3494 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES XIII THROUGH XXVII)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0065 30093199
SF_N00217_003494 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 889	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XIII OF XXVII - APPENDICES A TO E (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3493 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XII AND # 3495 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES XIV THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0066 30093199
SF_N00217_003495 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 1171	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	NAVFAC - EFA WEST  SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XIV OF XXVII - APPENDICES F TO J (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3494 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XIII AND # 3496 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES XV THROUGH XXVII)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0066 30093199
SF_N00217_003496 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 949	05-29-1997 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. NAVFAC - EFA	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XV OF XXVII - APPENDICES J TO L (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH #3495 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XIV AND 3497 THROUGH 3508 - VOLUMES XVI THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0066 30093199
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SF_N00217_003497 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 1355	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. NAVFAC - EFA	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XVI OF XXVII - APPENDIX M (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3496 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XV AND # 3498 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES XVII THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0066 30093199
SF_N00217_003498 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 1174	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. NAVFAC - EFA	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XVII OF XXVII - APPENDIX M (CONTINUED) (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3497 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XVI AND # 3499 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES XVIII THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0067 30093199
SF_N00217_003499 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 1130	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI) REPORT, VOLUME XVIII OF XXVII - APPENDIX M (CONTINUED) (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3498 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XVII AND # 3500 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES XIX THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0067 30093199
SF_N00217_003500 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 555	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	NAVFAC - EFA WEST  SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XIX OF XXVII - APPENDIX N (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3499 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XVIII AND # 3501 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES XX THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0067 30093199
SF_N00217_003501 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 48	05-29-1997 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. NAVFAC - EFA	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XX OF XXVII - APPENDIX N (CONTINUED) (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3500 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XIX AND 3# 502 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES XXI THROUGH XXVII)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0067 30093199
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SF_N00217_003502 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 1388	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XXI OF XXVII - APPENDIX N (CONTINUED) (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # # 3501 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XX AND # 3503 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES XXII THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0067 30093199
SF_N00217_003503 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 1158	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XXII OF XXVII - APPENDIX N (CONTINUED) (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3502 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XXI AND # 3504 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES XXIII THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0068 30093199
SF_N00217_003504 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 1108	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. NAVFAC - EFA	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XXIII OF XXVII - APPENDIX N (CONTINUED) (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3503 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XXII AND # 3505 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES XXIV THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0068 30093199
SF_N00217_003505 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 1393	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	WEST  SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XXIV OF XXVII - APPENDIX N (CONTINUED) (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3504 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XXIII AND # 3506 THROUGH #3 508 - VOLUMES XXV THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0068 30093199
SF_N00217_003506 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 1204	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. NAVFAC - EFA	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XXV OF XXVII - APPENDIX N (CONTINUED) (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3505 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XXIV AND # 3507 THROUGH # 3508 - VOLUMES XXVI THROUGH XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0068 30093199
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SF_N00217_003507 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 759	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XXVI OF XXVII - APPENDICES N (CONTINUED) TO P (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3506 - VOLUMES I THROUGH XXV AND # 3508 - VOLUME XXVII)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0068 30093199
SF_N00217_003508 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 611	<b>05-29-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. NAVFAC - EFA	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, VOLUME XXVII OF XXVII - APPENDIX Q (SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3507 - VOLUMES I THROUGH VOLUME XXVI)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0069 30093199
AR_N00217_003514 EFAW SER 1832.4/L7206 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF PUBLIC SUMMARY FOR REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION, DRAFT REPORT (W/ ENCLOSURES)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0069 30093199
AR_N00217_003517 EFAW SER 1832.4/L7215 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF PUBLIC SUMMARY REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION DRAFT REPORT (W/ ENCLOSURES)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0069 30093199
AR_N00217_003525 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 18	11-18-1999	KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT (INCLUDES HERD MEMO DATED 4 AND 7 AUGUST 1997 AND CRWQCB COMMENTS DATE 8 JULY 1997)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0069 30093199

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AR_N00217_003526 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 64	<b>08-15-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	LAUTH, S. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0069 30093199
AR_N00217_003533 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999	SHIRLEY, C. ARC ECOLOGY MCCLELLAND, M. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0069 30093199
AR_N00217_003530 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 7	<b>09-02-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT (INCLUDES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES COMMENTS)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0069 30093199
AR_N00217_003669 EFAW SER 62210LT/L8022 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 64	10-21-1997 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA	TRANSMITTAL OF REQUEST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF STATE APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL C PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0073 30093199
AR_N00217_003662 EFAW SER 62210LT/L8028 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 855	10-27-1997 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. CTO 0005	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS AND SUBMISSION OF THE DRAFT FINAL REPORT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION, VOLUMES I TO III AND VARIOUS INSERTS (W/ ENCLOSURES) [SEE RECORD # 3663 THROUGH # 3665 - VOLUMES I THROUGH III, #3666 - VOLUME XXVIII, AND # 3672 - REVISED APPENDIX E]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0072 30093199

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SF_N00217_003663 EFAW SER 62210LT/L8028 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 347	<b>10-27-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT FINAL REPORT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION, VOLUME I - TEXT (SEE RECORD # 3664 - VOLUME II, # 3665 - VOLUME III, # 3666 - VOLUME XXVIII, # 3662 - VARIOUS INSERTS # 3672 - REVISED APPENDIX E) [SEE RECORD # 3482 THROUGH # 3508 - DRAFT REPORT]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0073
SF_N00217_003664 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 1027	<b>10-27-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. NAVFAC - EFA	DRAFT FINAL REPORT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION, VOLUME II - TEXT [SEE RECORD # 3663 - VOLUME I, # 3665 - VOLUME III, # 3666 - VOLUME XXVIII, #3 662 - VARIOUS INSERTS AND #3 672 - REVISED APPENDIX E]	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0073
SF_N00217_003665 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 539	<b>10-27-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. TETIRICK, L. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT FINAL REPORT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION, VOLUME III - TEXT AND TABLES [SEE RECORD # 3663 - VOLUME I, # 3664 - VOLUME II, # 3666 - VOLUME XXVIII, # 3662 - VARIOUS INSERTS AND # 3672 - REVISED APPENDIX E]	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0073
SF_N00217_003666 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 929	<b>10-27-1997</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	SICKLES, J. PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT FINAL REPORT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION, VOLUME XXVIII - APPENDICES R AND S [SEE RECORD # 3663 THROUGH # 3665 - VOLUMES I THROUGH III, # 3662 - VARIOUS INSERTS AND # 3672 - REVISED APPENDIX E]	SITE FILE	PARCEL E SITE 00036	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0073

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SF_N00217_000794	TOBIAS, S. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT BASEWIDE FINDING OF SUITABILITY TO LEASE (INCLUDES EFA WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000007 BLDG 0000140 BLDG 0000204 BLDG 0000205 BLDG 0000364 BLDG 0000520 BLDG 0000707 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00005 SITE 00006 SITE 00007 SITE 00008 SITE 00009 SITE 00010 SITE 00011 SITE 00011 SITE 00015 SITE 00015 SITE 00015 SITE 00015 SITE 00011 SITE 00011 SITE 00015 SITE 00012 SITE 00015 SITE 00016 SITE 00017 SITE 00018 SITE 00020 SITE 00021 SITE 00023 SITE 00023	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0003 0237

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Author

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					SITE 00069 SITE 00070 SITE 00071 SITE 00072 SITE 00073		
SF_N00217_003672 EFAW SER 62210LT/L8047 REPORT NONE 182	11-17-1997 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	DRAFT FINAL REPORT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION, APPENDIX E - (REVISED APPENDIX E TO THE DRAFT REPORT) [SEE RECORD # 3663 THROUGH # 3665 - VOLUMES I THROUGH III, # 3666 - VOLUME XXVIII, # 3662 - VARIOUS INSERTS] (INCLUDES EFAW TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0073 30093199
AR_N00217_003692 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 7	11-18-1999	LAUTH, S. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0074 30093199
AR_N00217_003693 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	11-18-1999	MULLINNIX, S. SAN FRANCISCO REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY - SAN FRANCISCO, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0074 30093199
AR_N00217_003694 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 9	11-18-1999	KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0074 30093199

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SF_N00217_000793 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 243	01-07-1998 02-04-2004 5090.3.C. CTO 0174	TOBIAS, S. TETRA TECH EM, INC. TUAN, J. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT FINAL BASEWIDE FINDING OF SUITABILITY TO LEASE	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0030 30093199
AR_N00217_003695 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	11-18-1999	LAUTH, S. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE ECOLOGICAL PORTION OF THE DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0074 30093199
AR_N00217_003681 EFAW SER 62210LT/L8079 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>01-15-1998</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY DRAFT REPORT (ENCLOSURES ARE RECORD # 3682 THROUGH # 3685)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0073 30093199
SF_N00217_003682 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 424	<b>01-15-1998</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT, VOLUME I OF IV (SEE RECORD # 3683 - VOLUME II, # 3684 - VOLUME III, AND # 3685 - VOLUME IV)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0073 30093199
SF_N00217_003683 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 478	<b>01-15-1998</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT, VOLUME II OF IV (SEE RECORD # 3682 - VOLUME I, # 3684 - VOLUME III AND # 3685 - VOLUME IV)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0074 30093199
SF_N00217_003684 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 270	<b>01-15-1998</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT, VOLUME III OF IV; (SEE RECORD # 3682 - VOLUME I, # 3683 - VOLUME II AND #3685 - VOLUME IV)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0074 30093199

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SF_N00217_003685 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 218	<b>01-15-1998</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT FEASIBIL VOLUME IV OF IV VOLUME I, # 3683 VOLUME III)	/ (SEE RECOR	D #3682 -	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0074
AR_N00217_003697 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	11-18-1999	KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND CO FINAL REMEDIAL			ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0074
AR_N00217_003698 EFAW SER 622LT/L8097 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 7	01-29-1998 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF FOR THE DRAFT ENCLOSURES)			ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0074
AR_N00217_003718 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	11-18-1999	KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND CO FEASIBILITY STU		THE DRAFT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0074
AR_N00217_003725 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 1	03-31-1998 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	BROWN, R. MICROSEARCH ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND CO FEASIBILITY STU		THE DRAFT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0075

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AR_N00217_003743 EFAW SER 62210LT/L8181 REPORT NONE 16	<b>04-18-1998</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF APRIL 1998 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT AND SCHEDULES (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD	BASEWIDE PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0076 30093199
AR_N00217_003731 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 1	<b>04-29-1998</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	SMITH, D. ENVIROCURE MCCLELLAND, M. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT CLEANUP	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0075 30093199
AR_N00217_003734 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	<b>04-29-1998</b> 11-18-1999 5 5090.3.A. NONE	MARMER, J. COALITION FOR BETTER WASTEWATER SOLUTIONS - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MCCLELLAND, M. NAVFAC - WESTERN DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0075 30093199
AR_N00217_003732 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-18-1999	GAVRICH, D. ECDC ENVIRONMENTAL L.C. MCCLELLAND, M. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0075 30093199
AR_N00217_003733 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	11-18-1999	HEUSINKVELD, V. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA MCCLELLAND, M. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0075 30093199

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AR_N00217_003735 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 37	11-18-1999	LAUTH, S. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0075 30093199
AR_N00217_003736 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	11-18-1999	BROWN, R. MICROSEARCH MCCLELLAND, M. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0075 30093199
AR_N00217_003737 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 14	<b>05-01-1998</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	HEUSINKVELD, V. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA MCCLELLAND, M. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0075 30093199
AR_N00217_003738 EFAW SER 62210LT/L8199 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	<b>06-05-1998</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST LAUTH, S. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA	TRANSMITTAL OF 1) REVISED SCHEDULE FOR THE VALIDATION STUDY AND 2) REVISED FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT SCHEDULE	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0075 30093199
AR_N00217_003744 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-18-1999	HEUSINKVELD, V. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT EXTENSION APPROVAL FOR THE DRAFT ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT VALIDATION WORK PLAN	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0076 30093199
SF_N00217_003753 EFAW SER 62210LT/L8201-1 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 91	09-08-1998 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	LEVINE FRICKE RECON, INC. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT WORK PLAN AND FIELD SAMPLING PLAN, VALIDATION STUDY (INCLUDES EFAW TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	INFO REPOSITORY SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0017 0076

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AR_N00217_003765 EFAW SER 62210LT/L8273-1 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF 1) ANALYSIS OF INTEGRATION OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES AND 2) MAJOR ISSUES FROM AGENCIES COMMENTS ON THE FEASIBILITY STUDY (W/ ENCLOSURE 2 AND ENCLOSURE 1) IS RECORD # 3766)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0076 30093199
AR_N00217_003766 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 69	<b>09-30-1998</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. CTO 0191	SICKLES, J. TETRA TECH EM, INC. RADZEVICH, W. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	ANALYSIS OF INTEGRATION OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES (SEE RECORD # 3765 - EFAW TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0076 30093199
AR_N00217_003769 EFAW SER 6221/0LT/L8280-1 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 134	<b>10-07-1998</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT (W/ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 BX 0076 30093199
AR_N00217_003755 EFAW SER 62210LT/L9287-1 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999 5090 3 A	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FINAL WORK PLAN AND FIELD SAMPLING PLAN VALIDATION STUDY (ENCLSOURE IS RECORD # 3756)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 BX 0076 30093199
SF_N00217_003756 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 91	10-14-1998 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	POPKIN, B. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT FINAL WORK PLAN AND FIELD SAMPLING PLAN, VALIDATION STUDY (SEE RECORD # 3758 - DRAFT QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN VALIDATION STUDY AND # 3755 - EFAW TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 BX 0076 30093199
AR_N00217_003757 EFAW SER 62210LT/L9299-1 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN ADDENDUM, VALIDATION STUDY (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3758)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 BX 0076 30093199

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SF_N00217_003758 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 33	<b>10-26-1998</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	POPKIN, B. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN VALIDATION STUDY (SEE RECORD # 3756 - DRAFT FINAL WORK PLAN AND FIELD SAMPLING PLAN, VALIDATION STUDY)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 BX 0076 30093199
AR_N00217_003759 EFAW SER 62210LT/L9303-1 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999 5090 3 A	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT DATA GAPS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS WORK PLAN (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3760)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0076 30093199
SF_N00217_003760 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 101	<b>10-30-1998</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	POPKIN, B. TETRA TECH EM, INC. TETIRICK, L. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT DATA GAPS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS WORK PLAN (SEE RECORD # 3759 - EFAW TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0076 30093199
AR_N00217_003761 EFAW SER 62210LT/L-9307-11 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL EVALUATION OF THE POTENTIAL FOR WETLANDS CREATION (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3762)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0076 30093199
AR_N00217_003762 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 39	11-03-1998 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. CTO 0005	POPKIN, B. TETRA TECH EM, INC. TETIRICK, L. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	FINAL EVALUATION OF THE POTENTIAL FOR WETLANDS CREATION (SEE RECORD # 3761 - EFAW TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0076 30093199
AR_N00217_003798 NONE CORRESPONDENC! NONE 4	11-18-1999	BAILEY, D. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES - SACRAMENTO, CA KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA	TRANSMITTAL OF COMMENTS ON THE RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AND DETERMINATION DISCUSSION OF ACCEPTABLE CONCENTRATIONS OF RESIDUAL RADIOACTIVITY CONTAMINATION (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0077 30093199

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AR_N00217_003781 EFAW SER 62210LT/L914-1 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>01-14-1999</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FINAL ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT VALIDATION STUDY, QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN ADDENDUM (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3782)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0076 30093199
SF_N00217_003782 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 67	<b>01-14-1999</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	POPKIN, B. TETRA TECH EM, INC. TETIRICK, L. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT FINAL ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT VALIDATION STUDY, QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN ADDENDUM	SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0017 0076
AR_N00217_003802 EFAW SER 62210L/L9060-1 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	11-18-1999 5090.3.A	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA	TRANSMITTAL OF RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL REMEDIATION INVESTIGATION (W/ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0077 30093199
AR_N00217_003825 EFAW SER 62210LT/L9116-1 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999 5090 3 A	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FINAL DATA GAPS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3826)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0077 30093199
SF_N00217_003826 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 136	<b>04-26-1999</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	POPKIN, B. TETRA TECH EM, INC. TETIRICK, L. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT FINAL DATA GAPS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN (SEE RECORD # 3825 - EFAW TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND # 3897 - REVISED DRAFT FINAL DATA GAPS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0077 30093199
AR_N00217_000541 EFAW SER 622/L117-1 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 8	<b>04-27-1999</b> 12-20-2001 5090.3.A. NONE	MCCLELLAND, M. NAVFAC - EFA WEST TROMBADORE, C. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA	RESPONSE TO VARIOUS COMMENTS REGARDING NAVY'S REQUEST FOR SCHEDULE REVISIONS (W ENCLOSURES)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0013 30093199

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AR_N00217_003827 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-18-1999	BAILEY, D. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES - SACRAMENTO, CA KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA	COMMENTS ON THE RESPONSE TO COMMENTS FOR DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 30093199	X 0077
AR_N00217_003845 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999	LAUTH, S. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL DATA GAPS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS WORK PLAN	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 30093199	X 0078
AR_N00217_003835 EFAW SER 62210LT/L9165-1 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	06-14-1999 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. NONE	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT VALIDATION STUDY REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3836)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 30093199	X 0077
SF_N00217_003836 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 337	<b>06-14-1999</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT VALIDATION STUDY REPORT	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 30093199	X 0077
AR_N00217_003880 NONE REPORT N62474-93-D-2151 370	<b>07-01-1999</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. DO 0060	IT CORPORATION  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	FINAL POST-CONSTRUCTION REPORT INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL, GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION SYSTEM/CONTAINMENT BARRIER, VOLUME I OF II (SEE RECORD # 3881 - VOLUME II OF II)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 30093199	X 0078
AR_N00217_003881 NONE REPORT N62474-93-D-2151 773	<b>07-01-1999</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.A. DO 0060	IT CORPORATION  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	FINAL POST CONSTRUCTION REPORT INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL, REMOVAL ACTION, VOLUME II OF II (SEE RECORD # 3880 - VOLUME I OF II)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 30093199	X 0079

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AR_N00217_003902 EFAW SER 62210LT/L9183-4 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST LAUTH, S. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA	TRANSMITTAL OF FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT SCHEDULE EXTENSION REQUEST (W/ ENCLOSURES)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX ( 30093199	0079
AR_N00217_003903 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 8	11-18-1999	KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT VALIDATION STUDY REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX ( 30093199	0079
AR_N00217_003904 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 1	11-18-1999	LAUTH, S. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT APPROVAL OF SCHEDULE EXTENSION REQUEST	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX ( 30093199	0079
AR_N00217_003905 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 7	11-18-1999	CHERNOFF, G. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME - SACRAMENTO, CA POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT VALIDATION STUDY REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX ( 30093199	0079
SF_N00217_003910 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 90	08-04-1999 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0111	SHOFF, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	DRAFT FINAL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NICKEL SCREENING AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SEE RECORD # 3909 - EFAW TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX ( 30093199	0080
AR_N00217_003906 EFAW SER 62210LT/L9237-2 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST LAUTH, S. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA	TRANSMITTAL OF FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT REVISED SCHEDULE EXTENSION (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX ( 30093199	0079
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AR_N00217_003896 EFAW SER 62210LT/L90277-1 CORRESPONDENCE N62474-94-D-7609 3	11-18-1999 5090.3.A.	POWELL, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE REVISED DRAFT FINAL DATA GAPS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS WORK PLAN (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3897)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0079 30093199
SF_N00217_003897 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 223	<b>10-04-1999</b> 11-18-1999 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	TETRA TECH EM, INC. TETIRICK, L. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVISED DRAFT FINAL DATA GAPS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS WORK PLAN (SEE RECORD # 3826 - DRAFT FINAL DATA GAPS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS WORK PLAN)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0079 30093199
AR_N00217_000245 CTO-007/0178 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 71	<b>02-24-2000</b> 11-08-2000 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	TAIT, R. BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. SELBY, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	24 FEBRUARY 2000 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING HANDOUTS [INCLUDES AGENDA, RAB LISTING, MEETING MINUTES OF 10/21/99, 12/09/99, 01/18/00 AND 01/27/00 AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0005 30093199

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SF_N00217_003928 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 344	03-14-2000 03-27-2000 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	WANTA, M. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	DRAFT FINAL ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT VALIDATION STUDY REPORT (SEE RECORD # 3948 FOR UNDATED ERRATA SHEET)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000505 BLDG 0000506 BLDG 0000507 BLDG 0000509 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000513 BLDG 0000516 BLDG 0000518 BLDG 0000520 BLDG 0000521 BLDG 0000521 BLDG 0000529 BLDG 0000529 BLDG 0000531 PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00006 SITE 00007 SITE 00011 SITE 00012 SITE 00013 SITE 00014 SITE 00016 SITE 00018 SITE 00019 SITE 00019 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0080 30093199
SF_N00217_003929 SWDIV SER 06CH.MO/166 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 102	<b>03-14-2000</b> 03-27-2000 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	WANTA, M. TETRA TECH EM, INC. MULTIPLE AGENCIES	DRAFT FINAL PROTECTIVE SOIL CONCENTRATIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-1 PARCEL E-2 SITE 00002 SITE 00011 SITE 00014 SITE 00015 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0080 30093199

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AR_N00217_003938 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	<b>04-05-2000</b> 04-20-2000 5090.3.A. NONE	MAXWELL, C. CRWQCB - OAKLAND, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND NO COMMENT ON THE DRAFT FINAL PROTECTIVE SOIL CONCENTRATIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM AND ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT VALIDATION STUDY REPORT	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0081 30093199
AR_N00217_000259 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-15-2000	LENNAR, LLC MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL PROTECTIVE SOIL CONCENTRATIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0005 30093199
AR_N00217_000092 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	08-09-2000	KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT VALIDATION STUDY REPORT, AND DRAFT FINAL PROTECTIVE SOIL CONCENTRATIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0002 30093199
AR_N00217_000247 CTO-007/0178 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 72	<b>04-27-2000</b> 11-08-2000 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	TAIT, R. BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. SELBY, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	27 APRIL 2000 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING HANDOUTS - INCLUDES AGENDA, 23 MARCH 2000 MEETING MINUTES, BRAC CLEANUP TEAM (BCT) 3 MARCH 2000 MEETING MINUTES AND DRAFT EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00001	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0005 30093199
AR_N00217_000264 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	11-15-2000	CALLAHAN, C. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA LAUTH, S. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA	COMMENTS BY REGULATOR ON THE RESPONSE TO COMMENTS OF THE DRAFT FINAL VALIDATION STUDY REPORT	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0005 30093199

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AR_N00217_003945 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	06-06-2000	TROMBADORE, C. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	EPA'S REQUEST TO ASSIST IN CALCULATING REALISTIC COST TO COMPLETE ESTIMATE	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0081 30093199
SF_N00217_003947 SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/360 MINUTES NONE 13	<b>05-12-2000</b> 06-06-2000 5090.3.C. NONE	MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF 27 APRIL 2000 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) CLEANUP TEAM (BCT) MEETING MINUTES (W/ ENCLOSURE)	SITE FILE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0081 30093199
SF_N00217_003959 SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/364 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 99	<b>05-15-2000</b> 06-07-2000 5090.3.C. CTO 0128	WANTA, M. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT PHASE IV RADIATION INVESTIGATION REPORT (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000351A BLDG 0000364 BLDG 0000506 BLDG 0000507 BLDG 0000509 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000517 BLDG 0000529 BLDG 0000707 PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00001 SITE 00018 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0081 30093199
AR_N00217_003949 SWDIV SER 06CH.MA/392 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 8	06-06-2000 5090 3 A	AVERY, M. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF RESPONSE TO COMMENTS FOR THE DRAFT FINAL ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT VALIDATION STUDY REPORT (W/ ENCLOSURE) [SEE RECORDS # 92 AND # 264 - COMMENTS]	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0024 0452
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AR_N00217_000224 CTO-007/0097 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 19	<b>05-25-2000</b> 10-27-2000 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	25 MAY 2000 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0004
AR_N00217_000251 CTO-007/0178 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 20	<b>05-25-2000</b> 11-08-2000 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	25 MAY 2000 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING HANDOUTS [INCLUDES AGENDA, 04/27/00 MEETING MINUTES AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0005
AR_N00217_000257 NONE FACT SHEET NONE 12	<b>06-01-2000</b> 11-08-2000 5090.3.A. NONE	BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP NEWSLETTER:	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00003 SITE 00006 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0005
SF_N00217_003955 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 354	06-01-2000 06-07-2000 5090.3.C. CTO0005 AND	BIELSKIS, D. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  ** NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN FOR PHASE I GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0081
SF_N00217_003956 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 126	06-01-2000 06-07-2000 5090.3.C. CTO 0005 AND*	BIELSKIS, D. TETRA TECH EM, INC. MULTIPLE AGENCIES	DRAFT QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN FOR PHASE I GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION	SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0081

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AR_N00217_003948 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	06-06-2000 06-06-2000 5 5090.3.A. NONE	WANTA, M. TETRA TECH EM, INC. MULTIPLE AGENCIES	DISTRIBUTION OF ERRATA SHEET FOR DRAFT FINAL ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT VALIDATION STUDY (SEE RECORD # 3928 - DRAFT FINAL ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT VALIDATION STUDY)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0081 30093199
AR_N00217_003979 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	06-16-2000 07-14-2000 5090.3.A. NONE	JOB, B. CRWQCB - OAKLAND, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	COMMENTS ON DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN FOR PHASE I DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0081 30093199
AR_N00217_003962 EFAW SER 06CH.RM/480 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 12	07-14-2000 5090 3 A	MACH, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF TREATABILITY STUDY WORK PLAN MODIFICATIONS REGARDING THE PHASE II SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000211 BLDG 0000231 BLDG 0000272 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL E SITE 00010 SITE 00025 SITE 00028 SITE 00036	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0081 30093199
AR_N00217_003976 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 11	07-14-2000	KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN AND DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN FOR PHASE I GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00009 SITE 00018 SITE 00025 SITE 00028	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0081 30093199

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SF_N00217_003986 NONE REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 119	<b>06-26-2000</b> 07-14-2000 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	WANTA, M. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT RADIOLOGICAL REMOVAL ACTION; ACTION MEMORANDUM	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000364 BLDG 0000509 BLDG 0000529 BLDG 0000707 PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00011 SITE 00014 SITE 00015 SITE 00034 SITE 00039	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0081 30093199
SF_N00217_003972 EFAW SER 06CH.RM/478 MINUTES NONE 11	<b>06-30-2000</b> 07-14-2000 5090.3.C. NONE	MACH, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE 8 JUNE 2000 FINAL BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) CLEANUP TEAM (BCT) MEETING MINUTES (W/ ENCLOSURE)	SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0081 30093199
AR_N00217_003973 EFAW SER 06CH.RM/477 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 7	<b>06-30-2000</b> 07-14-2000 5090.3.A. NONE	MACH, R. NAVFAC - EFA WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF 31 MAY 2000 FINAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON PROGRAM MEETING MINUTES	ADMIN RECORD	BLDG 0000439 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0081 30093199
AR_N00217_000063 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	07-03-2000 08-09-2000 5 5090.3.A. NONE	LAUTH, S. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	COMMENTS ON THE PHASE II SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION TREATABILITY STUDY WORK PLAN (SEE RECORD # 3962 - TREATABILITY STUDY WORK PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD	BLDG 0000123 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL E SITE 00010 SITE 00025	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0001 30093199

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AR_N00217_000234 CTO-007/0154 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 19	<b>07-27-2000</b> 10-27-2000 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	27 JULY 2000 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0004 30093199
AR_N00217_000051 DS-0011-14744 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/618 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 599	<b>07-31-2000</b> 08-08-2000 5090.3.A. CTO 0011	BIELSKIS, D. TETRA TECH EM, INC. DEMARS, D. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL FIELD SAMPLING PLAN AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN - PHASE I GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00006 SITE 00021 SITE 00022	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0001 30093199
SF_N00217_000114 SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/522 MINUTES NONE 15	<b>08-15-2000</b> 08-29-2000 5090.3.C. NONE	MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF 13 JULY 2000 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) CLEANUP TEAM (BCT) MEETING MINUTES [W/ ENCLOSURE]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0002 30093199
AR_N00217_000123 DS-005-15135 AND EFAW SER 06CH.RM/527 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 134	<b>08-17-2000</b> 08-29-2000 5090.3.A. CTO 0005	CHOW, D. TETRA TECH EM, INC. MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL RADIOLOGICAL REMOVAL ACTION, ACTION MEMORANDUM (INCLUDES RESPONSE TO AGENCY COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT RADIOLOGICAL REMOVAL ACTION, ACTION MEMORANDUM, SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER, AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000364 BLDG 0000509 BLDG 0000529 BLDG 0000707 PARCEL B PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00011 SITE 00014 SITE 00034 SITE 00039	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0002 30093199

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AR_N00217_000235 CTO-007/0158 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 31	<b>08-24-2000</b> 10-27-2000 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	24 AUGUST 2000 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000411 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0004 30093199
AR_N00217_000399 SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/705 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 9	04-13-2001 5090.3.A.	MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF JULY 2000 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0008 30093199
AR_N00217_000258 NONE FACT SHEET NONE 10	<b>09-01-2000</b> 11-08-2000 5090.3.A. NONE	BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP NEWSLETTER: "CLEANUP MOVING FORWARD"	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0005 30093199
AR_N00217_000254 CTO-007/0178 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 18	<b>09-28-2000</b> 11-08-2000 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	28 SEPTEMBER 2000 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING HANDOUTS [INCLUDES AGENDA, 08/24/00 MEETING MINUTES, FACT SHEETS NO. 1 & 2 AND RECENT FIRE-RELATED EVENTS]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0005 30093199
AR_N00217_000240 SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/851 ANALYTICAL DATA NONE 8	10-19-2000 10-27-2000 5090.3.A. NONE	MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE TECHNICAL JUSTIFICATION FOR THE INTERFACE, BEACH AMORTIZATION CONCEPTUAL DESIGN (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0004 30093199

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AR_N00217_000241 SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/852 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 6	10-19-2000 10-27-2000 5090.3.A. NONE	MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DESIGN SUMMARY, LANDFILL CAP (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0005 30093199
AR_N00217_000244 SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/854 MINUTES NONE 6	<b>10-24-2000</b> 10-27-2000 5090.3.A. NONE	MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF 26 SEPTEMBER 2000 FINAL SOIL DATA GAPS MEETING MINUTES (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0005 30093199
AR_N00217_000256 CTO-007/0178 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 19	10-26-2000 11-08-2000 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	26 OCTOBER 2000 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING HANDOUTS [INCLUDES AGENDA, MEETING MINUTES, VARIOUS HANDOUTS, SEPTEMBER 2000 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT AND FACT SHEET NO. 3]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0005 30093199
AR_N00217_000289 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-22-2000	TROMBADORE, C. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW OF TECHNICAL JUSTIFICATION FOR THE INTERFACE, BEACH ARMORIZATION CONCEPTUAL DESIGN {SEE RECORD #240 - TECHNICAL JUSTIFICATION}	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0005 30093199
AR_N00217_000297 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	12-18-2000	JOB, B. CRWQCB - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	COMMENTS ON TECHNICAL JUSTIFICATION FOR THE INTERFACE BEACH ARMORIZATION CONCEPTUAL DESIGN (SEE RECORD # 240 - TECHNICAL JUSTIFICATION FOR THE INTERFACE BEACH ARMORIZATION CONCEPTUAL DESIGN)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0006 30093199

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AR_N00217_000290 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	11-22-2000	RHETT, B. SAN FRANCISCO REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE TECHNICAL JUSTIFICATION FOR THE INTERFACE, BEACH ARMORIZATION CONCEPTUAL DESIGN {SEE AR #240 - TECHNICAL JUSTIFICATION}	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0005 30093199
AR_N00217_000265 DS-0005-15503 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/912 CORRESPONDENCE N62474-94-D-7609 36	11-15-2000 5090.3.A. CTO 0005	TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	ACTION MEMORANDUM, LANDFILL FIRE EMERGENCY REMOVAL ACTION (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0005 30093199
AR_N00217_000302 DS-0011-14441 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/860 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 33	11-17-2000 12-18-2000 5090.3.A. CTO 0011	LI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	GROUNDWATER BENEFICIAL USE EVALUATION (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0006 30093199
AR_N00217_000303 SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/965 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 37	12-18-2000 5090.3.A.	MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL LETTER OF DOCUMENTS SENT TO REGULATORS FOR REVIEW AND INFORMATION REGARDING LANDFILL FIRE (W/ ENCLOSURES)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0006 30093199
AR_N00217_000325 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	12-26-2000	JOB, B. CRWQCB - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON GROUNDWATER BENEFICIAL USE EVALUATION (SEE RECORD # 302 - GROUNDWATER BENEFICIAL USE EVALUATION)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0006 30093199

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AR_N00217_000326 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	12-26-2000	LAUTH, S. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON GROUNDWATER BENEFICIAL USE EVALUATION (SEE RECORD # 302 - GROUNDWATER BENEFICIAL USE EVALUATION)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0006
AR_N00217_000358 CTO-007/0197 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 78	<b>12-07-2000</b> 02-07-2001 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	07 DECEMBER 2000 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES - INCLUDES RAB MEETING MINUTES OF 26 OCTOBER 2000, REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT, AGENDA, PUBLIC NOTICE, AND HANDOUTS	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00003	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0007
AR_N00217_000342 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	01-22-2001	LENNAR, LLC MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	COMMENTS ON THE GROUNDWATER BENEFICIAL USE EVALUATION (W/ ENCLOSURE) (SEE RECORD # 302 - GROUNDWATER BENEFICIAL USE EVALUATION, #325)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0007
AR_N00217_000360 SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0089 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0157 REPORT NONE 145	<b>01-01-2001</b> 02-19-2001 5090.3.A. NONE	NEW WORLD TECHNOLOGY NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL WORK PLAN FOR SOIL REMOVAL AND PACKAGING, RADIOLOGICAL TIME CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION, REVISION 4 (INCLUDES RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT WORK PLAN, FINAL MARSSIM STATUS SURVEY PLAN, AND SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTERS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0002
AR_N00217_000404 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	04-25-2001	AGENCY OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY - SAN FRANCISCO, CA NAVFAC - EFA WEST	HEALTH CONSULTATION SUMMARY REGARDING THE LANDFILL FIRE	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0008

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AR_N00217_000332 DS-0011-15702, 15702-1, SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/033&390 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 249	01-08-2001 01-11-2001 5090.3.A. CTO 0011	LI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FIELD SAMPLING PLAN AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN ADDENDUM FOR PHASE II GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTERS] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00006 SITE 00021 SITE 00022	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0006 30093199
AR_N00217_000363 CTO-007/0203 AND 0207 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 64	<b>01-25-2001</b> 02-19-2001 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	25 JANUARY 2001 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIAL PACKAGE (INCLUDES REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF 25 JANUARY 2001 MEETING)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0007 30093199
AR_N00217_000384 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 35	04-03-2001	KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE REVISED INFORMATION PACKAGE FOR THE PHASE I GROUNDWATER DATA GAP INVESTIGATION AND FIELD SAMPLING PLAN AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN ADDENDA FOR PHASE II GROUNDWATER DATA GAP INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0008 30093199
AR_N00217_000359 SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0156 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 16	02-12-2001 5090.3.A.	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE GROUNDWATER BENEFICIAL USE EVALUATION FOR (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0007 30093199
AR_N00217_000364 CTO-007/0205 FACT SHEET N68711-95-D-7526 13	<b>02-15-2001</b> 02-19-2001 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP NEWSLETTER: CAPPING AND FIRE UPDATE OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 2000	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0007 30093199

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AR_N00217_000362	BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	22 FEBRUARY 2001 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIAL PACKAGE (INCLUDES REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF 22 FEBRUARY 2001 MEETING)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0007
AR_N00217_000376	SHOFF, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC. DEMARS, D. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	CALCULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPLEMENTAL MANGANESE AMBIENT LEVELS [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND CD COPY]	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E SITE 00007 SITE 00018	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0002
AR_N00217_000405 <b>03-02-2001</b> NONE 04-25-2001 CORRESPONDENCE 5090.3.A. NONE NONE 30	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES - ATLANTA, GA	HEALTH CONSULTATION LANDFILL FIRE	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0008
	NAVFAC - EFA WEST						

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SF_N00217_000378 DS-0005-16903*, SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0245, AND 0366 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 168	<b>03-07-2001</b> 04-03-2001 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	TALAMANTEZ, A. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN/QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN, DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTERS] {REVISED CD COPY DATED 04/26/01 ENCLOSED}	SITE FILE	PARCEL E SITE 00002 SITE 00003 SITE 00004 SITE 00005 SITE 00011 SITE 00012 SITE 00013 SITE 00014 SITE 00015 SITE 00036 SITE 00038 SITE 00039 SITE 00054 SITE 00056 SITE 00072	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0008 30093199
AR_N00217_000395 CTO-007/0217 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 87	<b>03-22-2001</b> 04-12-2001 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	22 MARCH 2001 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIALS (INCLUDES AGENDA, MEETING MINUTES FROM 2/22/01, REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT FROM THE 3/22/01 MEETING, AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 BX 0008 30093199
AR_N00217_000430 DS-0011-14442 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 44	<b>04-12-2001</b> 05-04-2001 5090.3.A. CTO 0011	LI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL GROUNDWATER BENEFICIAL USE DETERMINATION FOR A-AQUIFER (SEE RECORD # 493 - REVISED FINAL GROUNDWATER BENEFICIAL USE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0009 30093199

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AR_N00217_000446 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 6	06-19-2001	KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	RESPONSE TO RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE FIELD SAMPLING PLAN ADDENDUM FOR PHASE II GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION {SEE RECORD # 440 - NAVY'S RESPONSE TO COMMENTS}	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0009
AR_N00217_000440 SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0426 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	06-06-2001 5090.3.A.	MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA	RESPONSE TO 18 APRIL 2001 LETTER, REGARDING THE NAVY'S RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE FIELD SAMPLING PLAN ADDENDUM FOR THE PHASE II GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0009
AR_N00217_000437 CTO-007/0225 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 105	<b>04-26-2001</b> 06-05-2001 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	26 APRIL 2001 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIALS PACKAGE (INCLUDES AGENDA, MEETING TRANSCRIPT FROM THE 4/26/01 MEETING, MINUTES FROM THE 3/22/01 MEETING, HANDOUTS, RAB APPLICATIONS AND MAILING LIST)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0009
AR_N00217_000456 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	07-26-2001	CAPOBRES, A. SAN FRANCISCO REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0010
AR_N00217_000433 CTO-007/0222 FACT SHEET N68711-95-D-7526 21	<b>05-03-2001</b> 05-04-2001 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP NEWSLETTER: JANUARY-MARCH 2001, SMOLDERING AREA AT LANDFILL CAPPED AND EXTINGUISHED	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0009

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AR_N00217_000459 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	07-26-2001	KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	RESPONSE TO NAVY'S LETTER DATED 23 APRIL 2001 REGARDING THE FIELD SAMPLING PLAN ADDENDUM FOR THE PHASE II GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION (SEE RECORD # 440 - NAVY'S LETTER DATED 04/23/01)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0010 30093199
AR_N00217_000465 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	07-26-2001	JOB, B. CRWQCB - OAKLAND, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0010 30093199
AR_N00217_000725 1606 REPORT N62474-98-D-2076 26	06-21-2001 06-19-2003 5090.3.A. CTO 0033	IT CORPORATION  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION PILOT TEST	ADMIN RECORD	BLDG 0000406 PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0026 30093199
AR_N00217_000448 SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0535 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	06-22-2001 07-06-2001 5090.3.A. NONE	ENGLE, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION MEER, D. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA	RESPONSE TO THE 7 JUNE 2001 LETTER, REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S INTENTION TO IMPOSE STIPULATED PENALTIES ON THE NAVY REGARDING THE INCIDENTS RELATED TO THE PARCEL E LANDFILL FIRE	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0009 30093199
AR_N00217_000483 CTO-007/0234 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 114	06-28-2001 07-26-2001 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	MEETING MATERIALS FOR THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING HELD ON 28 JUNE 2001 - INCLUDES AGENDA, PUBLIC NOTICE, REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF 6/28/01 & MEETING MINUTES OF 5/24/01, FACT SHEET DATED 6/19/01 SANDBLAST GRIT AND HANDOUTS	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00007	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0010 30093199

UIC No Rec. No. Doc. Control No. Record Type Contract No. Approx. # Pages	Record Date Prc. Date SSIC No. CTO No.	Author Author Affil. Recipient Recipient Affil.	Subject	Distribution	Sites	Location SWDIV Box No(s) CD No.	FRC Accession No. FRC Warehouse FRC Box No(s)
AR_N00217_000368 TC-0005-11135 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0537 CORRESPONDENCE N62474-94-D-7609 115	08-13-2001 5090.3.A. CTO 0005	TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	TRANSMITTAL OF REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR THE DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN/QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN FOR DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION - [W/ ENCLOSURE] (SEE RECORD # 378 - DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN/QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E SITE 00002 SITE 00003 SITE 00004 SITE 00005 SITE 00011 SITE 00012 SITE 00013 SITE 00014 SITE 00015 SITE 00036 SITE 00036 SITE 00038 SITE 00039 SITE 00054 SITE 00056 SITE 00072	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0007 30093199
AR_N00217_000449 SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0538 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	07-23-2001 5090.3.A.	ENGLE, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION MEER, D. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA	RESPONSE TO 07 AND 26 JUNE 2001 LETTERS, REGARDING THE EPA'S INTENTION TO IMPOSE STIPULATED PENALTIES ON THE NAVY REGARDING INCIDENTS RELATED TO THE PARCEL E LANDFILL FIRE	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0009 30093199
PF_N00217_000492 1697 REPORT N62474-98-D-2076 1995	<b>07-06-2001</b> 08-13-2001 5090.3.B. CTO 0025	KISHNANI, S. IT CORPORATION  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL 2000-2001 CLOSURE CONSTRUCTION AS-BUILT REPORT, INTERIM LANDFILL CAP (VOLUMES I - III OF III)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 BX 0011 30093199
SF_N00217_000451 DS-0005-17231 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0540 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 188	<b>07-13-2001</b> 07-23-2001 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	TALAMANTEZ, A. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT REMOVAL ACTION LANDFILL CAP CLOSE-OUT REPORT [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0009 30093199

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AR_N00217_000503 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 18	08-14-2001	WORK, M. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN/QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN FOR DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0012 30093199
AR_N00217_000493 DS-0011-17266 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0745 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 42	<b>08-10-2001</b> 08-13-2001 5090.3.A. CTO 0011	LI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVISED FINAL GROUNDWATER BENEFICIAL USE DETERMINATION FOR A- AQUIFER (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER) [SEE RECORD # 430 - FINAL GROUNDWATER BENEFICIAL USE]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000217 BLDG 0000241 BLDG 0000258 BLDG 0000275 PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00002 SITE 00008 SITE 00011 SITE 00012 SITE 00025 SITE 00028 SITE 00029 SITE 00030 SITE 00030 SITE 00039 SITE 00058	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0011 30093199
AR_N00217_000494 DS-0011-16328 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0746 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 579	<b>08-10-2001</b> 08-13-2001 5090.3.A. CTO 0011	LI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	INFORMATION PACKAGE - PHASE II GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION (VOLUME I-II OF II) [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00003 SITE 00012 SITE 00013 SITE 00036	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0011 30093199

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AR_N00217_000553 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 15	04-02-2002	CAPOBRES, A. SAN FRANCISCO REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	COMMENTS ON THE REVISED DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN/QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN, DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION (SEE RECORD # 378 - DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN/QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0014
AR_N00217_000514 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 7	10-26-2001	KAO, C. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMOVAL ACTION LANDFILL CAP CLOSE- OUT REPORT AND DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN FOR DATA GAPS-LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL (SEE RECORD # 451 - DRAFT REMOVAL ACTION)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0012
AR_N00217_001444 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	10-29-2008	CAPOBRES, D. SAN FRANCISCO REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY - SAN FRANCISCO, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE REVISED DRAFT PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON SOIL AND GROUNDWATER SAMPLING PLAN	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0012
SF_N00217_000530 TC-0005-11126 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 54	11-08-2001 11-29-2001 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	TALAMANTEZ, A. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0013
AR_N00217_000529 TC-0005-11236 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0986 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 34	<b>11-19-2001</b> 11-29-2001 5090.3.A. CTO 0005	TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL BASEWIDE RADIOLOGICAL REMOVAL ACTION - ACTION MEMORANDUM (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER) {CD COPY IS ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0012

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AR_N00217_000531 CTO-007/0265 AND 0270 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 107	<b>11-29-2001</b> 11-29-2001 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	29 NOVEMBER 2001 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIAL PACKAGE (INCLUDES AGENDA, PUBLIC NOTICE, MEETING MINUTES FROM MEETING HELD ON 10/24/01, REPORTERS TRANSCRIPT FROM 11/29/01 MEETING AND HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	DRY DOCK 4 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0013 30093199
AR_N00217_001449 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	10-29-2008	ROCHETTE, M. CRWQCB - OAKLAND, CA MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE REVISED DRAFT PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON SOIL AND GROUNDWATER SAMPLING PLAN	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0012 0076
SF_N00217_000554 DS-0005-16904*, SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/004, AND KF/0285 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 293	01-08-2002 04-02-2002 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	TALAMANTEZ, A. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT FINAL FIELD SAMPLING PLAN AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN, NON-STANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION (INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL AND WETLANDS DELINEATION)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0014 30093199
AR_N00217_000559 SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0006 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	04-02-2002 5090.3.A.	MACH, R. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION ZOBACK, M. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - MENLO PARK, CA	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FINAL SAMPLING PLAN AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN FOR NON-STANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION (INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL AND WETLANDS DELINEATION) [ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 554]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0014 30093199
AR_N00217_000557 CTO-007/0275 AND 0282 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 91	01-24-2002 04-02-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	24 JANUARY 2002 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIALS PACKAGE (INCLUDES AGENDA, PUBLIC NOTICE, ATTENDANCE LIST, MEETING MINUTES FROM 11/29/01 MEETING, REPORTERS TRANSCRIPT OF 01/24/02 MEETING AND HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0014 30093199

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SF_N00217_000578 DS-0005-17606 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0010 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 230	<b>02-05-2002</b> 04-02-2002 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	WANTA, M. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT FINAL FIELD SAMPLING PLAN/QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN FOR STANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] (SEE RECORD # 632 - REVISED DRAFT FINAL FIELD SAMPLING PLAN/QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0014 30093199
AR_N00217_000579 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	04-05-2002	WORK, M. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA FORMAN, K. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL FIELD SAMPLING PLAN/QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN NONSTANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION (INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL AND WETLANDS DELINEATION) {SEE RECORD # 554 - DRAFT FINAL FIELD SAMPLING PLAN/QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN}	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0014 30093199
AR_N00217_000580 DS-0011-17267 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.RM/0109 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 336	<b>02-05-2002</b> 04-05-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0011	LI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FIELD SAMPLING PLAN AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN ADDENDUM FOR PHASE III GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION (ADDENDUM II) [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00006 SITE 00021 SITE 00022	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0014 30093199
AR_N00217_000589 CTO-007/0285 AND 0291 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 79	<b>02-28-2002</b> 04-09-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	28 FEBRUARY 2002 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIAL PACKAGE (INCLUDES AGENDA, PUBLIC NOTICE, MEETING MINUTES FROM 01/24/02 MEETING, REPORTERS TRANSCRIPT OF 02/28/02 MEETING, ATTENDANCE SHEET AND HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00010	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0015 30093199

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AR_N00217_000583 CTO-007/0281 FACT SHEET N68711-95-D-7526 11	<b>03-07-2002</b> 04-05-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BAILEY, J. BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP NEWSLETTER OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2001	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00010 SITE 00026	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0015
AR_N00217_000590 DS-A003-10001 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 143	<b>03-21-2002</b> 04-09-2002 5090.3.A. DO 0003	WANTA, M. TETRA TECH EM, INC. DEMARS, D. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	BASEWIDE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0015
AR_N00217_000588 CTO-007/0284 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 22	<b>03-28-2002</b> 04-09-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	PRE-MEETING MAILER FOR THE 28 MARCH 2002 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING (INCLUDES AGENDA, PUBLIC NOTICE, MEETING MINUTES FROM THE 02/28/02 MEETING, PROPOSED AMENDED RAB BYLAWS, DATED 03/06/02 - E-MAIL TRANSMITTING RAB BYLAWS)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0015
SF_N00217_000595 FWSD-RAC-02- 0687 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0322 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 294	04-03-2002 04-10-2002 5090.3.C. CTO 0046	STARR, G. FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT WORK PLAN - INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT SURVEY, SAMPLING, DECONTAMINATION, AND WASTE CONSOLIDATION PARCELS C, D, AND E, REV. 0 - INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER BY K. FORMAN [PORTION OF MAILING LIST IS CONFIDENTIAL]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0016

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AR_N00217_004089 FWSD-RAC-02-0834 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 225		MARGOTTO, R. FOSTER WHEELER  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN FOR THE INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT SURVEY, SAMPLING, DECONTAMINATION, AND WASTE CONSOLIDATION	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0018 0076
AR_N00217_004150 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 13	06-21-2005	TYAHLA, S. FOSTER WHEELER NAVFAC - EFA WEST	RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT SURVEY, SAMPLING, DECONTAMINATION, AND WASTE CONSOLIDATION	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0021 0076
AR_N00217_000615 CTO-007/0311 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 77	04-25-2002 08-09-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	25 APRIL 2002 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIALS (INCLUDES AGENDA, PUBLIC NOTICE, MINUTES FROM 28 MARCH 2002 MEETING, TRANSCRIPT OF MINUTES FROM 25 APRIL 2002 MEETING, MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT, AND HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000123 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00007 SITE 00018 SITE 00029	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0019 30093199
AR_N00217_000605 DS-A011-10011 CORRESPONDENCE N68711-00-D-0005 395	06-27-2002	WANTA, M. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVISED FIELD SAMPLING PLAN AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN ADDENDA FOR THE PHASE III GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION (ADDENDUM II) (SEE RECORD # 580 - FIELD SAMPLING PLAN AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E REMEDIAL UNIT C1 REMEDIAL UNIT C2 REMEDIAL UNIT C5 SITE 00003	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0017 30093199

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AR_N00217_000607 TC-0011-11581 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0554 CORRESPONDENCE N62474-94-D-7609 39  05-29-200 5090.3.A. CTO 0011	•	TRANSMITTAL OF COMPILED RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION PACKAGE - PHASE II GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION (COMMENTS BY EPA & DTSC) (W/ ENCLOSURE 2) [ENCLOSURE 1 IS RECORD # 606 AND ENCLOSURE 3 IS # 609]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00003 SITE 00004 SITE 00036	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0017 30093199
AR_N00217_000609 TC-0011-11581 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0554 CORRESPONDENCE N62474-94-D-7609 9		TRANSMITTAL OF COMPILED RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE REVISED FINAL GROUNDWATER BENEFICIAL USE DETERMINATION FOR A-AQUIFER {COMMENTS BY EPA} (W/ ENCLOSURE 3) [ENCLOSURE 1 IS RECORD # 606 AND ENCLOSURE 2 IS RECORD # 607]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000217 BLDG 0000241 BLDG 0000258 BLDG 0000275 PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00002 SITE 00006 SITE 00011 SITE 00012 SITE 00028 SITE 00029 SITE 00030 SITE 00033 SITE 00039 SITE 00058	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0017 30093199

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AR_N00217_000620 CTO-007/0305 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 62	<b>05-30-2002</b> 08-09-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	30 MAY 2002 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIALS (INCLUDES AGENDA, PUBLIC NOTICE, MINUTES FROM 25 APRIL 2002 MEETING, TRANSCRIPT OF MINUTES FROM 30 MAY 2002 MEETING, MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT, AND HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000830 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00001 SITE 00007 SITE 00012 SITE 00018 SITE 00021 SITE 00059	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0019 30093199
AR_N00217_000928 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 7	05-30-2002 06-06-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	CAPOBRES, A. SAN FRANCISCO REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY - SAN FRANCISCO, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT HISTORICAL RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT VOLUME II [SEE RECORD # 594 - DRAT HISTORICAL RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT]	ADMIN RECORD	BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000820 BLDG 0000821 BLDG 0000830 BLDG 0000831 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL D	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0007 0237
SF_N00217_000731 2050 REPORT N62474-98-D-2076 427	06-24-2002 06-19-2003 5090.3.C. CTO 0033	SCHAAL, W. IT CORPORATION  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT PHASE II SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION TREATABILITY STUDY REPORT	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000406 PARCEL E SITE 00036	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0003 0237

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AR_N00217_000621 CTO-007/0312 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 82	<b>06-27-2002</b> 08-09-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	27 JUNE 2002 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIALS (INCLUDES: AGENDA, PUBLIC NOTICE, MINUTES FROM 30 MAY 2002 MEETING, TRANSCRIPT OF MINUTES FROM 27 JUNE 2002 MEETING, MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT, AND HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000816 BLDG 0000821 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00007 SITE 00018 SITE 00059	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0019 30093199
AR_N00217_000612 DS-A003-10012 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0673 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 211	<b>07-02-2002</b> 07-20-2002 5090.3.A. DO 0003	LESHER, R. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	LANDFILL GAS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM FOR INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER) [CD COPY ENCLOSED]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0017 30093199
AR_N00217_000613 TC-0201-11547 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0701 CORRESPONDENCE N62474-94-D-7609 137	07-20-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0201	O'CONNOR, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN (FIELD SAMPLING PLAN/QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN) FOR BASEWIDE GROUNDWATER SAMPLING FOR PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0018 30093199

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UIC No Rec. No. Doc. Control No. Record Type Contract No. Approx. # Pages	Record Date Prc. Date SSIC No. CTO No.	Author Author Affil. Recipient Recipient Affil.		Subject	Distribution	Sites	Location SWDIV Box No(s) CD No.	FRC Access FRC Ware FRC Box	house
AR_N00217_000641 CTO-007/0317 AND 0319 MISC N68711-95-D-7526 104	07-25-2002 09-26-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	PACKAGE FOR T RESTORATION A MEETING - INCLU TRANSCRIPT OF AGENDA, MINUT MEETING, MONT	ATION MATERIAL HE 25 JULY 2002 IDVISORY BOARD (RAB) JDES REPORTER'S 25 JULY 2002 MEETING, ES FROM 27 JUNE 2002 HLY PROGRESS REPORT, MATERIALS, ETC.	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000103 BLDG 0000113 BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000146 BLDG 0000211 BLDG 0000214 BLDG 0000224 BLDG 0000224 BLDG 0000253 BLDG 0000272 BLDG 0000274 BLDG 0000313 BLDG 0000317 BLDG 0000317 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000506 BLDG 0000507 BLDG 0000509 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000520 BLDG 0000520 BLDG 0000707 BLDG 0000707 BLDG 0000708 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000816 BLDG 0000816 BLDG 0000820	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_010	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0020

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UIC No Rec. No. Doc. Control No. Record Type Contract No. Approx. # Pages	Record Date Prc. Date SSIC No. CTO No.	Author Author Affil. Recipient Recipient Affil.	Subject	Distribution	Sites	Location SWDIV Box No(s) CD No.	FRC Accession No. FRC Warehouse FRC Box No(s)
					BLDG 0000821 BLDG 0000830 BLDG 0000831 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00007 SITE 00018 SITE 00021		
SF_N00217_000628 TC.0191.11674 & SER 06CH.KF/0831 REPORT N62474-94-D-7609 42	08-01-2002 09-05-2002 5090.3.C. CTO 0191	TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT AIR QUALITY PERMIT SUBMITTAL FOR LANDFILL GAS COLLECTION AND CONTROL SYSTEM AT THE PARCEL E INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER FROM K. FORMAN AND PORTION OF MAILING LIST IS CONFIDENTIAL]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	L181-07-0027 BX 0019 30093199
AR_N00217_000639 TC-0191-11680 FACT SHEET N62474-94-D-7609 3	08-01-2002 09-18-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0191	TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	UPDATE ON THE LANDFILL GAS REMOVAL ACTION	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0020 30093199
AR_N00217_000629 TC.A019.10010 & SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0801 MISC N68711-00-D-0005 8	08-07-2002 09-05-2002 5090.3.A. DO 0019	K. FORMAN NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF RESPONSE TO US EPA COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT PARCEL E DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES TABLES FOR THE STANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER BY K. FORMAN) [PORTION OF THE MAILING LIST IS CONFIDENTIAL]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	L181-07-0027 BX 0019 30093199

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AR_N00217_000630 SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0769 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	09-05-2002 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF A CONSENSUS STATEMENT BY THE DISPUTE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE FOR RESOLVING DISPUTE ON LANDFILL FIRE STIPULATED PENALTIES - FOR THE MINIMIZATION OF THE FREQUENCY OF AND POTENTIAL IMPACT FROM BRUSH OR DEBRIS FIRES (W/ ENCLOSURES)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0019 30093199
AR_N00217_000631 FWSD-RACIII-02- 1273 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0820 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 328	<b>08-16-2002</b> 09-05-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0046	STARR, G. FOSTER WHEELER  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL WORK PLAN - INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT SURVEY, SAMPLING, DECONTAMINATION, AND WASTE CONSOLIDATION (SEE RECORD # 702 - ADDENDUM TO THE SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0019 30093199
SF_N00217_000632 DS-A019-10022 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0831 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 320	08-22-2002 09-06-2002 5090.3.C. DO 0019	BRICKNELL, K. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVISED DRAFT FINAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN (FIELD SAMPLING PLAN/QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN) FOR STANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION (SEE RECORD # 578 - DRAFT FINAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN) [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00003 SITE 00004 SITE 00005 SITE 00011 SITE 00012 SITE 00013 SITE 00014 SITE 00015 SITE 00015 SITE 00021 SITE 00036 SITE 00038 SITE 00039 SITE 00056 SITE 00072 SITE 00073	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0019 30093199

UIC No Rec. No. Doc. Control No. Record Type Contract No. Approx. # Pages	Record Date Prc. Date SSIC No. CTO No.	Author Author Affil. Recipient Recipient Affil.	Subject	Distribution	Sites	Location SWDIV Box No(s) CD No.	FRC Accessio FRC Wareho FRC Box No	ouse
AR_N00217_000646 CTO-007/0326 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 98	<b>08-22-2002</b> 11-12-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIALS FROM THE 22 AUGUST 2002 PUBLIC MEETING/RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING INCLUDES: AGENDA & PUBLIC NOTICE, MINUTES FROM MEETING OF 25 JULY 2002, PRESENTATION MATERIALS, FACT SHEET, MINUTES FROM VARIOUS OTHER MEETINGS	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000820 BLDG 0000821 PARCEL A PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00007 SITE 00018	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	L181-07-0027 B 30093199	X 0020
AR_N00217_000644 DS.0191.17783 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.CM/0999 CORRESPONDENCE N62474-94-D-7609 35	10-15-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0191	TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL PARCEL E LANDFILL GAS TIME- CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION - ACTION MEMORANDUM [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER FROM K. FORMAN] (PORTION OF MALING LIST IS CONFIDENTIAL)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	L181-07-0027 B 30093199	8X 0020
AR_N00217_000672 CTO-007/0338 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 79	<b>09-26-2002</b> 02-07-2003 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	26 SEPTEMBER 2002 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIALS - INCLUDES AGENDA, MEETING MINUTES FROM 08/22/02, HANDOUTS, AND REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT FROM THE 09/26/02 MEETING	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 B 30093199	8X 0021
AR_N00217_000642 TC.0191.11779 & SWDIV SER 06CH.CM/0016 CORRESPONDENCE N62474-94-D-7609 287	10-15-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0191	TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	PROJECT WORK PLAN TIME-CRITICAL LANDFILL GAS REMOVAL ACTION FOR PARCEL E (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER FROM K. FORMAN) [PORTION OF MAILING LIST IS CONFIDENTIAL]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	L181-07-0027 B 30093199	3X 0020
AR_N00217_000648 TC.A003.10024 & SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0123 CORRESPONDENCE N68711-00-D-0005 53	11-12-2002 5090.3.A. DO 0003	FORMAN, K. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE LANDFILL GAS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM FOR PARCEL E, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (W/ ENCLOSURE) [PORTION OF MAILING LIST IS CONFIDENTIAL]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	L181-07-0027 B 30093199	sX 0020
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AR_N00217_000649 TC.A019.10026 & SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0124 MISC N68711-00-D-0005 91  SF_N00217_000652 11-22-2002	Author Author Affil. Recipient Recipient Affil.	Subject	Distribution	Sites	Location SWDIV Box No(s) CD No.	FRC Accession No. FRC Warehouse FRC Box No(s)
DS-A004-10117	K. FORMAN NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE REVISED DRAFT FINAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN (FIELD SAMPLING PLAN/QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN) FOR PARCEL E STANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION [W/ ENCLOSURE]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000400 PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00003 SITE 00004 SITE 00012 SITE 00021 SITE 00021 SITE 00040 SITE 00040 SITE 00045 SITE 00047 SITE 00050 SITE 00051 SITE 00052 SITE 00054 SITE 00056 SITE 00072 SITE 00073 SITE 00074 SITE 00075 SITE 00075 SITE 00076	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_010	L181-07-0027 BX 0020 30093199
TC-A019-10038 12-04-2002 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0209 5090.3.A. DO 0019	VETROMILE, J. TETRA TECH EM, INC. PAYNE, J. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVISED DRAFT PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0002 0237
CORRESPONDENCE N68711-00-D-0005 6	TETRA TECH EM, INC. FORMAN, K. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE REVISED DRAFT FINAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN STANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000704 PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0021 30093199

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AR_N00217_000671 CTO-007-0345 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 78	<b>12-05-2002</b> 02-07-2003 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	05 DECEMBER 2002 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIALS (INCLUDES AGENDA, MEETING MINUTES FROM 10/24/02, HANDOUTS, AND REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT FROM THE 12/05/02 MEETING)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0021
AR_N00217_000657 CTO-007/0335 FACT SHEET N68711-95-D-7526 15	<b>12-12-2002</b> 12-19-2002 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP NEWSLETTER SUMMER/FALL EXPANDED ISSUE: "AMBIENT AIR AND SOIL GAS SURVEYS CONDUCTED AT LANDFILL - REMOVAL ACTION UNDERWAY", APRIL-SEPTEMBER 2002	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000364 BLDG 0000406 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00007 SITE 00018	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0021
SF_N00217_000679 DS-A003-10643 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0331 REPORT N68711-00-D-0003 88	<b>01-07-2003</b> 02-07-2003 5090.3.C. DO 0003	TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT STORM WATER DISCHARGE MANAGEMENT PLAN, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0021
SF_N00217_000680 DS-A003-10551 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 53	<b>01-07-2003</b> 02-07-2003 5090.3.C. DO 0003	BRICKNELL, K. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0021

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SF_N00217_000572 DS-A003-10642 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0424 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 341	<b>02-04-2003</b> 03-24-2003 5090.3.C. DO 0003	BRICKNELL, K. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT FINAL REMOVAL ACTION LANDFILL CAP CLOSE OUT REPORT WITH PUBLIC SUMMARY [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_001	L181-07-0027 BX 0014 30093199
AR_N00217_000689 CTO-007/0363 MINUTES N68711-95-D-7526 73	<b>04-03-2003</b> 04-23-2003 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	27 FEBRUARY 2003 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIALS [INCLUDES AGENDA, PUBLIC NOTICE, MEETING MINUTES FROM 01/23/03 MEETING, REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF 27 FEBRUARY 2003 MEETING AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS]	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0023 30093199
AR_N00217_000702 FWSD-RAC-1046 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0593 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 36	<b>04-08-2003</b> 05-15-2003 5090.3.A. CTO 0046	SCHNEIDER, M. FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	ADDENDUM TO THE SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN - INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT SURVEY, SAMPLING, DECONTAMINATION, AND WASTE CONSOLIDATION [SEE RECORD # 631 - SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN (APPENDIX A) OF FINAL WORK PLAN]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0024 30093199
AR_N00217_000699 SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0700 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 14	05-15-2003 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STORM WATER DISCHARGE MANAGEMENT PLAN, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (W/ ENCLOSURE) [SEE RECORD # 679 - DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN]	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0003 0237
PF_N00217_000700 SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0699 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	04-24-2003 05-15-2003 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF RESPONSE TO DRAFT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (W/ ENCLOSURE)	POST DECISION FILE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0024 30093199

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SF_N00217_000704 DS.A003.10101 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 99	<b>05-15-2003</b> 05-22-2003 5090.3.C. DO 0003	BAKER, J. TETRA TECH EM, INC. MAZOWIECKI, C. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT PARCEL E NONSTANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION, WETLANDS DELINEATION AND FUNCTIONS AND VALUES ASSESSMENT FOR PARCELS B AND E [INCLUDES PUBLIC SUMMARY] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	L181-07-0027 BX 0024 30093199
SF_N00217_000705 DS.A003.10514 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 290	<b>05-15-2003</b> 05-22-2003 5090.3.C. DO 0003	BRICKNELL, K. TETRA TECH EM, INC. DEMARS, D. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT PARCEL E NONSTANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION, LANDFILL GAS CHARACTERIZATION [INCLUDES PUBLIC SUMMARY]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	L181-07-0027 BX 0024 30093199
SF_N00217_000706 DS.A003.10512 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 127	<b>05-15-2003</b> 05-22-2003 5090.3.C. DO 0003	BRICKNELL, K. TETRA TECH EM, INC. DEMARS, D. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT PARCEL E NONSTANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION, LANDFILL LATERAL EXTENT EVALUATION (INCLUDES PUBLIC SUMMARY)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	L181-07-0027 BX 0024 30093199
AR_N00217_003195 SWDIV SER 06CH.CM/0786 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	06-29-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT NONSTANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION, LANDFILL LATERAL EXTENT EVALUATION	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_003196 SWDIV SER 06CH.CM/0787 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	06-29-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT NONSTANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION, LANDFILL GAS CHARACTERIZATION	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	

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AR_N00217_003279 SWDIV SER 06CH.CM/0788 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>05-15-2003</b> 06-29-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT NONSTANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION, WETLANDS DELINEATION AND FUNCTIONS AND VALUES ASSESSMENT	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_000708 DS-A011-10109 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0805 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 4721	<b>05-21-2003</b> 05-23-2003 5090.3.C. DO 0011	LANTZ, R. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT GROUNDWATER SUMMARY REPORT, PHASE III GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION (VOLUMES I-V OF V) [INCLUDES PUBLIC SUMMARY AND SWDIV TRANSMITTAL] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_002	L181-07-0027 BX 0025 30093199
AR_N00217_000737 DS-AO57-10873 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0908 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 112	06-12-2003 06-19-2003 5090.3.A. DO 0003	BRICKNELL, K. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL STORM WATER DISCHARGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 BX 0027 30093199
PF_N00217_000739 DS-A057-10874 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0907 CORRESPONDENCE N68711-00-D-0005	<b>06-12-2003</b> 06-19-2003 5090.3.B. DO 0057	BRICKNELL, K. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0027 30093199
AR_N00217_000742 DS-A003-10513 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0971 CORRESPONDENCE N68711-00-D-0005 42	07-09-2003 5090.3.A. DO 0003	BRICKNELL, K. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	RESPONSE TO REGULATORY AGENCY COMMENTS ON THE TIME-CRITICAL LANDFILL GAS REMOVAL ACTION PROJECT WORK PLAN AND THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION MEMORANDUM INCLUDES (SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0027 30093199

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SF_N00217_000751 DS-A003-10511 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/1121 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 336	<b>08-01-2003</b> 08-26-2003 5090.3.C. DO 0003	BRUTON, L. TETRA TECH EM, INC. DEMARS, D. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT NONSTANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION LANDFILL LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0028
AR_N00217_000750 DS-A057-10920 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF.1188 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 106	<b>08-14-2003</b> 08-26-2003 5090.3.A. DO 0057	BAKER, J. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL NONSTANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION, WETLANDS DELINEATION AND FUNCTIONS AND VALUES ASSESSMENT [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0027
SF_N00217_000764 DS-A057-10748 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/1301 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 164	<b>09-22-2003</b> 10-17-2003 5090.3.C. DO 0057	BIANCHI, D. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT FINAL FIRST FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF REMEDIAL ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0028
AR_N00217_001600 SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/1386 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	07-27-2009 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL GROUNDWATER SUMMARY REPORT FOR PHASE III GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 783)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0013

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AR_N00217_004035 02-125-02-29-09 MINUTES NONE 97	<b>12-04-2003</b> 07-21-2004 5090.3.A. NONE	INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	04 DECEMBER 2003 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES AGENDA, 23 OCTOBER 2003 MEETING MINUTES, 04 DECEMBER 2003 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT, AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD	BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000231 BLDG 0000253 BLDG 0000272 BLDG 0000281 BLDG 0000366 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0017 0076
AR_N00217_000784 DS-A057-10919 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/1593 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 336	<b>12-23-2003</b> 01-21-2004 5090.3.A. DO 0057	BRICKNELL, K. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL NONSTANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION, LANDFILL GAS CHARACTERIZATION [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 BX 0030 30093199
SF_N00217_003616 DS.A500.13701 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 150	<b>03-17-2004</b> 11-25-2011 5090.3.C. DO 0002	VETROMILE, J. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT METALS CONCENTRATIONS IN FRANCISCAN BEDROCK OUTCROPS: THREE SITES IN THE HUNTERS POINT SHEAR ZONE AND MARIN HEADLANDS TERRANE SUBUNITS (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_003996 DS-A057-10745 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0300 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 231	<b>03-19-2004</b> 03-29-2004 5090.3.C. DO 0057	ZIELINSKI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT LANDFILL GAS TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION CLOSEOUT REPORT [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0082 30093199

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SF_N00217_004001 DS-A500-13824 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0301 REPORT N67811-02-D-8213 336	<b>03-19-2004</b> 03-30-2004 5090.3.C. DO 0002	ZIELINSKI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT INTERIM LANDFILL GAS MONITORING AND CONTROL PLAN, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND CD COPY]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0024
SF_N00217_004000 04-1414 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0320 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 149	<b>03-24-2004</b> 03-30-2004 5090.3.C. CTO 0070	STARR, G. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT POST - CONSTRUCTION REPORT DECONTAMINATE PROCESS EQUIPMENT, CONDUCT WASTE CONSOLIDATION AND PROVIDE ASBESTOS SERVICES (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER) [CD COPY ENCLOSED]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0083
SF_N00217_000815 DS-A500-13825 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0332 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 53	03-26-2004 05-04-2004 5090.3.C. DO 0002	ZIELINSKI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0032
SF_N00217_000809 JV-13 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0378 REPORT N68711-02-D-8310 323	04-09-2004 04-30-2004 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	YU, T. TPA-CKY, JOINT VENTURE  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT WORK PLAN FOR THE TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION OF CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN - SOIL REMOVAL [INCLUDES SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN AND HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN AND SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE SITE FILE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 1 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0031
AR_N00217_000812 DS-A500-13876 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0385 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 53	<b>04-09-2004</b> 05-04-2004 5090.3.A. DO 0002	ZIELINSKI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0031

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SF_N00217_000818 FWSD-RAC-04- 0831 AND SER 06CH.KF/0432 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 317	<b>04-19-2004</b> 05-04-2004 5090.3.C. CTO 0072	LOAN, A. TETRA TECH FW, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT CHARACTERIZATION WORK PLAN FOR THE METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREAS [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0032
AR_N00217_004124 FWSD-RAC-04-1623 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713		STARR, G. TETRA TECH FW, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0019
AR_N00217_000926 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	06-06-2006	PONTON, J. CRWQCB - OAKLAND, CA FORMAN, K. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FIRST MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT, POST-REMOVAL ACTION AND ON THE FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 2004	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0007
AR_N00217_004013 DS-A500-13877 AND 06CH.KF/0502 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 66	<b>05-06-2004</b> 06-17-2004 5090.3.A. DO 0002	ZIELINSKI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BROOKS, P. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR MARCH 2004, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0083
AR_N00217_000783 DS-A011-10115 AND DS-A057-13692 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 4894	11-14-2003	LANTZ, R. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - EFA WEST	REVISED FINAL GROUNDWATER SUMMARY REPORT, PHASE III GROUNDWATER DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION, VOLUMES I THROUGH V OF V (INCLUDES CD COPY, AND REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE FINAL DATED 17 OCTOBER 2003 TO REVISED FINAL)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 1 PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_003	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0002 BX 0003

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AR_N00217_004014 SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0500 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	06-17-2004 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REF CONVERTING THE FIN SUMMARY REPORT, F GROUNDWATER DATA INVESTIGATION, DATE TO REVISED FINAL (W	NAL GROUNDWATER PHASE III A GAPS ED 17 OCTOBER 2003,	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0017
AR_N00217_004009 FWSD-RAC-04-1781 CORRESPONDENCE N68711-98-D-5713 34	05-19-2004	RIVERO, L. TETRA TECH FW INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	TRANSPORTATION AN POLYCHLORINATED E SOIL EXCAVATION SIT #4120 - FINAL TRANSF DISPOSAL PLAN FOR EXCAVATION SITE, RE ENCLOSED}	BIPHENYL HOT SPOTS TE (SEE RECORD PORTATION AND PCB HOT SPOT SOIL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0083
AR_N00217_004020 SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0648 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 25	06-23-2004 5090.3.A.	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF COI DRAFT CHARACTERIZ FOR THE METAL DEBI SLAG AREAS (W/ ENC ENCLOSED]	ZATION WORK PLAN RIS REEF AND METAL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0083
AR_N00217_004031 02-125-02-29-14 MINUTES NONE 130	<b>05-27-2004</b> 07-16-2004 5090.3.A. NONE	INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	27 MAY 2004 RESTOR BOARD (RAB) MEETIN (INCLUDES AGENDA, AND PUBLIC INFORM/ PACKAGE FOR 27 MA' MEETING/RESTORATI BOARD (RAB) MEETIN	NG MINUTES MEETING HANDOUTS, ATION MATERIALS Y 2004 PUBLIC ION ADVISORY	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000322 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0017
AR_N00217_004021 DS-A500-3878 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0587 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213	06-03-2004 06-24-2004 5090.3.A. DO 0002	ZIELINSKI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LAND MONITORING REPORT POST-REMOVAL ACTI LANDFILL [INCLUDES LETTER] {CD COPY EN	T FOR APRIL 2004, ION, INDUSTRIAL SWDIV TRANSMITTAL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 30093199	BX 0083

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AR_N00217_000932 FILE NO. 2169.6032(JDP) CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>06-10-2004</b> 06-06-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	PONTON, J. CRWQCB - OAKLAND, CA FORMAN, K. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT WORK PLAN FOR TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON PROGRAM - IMPLEMENTATION OR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN SOIL REMOVAL (SEE RECORD # 809 - DRAFT WORK PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0007 0237
AR_N00217_004019 FWSD-RAC-04- 1970 AND 06CH.KF/0648 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 321	<b>06-18-2004</b> 06-22-2004 5090.3.A. CTO 0072	LOAN, A. TETRA TECH FW, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL CHARACTERIZATION WORK PLAN METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREAS [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0083 30093199
SF_N00217_004095 PROJECT NO. JV- 13 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0698 REPORT N68711-02-D-8310 333	06-23-2004 02-02-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	YU, T. TPA-CKY, JOINT VENTURE  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT FINAL WORK PLAN TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON PROGRAM CORRECTIVE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION PLAN - SOIL REMOVAL	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 1 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0061 0237
AR_N00217_004029 FWSD-RAC-04-2236 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 182	<b>06-29-2004</b> 07-02-2004 5090.3.A. CTO 0072	MARGOTTO, R. TETRA TECH FW, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN FOR THE METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREAS	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 1 PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0083 30093199
SWDIV SER 06CH.MKP/0644	AR_N00217_004069	FORMAN, K. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF FINAL 2003-2004 ANNUAL REPORT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGE MANAGEMENT, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN THE RESTORATION RECORD FILE W/OUT ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0018 0076

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AR_N00217_004038 DS-A500-13879 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0677 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 55	<b>07-01-2004</b> 07-26-2004 5090.3.A. DO 0002	ZIELINSKI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR MAY 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0084 30093199
AR_N00217_002163 SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0715 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	01-11-2011 5090 3 A	FORMAN, K. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL POST CONSTRUCTION REPORT, DECONTAMINATE PROCESS EQUIPMENT, CONDUCT WASTE CONSOLIDATION AND PROVIDE ASBESTOS SERVICES (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4030)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
AR_N00217_000849 NONE MINUTES NONE 62	<b>07-22-2004</b> 12-05-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	22 JULY 2004 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES AGENDA, JUNE 2004 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT, 14 JULY 2004 RAB SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES, 22 JULY 2004 MEETING REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD	BLDG 0000103 BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000272 BLDG 0000813 BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000819 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0005 0237
AR_N00217_002165 SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0834 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	01-11-2011 5090.3.A.	BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL NONSTANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION LANDFILL LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4051)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	

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AR_N00217_002166 SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0836 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>08-13-2004</b> 01-11-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL INTERIM LANDFILL GAS MONITORING AND CONTROL PLAN INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4054)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
AR_N00217_004051 DS-A500-13882 REPORT N67811-02-D-8213 347	<b>08-13-2004</b> 09-02-2004 5090.3.A. DO 0002	BRUTON, J. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL PARCEL E NONSTANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION LANDFILL LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0017 0076
AR_N00217_004052 DS-A500-13875 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0833 REPORT N67811-02-D-8213 83	08-13-2004 09-02-2004 5090.3.A. DO 0002	ZIELINSKI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTIAL LANDFILL [INLCUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0086 30093199
AR_N00217_004053 DS-A500-3880 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0835 REPORT N37811-02-D-8213 56	<b>08-13-2004</b> 09-02-2004 5090.3.A. DO 0002	ZIELINSKI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JUNE 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0086 30093199
AR_N00217_004054 DS-A500-13874 REPORT N67811-02-D-8213 348	<b>08-13-2004</b> 09-02-2004 5090.3.A. DO 0002	ZIELINSKI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL INTERIM LANDFILL GAS MONITORING AND CONTROL PLAN INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 2166 - SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0017 0076

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AR_N00217_004055 DS-A057-10765 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0842 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 465	08-20-2004 09-02-2004 5090.3.A. DO 0057	ADAIR, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN (FIELD SAMPLING PLAN AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN) BASEWIDE GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER BY K. FORMAN] {PORTION OF MAILING LIST IS CONFIDENTIAL;CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 1 PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 BX 0086 30093199

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AR_N00217_000848 NONE MINUTES NONE 87	<b>08-26-2004</b> 12-05-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	HUNTER, C. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	BOARD (RAB) M (INCLUDES AGE MEETING MINUT PROGRESS REF	4 RESTORATION ADVISORY EETING MINUTES NDA, 22 JULY 2004 IES, JULY 2004 MONTHLY PORT, 11 AUGUST 2004 RAB E MEETING MINUTES,	ADMIN RECORD	BLDG 0000101 BLDG 0000103 BLDG 0000114 BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000140 BLDG 0000142 BLDG 0000146 BLDG 0000203 BLDG 0000203 BLDG 0000253 BLDG 0000272 BLDG 0000364 BLDG 0000365 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000811 BLDG 0000811 BLDG 0000811 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000811 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000811 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000811 BLDG 0000811 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000811	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0005 0237

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AR_N00217_004056 DS-A057-14387 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0870 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 668	<b>08-31-2004</b> 09-02-2004 5090.3.A. DO 0057	TETRA TECH EM, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL HISTORICAL RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - HISTORY OF THE USE OF GENERAL RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS 1939 - 2003, VOLUME II [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL AND CD COPY] (SEE RECORD # 128 - FINAL HISTORICAL RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, VOLUME I)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0086 30093199
SF_N00217_004062 SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0949 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 55	<b>09-15-2004</b> 09-23-2004 5090.3.C. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0086 30093199

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NONE 12 MINUTES 56	09-23-2004 12-05-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	HUNTER, C. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	23 SEPTEMBER 2004 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING (INCLUDES AGENDA, 26 AUGUST 2004 MEETING MINUTES, AUGUST 2004 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT, 15 SEPTEMBER 2004 RAB SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES, REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000101 BLDG 0000114 BLDG 00001130 BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000142 BLDG 0000146 BLDG 0000203 BLDG 0000253 BLDG 0000272 BLDG 0000364 BLDG 0000365 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000408 BLDG 0000408 BLDG 0000811 BLDG 0000811 BLDG 0000811 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000811 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000821	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0005 0237

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SF_N00217_004065 DS-A057-14383 AND SWDIV SER 06CH.KF/0919 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 562	<b>09-30-2004</b> 10-04-2004 5090.3.C. DO 0057	ZIELINSKI, T. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT STORM WATER DISCHARGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL, REVISION 1 (INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND CD COPY)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 BX 0087 30093199
AR_N00217_000846 NONE MINUTES NONE 74	10-21-2004 12-05-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	HUNTER, C. SULTECH  RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	21 OCTOBER 2004 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES AGENDA, 23 SEPTEMBER 2004 MEETING MINUTES, ECONOMIC SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES, TECHNICAL REVIEW SUBCOMMITTEE SUMMARY, REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000101 BLDG 0000114 BLDG 0000114 BLDG 0000140 BLDG 0000142 BLDG 0000146 BLDG 0000253 BLDG 0000322 BLDG 0000364 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000408 BLDG 0000408 BLDG 0000821 BLDG 0000821 BLDG 0000819 BLDG 0000820 BLDG 0000901 PARCEL A PARCEL C PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00007 SITE 00018 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0005 0237

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AR_N00217_004072 SWDIV SER BPMOW.ALB/0049 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 56	<b>10-25-2004</b> 11-02-2004 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY 2004, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0087 30093199
AR_N00217_004076 DS-A057-10922 AND SWDIV SER BPMOW.ALB/0050 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 154	<b>10-29-2004</b> 11-18-2004 5090.3.A. DO 0057	BRICKNELL, K. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL NONSTANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION, LANDFILL LATERAL EXTENT EVALUATION [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0087 30093199
AR_N00217_004059 DS-A057-10744 AND SWDIV 06CH.KF/0906 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 487	11-01-2004 09-20-2004 5090.3.A. DO 0057	BROCKWAY, S. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DATA SUMMARY REPORT STANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0086 30093199
AR_N00217_004030 FWSD-RAC-05-0092 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 175		SLATTERY, G. TETRA TECH FW, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL POST-CONSTRUCTION REPORT - DECONTAMINATE PROCESS EQUIPMENT, CONDUCT WASTE CONSOLIDATION AND ASBESTOS SERVICES [INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT FINAL DATED 09 JULY 2004 TO FINAL] (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0017 0076
AR_N00217_004077 SWDIV SER PMOW.KSF/0065 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 10	11-18-2004 5090.3.A.	AVERY, M. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REQUEST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF STATE APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 BX 0087 30093199

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AR_N00217_004078 FWSD-RAC-05- 0092 AND BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0114 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713	11-02-2004 11-24-2004 5090.3.A. CTO 0070	TETRA TECH FW, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL POST CONSTRUCTION REPORT [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000231 BLDG 0000600 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 B 30093199	BX 0087
AR_N00217_002164 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0075 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	01-11-2011 5090.3.A.	AVERY, M. BRAC PMO WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE REPLACEMENT PAGES FOR THE FINAL POST CONSTRUCTION REPORT, DECONTAMINATE PROCESS EQUIPMENT, CONDUCT WASTE CONSOLIDATION AND PROVIDE ASBESTOS SERVICES [REPLACEMENT PAGES WERE INSERTED IN THE DOCUMENT] (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4030)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009		
SF_N00217_004084 SWDIV SER BPMOW.KSF/0207 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 53	<b>12-07-2004</b> 01-04-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR AUGUST 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 B 30093199	BX 0092

• •	Record Date Prc. Date SSIC No. CTO No.	Author Author Affil. Recipient Recipient Affil.		Subject	Distribution	Sites	Location SWDIV Box No(s) CD No.	FRC Accessi FRC Wareh FRC Box	ouse
NONE MINUTES	12-09-2004 12-05-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	HUNTER, C. SULTECH  RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	ADVISORY BOAR MINUTES (INCLU OCTOBER 2004 M REPORT, REPOR TECHNICAL REV	DO4 RESTORATION ED (RAB) MEETING DES AGENDA, 21 MONTHLY PROGRESS ETER'S TRANSCRIPT, EW SUBCOMMITTEE ES, AND VARIOUS	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000101 BLDG 0000114 BLDG 0000114 BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000253 BLDG 0000272 BLDG 0000322 BLDG 0000351A BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000500 BLDG 0000500 BLDG 0000521 BLDG 0000529 BLDG 0000529 BLDG 0000813 BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000815 BLDG FARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00007 SITE 00018	IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0004

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SF_N00217_004083 SWDIV SER BPMOW.KSF/0208 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 54	<b>12-13-2004</b> 01-04-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL [INCLUDES SWDIV TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_004	L181-07-0027 B 30093199	3X 0092
AR_N00217_004088 FWSD-RAC-05-0269 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 5	<b>12-20-2004</b> 01-13-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0072	TETRA TECH FW, INC. PEARCE, R. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL KLEINFELDER WASTE SOIL TESTING WORK INSTRUCTION	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000241 BLDG 0000406 PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- B 0076	3X 0018
AR_N00217_002170 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0282 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	01-11-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER 2004 POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009		
PF_N00217_001681 BRAC SER BPMOW.GWC/0281 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	<b>01-07-2005</b> 01-27-2010 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE 1) DRAFT APRIL TO JUNE 2004 EIGHTEENTH QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT, AND THE 2) DRAFT SECOND QUARTER (APRILJUNE) 2004 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT [ENCLOSURE 1) IS RECORD # 4086 AND 2) IS RECORD # 4087]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- B 0076	3X 0014
SF_N00217_004087 KLEINFELDER PROJECT NO. 41330-2.09 REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 1063	<b>01-07-2005</b> 01-13-2005 5090.3.C. DO 0074	VALDOVINOS, M. KLEINFELDER BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SECOND QUARTER (APRIL-JUNE) 2004 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1681 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- B 0237	3X 0061

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SF_N00217_004091 NONE REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 53	<b>01-11-2005</b> 01-21-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BAUGHMAN, A. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	INFO REPOSITORY SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0018 0076
AR_N00217_002168 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0302 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	<b>01-12-2005</b> 01-11-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT ACTION MEMORANDUM TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS HOT SPOT AREA	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
SF_N00217_004090 DS.A057-10737 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 37	<b>01-12-2005</b> 01-21-2005 5090.3.C. DO 0057	TETRA TECH EM, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT ACTION MEMORANDUM TIME- CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS HOTSPOT AREA (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 2168 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0018 0076
AR_N00217_000841 NONE MINUTES NONE 88	<b>01-27-2005</b> 12-05-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	HUNTER, C. SULTECH  RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	27 JANUARY 2005 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING (INCLUDES AGENDA, 27 JANUARY 2008 MEETING MINUTES, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2004 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT, REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000103 BLDG 0000113 BLDG 0000114 BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000142 BLDG 0000146 BLDG 0000157 BLDG 0000272 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0004 0237

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AR_N00217_002171 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0362 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	01-31-2005 01-11-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 2004 POST REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
AR_N00217_002172 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0361 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	01-11-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR AUGUST 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
AR_N00217_002175 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0360 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	01-11-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION AT THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
AR_N00217_004096 NONE REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 55	<b>01-31-2005</b> 02-08-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BROOKS, G. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0018 0076
AR_N00217_004097 NONE REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 55	<b>01-31-2005</b> 02-08-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR AUGUST 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0018 0076

UIC No Rec. No. Doc. Control No. Record Type Contract No. Approx. # Pages	Record Date Prc. Date SSIC No. CTO No.	Author Author Affil. Recipient Recipient Affil.	Subject	Distribution	Sites	Location SWDIV Box No(s) CD No.	FRC Accession No. FRC Warehouse FRC Box No(s)
AR_N00217_004103 DS-A057-14384 AND BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0223 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 606	<b>02-01-2005</b> 02-16-2005 5090.3.A. DO 0057	BRICKNELL, K. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL STORM WATER DISCHARGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL, REVISION 1 (INCLUDES BRAC PMOW TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 BX 0092 30093199
AR_N00217_002174 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0324 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>02-07-2005</b> 01-11-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL REMOVAL ACTION LANDFILL CAP CLOSEOUT REPORT	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
AR_N00217_004104 DS-A057-10743 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 73	<b>02-07-2005</b> 02-16-2005 5090.3.A. DO 0057	ALI, S. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL REMOVAL ACTION LANDFILL CAP CLOSEOUT REPORT [INCLUDES PUBLIC SUMMARY AND CD COPY]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0018 0076
SF_N00217_004105 PROJECT NO. 02- 125.15 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 54	<b>02-08-2005</b> 02-22-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION AT THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (SEE RECORD # 2175 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0018 0076
AR_N00217_004109 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0421 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	03-07-2005 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF 1) REVISED FIGURES FOR FINAL MONTHLY GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR AUGUST 2004, POST- REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL, AND 2) REVISED FIGURES FOR THE FINAL MONTHLY GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 2004 (W/ENCLOSURES)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0019 0076

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AR_N00217_002176 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0429 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>02-18-2005</b> 01-12-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT REMOVAL ACTION DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN AT THE METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREAS	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
SF_N00217_004106 FWSD-RAC-05-0441 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 697	<b>02-18-2005</b> 02-24-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0072	RIVERO, L. TETRA TECH FW, INC. PAYNE, J. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT REMOVAL ACTION DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN AT THE METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREAS [CD COPY ENCLOSED]	INFO REPOSITORY SITE FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0019 0076
AR_N00217_002191 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0440 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>02-23-2005</b> 01-12-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE 1) FINAL BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, AND 2) DRAFT REMOVAL ACTION DESIGN IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN FOR METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREAS	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
AR_N00217_002183 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0443 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>02-25-2005</b> 01-12-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PROJECT WORK PLAN FOR THE POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS HOT SPOT EXCAVATION SITE	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
SF_N00217_004108 FWSD-RAC-05-0551 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 312	<b>02-25-2005</b> 02-28-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0084	RIVERO, L. TETRA TECH FW, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT PROJECT WORK PLAN FOR THE POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS HOT SPOT EXCAVATION SITE [CD COPY ENCLOSED]	INFO REPOSITORY SITE FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0019 0076
AR_N00217_002184 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0475 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>03-02-2005</b> 01-12-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR DECEMBER 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	

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AR_N00217_002185 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0476 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	01-12-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
SF_N00217_004112 NONE REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 121	<b>03-04-2005</b> 03-10-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR DECEMBER 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	INFO REPOSITORY SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0019 0076
SF_N00217_004113 NONE REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 56	03-07-2005 03-10-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	INFO REPOSITORY SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0019 0076
AR_N00217_002187 BRAC SER BPMOW.AK/0949 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>03-09-2005</b> 01-12-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PROJECT WORK PLAN AT NORTHWEST AND CENTRAL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00002	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
	03-09-2005 03-24-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0072	SLATTERY, G. TETRA TECH FW, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT PROJECT WORK PLAN AT NORTHWEST AND CENTRAL (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	INFO REPOSITORY SITE FILE	PARCEL E SITE 00002 WELL IR02MW127B WELL IR02MW141A WELL IR02MWB-3	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0019 0076

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SF_N00217_004114 FWSD-RAC-05-0663 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 177	<b>03-11-2005</b> 03-23-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0084	MARGOTTO, R. TETRA TECH FW, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN FOR THE POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION SITE	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 1 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0061
AR_N00217_000842 NONE MINUTES NONE 94	03-23-2005 12-05-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	HUNTER, C. SULTECH RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	23 MARCH 2005 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES AGENDA, APRIL 2005 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT, REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000272 PARCEL A PARCEL A-1 PARCEL A-2 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E PARCEL E SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0005
BRAC SER BPMOW.AK/0551 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4		KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DATA SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE STANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009		
AR_N00217_004133 DS-A057-19884 REPORT N68711-00-D-0005 198	03-24-2005 05-13-2005 5090.3.A. DO 0057	MICHAELS, J. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DATA SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE STANDARD DATA GAPS INVESTIGATION, REVISION 1 [CD COPY ENCLOSED]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0020

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AR_N00217_002188 BRAC SER BPMOW.AK/0560 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	03-28-2005 01-12-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
SF_N00217_004121 NONE REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 55	<b>03-30-2005</b> 04-28-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	INFO REPOSITORY SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0019 0076
SF_N00217_004127 FWSD-RAC-05-0754 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 175	<b>04-04-2005</b> 04-28-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0072	SLATTERY, G. TETRA TECH FW, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN FOR THE NORTHWEST AND CENTRAL	INFO REPOSITORY SITE FILE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 2 PARCEL E SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0019 0076
AR_N00217_002193 BRAC SER BPMOW.AK/0640 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	<b>04-18-2005</b> 01-12-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR DECEMBER 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
AR_N00217_002194 BRAC SER BPMOW.AK/0641 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>04-18-2005</b> 01-12-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION FOR INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
AR_N00217_004120 FWSD-RAC-04-1781 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 36	<b>04-20-2005</b> 04-26-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0084	RIVERO, L. TETRA TECH FW, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL PLAN FOR POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION SITE, REVISION 1 {CD COPY ENCLOSED} (SEE RECORD #4009 - TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	L181-07-0027 BX 0092 30093199

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AR_N00217_004128 NONE REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 131	<b>04-21-2005</b> 04-29-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR DECEMBER 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0020
AR_N00217_004129 NONE REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 60	04-22-2005 05-02-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION FOR INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0020
SF_N00217_004123 FWSD-RAC-05-0712 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 168	<b>04-25-2005</b> 04-28-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0072	MARGOTTO, R. TETRA TECH FW, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN FOR THE REMOVAL ACTION DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AT METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREAS (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	INFO REPOSITORY SITE FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0019
AR_N00217_000839 NONE MINUTES NONE 75	<b>04-27-2005</b> 12-05-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	HUNTER, C. SULTECH RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	27 APRIL 2005 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING (INCLUDES AGENDA, 27 APRIL 2008 MEETING MINUTES, RAB SUB COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES, MAY 2005 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT, REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F SITE 00002 SITE 00007 SITE 00018	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0004
AR_N00217_002195 BRAC SER BPMOW.REP/0676 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	01-12-2011 5090.3.A.	KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DUST CONTROL PLAN	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009		

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AR_N00217_004130 FWSD-RAC-05-1095 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713		NEUMAN, G TETRA TECH FW, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DUST CONTROL PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0020 0076
AR_N00217_002201 BRAC SER BPMOW.AK/0698 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	05-09-2005 01-12-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR MARCH 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION AT THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
AR_N00217_002202 BRAC SER BPMOW.AK/0697 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	01-12-2011 5090.3.A.	KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION AT THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
AR_N00217_002203 BRAC SER BPMOW.AK/0696 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	01-12-2011 5090.3.A	KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION AT THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
AR_N00217_004135 02-125-15-0035 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 55	<b>05-10-2005</b> 05-18-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION AT THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0020 0076

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AR_N00217_004136 02-125-15-0033 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 55	<b>05-10-2005</b> 05-19-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BAUGHMAN, A. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER 2004 POST-REMOVAL ACTION AT THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0020 0076
SF_N00217_004134 02-125-15-0036 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 60	<b>05-11-2005</b> 05-18-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BAUGHMAN, A. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR THE MARCH 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION AT THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	INFO REPOSITORY SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0020 0076
AR_N00217_001711 BRAC SER BPMOW.AK/0727 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>05-17-2005</b> 01-28-2010 5090.3.A. NONE	KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FINAL PROJECT WORK PLAN, POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4137)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0014 0076
AR_N00217_001996 BRAC SER BPMOW.AK/0724 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	09-23-2010 5090.3.A	KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0015 0076
AR_N00217_004138 FWSD-RAC-05-1163 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 176		MARGOTTO, R. TETRA TECH FW, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN AT THE PCB HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION SITE {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 1 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0061 0237

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AR_N00217_001777 BRAC SER BPMOW.AK/0705 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	<b>05-19-2005</b> 04-23-2010 5090.3.A. NONE	KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION, POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS HOT SPOT AREA (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4140)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0014 0076
AR_N00217_004140 DS-B110-20038 REPORT N68711-03-D-5104 62	<b>05-19-2005</b> 06-01-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	SULTECH BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION, POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS HOT SPOT AREA [CD COPY ENCLOSED] (SEE RECORD # 1777 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0020 0076
AR_N00217_002204 BRAC SER BPMOW.JEP/0728 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	01-12-2011 5090.3.A.	KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FINAL REMOVAL ACTION DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN FOR METAL DEBRIS AND METAL SLAG AREAS	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
SF_N00217_004144 BRAC SER BPMOW.GWC/0763 REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 1012	<b>05-20-2005</b> 06-03-2005 5090.3.C. DO 0074	VALDOVINOS, M. KLEINFELDER BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT THIRD QUARTER (JULY - SEPTEMBER) 2004 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT [INCLUDES BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND CD COPY OF APPENDIX D]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000156 BLDG 0000228 BLDG 0000253 BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000413 BLDG 0000414 PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00006 SITE 00009 SITE 00071	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0062 0237

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AR_N00217_000837 NONE MINUTES NONE 117	<b>05-25-2005</b> 12-05-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	HUNTER, C TETRA TECH EM, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	25 MAY 2005 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES [INCLUDES AGENDA, LIST OF ATTENDEES, ACTION ITEMS, 25 MAY 2005 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT AND MAY 2005 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL A PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0004
AR_N00217_004142 FWSD-RAC-05-1225 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 167	<b>05-25-2005</b> 06-01-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0072	MARGOTTO, R. TETRA TECH FW, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN (SHSP) FOR THE REMOVAL ACTION DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AT THE METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREAS (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 2 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0020
AR_N00217_001997 BRAC SER BPMOW.AK/0760 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	05-26-2005 09-23-2010 5090.3.A. NONE	KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0015
AR_N00217_004146 02.125.15.0038 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 58	<b>05-27-2005</b> 06-09-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0020

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SF_N00217_000821 PROJECT NO. JV- 13 AND BRAC SER BPMOW.JEP/0955 REPORT N68711-02-D-8310 184	06-01-2005 07-20-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	TPA-CKY, JOINT VENTURE  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT, FINAL SITE CLOSE OUT REPORT, TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON PROGRAM CORRECTIVE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION SOIL REMOVAL (INCLUDES BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	CAA 000001 CAA 000002 CAA 000002 CAA 000003 CAA 000003 CAA 000004 CAA 000006 CAA 000008 CAA 000008 CAA 000009 CAA 000009 CAA 000009 CAA 000011 CAA 000012 CAA 000012 CAA 000015 CAA 000015 CAA 000016 CAA 000019 CAA 000021 CAA 000022 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0004 0237
AR_N00217_004145 FWSD-RAC-05-1240 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 176		SLATTERY, G. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN (SHSP) FOR NORTHWEST AND CENTRAL PARCEL E {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	INFO REPOSITORY	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 2 PARCEL E SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0020 0076

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AR_N00217_004153 05-1370 CORRESPONDENCE N68711-98-D-5713 7	06-24-2005	FORMAN, K. TETRA TECH FW, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FACT SHEET NO. 7 - FINAL REMOVAL ACTIONS AT THE SHORELINE (RADIOLOGICAL COMMUNICATION SUPPORT)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0021 0076
SF_N00217_004147 02.125.15.0039 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 58	<b>06-03-2005</b> 06-09-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0020 0076
AR_N00217_004149 FWSD-RAC-05-1279 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 52	<b>06-09-2005</b> 06-20-2005 5090.3.A. 00072	NEUMAN, G. TETRA TECH FW INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DUST CONTROL AND ASBESTOS MITIGATION PLAN	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0021 0076
AR_N00217_001998 BRAC SER BPMOW.REP/0810 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	09-23-2010 5090.3.A.	DUCHNAK, L. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DUST CONTROL AND ASBESTOS MITIGATION PLAN	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0015 0076

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AR_N00217_000838	5-2005 HUNTERS POINT, CA	22 JUNE 2005 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES [INCLUDES AGENDA, LIST OF ATTENDEES, ACTION ITEMS, 22 JUNE 2005 NAVY MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT, AND 22 JUNE 2005 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000103 BLDG 0000113 BLDG 0000113 BLDG 0000114 BLDG 0000128 BLDG 0000128 BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000140 BLDG 0000140 BLDG 0000146 BLDG 0000157 BLDG 0000203 BLDG 0000211 BLDG 0000211 BLDG 0000221 BLDG 0000221 BLDG 0000251 BLDG 0000351 BLDG 0000351 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000408	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0004 0237

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Approx. # Pages	Recipient Affil.	Subject —	Distribution	Sites	CD No.	FRC Box No(s)
				BLDG 0000411	1	
				BLDG 0000414	4	
				BLDG 0000500	)	
				BLDG 0000503	3	
				BLDG 0000523	3	
				BLDG 0000701	1	
				BLDG 0000707	7	
				BLDG 0000708	3	
				BLDG 0000709	9	
				BLDG 0000808	3	
				BLDG 0000813	3	
				BLDG 0000819	9	
				DRY DOCK 2		
				DRY DOCK 3		
				DRY DOCK 4		
				DRY DOCK 5		
				DRY DOCK 6		
				DRY DOCK 7		
				PARCEL A		
				PARCEL B		
				PARCEL C		
				PARCEL D		
				PARCEL E		
				PARCEL F		
				SHACK 79		
				SHACK 80		
				SITE 00001		
				SITE 00007		
				SITE 00010		
				SITE 00018		
				SITE 00021		

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Contract No. CTO No. Recipient SWDIV Box No(s) FRC Warehouse Approx. # Pages Recipient Affil. Subject Distribution Sites CD No. FRC Box No(s)

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Approx. # Pages	Recipient Attii.	 Subject	 Distribution	Sites	CD No.	FRC Box No(s)
				SITE 00510		
				SITE 00510A		
				SITE 00517		
				SITE 00520		
				SITE 00529		
				SITE 00707		
				WELL EW01		
				WELL IR01MW366A		
				WELL IR01MW38A		
				WELL IR01MW43A		
				WELL IR03MW218A2		
				WELL IR03MW342A		
				WELL IR03MW373B		
				WELL		
				IR04MW13A		
				WELL		
				IR09MW61A		
				WELL IR09MW62A		
				WELL		
				IR09MW63A		
				WELL		
				IR10MW13A1		
				WELL IR25MW02A		
				WELL IR25MW53A		
				WELL IR25MW54A		
				WELL		
				IR28MW136A		
				WELL IR28MW140F		

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Contract No. CTO No. Recipient

Contract No. CTO No. Recipient SWDIV Box No(s) FRC Warehouse Approx. # Pages Recipient Affil. Subject — Distribution Sites CD No. FRC Box No(s)

IR28MW150A WELL IR28MW151A WELL IR28MW211F WELL IR28MW221A WELL IR28MW221B WELL IR28MW270A WELL IR28MW341F WELL IR28MW396B WELL IR28MW397B WELL IR28MW403A WELL IR28MW407A WELL IR28MW408A WELL IR28MW409A WELL IR28MW410A WELL IR28MW412A WELL IR58MW31A WELL IR58MW33B WELL IR70MW07A WELL IR71MW03A WELL IR71MW12B

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					WELL IR91MW04A WELL IW02 WELL MW33A WELL MW54A WELL MW61A WELL MW62A WELL PA50MW07A		
AR_N00217_001999 BRAC SER BPMOW.AK/0859 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	06-22-2005 09-23-2010 5090.3.A. NONE	KLIMEK, A. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR MAY 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0015 0076
SF_N00217_004154 NONE REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 59	<b>06-24-2005</b> 06-29-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR MAY 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION	INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0021 0076
AR_N00217_004155 FWSD-RAC-05- 1386 AND SWDIV SER BPMOW.REP/0895 CORRESPONDENCE N68711-98-D-5713	06-28-2005 06-30-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0072	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DUST CONTROL PLAN (W/ ENCLOSURE) {CD COPY ENCLOSED}	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0021 0076

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AR_N00217_000819 BRAC SER BPMOW.GWC/0904 REPORT N68711-05-C-6001 193	<b>06-30-2005</b> 07-18-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	HODGE, R. AFA CONTRUCTION GROUP/EEC BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL 2004-2005 ANNUAL REPORT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGE AND MANAGEMENT, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 000 0237
AR_N00217_000820 BRAC SER BPMOW.ALB/0943 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 62	<b>07-12-2005</b> 07-20-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR MARCH 2005 POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER) [PORTION OF MAILING LIST IS SENSITIVE]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 000 0237
SF_N00217_000829 BRAC SER BPMOW.DG/0986 AND 02.125.15.0044 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 62	07-25-2005 08-01-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BROOKS, G. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JUNE 2008 POST-REMOVAL ACTION AT THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL A PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 000 0237
AR_N00217_004165 DS.B110.20282 & SWDIVSER BPMOW.DG/1003 CORRESPONDENCE N68711-03-D-5104 7	09-20-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0110	SULTECH  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	TRANSMITTAL OF RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON FINAL ACTION MEMORANDUM TIME CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE PCB HOT SPOT AREA (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 002 0076
AR_N00217_000835 NONE MINUTES NONE 64	<b>07-28-2005</b> 12-05-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	HUNTER, C. SULTECH RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	28 JULY 2005 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING (INCLUDES AGENDA, 20 JULY 2005 MEETING MINUTES, JUNE 2005 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT, REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000366 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 000 0237

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AR_N00217_002003 BRAC SER BPMOW.DG/1028 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	08-04-2005 09-23-2010 5090.3.A. NONE	GILKEY, D. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE F LANDFILL GAS MONITOR MAY 2005 POST-REMOV INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	RING REPORT FOR	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0015
AR_N00217_002004 BRAC SER BPMOW.DG/1027 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	09-23-2010 5090 3 A	GILKEY, D. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE F LANDFILL GAS MONITOR APRIL 2005 POST REMO' INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	RING REPORT FOR	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0015
AR_N00217_004158 NONE REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 57	08-04-2005 08-11-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFI MONITORING REPORT F POST REMOVAL ACTION LANDFILL	OR APRIL 2005	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0021
AR_N00217_004157 NONE REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 59	08-05-2005 08-11-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFI MONITORING REPORT F POST-REMOVAL ACTION LANDFILL	OR MAY 2005	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0021

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AR_N00217_000834 NONE MINUTES NONE 59	<b>08-25-2005</b> 12-05-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	HUNTER, C. SULTECH RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	25 AUGUST 2005 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES AGENDA, AUGUST 2005 MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT, REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000103 BLDG 0000104 BLDG 0000115 BLDG 0000116 BLDG 0000600 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0004 0237
AR_N00217_000832 02-125-15-0048 AND BRAC SER BPMOW.MK/1172 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 62	<b>08-31-2005</b> 09-08-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL JUNE 2005 MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR POST- REMOVAL ACTION AT THE INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0004 0237
AR_N00217_002005 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/1207 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	09-09-2005 09-23-2010 5090.3.A. NONE	GILKEY, D. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY 2005 POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0015 0076
SF_N00217_004164 NONE REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 59	09-09-2005 09-19-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BROOKS, G. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY 2005 POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0021 0076

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SF_N00217_004169 FWSD-RAC-05-1787 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 13	09-21-2005 10-12-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0084	SCHNEIDER, M. TETRA TECH EC, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	DRAFT ADDENDU SAMPLING AND A SAMPLING PLAN A ASSURANCE PRO POLYCHLORINATI SOIL EXCAVATION	NALYSIS PLA AND QUALITY DJECT PLAN), ED BIPHENYI	AN (FIELD Y	SITE FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0062
AR_N00217_000851 NONE MINUTES NONE 85	<b>09-22-2005</b> 12-05-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	22 SEPTEMBER 20 ADVISORY BOARD MINUTES (INCLUD REPORTER'S TRA MONTHLY PROGR 2005 SUBCOMMIT AND VARIOUS HA	D (RAB) MEE DES AGENDA NSCRIPT, SE RESS REPOR TEE MEETIN	TING a, 22 SEP 2005 EP 2005 T, 16 SEP	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000134 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F SITE 00007 SITE 00018 WELL EW01 WELL IW02A WELL MW53A WELL MW54A WELL MW902A	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0005
PF_N00217_001710 BRAC SER BPMOW.MA/1229 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>09-23-2005</b> 01-28-2010 5090.3.B. NONE	GILKEY, D. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF QUARTER (OCTOR GROUNDWATER S [ENCLOSURE IS R	BER-DECEME SAMPLING R	BER) 2004 EPORT	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0014
SF_N00217_004167 KLEINFELDER PROJECTR NO. 41330-2.09 REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 884	09-23-2005 10-12-2005 5090.3.C. DO 0074	JOHNSON, C. KLEINFELDER BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT FOURTH C DECEMBER) 2004 SAMPLING REPOR	GROUNDWA	ATER	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0062

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AR_N00217_004179 BRAC SER BPMOW.JEP/1242 REPORT N68711-02-D-8310 203	09-23-2005 11-30-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0003	TPA-CKY, JOINT VENTURE GILKEY, D. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SITE CLOSE OUT REPORT, TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON PROGRAM CORRECTIVE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION SOIL REMOVAL (INCLUDES RESPONSES TO AGENCY COMMENTS ON DRAFT FINAL REPORT AND BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER) [PORTION OF THE MAILING LIST IS SENSITIVE]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0062 0237
AR_N00217_004170 FWSD-RAC-05-1802 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 13		SCHNEIDER, M. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL ADDENDUM 1 TO THE DRAFT FINAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN (FIELD SAMPLING PLAN AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN), POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION SITE	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0062 0237
AR_N00217_002008 BRAC SER BPMOW.MK/1301 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	10-19-2005 09-23-2010 5090.3.A. NONE	GILKEY, D. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR AUGUST 2005, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0015 0076
AR_N00217_002010 BRAC SER BPMOW.MK/1316 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	10-25-2005 09-23-2010 5090.3.A. NONE	GILKEY, D. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES		ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0015 0076
AR_N00217_004173 02.125.15.30053 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 59	10-25-2005 11-01-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0021 0076

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BRAC SER 09-23-2	<b>10-27-2005</b> 09-23-2010 5090.3.A.	GILKEY, D. BRAC PMO WEST	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 2005, POST REMOVAL	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS	PT-181-2011- BX 0015 0076
CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	NONE	MULTIPLE AGENCIES	ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL			HPNT_010	
BRAC SER 06-25-2010 BRA BPMOW.DG/1341 5090.3.A. CORRESPONDENCE NONE MUI	GILKEY, D. BRAC PMO WEST	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT SHORELINE CHARACTERIZATION TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD #	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120731-1/10		
	MULTIPLE AGENCIES	4177)					
SF_N00217_004175 <b>11-01-2005</b> FWSD-RAC-06- 11-03-2005		11-03-2005 TETRA TECH EC, 5090.3.C. INC.	DRAFT DESIGN PLAN, STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL (INCLUDES BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND CD COPY)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000103 BLDG 0000104	FRC - PERRIS	PT-181-2010- BX 0024 0452
0071 AND BRAC	5090.3.C.			··· = · · · = -	BLDG 0000113	IMAGED	
SER BPMOW.REP/1350	CTO 0072				BLDG 0000113A	HPNT_008	
REPORT					BLDG 0000115		
N68711-98-D-5713					BLDG 0000116		
125					BLDG 0000117		
					BLDG 0000125		
					BLDG 0000130		
					BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000140		
					BLDG 0000140 BLDG 0000142		
					BLDG 0000142 BLDG 0000146		
					BLDG 0000117		
					DRY DOCK 5		
					DRY DOCK 6		
					DRY DOCK 7		
					PARCEL B		
					PARCEL C		
					PARCEL E		
					PARCEL E-2		
					SITE 00007		

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SF_N00217_004176 FWSD-RAC-06-0070 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 283		SLATTERY, G. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	ND SANITARY SE OPY ENCLOSED) - BRAC PMO WES	EWER ) [SEE	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000113A BLDG 0000114 BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000816 BLDG 0000819 DRY DOCK 2 DRY DOCK 3 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0024

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AR_N00217_004178 NONE REPORT N68711-05-C-6406 238	11-01-2005 11-30-2005 5090.3.A. NONE	FERRY, R. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	DELINEATION AT FIGURE A-14 ANI	AN FOR CONTAMINATION F (INCLUDES REVISED D CD COPY) [SEE RECORD O WEST TRANSMITTAL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000108 BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000134 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F REMEDIAL UNIT C5 SITE 00006 SITE 00025 WELL IR06MW34A WELL IR25MW37B WELL IR25MW37B WELL IR25MW38B WELL IR25MW39B	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0062
AR_N00217_001712 BRAC SER BPMOW.REP/1379 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	01-28-2010 5090.3.A.	GILKEY, D. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	CONVERTING DE WORK PLAN, PO BIPHENYLS HOT DATED 17 MAY 2 (ENCLOSURE IS	RECORD # 4137) PAGES WERE INSERTED	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0014

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AR_N00217_002205 BRAC SER BPMOW.REP/1378 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	01-12-2011 5090.3.A.	GILKEY, D. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF PAGES CONVERT DATED 20 MAY 20 ACTION DESIGN A WORK PLAN FOR AND METAL SLAC PAGES WERE INS DOCUMENT)	FING THE DRAF 005, TO FINAL R AND IMPLEMEN METAL DEBRIS AREAS (REPL	T FINAL, REMOVAL ITATION S REEF ACEMENT	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009		
AR_N00217_004137 FWSD-RAC-05- 0992, 05-1442 AND 06-0282 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 357	11-10-2005 05-19-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0084	MESSER, U. TETRA TECH EM, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL PROJECT V POLYCHLORINAT SOIL EXCAVATIO REPLACEMENT F DRAFT FINAL DA' FINAL AND CD CO	ED BIPHENYL I N SITE (INCLUE PAGES CONVER TED 17 MAY 200	DES RTING	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 2 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0061
AR_N00217_004139 FWSD-RAC-05- 0991, 05-1443 AND 06-0281 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 746	11-10-2005 05-25-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0072	SLATTERY, G. TETRA TECH FW, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL REMOVAL IMPLEMENTATION METAL DEBRIS R AREAS (INCLUDE CONVERTING DR 2005 TO FINAL, S REPLACEMENT P	N WORK PLAN A EEF AND META S REPLACEME AFT FINAL DAT UPPLEMENTAL	AT THE AL SLAG NT PAGES ED 20 MAY	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0020
AR_N00217_004143 FWSD-RAC-05- 0990, 05-1441 AND 06-0283 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 359	11-10-2005 06-01-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0072	SLATTERY, G. TETRA TECH EC, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL PROJECT \ CRITICAL REMOV NORTHWEST ANI REPLACEMENT F DRAFT FINAL DA FINAL) [CD COPY	VAL ACTION (TO D CENTRAL (INC PAGES CONVER TED 27 MAY 200	CRA) FOR CLUDES RTING	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0020
AR_N00217_004171 NONE REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 62	11-16-2005 10-26-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	FINAL MONTHLY MONITORING REI POST-REMOVAL LANDFILL [INCLU PAGES CONVERT OCTOBER 2005 T PAGES ISSUED 1	PORT FOR AUG ACTION, INDUS DES REPLACEM FING DRAFT DA O FINAL] {REPL	TRIAL MENT TED 19 ACEMENT	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0021

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AR_N00217_000830 KLEINFELDER PROJECT NO. 41330-2.09 AND* REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 1221	<b>12-01-2005</b> 08-01-2005 5090.3.A. DO 0074	SKELTON, C. KLEINFELDER BRAC PMO WEST	REVISED FINAL SECOND QUARTER (APRIL - JUNE) 2004 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES REVISING THE DATE OF 29 JULY 2005) [SEE RECORD # 1457 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0004 0237
AR_N00217_001457 BRAC SER BPMOW.MA/1431 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 8	11-06-2008 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE 1) FINAL APRIL - JUNE 2004, EIGHTEENTH QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT, 2) FINAL JULY - SEPTEMBER 2004, NINETEENTH QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT,	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0053 0237
AR_N00217_000871 NONE REPORT NONE 241	<b>12-05-2005</b> 03-13-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL DEMONSTRATION PLAN FOR FIELD TESTING OF ACTIVATED CARBON MIXING AND IN SITU STABILIZATION OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS IN SEDIMENT [SEE RECORD # 872 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0005 0237

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SF_N00217_004180 KLEINFELDER PROJECT NO. 41330-2.09 REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 344	12-06-2005 12-12-2005 5090.3.C. DO 0074	KLINEFELDER BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2004 TWENTIETH QUARTERLY/FIFTH ANNUAL GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT (INCLUDES BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000123 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00006 SITE 00007 SITE 00010 SITE 00018 SITE 00024 SITE 00026 WELL IR03MW11A WELL IR06MW45A WELL IR07MW19A WELL IR07MW20A1 WELL IR07MW21A1 WELL IR07MW21A1 WELL IR07MW25A WELL IR07MW25A WELL IR07MW25A WELL IR07MW25A WELL IR07MW25A WELL IR07MW25A WELL IR07MW26A WELL IR07MW27A WELL IR07MW27A WELL IR07MW27A WELL IR07MW28A WELL IR10MW12A WELL IR10MW12A WELL IR10MW28A WELL IR10MW28A WELL IR10MW61A	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0063 0237

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					WELL IR10MW62A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR10MW76A WELL IR10MW79A WELL IR10MW80A WELL IR25MW17A WELL IR26MW46A WELL IR26MW47A WELL IR26MW47A WELL IR26MW48A WELL IR26MW48A WELL IR26MW48A WELL IR26MW05A WELL IR61MW05A WELL PA05MW01A		
AR_N00217_002012 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/1436 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	09-23-2010 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE DRAFT, DATED 27 OCTOBER 2005, TO FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 2005, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL [REPLACEMENT PAGES WERE INSERTED IN THE DOCUMENT]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0015 0076
AR_N00217_004174 02.125.15.0054 AND 02.125.15.0058 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 60	<b>12-08-2005</b> 11-02-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 2005, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT DATED 27 OCTOBER 2005 TO FINAL) [CD COPY ENCLOSED]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0021 0076

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AR_N00217_001713	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF SUPPLEMENTAL REPLACEMENT PAGES FOR FINAL PROJECT WORK PLAN, POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4137) [REPLACEMENT PAGES WERE INSERTED IN THE DOCUMENT]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0014 0076
AR_N00217_002206 BRAC SER BPMOW.JEP/1459 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5  12-12-2005 5 01-12-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL REPLACEMENT PAGES FOR THE FINAL REMOVAL ACTION DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN AT THE METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREAS (REPLACEMENT PAGES WERE INSERTED IN THE DOCUMENT)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST SW-20110114-1/6 IMAGED HPNT_009	
AR_N00217_001459	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL FOURTH QUARTER (OCTOBER - DECEMBER) 2004 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4181)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0053 0237

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AR_N00217_004181 KLEINFELDER PROJECT NO. 41330-2.09 REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 920	12-14-2005 12-16-2005 5090.3.A. DO 0074	KLEINFELDER BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL FOURTH DECEMBER) 20 SAMPLING REF [SEE RECORD: FOURTH QUAR BRAC PMO WE	04 GROUNDW/ PORT (CD COP) # 916 - REVISEI TER REPORT, /	ATER Y ENCLOSED) D FINAL AND # 1459 -	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000156 BLDG 0000228 BLDG 0000223 BLDG 0000400 BLDG 0000405 BLDG 00004011 BLDG 0000411 BLDG 0000411 BLDG 0000414 DRY DOCK 2 PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E WELL IR02MW114A2 WELL IR06MW45A WELL IR06MW54F WELL IR06MW55F WELL IR06MW57F WELL IR-09 WELL IR-71 VOC WELL RU-C1 VOC WELL RU-C2 VOC WELL RU-C4 VOC	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0063 0237

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AR_N00217_000852 02-125-15- 0062,BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/1420 AND 0007 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 68	<b>01-16-2006</b> 12-05-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT DATED 29 NOVEMBER 2005 TO FINAL, CD COPY, AND BRAC TRANSMITTAL LETTERS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL A PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0005
AR_N00217_000937 BAI-TC-016-00012 MINUTES NONE 11	<b>01-26-2006</b> 06-21-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	26 JANUARY 2006 FINAL RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES AND ACTION ITEMS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000211 BLDG 0000231 BLDG 0000253 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL E-2 REMEDIAL UNIT C1 REMEDIAL UNIT C5	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0008
AR_N00217_000875 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0095 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 6	<b>02-03-2006</b> 03-28-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE 1) METHANE CONCENTRATIONS AT GAS MONITORING PROBES 01A AND 07A, AND 2) LANDFILL GAS MONITORING LOGS (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0005
AR_N00217_000864 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0129 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	<b>02-13-2006</b> 02-21-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES FOR THE FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 2005, POST-REMOVAL ACTION AT INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4182)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0005
AR_N00217_004182 02-125-15-0064 AND BRAC SER BPMOW.MK/1511 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 63	<b>02-13-2006</b> 12-16-2005 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER, REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE DRAFT DATED 26 DECEMBER 2005 TO FINAL, RESPONSE TO COMMENTS, AND CD COPY]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0063

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SF_N00217_000857 FWSD-RAC-06-0355 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 343	<b>02-14-2006</b> 02-14-2006 5090.3.C. CTO 0072	SLATTERY, G. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT FINAL PROJECT WORK PLAN, BASE-WIDE STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 858 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000113A BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000271 BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000819 DRY DOCK 2 DRY DOCK 3 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0005 0237

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		DRAFT FINAL DESIGN PLAN, STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 860 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000103 BLDG 0000104 BLDG 0000113 BLDG 0000113 BLDG 0000115 BLDG 0000116 BLDG 0000125 BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000140 BLDG 0000142 BLDG 0000157 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00007	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0005 0237

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AR_N00217_000865	TETRA TECH EC, INC  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST DIVISION	REVISED FINAL BASEWIDE RADIOLOGICAL REMOVAL ACTION, ACTION MEMORANDUM (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 529 - FINAL BASEWIDE RADIOLOGICAL REMOVAL ACTION, ACTION MEMORANDUM, AND RECORD # 866 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BASEWIDE BLDG 0000114 BLDG 0000146 BLDG 0000322 BLDG 0000364 BLDG 0000509 BLDG 0000529 BLDG 0000529 BLDG 0000707 BLDG 0000819 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F SITE 00001 SITE 00001 SITE 00014 SITE 00015 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0005 0237

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AR_N00217_000942 BAI-TC-016-00016 MINUTES NONE 14	<b>02-23-2006</b> 06-21-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	23 FEBRUARY 2006 FINAL RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES AND ACTION ITEMS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000103 BLDG 0000113 BLDG 0000113A BLDG 0000114 BLDG 0000142 BLDG 0000146 BLDG 0000157 BLDG 0000211 BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000813 BLDG 0000819 PARCEL B PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00007 SITE 00018	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0008 0237
AR_N00217_004185 NONE MINUTES NONE 24	02-23-2006 06-21-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	23 FEBRUARY 2006 FINAL RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000103 BLDG 0000113 BLDG 0000113A BLDG 0000114 BLDG 0000142 BLDG 0000157 BLDG 0000211 BLDG 0000211 BLDG 0000813 BLDG 0000819 PARCEL B PARCEL D PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0024 0452

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AR_N00217_000869	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL [ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 867]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0005
AR_N00217_000952 <b>03-02-2006</b> FWSD-RAC-06-0300 06-27-2006 CORRESPONDENCE 5090.3.A. N68711-98-D-5713 CTO 0084 30	TETRA TECH EC, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	ADDITIONAL RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON DRAFT FINAL PROJECT WORK PLAN FOR PCB HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION SITE AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON FIELD CHANGE REQUEST 035 (FCR-PCBHS- 035) [CD COPY ENCLOSED]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0008
AR_N00217_000923 <b>03-06-2006</b> BRAC SER 06-06-2006 BPMOW.REP/0197 5090.3.A. CORRESPONDENCE NONE NONE 5	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF 1) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO THE RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON DRAFT FINAL PROJECT WORK PLAN FOR PCB HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION SITE, AND 2) RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON FIELD CHANGE REQUEST 035 (FCR-PCBHS-035) [ENCLOSURES ARE RECORD # 952]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0007
AR_N00217_000890 <b>03-13-2006</b> BRAC SER 04-13-2006 BPMOW.MTK/0220 5090.3.A. CORRESPONDENCE NONE NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR DECEMBER 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4184)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0005

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AR_N00217_004184 02-125-15-0061 AND BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0056 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 63	03-13-2006 01-09-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR DECEMBER 2005 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND CD COPY) (SEE RECORD # 890 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL A PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00010 SITE 00021 WELL EW108A WELL EW122A WELL EW122B WELL EW134A WELL EW134B WELL EW134B WELL EW134B WELL EW146A WELL EW146A WELL EW150A WELL EW150B WELL EW154B WELL EW154B WELL EW154B	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0063 0237
AR_N00217_000885 FWSD-RAC-06-0651 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 37	<b>03-20-2006</b> 04-05-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0084	CALRK, G. TETRA TECH EC, INC. PAYNE, J. BRAC PMO WEST	WASTE CONSOLIDATION FINAL STATUS REPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 885 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000115 BLDG 0000704 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0005 0237

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SF_N00217_000873 NONE REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 13036	03-22-2006 03-23-2006 5090.3.C. DO 0074	KLEINFELDER BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT JANUARY TO MARCH 2005 FIFTH QUARTERLY/FIRST ANNUAL GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT, VOLUMES I AND II OF II [CD COPY ENCLOSED] (INCLUDES ANALYTICAL DATA - PAPER ONLY)	INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE SITE FILE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 1 BLDG 0000251 BLDG 0000251 BLDG 0000253 BLDG 0000400 BLDG 0000400 BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000411 BLDG 0000437 BLDG 0000437 BLDG 0000439 BLDG 0000525 BLDG 0000555 BLDG 0000521 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00009 SITE 00022 SITE 00028 SITE 00058 SITE 00078 WELL IR01MW09B WELL IR01MW366B WELL IR01MW403A	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_005	PT-181-2009- 4128	BX 0001 BX 0002 BX 0003

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WELL IR01MW403B WELL IR01MW42A WELL IR01MWLF1A WELL IR01MWLF2B WELL IR01MWLF4A WELL IR01MWLF4B WELL IR02MW101A1 WELL IR02MW101A2 WELL IR02MW114A1 WELL IR02MW114A2 WELL IR02MW114A3 WELL IR02MW209A WELL IR06MW32A WELL IR06MW35A WELL IR06MW41A WELL IR06MW44A WELL IR06MW45A WELL IR06MW46A WELL IR06MW50F WELL IR06MW54F

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Recipient Affil. Approx. # Pages

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Sites

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Location

**FRC Warehouse** FRC Box No(s)

FRC Accession No.

WELL

IR06MW55F

WELL

IR06MW58F

WELL

IR06MW59A1

WELL

IR09MW31A

WELL

IR09MW36A

WELL

IR09MW44A

WELL

IR09MW52A

WELL

IR09MW55F

WELL

IR09P040A

WELL IR09PPY1

WELL

IR11MW26A

WELL

IR11MW27A

WELL

IR12MW14A

WELL

IR12MW16A

WELL

IR15MW10F

WELL

IR25MW11A

WELL

IR25MW16A

WELL

IR25MW17A

WELL

IR25MW37B

WELL

IR25MW38B

WELL

IR25MW39A

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Contract No. CTO No. Recipient SWDIV Box No(s) FRC Warehouse Approx. # Pages Recipient Affil. Subject — Distribution Sites CD No. FRC Box No(s)

WELL IR25MW39B WELL IR25MW42B WELL IR25MW52A WELL IR25MW60A1 WELL IR25MW60A2 WELL IR25MW611A2 WELL IR28MW126A WELL IR28MW127A WELL IR28MW133A WELL IR28MW136A WELL IR28MW140F WELL IR28MW151A WELL IR28MW155A WELL IR28MW170A WELL IR28MW188F WELL IR28MW189F WELL IR28MW201F WELL IR28MW211F WELL IR28MW216F WELL IR28MW221B

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Contract No. CTO No. Recipient SWDIV Box No(s) FRC Warehouse Approx. # Pages Recipient Affil. Subject — Distribution Sites CD No. FRC Box No(s)

WELL IR28MW255F WELL IR28MW270A WELL IR28MW272A WELL IR28MW272F WELL IR28MW298A WELL IR28MW300F WELL IR28MW309B WELL IR28MW311A-R1 WELL IR28MW312F WELL IR28MW334A WELL IR28MW350F WELL IR28MW353B WELL IR28MW355F WELL IR28MW398B WELL IR28MW401B WELL IR28MW406 WELL IR28MW407 WELL IR29MW57A WELL IR29MW58F WELL IR29MW85F

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					WELL		
					IR33MW116A		
					WELL IR33MW62A		
					WELL		
					IR33MW64A		
					WELL		
					IR33MW66A		
					WELL		
					IR33MWU5A		
					WELL IR34MW36A		
					WELL		
					IR34MW36B		
					WELL		
					IR36MW09A		
					WELL		
					IR36MW11A		
					WELL IR36MW125A		
					WELL		
					IR36MW127A		
					WELL		
					IR36MW97A		
					WELL		
					IR58MW25F		
					WELL IR58MW31A		
					WELL		
					IR58MW32B		
					WELL		
					IR58MW33B		
					WELL		
					IR76MW13A		
					WELL PA36MW01A		
					WELL		
					PA38MW51A		
					WELL		
					PA50MW11A		

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AR_N00217_000874 BRAC SER BPMOW.MA/0271 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	03-23-2006 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT JANUARY TO MARCH 2005 FIFTH QUARTERLY/FIRST ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 873)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	PT-181-2009- 4128	BX 0003
AR_N00217_000943 NONE MINUTES NONE 25	<b>03-23-2006</b> 06-21-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	23 MARCH 2006 FINAL RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000134 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00010 SITE 00026	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0008
AR_N00217_004186 BAI-TC-016-00019 MINUTES NONE 11	<b>03-23-2006</b> 06-21-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	23 MARCH 2006 FINAL RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES AND ACTION ITEMS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000153 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL E SITE 00007 SITE 00010 SITE 00026 WELL IR26MW47A	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0024
AR_N00217_000877 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0298 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	<b>03-29-2006</b> 04-05-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 2006, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 876)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0005
AR_N00217_000889 BRAC SER BPMOW.KF/0313 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 62	<b>03-31-2006</b> 04-07-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF 1) FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT SCHEDULE, 2) PROJECT SCHEDULE, AND 3) RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT SCHEDULE, DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 2005 (W/ENCLOSURES)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0003

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AR_N00217_000947 BRAC SER BPMOW.GB/0297 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 14	03-31-2006 06-26-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF ADDITIONAL RESPONSE TO COMMENTS AND REPLACEMENT PAGES FOR 1) FINAL Q18 (APRIL TO JUNE 2004), 2) FINAL Q19 (JULY TO SEPT. 2004), AND 3) FINAL Q3 (JULY TO SEPT 2004) GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORTS (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0008 0237

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AR_N00217_004161 KLEINFELDER PROJECT NO. 41330-2.09 AND* REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 964	03-31-2006 09-12-2005 5090.3.A. DO 0074	JOHNSON, C. KLEINFELDER  BRAC PMO WEST	SEPTEMBER) 20 SAMPLING REPO REPLACEMENT COPY, AND BRA TRANSMITTAL L	PAGES, REVISED CD C PMO WEST ETTERS) (SEE RECORD # · BRAC PMO WEST	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000156 BLDG 0000228 BLDG 0000253 BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000408 BLDG 0000413 BLDG 0000414 BLDG 0000414 BLDG 0000439 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00006 SITE 00007 SITE 00018 SITE 00007 SITE 00018 SITE 00071 WELL IR01MW12A WELL IR02MW114A2 WELL IR06MW50F WELL IR06MW57F WELL IR06P54F WELL IR25MW39A WELL IR25MW39A WELL IR28MW1155A WELL IR28MW311A WELL IR28MW311A WELL IR30MW01F	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0062

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					WELL PA50MW06A		
SF_N00217_000909 NONE REPORT N62473-06-C-2001 889	04-01-2006 05-02-2006 5090.3.C. NONE	KILDUFF, E. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2005) [SEE RECORD # 910 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER, AND RECORD # 991 - REVISION 1]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000819 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F REMEDIAL UNIT C1 REMEDIAL UNIT C2 REMEDIAL UNIT C4 REMEDIAL UNIT C5 WELL IR02MW114A1 WELL IR02MW126A WELL IR02MW294A WELL IR02MW373A	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0003 0076

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SF_N00217_000913 NONE REPORT N62473-06-C-2001 420	<b>04-01-2006</b> 05-22-2006 5090.3.C. NONE	CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE  BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT, (OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2005), AND ANNUAL REPO (2005) [SEE RECORD # 915 - BRAC PMC WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER, AND RECORD # 989 - REVISION 2]		BLDG 0000109 BLDG 0000113 BLDG 0000113 BLDG 0000114 BLDG 0000115 BLDG 0000116 BLDG 0000122 BLDG 0000124 BLDG 0000125 BLDG 0000128 BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000141 BLDG 0000141 BLDG 0000145 BLDG 0000146 BLDG 0000156 BLDG 0000157 BLDG 0000161 BLDG 0000162 PARCEL B PARCEL D PARCEL B PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00007 SITE 00010 SITE 00018 SITE 00020 SITE 00024 SITE 00026 SITE 00042 SITE 00060 SITE 00061 SITE 00061	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0006 0237

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Contract No. CTO No. Recipient SWDIV Box No(s) FRC Warehouse Approx. # Pages Recipient Affil. Subject — Distribution Sites CD No. FRC Box No(s)

WELL IR 07MWS-3 WELL IR06MW14A WELL IR06MW54A WELL IR07MWS-2 WELL IR10MW12A WELL IR10MW13A1 WELL IR10MW28A WELL IR10MW33A WELL IR10MW59A WELL IR10MW61A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR10MW79A WELL IR26MW48A WELL IR26MW54A WELL PA24MW02A

Location

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SF_N00217_000899 KLEINFELDER PROJECT NO. 41330-2-10 REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 404	04-05-2006 04-20-2006 5090.3.C. DO 0074	SRINIVASAN, L. KLEINFELDER BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT APRIL TO JUNE 2005 TWENTY- SECOND QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT (SEE RECORD # 900 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000123 DRY DOCK 0003 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00007 WELL IR06MW42A WELL IR06MW46A WELL IR07MW19A WELL IR07MW24A WELL IR07MW24A WELL IR10MW12A WELL IR10MW13A1 WELL IR10MW13A1 WELL IR10MW28A WELL IR10MW59A WELL IR10MW59A WELL IR10MW61A WELL IR10MW61A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR10MW76A WELL IR10MW79A	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0006

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					WELL IR25EW01A WELL IR26MW46A WELL IR26MW47A WELL IR26MW48A WELL IR46MW39A WELL PA24MW02A WELL PA50MW01A		
AR_N00217_000867 02-125-15-0070 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 85	<b>04-17-2006</b> 03-07-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY 2006 POST REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT FINAL DATED 02 MARCH 2006 TO FINAL AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0005 0237

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SF_N00217_000901 KLEINFELDER PROJECT NO. 41330-2.10 REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 1006	<b>04-17-2006</b> 04-20-2006 5090.3.C. DO 0074	KLEINFELDER BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SIXTH QUARTER (APRIL - JUNE) 2005 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT (SEE RECORD #902 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000270 BLDG 0000307 BLDG 0000383 BLDG 0000400 BLDG 0000401 BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000408 BLDG 0000437 BLDG 0000438 BLDG 0000500 BLDG 0000505 BLDG 0000505 BLDG 0000521 PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00009 SITE 00022 SITE 00022 SITE 00033 SITE 00022 SITE 00071 WELL IR01MW114A1 WELL IR02MW114A1 WELL IR06MW34A WELL IR06MW34A WELL IR06MW42A WELL IR06MW55F WELL IR06MW55F WELL IR06MW57F WELL IR06MW57F WELL IR06MW57F	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0006 0237

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UIC No Rec. No. Prc. Da Doc. Control No. Prc. Da Record Type SSIC No Contract No. CTO No Approx. # Pages	e Author o. Author Affil.	Subject	Distribution	Sites	Location SWDIV Box No(s) CD No.	FRC Accession No. FRC Warehouse FRC Box No(s)	
				WELL IR36MW125A WELL IR38MW02A WELL IR38MW37A WELL IR38MW52A WELL IR38MW62A WELL IR38MW62A WELL IR38MW61A WELL IR55MW01A WELL IR55MW01A WELL PA16MW17A WELL PA33MW37A WELL PA50MW06A WELL PA50MW09A WELL PA50MW10A			
PF_N00217_000902 <b>04-17-2</b> BRAC SER 04-20-2 BPMOW.MA/0356 5090.3.1 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	DO6 BRAC PMO WEST	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT APRIL TO JUNE 2005 SIXTH QUARTER GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 901)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0006 0237	3
AR_N00217_000912 <b>04-17-2</b> BRAC SER 05-15-2 BPMOW.MK/0359 5090.3  CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	DO6 BRAC PMO WEST	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY 2006 DATED 02 MARCH 2006 TO FINAL {INCLUDES RESPONSE TO COMMENTS} (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 867)	ADMIN RECORD BASE READY INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0006 0237	3

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PF_N00217_000904 BRAC SER BPMOW.RNA/0357 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	04-19-2006 04-20-2006 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2005 SEVENTH QUARTER GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 903)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0006
AR_N00217_000974 06-0676 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 51	<b>04-21-2006</b> 08-08-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0072	TETRA TECH EC, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	FINAL BASEWIDE RADIOLOGICAL REMOVAL ACTION, ACTION MEMORANDUM - REVISION 2006 (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 973 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER, AND RECORD # 529 - FINAL ACTION MEMORANDUM]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000114 BLDG 0000146 BLDG 0000322 BLDG 0000364 BLDG 0000506 BLDG 0000517 BLDG 0000529 BLDG 0000707 BLDG 0000819 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0008
AR_N00217_000908 BRAC SER BPMOW.MK/0376 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	04-27-2006 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR MARCH 2006, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 905) [DRAFT DATE 29 APRIL 2006 WAS CONVERTED TO FINAL]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0006
SF_N00217_000910 BRAC SER BPMOW.KF/0394 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	04-27-2006 05-02-2006 5090.3.C. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2005 GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 909)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0003

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AR_N00217_000944 BAI-TC-016-00022 MINUTES NONE 11	<b>04-27-2006</b> 06-21-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	27 APRIL 2006 FINAL RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES AND ACTION ITEMS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000272 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E REMEDIAL UNIT C1 REMEDIAL UNIT C4 REMEDIAL UNIT C5 SITE 00010 WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR25MW544	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0008 0237
AR_N00217_000945 NONE MINUTES NONE 23	<b>04-27-2006</b> 06-21-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	27 APRIL 2006 FINAL RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000272 DRY DOCK 4 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E REMEDIAL UNIT C4 REMEDIAL UNIT C5 REMEDIAL UNIT CA WELL 00054A WELL 00071A WELL 00211F	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0008 0237

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SF_N00217_000903 KLEINFELDER PROJECT NO. 41330-2.10 REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 1027	<b>05-01-2006</b> 04-20-2006 5090.3.C. DO 0074	SRINIVASAN, L. KLEINFELDER BRAC PMO WEST	SEVENTH QUAR MONITORING RE REPLACEMENT I FROM 19 APRIL 2	SEPTEMBER 2005 TER GROUNDWATER PORT (INCLUDES PAGE REVISING THE DATE 2006 TO 01 MAY 2006) [SEE BRAC PMO WEST ETTER	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000270 BLDG 0000400 BLDG 0000401 BLDG 0000402 BLDG 0000408 BLDG 0000437 BLDG 0000438 DRY DOCK 0002 DRY DOCK 0002 DRY DOCK 0004 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 WELL IR01MW02B WELL IR01MW42A WELL IR02MW114A1 WELL IR02MW179A WELL IR06MW34A WELL IR06MW42A WELL IR06MW42A WELL IR06MW55F WELL IR06MW56F WELL IR06MW56F WELL IR06MW58F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0006

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					WELL IR07MWS-2 WELL IR09MW45F WELL IR09MW62A WELL IR09PPY1 WELL IR12MW11A WELL IR17MW12A WELL IR25MW62F WELL IR25MW62F WELL IR28MW155A WELL IR38MW155A WELL IR38MW02A WELL IR38MW02A WELL IR58MW34A WELL IR71MW12B WELL IR76MW13A WELL PA50MW09A		
AR_N00217_000917 BRAC SER BPMOW.PB/0413 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	<b>05-08-2006</b> 05-31-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REVISED FINAL FOURTH QUARTER (OCTOBER - DECEMBER) 2004 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 916)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0007 0237

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AR_N00217_000876 02-125-15-0073 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 75	<b>05-10-2006</b> 04-05-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL FEBRUARY 2006 MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT, POST- REMOVAL ACTION [INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT FINAL DATED 29 MARCH 2006 TO FINAL, AND CD COPY] (SEE RECORD # 877 AND # 911- BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTERS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL A PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0005 0237
AR_N00217_000911 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0419 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	<b>05-10-2006</b> 05-15-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL, DATED 29 MARCH 2006 TO FINAL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 876)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0006 0237
AR_N00217_000924 BRAC SER BPMOW.KEO/427 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 7	<b>05-10-2006</b> 06-06-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE FINAL STORM WATER DISCHARGE MANAGEMENT (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0007 0237
AR_N00217_000948 FWSD-RAC-06-0922 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 8		SCHNEIDER, M. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL ADDENDUM 1 TO THE FINAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN (FIELD SAMPLING PLAN AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN) PCB HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION [CD COPY ENCLOSED]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0008 0237
AR_N00217_001015 BAI-TC-016-00027 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 14	<b>05-25-2006</b> 10-31-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	SARAVANAN, V. BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	25 MAY 2006 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES AND ACTION ITEMS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000813 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00007 SITE 00018	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0014 0237

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AR_N00217_000921 BRAC SER BPMOW.MK/0472 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>05-31-2006</b> 06-06-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 920)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0007
AR_N00217_000950 BRAC SER BPMOW.JEP/0484 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	06-26-2006 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL ADDENDUM 1 TO THE FINAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN (FIELD SAMPLING PLAN AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN) PCB HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION SITE [ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 948]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0008
PF_N00217_000905 02-125-15-0076 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 61	06-08-2006 04-27-2006 5090.3.B. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR MARCH 2006, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT DATED 26 APRIL 2006 TO FINAL AND CD COPY)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0006
AR_N00217_000951 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0509 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 8	<b>06-12-2006</b> 06-26-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT DATED 26 APRIL 2006 TO FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR MARCH 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 905) [	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0008
AR_N00217_000965 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0546 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	07-13-2006 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 966)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0008
AR_N00217_004226 BRAC SER BPMOW.MW/0566 CORRESPONDENCE N68711-03-D-5104 35	05-17-2007 5090 3 Δ	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF NAVY RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SHORELINE CHARACTERIZATION TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM (W/ ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0022

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AR_N00217_001356 NAV001-114-H REPORT N68711-01-D-6011 57	<b>07-01-2006</b> 07-16-2008 5090.3.A. CTO 0001	CACCIATORE, D. SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL REPORT MECHANOCHEMICAL DESTRUCTION TREATABILITY STUDY POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS CONTAMINATED SOILS PARCEL SHORELINE (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1355 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0009
AR_N00217_001355 BRAC SER BPMOW.JEP/0602 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	07-16-2008 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL MECHANOCHEMICAL DESTRUCTION TREATABILITY STUDY POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS CONTAMINATED SOILS REPORT, SHORELINE (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1356)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0009
AR_N00217_000920 02-125-15-0080 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 57	<b>07-17-2006</b> 06-06-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL 2006, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE DRAFT DATED 30 MAY 2006 TO FINAL AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0007
PF_N00217_000981 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0617 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	07-17-2006 08-09-2006 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT ANNUAL LANDFILL CAP OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT FOR 2005-2006, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 982) {SEE COMMENTS}	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0008
AR_N00217_001037 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0610 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	<b>07-17-2006</b> 11-06-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT, POST-REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL DATED 30 MAY 2006 TO FINAL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 920)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0015

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AR_N00217_001019 BAI-TC-016-00031 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 14	<b>07-27-2006</b> 10-31-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	27 JULY 2006 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES AND ACTION ITEMS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000142 BLDG 0000157 BLDG 0000813 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL D PARCEL E-2 SITE 00002 SITE 00007 SITE 00018	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0014
AR_N00217_000979 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0668 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	08-09-2006 5090.3.A	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT MONTHLY GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JUNE 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 980)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0008
AR_N00217_000991 NONE REPORT N62473-06-C-2001 2904	<b>08-01-2006</b> 09-07-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	KILDUFF, E. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (OCTOBER- DECEMBER 2005), REVISION 1 [SEE RECORD # 990 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL, AND RECORD # 909 - DRAFT QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 1 BLDG 0000819 PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	0070	BX 0004 BX 0005
SF_N00217_001198 BAI-5106-0005-0001 CORRESPONDENCE N68711-03-D-5106 14	08-02-2006 11-05-2007 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT RESPONSES TO U.S. EPA COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SHORELINE CHARACTERIZATION TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM (SEE RECORD # 1194 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	INFO REPOSITORY SITE FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0004

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AR_N00217_000966 02-125-15-0083 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 58	<b>08-14-2006</b> 07-13-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR MAY 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT DATED 26 JUNE 2006 TO FINAL, RESPONSE TO REGULATORY AGENCY COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REPORT AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL A PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021 WELL IR74MW01A	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0008 0237
AR_N00217_001035 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0702 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	08-15-2006 11-06-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR MAY 2006 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL TO FINAL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 966)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0015 0237
AR_N00217_001021 BAI-TC-016-00036 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 12	08-24-2006 10-31-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	24 AUGUST 2006 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES AND ACTION ITEMS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0014 0237
AR_N00217_000983 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0738 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	08-28-2006 09-01-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 984)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0008 0237
AR_N00217_000990 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0726 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	<b>08-31-2006</b> 09-07-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT, (OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2005), REVISION 1 [ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 991]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0004 0076

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AR_N00217_000992 BRAC SER BPMOW.KF/0772 AND BAI-TC-016- 00037 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 52	<b>09-08-2006</b> 09-11-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF 1) FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT SCHEDULE, AND 2) PROJECT SCHEDULE (W/ENCLOSURES) [SEE RECORD # 889 - FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT SCHEDULE]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0005 0076
AR_N00217_000980 02-125-15-0082 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 62	<b>09-18-2006</b> 08-09-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JUNE 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT DATED 02 AUGUST 2006 TO FINAL) {REPLACEMENT PAGES ISSUED ON 18 SEPTEMBER 2006}	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL A PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 WELL MW01A	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0008 0237
AR_N00217_001036 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0789 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	11-06-2006 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT, POST- REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL DATED 03 AUGUST 2006 TO FINAL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 980) [REPLACEMENT PAGES WERE INSERTED IN THE DOCUMENT]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0015 0237
PF_N00217_000999 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0806 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	09-27-2006 09-28-2006 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT, JANUARY - MARCH 2006 AND ANNUAL REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1000)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0010 0237
AR_N00217_000916 KLEINFELDER PROJECT NO. 41330-2.10 REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 3794	<b>09-29-2006</b> 05-31-2006 5090.3.A. DO 0074	KLEINFELDER BRAC PMO WEST	REVISED FINAL FOURTH QUARTER (OCTOBER - DECEMBER) 2004 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES REVISING THE DATE OF 28 APRIL 2006 TO 29 SEPTEMBER 2006 AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0007 0237

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PF_N00217_000982 05-350-01-001 REPORT N68711-02-D-8303 39	<b>09-29-2006</b> 08-09-2006 5090.3.B. CTO 0005	INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL ANNUAL LANDFILL CAP OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE REPORT FOR 2005-2006, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT DATED 17 JULY 2006 TO FINAL) [CD COPY ENCLOSED]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- Βλ 0237	X 0008
AR_N00217_001029 BRAC SER BPMOW.MK/0825 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	09-29-2006 11-06-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR AUGUST 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1030)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- B) 0237	X 0014
AR_N00217_001336 BRAC SER BPMOW.MK/0826 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	06-24-2008 5090.3.A	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT ANNUAL LANDFILL CAP OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE REPORT FOR 2005-2006, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL DATED 17 JULY 2006 TO FINAL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 982)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0452	X 0008
AR_N00217_001458 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0819 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	11-06-2008 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES REVISING THE DATE ON THE FINAL FOURTH QUARTER (OCTOBER-DECEMBER) 2004 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 916)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0237	X 0053

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PF_N00217_000989 NONE REPORT N62473-06-C-2001 3362	<b>10-01-2006</b> 09-07-2006 5090.3.B. NONE	KILDUFF, E. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE  BRAC PMO WEST	QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT, OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2005, AND ANNUAL REPORT 2005, REVISION 2 [INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING REVISION 1 DATED 01 JULY 2006 TO REVISION 2 AND CD COPY]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000141 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL D PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F WELL IR06MW14A WELL IR06MW54A WELL IR07MWS-2 WELL IR07MWS-3 WELL IR10MW12A WELL IR10MW13A1 WELL IR10MW28A WELL IR10MW59A WELL IR10MW59A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR26MW46A WELL IR26MW47A WELL IR26MW48A WELL IR26MW48A WELL IR26MW48A	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0008 BX 0009

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PF_N00217_001004 KLEINFELDER PROJECT NO. 41330-2.10 REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 3474	10-06-2006 10-10-2006 5090.3.B. DO 0074	SRINIVASAN, L. KLEINFELDER  BRAC PMO WEST	FIRST QUARTER SAMPLING REPO	TO MARCH 2005, TWENTY- LY GROUNDWATER ORT (SEE RECORD # 1003 - T TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000134 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00007 WELL IR06MW42A WELL IR07MW19A WELL IR07MW23A WELL IR07MW24A WELL IR07MW25A WELL IR07MWW5-4 WELL IR07MWW5-4 WELL IR07MWW5-3 WELL IR10MW12A WELL IR10MW12A WELL IR10MW13A1 WELL IR10MW13A1 WELL IR10MW28A WELL IR10MW33A WELL IR10MW33A WELL IR10MW61A WELL IR10MW61A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR10MW71A	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0012

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Contract No. CTO No. Recipient

Contract No. CTO No. Recipient SWDIV Box No(s) FRC Warehouse Approx. # Pages Recipient Affil. Subject — Distribution Sites CD No. FRC Box No(s)

WELL IR10MW76A WELL IR10MW79A WELL IR10MW80A WELL IR23MW14A WELL IR25EW01A WELL IR25MW37A WELL IR25MW63A2 WELL IR26MW41A WELL IR26MW47A WELL IR46MW37A WELL IR46MW40A WELL IR46MW42A WELL IR46MW47A WELL IR46MW48A WELL IR60MW04A WELL IRMW39A WELL PA24MW02A WELL PA50MW01A WELL UT03MW11A

Location

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AR_N00217_001010 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0046 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	<b>10-11-2006</b> 10-26-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF FINAL (APRIL - JUNE) 2005, SIXTH QUARTER GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1011)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0012 0237
AR_N00217_001011 KLEINFELDER PROJECT NO. 41330-2.10 REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 3538	<b>10-11-2006</b> 10-26-2006 5090.3.A. DO 0074	SRINIVASAN, L. KLEINFELDER BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL (APRIL - JUNE) 2005, SIXTH QUARTER GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1010 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0013 0237
PF_N00217_001012 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0047 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	10-26-2006 5090.3.B.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF FINAL (JULY - SEPTEMBER) 2005, SEVENTH QUARTER GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT, PARCELS C, D, AND E (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1013)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0013 0237
PF_N00217_001013 KLEINFELDER PROJECT NO. 41330-2.10 REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 1025	<b>10-17-2006</b> 10-26-2006 5090.3.B. DO 0074	SRINIVASAN, L. KLEINFELDER BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2005, SEVENTH QUARTER, GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1012 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0014 0237
AR_N00217_000984 02-125-15-0089 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 62	10-18-2006 09-01-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT DATED 28 AUGUST 2006 TO FINAL) [SEE RECORD # 983 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL A PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 WELL IR74MW01A	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0008 0237

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AR_N00217_001038 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0042 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	<b>10-18-2006</b> 11-06-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT, FOR JULY 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL DATED 28 AUGUST 2006 TO FINAL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 984)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0015 0237
AR_N00217_001028 ECSD-RACIV-07- 0006 REPORT N62473-06-D-2201 26	<b>10-23-2006</b> 11-02-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0006	DOUGHERTY, W. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	AIR MONITORING PLAN, BASE-WIDE STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0014 0237
AR_N00217_004206 BAI-TC-016-00046 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 11	10-26-2006 04-12-2007 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	26 OCTOBER 2006 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES AGENDA AND ATTACHMENTS A AND B)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2 SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0022 0076
AR_N00217_001031 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0098 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	11-06-2006 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1034)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0015 0237
AR_N00217_001030 02-125-15-0093 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 61	11-15-2006 11-06-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR AUGUST 2006, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE DRAFT DATED 29 SEPTEMBER 06 TO FINAL, RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT, AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0014 0237

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AR_N00217_001046 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0132 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	11-20-2006 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR 2006, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL DATED 29 SEPTEMBER 2006 TO FINAL (ENCLOSURE RECORD # 1030)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0017
AR_N00217_001065 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0139 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	12-20-2006 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL JANUARY TO MARCH 2005 FIFTH QUARTERLY/FIRST ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT, VOLUMES I - II OF II (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1066)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0019
AR_N00217_001066 KLEINFELDER PROJECT NO. 41330-2.10 REPORT N68711-00-D-0004 15662	11-17-2006 12-20-2006 5090.3.A. DO 0074	SRINIVASAN, L. KLEINFELDER BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL JANUARY TO MARCH 2005, FIFTH QUARTERLY/FIRST ANNUAL GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT, VOLUMES I AND II OF II (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1065 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 1 BLDG 0000231 BLDG 0000253 BLDG 0000272 BLDG 0000406 PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00028	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0019 BX 0020 BX 0021 BX 0022
AR_N00217_001055 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0125 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	11-30-2006 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (APRIL - JUNE 2006) [ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1056]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0018

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AR_N00217_001067 BRAC SER BPMOW.MK/0156 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	11-28-2006 12-21-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT WETLANDS MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN, METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREAS (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1069)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0022 0237
SF_N00217_001069 FWSD-RAC-07-0208 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 50	<b>11-28-2006</b> 12-21-2006 5090.3.C. CTO 0072	AHLERSMEYER, R. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT WETLANDS MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN, METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREAS (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1067 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0022 0237
AR_N00217_001071 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0179 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	<b>12-04-2006</b> 12-22-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER 2006, REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1070)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0001 0452
AR_N00217_004208 BAI-TC-016-00050 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 15	<b>12-07-2006</b> 04-16-2007 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	07 DECEMBER 2006 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES AGENDA AND ATTACHMENTS A AND B)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000157 BLDG 0000164 BLDG 0000813 BLDG 0000819 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL D PARCEL E-2 SITE 00002 SITE 00003	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0022 0076

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AR_N00217_001034 02.125.15.0096 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 60	<b>12-19-2006</b> 11-06-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE DRAFT DATED 01 NOVEMBER 2006 TO FINAL AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021 WELL IR74MW01A	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0015
AR_N00217_001077 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0205 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	12-19-2006 12-29-2006 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 2006 POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL DATED 01 NOVEMBER 2006 TO FINAL (ENCLOSURES IS RECORD # 1034)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0022
AR_N00217_004188 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0227 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	01-17-2007 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (W/OUT ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0021
AR_N00217_001070 NONE REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 61	<b>01-23-2007</b> 12-22-2006 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT DATED 04 DECEMBER 2006 TO FINAL AND CD COPY) [SEE RECORD # 4227 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0022

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AR_N00217_004210 BAI-TC-016-00055 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 18	<b>01-25-2007</b> 04-16-2007 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	25 JANUARY 2007 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES AGENDA AND ATTACHMENTS A AND B)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000113 BLDG 0000113A BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000133 BLDG 0000142 BLDG 0000144 BLDG 0000157 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL D PARCEL E SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0022 0076
AR_N00217_004228 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0299 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	<b>01-30-2007</b> 06-25-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER 2006 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL, DATED 04 DECEMBER 2006, TO FINAL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1070)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0024 0452
AR_N00217_004191 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0312 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	<b>01-31-2007</b> 03-21-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	IS RECORD # 1070)  TRANSMITTAL OF QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT, III II Y-SEPTEMBER 2006 (W/O) IT	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0021 0076
AR_N00217_004227 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0306 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	<b>01-31-2007</b> 06-22-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR DECEMBER 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4229)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0064 0237

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AR_N00217_001114 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0368 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	01-16-2008 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL DATED 03 JANUARY 2007 TO FINAL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4187)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0003 0452
AR_N00217_004187 02-125-15-0097 AND 02-125-15-0101 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 64	<b>02-19-2007</b> 01-17-2007 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 2006, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES CD COPY, RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT, AND REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT DATED 03 JANUARY 2007 TO FINAL)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0024 0452
AR_N00217_004212 BAI-TC-016-00058 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 17	<b>02-22-2007</b> 04-16-2007 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	22 FEBRUARY 2007 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES AGENDA AND ATTACHMENTS A AND B)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 REMEDIAL UNIT C1 REMEDIAL UNIT C5 SITE 00009	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0022 0076
PF_N00217_001000 NONE REPORT N62473-06-C-2001 4500	03-01-2007 09-28-2006 5090.3.B. NONE	KILDUFF, E. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT AND ANNUAL REPORT, JANUARY - MARCH 2006, REVISION 1 (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING REPORT DATED 01 AUGUST 2006 TO REVISION 1) [SEE RECORD # 4232 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 1 PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0010 0237

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AR_N00217_001396 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0427 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	08-12-2008 5090.3.A.	GILKEY, D. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF CONVERTING DR GAS MONITORING DECEMBER 2006 INDUSTRIAL LANI 2007 TO FINAL (E 4229)	AFT MONTHL G REPORT FO POST REMO' DFILL DATED	Y LANDFILL OR VAL ACTION 31 JANUARY	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0053
AR_N00217_004229 02-125-15-0103 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 63	<b>03-19-2007</b> 06-25-2007 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY MONITORING REI POST REMOVAL LANDFILL (INCLU PAGES CONVERT JANUARY 2007 TO	PORT DECEM ACTION INDU DES REPLAC TING DRAFT [	IBER 2006 STRIAL EMENT DATED 31	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021 WELL IR74MW01A	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0064
AR_N00217_001125 BAI-TC-016-00062 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 18	03-22-2007 08-20-2007 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	22 MARCH 2007 F BOARD (RAB) ME (INCLUDES AGEN AND VARIOUS HA	ETING MINU IDA, LIST OF A	TES	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0003
AR_N00217_001085 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0444 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	06-25-2007 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF CONVERTING TH LANDFILL GAS M DECEMBER 2006 INDUSTRIAL LANI 2007 TO FINAL (E 4229)	E DRAFT MOI ONITORING R POST REMOV DFILL DATED	NTHLY EPORT FOR VAL ACTION 31 JANUARY	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0022
AR_N00217_001315 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0454 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 6	05-12-2008 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF INVESTIGATION/F (ENCLOSURE IS F	FEASIBILITY S	STUDY	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0051

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SF_N00217_001316 NONE REPORT N68711-05-C-6011 6910	03-30-2007 05-12-2008 5090.3.C. CTO 0001	BIELSKIS, D. ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY {INCLUDES ANALYTICAL DATA} (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1315 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER, AND RECORD # 1318 - RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0051 BX 0052 BX 0053
AR_N00217_004232 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0425 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	08-31-2007 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (JANUARY-MARCH 2006) DATED 01 AUGUST 2006 TO REVISION 1 (W/OUT ENCLOSURE) (SEE COMMENTS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0022
PF_N00217_001056 NONE REPORT N62473-06-C-2001 4014	<b>04-01-2007</b> 11-30-2006 5090.3.B. NONE	KILDUFF, E. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (APRIL - JUNE 2006), REVISION 1 (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING ORIGINAL DATED 01 OCTOBER 2006 TO REVISION 1 AND CD COPY) (REPLACEMENT PAGES ISSUED ON 05 MAY 2007)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 1 PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0018 BX 0019
AR_N00217_001112 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0489 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	01-15-2008 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY - MARCH 2007, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4220)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0003

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AR_N00217_001126 BAI-TC-016-00069 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 17	04-26-2007 08-20-2007 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	26 APRIL 2007 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES AGENDA, LIST OF ATTENDEES, AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	LANDFILL 001 LANDFILL 003 LANDFILL 004 LANDFILL 005 LANDFILL 006 LANDFILL 007 LANDFILL 009 LANDFILL 009 LANDFILL 010 LANDFILL 011 LANDFILL 011 LANDFILL 015 LANDFILL 015 LANDFILL 015 LANDFILL 016 LANDFILL 017 LANDFILL 017 LANDFILL 019 LANDFILL 020 LANDFILL 020 LANDFILL 021 LANDFILL 021 LANDFILL 022 LANDFILL 021 LANDFILL 022 LANDFILL 023 LANDFILL 024 LANDFILL 024 LANDFILL 024 LANDFILL 024 LANDFILL 025 LANDFILL 024 LANDFILL 025 LANDFILL 026 LANDFILL 027 LANDFILL 027 LANDFILL 028 LANDFILL 029 LANDFILL 029 LANDFILL 021 LANDFILL 021 LANDFILL 022 LANDFILL 023 LANDFILL 024 LANDFILL 024 LANDFILL 024 LANDFILL 025 LANDFILL 026 LANDFILL 027 LANDFILL 027 LANDFILL 028 LANDFILL 029 LANDFILL 029 LANDFILL 020 LANDFILL 021 LANDFILL 021 LANDFILL 022 LANDFILL 023 LANDFILL 024 LANDFILL 024 LANDFILL 025 LANDFILL 026 LANDFILL 027 LANDFILL 027 LANDFILL 027 LANDFILL 028 LANDFILL 029 LANDFILL 029 LANDFILL 021 LANDFILL 021 LANDFILL 021 LANDFILL 022 LANDFILL 023 LANDFILL 023 LANDFILL 024 LANDFILL 024 LANDFILL 025 LANDFILL 026 LANDFILL 027 LANDF	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0003 0452

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	04-30-2007	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY -	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS	PT-181-2011- BX 0022 0076
DDMOW MDK/0400	05-08-2007	BRAC PIVIO WEST	MARCH 2007, POST REMOVAL ACTION,	INFO REPOSITORY		1MA 05D	00.0
CORRESPONDENCE	5090.3.A.	MULTIPLE	INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (W/OUT	SENSITIVE		IMAGED	
NONE	INOINE	AGENCIES	ENCLOSURE)			HPNT_009	

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AR_N00217_004190 NONE REPORT N62473-06-C-2001 3450	<b>05-01-2007</b> 03-21-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	KILDUFF, E. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE  BRAC PMO WEST	QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT, JULY-SEPTEMBER 2006, REVISION 1 (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE DOCUMENT, DATED 01 JANUARY 2007, TO REVISION 1, AND CD COPY) (SEE RECORD # 1083 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000141 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F SITE 00010 SITE 00026 WELL IR05MW50A WELL IR06MW49A WELL IR07MW19A WELL IR07MW19A WELL IR10MW12A WELL IR10MW12A WELL IR26MW46A WELL IR26MW47A WELL IR26MW47A WELL IR26MW49A WELL IR26MW49A WELL IR26MW49A WELL IR26MW48A WELL IR26MW49A WELL IR26MW50A	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0063 0237

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PF_N00217_004192 NONE REPORT N62473-06-C-2001 4120	05-01-2007 03-21-2007 5090.3.B. NONE	KILDUFF, E. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	2006), REVISION REPLACEMENT REVISION 0 DAT	EPORT (JULY-SEPTEMBER 1 [INCLUDES PAGES CONVERTING ED 01 JANUARY 2007 TO ALYTICAL DATA - PAPER	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000058 BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000211 BLDG 0000231 BLDG 0000251 BLDG 0000253 BLDG 0000272 BLDG 0000281 BLDG 0000600 PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00003 SITE 00006 SITE 00012 SITE 00012 SITE 00012 SITE 00012 SITE 00012 SITE 00012 SITE 00014 SITE 00015 SITE 00015 SITE 00016 SITE 00016 SITE 00017 SITE 00018 SITE 00019 SITE 00019 SITE 00010	IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- B 0237	8X 0064

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PF_N00217_001565 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0536 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	<b>05-08-2007</b> 05-12-2009 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT, APRIL - JUNE 2006, TO REVISION 1 (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1056)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- I 0452	BX 0023
AR_N00217_001129 BAI-TC-016-00073 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 17	<b>05-24-2007</b> 08-20-2007 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	24 MAY 2007 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES AGENDA, LIST OF ATTENDEES, AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- I 0452	BX 0003
PF_N00217_001080 02-125-27-02 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 39	<b>05-31-2007</b> 06-11-2007 5090.3.B. CTO 0022	ACHARYA, A. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. KITO, M. BRAC PMO WEST	ANNUAL LANDFILL CAP OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT FOR 2006-2007, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1079 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- I 0237	BX 0022
PF_N00217_001079 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0594 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	06-01-2007 06-11-2007 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF ANNUAL LANDFILL CAP OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT FOR 2006 - 2007, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1080)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- I 0237	BX 0022
AR_N00217_001099 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0663 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	06-03-2007 07-12-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (JANUARY - MARCH 2007) AND ANNUAL REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1100)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- I 0452	BX 0001
AR_N00217_001104 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0598 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	<b>06-06-2007</b> 07-18-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE DRAFT LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY - MARCH 2007 POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL, DATED 25 APRIL 2007, TO FINAL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4220)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- I 0452	BX 0002

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PF_N00217_001082 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0599 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	06-07-2007 06-21-2007 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING REVISION 0 TO REVISION 1 QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT, JULY-SEPTEMBER 2006 (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4192)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0022 0237
PF_N00217_001088 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0605 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	<b>06-07-2007</b> 07-10-2007 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2006) [ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1089]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0022 0237
AR_N00217_004220 02-125-15-0106 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 78	06-14-2007 05-08-2007 5090.3.A. CTO 0013	SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY - MARCH 2007, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (INCLUDES CD COPY, RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REPORT, AND REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE DRAFT, DATED 24 APRIL 2007 TO FINAL)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0024 0452
AR_N00217_001130 BAI-5106-0016-0003 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 17	06-28-2007 08-20-2007 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	28 JUNE 2007 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES AGENDA, LIST OF ATTENDEES, AND VARIOUS HANDOUTS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0003 0452
AR_N00217_001194 BRAC SER BPMOW.DCJ/0648 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	06-29-2007 11-05-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF 1) RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SHORELINE CHARACTERIZATION TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM AND 2) REPLACEMENT PAGES FOR THE DRAFT SHORELINE CHARACTERIZATION TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM (ENCLOSURE 1) IS RECORD # 1195 AND #1198 2) IS RECORD # 4177)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0004 0452

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SF_N00217_001195 BAI-5106-0005-0001 CORRESPONDENCE N68711-03-D-5106 9	11-05-2007	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT RESPONSES TO DTSC COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SHORELINE CHARACTERIZATION TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM (SEE RECORD # 1194 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	SITE FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0004
SF_N00217_004177 DS-B110-20036 REPORT N68711-03-D-5104 382	06-29-2007 11-17-2005 5090.3.C. CTO 0110	LUNDGREN, L. SULTECH BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SHORELINE CHARACTERIZATION TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM (INCLUDES CD COPY, AND REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DRAFT DATED 1 NOVEMBER 2005 TO DRAFT DATED 29 JUNE 2007)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0024
AR_N00217_004314 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	03-29-2012	BECHMAN, S. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION - PETALUMA, CA KITO, M. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE 1) DRAFT WETLANDS MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN, METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREAS; AND 2) DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST		
AR_N00217_001106 BAI-5106-0016-0001 REPORT N68711-03-D-5106 19	<b>07-06-2007</b> 07-25-2007 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	VEDAGIRI, S. BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	FEDERAL FACILITIES AGREEMENT SCHEDULE (SEE RECORD # 1105 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- 0076	BX 0005

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	<b>07-06-2007</b> 08-22-2007 5090.3.C. CTO 0019	KNIGHT, J. SULTECH BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT FINAL REVISED FEASIBILITY STUDY		BLDG 0000274 BLDG 0000304 BLDG 0000313 BLDG 0000317 BLDG 0000317 BLDG 0000351 BLDG 0000351 BLDG 0000364 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000408 BLDG 0000411 BLDG 0000411 BLDG 0000411 BLDG 0000813 BLDG 0000819 DRY DOCK 4 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00008 SITE 00016 SITE 00017 SITE 00022 SITE 00032 SITE 00033	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	
					SITE 00034 SITE 00035 SITE 00036 SITE 00037			

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AR_N00217_004318 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 26	03-29-2012	RIPPERDA, M. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (SEE RECORD # 1316 - DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004317 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 27	03-29-2012	LANPHAR, T. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (SEE RECORD # 1316 - DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004313 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	03-29-2012	MCGOWAN, M. ARC ECOLOGY FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (SEE RECORD # 1316 - DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004315 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 6	03-29-2012	TOMPKINS, R. COMMUNITY FIRST COALITION - SAN FRANCISCO, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (SEE RECORD # 1316 - DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_001135 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0713 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 7	<b>07-27-2007</b> 08-24-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT REVISED REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1137)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- BX 0026 0237

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SF_N00217_001137 BAI-5106-0005-0002 REPORT N68711-03-D-5106 23306		VEDAGIRI, S. BARAJAS & ASSOCIATES, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	ENCLOSED) [SEI PMO WEST TRAI RECORD # 3682	REMEDIAL REPORT (CD COPY E RECORD # 1135 - BRAC NSMITTAL LETTER, AND THROUGH 3685 - DRAFT STIGATION REPORT]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000241 BLDG 0000241 BLDG 0000371 BLDG 0000400 BLDG 0000405 BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000408 BLDG 0000413 BLDG 0000500 BLDG 0000500 BLDG 0000505 BLDG 0000507 BLDG 0000507 BLDG 0000507 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000511 BLDG 0000514 BLDG 0000514 BLDG 0000521 BLDG 0000521 BLDG 0000527 BLDG 0000521 BLDG 0000527 BLDG 0000521 BLDG 0000521 BLDG 0000527 BLDG 0000521	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0027 BX 0028 BX 0029 BX 0030 BX 0031

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CD No.

BLDG 0000811

BL DG 0000815

BLDG 0000815 CAA 000005 CAA 000006 CAA 000007 CAA 000008 CAA 000008A CAA 000009 CAA 000009A CAA 000010 CAA 000011 CAA 000012 CAA 000015 CAA 000016 CAA 000019 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00003 SITE 00004 SITE 00005 SITE 00006 SITE 00007 SITE 00008 SITE 00009 SITE 00010 SITE 00011 SITE 00012 SITE 00013

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					SITE 00014		
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					SITE 00017		
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					SITE 00045		
					SITE 00050		
					SITE 00051		
					SITE 00054		
					SITE 00056		
					SITE 00072		
					SITE 00073		
					UST 0S-505		
					UST 0S-508		
					UST 0S-711		
					UST 0S-712		
					UST 0S-713		
					UST 0S-714		
					UST 0S-715		
					UST 0S-801		
					UST 0S-802		
					WELL IR02MW101A1		
					WELL IR02MW101A2		
					WELL IR02MW114A1		
					WELL IR02MW114A2		
					WELL		
					IR02MW114A3		
					WELL		
					IR02MW126A		

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WELL IR02MW127B WELL IR02MW141A WELL IR02MW146A WELL IR02MW149A WELL IR02MW173A WELL IR02MW175A WELL IR02MW183A WELL IR02MW18A WELL IR02MW196A WELL IR02MW206A1 WELL IR02MW206A2 WELL IR02MW210B WELL IR02MW298A WELL IR02MW300A WELL IR02MW372A WELL IR02MW373A WELL IR02MW93A WELL IR02MW97A WELL IR02MW98A WELL IR02MWB- Location

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WELL IR02MWB-2 WELL IR02MWB-3 WELL IR02MWB-5 WELL IR03MW218A1 WELL IR03MW218A2 WELL IR03MW224A WELL IR03MW225A WELL IR03MW226A WELL IR03MW228B WELL IR03MW342A WELL IR03MW371A WELL IR03MW372A WELL IR03MW373B WELL IR03MWO-1 WELL IR04MW37A WELL IR04MW39A WELL IR04MW40A WELL IR05MW73A WELL IR05MW76A WELL IR05MW77A

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IR05MW85A WELL IR08MW37A WELL IR08MW38A WELL IR08MW42A WELL IR11MW25A WELL IR11MW26A WELL IR11MW27A WELL IR12MW13A WELL IR12MW14A WELL IR12MW15A WELL IR12MW17A WELL IR12MW18A WELL IR12MW19A WELL IR12MW20A WELL IR12MW21A WELL IR14MW09A WELL IR14MW10A WELL IR14MW12A WELL IR14MW13A WELL IR15MW06A

WELL

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IR15MW07A WELL IR15MW08A WELL IR15MW09F WELL IR15MW10F WELL IR36MW11A WELL IR36MW120B WELL IR36MW122A WELL IR36MW1239B WELL IR36MW123B WELL IR36MW125A WELL IR36MW127A WELL IR36MW129B WELL IR36MW12A WELL IR36MW135A WELL IR36MW17A WELL IR38MW02A WELL IR39MW21A WELL IR39MW23A WELL IR39MW33A WELL IR39MW35A

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					WELL IR39MW36A WELL IR56MW39A WELL IR72MW32A WELL IR74MW01A WELL PA36MW03A WELL PA36MW04A WELL PA36MW06A WELL PA36MW07A WELL PA50MW05A WELL PA50MW05A WELL PA50MW09A WELL PA50MW09A		
AR_N00217_001108 BRAC SER BPMOW.KSF/0726 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	07-31-2007 08-06-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF DRAFT REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT, POLYCHOLRINATED BIPHENYLS HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION SITE (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1109)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0002 0452
SF_N00217_001109 ECSD-5713-0084- 0001 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 953	<b>07-31-2007</b> 08-06-2007 5090.3.C. CTO 0084	MESSER, U. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT, POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION (INCLUDES CD COPY OF COMPLETE REPORT AND APPENDICES G, F, H, AND L) [SEE RECORD # 1108 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0003 0452

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AR_N00217_001089 NONE REPORT N62473-06-C-2001 4710	08-01-2007 07-10-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	KILDUFF, E. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE  BRAC PMO WEST	QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2006) REVISION 1 (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING APRIL 2007 REPORT TO REVISION 1) [SEE RECORD # 1191 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000231N BLDG 0000231S BLDG 0000251 BLDG 0000253 BLDG 0000258 BLDG 0000272 BLDG 0000281 BLDG 0000281 BLDG 0000600 PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00002 SITE 00002 SITE 00012 SITE 00025 SITE 00033 SITE 00032 SITE 00036 SITE 00036 SITE 00036 SITE 00036 SITE 00036 SITE 00071 SITE 00072 WELL IR02MW179A WELL IR02MW209A WELL IR06MW40A WELL IR06MW40A WELL IR06MW40A	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0023 0237

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WELL IR09MW51F WELL IR09MWPPY1 WELL IR12MW21A WELL IR25MW11A WELL IR25MW16A WELL IR25MW54A WELL IR25MW902B WELL IR28MW136A WELL IR28MW151A WELL IR28MW169A WELL IR28MW188F WELL IR28MW211F WELL IR28MW300F WELL IR28MW406A WELL IR28MW407 WELL IR28MW407A WELL IR33MW61A WELL IR36MW08A WELL IR39MW21A WELL IR50MW07A

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					WELL IR58MW31A WELL IR58MW33B WELL IR71MW03A		
AR_N00217_001113 ITSI-8213-0013-1113 REPORT N68711-02-D-8213 78		SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT, FOR APRIL - JUNE 2007, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1265 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0003 0452
AR_N00217_001265 BRAC SER BPMOW.MRK/0730 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	08-03-2007 02-07-2008 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL- JUNE 2007, POST REMOVAL ACTION (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1113)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0006 0452
AR_N00217_001133 BRAC SER BPMOW.SAK/0771 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>08-17-2007</b> 08-24-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT, METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREA EXCAVATION SITES (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1134)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0003 0452
SF_N00217_001134 ECSD-5713-0072- 0002 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 302	<b>08-17-2007</b> 08-24-2007 5090.3.C. CTO 0072	AHLERSMEYER, R. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREA EXCAVATION SITES (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1133 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0003 0452
AR_N00217_001436 BAI-5106-0016-0007 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 46	<b>08-23-2007</b> 10-28-2008 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	23 AUGUST 2007 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES, VARIOUS HANDOUTS, TRANSCRIPT, AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0012 0076

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SF_N00217_001147 ECSD-5713-0072- 0003 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 742	<b>09-12-2007</b> 09-19-2007 5090.3.C. CTO 0072	AHLERSMEYER, R. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT, NORTHWEST AND CENTRAL (CD COPY IS ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1146 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0004 0452
AR_N00217_001317 BRAC SER BPMOW.REP/0838 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>09-12-2007</b> 05-12-2008 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1318)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0053 0237
SF_N00217_001318 ECSD-2201-0003- 0002 REPORT N62473-06-D-2201 164	<b>09-14-2007</b> 05-12-2008 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	STEPHAN, C. TETRA TECH EM, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1317 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER, AND RECORD # 1316 - DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0053 0237
AR_N00217_001439 BAI-5106-0016-0009 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 47	<b>09-27-2007</b> 10-28-2008 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	27 SEPTEMBER 2007 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES, VARIOUS HANDOUTS, TRANSCRIPT, AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL A PARCEL D PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0012 0076

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AR_N00217_001160 ECSD-2201-0003-0003 REPORT N62473-06-D-2201 219	09-28-2007 10-02-2007 5090.3.A. CTO 0003	STEPHAN, C. TETRA TECH EC, INC.  BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT RADIOLI REVISED FEASI ENCLOSED] (SE PMO WEST TRA RECORD # 1132 FEASIBILITY ST	BILITY STUDY EE RECORD # 1 ANSMITTAL LET 2 - DRAFT FINA	[CD COPY   159 - BRAC   TTER, AND	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000114 BLDG 0000274 BLDG 0000351 BLDG 0000351B BLDG 0000364 BLDG 0000365 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000401 BLDG 0000401 BLDG 0000411 BLDG 0000813 BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000815 BLDG 00015 BLDG 0000819 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00313 SITE 00317 SITE 00317 SITE 00317 SITE 00317 SITE 00364 SITE 00365 SITE 00383 SITE 00408	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_006	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0032

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AR_N00217_001091 NONE REPORT N62473-06-C-2001 4118	10-01-2007 07-10-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	KILDUFF, E. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE  BRAC PMO WEST	QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2006) AND ANNUAL REPORT, REVISION 1	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000130 BLDG 0000141 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E-2 SITE 00010 SITE 00025 SITE 00026 WELL IR07MW22A1 WELL IR10MW12A WELL IR10MW13A1 WELL IR10MW33A WELL IR10MW59A WELL IR10MW61A WELL IR10MW61A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR24MW06A WELL IR26MW47A WELL IR26MW48A WELL IR26MW49A WELL IR26MW49A WELL IR26MW50A	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0024 0237

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AR_N00217_001191 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0038 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	10-18-2007 11-01-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2006) TO REVISION 1 [ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1089]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0032 0237
AR_N00217_001440 BAI-5106-0016-0011 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 46	10-25-2007 10-28-2008 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	25 OCTOBER 2007 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES, VARIOUS HANDOUTS, TRANSCRIPT, AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	BLDG 0000813 PARCEL 0049 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL D PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0012 0076
AR_N00217_004319 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 20	03-29-2012	CHERMAK, D. LAW OFFICE OF MICHAEL R. LOZEAU - ALAMEDA, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (SEE RECORD # 1316 - DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
PF_N00217_001192 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0063 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	11-02-2007 5090.3.B.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF FINAL REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT, POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION SITE (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1193)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0004 0452

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PF_N00217_001193 ECSD-5713-0084- 0002 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 84334	10-31-2007 11-02-2007 5090.3.B. CTO 0084	MESSER, U. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL REMOVAL REPORT, PCB H EXCAVATION SI TO COMMENTS AND ANALYTICA 1192 - BRAC PM LETTER]	OT SPOT SOIL TE (INCLUDES ON THE DRAF LL DATA) [SEE	RESPONSE T, CD COPY RECORD #	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000704 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00024	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_006	PT-181-2009- 4381	BX 0001 BX 0002 BX 0003 BX 0004 BX 0005 BX 0006 BX 0007 BX 0008 BX 0010 BX 0011 BX 0011 BX 0012 BX 0013 BX 0014 BX 0015 BX 0016 BX 0017 BX 0018 BX 0019 BX 0020 BX 0020 BX 0021 BX 0022 BX 0023 BX 0024 BX 0025 BX 0025 BX 0026 BX 0027 BX 0028 BX 0029 BX 0030

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AR_N00217_004316 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 9	03-29-2012	BROWNELL, A. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH - SAN FRANCISCO, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (SEE RECORD # 1316 - DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST		
AR_N00217_001100 CEKA-3001-0000- 0002.R1 REPORT N62473-07-C-3001 4990	<b>11-01-2007</b> 07-12-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	RUCKER, B. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (JANUARY - MARCH 2007) AND ANNUAL REPORT, REVISION 1 (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING DOCUMENT, DATED 01 JUNE 2007, TO REVISION 1, AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0001 BX 0002
AR_N00217_001253 BRAC SER BPMOW.SAK/0067 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	01-09-2008 5090 3 A	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY - SEPTEMBER 2007, POST REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1254)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0006
AR_N00217_001254 ITSI-6403-0012-0004 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 79		SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY - SEPTEMBER 2007, POST REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1253 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0006
AR_N00217_004312 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 8	03-29-2012	LANPHAR, T. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (SEE RECORD # 1318 - DRAFT RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST		
AR_N00217_001231 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0096 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4		FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (JANUARY - MARCH 2007) AND ANNUAL REPORT, DATED 1 JUNE 2007, TO REVISION 1 (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1100)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0005

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	D-2007 FORMAN, K. 7-2008 BRAC PMO WEST .3.B. E MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT, METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREA EXCAVATION SITES (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1256)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_005	PT-181-2010- 0237	BX 0041
		FINAL REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT, METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREA EXCAVATION SITES (INCLUDES PARTIAL ANALYTICAL DATA) (ALSO SEE RECORD # 1328 FOR ADDITIONAL DATA AND RECORD # 1255 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER) [CD COPY ENCLOSED]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_005	L181-08-0081 40095200 SAN	

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PF_N00217_001247 ECSD-5713-0072- 0005 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 5570	<b>12-12-2007</b> 12-31-2007 5090.3.B. CTO 0072	AHLERSMEYER, R. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT, NORTHWEST AND CENTRAL {INCLUDES PARTIAL ANALYTICAL DATA - ALSO SEE AR # 1328 FOR ADDITIONAL DATA} (CD COPY ENCLOSED) (SEE AR # 1246 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	INFO REPOSITORY POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_005	L181-08-0081 BX 0001 40095200 SAN BX 0002 BX 0003 BX 0004 BX 0005 BX 0006 BX 0007
PF_N00217_004322 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	03-29-2012	LANPHAR, T. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND CONCURRENCE ON THE FINAL REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT, POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB) HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION SITE (SEE RECORD # 1193 - FINAL REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT (RACR), PCB HOT SPOT SOIL EXCAVATION SITE)	POST DECISION FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
PF_N00217_004323 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	12-28-2007 03-29-2012 5090.3.B. NONE	LANPHAR, T. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE FINAL REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT, METAL DEBRIS REEF AND METAL SLAG AREA EXCAVATION SITES (SEE RECORD # 1256 - FINAL REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT)	POST DECISION FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_001246 BRAC SER BPMOW.SP/0147 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>12-31-2007</b> 12-31-2007 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1247)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	PT-181-2010- BX 0036 0237
AR_N00217_001264 BAI-5106-0005-0006 REPORT N68711-03-D-5106 99	01-18-2008 02-07-2008 5090.3.A. CTO 0005	ONO, Y. BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: NONREPRESENTATIVE GROUNDWATER SAMPLES AND INFLUENCES ON RESULTS OF HUMAN HEALTH, RISK ASSESSMENTS (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1263 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0006 0452

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AR_N00217_001487 BAI-5106-0016-0015 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 45	01-24-2008 12-24-2008 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	24 JANUARY 2008 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES AND TRANSCRIPT (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES, ACTION ITEMS, AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000117 BLDG 0000140 BLDG 0000813 BLDG 0000819 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F SITE 00007 SITE 00009 SITE 00018 SITE 00026 SITE 00033 SITE 00071 WELL 00046A WELL 00047A WELL 00048A WELL 00049A	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0022
AR_N00217_001268 BRAC SER BPMOW.SAP/0217 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	02-22-2008 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2007, POST REMOVAL ACTION (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1272)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0008
AR_N00217_001272 ITSI-6403-0012-0009 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 79		SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2007, POST REMOVAL ACTION (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1268 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0008

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AR_N00217_001278 BRAC SER BPMOW.DCJ/0230 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 7	03-17-2008 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FINAL REVISED REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1281	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_005	PT-181-2009- 4128	BX 0013
AR_N00217_001289 CEKA-3001-0000- 0003 REPORT N62473-07-C-3001 163	<b>02-05-2008</b> 03-28-2008 5090.3.A. NONE	FERRY, R. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	WORK PLAN FOR GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1287 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER, AND # 1377 - ADDENDUM 1 TO THE WORK PLAN]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0008
AR_N00217_001287 BRAC SER BPMOW.MLW/0269 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	02-14-2008 03-28-2008 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE WORK PLAN FOR GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1289)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0008
AR_N00217_001488 BAI-5106-0016-0017 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 40	<b>02-28-2008</b> 12-24-2008 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	28 FEBRUARY 2008 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES AND TRANSCRIPT (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES, ACTION ITEMS, AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0022
AR_N00217_001489 BAI-5106-0016-0018 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 38	<b>03-27-2008</b> 12-24-2008 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	27 MARCH 2008 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES AND TRANSCRIPT (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES, ACTION ITEMS, AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL A PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0022

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AR_N00217_001490 BAI-5106-0016-0020 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 44	04-24-2008 12-24-2008 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	24 APRIL 2008 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES AND TRANSCRIPT (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES, ACTION ITEMS, AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000819 PARCEL 0049 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E-2 SITE 00009 SITE 00033 SITE 00071	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0452	0022
AR_N00217_001312 BRAC SER BPMOW.SP/0411 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	05-06-2008 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY- MARCH 2008, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1314)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0452	(0008
AR_N00217_001314 ITSI-6403-0012-0010 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 78		SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY-MARCH 2008, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1312 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0452	0008

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AR_N00217_001328 ECSD-5713-0072- 0004 AND ECSD- 5713-0072-0005 ANALYTICAL DATA N68711-98-D-5713 99999	04-30-2008 05-29-2008 5090.3.A. CTO 0072	TETRA TECH EC, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	COMBINED ANALYTICAL DATA FOR FINAL REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT DATED 12 DECEMBER 2007 [SEE AR #1247], AND FOR FINAL REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT DATED 30 NOVEMBER 2007 [SEE AR # 1256] (PAGE COUNT ESTIMATED AT 300,000)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E PARCE De-2 SITE 00002	FRC - PERRIS	L181-08-0081 BX 0031 40095200 SAN BX 0032 BX 0033 BX 0034 BX 0035 BX 0036 BX 0037 BX 0038 BX 0039 BX 0040 BX 0041 BX 0042 BX 0044 BX 0045 BX 0045 BX 0046 BX 0047 BX 0048 BX 0049 BX 0050 BX 0050 BX 0051 BX 0052 BX 0053 BX 0054 BX 0055 BX 0055 BX 0055 BX 0056 BX 0057 BX 0058 BX 0059 BX 0060 BX 0061 BX 0062 BX 0063 BX 0064 BX 0064 BX 0065

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> BX 0066 BX 0067 BX 0068 BX 0069 BX 0070 BX 0071 BX 0072 BX 0073 BX 0074 BX 0075 BX 0076 BX 0077 BX 0078 BX 0079 BX 0080 BX 0081 BX 0082 BX 0083 BX 0084 BX 0085 BX 0086 BX 0087 BX 0088 BX 0089 BX 0090 BX 0091 BX 0092 BX 0093 BX 0094 BX 0095 BX 0096 BX 0097 BX 0098 BX 0099 BX 0100

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AR_N00217_001281 BAI-5106-0005- 0007.R1 REPORT N68711-03-D-5106 232814	<b>05-02-2008</b> 03-17-2008 5090.3.A. CTO 0005	SARAVANAN, V. BARAJAS & ASSOCIATES, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL REVISED REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, (INCLUDES ANALYTICAL DATA - PAPER ONLY AND CD COPY ENCLOSED) (SEE RECORDS # 1278 AND # 1344 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTERS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_005	PT-181-2009- 4128	BX 0013 BX 0014 BX 0015 BX 0016 BX 0017 BX 0018 BX 0019 BX 0020 BX 0021 BX 0022 BX 0023 BX 0024 BX 0025 BX 0025 BX 0026 BX 0027 BX 0028 BX 0030 BX 0031 BX 0031 BX 0032 BX 0033 BX 0034 BX 0035 BX 0036 BX 0037 BX 0038 BX 0037 BX 0038 BX 0039 BX 0040 BX 0041 BX 0042 BX 0044 BX 0045 BX 0046 BX 0047

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SF_N00217_001333 JNS-7417-0004-0172 REPORT N68711-05-G-7417 269		MALAEB, S. JONAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. URIZAR, L. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF REMEDIAL ACTIONS (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1332 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000123 BLDG 0000134 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F SITE 00007 SITE 00018 SITE 00026 WELL IR07MW12A WELL IR07MW21 WELL IR07MW24A WELL IR07MW34 WELL IR07MW34 WELL IR10MW33A WELL IR10MW33A WELL IR10MW59A WELL IR10MW61A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR26MW47A WELL IR26MW49A		PT-181-2011- BX 0006 0076

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AR_N00217_001377 CEKA-3001-0000- 0003.A1 REPORT N62473-07-C-3001 94	06-23-2008 07-29-2008 5090.3.A. NONE	BERRY, T. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	ADDENDUM 1 TO THE WORK PLAN FOR GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1376 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER, AND # 1289 - DRAFT WORK PLAN]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 WELL IR01MWI-7 WELL TW056 WELL TW057B WELL TW058 WELL TW059 WELL TW060 WELL TW061	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0009
AR_N00217_001492 BAI-5106-0016-0025 MINUTES N68711-03-D-5106 44	06-26-2008 12-24-2008 5090.3.A. CTO 0016	BARAJAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	26 JUNE 2008 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES AND TRANSCRIPT (INCLUDES LIST OF ATTENDEES, ACTION ITEMS, AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000140 BLDG 0000144 BLDG 0000317 BLDG 0000351 BLDG 0000351A BLDG 0000365 BLDG 0000365 BLDG 0000401 BLDG 0000401 BLDG 0000408 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E PARCEL E PARCEL E SITE 00007 SITE 00317	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- 0452	BX 0023
AR_N00217_001412 CEKA-3001-0000- 0008 REPORT N62473-07-C-3001 2261	<b>07-01-2008</b> 09-10-2008 5090.3.A. NONE	RUCKER, B. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	SEMI-ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (OCTOBER 2007 - MARCH 2008) [INCLUDES ANALYTICAL DATA AND CD COPY] (SEE RECORD # 1408 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BASEWIDE PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	0070	BX 0010 BX 0011

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AR_N00217_001376 BRAC SER BPMOW.HK/0581 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	07-29-2008 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE ADDENDUM 1 TO THE WORK PLAN FOR GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1377)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- E 0452	BX 0009
AR_N00217_001378 BRAC SER BPMOW.SAP/0599 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	08-04-2008 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL - JUNE 2008, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1380)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- E 0076	BX 0007
AR_N00217_001380 ITSI-6403-0012-0025 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 81		SCHOLLARD, J. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL - JUNE 2008, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1378 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- E 0076	BX 0007
PF_N00217_001405 ITSI-6403-0012-0029 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 47	08-29-2008 09-03-2008 5090.3.B. CTO 0012	WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL ANNUAL LANDFILL CAP OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT FOR 2007- 2008, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1404 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- E 0076	BX 0010
AR_N00217_001404 BRAC SER BPMOW.SAK/0778 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	08-31-2008 09-03-2008 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL ANNUAL LANDFILL CAP OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT FOR 2007-2008, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL [ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1405]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- E 0076	BX 0010
SF_N00217_001431 CEKA-3001-0000- 0009 REPORT N62473-07-C-3001 1123	09-01-2008 10-14-2008 5090.3.C. NONE	BERRY, T. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT FINAL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM FOR GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION (INCLUDES ANALYTICAL DATA AND CD COPY) [SEE RECORD # 1430 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- E 0076	BX 0012

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AR_N00217_001430 BRAC SER BPMOW.GHK/0870 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	09-26-2008 10-14-2008 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FINAL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM OF GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1431)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0012 0076
AR_N00217_001434 ERRG-6011-0001- 0003 CORRESPONDENCE N68711-05-C-6011 163	10-20-2008 5090.3.A.	ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	NAVY RESPONSES TO REGULATORY AGENCY COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1433 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND # 1316 - DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0053 0237
AR_N00217_001433 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/1000 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	10-17-2008 10-20-2008 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE NAVY RESPONSES TO REGULATORY AGENCY COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1434)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0053 0237
AR_N00217_001480 BRAC SER BPMOW.SAK/1030 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	<b>10-27-2008</b> 12-12-2008 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY - SEPTEMBER 2008, POST REMOVAL ACTION , INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1481)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0022 0452
AR_N00217_001481 ITSI-6403-0012-0037 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 83	10-27-2008 12-12-2008 5090.3.A. CTO 0012	WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY - SEPTEMBER 2008, POST REMOVAL ACTION , INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1480 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021 WELL IR74MW01A	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0053 0237

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PF_N00217_001467 JNS-7417-0004-0324 REPORT N68711-05-G-7417 325		MALAEB, S. JONAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SECOND FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF REMEDIAL ACTIONS (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1463 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	INFO REPOSITORY POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000134 BLDG 0000140 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F SITE 00007 SITE 00010 SITE 00018 SITE 00026	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_009	PT-181-2011- BX 0013 0076
PF_N00217_001624 ITSI-6403-0012-0049 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 72	01-01-2009 08-03-2009 5090.3.B. CTO 0012	WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOP OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2008 POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1623 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-8/10	
SF_N00217_001499 SHAW-6011-0001- 0138 REPORT N68711-01-D-6011 86	<b>01-28-2009</b> 02-10-2009 5090.3.C. CTO 0001	SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT FINAL WETLANDS MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1498 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0054 0237
AR_N00217_001498 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0046 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	02-10-2009 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FINAL WETLANDS MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1499)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0023 0452

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PF_N00217_001623 <b>01-30-2009</b> BRAC SER 08-03-2009 BPMOW.SAK/0050 5090.3.B. CORRESPONDENCE NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOP OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2008 POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1624)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-8/10	

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AR_N00217_001509 CEKA-3001-0000- 0011 REPORT N62473-07-C-3001 1508  02-01-2009 5090.3.A. NONE	BERRY, T. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM FOR GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1508 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 WELL TW001 WELL TW002 WELL TW003 WELL TW004 WELL TW005 WELL TW006 WELL TW007 WELL TW009 WELL TW010 WELL TW011 WELL TW011 WELL TW012 WELL TW013 WELL TW015 WELL TW016 WELL TW016 WELL TW017 WELL TW017 WELL TW018 WELL TW019 WELL TW020 WELL TW020 WELL TW020 WELL TW020 WELL TW021 WELL TW020 WELL TW021 WELL TW025 WELL TW025 WELL TW026 WELL TW026 WELL TW027 WELL TW027 WELL TW028 WELL TW029 WELL TW029 WELL TW029 WELL TW030 WELL TW031 WELL TW032 WELL TW032	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- BX 0054 0237

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SF_N00217_001636 ERRG-6011-0000- 0002 REPORT N68711-05-C-6011 21414	02-01-2009 08-31-2009 5090.3.C. NONE	BIELSKIS, D. ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC.  BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000400 BLDG 0000704 BLDG 0000707 BLDG 0000808 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000811 BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000816 BLDG 0000817A BLDG 0000820 BLDG 0000820 BLDG 0000821 BLDG 0000830 BLDG 0000831 OU 0000001 PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E PARCEL E PARCEL E PARCEL E PARCEL G PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 SITE 00001 SITE 00004 SITE 000012 SITE 00001 SITE 00001 SITE 00001 SITE 00001 SITE 00001 SITE 00001	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_010	PT-181-2010- 0597	BX 0005 BX 0006 BX 0007 BX 0008 BX 0009

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					SITE 00036 WEST SITE 00039 SITE 00056 SITE 00072 SITE 00074 SITE 00075 SITE 00076		
AR_N00217_001508 BRAC SER BPMOW.HK/0083 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	02-13-2009 03-02-2009 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM FOR GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1509)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0023 0452
AR_N00217_001518 BRAC SER BPMOW.HK/0082 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	03-02-2009 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE SEMI-ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (APRIL - SEPTEMBER 2008) [ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1519]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BASEWIDE PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- BX 0023 0452
AR_N00217_001635 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0108 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	02-27-2009 08-31-2009 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI) / FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS) REPORT (W/OUT ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0013 0076
AR_N00217_001643 CEKA-3001-0000- 0013 REPORT N62473-07-C-3001 283	03-05-2009 09-08-2009 5090.3.A. NONE	ABRI, M. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN (FIELD SAMPLING PLAN AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN) FOR BASEWIDE GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BASEWIDE PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-9/10	

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SF_N00217_001567 SHAW-6011-0001- 0137 REPORT N68711-01-D-6011 321	04-15-2009 05-13-2009 5090.3.C. CTO 0001	SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT WORK PLAN, METHANE GAS SURVEY, PANHANDLE AREA (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1566 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_007	PT-181-2010- I 0237	BX 0058
AR_N00217_001566 BRAC SER BPMOW.DK/0217 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	05-13-2009 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT WORK PLAN, METHANE GAS SURVEY, PANHANDLE AREA (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1567)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_008	PT-181-2010- I 0452	BX 0023
AR_N00217_004353 ITSI-6403-0012-0059 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 68		WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY - MARCH 2009, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST		
AR_N00217_001568 BRAC SER BPMOW.HK/0272 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	05-19-2009 5090 3 A	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT WORK PLAN FOR THE GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDY (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1569)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-6/10		
SF_N00217_001569 SHAW-8822-0003- 0022 REPORT N62473-08-D-8822 592	<b>05-05-2009</b> 05-19-2009 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	MCCULLAR, D. SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT WORK PLAN FOR THE GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDY (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1568 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000810 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00004 SITE 00005 SITE 00012A SITE 00012B SITE 00012C SITE 00036 SITE 00039 SITE 00056	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-6/10		

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AR_N00217_001625 BRAC SER BPMOW.SL/0319 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	08-03-2009 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST STEENSON, R. CRWQCB - OAKLAND, CA	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN REVISION 2009 (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1626]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-8/10	
SF_N00217_001626 SHAW-3260-FZN3- 0037 REPORT N62470-02-D-3260 694	05-22-2009 08-03-2009 5090.3.C. CTO FZN3	HEY, N. SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN REVISION 2009 (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1625 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE SITE FILE	CAA 000006 CAA 000007 CAA 000008 CAA 000009 CAA 000009 CAA 000010 CAA 000012 CAA 000015 CAA 000016 CAA 000019 PARCEL E	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-8/10	
AR_N00217_004309 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 20	03-29-2012	MIYA, R. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (SEE RECORD # 1636 - DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004307 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 6	03-29-2012	BROWNELL, A.  DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH - SAN FRANCISCO, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (SEE RECORD # 1636 - DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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AR_N00217_004311	·	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (SEE RECORD # 1636 - DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004301	*	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (SEE RECORD # 1636 - DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004308		ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (SEE RECORD # 1636 - DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT; AND RECORD # 4307 - REVIEW AND COMMENTS BY CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004310 <b>06-12-200</b> 9 NONE 03-29-2011 CORRESPONDENCE 5090.3.A. NONE NONE 6		REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (SEE RECORD # 1636 - DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT)	ADMIN RECORD	PARCEL B PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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SF_N00217_001653 ERRG-6011-0000- 0003 REPORT N68711-05-C-6011 1040	07-01-2009 09-30-2009 5090.3.C. NONE	BIELSKIS, D. ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (INCLUDES PUBLIC SUMMARY AND CD COPY)	INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AOC 000004A BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000414 BLDG 0000500 BLDG 0000503 BLDG 0000507 BLDG 0000509 BLDG 0000509 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000517 BLDG 0000520 BLDG 0000521 BLDG 0000529 BLDG 0000529 BLDG 0000707 BLDG 0	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0013 0076

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Contract No. CTO No. Recipient

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					SITE 00036N		
					SITE 00036S		
					SITE 00036W		
					SITE 00038		
					SITE 00039		
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					SITE 00072		
					SITE 00073		

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PF_N00217_001673 CEKA-3001-0000- 0014 REPORT N62473-07-C-3001 5263	07-01-2009 12-01-2009 5090.3.B. NONE	RUCKER, B. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	SEMI-ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (OCTOBER 2008 - MARCH 2009) [CD COPY ENCLOSED] (SEE RECORD # 1672 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	"PERCHLORATE " SEARCH - ROUND 2 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E-2 PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 WELL IR01MW65A WELL IR02MW183A WELL IR02MW206A1 WELL IR02MW206A2 WELL IR02MW374A WELL IR02MW375A WELL IR02MW375A WELL IR02MW31A WELL IR07MW20A1 WELL IR07MW20A1 WELL IR07MW20A1 WELL IR07MW25A WELL IR07MW25A WELL IR07MW26A WELL IR07MW93A WELL IR07MW93A WELL IR07MW93A WELL IR07MW93A	FRC - PERRIS  IMAGED  HPNT_010	PT-181-2010- BX 0010 0597

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					WELL IR25MW60A1 WELL IR26MW49A WELL IR26MW51A WELL IR28MW394B WELL IR28MW914A WELL IR33MW02A WELL IR34MW36B WELL IR46MW50A WELL IR46MW50A WELL IR46MW51A WELL IR46MW51A WELL IR73MW04A WELL IR73MW04A WELL IR73MW04A WELL PA36MW04A WELL UT03MW11A		
AR_N00217_001652 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0433 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 5	09-30-2009 5090 3 A	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (W/OUT ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0013 0076

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AR_N00217_001706 BRAC SER BPMOW.HK/0494 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	01-26-2010 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL WORK PLAN FOR THE GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDY (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1709)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120731-1/10	

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AR_N00217_001709 SHAW-8822-0003- 0048 REPORT N62473-08-D-8822 1590	07-27-2009 01-26-2010 5090.3.A. CTO 0003	AKIYAMA, W. SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL WORK PLAN FOR THE GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDY (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000809 BLDG 0000810 PARCEL E WELL 00001A WELL 00003A WELL 00013A WELL 00014A WELL 00017A WELL 00017A WELL 00018A WELL 00019A WELL 00021A WELL 00035A WELL 00035A WELL 0122A WELL 00125A WELL 0122A WELL 0122A WELL IR 01MW366A WELL IR 01MW42A WELL IR04MW09A WELL IR04MW31A WELL IR04MW31A WELL IR04MW37A WELL IR04MW37A WELL IR04MW38A WELL IR05MW73A WELL IR05MW73A WELL IR05MW85A WELL IR05MW85A WELL IR12MW11A	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120731-2/10	

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					WELL IR12MW13A		
					WELL		
					IR12MW14A WELL		
					IR12MW17A		
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					IR12MW19A		
					WELL IR12MW20A		
					WELL IR13MW12A		
					WELL		
					IR36MW09A		
					WELL IR36MW121A		
					WELL IR36MW125A		
					WELL		
					IR36MW127A WELL		
					IR36MW128A		
					WELL IR39MW21A		
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					WELL IR72MW32A		
					WELL		
					IR74MW01A WELL		
					PA36MW03A		
					WELL		
					PA36MW04A WELL		
					PA36MW07A		

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AR_N00217_001638 BRAC SER BPMOW.SL/0511 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	09-08-2009 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST STEENSON, R. CRWQCB - OAKLAND, CA	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN, REVISION 2009 (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1639)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-9/10	
AR_N00217_001639 SHAW-3260-FZN3- 0044 REPORT N62470-02-D-3260 705	07-31-2009 09-08-2009 5090.3.A. CTO FZN3	MCCULLAR, D. SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN, REVISION 2009 (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1638 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	CAA 000006 CAA 000007 CAA 000008 CAA 000009 CAA 000009 CAA 000010 CAA 000012 CAA 000015 CAA 000016 CAA 000019 PARCEL E	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-9/10	
AR_N00217_004351 BRAC SER BPMOW.SK/0485 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	07-31-2009 04-23-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL - JUNE 2009, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4352)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004352 ITSI-6403-0012-0070 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 70		WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL - JUNE 2009, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4351 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
PF_N00217_001668 BRAC SER BPMOW.SAK/0044 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2		FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY - SEPTEMBER 2009 POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1669)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-10/10	Davis 2000 of 240

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PF_N00217_001669 ITSI-6403-0012-0084 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 73		WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY - SEPTEMBER 2009 POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1668 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-2/10	
AR_N00217_001703 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0192 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	01-13-2010	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL WETLANDS MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1704)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-10/10	
AR_N00217_001704 SHAW-6011-0001- 0142 REPORT N68711-01-D-6011 149	12-30-2009 01-13-2010 5090.3.A. CTO 0001	NEWELL, N. SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL WETLANDS MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1703 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-4/10	
AR_N00217_001732 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0242 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	02-11-2010 5090 3 A	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL EXECUTION PLAN, CRISP ROAD SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1734)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-10/10	
AR_N00217_004354 BRAC SER BPMOW.SAK/0240 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	04-23-2012 5090 3 A	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2009, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4355)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004355 ITSI-6403-0012-0096 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 71		WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2009, POST REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4354 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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PF_N00217_000415 CEKA-3001-0000- 0016 REPORT N62473-07-C-3001 3536	<b>02-01-2010</b> 03-31-2010 5090.3.B. NONE	RUCKER, B. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	SEMI-ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (APRIL - SEPTEMBER 2009) [CD COPY ENCLOSED] {SEE RECORD # 318 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER}	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-1	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-1/10	
AR_N00217_001176 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0266 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>02-05-2010</b> 04-16-2010 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL AMENDED ACTION MEMORANDUM TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL HOT SPOT AREA - REVISION 2010 (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1178)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-6/10	
AR_N00217_001178 SHAW-8822-0005- 0093 REPORT N62473-08-D-8822 154	<b>02-05-2010</b> 04-16-2010 5090.3.A. CTO 0005	SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL AMENDED ACTION MEMORANDUM TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL HOT SPOT AREA - REVISION 2010 (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00021	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-2/10	
AR_N00217_001792 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0322 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	05-18-2010 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT WORK PLAN ADDENDUM TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL HOT SPOT AREA (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1793)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120731-1/10	
SF_N00217_001793 SHAW-8822-0005- 0057.A1/D REPORT N62473-08-D-8822 881	<b>02-25-2010</b> 05-18-2010 5090.3.C. CTO 0005	EASTER, D. SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT WORK PLAN ADDENDUM TIME- CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL HOT SPOT AREA (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120731-3/10	

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SF_N00217_001174 CHAD-3213-0039- 0016 REPORT N62473-07-D-3213 51	<b>02-26-2010</b> 04-14-2010 5090.3.C. CTO 0039	MOWER, T. CHADUX TT, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT FINAL MEMORANDUM: APPROACH FOR DEVELOPING SOIL GAS ACTION LEVELS FOR VAPOR INTRUSION EXPOSURE (CD COPY ENCLOSED) SEE RECORD # 884 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-1	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-1/10	
SF_N00217_000306 ERRG-6011-0000- 0007 REPORT N68711-05-C-6011 850	<b>03-01-2010</b> 03-22-2010 5090.3.C. NONE	BIELSKIS, D. ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 169 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER, AND # 1636 - DRAFT FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00021	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-1/10	
AR_N00217_000169 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0321 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	03-22-2010 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 306)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-6/10	
AR_N00217_001859 ERRG-6011-0000- 0003.A1 REPORT N68711-05-C-6011 4957	<b>04-01-2010</b> 06-22-2010 5090.3.A. NONE	BIELSKIS, D. ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000509 BLDG 0000701 BLDG 0000707 PARCEL E SITE 00002 SITE 00003 WELL IR12MW14A	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2010- BX 0012 0597

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SF_N00217_001875 ITSI-8813-0006-0001 REPORT N62473-08-D-8813 711		LEONARD, K. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT PROJECT WORK PLAN PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON CORRECTIVE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AOC 000002-A AOC 000008-A AOC 000008-A AOC 000036-B AOC 000056-B CAA 000006 CAA 000007 CAA 000009 CAA 000009 CAA 000010 CAA 000011 CAA 000012 CAA 000015 CAA 000015 CAA 000016 CAA 000017 CAA 000017 CAA 000018 CAA 000019 CAA 000020 CAA000008A PARCEL E	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120731-8/10	
AR_N00217_004295 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 14	03-28-2012	MIYA, R. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (SEE RECORD # 306 - DRAFT FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00002	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004297 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 1	<b>04-01-2010</b> 03-28-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	STEENSON, R. CRWQCB - OAKLAND, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (SEE RECORD # 306 - DRAFT FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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AR_N00217_004296 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	03-28-2012	RIPPERDA, M. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (SEE RECORD # 306 - DRAFT FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004294 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	03-28-2012	BROWNELL, A. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH - SAN FRANCISCO, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (SEE RECORD # 306 - DRAFT FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
PF_N00217_001981 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 11	04-19-2010 09-21-2010 5090.3.B. NONE	STEENSON, R. CRWQCB - OAKLAND, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL DESIGN PACKAGE (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1683 - DRAFT REMEDIAL DESIGN PACKAGE]	POST DECISION FILE	BLDG 0000140 PARCEL B PARCEL E-2 PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2 SITE 00007 SITE 00018 SITE 00025 WELL IR10MW12A WELL IR10MW82A WELL IR24MW07A WELL IR26MW45A	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_004321 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 7	04-19-2010 03-29-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	NAKAHARA, T. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME - SACRAMENTO, CA MIYA, R. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE FINAL WETLANDS MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN (SEE RECORD # 1704 - FINAL WETLANDS MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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AR_N00217_001874 BRAC SER BPMOW.SL/0473 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	06-24-2010 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST SEENSON, R. CRWQCB - OAKLAND, CA	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PROJECT WORK PLAN PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON CORRECTIVE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120731-1/10	
AR_N00217_001858 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0472 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 6	06-22-2010 5090 3 A	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (W/OUT ENCLOSURE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	FRC - PERRIS IMAGED HPNT_010	PT-181-2011- BX 0014 0076
AR_N00217_001821 CHAD-3213-0039- 0017 REPORT N62473-07-D-3213 54	<b>04-30-2010</b> 05-26-2010 5090.3.A. CTO 0039	MOWER, T. CHADUX TT, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MEMORANDUM: APPROACH FOR DEVELOPING SOIL GAS ACTION LEVELS FOR VAPOR INTRUSION EXPOSURE (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120731-5/10	
PF_N00217_001879 BRAC SER BPMOW.SAK/0502 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>04-30-2010</b> 07-01-2010 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY- MARCH 2010, POST-REMOVAL ACTION (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1881)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120731-1/10	
PF_N00217_001881 ITSI-6403-0012-0108 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 69	<b>04-30-2010</b> 07-01-2010 5090.3.B. CTO 0012	WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY-MARCH 2010, POST-REMOVAL ACTION	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120731-8/10	

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PF_N00217_001946 ECSD-5713-0072- 0072 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 3634	<b>06-01-2010</b> 07-26-2010 5090.3.B. CTO 0072	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC.  BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL - FINAL ST.	ATUS SURVEY F	RESULTS	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000103 BLDG 0000104 BLDG 0000116 BLDG 0000118 BLDG 0000313 BLDG 0000313 BLDG 0000351 BLDG 0000351 BLDG 0000351 BLDG 0000366 BLDG 0000506 BLDG 0000507 BLDG 0000507 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000510 SURVEY UNIT 0001 SURVEY UNIT 0001 SURVEY UNIT 0002 SURVEY UNIT 0003 SURVEY UNIT 0004 SURVEY UNIT 0005 SURVEY UNIT 0006 SURVEY UNIT 0006 SURVEY UNIT 0007 SURVEY UNIT 0007 SURVEY UNIT 0008 SURVEY UNIT 0008 SURVEY UNIT 0008 SURVEY UNIT 0008	QA REVIEW	

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SURVEY UNIT 0010 SURVEY UNIT 0011 SURVEY UNIT 0012 SURVEY UNIT 0013 SURVEY UNIT 0014 SURVEY UNIT 0015 SURVEY UNIT 0016 SURVEY UNIT 0017 SURVEY UNIT 0018 SURVEY UNIT 0019 SURVEY UNIT 0020 SURVEY UNIT 0021 SURVEY UNIT 0022 SURVEY UNIT 0023 SURVEY UNIT 0024 SURVEY UNIT 0025 SURVEY UNIT 0026 SURVEY UNIT 0027 SURVEY UNIT 0028 SURVEY UNIT 0029

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					SURVEY UNIT 0031		
					SURVEY UNIT 0032		
					SURVEY UNIT 0033		
					SURVEY UNIT A		
					SURVEY UNIT B		
					SURVEY UNIT C		
					SURVEY UNIT D		
					SURVEY UNIT E		
					SURVEY UNIT F		

SURVEY UNIT G

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PF_N00217_002020 CEKA-3001-0000- 0019 REPORT N62473-07-C-3001 4172	06-01-2010 09-29-2010 5090.3.B. NONE	RUCKER, B. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	DUNDWATER PORT (OCTOBER 2009 - COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2 SITE 00007 SITE 00018 WELL IR01MW66A WELL IR03MW369A WELL IR07B96 WELL IR07B97 WELL IR07B98 WELL IR24B17 WELL IR24B18 WELL IR26MW51A WELL IR28MW475A WELL IR28MW475A WELL IR28MW476A WELL IR46B53 WELL IR46B55	QA REVIEW	

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SF_N00217_002125 ECSD-5713-0084- 0007 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 1881	<b>06-01-2010</b> 12-20-2010 5090.3.C. CTO 0084	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT MATERIAL POTENTIALLY PRESENTING AN EXPLOSIVE HAZARD PROCESSING AND REMOVAL COMPLETION REPORT, MATERIAL POTENTIALLY PRESENTING AN EXPLOSIVE HAZARD PROCESSING, SHIPPING, AND DEMILITARIZATION (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F PARCEL G SITE 00001 SITE 00002	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002141 ECSD-5713-0084- 0008 REPORT N68711-98-D-5713 3199	<b>06-01-2010</b> 12-27-2010 5090.3.B. CTO 0084	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MATERIAL POTENTIALLY PRESENTING AN EXPLOSIVE HAZARD PROCESSING AND REMOVAL COMPLETION REPORT, MATERIAL POTENTIALLY PRESENTING AN EXPLOSIVE HAZARD PROCESSING, SHIPPING, AND DEMILITARIZATION (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000281 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2 PARCEL UC-3 SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00021	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_004298 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	03-28-2012	MORGAN, L. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH - SACRAMENTO, CA MIYA, R. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA	REVISED REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (SEE RECORD # 306 - DRAFT FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM; AND RECORD # 4295 - REVIEW AND COMMENTS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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AR_N00217_002057 SHAW-8822-0005- 0057.A1/F, .R1, .R2, AND .R3 REPORT N62473-08-D-8822 2525	<b>06-17-2010</b> 10-25-2010 5090.3.A. CTO 0005	MESSER, U. SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL WORK PLAN ADDENDUM TIME- CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB) HOT SPOT AREA **SEE COMMENTS**	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_002056 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0592 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	10-25-2010 5090 3 A	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL WORK PLAN ADDENDUM TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB) HOT SPOT AREA	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_001961 CEKA-3001-0000- 0015 REPORT N62473-07-C-3001 1514	<b>07-01-2010</b> 08-23-2010 5090.3.A. NONE	RUCKER, B. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM FOR NON-BASEWIDE GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM GROUNDWATER SAMPLING (JULY 2008 - MARCH 2009) [CD COPY ENCLOSED]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL D-1 PARCEL E PARCEL G WELL IR07MW24A WELL IR07MW26A WELL IR18MW100B WELL IR24MW05A WELL IR26MW47A WELL IR26MW49A WELL IR46MW49A WELL IR46MW49A WELL IR46MW50A WELL IR46MW50A WELL IR46MW50A WELL IR46MW50A	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_001962 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0671 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	09-02-2010 5090.3.B.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL- JUNE 2010, POST-REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 1963)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_001963 ITSI-6403-0012-0118 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 70		WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL-JUNE 2010, POST- REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 1962 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_001985 CHAD-3213-0019- 0054 CORRESPONDENCE N62473-07-D-3213 90	<b>07-30-2010</b> 09-21-2010 5090.3.C. CTO 0019	BRADLEY, S. CHADUX TT, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL DESIGN PACKAGE (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL E PARCEL F SITE 00007 SITE 00018	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_001987 FWSD-RAC-06- 0675.R4 REPORT N62473-07-D-3211 507	<b>07-30-2010</b> 09-21-2010 5090.3.A. CTO 0018	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL PROJECT WORK PLAN, BASE-WIDE STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL, REVISION 4 (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BASEWIDE BLDG 0000364 BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000819 PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	

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SF_N00217_002027	08-17-2010	LAI, T.	DRAFT STORMWATER POLLUTION	SENSITIVE	PARCEL A	QA REVIEW	
0003 5090.3.C. REPORT CTO 0002	INIC	PREVENTION PLAN SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SITE FILE	PARCEL B			
	INC.			PARCEL C			
	CTO 0002	BRAC PMO WEST			PARCEL D-1		
111		BIACT WO WEST			PARCEL D-2		
.11					PARCEL E		
					PARCEL E-2		
					PARCEL F		
					PARCEL G		
					PARCEL UC-1		
					PARCEL UC-2		
					PARCEL UC-3		

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SITE 00032 SITE 00035 SITE 00048 SITE 00068 SITE 00070	SHAW-8822-0006- 0090 REPORT N62473-08-D-8822	11-10-2010 5090.3.B.	SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD #2075 - BRAC	FILE	BLDG 0000306 BLDG 0000307 BLDG 0000311 BLDG 0000313 BLDG 0000368 BLDG 0000369 BLDG 0000370 BLDG 0000375 BLDG 0000376 BLDG 0000377 BLDG 0000377 BLDG 0000380 BLDG 0000380 BLDG 0000381 BLDG 0000381 BLDG 0000381 BLDG 0000525 BLDG 0000526 BLDG	QA REVIEW	

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IR08MW39A WELL IR08MW43A WELL IR08MWW-6 WELL IR17MW11A WELL IR17MW12A WELL IR17MW13A WELL IR22MW07A WELL IR22MW08A WELL IR22MW16A WELL IR22MW20A WELL IR34MW01A WELL IR34MW02A WELL IR34MW35A WELL IR34MW37A WELL IR34MW37B WELL IR35MW01A WELL IR50MW14A WELL IR50MW15A WELL IR55MW01A WELL IR55MW02A

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					WELL IR55MW04A WELL IR70MW04A WELL IR70MW07A WELL IR70MW11A WELL IR70MW12A WELL PA17MW16A WELL PA17MW17A WELL PA17MW17A WELL PA17MW18A WELL PA17MW18A WELL PA13MW04A		
BRAC SER (	08-31-2010 09-13-2010 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF 1) FINAL ANNUAL LANDFILL CAP OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT FOR 2008-2009, AND 2) FINAL ANNUAL LANDFILL CAP OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT FOR 2009-2010	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_001965 ITSI-6403-0012-0072 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 30	08-31-2010 09-13-2010 5090.3.B. CTO 0012	WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	AND MAINTENAI 2009, INDUSTRIA ENCLOSED) [SE	LANDFILL CAP OPERATION NCE REPORT FOR 2008- AL LANDFILL (CD COPY E RECORD # 1964 - BRAC NSMITTAL LETTER]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021 WELL IR01MW02B WELL IR01MW05A WELL IR01MW10A WELL IR01MW10A WELL IR01MW10A WELL IR01MW11A WELL IR01MW12A WELL IR01MW16A WELL IR01MW16A WELL IR01MW16A WELL IR01MW16A WELL IR01MW18A WELL IR01MW18A WELL IR01MW366A WELL IR01MWI-5 WELL IR74MW01A	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_001969 ITSI-6403-0012-0123 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 30	08-31-2010 09-13-2010 5090.3.B. CTO 0012	WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	AND MAINTENAN 2010, INDUSTRIA ENCLOSED) [SEI	ANDFILL CAP OPERATION NCE REPORT FOR 2009- AL LANDFILL (CD COPY E RECORD # 1964, BRAC NSMITTAL LETTER]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021 WELL IR01MW02B WELL IR01MW03A WELL IR01MW10A WELL IR01MW11A WELL IR01MW11A WELL IR01MW12A WELL IR01MW16A WELL IR01MW16A WELL IR01MW18A WELL IR01MW366A WELL IR01MW366A WELL IR01MW15	QA REVIEW	

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AR_N00217_002055 CEKA-3001-0000- 0023 REPORT N62473-07-C-3001 404	09-01-2010 10-25-2010 5090.3.A. NONE	RUCKER, B. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE  BRAC PMO WEST	TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM FOR NON-BASEWIDE GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM SAMPLING (APRIL 2009 - FEBRUARY 2010) [CD COPY ENCLOSED]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2 WELL IR05MW85A WELL IR10MW28A WELL IR112MW13A WELL IR12MW13A WELL IR12MW14A WELL IR12MW19A WELL IR12MW19A WELL IR33MW02A WELL IR36MW04A WELL IR36MW125A WELL IR36MW125A WELL IR36MW125A WELL IR36MW127A WELL IR36MW127A WELL IR36MW128A WELL IR36MW128A WELL IR36MW39A WELL IR56MW39A WELL IR72MW32A WELL IR72MW32A WELL IR72MW32A WELL IR72MW32A	QA REVIEW	

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					WELL PA36MW04A		
PF_N00217_002595 ITSI-6403-0012-0131 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 1427	<b>10-08-2010</b> 04-21-2011 5090.3.B. DO 0012	WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL POST-EXCAVATION SOIL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR 2009-2010 (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2 SITE 00007	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002346 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0007 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	03-02-2011 5090.3.B.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 2347)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000810 PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00004 SITE 00007 SITE 00018	QA REVIEW	

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AR_N00217_002275 EMAC-8823-0003- 0021 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 2982	10-15-2010 01-27-2011 5090.3.A. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC.  BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 2274 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000406 PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0001 SURVEY UNIT 0002 SURVEY UNIT 0003 SURVEY UNIT 0004 SURVEY UNIT 0005 SURVEY UNIT 0006 SURVEY UNIT 0007 SURVEY UNIT 0007 SURVEY UNIT 0010 SURVEY UNIT 0010 SURVEY UNIT 0011 SURVEY UNIT 0011 SURVEY UNIT 0012 SURVEY UNIT 0012 SURVEY UNIT 0013 SURVEY UNIT 0014 SURVEY UNIT 0014 SURVEY UNIT 0015 SURVEY UNIT 0016 SURVEY UNIT 0016 SURVEY UNIT 0017 SURVEY UNIT 0017 SURVEY UNIT 0018 SURVEY UNIT 0018 SURVEY UNIT 0019	QA REVIEW	

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SURVEY UNIT 0020 SURVEY UNIT 0021 SURVEY UNIT 0022 SURVEY UNIT 0023 SURVEY UNIT 0024 SURVEY UNIT 0025 SURVEY UNIT 0026 SURVEY UNIT 0027 SURVEY UNIT 0028 SURVEY UNIT 0029 SURVEY UNIT 0030 SURVEY UNIT 0031 SURVEY UNIT 0032 SURVEY UNIT 0033 SURVEY UNIT 0034 SURVEY UNIT 0035 SURVEY UNIT 0036 SURVEY UNIT 0037 SURVEY UNIT 0038 SURVEY UNIT 0039

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					SURVEY UNIT 0040 SURVEY UNIT 0041 SURVEY UNIT 0042 SURVEY UNIT 0043		
PF_N00217_002286 ERRG-6011-0000- 0013 REPORT N68711-05-C-6011 39	<b>10-20-2010</b> 02-01-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	COTA, F. ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL INDEPENDENT 3RD PARTY QUALITY ASSESSMENT QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN FOR MATERIALS POTENTIALLY PRESENTING AN EXPLOSIVE HAZARD ENCOUNTERED DURING THE TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTIONS AT POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL HOT SPOT AREA AND	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	

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AR_N00217_002124 10-29-2010 ITSI-6403-0012-0134 12-14-2010 REPORT 5090.3.A. N68711-05-D-6403 CTO 0012 75	WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY-SEPTEMBER 2010 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021 WELL DP1 WELL DP2 WELL GMP01A WELL GMP07A WELL GMP10 WELL GMP11 WELL GMP113 WELL GMP15 WELL GMP15 WELL GMP16 WELL GMP16 WELL GMP17 WELL GMP19 WELL GMP20 WELL GMP20 WELL GMP20 WELL GMP21 WELL GMP21 WELL GMP22 WELL GMP23 WELL GMP24 WELL GMP24 WELL GMP29 WELL GMP29 WELL GMP29 WELL GMP29 WELL GMP30 WELL GMP30 WELL GMP31 WELL GMP31 WELL GMP32 WELL GMP32 WELL GMP30 WELL GMP31 WELL GMP31 WELL GMP32 WELL GMP32 WELL GMP30 WELL GMP31 WELL GMP32 WELL GMP31 WELL GMP32 WELL GMP30 WELL GMP31 WELL GMP32 WELL PV-01 WELL PV-03 WELL PV-03 WELL PV-04 WELL PV-04	QA REVIEW	

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AR_N00217_002123 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0081 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	12-14-2010 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY- SEPTEMBER 2010 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	

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AR_N00217_002539 CEKA-2627-0003- 0006 CORRESPONDENCE N62473-09-D-2627 10	04-19-2011 5090.3.A.	CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE  BRAC PMO WEST	MEMORANDUM: GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS EXCEEDING REMEDIATION GOALS OR TRIGGER LEVELS, THIRD QUARTER 2010 (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL G PARCEL UC-2 SITE 00007 SITE 00018 WELL IR01MW366B WELL IR01MW403B WELL IR01MW403B WELL IR01MW403A WELL IR01MW60A WELL IR01MW60A WELL IR01MW63A WELL IR01MW63A WELL IR02MW373A WELL IR02MW373A WELL IR03MW218A1 WELL IR03MW218A2 WELL IR03MW218A2 WELL IR03MW218A2 WELL IR06MW22A WELL IR06MW32A WELL IR06MW32A WELL IR06MW40A WELL IR06MW40A	QA REVIEW	

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IR06MW59A1 WELL IR09MW51A WELL IR10MW13A1 WELL IR10MW59A WELL IR10MW61A WELL IR12MW17A WELL IR12MW19A WELL IR20MW17A WELL IR25MW16A WELL IR26MW49A WELL IR26MW51A WELL IR28MW125A WELL IR28MW151A WELL IR28MW188F WELL IR28MW190F WELL IR28MW211F WELL IR28MW355F WELL IR28MW407 WELL IR33MW64A WELL IR58MW31A

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	11-19-2010 03-01-2011 5090.3.A. CTO 0002		FINAL STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD SENSITIVE	PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SITE 00002 SITE 00003 SITE 00006 SITE 00008 SITE 00011 SITE 00012 SITE 00015 SITE 00016 SITE 00017 SITE 00025 SITE 00027 SITE 00029 SITE 00029 SITE 00030 SITE 00030 SITE 00035 SITE 00036		
					SITE 00038 SITE 00039 SITE 00053 SITE 00054 SITE 00055 SITE 00056 SITE 00058 SITE 00063 SITE 00064 SITE 00068		

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					SITE 00069 SITE 00070 SITE 00072 SITE 00073		

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SF_N00217_002451 ITSI-8813-0004- 0007.R1 REPORT N62473-08-D-8813 21288	12-01-2010 03-31-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0004	LEONARD, K. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT FINAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON SITE CLOSEOUT REPORT, VOLUMES I AND II OF II (CD COPY ENCLOSED)		AOC 000007A AOC 000007B AOC 000007C AOC 000007D AOC 000007E AOC 000007F AOC 000010A AOC 000010B AOC 000018B AOC 000018B AOC 000020A AOC 000023A AOC 000024A AOC 000024B AOC 000024C AOC 000024C AOC 000024C AOC 000026C AOC 000026B AOC 000026C AOC 000046B AOC 000046B AOC 000046B AOC 000046E-1 AOC 000046E-2 AOC 000060B AOC 000060B AOC 000061B	QA REVIEW	TIC BOX NO(S)
					CAA 000021 CAA 000022		

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					PARCEL B		
					PARCEL D-1		
					PARCEL E		
					PARCEL G		

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SF_N00217_002413 CEKA-2627-0003- 0001 REPORT N62473-09-D-2627 362	12-07-2010 03-24-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	ABRI, M. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	ANALYSIS PLAN AND QUALITY A PLAN) FOR BAS MONITORING PI ENCLOSED) [SE	ED FINAL SAMPLING AND (FIELD SAMPLING PLAN SSURANCE PROJECT EWIDE GROUNDWATER ROGRAM (CD COPY E RECORD # 1643 - FINAL ANALYSIS PLAN]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BASEWIDE PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E PARCEL E PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2 WELL IR02MW126A WELL IR02MW373A WELL IR02MW400A WELL IR02MW401A WELL IR02MW404A WELL IR02MW404A WELL IR02MW404A WELL IR02MW87A WELL IR02MW87A WELL IR03MW218A1 WELL IR03MW218A1 WELL IR03MW224A WELL IR03MW224A WELL IR03MW226A WELL IR03MW228B WELL IR03MW228B WELL IR03MW269A	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120725-5/10	

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WELL IR03MW371A WELL IR03MWO-1 WELL IR03MWO-2 WELL IR04MW09A WELL IR04MW31A WELL IR04MW37A WELL IR04MW39A WELL IR06MW22A WELL IR06MW32A WELL IR06MW35A WELL IR06MW40A WELL IR06MW42A WELL IR06MW59A1 WELL IR12MW044A WELL IR12MW045A WELL IR12MW046A WELL IR12MW11A WELL IR12MW13A WELL IR12MW14A WELL IR12MW17A

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WELL IR12MW18A WELL IR12MW19A WELL IR12MW30A WELL IR25MW16A WELL IR25MW17A WELL IR25MW55A WELL IR25MW60A1 WELL IR25MW902B WELL IR28MW151A WELL IR28MW170A WELL IR28MW188F WELL IR28MW190F WELL IR28MW200A WELL IR28MW211F WELL IR28MW268A WELL IR28MW298A WELL IR28MW352A WELL IR28MW355F WELL IR28MW407 WELL IR36MW122A Location

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					WELL IR36MW123B		
					WELL		
					IR36MW127A		
					WELL		
					IR36MW128A		
					WELL IR36MW129B		
					WELL		
					IR36MW137A		
					WELL IR36MW17A		
					WELL		
					IR36MW232A		
					WELL IR36MW236B		
					WELL IR36MW237A		
					WELL IR36MW239A		
					WELL		
					IR36MW39A		
					WELL IR58MW31A		
					WELL		
					IR72MW32A		
					WELL		
					IR74MW01A		
					WELL IR74MW10A		
					WELL		
					IR74MW11A		
					WELL PA28MW52A		
					WELL		
					PA36MW04A		
					WELL		
					PA36MW07A		

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PF_N00217_002302 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0139 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>12-08-2010</b> 02-17-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 152, 154, 155, AND 156, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0152 SURVEY UNIT 0154 SURVEY UNIT 0155 SURVEY UNIT 0156	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002303 EMAC-8823-0003- 0027 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 337	12-08-2010 02-17-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 152 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00022 BLDG 00000707 PARCEL E SITE 00039 SURVEY UNIT 0152	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002304 EMAC-8823-0003- 0028 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 160	<b>12-08-2010</b> 02-17-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 154 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000406 PARCEL E SITE 00036 SURVEY UNIT 0154	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002306 EMAC-8823-0003- 0029 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 207	12-08-2010 02-17-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 155 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000414 PARCEL E SITE 00036 SURVEY UNIT 0155	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002307 EMAC-8823-0003- 0030 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 277	<b>12-08-2010</b> 02-17-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 156 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000500 BLDG 0000709 PARCEL E SITE 00013 SURVEY UNIT 0156	QA REVIEW	

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AR_N00217_002326 RMAC-0809-0007- 0003 REPORT N62473-10-D-0809 517	<b>12-29-2010</b> 02-28-2011 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	BOLT, A. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN/SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN, 500 SERIES AREA RADIOLOGICAL REMEDIATION AND SUPPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_002344 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0196 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	03-01-2011 5090 3 A	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT WORK PLAN FOR GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021 SITE 00026	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002345 ERRG-6011-0000- 0008 REPORT N68711-05-C-6011 112	01-06-2011 03-01-2011 5090.3.C. NONE	BIELSKIS, D. ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT WORK PLAN FOR GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 2344 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021 SITE 00026	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_003626 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0212 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 63	<b>01-14-2011</b> 11-29-2011 5090.3.C. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST  NAVAL ORDNANCE SAFETY AND SECURITY ACTIVITY (NOSSA) - INDIAN HEAD, MD	RESPONSES TO AUDIT REPORT FINDINGS OF THE TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB) HOT SPOT AREA AND THE EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE AND RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PANHANDLE AREAS (INCLUDES AUDIT REPORT FINDINGS AND CD COPY)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_002531 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0220 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>01-20-2011</b> 04-18-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL EXECUTION PLAN, 500 SERIES AREA RADIOLOGICAL REMEDIATION AND SUPPORT	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	

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AR_N00217_002535 RMAC-0809-0007- 0005 REPORT N62473-10-D-0809 453	<b>01-20-2011</b> 04-18-2011 5090.3.A. CTO 0007	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL EXECUTION PLAN, 500 SERIES AREA RADIOLOGICAL REMEDIATION AND SUPPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_002422 ITSI-6403-0012-0140 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 72		WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2010 POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 2421 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021 WELL IR76MW13A	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002347 EMAC-8823-0003- 0016 AND EMAC- 8823-0003-0016.R1 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 1936	<b>02-01-2011</b> 03-02-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES CONVERTING THE DRAFT - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS DATED 11 OCTOBER 2010 TO FINAL, AND CD COPY) [SEE RECORDS # 2346, AND # 2369 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTERS]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000810 PARCEL E SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00004 SITE 00007 SITE 00018	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_002421 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0350 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>02-01-2011</b> 03-24-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER- DECEMBER 2010 POST-REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 2422)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_002744 CEKA-2627-0003- 0005 REPORT N62473-09-D-2627 4526	<b>02-01-2011</b> 05-12-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	RUCKER, B. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE  BRAC PMO WEST	SEMIANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (APRIL - SEPTEMBER 2010) [CD COPY ENCLOSED]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BASEWIDE PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2 SITE 00007 SITE 00018 WELL IR01MW02B WELL IR01MW05A WELL IR01MW07A WELL IR01MW07A WELL IR01MW09B WELL IR01MW10A WELL IR01MW10A WELL IR01MW10A WELL IR01MW11A	QA REVIEW	

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Contract No. CTO No. Recipient SWDIV Box No(s) FRC Warehouse Approx. # Pages Recipient Affil. Subject — Distribution Sites CD No. FRC Box No(s)

IR01MW366A WELL IR01MW366B WELL IR01MW367A WELL IR01MW38A WELL IR01MW400A WELL IR01MW401A WELL IR01MW402A WELL IR01MW403A WELL IR01MW403B WELL IR01MW42A WELL IR01MW43A WELL IR01MW44A WELL IR01MW47B WELL IR01MW48A WELL IR01MW53B WELL IR01MW58A WELL IR01MW60A WELL IR01MW62A WELL IR01MW63A WELL IR01MW64A

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Contract No. CTO No. Recipient SWDIV Box No(s) FRC Warehouse Approx. # Pages Recipient Affil. Subject — Distribution Sites CD No. FRC Box No(s)

WELL IR01MW65A WELL IR01MW66A WELL IR01MWI-WELL IR01MWI-WELL IR01MWI-WELL IR01MWI-WELL IR01MWI-WELL IR01MWI-WELL IR01MWI-WELL IR01MWLF1A WELL IR01MWLF2A WELL IR01MWLF4B WELL IR01P03A WELL IR01P03AA WELL IR01P03AB WELL IR01P04A WELL IR01P18AB WELL IR02MW101A1 WELL IR02MW101A2 WELL IR02MW114A1 WELL IR02MW114A2

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WELL IR02MW114A3 WELL IR02MW126A WELL IR02MW127B WELL IR02MW141A WELL IR02MW146A WELL IR02MW147A WELL IR02MW149A WELL IR02MW173A WELL IR02MW175A WELL IR02MW179A WELL IR02MW183A WELL IR02MW196A WELL IR02MW206A1 WELL IR02MW206A2 WELL IR02MW209A WELL IR02MW210B WELL IR02MW298A WELL IR02MW299A WELL IR02MW300A WELL IR02MW301A

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UIC No. \_ Rec. No. **Record Date** Prc. Date Author Doc. Control No. Author Affil. SSIC No. **Record Type** Location FRC Accession No. CTO No. Recipient Contract No. SWDIV Box No(s) **FRC Warehouse** Recipient Affil. Approx. # Pages Subject Distribution Sites CD No. FRC Box No(s) WELL IR02MW372A WELL IR02MW373A WFII IR02MW374A WELL IR02MW375A WELL IR02MW87A WELL IR02MW89A WELL IR02MW93A WELL IR02MW97A WELL IR02MWB-WELL IR02MWB-WELL IR02MWB-WELL IR02MWB-PF\_N00217\_002460 02-03-2011 FORMAN, K. TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PROJECT POST DECISION PARCEL E **QA REVIEW** REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 157, 158, FILE BRAC SER 04-01-2011 **BRAC PMO WEST** SURVEY UNIT 159, AND 160, SANITARY SEWER AND SENSITIVE BPMOW.CNY/0352 0157 5090.3.B. STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT CORRESPONDENCE NONE SURVEY UNIT MULTIPLE 0158 NONE **AGENCIES** SURVEY UNIT 3 0159 SURVEY UNIT 0160 SF\_N00217\_002461 02-03-2011 WEINGARDT, K. DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 157 PROJECT **SENSITIVE** BLDG 0000709 **QA REVIEW** REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM TETRA TECH EC. EMAC-8823-0003-04-01-2011 SITE FILE PARCEL E DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY INC. 0031 5090.3.C. SITE 00039 ENCLOSED) **REPORT** CTO 0003 SURVEY UNIT **BRAC PMO WEST** N62473-08-D-8823 0157 120

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SF_N00217_002462 EMAC-8823-0003- 0032 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 186	<b>02-03-2011</b> 04-01-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 158 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000371 BLDG 0000707 PARCEL E SITE 00036 SURVEY UNIT 0158	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002464 EMAC-8823-0003- 0033 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 208	02-03-2011 04-01-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 159 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000704 BLDG 0000709 PARCEL E SITE 00036 SURVEY UNIT 0159	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002465 EMAC-8823-0003- 0034 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 135	<b>02-03-2011</b> 04-01-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 160 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000704 PARCEL E SITE 00036 SURVEY UNIT 0160	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002467 BRAC SER BPMOW.CY/0354 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	<b>02-08-2011</b> 04-01-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 161, 162, 163, AND 165, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000810 PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0161 SURVEY UNIT 0162 SURVEY UNIT 0163 SURVEY UNIT 0165	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002468 EMAC-8823-0003- 0035 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 145	<b>02-08-2011</b> 04-01-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 161 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0161	QA REVIEW	

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SF_N00217_002470 EMAC-8823-0003- 0036 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 189	<b>02-08-2011</b> 04-01-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 162 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000701 BLDG 0000704 PARCEL E SITE 00036 SURVEY UNIT 0162	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002471 EMAC-8823-0003- 0037 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 246	02-08-2011 04-01-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 163 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E SITE 00036 SURVEY UNIT 0163	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002472 EMAC-8823-0003- 0038 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 115	<b>02-08-2011</b> 04-01-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 165 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000810 PARCEL E SITE 00072 SURVEY UNIT 0165	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_002743 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 6	<b>02-11-2011</b> 05-11-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	MORGAN, L. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH - SACRAMENTO, CA MIYA, R. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002458 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0371 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	<b>02-15-2011</b> 04-01-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000414 PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	

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AR_N00217_002436 BRAC SER BPMOW.HK/0369 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	03-28-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDY TECHNICAL REPORT	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	

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SF_N00217_002437 SHAW-8822-0003- 0161 REPORT N62473-08-D-8822 1246	<b>02-16-2011</b> 03-28-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	PIERCE, S. SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDY TECHNICAL REPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 2436 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E WELL IR01MW366A WELL IR01MW42A WELL IR04MW13A WELL IR04MW31A WELL IR12MW014A WELL IR12MW018A WELL IR12MW043A WELL IR12MW045A WELL IR12MW045A WELL IR12MW045A WELL IR12MW13A WELL IR36MW125A WELL IR36MW125A WELL IR36MW231A WELL IR36MW231A WELL IR36MW233A WELL IR36MW234A WELL IR36MW234A WELL IR36MW235A	QA REVIEW	

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UIC No. Rec. No. **Record Date** Prc. Date **Author** Doc. Control No. Author Affil. SSIC No. **Record Type** Location FRC Accession No. CTO No. Recipient Contract No. SWDIV Box No(s) **FRC Warehouse** Recipient Affil. Approx. # Pages Subject Distribution Sites CD No. FRC Box No(s) WELL IR36MW236B WELL IR36MW237A WFII IR36MW238A WELL IR36MW239A WELL IR36MW240A WFII IR36MW241A WFII IR36MW242A PF\_N00217\_002569 TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL DESIGN POST DECISION PARCEL E 02-18-2011 FORMAN, K. **QA REVIEW** PLAN, 500 SERIES AREA RADIOLOGICAL FILE **BRAC PMO WEST** BRAC SER 04-20-2011 **WORK AREA 36** REMEDIATION AND SUPPORT **SENSITIVE** BPMOW.CNY/0380 5090.3.B. CORRESPONDENCE NONE MULTIPLE NONE **AGENCIES** 3 PF N00217 002571 FINAL DESIGN PLAN, 500 SERIES AREA POST DECISION PARCEL E **QA REVIEW** 02-18-2011 DOUGHERTY, B. RADIOLOGICAL REMEDIATION AND FILE RMAC-0809-0007-04-20-2011 TETRA TECH EC. **WORK AREA 36** SUPPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED) 0006 INC. SENSITIVE 5090.3.B. REPORT CTO 0007 N62473-10-D-0809 **BRAC PMO WEST** 61 SF\_N00217\_002562 DRAFT COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN **SENSITIVE** PARCEL A **QA REVIEW** 03-01-2011 (CD COPY ENCLOSED) CH2M HILL -KCH-2622-0004-04-20-2011 SITE FILE PARCEL B KLEINFELDER, 0035 PARCEL C 5090.3.C. JOINT VENTURE REPORT CTO 0004 PARCEL D-1 N62473-09-D-2622 PARCEL D-2 **BRAC PMO WEST** 138 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2

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AR_N00217_002541 CEKA-2627-0003- 0008 CORRESPONDENCE N62473-09-D-2627 9	03-04-2011 04-19-2011 5090.3.A. CTO 0003	CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE  BRAC PMO WEST	MEMORANDUM: GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS EXCEEDING REMEDIATION GOALS OR TRIGGER LEVELS, FOURTH QUARTER 2010 (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2 WELL IR01MW38A WELL IR01MW60A WELL IR02MW373A WELL IR02MWB-2 WELL IR03MW218A1 WELL IR03MW218A2 WELL IR03MW371A WELL IR03MW0-1 WELL IR04MW39A WELL IR06MW40A WELL IR06MW40A WELL IR06MW40A WELL IR06MW59A1 WELL IR12MW19A WELL IR25MW16A WELL IR25MW16A WELL IR28MW125A WELL IR28MW211F		

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					WELL IR28MW355F WELL IR28MW407 WELL IR36MW237A WELL IR36MW239A WELL IR58MW31A WELL IRMW17A		
AR_N00217_004259 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0401 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	<b>03-04-2011</b> 03-08-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4260)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120713-1/2	
PF_N00217_002792 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0466 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	06-01-2011 5090.3.B.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 180, 181, 185, AND 188, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0180 SURVEY UNIT 0181 SURVEY UNIT 0185 SURVEY UNIT 0188	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002801 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0470 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	<b>03-31-2011</b> 06-02-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 173, 174, 175, AND 176, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0173 SURVEY UNIT 0174 SURVEY UNIT 0175 SURVEY UNIT 0176	QA REVIEW	

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SF_N00217_002803 EMAC-8823-0003- 0048 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 420	<b>03-31-2011</b> 06-02-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 173 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00016 BLDG 0000831 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0173	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002805 EMAC-8823-0003- 0049 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 385	<b>03-31-2011</b> 06-02-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 174 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00016 BLDG 0000815 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SITE 00074 SURVEY UNIT 0174	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002807 EMAC-8823-0003- 0050 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 315	03-31-2011 06-02-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 175 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00016 BLDG 0000830 BLDG 0000831 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0175	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002808 EMAC-8823-0003- 0051 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 480	<b>03-31-2011</b> 06-02-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 176 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00016 BLDG 0000815 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0176	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_002705 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0481 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	<b>04-06-2011</b> 05-05-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 177, 178, 179, 182, AND 183, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0177 SURVEY UNIT 0178 SURVEY UNIT 0179 SURVEY UNIT 0182 SURVEY UNIT 0183	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002706 EMAC-8823-0003- 0053 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 371	<b>04-06-2011</b> 05-05-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 177 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0177	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002707 EMAC-8823-0003- 0054 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 421	<b>04-06-2011</b> 05-05-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 178 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000820 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0178	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002708 EMAC-8823-0003- 0055 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 286	<b>04-06-2011</b> 05-05-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 179 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0179	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002709 EMAC-8823-0003- 0056 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 212	<b>04-06-2011</b> 05-05-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 182 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000830 BLDG 0000831 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0182	QA REVIEW	

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SF_N00217_002710 EMAC-8823-0003- 0057 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 352	<b>04-06-2011</b> 05-05-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 183 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000815 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SITE 00074 SURVEY UNIT 0183	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002819 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0503 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	04-20-2011 06-02-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 184, 187, 189, AND 190, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0184 SURVEY UNIT 0187 SURVEY UNIT 0189 SURVEY UNIT 0190	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002822 EMAC-8823-0003- 0058 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 504	<b>04-20-2011</b> 06-02-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 184 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00016 AREA 00020 BLDG 0000815 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SITE 00056 SITE 00074 SURVEY UNIT 0184	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002823 EMAC-8823-0003- 0059 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 343	<b>04-20-2011</b> 06-02-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 187 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00016 BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000821 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0187	QA REVIEW	

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SF_N00217_002828 EMAC-8823-0003- 0060 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 210	<b>04-20-2011</b> 06-02-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 189 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00016 BLDG 0000815 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0189	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002829 EMAC-8823-0003- 0061 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 252	04-20-2011 06-02-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 190 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00016 BLDG 0000808 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0190	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_002973 CEKA-2627-0003- 0007.A1/F REPORT N62473-09-D-2627 822	<b>04-20-2011</b> 06-22-2011 5090.3.A. CTO 0003	ABRI, M. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL AMENDED SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN (FIELD SAMPLING PLAN AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN) FOR BASEWIDE GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BASEWIDE PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL G PARCEL UC-2	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002751 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0506 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	04-22-2011 05-18-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 152, 154, 155, AND 156, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0152 SURVEY UNIT 0154 SURVEY UNIT 0155 SURVEY UNIT 0156	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002752 EMAC-8823-0003- 0062 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 340	<b>04-22-2011</b> 05-18-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 152 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00022 BLDG 0000707 PARCEL E SITE 00039 SURVEY UNIT 0152	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_002753 EMAC-8823-0003- 0063 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 163	<b>04-22-2011</b> 05-18-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 154 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00023 BLDG 0000406 PARCEL E SITE 00036 SURVEY UNIT 0154	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002754 EMAC-8823-0003- 0064 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 210	<b>04-22-2011</b> 05-18-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 155 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00023 BLDG 0000414 PARCEL E SITE 00036 SURVEY UNIT 0155	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002755 EMAC-8823-0003- 0065 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 280	<b>04-22-2011</b> 05-18-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 156 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00022 BLDG 0000500 BLDG 0000709 PARCEL E SITE 00013 SURVEY UNIT 0156	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002777 EMAC-8823-0003- 0066 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 169	<b>04-26-2011</b> 05-27-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 157 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00022 BLDG 0000709 PARCEL E SITE 00013 SITE 00039 SURVEY UNIT 0157	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002778 EMAC-8823-0003- 0067 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 392	04-26-2011 05-27-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 158 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00022 BLDG 0000371 BLDG 0000707 PARCEL E SITE 00036 SITE 00039 SURVEY UNIT 0158	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_002780 EMAC-8823-0003- 0068 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 245	<b>04-26-2011</b> 05-27-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 159 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00022 BLDG 0000704 BLDG 0000709 PARCEL E SITE 00036 SURVEY UNIT 0159	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002781 EMAC-8823-0003- 0069 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 172	04-26-2011 05-27-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 160 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00022 BLDG 0000704 PARCEL E SITE 00036 SURVEY UNIT 0160	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002775 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0516 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	05-27-2011 5090.3.B.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 157, 158, 159, AND 160, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0157 SURVEY UNIT 0158 SURVEY UNIT 0159 SURVEY UNIT 0160	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002760 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0517 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	<b>04-28-2011</b> 05-24-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 161, 162, 163, AND 165, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0161 SURVEY UNIT 0162 SURVEY UNIT 0163 SURVEY UNIT 0165	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002762 EMAC-8823-0003- 0070 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 222	<b>04-28-2011</b> 05-24-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 161 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00022 PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0161	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_002763 EMAC-8823-0003- 0071 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 335	<b>04-28-2011</b> 05-24-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 162 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00022 BLDG 0000701 BLDG 0000704 PARCEL E SITE 00036 SURVEY UNIT 0162	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002764 EMAC-8823-0003- 0072 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 361	<b>04-28-2011</b> 05-24-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 163 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00022 BLDG 0000704 PARCEL E SITE 00036 SURVEY UNIT 0163	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002765 EMAC-8823-0003- 0073 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 164	<b>04-28-2011</b> 05-24-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 165 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00020 BLDG 0000810 PARCEL E SITE 00072 SURVEY UNIT 0165	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_002910 KCH-2622-0004- 0043 REPORT N62473-09-D-2622 184	<b>05-01-2011</b> 06-14-2011 5090.3.A. CTO 0004	CH2M HILL - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2	QA REVIEW	

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SF_N00217_003299 ITSI-0808-0002-0005 REPORT N62473-10-D-0808 419	<b>05-01-2011</b> 07-06-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0002	BAUGH, K. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT WORK PLAN SITE CHARACTERIZATION AND BENCH-SCALE TREATABILITY STUDY (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E SITE 00003 WELL IR02MW146A WELL IR02MW210B WELL IR02MWO-1 WELL IR02MWO-2 WELL IR02MWO-3 WELL IR03MW173A WELL IR03MW218A3 WELL IR03MW224A WELL IR03MW225A WELL IR03MW226A WELL IR03MW342A WELL IR03MW370A WELL IR03MW370A	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_004237 ERRG-6011-0000- 0004 REPORT N68711-05-C-6011 21853	<b>05-01-2011</b> 01-18-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	BIELSKIS, D. ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION /FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT, VOLUMES I THROUGH III OF III (INCLUDES PUBLIC SUMMARY ON THE DRAFT FINAL FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT, AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120713-1/2	

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AR_N00217_002774 CEKA-2627-0003- 0010 CORRESPONDENCE N62473-09-D-2627 6	05-26-2011 5090.3.A.	CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE  BRAC PMO WEST	MEMORANDUM: GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS EXCEEDING REMEDIATION GOALS OR TRIGGER LEVELS, FIRST QUARTER 2011 (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2 SITE 00007 SITE 00018 WELL IR01MW38A WELL IR01MW403B WELL IR01MW403A WELL IR01MW60A WELL IR01MW60A WELL IR01MW63A WELL IR01MW63A WELL IR01MW63A WELL IR01MW63A WELL IR01MW63A WELL IR01MW64A WELL IR01MW64A WELL IR01MW64A WELL IR01MW64A WELL IR03MW373A WELL IR03MW218A1 WELL IR03MW218A2 WELL IR03MW218A2 WELL IR03MW371A WELL IR03MW371A WELL IR03MW374 WELL IR03MW374 WELL IR03MW39A WELL IR06MW32A		
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Contract No. CTO No. Recipient

Contract No. CTO No. Recipient SWDIV Box No(s) FRC Warehouse Approx. # Pages Recipient Affil. Subject — Distribution Sites CD No. FRC Box No(s)

WELL IR06MW40A WELL IR06MW54F WELL IR06MW59A1 WELL IR09MW07A WELL IR10MW13A1 WELL IR10MW59A WELL IR10MW61A WELL IR10MW71A WELL IR12MW19A WELL IR20MW17A WELL IR25MW16A WELL IR26MW49A WELL IR28MW125A WELL IR28MW151A WELL IR28MW190F WELL IR28MW200A WELL IR28MW211F WELL IR28MW355F WELL IR28MW407 WELL IR36MW236A Location

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					WELL IR36MW239A WELL IR71MW03A WELL PA28MW52A		
AR_N00217_004110 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0521 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	<b>05-05-2011</b> 01-18-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4237)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120713-1/2	
AR_N00217_004260 ERRG-6011-0000- 0004.A1 AND .A1/R1 REPORT N68711-05-C-6011 2163	<b>05-05-2011</b> 03-08-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	BIELSKIS, D. ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (INCLUDES REPLACEMENT PAGES TO THE RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM DATED 04 MARCH 2011, AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00002 SITE 00021	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120713-1/2	
AR_N00217_004261 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0531 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	<b>05-05-2011</b> 03-08-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE REPLACEMENT PAGES FOR THE FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT DATED 04 MARCH 2011 (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4260)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120713-1/2	
AR_N00217_002789 BRAC SER BPMOW.CMD/0548 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>05-12-2011</b> 05-31-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY- MARCH 2011, POST-REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_002790 ITSI-6403-0012-0151 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 102	<b>05-12-2011</b> 05-31-2011 5090.3.A. CTO 0012	WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY-MARCH 2011, POST-REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	QA REVIEW	

UIC No Rec. No. Doc. Control No. Record Type Contract No. Approx. # Pages	Record Date Prc. Date SSIC No. CTO No.	Author Author Affil. Recipient Recipient Affil.	Subject	Distribution	Sites	Location SWDIV Box No(s) CD No.	FRC Accession No. FRC Warehouse FRC Box No(s)
AR_N00217_002905 BRAC SER BPMOW.HGK/0557 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	06-09-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDY TECHNICAL REPORT	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	

UIC No Rec. No. Doc. Control No. Record Type Contract No. Approx. # Pages	Record Date Prc. Date SSIC No. CTO No.	Author Author Affil. Recipient Recipient Affil.	Subject	Distribution	Sites	Location SWDIV Box No(s) CD No.	FRC Accession No. FRC Warehouse FRC Box No(s)
AR_N00217_002907 SHAW-8822-0003- 0272 REPORT N62473-08-D-8822 8260	<b>05-16-2011</b> 06-09-2011 5090.3.A. CTO 0003	PIERCE, S. SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.  BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDY TECHNICAL REPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00004 SITE 00005 SITE 00012A SITE 00012B SITE 00012C SITE 00036 SITE 00039 SITE 00056 WELL IR12MW043A WELL IR12MW044A WELL IR12MW045A WELL IR12MW045A WELL IR36MW230A WELL IR36MW231A WELL IR36MW233A WELL IR36MW235A	QA REVIEW	

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					WELL IR36MW241A WELL IR36MW242A		
AR_N00217_003298 BRAC SER BPMOW.JED/0554 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	05-16-2011 07-06-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT WORK PLAN SITE CHARACTERIZATION AND BENCH- SCALE TREATABILITY STUDY	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00003	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002837 BRAC SER BPMOW.CY/0608 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	05-19-2011 06-02-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 166, 169, 170, AND 172, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0166 SURVEY UNIT 0169 SURVEY UNIT 0170 SURVEY UNIT 0172	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002841 EMAC-8823-0003- 0077 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 177	05-19-2011 06-02-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 166 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00016 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SITE 00056 SURVEY UNIT 0166	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002842 EMAC-8823-0003- 0078 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 355	<b>05-19-2011</b> 06-02-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 169 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00016 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0169	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_002856 EMAC-8823-0003- 0079 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 178	<b>05-19-2011</b> 06-02-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 170 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00016 BLDG 0000830 BLDG 0000831 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0170	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002857 EMAC-8823-0003- 0080 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 165	<b>05-19-2011</b> 06-02-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 172 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00016 BLDG 0000820 BLDG 0000831 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0172	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_002770 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0611 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	05-26-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002860 BRAC SER BPMOW.CY/0608 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>05-24-2011</b> 06-06-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 180, 181, 185, AND 188, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0180 SURVEY UNIT 0181 SURVEY UNIT 0185 SURVEY UNIT 0188	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_002865 EMAC-8823-0003- 0081 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 257	<b>05-24-2011</b> 06-06-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 180 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00016 BLDG 0000820 BLDG 0000831 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0180	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002870 EMAC-8823-0003- 0082 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 237	<b>05-24-2011</b> 06-06-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 181 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00016 BLDG 0000831 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0181	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002871 EMAC-8823-0003- 0083 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 437	<b>05-24-2011</b> 06-06-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 185 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00016 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SITE 00004 SURVEY UNIT 0185	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002885 EMAC-8823-0003- 0084 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 402	<b>05-24-2011</b> 06-06-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 188 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00016 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0188	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002783 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0614 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	<b>05-25-2011</b> 05-31-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000704 PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	

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SF_N00217_002784 EMAC-8823-0003- 0089 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 328	<b>05-25-2011</b> 05-31-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000526 BLDG 0000704 PARCEL D-1 PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0001 SURVEY UNIT 0003 SURVEY UNIT 0004	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_002771 ERRG-6011-0000- 0012 REPORT N68711-05-C-6011 43	<b>05-26-2011</b> 05-26-2011 5090.3.C. NONE	BIELSKIS, D. ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002889 EMAC-8823-0003- 0085 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 425	<b>05-26-2011</b> 06-06-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 173 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00016 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0173	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002893 EMAC-8823-0003- 0086 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 309	<b>05-26-2011</b> 06-06-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 174 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00016 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SITE 00074 SURVEY UNIT 0174	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002894 EMAC-8823-0003- 0087 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 340	<b>05-26-2011</b> 06-06-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 175 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00016 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0175	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_002900 EMAC-8823-0003- 0088 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 454	<b>05-26-2011</b> 06-06-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 176 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00016 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0176	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002888 BRAC SER BPMOW.CY/0622 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	<b>05-27-2011</b> 06-06-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 173, 174, 175, AND 176, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0173 SURVEY UNIT 0174 SURVEY UNIT 0175 SURVEY UNIT 0176	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002800 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0634 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	06-01-2011 06-02-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	LETTER CLARIFYING THAT PARCEL UC-3 IS PART OF PARCEL E FOR THE DRAFT PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 177, 178, 179, 182, AND 183, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0177 SURVEY UNIT 0178 SURVEY UNIT 0179 SURVEY UNIT 0182 SURVEY UNIT 0183	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002818 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0631 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	06-01-2011 06-02-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	LETTER CLARIFYING THAT PARCEL UC-3 IS PART OF PARCEL E FOR THE DRAFT PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 173, 174, 175, AND 176, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (PER TRANSMITTAL, THE ENCLOSURES WERE INCORRECTLY NAMED AS FINAL)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0173 SURVEY UNIT 0174 SURVEY UNIT 0175 SURVEY UNIT 0176	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_002832	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	LETTER CLARIFYING THAT PARCEL UC-3 IS PART OF PARCEL E FOR THE DRAFT PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 184, 187, 189, AND 190, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (PER TRANSMITTAL, THE ENCLOSURES WERE INCORRECTLY NAMED AS FINAL)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0184 SURVEY UNIT 0187 SURVEY UNIT 0189 SURVEY UNIT 0190	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002833	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	LETTER CLARIFYING THAT PARCEL UC-3 IS PART OF PARCEL E FOR THE DRAFT PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 180, 181, 185, AND 188, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (PER TRANSMITTAL, THE ENCLOSURES WERE INCORRECTLY NAMED AS FINAL)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0180 SURVEY UNIT 0181 SURVEY UNIT 0185 SURVEY UNIT 0188	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_002836	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	LETTER CLARIFYING THAT PARCEL UC-3 IS PART OF PARCEL E FOR THE DRAFT PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 166, 169, 170, AND 172, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (PER TRANSMITTAL, THE ENCLOSURES WERE INCORRECTLY NAMED AS FINAL)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0166 SURVEY UNIT 0169 SURVEY UNIT 0170 SURVEY UNIT 0172	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_003297 CEKA-2627-0003- 0009 REPORT N62473-09-D-2627 4752	06-21-2011 06-30-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	RUCKER, B. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	SEMIANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (OCTOBER 2010 - MARCH 2011) [CD COPY ENCLOSED]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL C PARCEL E-2 PARCEL UC-2 REMEDIAL UNIT C1 REMEDIAL UNIT C4 REMEDIAL UNIT C5 SITE 00004 SITE 00007 SITE 00012 SITE 00018 WELL IR01MW02B WELL IR01MW03A WELL IR01MW05A WELL IR01MW05A WELL IR01MW07A WELL IR01MW07A WELL IR01MW07A WELL IR01MW10A WELL IR01MW10A WELL IR01MW10A WELL IR01MW11A	QA REVIEW	
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WELL IR01MW26B WELL IR01MW31A WELL IR01MW366A WELL IR01MW366B WELL IR01MW367A WELL IR01MW38A WELL IR01MW400A WELL IR01MW401A WELL IR01MW402A WELL IR01MW403A WELL IR01MW403B WELL IR01MW42A WELL IR01MW43A WELL IR01MW44A WELL IR01MW47B WELL IR01MW48A WELL IR01MW53B WELL IR01MW58A WELL IR01MW60A WELL IR01MW62A

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Contract No. CTO No. Recipient SWDIV Box No(s) FRC Warehouse Approx. # Pages Recipient Affil. Subject — Distribution Sites CD No. FRC Box No(s)

WELL IR01MW63A WELL IR01MW64A WELL IR01MW65A WELL IR01MW66A WELL IR01MWI-WELL IR01MWI-WELL IR01MWI-WELL IR01MWI-WELL IR01MWI-WELL IR01MWI-WELL IR01MWI-WELL IR01MWLF1A WELL IR01MWLF2A WELL IR01MWLF4A WELL IR01MWLF4B WELL IR01P03A WELL IR01P03AA WELL IR01P03AB WELL IR01P04A WELL IR01P18AB WELL IR02MW101A1

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Contract No. CTO No. Recipient SWDIV Box No(s) FRC Warehouse Approx. # Pages Recipient Affil. Subject — Distribution Sites CD No. FRC Box No(s)

WELL IR02MW101A2 WELL IR02MW114A1 WELL IR02MW114A2 WELL IR02MW114A3 WELL IR02MW126A WELL IR02MW127B WELL IR02MW141A WELL IR02MW147A WELL IR02MW149A WELL IR02MW173A WELL IR02MW175A WELL IR02MW179A WELL IR02MW183A WELL IR02MW196A WELL IR02MW206A1 WELL IR02MW206A2 WELL IR02MW209A WELL IR02MW210B WELL IR02MW298A WELL IR02MW299A

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Contract No. CTO No. Recipient SWDIV Box No(s) FRC Warehouse Approx. # Pages Recipient Affil. Subject — Distribution Sites CD No. FRC Box No(s)

WELL IR02MW300A WELL IR02MW301A WELL IR02MW372A WELL IR02MW373A WELL IR02MW374A WELL IR02MW375A WELL IR02MW87A WELL IR02MW89A WELL IR02MW93A WELL IR02MW97A WELL IR02MWB-WELL IR02MWB-WELL IR02MWB-WELL IR02MWB-5 WELL IR02MWC5-W WELL IR02P126AA WELL IR02P126AB WELL IR02P97AA WELL IR02P97AB WELL IR03MW218A1

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					IR03MW218A3		
					WELL IR03MW224A		
					WELL		
					IR03MW225A		
					WELL		
					IR03MW226A		
					WELL		
					IR03MW228B		
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					WELL		
					IR58MW31A		

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PF_N00217_003303 EMAC-8823-0003- 0076 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 62	06-22-2011 07-18-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARZ, R. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL CRISP ROAD UTILITIES REPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSI		POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000606 BLDG 0000808 BLDG 0000813 BLDG 0000815 BLDG 0000820 BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E-2 PARCEL UC-3	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_003317 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0682 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	<b>06-24-2011</b> 07-21-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNI 179, 182, AND 183, SANITARY STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PR	TS 177, 178, ' SEWER AND	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0177 SURVEY UNIT 0178 SURVEY UNIT 0179 SURVEY UNIT 0182 SURVEY UNIT 0183	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_003441 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0683 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	06-28-2011 07-25-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNI 189, AND 190, SANITARY SEV STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PR	ΓS 184, 187, VER AND	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SURVEY UNIT 0184 SURVEY UNIT 0187 SURVEY UNIT 0189 SURVEY UNIT 0190	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_003442 EMAC-8823-0003- 0096 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 510	<b>06-28-2011</b> 07-25-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 184 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00016 AREA 00020 BLDG 0000815 PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3 SITE 00074 SURVEY UNIT 0184	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_003633 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0688 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	<b>06-28-2011</b> 12-13-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE APPENDIX H - FINAL MATERIAL POTENTIALLY PRESENTING AN EXPLOSIVE HAZARD (MPPEH) PROCEDURES, REVISION 1 TO THE FINAL WORK PLAN ADDENDUM TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB) HOT SPOT AREA	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004304 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 40	03-29-2012	MIYA, R. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA URIZAR, L. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN (SEE RECORD # 2771 - DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_003316 ERRG-6011-0000- 0005 REPORT N68711-05-C-6011 1349	<b>07-01-2011</b> 07-20-2011 5090.3.C. NONE	BIELSKIS, D. ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT FINAL FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (INCLUDES PUBLIC SUMMARY AND CD COPY)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_003440 ERRG-6011-0000- 0010 REPORT N68711-05-C-6011 258	<b>07-01-2011</b> 07-21-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	BIELSKIS, D. ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL WORK PLAN FOR GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021 SITE 00026	QA REVIEW	

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AR_N00217_003315 BRAC SER BPMOW.JED/0701 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	07-20-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FINAL FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_003412 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0695 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	07-21-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL WORK PLAN FOR GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021 SITE 00026	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_004305 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 16	03-29-2012	RIPPERDA, M. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN (SEE RECORD # 2771 - DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004303 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	03-29-2012	BROWNELL, A.  DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH - SAN FRANCISCO, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN (SEE RECORD # 2771 - DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004306 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	03-29-2012	STEENSON, R. CRWQCB - OAKLAND, CA URIZAR, L. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN (SEE RECORD # 2771 - DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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AR_N00217_004302 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	03-29-2012	WORCESTER, A. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY (CALRECYCLE) - SACRAMENTO, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN (SEE RECORD # 2771 - DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_003553 CKY-2626-0002- 0001 REPORT N62473-09-D-2626 146	07-29-2011 08-12-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0002	WITTENBERG, H. CKY INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	DRAFT ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN/SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN, INTERIM MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM FOR THE LANDFILL GAS CONTROL SYSTEM AND OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES FOR CLOSED INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL CAP (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_003613 CKY-2626-0002- 0001 REPORT N62473-09-D-2626 146	<b>07-29-2011</b> 11-23-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0002	PENNOCK, L. CKY, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	DRAFT ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN/SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN, INTERIM MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM FOR THE LANDFILL GAS CONTROL SYSTEM AND OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES FOR CLOSED INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL CAP (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_003879 ITSI-2625-0004-0001 REPORT N62473-09-D-2625 292	<b>08-01-2011</b> 01-12-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0004	WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT PROJECT WORK PLAN LOADING, TRANSPORTATION, AND REMOVAL OF CONTAMINATED SOIL (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_004345 ERRG-6011-0000- 0023 REPORT N68711-05-C-6011 87	<b>08-02-2011</b> 04-13-2012 5090.3.C. NONE	ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT FINAL PROPOSED PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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AR_N00217_004346 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 6	08-04-2011 04-17-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	MORGAN, L. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH - SACRAMENTO, CA MIYA, R. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL PROPOSED PLAN (SEE RECORD # 4345 - DRAFT FINAL PROPOSED PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004349 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	08-04-2011 04-17-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	RIPPERDA, M. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA URIZAR, L. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL PROPOSED PLAN (SEE RECORD # 4345 - DRAFT FINAL PROPOSED PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00007 SITE 00018	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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AR_N00217_003554 CEKA-2627-0003- 0011 CORRESPONDENCE N62473-09-D-2627 6	08-16-2011 5090.3.A.	CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE  BRAC PMO WEST	MEMORANDUM: GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS EXCEEDING REMEDIATION GOALS OR TRIGGER LEVELS, SECOND QUARTER 2011 (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2 SITE 00007 SITE 00018 WELL IR0160A WELL IR01MW38A WELL IR01MW48A WELL IR01MW64A WELL IR02MW373A WELL IR02MWB-2 WELL IR03MW218A1 WELL IR03MW218A2 WELL IR03MW218A2 WELL IR06MW22A WELL IR06MW35A WELL IR06MW35A WELL IR06MW35A WELL IR06MW40A WELL IR06MW40A WELL IR06MW40A WELL IR06MW40A WELL IR06MW59A1 WELL IR06MW59A1 WELL IR06MW59A1	QA REVIEW	

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					WELL IR28MW125A WELL IR28MW200A WELL IR28MW211F WELL IR28MW298A WELL IR28MW355F WELL IR28MW407 WELL PA28MW52A		
AR_N00217_003564 ITSI-6403-0012-0165 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 105		WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL-JUNE 2011, POST- REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 WELL IR01MW02B WELL IR01MW03A WELL IR01MW05A WELL IR01MW10A WELL IR01MW11A WELL IR01MW11A WELL IR01MW12A WELL IR01MW16A WELL IR01MW16A WELL IR01MW16A WELL IR01MW18A WELL IR01MW366A WELL IR01MW366A WELL IR01MW15	QA REVIEW	

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BRAC SER	08-11-2011 09-06-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL- JUNE 2011, POST-REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
NONE CORRESPONDENCE	<b>08-11-2011</b> 04-17-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	BROWNELL, A. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH - SAN FRANCISCO, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL PROPOSED PLAN (SEE RECORD # 4345 - DRAFT FINAL PROPOSED PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
CORRESPONDENCE	04-17-2012	MIYA, R. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL PROPOSED PLAN (SEE RECORD # 4345 - DRAFT FINAL PROPOSED PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
BRAC SER	<b>08-17-2011</b> 09-06-2011 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL ANNUAL LANDFILL CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT FOR 2010-2011, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_003566 ITSI-6403-0012-0167 REPORT N68711-05-D-6403 38	<b>08-17-2011</b> 09-06-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0012	WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL ANNUAL LANDFILL CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT FOR 2010-2011, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021 WELL IR01MW02B WELL IR01MW05A WELL IR01MW12A WELL IR01MW16A WELL IR01MW366A WELL IR01MW366A WELL IR01MWI-5 WELL IR76MW13A	QA REVIEW	
SF_N00217_004246 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 15	01-23-2012	HAYES, B. NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS DEPARTMENT - PORTSMOUTH, VA HUNT, R. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN, ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSES AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN (SEE RECORD # 3879 - DRAFT PROJECT WORK PLAN LOADING, TRANSPORTATION, AND REMOVAL OF CONTAMINATED SOIL)	SITE FILE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_003631 BRAC SER BPMOW.JED/0801 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	08-19-2011 12-06-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL WORK PLAN SITE CHARACTERIZATION AND BENCH- SCALE TREATABILITY STUDY (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3632)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00003	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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AR_N00217_003632 ITSI-0808-0002-0006 REPORT N62473-10-D-0808 910		BAUGH, K. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL WORK PLAN SITE CHARACTERIZATION AND BENCH-SCALE TREATABILITY STUDY (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 3631 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E SITE 00003	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004350 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 14	04-17-2012	URIZAR, L. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL PROPOSED PLAN (W/ ENCLOSURES) [SEE RECORDS # 4346 THROUGH # 4349 - REVIEW AND COMMENTS]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00007 SITE 00018	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
PF_N00217_003667 CKY-2626-0002- 0002 REPORT N62473-09-D-2626 127	<b>08-29-2011</b> 12-16-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0002	WITTENBERG, H. CKY, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	FINAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN/SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN INTERIM MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM FOR THE LANDFILL GAS CONTROL SYSTEM AND OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES FOR CLOSED INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_003580 ERRG-6011-0000- 0014 REPORT N68711-05-C-6011 42	09-01-2011 10-25-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	1) ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PROPOSED PLAN FOR CLEANUP; 2) FACT SHEET, SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED CLEANUP; AND 3) FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SHIPYARD LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 3579 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_003599 NONE PUBLIC NOTICE NONE 2	<b>09-01-2011</b> 10-27-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	SAN FRANCISCO BAY VIEW - SAN FRANCISCO, CA	PUBLIC NOTICE OF THE AVAILABILITY AND PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ON THE PROPOSED PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
2		PUBLIC					
AR_N00217_003618 ERRG-6011-0000- 0016 PUBLIC NOTICE	<b>09-01-2011</b> 11-28-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	SAN FRANCISCO BAY VIEW	PUBLIC NOTICE OF THE AVAILABILITY AND PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ON THE PROPOSED PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
N68711-05-C-6011	INUINE	PUBLIC					
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AR_N00217_003619 ERRG-6011-0000- 0018 PUBLIC NOTICE N68711-05-C-6011 2	<b>09-01-2011</b> 11-28-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	SUN-REPORTER PUBLIC	PUBLIC NOTICE OF THE AVAILABILITY AND PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ON THE PROPOSED PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_003597 NONE PUBLIC NOTICE NONE 1	<b>09-02-2011</b> 10-27-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	BRAC PMO WEST PUBLIC	NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ON THE PROPOSED PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 3598 - NOTICE OF EXTENSION OF PROPOSED PLAN PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_003617 ERRG-6011-0000- 0015 PUBLIC NOTICE N68711-05-C-6011 2	<b>09-04-2011</b> 11-28-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE PUBLIC	PUBLIC NOTICE OF THE AVAILABILITY AND PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ON THE PROPOSED PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_003579 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0831 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	<b>09-06-2011</b> 10-25-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE 1) PROPOSED PLAN FOR CLEANUP; 2) FACT SHEET, SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED CLEANUP; AND 3) FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SHIPYARD LANDFILL (ENCLOSURES 1 THROUGH 3 ARE RECORD # 3580)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_003882 CKY-2626-0002- 0003 CORRESPONDENCE N62473-09-D-2626 5	<b>09-07-2011</b> 01-12-2012 5090.3.B. CTO 0002	WITTENBERG, H. CKY, INC. DIRSCHERYL, C. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING LETTER REPORT FOR AUGUST 2011, POST-REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_004247 ITSI-2625-0004-0005 REPORT N62473-09-D-2625 288	<b>09-15-2011</b> 01-23-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0004	WOMACK, B. INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL PROJECT WORK PLAN LOADING, TRANSPORTATION, AND REMOVAL OF CONTAMINATED SOIL (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BASEWIDE PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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SF_N00217_003578 SHAW-4009-0006- 0615 MINUTES N62473-10-D-4009	<b>09-19-2011</b> 10-21-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0006	SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	19 SEPTEMBER : MEETING MINUT GROUNDWATER ADDENDUM (CD	ES FOR THE TREATABILITY S	STUDY	SITE FILE	BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000414 BLDG 0000810 PARCEL E SITE 00004 SITE 00036	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_003634 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0869 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	12-13-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST  DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXPLOSIVES SAFETY BOARD	TRANSMITTAL O 2 EXPLOSIVES S TIME CRITICAL F POLYCHLORINA' SPOT AREA AND SHIP SHIELDING THE FINAL WOR	SAFETY SUBMISS REMOVAL ACTION TED BIPHENYL (F FOR THE EXPEN RANGE, REVISION	SION (ESS) N FOR THE PCB) HOT RIMENTAL ON 2 TO	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_003604 KCH-2622-0004- 0064 PUBLIC NOTICE N62473-09-D-2622 2	<b>09-29-2011</b> 11-08-2011 5090.3.A. CTO 0004	SUN-REPORTER - SAN FRANCISCO, CA PUBLIC	PUBLIC NOTICE PROPOSED PLAI PERIOD, COMME 21 NOVEMBER 2	N PUBLIC COMM ENT PERIOD EXT	ENT ENDED TO	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_003606 KCH-2622-0004- 0067 PUBLIC NOTICE N62473-09-D-2622 2	<b>10-01-2011</b> 11-09-2011 5090.3.A. CTO 0004	SAN FRANCISCO BAY VIEW - SAN FRANCISCO, CA PUBLIC	PUBLIC NOTICE PROPOSED PLAI PERIOD, COMME 21 NOVEMBER 2	N PUBLIC COMM ENT PERIOD EXT	ENT ENDED TO	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_003605 KCH-2622-0004- 0066 PUBLIC NOTICE N62473-09-D-2622 2	<b>10-02-2011</b> 11-08-2011 5090.3.A. CTO 0004	SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE - SAN FRANCISCO, CA PUBLIC	PUBLIC NOTICE PROPOSED PLAI PERIOD, COMME 21 NOVEMBER 2	N PUBLIC COMM ENT PERIOD EXT	ENT ENDED TO	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	

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PF_N00217_003621 EMAC-8823-0003- 0102 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 671	<b>10-13-2011</b> 11-28-2011 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 3620 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000704 PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_003598 NONE PUBLIC NOTICE NONE	<b>10-27-2011</b> 10-27-2011 5090.3.A. NONE	BRAC PMO WEST	NOTICE OF EXTENSION OF PROPOSED PLAN PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 3597 - NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ON THE PROPOSED PLAN]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	

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SF_N00217_003628 ERRG-6011-0000- 0005.A1 REPORT NONE 4435	11-01-2011 11-30-2011 5090.3.C. NONE	BIELSKIS, D. ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC.  BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT FINAL RATO THE FEASIBICOPY ENCLOSE BRAC PMO WES AND RECORD # FEASIBILITY ST	ILITY STUDY R ED) [SEE RECC ST TRANSMITT 3316 - DRAFT	EPORT (CD )RD # 3627 - AL LETTER, FINAL	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000414 BLDG 0000500 BLDG 0000503 BLDG 0000507 BLDG 0000509 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000517 BLDG 0000520 BLDG 0000521 BLDG 0000521 BLDG 0000521 BLDG 0000701 BLDG 0000701 BLDG 0000707 BLDG 0000707 BLDG 0000707 BLDG 0000707 BLDG 0000707 BLDG 0000807 BLDG 0000810 BLDG S-719 PARCEL E SITE 00002 SITE 00003	QA REVIEW	

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AR_N00217_003615 CEKA-2627-0003- 0013 CORRESPONDENCE N62473-09-D-2627 9	11-25-2011 5090.3.A.	COOK, N. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	MEMORANDUM: GROANALYTICAL RESUL REMEDIATION GOAL LEVELS, THIRD QUAENCLOSED)	TS EXCEEDING	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL G PARCEL UC-2 WELL IR01MW26B WELL IR01MW38A WELL IR01MW48A WELL IR01MW60A WELL IR01MW60A WELL IR01MW63A WELL IR01MW63A WELL IR01MW64A WELL IR02MW126A WELL IR02MW126A WELL IR02MW373A WELL IR02MW403B WELL IR02MW403B WELL IR02MW8-2 WELL IR03MWO-1 WELL IR04MW39A WELL IR06MW22A WELL IR06MW32A WELL IR06MW32A WELL IR06MW32A WELL IR06MW32A	QA REVIEW	

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IR06MW59A1 WELL IR09MW07A WELL IR10MW13A1 WELL IR10MW59A WELL IR10MW61A WELL IR12MW19A WELL IR19MW40A WELL IR20MW17A WELL IR25MW16A WELL IR26MW49A WELL IR26MW51A WELL IR28EW01A WELL IR28IW901A WELL IR28IW902A WELL IR28IW903A WELL IR28MW125A WELL IR28MW151A WELL IR28MW200A WELL IR28MW211F WELL IR28MW298A

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					WELL IR28MW354A WELL IR28MW355F WELL IR28MW407 WELL IR28MW475A WELL IR28MW476A WELL IR28MW916A WELL IR28MW919A WELL IR28MW920A WELL IR28MW921A WELL IR28MW932A WELL IR28MW933A WELL IR28MW933A WELL IR28MW934A WELL IR28MW937A WELL IR36MW237A WELL IR36MW237A WELL IR71MW03A		
AR_N00217_003623 CKY-2626-0002- 0005 REPORT N62473-09-D-2626 89	11-08-2011 11-29-2011 5090.3.A. CTO 0002	WITTENBERG, H. CKY, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY-SEPTEMBER 2011, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 3622 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	QA REVIEW	

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AR_N00217_003622 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0052 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-29-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JULY- SEPTEMBER 2011, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3623)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_003627 BRAC SER BPMOW.HK/0062 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	11-30-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT FINAL RADIOLOGICAL ADDENDUM TO THE FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3628)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_003529 BRAC SER BPMOW.CY/0068 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	11-18-2011 02-03-2012 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3638)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3	QA REVIEW	
PF_N00217_003940 CKY-2626-0002- 0008 CORRESPONDENCE N62473-09-D-2626 4	11-18-2011 01-12-2012 5090.3.B. CTO 0002	WITTENBERG, H. CKY, INC. URIZAR, L. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL MONTHLY LANDFILL GAS MONITORING LETTER REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 2011, POST-REMOVAL ACTION INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_003636 CKY-2626-0002- 0004 REPORT N62473-09-D-2626 245	11-21-2011 12-13-2011 5090.3.C. CTO 0002	MOLDOVEANU, C. CKY, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	DRAFT SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN, INTERIM MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM FOR THE LANDFILL GAS CONTROL SYSTEM, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [DOCUMENT ALSO CONTAINS SENSITIVE STREET LEVEL MAPS]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_004245 SHAW-0807-0002- 0110 REPORT N62473-10-D-0807	12-01-2011 01-23-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0002	SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT ACTION MEMORANDUM TIME- CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4244 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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AR_N00217_004241 CHAD-3213-0039- 0017.R1 REPORT N62473-07-D-3213 59	<b>12-02-2011</b> 01-20-2012 5090.3.A. CTO 0039	MOWER, T. CHADUX TT, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	REVISED FINAL MEMORANDUM: APPROACH FOR DEVELOPING SOIL GAS ACTION LEVELS FOR VAPOR INTRUSION EXPOSURE (CD COPY ENCLOSED)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-1	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120731-10/10	
AR_N00217_003635 BRAC SER BPMOW.SB/0100 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	12-13-2011 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN, INTERIM MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM FOR THE LANDFILL GAS CONTROL SYSTEM, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3636)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004387 RMAC-0809-0004- 0003.R1 REPORT N62473-10-D-0809 1854	<b>12-20-2011</b> 05-24-2012 5090.3.A. CTO 0004	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL EXECUTION PLAN, REVISION 1, BASEWIDE RADIOLOGICAL SUPPORT (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [DOCUMENT ALSO CONTAINS SENSITIVE STREET LEVEL MAPS]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BASEWIDE PARCEL A PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004244 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0140 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	01-23-2012 5090 3 A	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT ACTION MEMORANDUM TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4245)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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PF_N00217_004419 CEKA-2627-0003- 0014 REPORT N62473-09-D-2627 4949	01-01-2012 06-28-2012 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	RUCKER, B. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE  BRAC PMO WEST	SEMIANNUAL GR MONITORING RE SEPTEMBER 201 {SEE RECORD # TRANSMITTAL LE	PORT (APRIL - 1) [CD COPY EN 4418 - BRAC PM	CLOSED] O WEST	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 REMEDIAL UNIT C1 REMEDIAL UNIT C2 REMEDIAL UNIT C4 REMEDIAL UNIT C5 SITE 00007 SITE 00018 WELL IR01MW02B WELL IR01MW05A WELL IR01MW05A WELL IR01MW07A WELL IR01MW07A WELL IR01MW10A WELL IR01MW10A WELL IR01MW11A	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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IR01MW366A WELL IR01MW366B WELL IR01MW367A WELL IR01MW38A WELL IR01MW400A WELL IR01MW401A WELL IR01MW402A WELL IR01MW403B WELL IR01MW42A WELL IR01MW43A WELL IR01MW44A WELL IR01MW47B WELL IR01MW48A WELL IR01MW53B WELL IR01MW58A WELL IR01MW60A WELL IR01MW62A WELL IR01MW63A WELL IR01MW64A WELL IR01MW65A

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					WELL IR01MWI-2 WELL IR01MWI-3 WELL IR01MWI-5 WELL IR01MWI-7 WELL IR01MWI-8 WELL IR01MWI-8		
AR_N00217_003614 CKY-2626-0002- 0007 REPORT N62473-09-D-2626 76	01-20-2012 11-25-2011 5090.3.A. CTO 0002	WITTENBERG, H. CKY, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2011, POST- REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4251 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	QA REVIEW	
AR_N00217_004251 BRAC SER BPMOW.SDB/0005 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	01-20-2012 03-01-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR OCTOBER- DECEMBER 2011, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 3614)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
PF_N00217_004361 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0016 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	01-20-2012 04-24-2012 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PROJECT REPORT FOR SURVEY UNIT 201, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4362)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000810 PARCEL E SITE 00004 SURVEY UNIT 0201	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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SF_N00217_004362 EMAC-8823-0003- 0105 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 164	<b>01-20-2012</b> 04-24-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 201 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4361 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00020 BLDG 0000810 PARCEL E SITE 00004 SITE 00072 SURVEY UNIT 0201	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_004269 SHAW-4009-0006- 0066.A1/D REPORT N62473-10-D-4009 359	<b>02-01-2012</b> 03-16-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0006	AKIYAMA, W. SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	DRAFT WORK PLAN ADDENDUM TO THE GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDY (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [DOCUMENT ALSO CONTAINS SENSITIVE STREET LEVEL MAPS]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000413 PARCEL E SITE 00004 SITE 00036	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120731-10/10	
AR_N00217_004293 EMAC-8823-0003- 0104 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 161	<b>02-03-2012</b> 03-27-2012 5090.3.A. CTO 0003	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL BASEWIDE RADIOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [THIS DOCUMENT SUPERSEDES RECORD # 4235 AND # 1987]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BASEWIDE PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2 PARCEL UC-3	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
PF_N00217_004250 EMAC-8823-0003- 0107 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 2075	<b>02-10-2012</b> 02-22-2012 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS, FORMER SCRAP YARD SITE (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4249 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000807 BLDG 0000810 BLDG 0000812 PARCEL E SITE 00004	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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AR_N00217_004268 BRAC SER BPMOW.HK/0084 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>02-22-2012</b> 03-16-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT WORK PLAN ADDENDUM TO THE GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDY (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4269)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
	<b>02-22-2012</b> 04-02-2012 5090.3.A. CTO 0003	JOHANSEN, E. CE2 - KLEINFELDER, JOINT VENTURE BRAC PMO WEST	REVISED FINAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN, BASEWIDE GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [DOCUMENT ALSO CONTAINS SENSITIVE STREET LEVEL MAPS] {SEE RECORD # 2225 - FINAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN BASEWIDE GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM}	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BASEWIDE PARCEL B PARCEL C PARCEL D-1 PARCEL D-2 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 PARCEL F PARCEL G PARCEL UC-1 PARCEL UC-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
PF_N00217_004338 CKY-2626-0002- 0011 REPORT N62473-09-D-2626 317	02-27-2012 04-11-2012 5090.3.B. CTO 0002	MOLDOVEANU, C. CKY, INC. NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	FINAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN, INTERIM MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM FOR THE LANDFILL GAS CONTROL SYSTEM, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [DOCUMENT ALSO CONTAINS SENSITIVE STREET LEVEL MAPS]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_004325 ERRG-6011-0000- 0020 REPORT N68711-05-C-6011	<b>03-01-2012</b> 03-29-2012 5090.3.C. NONE	ENGINEERING/RE MEDIATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC.	DRAFT RECORD OF DECISION (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4324 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
		BRAC PMO WEST					
AR_N00217_004324 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0132 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	03-29-2012 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT RECORD OF DECISION (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4325)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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PF_N00217_004337 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0134 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	03-14-2012 04-11-2012 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN, INTERIM MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM FOR THE LANDFILL GAS CONTROL SYSTEM, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4338)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
PF_N00217_004368 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0127 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	03-16-2012 04-24-2012 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL RADIOLOGICAL REMOVAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4369)	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL UC-3	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120713-2/2	
SF_N00217_004380 SHAW-0807-0002- 0059 REPORT N62473-10-D-0807 948	04-01-2012 05-11-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0002	MESSER, U. SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE , INC.	DRAFT WORK PLAN, TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [DOCUMENT ALSO CONTAINS SENSITIVE STREET LEVEL MAPS] {SEE RECORD # 4379 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER}	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
		BRAC PMO WEST					
AR_N00217_004375 BRAC SER BPMOW.HGK/0193 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	04-09-2012 04-27-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT SOIL EXCAVATION CHARACTERIZATION WORK PLAN (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4376)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_004376 AUS-2226-0001- 0001 REPORT N62473-11-D-2226 1065	04-09-2012 04-27-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0001	MORRIS, S. ARCADIS U.S., INC.  NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	DRAFT SOIL EXCAVATION CHARACTERIZATION WORK PLAN (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4375 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER] {DOCUMENT ALSO CONTAINS SENSITIVE STREET LEVEL MAPS}	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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PF_N00217_004395 EMAC-8823-0003- 0108 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 172	<b>04-16-2012</b> 06-13-2012 5090.3.B. CTO 0003	WEINGARDT, K. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL SURVEY UNIT 201 PROJECT REPORT, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4394 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	POST DECISION FILE SENSITIVE	AREA 00020 PARCEL E SITE 00004 SITE 00072 SURVEY UNIT 0201	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
PF_N00217_004394 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0213 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	04-17-2012 06-13-2012 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL PROJECT REPORT FOR SURVEY UNIT 201, SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN REMOVAL PROJECT (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4395)	POST DECISION FILE	PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0201	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004379 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0222 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	05-11-2012 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT WORK PLAN, TIME CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4380)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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AR_N00217_004381 EMAC-8823-0003- 0074 REPORT N62473-08-D-8823 39557	04-18-2012 05-16-2012 5090.3.A. CTO 0003	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC.  BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL RADIOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY REPORT (INCLUDES ANALYTICAL DATA PROVIDED IN PAPER ONLY, AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	AREA 00020 AREA 00022 AREA 00023 BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000414 BLDG 0000701 BLDG 0000704 BLDG 0000810 PARCEL E SITE 00004 SURVEY UNIT 0152 SURVEY UNIT 0155 SURVEY UNIT 0156 SURVEY UNIT 0157 SURVEY UNIT 0158 SURVEY UNIT 0159 SURVEY UNIT 0160 SURVEY UNIT 0161 SURVEY UNIT 0161 SURVEY UNIT 0162 SURVEY UNIT 0163 SURVEY UNIT 0165	CHOICE IMAGING SOLUTIONS SW-20120713-2/2	

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AR_N00217_004413 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0235 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	06-22-2012 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY- MARCH 2012, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4414)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004414 CKY-2626-0002- 0012 REPORT N62473-09-D-2626 77	<b>04-25-2012</b> 06-22-2012 5090.3.A. CTO 0002	WITTENBERG, H. CKY, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY - MARCH 2012, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4413 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004417 SHAW-0807-0002- 0150 REPORT N62473-10-D-0807 183	<b>05-01-2012</b> 06-27-2012 5090.3.A. CTO 0002	SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL ACTION MEMORANDUM, TIME- CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4416 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004449 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 17	08-03-2012	CHESNUTT, J. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA URIZAR, L. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT WORK PLAN, TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE (SEE RECORD # 4380 - DRAFT WORK PLAN, TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004480 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	08-31-2012	MIYA, R. DTSC - BERKELEY, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT WORK PLAN, TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE (SEE RECORD # 4380 - DRAFT WORK PLAN, TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004481 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	<b>05-07-2012</b> 08-31-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	LOW, T. CRWQCB - OAKLAND, CA FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT WORK PLAN, TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE (SEE RECORD # 4380 - DRAFT WORK PLAN, TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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PF_N00217_004404 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0284 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>05-15-2012</b> 06-22-2012 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4405)	POST DECISION FILE	BLDG 0000521 PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_004405 RMAC-0809-0007- 0021 REPORT N62473-10-D-0809 535	05-15-2012 06-22-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0007	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4404 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BASEWIDE BLDG 0000521 PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0001 SURVEY UNIT 0002 SURVEY UNIT 0003 SURVEY UNIT 0004 SURVEY UNIT 0005 SURVEY UNIT 0006 SURVEY UNIT 0006 SURVEY UNIT 0007 SURVEY UNIT 0007	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004416 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0285 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	06-27-2012 5090.3 A	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL ACTION MEMORANDUM, TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4417)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004482 NONE CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	08-31-2012	COOPER, C. U.S. EPA - SAN FRANCISCO, CA URIZAR, L. BRAC PMO WEST	REVIEW AND COMMENTS ON THE RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT WORK PLAN, TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE (SEE RECORD # 4471 - RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT WORK PLAN)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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SF_N00217_004453 RMAC-0809-0007- 0022 REPORT N62473-10-D-0809 612	06-01-2012 08-03-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0007	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4452 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000404 BLDG 0000500 BLDG 0000505 BLDG 0000526 PARCEL D-1 PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
PF_N00217_004452 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0322 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	06-04-2012 08-03-2012 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # - 4453)	POST DECISION FILE	BLDG 0000500 PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
PF_N00217_004439 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0333 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	06-08-2012 07-20-2012 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 214, 215, 216, AND 217, STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL (ENCLOSURES ARE RECORDS # 4440 THROUGH # 4443)	POST DECISION FILE	PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0214 SURVEY UNIT 0215 SURVEY UNIT 0216 SURVEY UNIT 0217	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_004440 RMAC-0809-0007- 0020 REPORT N62473-10-D-0809 390	06-08-2012 07-20-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0007	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 214 PROJECT REPORT, STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4439 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00036 BLDG 0000503 BLDG 0000606 PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0214	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_004441 RMAC-0809-0007- 0023 REPORT N62473-10-D-0809 314	<b>06-08-2012</b> 07-20-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0007	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 215 PROJECT REPORT, STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4439 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00036 BLDG 0000503 BLDG 0000606 PARCEL E SITE 00008 SURVEY UNIT 0215	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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SF_N00217_004442 RMAC-0809-0007- 0024 REPORT N62473-10-D-0809 383	<b>06-08-2012</b> 07-20-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0007	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 216 PROJECT REPORT, STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4439 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00036 PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0216	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_004443 RMAC-0809-0007- 0025 REPORT N62473-10-D-0809 392	<b>06-08-2012</b> 07-20-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0007	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 217 PROJECT REPORT, STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4439 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00036 BLDG 0000517 PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0217	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
PF_N00217_004444 BRAC SER BPMOW.LBW/0359 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 2	06-21-2012 07-24-2012 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT PROJECT REPORTS FOR SURVEY UNITS 218, 222, 223, AND 224, STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL (ENCLOSURES ARE RECORDS # 4445 THROUGH # 4448)	POST DECISION FILE	PARCEL E SURVEY UNIT 0218 SURVEY UNIT 0222 SURVEY UNIT 0223 SURVEY UNIT 0224	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_004445 RMAC-0809-0007- 0027 REPORT N62473-10-D-0809 299	<b>06-21-2012</b> 07-24-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0007	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 218 PROJECT REPORT, STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4444 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00036 BLDG 0000508 BLDG 0000517 PARCEL E SITE 00008 SITE 00038 SURVEY UNIT 0218	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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SF_N00217_004446 RMAC-0809-0007- 0028 REPORT N62473-10-D-0809 244	<b>06-21-2012</b> 07-24-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0007	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 222 PROJECT REPORT, STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4444 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00036 BLDG 0000521 PARCEL E SITE 00011 SITE 00015 SITE 00054 SURVEY UNIT 0222	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_004447 RMAC-0809-0007- 0029 REPORT N62473-10-D-0809 307	<b>06-21-2012</b> 07-24-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0007	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 223 PROJECT REPORT, STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4444 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00036 BLDG 0000521 PARCEL E SITE 00011 SITE 00014 SITE 00015 SURVEY UNIT 0223	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
SF_N00217_004448 RMAC-0809-0007- 0030 REPORT N62473-10-D-0809 181	<b>06-21-2012</b> 07-24-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0007	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT SURVEY UNIT 224 PROJECT REPORT, STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER REMOVAL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4444 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	AREA 00036 BLDG 0000500 BLDG 0000510 BLDG 0000510A BLDG 0000521 PARCEL E SITE 00011 SITE 00014 SITE 00015 SURVEY UNIT 0224	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004470 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0400 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	08-22-2012 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL WORK PLAN, TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4471)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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AR_N00217_004471 SHAW-0807-0002- 0155 REPORT N62473-10-D-0807 1304	07-09-2012 08-22-2012 5090.3.A. CTO 0002	MESSER, U. SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE , INC.	FINAL WORK PLAN, TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL SHIP SHIELDING RANGE (INCLUDES RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT WORK PLAN; AND CD COPY)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004478 BRAC SER BPMOW.HGK/0386 CORRESPONDENCE NONE	08-31-2012 5090.3 A	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST  MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE FINAL WORK PLAN ADDENDUM TO THE GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDY (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4479)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004479 SHAW-4009-0006- 0006.A1/F REPORT N62473-10-D-4009 523	<b>07-09-2012</b> 08-31-2012 5090.3.A. CTO 0006	PIERCE, S. SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE , INC. BRAC PMO WEST	FINAL WORK PLAN ADDENDUM TO THE GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDY (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4478 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER; RECORD # 1709 - FINAL WORK PLAN FOR THE GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDY]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000406 BLDG 0000413 PARCEL E SITE 00004 SITE 00005 SITE 00012A SITE 00012B SITE 00012C SITE 00036 SITE 00039 SITE 00056	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
PF_N00217_004485 BRAC SER BPMOW.CNY/0402 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 3	<b>07-09-2012</b> 09-14-2012 5090.3.B. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE DRAFT - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4486)	POST DECISION FILE	BLDG 0000509 BLDG 0000517 PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

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SF_N00217_004486 RMAC-0809-0007- 0032 REPORT N62473-10-D-0809 493	<b>07-09-2012</b> 09-14-2012 5090.3.C. CTO 0007	DOUGHERTY, B. TETRA TECH EC, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	DRAFT - FINAL STATUS SURVEY RESULTS (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4485 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	SENSITIVE SITE FILE	BLDG 0000509 BLDG 0000517 PARCEL E	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004477 CKY-2626-0002- 0016 REPORT N62473-09-D-2626 77	<b>07-17-2012</b> 08-31-2012 5090.3.A. CTO 0002	WITTENBERG, H. CKY, INC. BRAC PMO WEST	LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL-JUNE 2012, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [SEE RECORD # 4476 - BRAC PMO WEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER]	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	BLDG 0000830 PARCEL E PARCEL E-2 SITE 00001 SITE 00021	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004476 BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0429 CORRESPONDENCE NONE 4	08-31-2012 5090.3.A.	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	TRANSMITTAL OF THE LANDFILL GAS MONITORING REPORT FOR APRIL-JUNE 2012, POST-REMOVAL ACTION, INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL (ENCLOSURE IS RECORD # 4477)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	
AR_N00217_004487 ERRG-6011-0000- 0024 AND BRAC SER BPMOW.LLU/0526 CORRESPONDENCE N68711-05-C-6011 6	08-28-2012 09-14-2012 5090.3.A. NONE	FORMAN, K. BRAC PMO WEST MULTIPLE AGENCIES	LETTER DOCUMENTING A BOUNDARY CHANGE (CD COPY ENCLOSED) [W/ ENCLOSURE] (DOCUMENT ALSO CONTAINS SENSITIVE STREET LEVEL MAPS)	ADMIN RECORD INFO REPOSITORY SENSITIVE	PARCEL E PARCEL E-2	NAVFAC - SOUTHWEST	

[UIC NUMBER]='N00217'
No Keywords
Sites=PARCEL E;PARCEL E-2
No Classification

**Total Records:** 

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1,003

(Reference documents provided on CD only)

Item	Reference or Phrase in ROD	Location in ROD	Identification of the Referenced Document Available in the Administrative Record <sup>1</sup>
1	Parcel E-2	Section 2.1	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 2.1, pages 2-1 through 2-3. Record No. 4237. Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California. Department of the Navy. September 2011. Page 1. Record No. 3580.
2	Parcel E-2 Landfill	Section 2.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Sections 8.2.1.1 and 8.2.1.2, pages 8-5 through 8-7. Record No. 4237.
3	Construction of additional interim landfill cap	Section 2.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Sections 3.8.4 and 3.7.3, pages 3-25, 3-26, and 3-29. Record No. 4237.
4	Fill materials in the East Adjacent, Panhandle, and Shoreline Areas of Parcel E-2	Section 2.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 8.4.1, pages 8-22 through 8-24. Record No. 4237.
5	Areas where low-level radiological material may be located	Section 2.2	Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. March 2011. Section 2.3, pages 2-5 through 2-8. Record No. 4260.
6	Radiological operations	Section 2.2	Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. March 2011. Section 4.2, pages 4-3 through 4-6. Record No. 4260.
7	Hydrostratigraphy	Section 2.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 2.2.1, pages 2-4 through 2-6. Record No. 4237.
8	Drinking water	Section 2.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 2.2.6, pages 2-9 through 2-11. Record No. 4237.
9	Groundwater flow patterns	Section 2.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 2.2.2, pages 2-9 through 2-11. Record No. 4237.
10	Parcel E-2 ecology	Section 2.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 2.4, page 2-18. Record No. 4237.
11	Environmental investigations	Section 2.3	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 3, pages 3-1 and 3-2. Record No. 4237.
12	EPA guidance for CERCLA landfills	Section 2.3	"Presumptive Remedy for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites." Quick Reference Fact Sheet. EPA OSWER Directive 9355.0-49FS. EPA/540/F-93/035. September 1993. Pages 1 through 3. (note: this guidance document was provided as Appendix H to the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2; Record No. 4237)  Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunter Point Shippard, San Erangiago, Collifornia, ERPG and Show
			Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 8.2.3.1, pages 8-13 through 8-15. Record No. 4237.
13	Concentrations exceeding evaluation criteria	Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Table 4-24. Record No. 4237

Item	Reference or Phrase in ROD	Location in ROD	Identification of the Referenced Document Available in the Administrative Record <sup>1</sup>
14	Potential source of contamination to Parcel F	Section 2.3.3	Draft Parcels E and E-2 Shoreline Characterization Technical Memorandum, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. SulTech. June 2007. Pages 24 and 25. (note: this document was accepted as final and was provided as Appendix G to the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2; Record No. 4237)
15	Landfill gas characterization	Section 2.3.4	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 4.2.3, pages 4-16 through 4-22. Record No. 4237
16	Groundwater contaminants	Section 2.3.5	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 5.8.1, pages 5-38 through 5-40. Record No. 4237
17	Radiological investigations	Section 2.3.6	Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. March 2011. Section 3.1, pages 3-1 through 3-10. Record No. 4260.
18	ROCs in surface soil	Section 2.3.6	Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. March 2011. Section 4.3, pages 4-7 and 4-8. Record No. 4260.
19	Revised the remediation goal for <sup>60</sup> Co	Section 2.3.6	Final Action Memorandum, Time-Critical Removal Action for the Experimental Ship-Shielding Range, Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California. Navy. May 2012. Appendix C, pages 1 through 3. Record No. 4417.
20	Radionuclide groundwater data	Section 2.3.6	Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. March 2011. Sections 5.1 through 5.3, pages 5-1 through 5-4. Record No. 4260.
21	Future reuse	Section 2.4	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 1.15, page 1-17. Record No. 4237.
22	2010 amended redevelopment plan	Section 2.4	Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan. City and County of San Francisco. Map 2, titled "Land Use Districts Map." August 3, 2010 (amendment to July 14, 1997 plan). http://www.sfredevelopment.org/index.aspx?page=160
23	Boundary change between Parcels E and E-2	Section 2.4	Boundary Change for Parcels E and E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California. Letter from Navy to EPA, DTSC, and Water Board. August 28, 2012. Record No. 4487.
24	CSM for human health	Section 2.5.1	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix K, Figure K-1. Record No. 4237.
			Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. March 2011. Appendix B, Figure B-1. Record No. 4260.
25	Quantitative HHRA	Section 2.5.1	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix K, Section K5.0, pages K-12 through K-18. Record No. 4237.
			Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. Appendix B, Section B5, pages B-10 through B-13. Record No. 4260.

Item	Reference or Phrase in ROD	Location in ROD	Identification of the Referenced Document Available in the Administrative Record <sup>1</sup>
26	Cancer risks and noncancer hazards	Section 2.5.1	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix K, Section K7.0, pages K-23 through K-27. Record No. 4237.
27	Total and incremental risks	Section 2.5.1	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Sections 7.1.2.1 and 7.1.2.2, pages 7-5 through 7-8. Record No. 4237.
			Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. Section 7.2, pages 7-2 through 7-4. Record No. 4260.
28	HHRA results for nonradioactive chemicals in soil and groundwater	Section 2.5.1	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Tables 7-4 and 7-5; Tables 7-8 through 7-12. Record No. 4237.
29	Cancer risks from exposure to radionuclides in soil	Section 2.5.1	Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. Table 7 and Appendix B1. Record No. 4260.
30	NMOCs in landfill gas	Section 2.5.1	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 4.1.2.2, pages 4-6 and 4-7. Record No. 4237.
			Final Parcel E Nonstandard Data Gaps Investigation, Landfill Gas Characterization, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. TtEMI. December 2003. Appendix D, Attachment D-1. (note: this document was provided as Appendix A to the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2; Record No. 4237)
			Draft Removal Action Closeout Report, Parcel E Landfill Gas Time-Critical Removal Action, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. TtEMI. March 2004. Appendix G, Attachments G-1 through G-4. (note: this document was accepted as final and was provided as Appendix F to the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2; Record No. 4237)
31	Assumptions and uncertainties	Section 2.5.1	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix K, Section K9.0, pages K-34 through K-36. Record No. 4237.
			Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. Appendix B, Section B6, pages B-14 and B-15. Record No. 4260.
32	Screening-level ecological risk assessment	Section 2.5.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 7.2, pages 7-11 through 7-15; Appendix L, Table L-7. Record No. 4237.
			Draft Parcels E and E-2 Shoreline Characterization Technical Memorandum, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. SulTech. June 2007. Appendix G, Table G-18. (note: this document was accepted as final and was provided as Appendix G to the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2; Record No. 4237)
33	Risks to aquatic wildlife	Section 2.5.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 7.3, pages 7-15 and 7-16; Table 7-18. Record No. 4237.

Item	Reference or Phrase in ROD	Location in ROD	Identification of the Referenced Document Available in the Administrative Record <sup>1</sup>
34	Trigger levels	Section 2.5.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix M, Section M2.5, pages M-2-5 through M-2-8. Record No. 4237.
35	Nonradioactive chemicals in soil	Section 2.5.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Figures 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-17, 4-19, 4-22, 4-23, 4-24, 4-38, 4-43, 4-44, 4-56, and 4-69. Record No. 4237.
36	Groundwater	Section 2.5.3	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Figures 5-1, 5-5, 5-6, 5-16, 5-17, 5-24, 5-29, and 5-53. Record No. 4237.
37	Radionuclides in soil	Section 2.5.3	Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. Figures 6, 7, and 8. Record No. 4260.
38	Landfill gas	Section 2.5.3	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Figure 4-3. Record No. 4237.
39	SLERA results	Section 2.5.3	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Figures 7-5 and 7-6. Record No. 4237.  Draft Parcels E and E-2 Shoreline Characterization Technical Memorandum, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. SulTech. June 2007. Figures 11 through 13. (note: this document was accepted as final and was provided as Appendix G to the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2; Record No. 4237)
40	Remediation goals	Section 2.5.3	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 7.1.3.1, page 7-10; Table 7-13. Record No. 4237.
41	Hot spots	Section 2.5.3	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 12.1.6, pages 12-10 through 12-13; Figures 12-7 through 12-9. Record No. 4237.
42	Potential hot spots within the northern and central portions of the Parcel E-2 Landfill	Section 2.6	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 4.5.3.1, page 4-73; Section 8.2.3.2, pages 8-15 and 8-16. Record No. 4237.
43	Remedial action objectives	Section 2.7	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 9, page 9-1. Record No. 4237.
44	Point of compliance	Section 2.7	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix N, Figure N-1. Record No. 4237.
45	Water quality criteria	Section 2.7	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix M, Tables M-1 through M-3. Record No. 4237.
46	General response actions and remedial technologies	Section 2.8	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Sections 11.1 and 11.2, pages 11-3 through 11-6; Figure 11-1. Record No. 4237.
47	Presumptive remedy guidance	Section 2.8	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 8.2.3.4, pages 8-17 through 8-19. Record No. 4237.

Item	Reference or Phrase in ROD	Location in ROD	Identification of the Referenced Document Available in the Administrative Record <sup>1</sup>
48	Capital Cost: \$363.2M	Table 8	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix R, Tables R-1, R-3, R-4, R-6, and R-7. Record No. 4237.
49	\$5.5M for radiological actions	Table 8	Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. Appendix D, Section D4, pages D-4 and D-5. Record No. 4260.
50	Capital Cost: \$62.4M	Table 8	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix R, Tables R-17, R-19, R-20, R-23, and R-24. Record No. 4237.
51	Capital Cost: \$70.8M	Table 8	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix R, Tables R-33, R-35, R-36, R-39, and R-40. Record No. 4237.
52	Capital Cost: \$70.9M	Table 8	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix R, Tables R-49, R-51, R-52, R-55, and R-56. Record No. 4237.
53	Nine evaluation criteria	Section 2.8.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 13, pages 13-1 through 13-3. Record No. 4237.
54	Further developed in the RD	Section 2.9.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Table 12-3. Record No. 4237.
55	New wetlands	Section 2.9.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 12.2.3.11, pages 12-30 and 12-31. Record No. 4237.
56	Removal of the sanitary sewer, storm drain, and septic sewer lines	Section 2.9.2	Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. Section 12.1, pages 12-2 and 12-3. Record No. 4260.
57	Landfill gas controls	Section 2.9.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 12.2.3.9, pages 12-28 and 12-29. Record No. 4237.
58	Below-ground barrier and drain along western boundary	Section 2.9.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 12.2.3.7, pages 12-27 and 12-28. Record No. 4237.
59	Below-ground barrier would be installed near the shoreline	Section 2.9.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 12.2.4.2, pages 12-33 and 12-34. Record No. 4237.
60	Groundwater would be hydraulically controlled if necessary	Section 2.9.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 12.2.3.8, page 12-28. Record No. 4237.
61	Control soil movement during maximum probable earthquake	Section 2.9.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 12.2.3.1, page 12-23. Record No. 4237.

Item	Reference or Phrase in ROD	Location in ROD	Identification of the Referenced Document Available in the Administrative Record <sup>1</sup>
62	Potential rise in sea level	Section 2.9.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 12.1.3, pages 12-5 through 12-7. Record No. 4237.
63	Community Involvement Plan	Section 2.10	Final Community Involvement Plan, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. Department of Navy. May 2011. Record No. 2910.
64	IR Program website	Section 2.10	http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil/
65	Two associated fact sheets	Section 2.10	Fact Sheet, Summary of the Navy's Proposed Cleanup of Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard. BRAC PMO West. September 2011. Record No. 3580. Fact Sheet, Frequently Asked Questions About the Shipyard Landfill, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard. BRAC PMO West. September 2011. Record No. 3580.
66	Transcript of the public meeting	Section 2.10	(note: this document is being published as part of this Record of Decision for Parcel E-2)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bold blue text indicates hyperlinks available on reference CD to detailed site information contained in the publically available Administrative Record.

For access to information contained in the Administrative Record for Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, please contact:

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest Attention: Diane Silva, Command Records Manager 2965 Mole Road, Building 3519

San Diego, CA 92136 Phone: (619) 556-1280

Item	Reference or Phrase in ROD	Location in ROD	Identification of the Referenced Document Available in the Administrative Record <sup>1</sup>
1	Parcel E-2	Section 2.1	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 2.1, pages 2-1 through 2-3. Record No. 4237.
			Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California. Department of the Navy. September 2011. Page 1. Record No. 3580.

This section describes the site characteristics associated with Parcel E-2, including the site features; geologic, hydrogeologic, and hydrologic conditions; and ecologic conditions, such as terrestrial, wetland, and intertidal habitats<sup>2</sup>. According to EPA guidance, characterization of a landfill's contents is not necessary or generally appropriate for selecting a response action for these sites when applying the presumptive remedy methodology for remedial alternatives evaluation (EPA, 1993a; Appendix H to this report). However, because Parcel E-2 is composed of a landfill, as well as adjacent areas (the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area, and Shoreline Area) containing noncontiguous waste deposits outside the primary landfill area, characterization data collected through March 2008 were used in the remedy evaluation process.

#### 2.1. SITE FEATURES

Parcel E-2 encompasses approximately 47.4 acres at HPS. As described in Section 1, the parcel was divided into the following four areas:

- The "Landfill Area," which comprises the entire Parcel E-2 Landfill and its immediate perimeter
- The "Panhandle Area," located west and southwest of the Landfill Area
- The "East Adjacent Area," located to the east of the Landfill Area
- The "Shoreline Area," located at the interface with San Francisco Bay

The following subsections describe the surface features for each of the four areas listed above, including information about the types of solid waste believed to be present at each area. Numerous areas within Parcel E-2 are considered "radiologically impacted," which is discussed in further detail in Section 3.6.

#### 2.1.1. Landfill Area

The 22-acre Landfill Area consists of two subareas: (1) a 14.5-acre interim landfill cap and (2) a 7.5-acre area that is covered with a 2-foot-thick soil layer. The interim cap, originally constructed to smother remnants of a waste layer fire that occurred in August 2000, consists of a multilayer system of sub-base soil, an HDPE membrane, a synthetic drainage layer, and topsoil (TtEMI, 2005b; Appendix E to this

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In September 2004, the Navy divided Parcel E into two parcels (E and E-2). Discussions within this report that reference documents published prior to September 2004 refer to the portion of Parcel E that became Parcel E-2.



report). The remaining 7.5 acres that were unaffected by the fire are covered by a 2-foot-thick soil layer that was placed in 1974 during a preliminary closure action.

Based on data from 26 soil borings, 12 monitoring wells, and 25 test pits extended within the Landfill Area, solid waste in the landfill is primarily municipal-type waste and construction debris. The solid waste includes wood, paper, plastic, metal, glass, asphalt, concrete, and bricks that are mixed with sand, clay, and gravel fill. Historic information indicates that industrial wastes, including sandblast waste, radioluminescent devices, asbestos-containing debris, paint sludge, solvents, and waste oils, were also disposed of in or around the Landfill Area (NEESA, 1984; NAVSEA, 2004). For simplicity, the debris and waste that make up the landfill are referred to as "solid waste" throughout the remainder of this report. The lateral and vertical extents of solid waste within the landfill were evaluated during previous investigations, as discussed in Section 3.2 of this RI/FS Report. The types of solid waste within the Landfill Area are discussed in more detail in Section 4.2.1.

The 14.5-acre interim landfill cap limits precipitation from percolating into portions of the solid waste, and the entire Landfill Area is sloped sufficiently for surface drainage that avoids ponding (drainage patterns are discussed in Section 2.3). The Navy performs inspection and maintenance of the interim landfill cap in accordance with a site-specific operation and maintenance (O&M) plan (TtEMI, 2003b).

In 2002, a landfill gas characterization study revealed that landfill gas had migrated north of the solid waste extent and onto the adjacent Navy and UCSF property. In response to this finding, a time-critical removal action (TCRA) was conducted to (1) reduce concentrations of subsurface methane north of the Parcel E-2 Landfill (under both Navy and UCSF property) to below 5 percent, and (2) prevent future landfill gas migration. The TCRA included installation and operation of a gas control, extraction, and treatment system; the TCRA is discussed in more detail in Section 3.8.5 of this RI/FS Report.

From 1997 to 1998, a 614-foot-long sheet-pile wall was constructed along the southern portion of the Landfill Area, to a depth ranging from 12 to 55 feet bgs, to reduce the potential for release of chemicals from the landfill into the bay. To reduce groundwater mounding behind the sheet-pile wall, a groundwater extraction system (GES) was installed at the same time to intercept, treat, and discharge groundwater to the municipal sewer system (IT, 1999); both features are shown on Figure 1-3 and are discussed in more detail in Section 3.8.3 of this RI/FS Report. These features targeted A-aquifer groundwater. The GES was deactivated in April 2005 to excavate contaminated soil adjacent to the sheet-pile wall and remains offline following implementation of the removal action in the PCB Hot Spot Area (TtFW, 2005a) (discussed in Section 3.8.8).



# 2.1.2. Panhandle Area

The Panhandle Area has a relatively flat topography and is covered by fill soil that contains noncontiguous pockets of solid waste. Waste at these locations is not contiguous with the Landfill Area and consists primarily of construction debris, with lesser quantities of industrial waste (discussed further in Section 4.3.1). The presence of isolated solid waste locations is largely because the Panhandle Area was reclaimed from the bay by filling using a combination of fill soil and waste materials (with larger proportions of fill soil as compared to the fill material within the Landfill Area). The interim landfill cap, that covers much of the Landfill Area, does not extend onto the Panhandle Area.

The Panhandle Area includes a drainage channel just outside the extent of landfill waste along the western perimeter of Parcel E-2 (see Figure 1-4). The drainage channel directs runoff south and discharges indirectly to the bay through low-lying seasonal wetlands southwest of the Parcel E-2 Landfill. The wetland areas are discussed in more detail in Section 2.4.2.

The Panhandle Area contains areas of potential low-level radioactivity, including a former experimental ship-shielding area and the metal slag area. The metal slag area, which is in the southern peninsula of the Panhandle Area and extends into the Shoreline Area, was excavated under an interim removal action (see Figure 1-3; TtECI, 2007b).

# 2.1.3. East Adjacent Area

Like the Panhandle Area, the East Adjacent Area has a relatively flat topography and includes solid waste locations intermixed with fill soil that are not contiguous with the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Waste at these locations is not contiguous with the Landfill Area and consists primarily of construction debris, with lesser quantities of industrial waste (discussed further in Section 4.4.1). The East Adjacent Area also includes an area containing potential low-level radioactive debris. The East Adjacent Area contains an area with PCB contamination, a portion of which was excavated under an interim removal action (see Figure 1-3; TtECI, 2007a). The sheet-pile wall and associated GES extends from the Landfill Area into the East Adjacent Area (Figure 1-3). The interim gas control system also extends into the East Adjacent Area.

#### 2.1.4. Shoreline Area

The Shoreline Area is the intertidal zone that contains areas covered with concrete riprap and other exposed shoreline containing sediments and emergent saline wetlands. The intertidal sediments present in the Shoreline Area were characterized during the SDGI, and the results are summarized in the Shoreline Characterization Technical Memorandum (SulTech, 2007; Appendix G to this report). The metal slag area, discussed in the subsection above, also extends into the Shoreline Area and was previously excavated under an interim removal action (Figure 1-3; TtECI, 2007b).



# **Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Parcel E-2**



San Francisco, California

September 2011

# NAVY ANNOUNCES PROPOSED PLAN

The U.S. Navy encourages the public to comment on its *Proposed Plan\** for cleanup of Parcel E-2 at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPNS) in San Francisco, California. Parcel E-2 includes an unlined *solid waste* landfill along the shoreline in the southwest portion of the Shipyard (see Figure 1).

This Proposed Plan presents several remedial (cleanup) alternatives and identifies the Navy's **Preferred Alternative**. The Navy, in consultation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board), will select a **remedial action** for the site in the **Record of Decision (ROD)** after reviewing and considering all information submitted during the public comment period. The Navy may modify the Preferred Alternative or select another remedial alternative presented in this Proposed Plan based on new information or public comments. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on all of the alternatives presented in this Proposed Plan. A final decision will not be made until all comments submitted during the review period are considered. See how to comment in the box below.

his Proposed Plan summarizes the remedial (cleanup) alternatives evaluated by the Navy and explains the basis for identifying the preferred alternative to address contamination at Parcel E-2 at HPNS (Figure 1). The Navy proposes the following actions to address hazardous substances in soil, shoreline sediment, *landfill gas*, and groundwater at Parcel E-2:

- Remove and dispose of contaminated soil in selected areas.
- Separate and dispose of materials and soil with radiological contamination.
- ➤ Install a *protective liner* and soil cover over all of Parcel E-2.
- ➤ Install a *below-ground barrier* to limit groundwater flow from the landfill to San Francisco Bay.
- ➤ Remove and treat landfill gas to prevent it from moving beyond the Parcel E-2 boundary.
- > Build a shoreline *revetment*.
- ➤ Build new *wetlands*.
- Monitor and maintain the different parts of the preferred alternative (soil cover, shoreline revetment, wetlands, etc.) to ensure they are working properly.
- ➤ Use *institutional controls (IC)* to restrict specific land uses and activities on parcel E-2 (see page 21 for more details on ICs).

Public comments will be accepted from September 7 through October 24, 2011, and public comments can be submitted via mail, fax, or e-mail throughout the comment period. A public meeting will be held from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. on September 20, 2011, at the Southeast Community Facility Commission Building in the Alex L. Pitcher, Jr. Room, located at 1800 Oakdale Avenue in San Francisco. Members of the public may submit written and oral comments on this Proposed Plan at the

public meeting. Written comments can be provided any time during the comment period but must be received no later than October 24, 2011. Please refer to page 20 for further information on how to provide comments.

#### How to Comment on the Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2

Provide written comments no later than October 24, 2011, by one of the following methods:

E-mail: keith.s.forman@navy.mil

Fax: (619) 532-0995

Mail: See address on page 20

 Attend the public meeting and provide verbal or written comments:
 September 20, 2011, from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Southeast Community Facility Commission Building, Alex L. Pitcher, Jr. Room 1800 Oakdale Avenue in San Francisco



Figure 1. Location of HPNS.

2	Parcel E-2 Landfill	Section 2.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Sections 8.2.1.1 and 8.2.1.2, pages 8-5 through 8-7.
			Record No. 4237.

from the previous investigations and removal actions described in Section 3. The EPA's presumptive remedy guidance states that "characterization of a landfill's contents is not necessary or appropriate for selecting a response action for these sites except in limited cases; rather, existing data are used to determine whether the containment presumption is appropriate" (EPA, 1993a). EPA guidance provides a framework for determining whether the containment presumptive remedy applies to a specific military landfill (EPA, 1996). The first step is to evaluate the available information to determine the sources, types, and volumes of landfill wastes. The following subsections outline the available information for the Parcel E-2 Landfill to support this evaluation. The remaining steps in the decision framework are discussed in Section 8.2.3.

# 8.2.1.1. Waste Types Encountered During Field Activities

Based on data from 28 soil borings, 18 monitoring wells, and 25 test pits extended within the Landfill Area (Figures 3-1 and 3-2), the contiguous solid waste is composed primarily of municipal-type waste and construction debris. The solid waste includes wood, paper, plastic, metal, glass, asphalt, concrete, and bricks that are mixed with sand, clay, and gravel fill. Construction debris (such as asphalt, concrete, and brick) is typically inert. Inert waste does not contain significant quantities of putrescible (i.e., decomposable) waste, and is not expected to generate leachate that would create potential risks to human health or the environment. The presence of construction debris, although typically considered an inert waste, was evaluated in conjunction with municipal-type waste because certain types of construction debris (most notably wood) and most municipal-type wastes readily biodegrade and may be considered putrescible.

In addition to municipal-type waste and construction debris, historic information indicates that industrial wastes were also disposed of in or around the Landfill Area, including sandblast waste, radioluminescent devices, asbestos-containing debris, paint sludge, solvents, and waste oils (NEESA, 1984; NAVSEA, 2004). The presence of some of these industrial wastes has been confirmed during the removal action at the PCB Hot Spot Area, which extends into a small portion the Landfill Area (Figure 1-3). Small quantities of LLRW from the disposal of radioluminescent devices and potentially radioactive sandblast waste have been encountered during implementation of the removal actions at the PCB Hot Spot Area (Navy, 2005b through 2005f; TtECI, 2007a). Out of a total excavated volume of 44,500 cubic yards, 533 cubic yards of soil and fire brick (1.2% by volume) was segregated as radiologically impacted. Also, 40 radiological devices, 78 cubic yards of metal debris, and 19 pieces of other radioactively contaminated debris were identified within the removal area (TtECI, 2007a). In addition, 41 pieces of MPPEH were encountered in the excavation area, consisting primarily of expended cartridge casings of various calibers and protective caps, but also included an empty 5-inch practice projectile and a 3-pound practice bomb (TtECI, 2010). Of the 41 MPPEH items discovered in the



removal area, 20 items were verified to not present an explosive hazard and were reclassified as MDAS. The remaining 21 MPPEH items appeared to have been subject to previous demilitarization actions and could not be completely inspected by UXO technicians for possible explosive hazards. Although the type, age, and condition of these 21 MPPEH items did not suggest a high potential for residual energetic material, the Navy, as a precautionary measure, properly handled, transported, and disposed of these items as either material documented as an explosive hazard (MDEH) (20 items consisting of expended cartridge casings of various calibers) or munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) (1 item. 3-pound practice bomb) (TtECI, 2010). The characterization data suggest that the quantity of industrial waste within the Landfill Area is less than the quantity of municipal-type waste and construction debris.

Additional information on subsurface conditions in the Landfill Area was obtained during installation of the sheet-pile wall in the southeast portion of Parcel E-2 (Figure 1-3). In September 1997, an obstruction was encountered at a depth of approximately 20 feet bgs, accompanied by a release of pressurized gas to the surface. The atmosphere in this area was monitored for health and safety purposes, specifically for explosive conditions (using an LEL meter) and various compounds, including natural gas, chlorine, and hydrogen sulfide (using colorimetric indicator tubes). Sporadic detections of atmospheric conditions above 10 percent of the LEL and chlorine gas above 5 ppm were encountered during health and safety monitoring. Approximately 80 feet of the sheet-pile wall (as originally designed) was realigned to avoid the subsurface obstructions. The alternate alignment consisted of an approximate 50-foot-long section that was off-set approximately 20 feet from the design alignment, with the remaining portion gradually angling back to the design alignment. The remainder of the sheet-pile wall was completed with no additional releases of subsurface gas (IT, 1999). These subsurface conditions may be indicative of solid waste at this location, and the sporadic detections of chlorine gas are a health and safety concern because they are above the permissible exposure limit (established by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration) of 1 ppm. However, no definitive conclusions on the nature of the potential waste at this depth can be drawn from the observed conditions.

#### 8.2.1.2. Operating History

Overall, the operating history of the Parcel E-2 Landfill is not well documented (TtEMI, LFR, and U&A, 1997). The following items summarize the available historic information:

- The IAS indicated that, between 1958 and 1974, the Navy created the Parcel E-2 Landfill by placement of a variety of shipyard wastes, including construction debris, municipal-type solid waste, and industrial waste (including sandblast waste, paint sludge, solvents, and waste oils) (NEESA, 1984).
- The HRA indicated that the Parcel E-2 Landfill, along with other areas within Parcels E and E-2, was a disposal area for radioluminescent devices (primarily containing radium-226), and that the landfill was a potential disposal area for wastes from decontamination of ships used in atomic testing (NAVSEA, 2004)



- An oily waste area was identified on Navy drawings along the western perimeter of the Landfill Area (Navy, 1974). During preliminary closure activities in 1974, ponded liquid was removed and the top 6 inches of soil at the oily waste area was scarified before the soil cover was placed. Based on borings and exploratory trenches, this area also was partially filled with solid waste during closure; therefore, this area is included within the boundaries of solid waste at the Parcel E-2 Landfill (TtEMI, 2004f).
- Triple A allegedly disposed of industrial debris, sandblast waste, oily industrial sand, and asphalt over an area of approximately 5 acres along the shoreline of Parcel E-2. In addition, Triple A allegedly stored unlabeled, deteriorating, uncovered drums with their contents exposed to the elements in the southeast corner of Parcel E-2 (Figure 1-11; SFDA, 1986).
- Waste fuel and waste oil containing PCBs were used at the Parcel E-2 Landfill as dust suppressants (TtEMI, LFR, and U&A, 1997).

#### 8.2.1.3. Nature and Extent of Chemicals in Soil

The soil data set within the Landfill Area was derived from 333 soil samples (26 soil borings, 27 excavation grids within the PCB Hot Spot Area, 12 monitoring wells, and 25 test pits) collected from the intermittent soil fill mixed within the solid waste. As discussed in Section 4.2.4, soil characterization data are used to assess the approximate lateral and vertical extent (relative to the landfill waste volume) of hazardous substances above the RIECs, and to provide a basis for determining whether lesser quantities of hazardous wastes are present in the landfill as compared with municipal wastes. In addition, the characterization data are used to identify potential hot spots (defined as locations containing chemical concentrations 100 times greater than the corresponding RIEC) within the Landfill Area and, based on criteria established by EPA, to determine whether these hot spots require more extensive characterization and development of remedial alternatives.

Metals, pesticides, PCBs, SVOCs, VOCs, and petroleum hydrocarbons were detected at concentrations exceeding the RIEC in soil samples collected at the Landfill Area. These exceedances are summarized below.

- Eight metals (antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, and vanadium) were detected at concentrations exceeding the RIECs at depths greater than 2 feet bgs. Only lead exceeded the RIEC at samples collected from 0 to 2 feet bgs. None of these exceedances were indicative of hot spots.
- Total high risk PCBs (consisting of all Aroclor compounds except Aroclor-1016) were detected at concentrations exceeding the RIEC in more than 30 percent of the samples collected within each depth range evaluated (0 to 2 feet bgs, 2 to 10 feet bgs, and greater than 10 feet bgs). Most of these exceedances were not indicative of hot spots; however, several samples contained PCBs at concentrations that were greater than 100 times the RIEC (0.74 mg/kg) and may be considered potential hot spots within the landfill (described further below).



3	Construction of additional interim landfill cap	Section 2.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Sections 3.8.4 and 3.7.3, pages 3-25, 3-26, and 3-29.
	-		Record No. 4237.

of the groundwater mound. The evaluation recommended that surface water management controls be taken to prevent increased recharge and the resulting groundwater mound in the area of the former GES, and that more passive groundwater control measures, such as phytoremediation, be evaluated as an alternative to the former GES (IT, 2001). The remedial alternative analysis in the FS portion of this report (Sections 12 through 14) evaluates groundwater containment around the Parcel E-2 Landfill (and other nearshore contaminant sources to the bay) and the appropriate means of controlling groundwater (both upgradient and downgradient).

# 3.8.4. Landfill Cap Construction (2000 to 2001)

On August 16, 2000, a brush fire burned approximately 45 percent of the landfill surface area. The surface fire was extinguished within 6 hours, but small subsurface areas (less than 5 acres) continued to smolder for approximately 1 month after the fire was extinguished (ATSDR, 2001). As part of a TCRA, an interim cap was constructed to extinguish the fire and prevent the occurrence of future fires under the capped areas. Figure 1-3 shows the area burned by the fire and the area capped during the removal action. The interim cap consists of a multilayer system of sub-base soil, HDPE membrane, synthetic drainage layer, and topsoil. Because the interim cap effectively limits air intrusion into the landfill, the effect was a smothering of any smoldering subsurface areas remaining from the fire. In addition, the interim cap significantly reduces stormwater infiltration through the landfill, thereby reducing the potential for hazardous substances to leach out from the landfill. The interim cap encompasses approximately 14.5 acres and has been vegetated to stabilize surface soil and limit erosion. Additional information on construction of the interim cap is provided in the Final Removal Action Landfill Cap Closeout Report (TtEMI, 2005b; Appendix E of this report).

### 3.8.5. Landfill Gas Removal Action (2002 to 2003)

Based on the findings of the landfill gas characterization, a TCRA was conducted to address explosion hazards and human health risks associated with off-site migration of landfill gas. The TCRA was designed to achieve the following goals: (1) reduce concentrations of methane detected at the northern edge of the Parcel E-2 Landfill (in the subsurface under both Navy and UCSF property) to less than the LEL of 5 percent; and (2) prevent landfill gas migration onto the nearby UCSF compound, including methane and NMOCs. To achieve these goals, the TCRA consisted of installation and operation of a gas control, extraction, and treatment system.

The gas extraction system consists of 2 mobile extraction unit trailers, 10 extraction wells, and 5 GMPs on the UCSF compound. The gas control system was installed along the northern boundary of the landfill and consists of an HDPE barrier wall, a gas collection trench sealed (on top) with bentonite, a horizontal perforated gas collection pipe, five gas vents, and a mobile active extraction unit to assist venting when necessary. Figure 1-3 shows the major components of the gas extraction and control system; a conceptual



Phase II monitoring location). As a result, additional sampling was recommended to verify that the elevated concentrations were from off-site sources.

The Phase III outdoor air sampling was conducted in 1996 and focused on four locations from Phase II, including the one Parcel E-2 location. Two upwind sampling locations were established along the western boundary of Parcel E-2. The samples were analyzed for asbestos, metals, VOCs, and PCBs. Concentrations of asbestos, metals, and VOCs detected in the Phase III samples were similar to regional background concentrations, and concentrations of PCBs were two orders of magnitude lower than concentrations detected during Phase II. These findings supported the conclusion that removal of the sandblast waste pile in 1994 most likely contributed to the elevated concentrations of asbestos, metals, and PCBs detected during Phase II. In addition, the elevated VOC concentrations measured near IR Site 01/21 in the Phase II samples were not detected during the Phase III investigation. The Phase II and III air monitoring locations in and adjacent to Parcel E-2 are shown on Figure 3-4.

# 3.7.3. Perimeter Air Monitoring Program, Landfill Cap Construction (2000 to 2001)

A grass fire burned on Parcel E-2 on August 16, 2000. After the surface fire was extinguished, subsurface smoldering was discovered. An initial 24-hour outdoor air sample was collected downwind of the fire area on August 31, 2000, and an air monitoring network was established around the perimeter of Parcel E-2 on September 8, 2000. Air samples were collected at seven stations to evaluate whether chemicals were migrating toward residents and commercial workers. The air monitoring locations established under the perimeter air monitoring program (PAMP) in and adjacent to Parcel E-2 are shown on Figure 3-4.

The PAMP continued from September 8, 2000, until the cap was structurally completed on March 13, 2001. The objective of the PAMP at Parcel E was to identify any conditions requiring corrective measures necessary to ensure that public health and the environment of the nearby community were not compromised by air emissions from the subsurface smoldering and landfill capping activities.

Integrated air samples were collected for analysis of metals, VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, low-resolution and high-resolution dioxins and furans, chlorine compounds, and phosgene. A radioactivity sample was collected during a single sample period. During the PAMP, over 2,400 different analyses were conducted on the more than 1,700 samples collected from the seven-station monitoring network. Action levels for target chemicals were based on a combination of existing action levels established during the Parcel B soil remedial action and EPA Region 9 PRGs (now called regional screening levels).

The PAMP concluded that the PCB compound, Aroclor-1260, was the primary chemical detection that was directly attributable to landfill capping activities. Almost all of the Aroclor-1260 detections were at monitoring Station F, which was in the southeast corner of Parcel E-2 (near the PCB Hot Spot Area that was excavated in 2005 and 2006). Detections of Aroclor-1260 were attributed to construction activities



that disturbed surface soil in the area. Construction activities in the area were modified to minimize dust generation in the area. Similar precautions are being implemented during the ongoing removal action in the area, and perimeter air monitoring is also being performed.

Other conclusions from the PAMP included:

- Combustion products such as PAHs and dioxin and furans directly attributable to the fire were not prevalent and were below project duration PAMP action levels and PRGs.
- Of the more than 150 target chemicals or classes of compounds, 98 were not detected at any time during the PAMP. The following chemicals and classes of compounds were not detected: pesticides (except for one detection of endrin below action levels), chlorine or hydrogen chloride, phosgene, low resolution dioxins and furans, benzo(a)pyrene, cadmium, and vinyl chloride.
- Detected concentrations of lead, nickel, and high-resolution dioxins and furans were below the corresponding PAMP action levels and PRGs.
- Benzene and carbon tetrachloride were frequently detected, and observed concentrations exceeded project duration PAMP action levels or PRGs. These concentrations were attributed to outdoor air background concentrations because the project average concentrations of benzene and carbon tetrachloride were less than the corresponding background concentrations reported for the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) outdoor air monitoring station on Arkansas Street in San Francisco.
- Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate was frequently detected, and observed concentrations exceeded project duration PAMP action levels. However, the PRG was not exceeded. This chemical is ubiquitous in nature and is associated with PVC plastic, including gloves.
- Arsenic and manganese were frequently detected, and observed concentrations exceeded project duration PAMP action levels or PRGs or 24-hour PAMP action levels. These metals are naturally occurring in soil, and observed concentrations of these metals correlated with earth-moving activities during cap construction and wind direction.

The PAMP results are presented in Attachment A of the Final Removal Action Landfill Cap Closeout Report (TtEMI, 2005b; Appendix E of this report). Information on construction of the interim landfill cap is presented in Section 3.8.

# 3.7.4. Landfill Gas Characterization (2002)

As part of the NDGI, outdoor air and building atmosphere surveys were conducted to assess whether methane was present in outdoor air within 300 feet of the Parcel E-2 Landfill and in buildings or subterranean structures at concentrations exceeding 1.25 percent volume in air. Results of the outdoor air survey indicated that landfill gas was not present in the breathing zone or in building atmospheres within the landfill; within 300 feet of the landfill limit; or within surveyed, accessible buildings outside the 300-foot perimeter. The NDGI outdoor air monitoring locations in and adjacent to Parcel E-2 are shown



4	Fill materials in the East Adjacent, Panhandle, and Shoreline Areas of Parcel E-2	Section 2.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 8.4.1, pages 8-22 through 8-24. Record No. 4237.	r,
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above 25 percent of the LEL. An investigation of this possible preferential pathway will be scoped, performed, and summarized as part of the RD process. This investigation may involve geophysical techniques and exploratory test pits.

Based on evaluation of available data from January 2004 through June 2010, the gas control system is functioning to control the migration of hazardous levels of methane beyond the northern fence line of the Parcel E-2 Landfill. In January and February 2006, hazardous levels of methane were detected at the fence line of the landfill. The Navy promptly performed active extraction to control the migration of hazardous levels of methane beyond the fence line of the landfill. The efficacy of the gas control system along the northern landfill boundary, as well as gas monitoring data (for both methane and NMOCs) from around the remainder of the landfill, supports the nature and extent of landfill gas as presented in this report.

The potential exists for methane, if not properly controlled, to migrate beyond the Parcel E-2 Landfill boundary at concentrations that may be hazardous to human health. Therefore, continued monitoring and control (through either passive or active methods) of methane should be included as part of any remedial alternative that leaves Landfill Area solid waste in place. Additional studies are planned, in conjunction with the RD, to more thoroughly evaluate soil gas concentrations in the Panhandle Area and East Adjacent Area and to assess whether methane or NMOCs are present in the areas at concentrations that may be hazardous to human health.

# 8.4. SOIL AND ISOLATED SOLID WASTE IN THE PANHANDLE AND EAST ADJACENT AREAS

The following subsections summarize the nature and extent of isolated solid waste locations (Section 8.4.1) and chemicals in soil (Section 8.4.2) found in the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas. The risk assessments conducted in the adjacent areas are summarized in Section 8.4.3, and an overview of the RI conclusions for the adjacent areas is presented in Section 8.4.4.

#### 8.4.1. Nature and Extent of Isolated Solid Waste Locations

The nature and extent of solid waste in the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas is distinct from the solid waste defined in the Landfill Area. Specifically, fill material in the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas consists primarily of soil and rock, with isolated solid waste locations that are not contiguous with solid waste in the Landfill Area. In addition, solid waste within the adjacent areas consists of inert construction debris, with isolated locations of industrial wastes (such as sandblast waste, metal slag, radioluminescent devices, and oily waste) and putrescible construction debris (such as wood). Although these waste types are also found in the Landfill Area, the municipal-type waste found in the Landfill Area is not found in the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas.



The Navy reviewed aerial photographs and logs from more than 280 test pits, soil borings, monitoring wells, and GMPs from various investigations at and adjacent to Parcel E-2 to identify locations outside the landfill that contain industrial wastes, municipal-type wastes, or construction debris. Results of the evaluation are summarized in the table below and depicted on Figure 4-1.

Waste Type	Number of Waste Locations in Panhandle Area <sup>a</sup>	Number of Waste Locations in East Adjacent Area <sup>a</sup>
Nonputrescible construction debris	28	10
Putrescible construction debris	20	21
Sandblast waste	0	9
Sandblast waste and putrescible construction debris	0	3
Total:	48 (87 total borings and test pits)	43 (117 total borings and test pits)

#### Notes:

Construction debris encountered in both the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas include concrete, brick, wood, and asphalt, with limited amounts of ceramic, glass, and metals (primarily as wire or rebar in concrete). With the exception of wood, the remaining types of construction debris are considered inert and are not expected to generate methane gas or leachate that would create potential risks to human health or the environment.

Industrial wastes have been encountered in the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas during the Metal Slag Area and PCB Hot Spot Area removal actions. Industrial wastes encountered within the Metal Slag Area (in the Panhandle Area) include metal slag and debris containing low-level radiological material and devices (TtECI, 2007b). All excavated soil and waste removed from the Metal Slag Area was handled and screened as potential LLRW based on the findings of the HRA (NAVSEA, 2004). Out of a total excavated volume of 8,200 cubic yards, approximately 74 cubic yards of soil and sediment was segregated as radiologically impacted. In addition, 32 radiological devices, 15 cubic yards of radiological debris (primarily fire bricks), and approximately 30 cubic yards of metal debris were identified within the removal area (Navy, 2006a and 2006b; TtECI, 2007b). In addition to this radiologically impacted debris, six waste drums were recovered from the removal area and were characterized prior to off-site disposal. The drums, which were discovered in varying degrees of deterioration, contained grease, soil, plastic, metal, and wood. Waste characterization data indicated that five of the six drums contained various chemicals, including PCBs and petroleum hydrocarbons; the sixth drum contained elevated activities of radium-226 (TtECI, 2007b).

Industrial wastes encountered within the PCB Hot Spot Area (in the East Adjacent Area) include oily wastes, radioluminescent devices, and sandblast waste (Navy, 2005b through 2005f). All excavated soil



a Includes borings in the Shoreline Area in close proximity to the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas, and also includes borings and test pits installed only to identify soil lithology (i.e., no soil samples were collected for chemical analysis).

and waste from the PCB Hot Spot Area removal action was handled and screened as potential LLRW based on the findings of the HRA (NAVSEA, 2004). Out of a total excavated volume of 44,500 cubic yards, 533 cubic yards of soil and fire brick was segregated as radiologically impacted. Also, 40 radiological devices, 78 cubic yards of metal debris, and 19 pieces of other radioactively contaminated debris were identified within the removal area (TtECI, 2007a).

Also, 110 drums and 537 assorted waste containers were recovered from the central portion of the PCB Hot Spot Area excavation and were characterized prior to off-site disposal. The drums, which were discovered in varying degrees of deterioration, contained grease, oil, soil, asphalt, and tar substances. Waste characterization data indicated that the drums contained various chemicals, including PCBs and pesticides. Two of the drums contained mixed waste with radiological contamination. The small containers contained various laboratory chemicals, ranging from strong acids and bases to solvents, alcohols, and inorganic salts (TtECI, 2007a). In addition, 41 pieces of MPPEH were encountered in the excavation area, consisting primarily of expended cartridge casings of various calibers and protective caps, but also included an empty 5-inch practice projectile and a 3-pound practice bomb (TtECI, 2010). Of the 41 MPPEH items discovered in the removal area, 20 items were verified to not present an explosive hazard and were reclassified as MDAS. The remaining 21 MPPEH items appeared to have been subject to previous demilitarization actions and could not be completely inspected by UXO technicians for possible explosive hazards. Although the type, age, and condition of these 21 MPPEH items did not suggest a high potential for residual energetic material, the Navy, as a precautionary measure, properly handled, transported, and disposed of these items as either material documented as an explosive hazard (MDEH) (20 items consisting of expended cartridge casings of various calibers) or munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) (1 item. 3-pound practice bomb) (TtECI, 2010).

The noncontiguous and heterogeneous nature of the fill material within the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas results in a high degree of uncertainty that this fill and the chemicals in soil can be delineated into discrete zones for remediation activities.

# 8.4.2. Nature and Extent of Chemicals in Soil

The soil data set within the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas was derived from 754 soil samples (113 soil borings, 113 excavation grids within the PCB Hot Spot Area and Metal Slag Area, and 14 test pits) collected within these areas. Metals, pesticides, PCBs, dioxins and furans, SVOCs, and petroleum hydrocarbons were detected at concentrations exceeding RIECs in soil samples collected in the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas. A summary of these chemical detections above the RIECs is presented below.



	5	_	Section 2.2	Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. March 2011. Section 2.3, pages 2-5 through 2-8. Record No. 4260.
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The HRA concluded that low levels of radiological contamination exist within the confines of HPS. The review of previous radiological activities, cleanup actions, and release surveys identified no imminent threat or substantial risk to tenants or the environment of HPS or the local community (NAVSEA, 2004).

The HRA identified the following radiologically impacted areas at Parcel E-2 (Figure 3):

- Experimental Ship-Shielding Area
- IR Site 01/21 (which encompasses most of the land area at Parcel E-2)
- IR Site 02 (located partially within Parcel E-2)
- Metal Slag Area
- Parcel E-2 shoreline
- Sanitary sewer system
- Storm drain lines
- Septic sewer lines

Each radiologically impacted area is described in the sections below, and key information is provided on Table 1. As shown on Figure 3, most of the land area within Parcel E-2, except for small portions of the East Adjacent Area, is considered radiologically impacted.

# 2.3.1. Experimental Ship-Shielding Area

The Experimental Ship-Shielding Area is an open field area located in the Panhandle Area. Radioactive material was used in the area to conduct shielding experimentation for ships; more specifically, radiological experiments were performed to evaluate the shielding effectiveness of various construction materials (Atomic Energy Commission [AEC] 1960, 1961, and 1963). The former range comprises three parts: (1) a fan-shaped, post-exposure reflection/refraction field measuring 150 feet in radius; (2) a 60- by 35-foot site designated as Area A; and (3) a 60- by 50-foot area designated as Area B. The former range was enclosed on the west side by a soil berm. Documents reviewed during preparation of the HRA identified the following information regarding historic operations at the Experimental Ship-Shielding Area:

■ The 1959 AEC Compliance Inspection Report states that one of the planned experiments would consist of a cobalt-60 (<sup>60</sup>Co) source being "passed through a plastic tube laid just beneath the surface of the ground" (AEC, 1960).



- The 1961 AEC Compliance Inspection Report states that to simulate spread source radiation fields, an 100 curie <sup>60</sup>Co source was "pumped through plastic tubing laid in varying patterns on an asphalt-covered area" (AEC, 1961).
- The 1962 inspection report states that at the time of inspection, the tube "device was not in use," and the tubing and <sup>60</sup>Co source were properly stored (AEC, 1963).

The ROCs at the ship-shielding area are <sup>60</sup>Co, cesium-137 (<sup>137</sup>Cs), and radium-226 (<sup>226</sup>Ra). The HRA concluded that potential contamination is likely in this area and recommended remediation of areas of elevated radioactivity (as identified during previous characterization surveys) and conducting a final status survey (NAVSEA, 2004). The Navy is planning to perform these actions under an interim removal action, currently scheduled to be implemented in 2011.

#### 2.3.2. IR Site 01/21

IR Site 01/21 is the investigation area established in and around the Landfill Area during the early stages of the site characterization process. This site boundary was established prior to the Navy completing the site investigations that distinguished the Landfill Area from the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area, and Shoreline Area. As a result, the IR Site 01/21 boundary extends beyond the Landfill Area into adjoining portions of the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area, and Shoreline Area. The most common source of potential radioactive contamination at IR Site 01/21 is historic waste disposal activities. Documented disposal of low-level radiological waste at IR Site 01/21 includes disposal of radioluminescent commodity items (such as dials, gauges, and deck markers). Disposal of radioluminescent commodity items was not controlled by specific procedures until the late 1960s. Prior to that time, it was common practice to dispose of such items on-site, including at IR Site 01/21 (NAVSEA, 2004). Other suspected disposal of low-level radiological waste at IR Site 01/21 includes: (1) potential disposal of wastes from decontamination of ships used in atomic weapons testing (i.e., sandblast waste); (2) potential disposal of building debris from demolition of radiologically impacted buildings used by the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory (NRDL); and (3) potential disposal of materials used in radiological experiments by NRDL. Available information regarding the quantities and types of materials potentially disposed of at IR Site 01/21 is discussed in the Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2.

The ROCs at IR Site 01/21 are <sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>226</sup>Ra, and strontium-90 (<sup>90</sup>Sr). The HRA concluded that contamination is known to exist in this area and recommended remediation of areas of elevated radioactivity (as identified during previous characterization surveys) and conducting a final status survey (NAVSEA, 2004).

# 2.3.3. IR Site 02

IR Site 02, which extends partially into the East Adjacent Area, is the investigation area established along the margin of San Francisco Bay during the early stages of the site characterization process. This site boundary was established prior to the Navy completing the site investigations that initially delineated



the PCB Hot Spot Area. When the Navy divided Parcel E into two parcels (E and E-2) in 2004, the Parcel E-2 boundary was drawn to include the portion of IR Site 02 containing the initial boundary of the PCB Hot Spot Area. Historical radiological operations at IR Site 02 included disposal of radioluminescent commodity items (such as dials, gauges, and deck markers), and potential disposal of wastes from decontamination of ships used in atomic weapons testing (i.e., sandblast waste).

An area containing a concentration of radioluminescent commodity items was discovered in IR Site 02 and removed during an interim removal action (TtECI, 2007c); however, this area is located entirely within the current boundary of Parcel E. The ROCs at IR Site 02 are <sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>226</sup>Ra, and <sup>90</sup>Sr. The HRA concluded that contamination is known to exist in this area and recommended a characterization survey, remediation of areas of elevated radioactivity, and conducting a final status survey (NAVSEA, 2004).

From 2005 to 2007, the Navy conducted a removal action at the PCB Hot Spot Area, which is discussed in detail in Section 3.2.2. Additional excavation along the western and southwestern sidewalls of the excavation (referred to as the shoreline portion of the PCB Hot Spot Area) was initiated in 2010 (Navy, 2010; Shaw, 2010), with work anticipated to be completed in 2011.

# 2.3.4. Metal Slag Area

The Metal Slag Area is an open field located in the Panhandle Area and Shoreline Area southwest of the Experimental Ship-Shielding Area. The Metal Slag Area contains wastes suspected to have originated from the metal foundry (Building 241 in Parcel C) and the smelter (Building 408 in Parcel D) when the shipyard was active. Waste in the Metal Slag Area includes industrial debris and metal slag with radioactive anomalies. The ROCs at the Metal Slag Area are <sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>226</sup>Ra, and <sup>90</sup>Sr. The Metal Slag Area was excavated under an interim removal action that is described in further detail in Section 3.2.1 (TtECI, 2007b).

#### 2.3.5. Parcel E-2 Shoreline

The intertidal shoreline area in Parcels E and E-2 was surveyed for gamma radiation in 2001. This survey identified several areas of elevated radioactivity; as a result, the HRA concluded that contamination is known to exist in this area and recommended a characterization survey, remediation of areas of elevated radioactivity, and conducting a final status survey (NAVSEA, 2004). The ROCs at the Parcel E-2 shoreline are <sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>226</sup>Ra, and <sup>90</sup>Sr. As discussed in the section above, the Navy removed metal slag with radioactive anomalies from the Metal Slag Area under an interim removal action (TtECI, 2007b). Additional excavation along the shoreline portion of the PCB Hot Spot Area was initiated in 2010 (Navy, 2010; Shaw, 2010), with work anticipated to be completed in 2011.



# 2.3.6. Sanitary Sewer System

Consistent with regulations at the time the NRDL operated at HPS, small amounts of low-level radioactive liquids may have been released into drains at NRDL buildings that discharged into the sanitary sewer system (NAVSEA, 2004). Evidence of such releases was initially found at Buildings 351A and 364 located in Parcel G, which prompted the Navy to initiate an interim removal action to remove and remediate potentially contaminated sanitary sewer lines throughout various HPS parcels (B, C, D-1, D-2, E, E-2, G, UC-1, and UC-2). The ROCs for the sanitary sewer system are <sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>226</sup>Ra, and <sup>90</sup>Sr. As of October 2009, the Navy had removed sanitary sewer lines throughout Parcels B, D-2, G, UC-1, and UC-2. The portion of the sanitary sewer system that extends into Parcel E-2 has not yet been removed, but is considered by the HRA to likely be contaminated and is recommended for a characterization survey, followed by remediation of areas of elevated radioactivity and a final status survey (NAVSEA, 2004).

#### 2.3.7. Storm Drain Lines

The original sanitary sewer system at HPS was combined with the storm drain system and used the same conveyance piping and 40 separate discharge outfalls into the bay. Three separate projects, beginning in 1958, were completed to separate the sanitary sewer and storm drain systems, but complete separation of the two systems was never achieved. Based on this history and the potential discharge of small amounts of low-level radioactive liquids into drains at NRDL buildings, the storm drain lines at HPS Parcels B, C, D-1, D-2, E, E-2, G, UC-1, and UC-2 are considered radiologically impacted and are being removed under an interim removal action concurrent with the sanitary sewer system. The ROCs for the storm drain lines are <sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>226</sup>Ra, and <sup>90</sup>Sr. As of October 2009, the Navy had removed storm drain lines throughout Parcels B, D-2, G, UC-1, and UC-2. The storm drain lines that extend into Parcel E-2 have not yet been removed, but are considered by the HRA to likely be contaminated and are recommended for a characterization survey, followed by remediation of areas of elevated radioactivity and a final status survey (NAVSEA, 2004).

### 2.3.8. Septic Sewer Lines

Prior to construction of the sanitary sewer and storm drain system, individual buildings may have used septic drain fields to dispose of liquid wastes, including potentially small amounts of low-level radioactive liquids. Construction documentation for septic sewer lines does not exist; however, septic sewer lines were discovered during a radiological survey at the Building 707 "triangle area" (located in Parcel E) and sewer lines may be present at other radiologically impacted buildings. Although no radiologically impacted buildings are present at Parcel E-2, Building 810 is radiologically impacted and is located within an adjacent portion of Parcel E. Potential septic drain lines emanating from Building 810, if present, may extend onto Parcel E-2. The ROCs for the septic sewer lines are <sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>226</sup>Ra, and <sup>90</sup>Sr. The septic sewer lines are considered by the HRA to likely be contaminated and are recommended for a characterization survey, followed by remediation of areas of elevated radioactivity and a final status survey (NAVSEA, 2004).



6	Radiological operations	Section 2.2	Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. March 2011. Section 4.2, pages 4-3
			through 4-6. Record No. 4260.

All soil samples were collected within the upper 6 inches of the ground surface. Although the surface soil data do not provide information on potential subsurface radioactive contamination, the existing data are considered adequate to (1) determine the extent of radioactive contamination in surface soil at Parcel E-2, and (2) support a screening-level HHRA based on the planned open space reuse of Parcel E-2. Based on the established HHRA methodology for HPS, future recreational users of open space areas are exposed only to surface soil from 0 to 2 feet bgs.

Limited subsurface soil data exist at the Metal Slag Area and PCB Hot Spot Area; however, as discussed in Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, these data were collected after the completion of excavation activities that successfully removed LLRW from the area. Therefore, the subsurface data are of limited use in determining the extent of subsurface contamination at other Parcel E-2 locations and are not discussed in detail within this addendum. Post-excavation soil data from the two removal action areas are presented in the final RACRs (TtECI, 2007a and 2007b).

Uncertainties related to the nature and extent evaluation are discussed in Section 8. Section 8 discusses the extent to which these uncertainties affect the risk management decisions for Parcel E-2 and provides recommendations for the remedial option analysis.

# 4.2. POTENTIAL SOURCES OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION AND IMPACTED MEDIA

Table 1 identifies each of the radiologically impacted areas at Parcel E-2 and the radionuclides of interest at each area. Section 2.3 discussed the radiological operations at each impacted area and identified the potential sources of radioactive contamination. The most common source of potential radioactive contamination is historic waste disposal activities that occurred at various locations in Parcel E-2. Documented disposal of low-level radiological waste at Parcel E-2 includes:

- Disposal of radioluminescent commodity items (such as dials, gauges, and deck markers) within IR Sites 01/21 and 02
- Disposal of industrial debris and metal slag with radioactive anomalies at the Metal Slag Area (removed in 2005 and 2006 under an interim cleanup action, see Section 3.2.1)
- Potential discharge of small amounts of low-level radioactive liquids into drains at NRDL buildings (potentially leading to sanitary sewer, storm drain, and septic sewer lines)

Disposal of radioluminescent commodity items was not controlled by specific procedures until the late 1960s. Prior to that time, it was common practice to dispose of such items on-site, including at IR Sites 01/21 and 02 (NAVSEA, 2004).



The HRA evaluated the potential for residual radioactive contamination at each impacted site based on historical information, previous radiological survey results, and site reconnaissance (NAVSEA, 2004). Table 3, as excerpted from the HRA, identifies the potential for various media (e.g., surface soil, subsurface soil, groundwater, etc.) to contain radioactive contamination. As shown in Table 3, surface and subsurface soil are the most likely media to contain radioactive contamination at Parcel E-2.

In addition to the documented disposal activities discussed above, other suspected disposal of low-level radiological waste includes:

- Potential disposal of wastes from decontamination of ships used in atomic weapons testing (i.e., sandblast waste) within IR Sites 01/21 and 02;
- Potential disposal of building debris from demolition of radiologically impacted buildings used by the NRDL within IR Site 01/21; and
- Potential disposal of materials used in radiological experiments by NRDL within IR Site 01/21.

Available information regarding the quantities and types of materials potentially disposed of at IR Site 01/21 is discussed in the sections below.

# 4.2.1. Disposal of Sandblast Waste Within IR Sites 01/21 and 02

Based on the information presented in the HRA (NAVSEA, 2004), sandblasting was performed to decontaminate ships that participated in atomic weapons testing and spent sandblast material (referred to as sandblast waste) may have been disposed of at the Landfill Area (as well as elsewhere at IR Site 01/21). Such sandblast waste may contain <sup>137</sup>Cs and <sup>90</sup>Sr (fission products from the detonation of atomic weapons). In addition, most sandblast material contains naturally occurring <sup>226</sup>Ra.

OPERATION CROSSROADS was an atomic weapons test conducted in 1946 that, following testing at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands, returned ships to HPS for decontamination. As discussed in the HRA (NAVSEA, 2004), the most highly contaminated ships from OPERATION CROSSROADS were either sunk at Bikini Atoll (as a result of the detonation) or at the nearby Kwajalein Atoll.

Following initial decontamination at Kwajalein Atoll, the remaining ships were brought to HPS for decontamination (NAVSEA, 2004). Navy ships continued to participate in atomic weapons testing and return to HPS for decontamination sporadically in the 1950s and early 1960s (NAVSEA, 2004). The half-lives of both <sup>137</sup>Cs and <sup>90</sup>Sr are about 30 years, so these potential contaminants from atomic testing decontamination would have undergone approximately a 75 percent reduction by 2011.

The HRA includes the following additional information regarding sandblast waste (all information from the HRA [NAVSEA, 2004] unless otherwise noted):



- Sandblast waste from the decontamination of OPERATION CROSSROADS ships was disposed of at sea until December 1946. After that time, the Navy directed that biological growth (the most significant areas of radiologic contamination) be removed manually and disposed of at sea before general sandblasting. The sandblast waste was then deemed acceptable for unregulated disposal and may have been buried at HPS, including at the Landfill Area (as well as elsewhere at IR Site 01/21).
- The USS INDEPENDENCE, the last OPERATION CROSSROADS ship at HPS, was used for experimentation until it was loaded with radiologic waste and sunk at sea in January 1951.
- Aerial photographs indicate that most of the Landfill Area was filled after 1955 (see Figures 1-6 through 1-9 in the RI/FS Report) and therefore after decontamination of OPERATION CROSSROADS ships had ceased (in 1951).
- From 1952 to 1955, two ex-Liberty ships were modified to support the study of the effects of atomic weapons. The ships were used to provide support for research during weapons tests in the Pacific through the early 1960s. Following participation in the test, the ships would return to HPS for decontamination. For these ships, the HRA indicates that "sandblast material was to be controlled (collected and drummed as radioactive waste) during removal of 'hot spots' (not further defined). Once the hot spots were removed, the remaining sand could be disposed of in the Bay."
- The HRA further indicates that "by 1956, a new directive regarding the disposal of liquids and sandblast material into the Bay stated that decontamination was to be 'witnessed by shipyard personnel to prevent runoff of contaminated liquids or dumping of contaminated wastes into bay waters at dockside. All contaminated wastes shall be disposed of in accordance with existing regulations." The disposal regulations are not defined in the HRA or supporting documents, so it not known whether radiologically contaminated sandblast waste was disposed at the Landfill Area (or elsewhere at IR Site 01/21) after 1955. The HRA did not identify records indicating the number of ships potentially decontaminated at HPS after 1955; only three atomic tests were performed in the Pacific Ocean from 1956 to 1962, at which point the United States ceased atmospheric atomic testing (Radiochemistry Society, 2011).

This information suggests that, while sandblast waste was probably disposed of at the Landfill Area (as well as elsewhere at IR Site 01/21), the sandblast waste with the highest levels of radioactivity from atomic testing was likely controlled and not disposed of at Parcel E-2.

Because of the potential for sandblast waste to contain radiological contamination, the Navy has implemented a field protocol to sample and analyze any sandblast waste encountered during intrusive activities at HPS. The protocol involves an initial analysis for <sup>137</sup>Cs and, if <sup>137</sup>Cs is identified, the waste is analyzed for <sup>90</sup>Sr. If both <sup>137</sup>Cs and <sup>90</sup>Sr are identified, then the waste is analyzed for alpha emitters (most notably, plutonium-239 and <sup>235</sup>U). This protocol was followed for sandblast waste found during previous removal actions at Parcels E and E-2 and neither <sup>137</sup>Cs nor <sup>90</sup>Sr were identified in sandblast waste at activity levels exceeding background levels. This finding is consistent with the operational history of the shipyard in that throughout shipyard operations (early 1940s through the early 1970s), abrasive sandblast material was commonly used to clean ships not associated with radiological operations.



# 4.2.2. Potential Disposal of NRDL Materials at IR Site 01/21

The NRDL maintained strict accountability and control of radioactive materials for which they were responsible under the direction of the Radiation Safety Committee. The use of radionuclides at HPS was controlled by the Navy, who first instituted a radiological controls program in 1946, and the AEC, which issued licenses starting in 1954 authorizing the use of radionuclides at HPS (although radium was exempt from AEC licensing requirements). For example, the HRA documents that many NRDL buildings had specific features (e.g., sumps, vaults, tanks, etc.) to control the storage of radiological materials prior to off-site disposal. In addition, the HRA documents that animal carcasses used in radiological tests were disposed of using two distinct methods (1) animals that had been dosed with radioactive material (e.g., through injection) were considered radioactive waste and were disposed of off-site and (2) animals exposed to ionizing radiation (e.g., through x-rays) were not considered radioactive waste and may have been disposed of at the Landfill Area (NAVSEA, 2004). However, it is possible that some radionuclides and radiological materials not controlled under the licenses were disposed of at the Landfill Area, particularly prior to the AEC licensing in 1954.

Review of historical aerial photographs (as presented on Figures 1-6 through 1-11 of the RI/FS Report) indicated that the volume of fill material placed in the Landfill Area prior to 1955 was relatively low, and that most of the fill was placed after 1955 (at which point radioactive materials at HPS were subject to AEC licensing requirements). This information suggests that the volume of NRDL waste potentially disposed of in the Landfill Area was relatively low.

The various radionuclides used at HPS, including those used by NRDL, are provided in Table 4-2 of the HRA (NAVSEA, 2004). The ROCs at HPS are identified in Table 4-3 of the HRA, along with their associated half-lives. Table 4-3 does not include many short-lived radionuclides, which have undergone more than 10 half-lives and are no longer ROCs. The HRA identified ROCs for each radiologically impacted site at HPS based on its operational history and available historic documentation; the list of site-specific ROCs are a subset of the comprehensive list of ROCs provided in Table 4-3 of the HRA (NAVSEA, 2004). Table 4 provides a comprehensive list of all current and former buildings at HPS formerly occupied by NRDL, the historic use and ROCs at each site, potential waste disposal activities, and the potential for residual radioactive contamination (as presented in the HRA). Based upon the available information provided in Table 4, the potential disposal volumes at IR Site 01/21 would have been small because (1) many NRDL buildings had specific features (e.g., sumps, vaults, tanks, etc.) to control the storage of radiological materials prior to off-site disposal and (2) review of aerial photographs indicated that most of the Landfill Area was filled after 1955 (see Figures 1-6 through 1-9 in the RI/FS Report). Accordingly, the ROCs for IR Site 01/21 are limited to 137Cs, 226Ra, and 90Sr and do not include other ROCs potentially used by the NRDL.

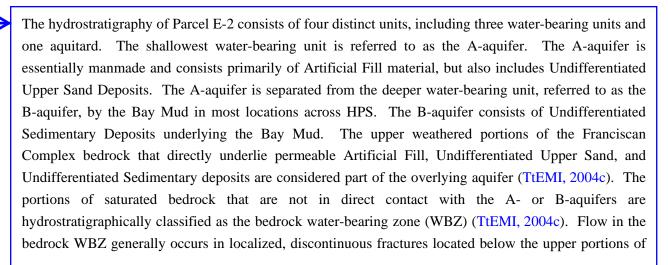


7	Hydrostratigraphy	Section 2.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw.
			May 2011. Section 2.2.1, pages 2-4 through 2-6. Record No. 4237.

Numerous field investigations have been performed to characterize and define the geology and hydrogeology at HPS. This subsection discusses the geologic and hydrogeologic conditions at Parcel E-2 based on the information derived from those investigations. The geologic descriptions presented in this subsection are interpreted from lithologic cross sections presented in the Landfill Lateral Extent Evaluation Report (TtEMI, 2004f). Hydrogeologic descriptions related to hydrostratigraphy, groundwater flow patterns, hydraulic characteristics, tidal effects, and total dissolved solids (TDS) are also presented in this subsection and are based primarily on information included in the Parcel E Groundwater Summary Report prepared following the Phase III GDGI (TtEMI, 2004c). This subsection also summarizes the evaluation of potential beneficial uses of groundwater at Parcel E-2.

# 2.2.1. Geologic and Hydrogeologic Units

The peninsula forming HPS is within a northwest-trending belt of the Franciscan Complex bedrock known as the Hunters Point Shear zone. The natural geology at HPS consists of unconsolidated Holocene sediments of estuarine and alluvial origin (Quaternary age) deposited on an uneven, eroded bedrock surface composed primarily of serpentinite (Jurassic-Cretaceous age). Artificial fill was deposited extensively over the natural sediments and bedrock during expansion of the shipyard in the early 1940s. Six individual geologic units have been identified at HPS. In general, the stratigraphic sequence of these geologic units, from youngest (shallowest) to oldest (deepest), is as follows: (1) Artificial Fill; (2) Slope Debris and Ravine Fill; (3) Undifferentiated Upper Sand Deposits; (4) Bay Mud; (5) Undifferentiated Sedimentary Deposits; and (6) Franciscan Complex Bedrock (TtEMI, 2004c). Figure 2-1 shows the surficial geologic units present at HPS, including the various subdivisions within the Franciscan Complex Bedrock. With the exception of Slope Debris and Ravine Fill, all other geologic units are present at Parcel E-2.





bedrock (TtEMI, LFR, and U&A, 1997). The relationships between the stratigraphic and hydrostratigraphic units at Parcel E-2 are presented below.

Stratigraphic Unit	Corresponding Hydrostratigraphic Unit
Artificial Fill (Qaf)	A-aquifer <sup>a</sup>
Undifferentiated Upper Sand Deposits (Quus)	A-aquifer <sup>a</sup>
Bay Mud (Qbm)	Aquitard <sup>b</sup>
Undifferentiated Sedimentary Deposits (Qu)	B-aquifer <sup>c</sup>
Franciscan Complex Bedrock (KJfm)	Bedrock WBZ <sup>d</sup>

#### Notes:

- a Hydrostratigraphic unit comprises permeable portions of the Artificial Fill and Undifferentiated Upper Sand deposits, and includes weathered portions of the bedrock that directly underlie saturated Artificial Fill or Undifferentiated Upper Sand deposits and localized areas where Undifferentiated Upper Sand deposits are interbedded with Bay Mud deposits.
- b Hydrostratigraphic unit also includes low-permeability Artificial Fill deposits.
- c Unit comprises the permeable portions of the Undifferentiated Sedimentary deposits.
- d Unit consists of portions of saturated bedrock that are not in direct contact with the A- or B-aquifers.

Numerous field investigations at Parcel E-2 have provided geologic information that was used to define the subsurface stratigraphy and depth to bedrock at Parcel E-2. Figure 2-2 is a map showing cross-section locations across Parcel E-2. Figures 2-3 through 2-8 are the geologic cross-section diagrams of the Landfill Area that were presented in the Landfill Lateral Extent Evaluation Report (TtEMI, 2004f). Figures 2-9, 2-10, and 2-11 are hydrogeologic cross-section diagrams that were originally presented in the Parcel E Groundwater Summary Report (TtEMI, 2004c). The hydrogeologic cross sections cover the Landfill Area, Panhandle Area, and East Adjacent Area, and depict the lithologic units and the relative permeabilities of these sediments to portray the hydrostratigraphy at Parcel E-2.

Because of the different purposes for each set of cross sections, the data set used to construct the hydrogeologic cross sections does not provide the same level of detail for the heterogeneous artificial fill as compared to the geologic cross sections. The geologic cross sections were originally prepared to depict the subsurface conditions in and immediately surrounding the landfill waste and, as such, focused on providing the greatest level of detail within the heterogeneous artificial fill. In contrast, the hydrogeologic cross sections were prepared to depict the overall hydrostratigraphy at Parcel E-2, with a focus on identifying permeable zones within the A- and B-aquifers.

An important geologic feature at Parcel E-2 is the bedrock surface that declines steeply from the northern portion to the southern portion of Parcel E-2 (cross section G-G', Figure 2-9). The bedrock within the Hunters Point Shear Zone has been subjected to intense tectonic activity resulting in a high degree of folding, faulting, and metamorphism. As a result, the top surface of the bedrock ranges from approximately 55 feet below ground surface (bgs) in the northern part of Parcel E-2 to greater than 280 feet bgs in the southern part of Parcel E-2. This is a decline of approximately 225 feet over the length



of the site, which corresponds to a horizontal distance of approximately 1,100 feet. Based on the bedrock depths reported above, overburden sediments and fill above the bedrock at Parcel E-2 vary from about 55 feet thick in the northeast portion of Parcel E-2 to greater than 280 feet thick in the southern portion. Figure 2-12 shows the bedrock surface elevations at and adjacent to Parcel E-2.

Another important geologic feature at Parcel E-2 is the distribution of the Bay Mud Aquitard. The Bay Mud is present over most of Parcel E-2, except in the northwest corner. In this location, saturated Artificial Fill material and Undifferentiated Upper Sand Deposits (the A-aquifer) directly overlie the Undifferentiated Sediments (the B-aquifer); as a result, the A- and B-aquifers are in hydraulic communication at this location. However, as discussed in Section 2.2.2.2, where the Bay Mud aquitard is present, potentiometric data indicate an upward flow potential between the A- and B-aquifers. Further, as shown in cross section G-G' (Figure 2-9), the presence of laterally continuous layers of silt and clay within the B-aquifer sediments serves to hydraulically isolate the uppermost portions of the B-aquifer (that are interconnected with the A-aquifer) from the lower portions of the B-aquifer. The Bay Mud Aquitard thickens away from upland areas in the northern portion of Parcel E-2, as shown on Figure 2-13.

As part of the subsurface investigations that were conducted to gather the geologic and hydrogeologic data for Parcel E-2, monitoring wells were installed across the parcel in the A-aquifer and uppermost B-aquifer zones, and the well identifications are designated by "A" and "B" suffixes, respectively. These well identifications are consistent with the hydrostratigraphic interpretations made on Figures 2-9, 2-10, and 2-11 (TtEMI, 2004c). The Navy is monitoring groundwater in the A-aquifer and uppermost B-aquifer under the BGMP. Groundwater monitoring has not been required in the lower B-aquifer zone because (1) the degree of contamination in the uppermost B-aquifer is much lower than that in the A-aquifer (see Section 5); (2) the uppermost portions of the B-aquifer (that are interconnected with the A-aquifer) are hydraulically isolated from the lower portions of the B-aquifer; and (3) there is an upward vertical flow potential from the uppermost B-aquifer to the A-aquifer (see Section 2.2.2.2). Groundwater monitoring has not been required in the Parcel E-2 bedrock WBZ because the bedrock is relatively deep (greater than 55 feet bgs in the northern portion of Parcel E-2 to greater than 200 feet bgs in the southeast portion of Parcel E-2). In addition, the potential for downward migration of contamination into the bedrock WBZ is low because site stratigraphy within the B-aquifer limits hydraulic communication between the uppermost B-aquifer zone and the lower B-aquifer zone.

The following subsections provide more detail on each of the geologic units at Parcel E-2 and their relationships to their corresponding hydrogeologic units.



#### 2.2.6. Groundwater Beneficial Reuse

According to the RWQCB Basin Plan, groundwater at Parcel E-2 has the following potential beneficial uses (RWQCB, 2007a):

- Agricultural water supply
- Industrial service and process water supply
- Municipal and domestic drinking water supply

Section 2.2

Groundwater at Parcel E-2 is unlikely to be used for agricultural and industrial purposes due to generally high TDS, chloride, salinity, specific conductance, and hardness values in the A-aquifer and uppermost B-aquifer (see data in Appendix G of TtEMI, 2004c). According to the Basin Plan, site-by-site determinations of the freshwater replenishment beneficial use will be made. Freshwater replenishment has been determined to be a beneficial use of the groundwater at Parcel E-2; Appendix M evaluates the potential for chemicals in groundwater to pose a risk to aquatic life in the bay. Appendix I evaluates the beneficial uses of groundwater at Parcel E-2, with a specific focus on evaluating use of the A- and B-aquifers at Parcel E-2 as potential drinking water sources. The following subsections summarize the findings of this evaluation.

#### 2.2.6.1. A-Aquifer Evaluation for Federal Criteria

Federal groundwater classification criteria identify three classes of groundwater (EPA, 1986). Class I groundwater is an irreplaceable source of drinking water or is ecologically vital. Class II groundwater is a current or potential source of drinking water that has other beneficial uses. Class III groundwater is not a potential source of drinking water and is of limited beneficial use. EPA considers groundwater to be Class I or Class II if the following criteria are met:

- The TDS concentration is less than 10,000 mg/L
- A minimum well yield of 150 gallons per day (gpd) or 0.104 gallon per minute is achievable

Transmissivities measured at Parcel E-2 during the RI (Table 2-2) suggest that the minimum well yield of 150 gpd would be met for the A-aquifer. Therefore, the classification of the A-aquifer relative to federal criteria focuses on measured TDS concentrations. Figure 2-20 presents the maximum historical TDS concentrations (from data collected through October 2002) detected in A-aquifer groundwater monitoring wells at Parcel E-2, along with contours for the federal TDS criteria. As shown on Figure 2-20, Class II groundwater exists throughout most of Parcel E-2 A-aquifer.

Appendix I evaluates various site-specific factors (SSF) to determine if conditions other than TDS concentrations affect the potential for Class II A-aquifer groundwater at Parcel E-2 to be used as a drinking water source. The NCP preamble allows for the application of SSFs to determine appropriate



remediation goals for Class I and II groundwater. As outlined in Appendix I, a range of other SSFs make use of A-aquifer groundwater for water supply extremely unlikely. Principal among these are:

- Insufficient aquifer thickness to provide adequate supply
- Depth to groundwater too shallow to support a sanitary seal and adequate screened interval
- Lack of historical and current precedents for use of HPS groundwater for public water supply
- Existence of local and state institutional controls that prohibit or severely restrict locations where new potable wells can be installed
- Poor quality of underlying B-aquifer relative to drinking water standards

Considering these factors together, the weight of evidence indicates that the Class II A-aquifer at Parcel E-2 is not a potential source of water for municipal or domestic water supply.

#### 2.2.6.2. A-Aquifer Evaluation for State Criteria

Under State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Resolution No. 88-63, all groundwater is considered potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply unless at least one of the following conditions applies (SWRCB, 1988):

- The TDS concentration exceeds 3,000 mg/L and the groundwater is not reasonably expected by RWQCB to supply a public water system
- The groundwater is contaminated, either by natural processes or by human activity, to the degree that it cannot reasonably be treated for domestic use
- The water source does not provide sufficient water to supply a single well capable of producing an average, sustained yield of 200 gpd

In response to a request by the Navy (2003), the RWQCB determined that the A-aquifer at HPS is not suitable or potentially suitable as a municipal or domestic water supply, and meets exemption criteria in SWRCB Resolution 88-63 and RWQCB Resolution 89-39 (RWQCB, 2003c). This determination is based on the following factors:

- TDS concentrations in A-aquifer groundwater exceed 3,000 mg/L
- Artificial fill composes most of the A-aquifer
- Naturally occurring dissolved metals concentrations have been estimated (Hunters Point groundwater ambient levels [HGAL]), and some of these metals concentrations exceed maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for drinking water when the metal is at or below its HGAL
- There is no historical, present, or planned future use of groundwater at HPS
- Well construction requirements prohibit water supply wells in most parts of HPS
- Pumping would cause saltwater intrusion in areas where potable wells could conceivably be installed



#### 2.2.6.3. B-Aquifer Evaluation

TDS data are available for the six wells installed in the uppermost B-aquifer in Parcel E-2, and maximum TDS concentrations in these wells ranged from 1,600 to 5,120 mg/L. Based on available TDS data, the B-aquifer at Parcel E-2 would be considered suitable as a potential drinking water source, and the evaluation of SSFs in Appendix I reveals that the B-aquifer in Parcel E-2 has moderate potential to be used as a drinking water source. Considering this conclusion and past agreements with the BCT on the HHRA, the groundwater ingestion pathway is included in the risk assessment for the B-aquifer. This assumption provides an additional layer of conservatism with respect to the protection of human health at Parcel E-2.

#### 2.2.6.4. Bedrock Water-Bearing Zone Evaluation

As discussed in Section 2.2.1, groundwater monitoring has not been required in the Parcel E-2 bedrock WBZ because the bedrock is relatively deep (greater than 55 feet bgs in the northern portion of Parcel E-2 to greater than 200 feet bgs in the southeast portion of Parcel E-2). Therefore, no direct data are available to assess the water quality or yield of the bedrock WBZ underlying Parcel E-2 relative to federal and state criteria.

#### 2.3. HYDROLOGY

Precipitation is the main source of surface water runoff at HPS. Surface water runoff at HPS is greatest in the winter months (November through April), when rainfall often exceeds 4 inches per month. Precipitation is less than 0.1 inch per month from June through September, resulting in minimal runoff. Precipitation data from an on-site meteorological station are shown on Figure 2-21. In addition to rainfall, the irrigation system for the interim landfill cap at Parcel E-2 is another potential source of surface water runoff. The irrigation system could potentially generate runoff if used excessively during dry months to maintain vegetation; however, the system is operated and maintained so that excessive watering does not occur (ITSI, 2006h, 2007d, 2008d, 2010d, and 2010e).

As discussed in Section 1.6.2, surface water runoff at the landfill is managed in accordance with the SWDMP (MARRS and MACTEC, 2009b), which complies with the General Permit of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), as administered by the SWRCB. Monitoring is performed in accordance with the SWDMP, and various BMPs described in the SWDMP are used to limit erosion or unwanted discharges from the site (MARRS and MACTEC, 2009b). Surface water drainage patterns at Parcel E-2 and engineered BMPs are shown on Figure 2-22 and described below.

In the western and northwestern portion of Parcel E-2, runoff is controlled by drainage channels constructed along the western perimeter of Parcel E-2. The channels direct runoff south and discharge indirectly to the bay through low-lying seasonal wetlands in the Panhandle Area southwest of the landfill.



9	Groundwater flow patterns	Section 2.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw.
			May 2011. Section 2.2.2, pages 2-9 through 2-11. Record No. 4237.

#### 2.2.1.4. Franciscan Complex Bedrock – The Bedrock Water-Bearing Zone

Bedrock in Parcel E-2 consists of the Franciscan Complex, with serpentinite as the most common component. Serpentine bedrock is often associated with metamorphic basalt called "greenstone," which has a distinctive green color. Pockets of greywacke sandstones occur in some areas (TtEMI, 2004c). Figure 2-12 shows where serpentinite bedrock outcrops north of Parcel E-2. From the northern part of Parcel E-2, the bedrock plunges to the west and south. The depth to bedrock ranges from approximately 55 feet bgs in the northern part of Parcel E-2 to greater than 280 feet bgs in the southern part of Parcel E-2.

As discussed in Section 2.2.1, the upper weathered portions of the bedrock that directly underlie A- or B-aquifer sediments are considered part of the overlying aquifer. The highly weathered bedrock has low hardness, and has been described as both crumbling easily to sand-sized grains and as having weathered to clay (TtEMI, LFR, and U&A 1997; TtEMI, 2004c). Borings logs for gas monitoring probes (GMPs) installed in the upper weathered bedrock underlying Crisp Avenue (located approximately 150 feet north of Parcel E-2) demonstrate this variability. The portions of saturated bedrock that are not in direct contact with the A- or B-aquifers are hydrostratigraphically classified as the bedrock WBZ (TtEMI, 2004c). Flow in the bedrock WBZ generally occurs in localized, discontinuous fractures located below the upper portions of bedrock (TtEMI, LFR, and U&A, 1997).

#### 2.2.2. Groundwater Flow

Groundwater flow patterns in the A-aquifer are regularly evaluated by collecting water level measurements at monitoring wells installed throughout Parcel E-2 and generating groundwater elevation maps as part of the BGMP. Construction details for the Parcel E-2 monitoring wells are summarized in Appendix J3. Historic groundwater elevations are presented in Appendix J4. A-aquifer groundwater elevations are measured using a methodology designed to reduce the influence of tidal effects on the general definition of the potentiometric surface; the methodology is described in the sampling and analysis plan for the BGMP (CE2-Kleinfelder Joint Venture, 2009c). Additionally, groundwater flow patterns within the uppermost B-aquifer and tidal influenced zone (TIZ) of the A-aquifer have been evaluated during previous investigations at the parcel. The following subsections discuss the groundwater flow patterns of these aquifers, as well as groundwater recharge and discharge for the A-aquifer and uppermost B-aquifer.



#### 2.2.2.1. Horizontal Groundwater Flow

Across most of Parcel E-2, groundwater in the A-aquifer flows south toward the bay; however, flow in the northeast portion of Parcel E-2 flows east toward a groundwater depression that is east of the landfill, near the boundary between Parcels G and E (CE2-Kleinfelder Joint Venture, 2007f, 2008a, and 2008d). This groundwater depression is most likely the residual effect of groundwater infiltrating damaged sanitary sewer lines during pumping at a nearby lift station. The sanitary sewer lift station, located at the former Parcel A, ceased operation in May 2007. The lateral extent of the groundwater depression had decreased from approximately 73 acres in May 2007 to less than 0.1 acre in March 2009 (CE2-Kleinfelder Joint Venture, 2009d). The potentiometric surfaces shown on Figures 2-14 and 2-15 (CE2-Kleinfelder Joint Venture, 2007f and 2008a) do not incorporate removal of tidal effects; however, past tidal studies have shown that the general geometry of the potentiometric surface within the TIZ can be accurately represented without filtering out tidal effects (TtEMI, 2004c). Section 2.2.4 presents a more thorough discussion of tidal effects.

Other buried utility lines located below the groundwater table may also act as preferential groundwater flow pathways. As shown on Figures 2-14 and 2-15, sections of the storm drain system in adjacent Parcel E are submerged below the groundwater table and appear to be affecting A-aquifer flow patterns south of Building 810. The Navy is in the process of removing the existing sanitary sewer and storm drain lines across HPS. The potentiometric surface of the A-aquifer continues to be monitored quarterly under the BGMP to track possible changes in flow patterns of the A-aquifer.

Groundwater elevations in the uppermost B-aquifer, as measured in August 2007, are presented on Figure 2-16 (CE2-Kleinfelder Joint Venture, 2008a). Based on the groundwater elevations in the limited number of wells shown on Figure 2-16, groundwater in the uppermost B-aquifer flows to the southeast across most of Parcel E-2. B-aquifer groundwater elevations are monitored under the BGMP on a quarterly basis (CE2-Kleinfelder Joint Venture, 2008a and 2008d).

#### 2.2.2.2. Vertical Groundwater Flow Potential

Figure 2-17 illustrates vertical flow potential by presenting hydrographs for well pairs screened in the A-aquifer and uppermost B-aquifer. Based on available water level data from 2004 to 2008, the vertical component of groundwater flow potential between the A-aquifer and the uppermost B-aquifer is upward at these well pairs (Figure 2-17). The available data suggest that, in addition to the presence of the Bay Mud aquitard, potential downward migration of contaminated groundwater from the A- to B-aquifer is limited by the upward groundwater flow potential (from the B- to A-aquifer).



#### 2.2.2.3. Groundwater Recharge and Discharge

Groundwater recharge to the A-aquifer at Parcel E-2 is affected by vertical and lateral infiltration from within Parcel E-2, as well as groundwater flow from land upgradient of Parcel E-2. Recharge may also be contributed by leaking utility lines. Higher groundwater levels exist during the rainy season. Groundwater elevations measured in Parcel E-2 wells in March 2007 were on average 0.9 foot higher than in August 2007. A-aquifer groundwater discharge over the northeast portion of Parcel E-2 is directed eastward across Parcel E toward a groundwater depression near the Parcel E and Parcel G boundary. As discussed in Section 2.2.2.1, deactivation of the sanitary sewer lift station has decreased the lateral extent of the groundwater depression from approximately 73 acres to 0.1 acre over a 21-month period (CE2-Kleinfelder Joint Venture, 2009d). The Navy continues to remove the existing sanitary sewer and storm drain lines across HPS, and the effect of this activity is being evaluated as part of the BGMP quarterly water level measurements. Groundwater near the Parcel E-2 shoreline discharges toward the bay.

The area hydraulically upgradient of Parcel E-2 is the primary source of recharge to the B-aquifer. This area consists of non-Navy industrial property to the west and northwest. The recharge source is groundwater flowing horizontally into the B-aquifer. The B-aquifer is hydraulically connected to and discharges to permeable zones underlying the bay.

#### 2.2.2.4. Seasonal Groundwater Effects

Recent groundwater data for Parcel E-2 (four quarters from 2007 and the first quarter 2008) were evaluated as part of this RI/FS Report to assess seasonal effects in groundwater flow patterns or gradients (CE2-Kleinfelder Joint Venture, 2007f, 2008a, and 2008d). A-aquifer groundwater levels were highest in March 2007 (Figure 2-14), following the wet winter season, and lowest in August 2007, representing dry season conditions (Figure 2-15). Groundwater gradients measured across Parcel E-2 were somewhat lower in March 2007 (average of 0.014) than they were in August 2007 (average of 0.021). The overall direction of groundwater flow was consistent from season to season, with the primary seasonal difference being the somewhat shallower gradients across the landfill mass, with steeper gradients along the boundaries of the landfill area during the dry season (June and August) than during the wet season (March). Groundwater gradients are steepest on the south side of the landfill mass (toward the bay) and shallowest on the eastern side (toward Parcel E). Groundwater levels in the B-aquifer are slightly higher during the wet season as compared with the dry season (Figure 2-17); however, B-aquifer groundwater flow patterns and gradients do not appear to be significantly affected by the wet and dry seasons.



10	Parcel E-2 ecology	Section 2.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw.
			May 2011. Section 2.4, page 2-18. Record No. 4237.

In the northeastern portion of Parcel E-2 (and portions of the UCSF property), runoff is controlled by drainage channels that direct runoff into one of two catch basins (Figure 2-22). Stormwater then flows east through a 12-inch-diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe and discharges into the HPS storm sewer system, which ultimately discharges into the bay. Stormwater discharge is monitored at both catch basins (MARRS and MACTEC, 2009b).

In the eastern portion of Parcel E-2 (including the eastern portion of the interim landfill cap), runoff flows south into a low-lying area south of the interim landfill cap (Figure 2-22). This area was excavated and revegetated following the removal action at the PCB Hot Spot Area (TtECI, 2007a), as discussed in Section 3.8.8. The vegetation helps limit sediment runoff. In addition, the drainage swale at the southeast portion of the landfill, which diverts runoff from the eastern portion of the cap to the bay, was restored following the removal action (Figure 2-22).

In the central portion of Parcel E-2, most runoff flows to a riprap-lined swale in the center of the interim landfill cap and then discharges into the bay at the southern edge of the interim cap. The drainage structures in Parcel E-2 are presently capable of handling runoff from the 100-year, 24-hour storm event (estimated at 4 inches). To limit erosion, vegetation and other BMPs (such as silt fences, hay bales, fiber rolls, gravel or sandbags, and berms) have been established at Parcel E-2. Surface water runoff from Parcel E-2 will be controlled and monitored in accordance with the existing SWDMP until implementation of the final remedy for Parcel E-2 (MARRS and MACTEC, 2009b).

#### 2.4. ECOLOGY

The ecology of Parcel E includes terrestrial habitat, aquatic environments, and transitional wetlands. All of these ecological areas have been disturbed by human activities such as excavation, filling, and development (Harding Lawson Associates [HLA], 1991). Habitat data from the Phase 1A ecological risk assessment (ERA) were used with data from a resurvey of Parcels E and E-2 in February 1997. The field survey results delineated the terrestrial habitats (industrial, ruderal, and non-native annual grassland) and the wetland and intertidal habitats (TtEMI, LFR, and U&A, 1997). In 2001 and 2002, ecological surveys were performed in the wetland and intertidal habitats at Parcel E-2 (TtEMI, 2003d; SulTech, 2007, Appendix G to this report), and are discussed in Sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.3 below. In 2004, a biological assessment was performed to support the removal actions at the Metal Slag Area and PCB Hot Spot Area (TtFW, 2004a).



# Section 3. Remedial Investigation Activities and Removal Actions

Multiple environmental investigations have been conducted at Parcel E-2<sup>4</sup>, beginning in 1984. These investigations included basewide investigations (such as the IAS), investigations performed throughout Parcel E (which was later subdivided into Parcels E and E-2), and landfill-specific investigations within Parcel E-2. The environmental investigations can be categorized into the following time frames:

*Pre-Remedial Investigation Activities (1984 to 1988):* The Parcel E-2 Landfill was initially identified as IAS Site 3 during the IAS conducted in 1984 under the NACIP program (NEESA, 1984). Additional investigations performed following the IAS included installation of nine monitoring wells (IR01MWI-1 through IR01MW-9) during the 1987 confirmation study and verification step.

Remedial Investigation Activities (1988 to 1996): The Parcel E-2 Landfill progressed to the RI stage as IR Site 1 and was grouped (along with IR Sites 02 and 03 in Parcel E) into Operable Unit (OU)-I. The first phase of the OU-I RI (from 1988 to 1989) consisted of reconnaissance activities, including a geophysical survey and test pit excavation to delineate the extent of landfill waste, a soil gas survey to evaluate the presence of VOCs in soil and groundwater, and installation of deep soil borings to define subsurface stratigraphy. Subsequent phases of the OU-I RI involved primary and contingency sampling of soil and groundwater from October 1990 to June 1992. Following the 1992 decision to align the HPS IR sites into parcels, the RI at the landfill was completed in conjunction with other Parcel E IR sites and involved additional field investigations performed from October 1995 to June 1996 (TtEMI, LFR, and U&A, 1997). In 1993, IR Site 1 was combined with IR Site 21. IR Site 21 was initially identified as a separate site during the RI/FS scoping process, but was later determined to be part of the landfill and thus was combined with IR Site 1.

Data Gaps Investigations (2000 to 2003): During preparation of the Parcel E RI and FS reports in 1997 and 1998, the Navy and regulatory agencies identified additional tasks to support the RD for Parcel E, most of which were specific to the Parcel E-2 Landfill. These tasks were performed during the NDGI, from October 2001 to September 2002, and included defining the nature and extent of landfill gas, refining the lateral extent of solid waste, evaluating liquefaction potential of the landfill, and delineating wetlands areas adjacent to the landfill. In addition, the Navy and the regulatory agencies decided that

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> In September 2004, the Navy divided Parcel E into two parcels (E and E-2). Discussions within this report that reference documents published prior to September 2004 refer to the portion of Parcel E that became Parcel E-2.



additional data for Parcel E were needed, including data from the area now referred to as Parcel E-2, to better define the nature and extent of chemicals in soil and groundwater. As discussed in Section 1, these investigations included the GDGI, performed from July 2000 to October 2002, and the SDGI, performed from September 2002 to February 2003.

Landfill Compliance Monitoring (2003 to present): The Navy has implemented several environmental monitoring programs to help satisfy regulatory requirements (as outlined in 27 CCR) for Parcel E-2 until a final remedy is selected. As discussed in Section 1.1.2, these programs include landfill gas control and monitoring, groundwater monitoring, landfill cover integrity monitoring and maintenance, and stormwater management and monitoring. Data from the ongoing monitoring provides information on current site conditions that is helpful in verifying the nature and extent conclusions from previous site investigations.

This RI/FS Report is based on information compiled from these past investigations and ongoing monitoring, rather than from a single RI field investigation. Analytical data from pre-RI investigations are not included in the RI data set; however, the results of these investigations were incorporated into the RI field program (TtEMI, LFR, and U&A, 1997). Table 3-1 summarizes the field activities performed during the RI and subsequent data gaps investigations and compliance monitoring.

In addition, this RI/FS Report also includes information from several interim removal actions that were performed in Parcel E-2. This section includes brief summaries of the methods, actions performed, and relevant results of the investigations and removal actions conducted at Parcel E-2.

Many of the previous investigations were summarized in reports that are drawn upon and either referenced or included as appendices to this report. Previous investigations and other IR Program activities were divided into the following categories to simplify their presentation in this section: pre-RI activities (Section 3.1); landfill investigations (Section 3.2); soil investigations in non-landfill areas, including the East Adjacent Area and the Panhandle Area (Section 3.3); groundwater investigations (Section 3.4); ecological assessments (Section 3.5); radiological assessments (Section 3.6); outdoor air monitoring (Section 3.7); previous removal actions (Section 3.8); and ongoing monitoring programs (Section 3.9). Table 1-3 presents a chronology of all previous environmental investigations, as well as previous and ongoing remedial actions conducted at Parcel E-2.

#### 3.1. PRE-REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

The pre-RI activities are summarized in the following documents:

- "Geotechnical Investigation, Waste Disposal Sites" (Lowney-Kaldveer Associates, 1973)
- "As-Built Drawings for Storm Sewer Interceptor Phase II, MILCON Project P-261B" (Navy, 1974)



United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Directive No. 9355.0-49FS EPA 540-F-93-035 PB 93-963339 September 1993



# Presumptive Remedy for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites

Office of Hazard	. –	EPA guidance for CERCLA landfills	Section 2.3	"Presumptive Remedy for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites." Quick Reference Fact Sheet. EPA OSWER Directive 9355.0-49FS. EPA/540/F-93/035. September 1993. Pages 1 through 3. (note: this	
				guidance document was provided as Appendix H to the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2; Record No. 4237)	
				Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 8.2.3.1, pages 8-13 through 8-15. Record No. 4237	

Presumptive remedies are preferred technologies for common categories of sites, based on historical patterns of remedy selection and EPA's scientific and engineering evaluation of performance data on technology implementation. The objective of the presumptive remedies initiative is to use the program's past experience to streamline site investigation and speed up selection of cleanup actions. Over time presumptive remedies are expected to ensure consistency in remedy selection and reduce the cost and time required to clean up similar types of sites. Presumptive remedies are expected to be used at all appropriate sites except under unusual site-specific circumstances.

This directive establishes **containment** as the presumptive remedy for CERCLA municipal landfills. The framework for the presumptive remedy for these sites is presented in a streamlining manual entitled *Conducting Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites*, February 1991 (OSWER Directive 9355. 3-11). This directive highlights and emphasizes the importance of certain streamlining principles related to the scoping (planning) stages of the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) that were identified in the manual. The directive also provides clarification of and additional guidance in the following areas: (1) the level of detail appropriate for risk assessment of source areas at municipal landfills and (2) the characterization of hot spots.

#### **BACKGROUND**

Superfund has conducted pilot projects at four municipal landfill sites on the National Priorities List (NPL) to evaluate the effectiveness of the manual Conducting Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites (hereafter referred to as "the manual") as a streamlining tool and as the framework for the municipal landfill presumptive remedy. Consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (or NCP), EPA's expectation was that containment technologies generally would be appropriate for municipal landfill waste because the volume and heterogeneity of the waste generally make treatment impracticable. The results of the pilots support this expectation and demonstrate that the manual is an effective tool for streamlining the RI/FS process for municipal landfills.

<sup>1</sup>Municipal landfill sites typically contain a combination of principally municipal and to a lesser extent hazardous wastes.

Since the manual's development, the expectation to contain wastes at municipal landfills has evolved into a presumptive remedy for these sites. Implementation of the streamlining principles outlined in the manual at the four pilot sites helped to highlight issues requiring further clarification, such as the degree to which risk assessments can be streamlined for source areas and the characterization and remediation of hot spots. The pilots also demonstrated the value of focusing streamlining efforts at the scoping stage, recognizing that the biggest savings in time and money can be realized if streamlining is incorporated at the beginning of the RI/FS process. Accordingly, this directive addresses those issues identified during the pilots and highlights streamlining opportunities to be considered during the scoping component of the RI/FS.

See EPA Publication 9203.1-02I, SACM Bulletins, *Presumptive Remedies for Municipal Landfill Sites*, April 1992, Vol. 1, No. 1, and February 1993, Vol. 2, No. 1, and SACM Bulletin *Presumptive Remedies*, August 1992, Vol. 1, No. 3.

Finally, while the primary focus of the municipal landfill manual is on streamlining the RI/FS, Superfund's goal under SACM is to accelerate the entire clean-up process. Other guidance issued under the municipal landfill presumptive remedy initiative identifies design data that may be collected during the RI/FS to streamline the overall response process for these sites (see Publication No. 9355.3-18FS, *Presumptive Remedies:* CERCLA *Landfill Caps Data Collection Guide*, to be published in October 1993).

## CONTAINMENT AS A PRESUMPTIVE REMEDY

Section 300.430(a)(iii)(B) of the NCP contains the expectation that engineering controls, such as containment, will be used for waste that poses a relatively low long-term threat where treatment is impracticable. The preamble to the NCP identifies municipal landfills as a type of site where treatment of the waste may be impracticable because of the size and heterogeneity of the contents (55 FR 8704). Waste in CERCLA landfills usually is present in large volumes and is a heterogeneous mixture of municipal waste frequently co-disposed with industrial and/or hazardous waste. Because treatment usually is impracticable, EPA generally considers containment to be the appropriate response action, or the "presumptive remedy," for the source areas of municipal landfill sites.

The presumptive remedy for CERCLA municipal landfill sites relates primarily to containment of the landfill mass and collection and/or treatment of landfill gas. In addition, measures to control landfill leachate, affected ground water at the perimeter of the landfill, and/or upgradient ground-water that is causing saturation of the landfill mass may be implemented as part of the presumptive remedy.

The presumptive remedy does not address exposure pathways outside the source area (landfill), nor does it include the long-term ground-water response action. Additional RI/FS activities, including a risk assessment, will need to be performed, as appropriate, to address those exposure pathways outside the source area. It is expected that RI/FS activities addressing exposure pathways outside the source generally will reconducted concurrently with the streamlined RI/FS for the landfill source presumptive remedy. A response action for exposure pathways outside the source (if any) may be selected together with the presumptive remedy (thereby developing a comprehensive site response), or as an operable unit separate from the presumptive remedy.

Highlight 1 identifies the components of the presumptive remedy. Response actions selected for individual sites will include only those components that are necessary, based on site-specific conditions.

#### Highlight 1: Components of the Presumptive Remedy: Source Containment

- Landfill cap;
- Source area ground-water control to contain plume;
- Leachate collection and treatment:
- Landfill gas collection and treatment; and/or
- Institutional controls to supplement engineering controls.

The EPA (or State) site manager will make the initial decision of whether a particular municipal landfill site is suitable for the presumptive remedy or whether a more comprehensive RI/FS is required. Generally, this determination will depend on whether the site is suitable for a streamlined risk evaluation, as described on page 4. The community, state, and potentially responsible parties (PRPs) should be notified that a presumptive remedy is being considered for the site before work on the RI/FS work plan is initiated. The notification may take the form of a fact sheet, a notoice in a local newspaper, and/or a public meeting.

Use of the presumptive remedy eliminates the need for the initial identification and screening of alternatives during the feasibility study (FS). Section 300.430(e)(1) of the NCP states that, "... the lead agency shall include art alternatives screening step, when needed, (emphasis added) to select a reasonable number of alternatives for detailed analysis."

EPA conducted an analysis of potentially available technologies for municipal landfills and found that certain technologies are routinely and appropriately screened out on the basis of effectiveness, feasibility, or cost (NCP Section 300.430(e)(7)). (See Appendix A to this directive and "Feasibility Study Analysis for CERCLA Municipal Landfills," September 1993 available at EPA Headquarters and Regional Offices.) Based on this analysis, the universe of alternatives that will be analyzed in detail may be limited to the components of the containment remedy identified in Highlight 1, unless site-specific conditions dictate otherwise or alternatives are considered that were not addressed in the FS analysis. The FS analysis document, together with this directive, must be included in the administrative record for each municipal landfill presumptive remedy site to support elimination of the initial identification and screening of site-specific alternatives. Further detailed and comprehensive supporting materials (e.g., FS reports included in analysis, technical reports) can be provided by Headquarters, as needed.

While the universe of alternatives to address the landfill source will be limited to those components identified in Highlight 1, potential alternatives that may exist for each component or combinations of components may be evaluated in the detailed analysis. For example, one component of the presumptive remedy is source area ground-water control. If appropriate, this component may be accomplished in a number of ways, including pump and treat, slurry walls, etc. These potential alternatives may then be combined with other components of the presumptive remedy to develop a range of containment alternatives suitable for site-specific conditions. Response alternatives must then be evaluated in detail against the nine criteria identified in Section 300.430(e)(g) of the NCP. The detailed analysis will identify site-specific ARARs and develop costs on the basis of the particular size and volume of the landfill.

### EARLY ACTION AT MUNICIPAL LANDFILLS

EPA has identifies the presumptive remedy site categories as good candidates for early action under SACM. At municipal landfills, the upfront knowledge that the source area will be contained may facilitate such early actions as installation of a landfill cap or a ground-water containment system. Depending on the circumstances, early actions may be accomplished using either removal authority (e.g., non-time-critical removal actions) or remedial authority. In some cases, it may be appropriate for an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis to replace part or all of the RI/FS if the source control component will be a non-time-critical removal action. Some factors may affect whether a specific response action would be better accomplished as a removal or remedial action including the size of the action, the associated state cost share, and/ or the scope of O&M. A discussion of these factors is contained in Early Action and Long-term Action Under SACM - Interim Guidance, Publication No. 9203.1-05I, December 1992.

## SCOPING A STREAMLINED RI/FS UNDER THE PRESUMPTIVE REMEDY FRAMEWORK

The goal of an RI/FS is to provide the information necessary to: (1) adequately characterize the site; (2) define site dynamics; (3) define risks; and (4) develop the response action. As discussed in the following sections, the process for achieving each of these goals can be streamlined for CERCLA municipal landfill sites because of the upfront presumption that landfill contents will be contained. The strategy for streamlining each of these

areas should be developed early (i.e., during the scoping phase of the RI/FS).

#### 1. Characterizing the Site

The use of existing data is especially important in conducting a streamlined RI/FS for municipal landfills. Characterization of a landfill's contents is not necessary or appropriate for selecting a response action for these sites except in limited cases; rather, existing data are used to determine whether the containment presumption is appropriate. Subsequent sampling efforts should focus on characterizing areas where contaminant migration is suspected, such as leachate discharge areas or areas where surface water runoff has caused erosion. It is important to note that the decision to characterize hot spots should also be based on existing information, such as reliable anecdotal information, documentation, and/or physical evidence (see page 6).

In those limited cases where no information is available for a site, it may not be advisable to initiate use of the presumptive remedy until some data are collected. For example, if there is extensive migration of contaminants from a site located in an area with several sources, it will be necessary to have some information about the landfill source in order to make an association between on-site and off-site contamination.

Sources of information of particular interest during scoping include records of previous ownership, state files, closure plans, etc., which may help to determine types and sources of hazardous materials present. In addition, a site visit is appropriate for several reasons, including the verification of existing data, the identification of existing site remediation systems, and to visually characterize wastes (e.g., leachate seeps). Specific information to be collected is provided in Sections 2.1 through 2.4 of the municipal landfill manual.

#### 2. Defining Site Dynamics

The collected data are used to develop a conceptual site model, which is the key component of a streamlined RI/FS. The conceptual site model is an effective tool for defining the site dynamics, streamlining the risk evaluation, and developing the response action. Highlight 2 presents a generic conceptual site model for municipal landfill. The model is developed before any RI field activities are conducted, and its purpose is to aid in understanding and describing the site and to present hypotheses regarding:

- The suspected sources and types of contaminants present;
- Contaminant release and transport mechanisms;

exceedances were located with the portion of the PCB Hot Spot Area that extends into the Landfill Area. This finding is expected because potential risk at these locations was driven by samples collected either at 2 feet bgs (at the interface between the soil cover and underlying solid waste) or deeper than 2 feet bgs (into the solid waste). Similar to the HHRA conclusions, the data distribution within the Landfill Area is considered adequate to evaluate potential ecological risks, and areas with no data may contain chemical concentrations that would result in risks of the same relative magnitude as found elsewhere in the Landfill Area.

#### 8.2.3. Conclusions for Solid Waste and Soil in Landfill Area

As discussed in Section 1.4, the EPA has developed a specialized RI/FS process for municipal landfill sites (EPA, 1991a, 1993a, 1993b, and 1994) that, provided that certain conditions are met, supports selection of a containment presumptive remedy. Use of the specialized process is intended to improve and accelerate the site characterization and remedy evaluation process and to ensure consistent evaluation of remedial actions at similar sites. Use of this specialized process is considered appropriate for the Landfill Area. Therefore, the following conclusions about the site characterization efforts (Sections 8.2.3.1 and 8.2.3.2) and risk evaluations (Section 8.2.3.3) are discussed in the context of the presumptive remedy framework for CERCLA landfills. The validity of applying the presumptive remedy to the solid waste and soil in the Landfill Area is discussed in Section 8.2.3.4.

#### **8.2.3.1.** Conclusions for Overall Landfill Characterization

The nature and extent of solid waste and chemicals in soil within the Landfill Area is adequately characterized to evaluate a focused set of remedial alternatives in the FS. This determination is based in large part on EPA presumptive remedy guidance for CERCLA landfills (EPA, 1993a, 1993b, 1994 and 1996). As discussed in Section 8.2.1, characterization of solid waste is not necessary or appropriate for selecting a response action for the Landfill Area. Instead, existing data were used to answer two questions outlined in EPA guidance for military landfills (EPA, 1996):

- Do landfill contents meet municipal landfill-type waste definition?
- Are military-specific wastes present?

Adequate data exist to answer these questions, as presented in the following paragraphs.

#### Do landfill contents meet municipal-type waste definition?

The landfill contents meet the municipal-type waste definition, as outlined in EPA guidance, based on the following lines of evidence:



- <u>Risks are low-level (except for potential hot spots)</u>: Results of the HHRA indicated that, for both the recreational user and construction worker exposure scenarios, cancer risks are within the acceptable risk range of 10<sup>-6</sup> to 10<sup>-4</sup> specified in the NCP (55 Federal Register 8848, March 8, 1990).
- Treatment is impractical due to the volume and heterogeneity of the waste: The landfill covers 22 acres and has an estimated solid waste volume of 473,000 cubic yards (excluding the surrounding soil fill). The solid waste is a heterogeneous mixture of municipal-type waste, construction debris, and industrial waste.
- Waste types include household, commercial, nonhazardous sludge, and industrial solid waste: The predominant constituents of the solid waste are household and commercial refuse and construction debris. Other waste types, found in lower proportion, include industrial solid waste (such as sandblast waste) and waste oils and may include asbestos-containing debris, paint sludge, and solvents.
- Lesser quantities of hazardous wastes are present as compared with municipal wastes: Based on an evaluation of 333 soil samples collected from the intermittent soil fill mixed within the solid waste, nearly all of the hazardous substances detected in Landfill Area soil were of a limited extent relative to the overall waste volume. Several chemicals, such as SVOCs and PCBs, were detected throughout the Landfill Area at concentrations above the RIEC but were not indicative of hot spots.
- Land application units, surface impoundments, injection wells, and waste piles are not included: None of these features are present at the Parcel E-2 Landfill.

#### Are military-specific wastes present?

Based on the findings of the HRA (NAVSEA, 2004), LLRW may be present in and around the Parcel E-2 Landfill. These wastes consist primarily of buried radioluminescent devices (i.e., devices or instruments covered with paint containing radium-226), but may also include sandblast waste used to decontaminate ships used in atomic testing. As discussed in the radiological addendum to this RI/FS Report, historical records suggest that the volume and activity of LLRW potentially disposed of in the Landfill Area were relatively low (ERRG and Radiological Survey and Remedial Services, LLC, 2011). Information from the removal action at the PCB Hot Spot Area (which extends partially into the Landfill Area) confirmed that LLRW is found in low proportion relative to other waste types. According to EPA guidance, LLRW is considered "low-hazard military-specific wastes" and "generally are no more hazardous than some wastes found in municipal landfills" (EPA, 1996).

Other types of "low-hazard" military-specific wastes include decontamination kits and munitions hardware<sup>8</sup>. Forty-one pieces of MPPEH were encountered in the PCB Hot Spot Area excavation, out of a total excavation volume of 44,500 cubic yards, consisting primarily of expended cartridge casings of various calibers and protective caps, but also included an empty 5-inch practice projectile and a 3-pound

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Munitions hardware, as identified in the EPA 1996 guidance, is considered part of the broader munitions debris category used by the U.S. Department of Defense.



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practice bomb (TtECI, 2010). Of the 41 MPPEH items discovered in the removal area, 20 items were verified to not present an explosive hazard and were reclassified as MDAS. The remaining 21 MPPEH items appeared to have been subject to previous demilitarization actions and could not be completely inspected by UXO technicians for possible explosive hazards. Although the type, age, and condition of these 21 MPPEH items did not suggest a high potential for residual energetic material, the Navy, as a precautionary measure, properly handled, transported, and disposed of these items as either material documented as an explosive hazard (MDEH) (20 items consisting of expended cartridge casings of various calibers) or munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) (1 item. 3-pound practice bomb) (TtECI, 2010). The only reported munitions storage was at Building S-807 (located in the former Parcel A). This building was a bunker like concrete structure approximately 10 feet wide, 3 feet deep, and 5 feet high that was reportedly used by the Navy to store small caliber munitions for hand-held weapons (AFA and Golder, 1996). Based on this information, decontamination kits and munitions hardware, if present at all, likely would only be found in low proportion relative to other waste types and would be no more hazardous than some wastes found in municipal landfills.

The "low-hazard" military-specific wastes discussed above are distinct from "high-hazard" military-specific wastes, which include chemical warfare agents, artillery, bombs, and other military chemicals. Such high-hazard military-specific wastes may possess unique safety, risk, and toxicity characteristics that require special consideration (EPA, 1996). No anecdotal information, documentation, or physical evidence has been identified that such high-hazard military-specific wastes were ever used at HPS. Further, the shipyard's primary mission of fleet repair and maintenance did not include weapons storage.

#### 8.2.3.2. Conclusions for Characterization of Potential Hot Spots

Existing data are used to identify hot spots within a landfill and to determine if additional characterization and treatment of these hot spots is warranted. EPA guidance poses four specific questions for determining whether or not hot spots require characterization and treatment. If all of the questions can be answered in the affirmative, it is likely that characterization and treatment of hot spots is warranted (EPA, 1993a). The four questions outlined below include the Navy's answers on the potential hot spots in the northern and central portions of the Landfill Area.

<u>Does evidence exist to indicate the presence and approximate location of waste?</u>: Yes. PCBs, 1,4-DCB, and naphthalene have been detected at concentrations greater than 100 times the RIEC at several locations within the Landfill Area.

<u>Is the hot spot known to be a principal threat waste?</u>: No. According to EPA guidance entitled "A Guide to Principal Threat and Low Level Threat Wastes" (EPA, 1991b), principal threat wastes are those source materials considered to be highly toxic or highly mobile that generally cannot be reliably contained or would present a significant risk to human health or the environment should exposure occur. The potential



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Table 4-24. Exceedance Frequency of Soil Evaluation Criteria

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

		Landfill Are			anhandle .			t Adjacent	
Chemical	0-2	2-10	10+	0-2	2-10	10+	0-2	2-10	10+
Maximum depth (feet bgs)	1.91	10	52.66	2	10	42.75	2	10	46.82
Metals									
Antimony		4 / 113		1/77			1 / 55	2 / 126	
Arsenic		5 / 113	21 / 97	12/77	12 / 64	6 / 40	5 / 55	14 / 126	12 / 60
Cadmium		8 / 113	2/97	3/77	4 / 64		2/55		
Chromium		8 / 113	17 / 97			1 / 40	2 / 55	1 / 126	1 / 60
Copper		3 / 113							
Iron		4 / 87	2/96	3 / 68	2/38		2/42		
Lead	1 / 22	16 / 113	7 / 97	16/77	13 / 64	5 / 40	9 / 55	11 / 126	1 / 60
Mercury				1 / 77					
Vanadium		1 / 113		1 / 77					
Zinc					1 / 64				
Pesticides									
4,4'-DDE				1/77				1 / 128	
4,4'-DDT								3 / 128	
Dieldrin		7 / 112		2/77			4 / 52	9 / 128	
Heptachlor epoxide	1 / 22	5 / 112					2/52	11 / 128	
Polychlorinated Biphenyls									
Total PCBs (high risk)	2/23	45 / 122	31 / 103	8/70	7 / 64		30 / 55	81 / 232	3 / 55
Total PCBs (low risk)		2 / 122	1 / 103						
Dioxins and Furans									
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF					1 / 10	1/2			
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF					1 / 10	1/2			
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD					1 / 10	1/2			
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF					1 / 10	1/2			
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF					8 / 10	2/2			
2,3,7,8-TCDD					1 / 10	1/2			
2,3,7,8-TCDF						1/2			
Semivolatile Organic Compounds	3								
1,4-Dichlorobenzene		8 / 62	9 / 81		1 / 50			1 / 76	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene								1 / 76	
2-Methylnapthalene		1 / 61							
Anthracene		1 / 113							
Benzo(a)anthracene	2 / 24	5 / 113	1 / 97	5 / 61		1 / 40	2/52	7 / 127	
Benzo(a)pyrene	9 / 24	10 / 113	6 / 97	10 / 61	6 / 52	1 / 40	10 / 52	14 / 127	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	2 / 24	7 / 113	1 / 97	7 / 61		1 / 40	5 / 52	13 / 127	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		6 / 113		9 / 61			2/52	5 / 127	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate				1 / 61					
Chrysene		2 / 113		1 / 61				1 / 127	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene		2/113		1 / 61			_	2 / 127	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	2/24	4 / 113		4/61		1 / 40		2 / 127	
Naphthalene	1 / 24	11 / 113	13 / 98	2/62	7 / 52	3 / 40		3 / 127	
n-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine			1 / 97						
Volatile Organic Compounds					-				
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2/22	7 / 76	
Carbon tetrachloride			1 / 78						
Tetrachloroethene			1 / 78						
Total xylenes			1 / 77						
Petroleum Hydrocarbons									
Total TPH		13 / 107	9 / 89	3/16		1/33	7 / 51	27 / 231	



#### Table 4-24. Exceedance Frequency of Soil Evaluation Criteria (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Notes: Text denotes the number of samples above the RIEC over the total number of samples analyzed (e.g., 2 / 26 = 2 exceedances out of 26 analyses)

**Bold** text (in shaded cells) denotes chemicals that are not fully delineated.

bgs below ground surface

DDE dichlorodiphenyldichloroethene
DDT dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
HxCDD hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
HxCDF hexachlorodibenzofuran
PCB polychlorinated biphenyl
PeCDD pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
PeCDF pentachlorodibenzofuran

RIEC remedial investigation evaluation criteria

TPH total petroleum hydrocarbons
TCDD tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
TCDF tetrachlorodibenzofuran



14	Potential source of contamination to Parcel F	Section 2.3.3	Draft Parcels E and E-2 Shoreline Characterization Technical Memorandum, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. SulTech. June 2007. Pages 24 and 25. (note: this document was accepted as final and was provided as Appendix G to the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2; Record
			No. 4237)
and the second s	14	contamination to	contamination to

#### 6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of the shoreline investigation was to evaluate if contamination along the Parcels E and E-2 shoreline has migrated (or has the potential to migrate) to sediments in adjacent Parcel F (offshore) and to identify areas within the shoreline that pose an unacceptable ecological risk.

Concentrations of copper and lead in sediments along the Parcels E and E-2 shoreline are a potential source of contamination to Parcel F in all areas except the Panhandle Area and IR-02 Southeast. Aroclors should be evaluated as a potential source of contamination in the Landfill Area and IR-02-Northwest, where the average concentrations of Aroclors exceeded the ambient concentration for nearshore sediment in San Francisco Bay (Water Board 2003).

Evaluation of PCB data showed that a definitive connection between onshore sources and offshore sediments could not be established, even though the congener patterns in onshore and offshore sediments were consistent. The geochemical assessment to evaluate the inter-element correlations between metals located in sediments of the shoreline and offshore area was not particularly diagnostic for linking contaminant sources and sinks, although contaminant distribution patterns in Parcel F are highly suggestive of contaminants originating from the shoreline along Area X of the South Basin. Additionally, although erosion and overland transport of contaminants from Parcels E and E-2 may be minor compared with the sediment load from San Francisco Bay, some influx of metals from the Parcels E and E-2 shoreline to Parcel F is likely.

Groundwater discharge was evaluated as a potential pathway for migration of metals and PCBs from Parcels E and E-2 to Parcel F. However, groundwater in contact with contaminated soils at depth in Parcels E and E-2 is unlikely to contribute to metals contamination in offshore sediments because of the limited solubility of metals in site groundwater. Review of metals data for groundwater samples collected from nearshore wells confirmed the low concentrations (10 micrograms per liter) of dissolved metals in site groundwater. Likewise, transport of PCBs by the groundwater pathway is severely limited by their chemical and physical properties.

Benthic invertebrates, birds, and mammals are at risk from exposure to PCBs in surface and subsurface sediment along the Parcels E and E-2 shoreline. Benthic invertebrates in surface and subsurface sediment may be adversely affected by exposure to copper, lead, zinc, and DDTs. In subsurface sediment, mercury may pose an additional risk to benthic invertebrates. Ingestion of sediment and prey that contain cadmium, copper, molybdenum, zinc, and PCBs may pose a risk to the house mouse.

Based on the results of the technical memorandum, the following recommendations are made for the Parcels E and E-2 shoreline:

- Source control measures are warranted along the Parcels E and E-2 shoreline, particularly in the metal slag area of the Panhandle Area, the Landfill Area, and IR-02 Northwest.
- Ecological risk to invertebrates, birds, and mammals in the shoreline warrants the evaluation of remedial alternatives for the intertidal sediments along the entire Parcels E and E-2 shoreline.

15	Landfill gas characterization	Section 2.3.4	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw.
			May 2011. Section 4.2.3, pages 4-16 through 4-22. Record No. 4237

#### 4.2.2.2. Vertical Extent of Solid Waste

Figures 2-3 through 2-8 show the vertical extent of solid waste at the Parcel E-2 Landfill, along with the locations of the test pits and soil borings used in the extent evaluation. The vertical boundaries of the solid waste are discussed below.

Soil boring data confirm that the bottom of the solid waste is usually deeper than the test pit excavation depths. As a result, soil borings were drilled at most test pit locations to determine the depth of solid waste. Data from the test pits and historic soil borings were used to construct geologic cross sections that show the depth and extent of waste at the landfill (Figures 2-3 through 2-8).

The waste is generally located between 21 feet above and 14 feet below msl. The waste generally varies from 10 to 25 feet thick. The solid waste lies atop Bay Mud clays in the southern and eastern portions of the landfill and atop B-aquifer sands in the northwestern area of the landfill. In other areas, solid waste is bounded by fill (construction debris, sand, and gravel). In most borings, solid waste is located both above and below the water table. The only area where solid waste is located above the water table is in the northwest corner of the landfill.

#### 4.2.3. Landfill Gas

This subsection discusses the nature and extent of landfill gas at Parcel E-2. The evaluation methods were discussed in Section 4.1.2. The results of relevant landfill gas investigations are summarized below, including those related to the landfill gas characterization study (Appendix A) and the landfill gas TCRA (Appendix F). This subsection also presents a description of the ongoing landfill gas activities, based on the Interim Landfill Gas Monitoring and Control Plan (TtEMI and ITSI, 2004c).

#### 4.2.3.1. Landfill Gas Characterization

As discussed in Sections 3.2 and 4.1.2, the landfill gas characterization investigation was conducted in 2002 as part of the NDGI to define the nature and extent of landfill gas within and immediately adjacent to the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Section 3.2 discusses field activities and the report associated with this investigation. Data evaluation and results for the main components of the investigation are described below and include (1) outdoor air monitoring and building atmosphere surveys, (2) a subsurface soil gas survey, and (3) GMP installation and monitoring. Unless otherwise indicated, all information in this subsection is from the Landfill Gas Characterization Report (provided in Appendix A of this report). Figure 3-1 shows the locations of the soil gas survey locations and GMPs at Parcel E-2. Outdoor air and building surveys locations are shown on Figure 3-4.



#### Outdoor Air Monitoring and Building Atmosphere Surveys

Data from outdoor air monitoring and building atmosphere surveys were evaluated to assess whether methane (the main component of landfill gas) was present in outdoor air, buildings, or subterranean structures within 300 feet of the Parcel E-2 Landfill at concentrations exceeding the 27 CCR regulatory limit of 1.25 percent by volume in air (25 percent of the LEL). Figure 4-2 shows the air monitoring locations within 300 feet of the landfill. Air monitoring data were also evaluated to assess whether NMOCs were present at concentrations exceeding EPA Region 9 PRGs for ambient air (EPA, 2004).

Results of the outdoor air survey indicated that landfill gas is not present in the breathing zone within the Landfill Area; in building atmospheres within 300 feet of the Landfill Area; or within surveyed, accessible buildings outside the 300-foot perimeter. Methane was not detected at locations to the east, south, or west of the landfill during the outdoor air survey. Methane was detected at several locations north of the landfill as summarized below.

- Methane exceeded the LEL at the ground surface around the light pole near the southwestern corner of the UCSF compound (Location F, subsequently referred to as simply the "light pole").
- Methane detections were between 5 and 18 percent of the LEL at two locations along a suspected utility corridor along the fence between the landfill and the UCSF compound (Locations A and C).
- Methane exceeded 25 percent of the LEL at a location on the basketball court on the UCSF compound, just west of the Building 830 crawlspace (Location B).

During additional outdoor air monitoring performed using field instruments within a month of the initial outdoor air survey during spring 2002, methane was not detected at Locations A, B, C, or F. Air samples were collected and analyzed at three locations around the light pole and four locations within the Building 830 crawlspace. Methane was detected at a maximum concentration of 0.6 percent of the LEL in one light pole sample; all gas samples from within the Building 830 crawlspace were less than 1 percent of the LEL. Based on these results, the concentrations of methane in outdoor air around the landfill were considered negligible. Outdoor air at the light pole and Locations A and B were monitored on a monthly basis for more than 2 years following the removal action to verify that methane concentrations remained less than 1 percent (TtEMI and ITSI, 2004c). Monitoring at these locations was discontinued in August 2006 after methane and NMOC concentrations were shown to consistently be less than action levels. The Navy's decision to discontinue monitoring at these locations was consistent with the rationale presented in the Interim Landfill Gas Monitoring and Control Plan (TtEMI and ITSI, 2004c).

Outdoor air monitoring performed on the landfill surface (consisting of breathing zone measurements at cap penetrations and a surface transect over and around the cap surface) did not detect methane at concentrations exceeding 25 percent of the LEL. Methane was detected at concentrations exceeding 25 percent or more of the LEL at several wells (shown on Figure 4-2); however, these measurements were



taken at the top of the well casing, with the wells open to the atmosphere, and were not representative of outdoor air within the Landfill Area. Based on these results, the amount of landfill gas in outdoor air within the landfill limits was considered to be negligible. Methane results from the outdoor air survey are shown on Figure 4-2, and the outdoor air field data are presented in Table 3 in Appendix A.

Laboratory results (presented in Table 4 in Appendix A) indicated that certain NMOCs were present in outdoor air at concentrations exceeding their respective PRGs at two locations, as summarized below.

- At the light pole near the southwestern corner of the UCSF compound (Figure 4-2), 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, benzene, and PCE exceeded the 2004 PRGs for ambient air. Chloromethane and ethylbenzene concentrations exceeded the 2002 PRGs for ambient air; however, changes reflected in the 2004 PRGs resulted in these compounds no longer exceeding the established risk-based criteria.
- In the Building 830 crawlspace, benzene and PCE exceeded the 2004 PRGs for ambient air. Chloromethane concentrations exceeded the 2002 PRGs for ambient air; however, changes reflected in the 2004 PRGs resulted in chloromethane no longer exceeding the established risk-based criteria.

No NMOCs were detected at concentrations greater than PRGs in samples collected at these locations in November 2002. The November 2002 monitoring was performed after the gas control system was installed and active gas extraction was initiated from the extraction wells within the UCSF compound, as part of the landfill gas TCRA.

#### Subsurface Soil Gas Survey

Data from the subsurface soil gas survey were evaluated to assess the nature and extent of methane and other landfill gas components (such as NMOCs) in the vadose zone at the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Data were evaluated to identify subsurface locations where methane exceeded 25 percent of the LEL (1.25 percent by volume) and where NMOCs exceeded a screening criterion of 5 ppmv above background concentrations, as measured at a location upwind from the sampling locations. Field screening data and laboratory results corresponded well to one another. The main findings of the data evaluation are summarized below.

- Methane was detected at concentrations exceeding 25 percent of the LEL along the northern side of the landfill, where solid waste extends up to the boundary of the UCSF compound. NMOCs were also detected in this area at concentrations exceeding 5 ppmv above background.
- Methane was detected on the UCSF compound at concentrations exceeding the LEL, indicating that methane had migrated north of the landfill beneath the UCSF compound.
- No methane was detected north of the UCSF compound on Crisp Avenue. Thus, methane had not migrated beyond the UCSF compound beneath non-Navy property north of Crisp Avenue (former Parcel A).



- Methane concentrations were not detected at levels exceeding 25 percent of the LEL along the east, south, and west sides of the landfill. Thus, methane dissipated quickly with distance from the landfill in these directions.
- During field screening, NMOCs were detected at 11 soil gas locations at concentrations exceeding 5 ppmv above background.
- At one location (SG12) east of the delineated extent of waste, near IR04MW13A, laboratory analysis detected PCE, TCE, and their degradation products at concentrations above the shallow soil gas screening levels for evaluation of potential vapor intrusions.

Figure 4-3 shows the extent of landfill gas based on the results of the subsurface soil gas survey. Tables 5 and 7 in Appendix A present field screening and laboratory analytical results of the soil gas survey, respectively. As discussed in Section 3.9, the Navy performed an interim removal action to remove landfill gas that had migrated beneath the UCSF compound and to control future migration north of the solid waste boundary.

The soil gas survey identified the nature and approximate lateral extent of landfill gas prior to the landfill gas removal action. The nature and extent delineation was further refined during several rounds of sampling conducted at GMPs installed in 2002, as discussed in the following subsection. The landfill gas barrier wall installed to control landfill gas migration is shown on Figure 4-3 and represents the current northern extent of landfill gas above 25 percent of the LEL.

#### Gas Monitoring Probe Installation and Monitoring

Data from GMPs installed in 2002 were evaluated to monitor the presence of landfill gas at Parcel E-2, the UCSF compound, and along Crisp Avenue. Monitoring was conducted on a weekly basis using field instruments. Four rounds of sampling were conducted between April and November 2002. Methane concentrations were compared with 27 CCR limits. NMOC concentrations were not compared with any specific criteria; rather, their concentrations were monitored over time during four rounds of sampling conducted in 2002. Table 4-2 lists the detection frequencies and range of results for NMOCs collected from GMPs during this time period. Findings of the data evaluation are summarized below.

During the first three rounds of monitoring from April to July 2002, methane concentrations exceeded the LEL (5 percent by volume) in GMP01A through GMP12; these GMPs are all located along the fence line on the northern edge of the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Methane was not detected in any of the GMPs located along Crisp Avenue (GMP13 through GMP19). Methane was also not detected in GMPs 20 and 21 located on the western edge of the landfill.

The fourth round of monitoring was conducted in November 2002, after the initiation of active gas extraction within the UCSF compound. Methane concentrations decreased to less than the LEL in all GMPs along the northern edge of the Parcel E-2 Landfill except at GMP08A, which is located on the northeastern side of the landfill. Results measured during this round also indicated that methane



concentrations in the UCSF compound GMPs were all less than the LEL for methane. As during previous sampling rounds, methane was not detected in the GMPs on Crisp Avenue (GMP13 through GMP19). This finding further supported the conclusion that methane had not migrated beyond the UCSF compound beneath non-Navy property north of Crisp Avenue (former Parcel A).

Several NMOCs were detected during GMP monitoring, with the highest concentrations detected in GMPs around the perimeter of the Parcel E-2 Landfill and within the UCSF compound. NMOC concentrations were detected in the GMPs located along Crisp Avenue, but at lower concentrations than concentrations detected at the GMPs along the fence line and within the UCSF compound. NMOC concentrations at all GMPs decreased after the landfill gas extraction system became operational in October 2002.

A risk assessment was conducted prior to operation of the gas extraction system to evaluate potential human health risks resulting from the low levels of NMOCs detected in GMPs along Crisp Avenue. An additional risk assessment was performed on NMOC data from GMPs within the UCSF compound. As discussed in Section 4.1.2.2, the assessments concluded that NMOC concentrations do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health.

#### 4.2.3.2. Landfill Gas Removal Action

Based on the results of the landfill gas characterization investigation, the Navy initiated a TCRA to (1) remove landfill gas and reduce subsurface methane concentrations at the UCSF compound to less than the LEL (5 percent by volume in air); and (2) control future landfill gas migration to off-site areas. The TCRA consisted of active landfill gas extraction, post-extraction monitoring, and a response action to address potential methane migration pathways through the landfill gas control system. The results of each of these TCRA components are described in the following paragraphs. Unless otherwise indicated, all information in this subsection was derived from the Landfill Gas TCRA Closeout Report (TtEMI, 2004a; Appendix F).

#### Active Landfill Gas Extraction

The goals of the active extraction phase of the TCRA were to (1) reduce methane to concentrations equal to or less than 0.5 percent by volume in air in all extraction wells (EX-1 through EX-10); and (2) to reduce methane to concentrations equal to or less than 1 percent by volume in air in all GMPs within the UCSF compound (GMP22 through GMP26). Two cycles of active extraction were planned but not needed at all wells to achieve these goals. The active extraction phase of the TCRA was conducted from October 4, 2002, to January 20, 2003, when the TCRA goals for reducing the concentrations of methane were achieved. From January 2003 to present, active landfill gas extraction is conducted as necessary to ensure landfill gas concentrations do not exceed action levels.



#### Post-Extraction Monitoring

The landfill gas control system consists of an HDPE barrier wall, a gas collection trench sealed (on top) with bentonite, a horizontal perforated gas collection pipe, five gas vents, and a mobile active extraction unit to assist venting when necessary. Construction of the landfill gas control system was completed on October 3, 2002. After active gas extraction was halted on January 20, 2003, methane concentrations were monitored in extraction wells and GMPs, weekly for 4 weeks and then monthly for 4 months. At the end of each monitoring period (weekly and monthly), gas samples were collected in Summa<sup>TM</sup> canisters from GMP22 through GMP26 (located within the UCSF compound) and analyzed at an off-site stationary laboratory to confirm the field monitoring results. GMP analytical results are shown in Appendix J1.

During the first 2 weeks of monitoring, the landfill gas control system was operated passively. However, methane levels at GMP01A began to rise within 1 week after extraction was halted, with corresponding increases in adjacent GMPs to the east (GMP02A) and west (GMP12). To address these methane increases, the landfill gas control system was switched from passive to active mode on February 5, 2003, by extracting gas through passive vent (PV)-01 at a low-flow rate. Laboratory analysis of GMPs (Appendix J1) demonstrates that gas migration is effectively controlled through operation of the landfill gas control system. The activities of the TCRA have successfully controlled the migration of landfill gas beneath non-Navy property.

#### Methane Migration Response Action

During active gas extraction and subsequent monitoring, increases in methane concentrations were observed that were consistent with a physical problem with the landfill gas control system that allowed methane to migrate beyond the barrier wall. A detailed evaluation was conducted to determine the cause of the methane increases and to identify appropriate mitigative measures; the evaluation is documented in Appendix K to the Landfill Gas Removal Action Closeout Report (provided in Appendix F to this report) and briefly summarized below.

Data collected from temporary gas probes installed along the gas collection trench indicated that methane was migrating in two locations either through a tear in the barrier or over the barrier through the bentonite seal.

The following response actions were taken to address methane migration:

A grout curtain was installed in the gas collection trench on the north (UCSF) side of the HDPE barrier wall to control the migration of methane gas through the barrier wall. The grout curtain was installed in June 2003 using pressure grouting to fill voids in gravel and soil along the northern side of the barrier wall and to seal any tears or separated seams. Figure 1-3 shows the grout curtain location.



- The bentonite cover was rehydrated to control the migration of methane gas above the barrier wall. Trenches were excavated to the top of the barrier wall in areas where temporary gas probe monitoring results indicated methane migration was occurring. Inspection of these trenches indicated several areas of inadequate hydration of the bentonite cover, with bentonite pellets clearly visible. The entire length of the bentonite cover was rehydrated by injecting water into the cover using a water jet constructed of perforated PVC pipe.
- A fifth PV (-05) was added to increase the venting capability of the trench. The vent was created by converting one of the risers connected to the main pipe of the barrier trench to a vent and connecting it to a treatment unit. The new passive vent was connected between PV-01 and PV-02, in the area of the observed methane increases. Figure 3-6 shows all the passive vent locations.

Based on subsequent monitoring, these response actions have reduced gas migration beneath the UCSF compound. Ongoing landfill gas monitoring and control system operation, in accordance with the Interim Landfill Gas Monitoring and Control Plan (TtEMI and ITSI, 2004c), is performed to control gas migration beneath the UCSF compound.

#### 4.2.3.3. Ongoing Landfill Gas Activities

The ongoing landfill gas monitoring and control system operation is based on the Interim Landfill Gas Monitoring and Control Plan (TtEMI and ITSI, 2004c). Monitoring is conducted to verify that hazardous levels of landfill gas are not migrating beyond the fence line of the landfill and onto the UCSF compound. The monitoring locations include 32 GMPs and 5 PVs, 4 groundwater wells on the landfill cap, and outdoor air and subterranean structure locations both on Parcel E-2 and within the UCSF compound (Figure 3-6). As discussed in Section 3.9, regular monitoring is being conducted at GMPs and along the gas control system. In addition, the gas control system is inspected and maintained on a regular basis. The gas monitoring reports present results of the landfill gas monitoring, the status of the gas extraction system (active operation and passive operation), maintenance observations on the gas control system, and meteorological data (ITSI, 2004a through 2004g, 2005a through 2005n, 2006a through 2006g, 2006i through 2006m, 2007a through 2007c, 2007e through 2007g, 2008a through 2008c, 2008e, 2009a through 2009d, and 2010a through 2010c).

#### 4.2.4. Chemicals Detected in Soil

Soil data within the Landfill Area is presented in a similar manner as for the Panhandle Area and East Adjacent Area for consistency purposes. However, as discussed in Section 4.1.3.4, chemical data in Landfill Area soil are used only to assess (1) the general magnitude of chemical concentrations relative to the RIEC and (2) the general extent of RIEC exceedances relative to the landfill waste volume. In addition, potential soil hot spots are identified at locations containing chemical concentrations 100 times greater than the corresponding RIEC. EPA recommends that hot spots in municipal landfills be identified and evaluated to decide if more extensive characterization and development of remedial alternatives is



16	Groundwater contaminants	Section 2.3.5	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw.
			May 2011. Section 5.8.1, pages 5-38 through 5-40. Record No. 4237

#### 5.8. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

All groundwater data collected to date (from early 1990 to October 2007) were included to accurately evaluate the nature and extent of groundwater contamination in Parcel E-2. Concentrations of metals in groundwater were compared with ambient concentrations (HGALs) to eliminate those metals not introduced by the landfill or its surrounding source areas. The data were then evaluated by comparing detected chemicals with evaluation criteria (RIECs) to establish whether they are likely to be present at concentrations that could negatively affect human health or the environment. To identify the subset of detected chemicals on which to focus the evaluation, the data were compared with the selected RIECs for each aquifer. The RIECs are composed of regulatory groundwater and drinking water limits and standards and aquatic criteria, as well as background levels (in the case of metals only). To identify and select the criteria that apply to each aquifer at Parcel E-2, a beneficial use evaluation was conducted, followed by a criteria selection process based on the results of that evaluation.

Further evaluation was performed for chemicals found to exceed the selected RIECs. Data maps were created to depict the spatial and temporal distribution and magnitude of the detections and the samples that exceeded the RIEC for each chemical in each aquifer.

The information presented above was used to determine if the problem statements defined for Parcel E-2 groundwater have been answered and if the DQOs have been met. The following subsections summarize the results of the nature and extent evaluation and address the resolution of DQOs and the responses to the problem statements guiding the data collection at Parcel E-2.

#### 5.8.1. Summary of Lateral and Vertical Extent

As stated in Section 5.1, the goal of this section is to present an evaluation of all existing groundwater data to support the risk assessment and remedial alternatives portions of the RI/FS process. This nature and extent evaluation is meant to document that an adequate amount of data, of sufficient quality, exist to support the HHRA and SLERA, to provide a strong basis for the RAOs, and to support the evaluation of a focused set of remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2.

The findings and the areas of concern with respect to groundwater contamination at Parcel E-2 are summarized below.



- Cyanide was detected at elevated concentrations throughout the A- and B-aquifer perimeter wells in Parcel E-2; however, the highest concentrations of cyanide were in samples collected from wells within the Landfill Area. Recent elevated concentrations (exceeding RIEC) and, in some cases, persistent concentrations of cyanide in groundwater wells located along the perimeter of the parcel indicate that the extent of cyanide is not adequately delineated.
- Ammonia was detected at elevated concentrations throughout the A- and B-aquifers in the Landfill Area. These concentrations are indicative of the decomposition of natural organic matter and organic waste material in the landfill. Elevated concentrations (exceeding the RIEC) of un-ionized ammonia are also present in wells located along the bay shoreline and further inland in the northern portion of the Panhandle Area, adjacent to the Landfill Area. Upon contact with bay water, un-ionized ammonia is oxidized to nitrite, then nitrate. The oxidation of ammonia reduces the dissolved oxygen in the bay water and may be harmful to aquatic life.
- Nitrate concentrations exceeding the RIEC are persistent at well IR01MW53B, located along the northern shoreline of the Panhandle Area. The extent of nitrate is not adequately delineated in the B-aquifer at this shoreline location.
- Sulfide was detected at elevated concentrations in monitoring wells throughout Parcel E-2. In particular, wells near the shoreline display elevated and persistent concentrations of sulfide in groundwater that may migrate to San Francisco Bay. The extent of sulfide is not adequately delineated.
- Recently detected concentrations of antimony, chromium, lead, and zinc exceeded their respective RIECs in groundwater where the Landfill Area meets the PCB Hot Spot Area. Concentrations in groundwater may be attenuating as a result of the removal action at the PCB Hot Spot Area, but this hypothesis can only be confirmed through ongoing monitoring in this area. Until this data gap is addressed, the extent of these metals is not considered adequately delineated in the northern portion of the PCB Hot Spot Area, along the shoreline.
- Persistent barium concentrations exceeding the RIEC (504 μg/L) exist in A-aquifer groundwater in the southern portion of the Panhandle Area and along the Landfill Area shoreline. Because the extent of barium beyond the Parcel E-2 shoreline is unknown, groundwater with barium concentrations exceeding the RIEC is potentially migrating toward San Francisco Bay.
- Recently detected concentrations of copper, lead, and zinc exceeded the A-aquifer RIEC in groundwater along the northern shoreline of the Panhandle Area, where these dissolved metals are potentially migrating to San Francisco Bay. Ongoing monitoring in this area may be used to further delineate the extent of metals in groundwater at this location and may be used to make recommendations on future remedial actions.
- For metals in groundwater, ambient concentrations are a contributing factor for the wide variety of detections in the A-aquifer; however, past site activities at Parcel E-2, which include disposal of industrial wastes, also contribute to the metals reported in groundwater. Metals concentrations slightly exceeding HGALs were treated and delineated as RIEC exceedances in this evaluation, but they may be due to natural variations in background concentrations.



- Concentrations of total PCBs consistently exceed the RIEC in A-aquifer wells located near the sheet-pile wall, along the shoreline in the Landfill Area. Historical data indicated that PCB concentrations generally decreased over time at the site. In addition, the removal action that was performed in the PCB Hot Spot Area along the Parcel E-2 shoreline removed the soil source and is likely to result in reduced dissolved concentrations in Parcel E-2 aquifers. The removal action performed at the PCB Hot Spot Area will also probably reduce source concentrations of other chemicals (e.g., SVOCs) detected in the area. Data collected from temporary and replacement wells in the vicinity of the PCB Hot Spot Area, although not extensive, suggest that attenuation is occurring.
- Historical total TPH concentrations in groundwater in wells IR01MW43A and IR01MWI-3 exceeded the TPH criterion in samples collected between 1991 and 2005. Total TPH concentrations in IR01MW43A and IR01MWI-3 continued to exceed their respective RIECs (4,839 μg/L and 2,092 μg/L) through 2005. Total TPH, as well as other chemical concentrations, in soil will likely be reduced as a result of the soil removal action that was conducted in the collocated PCB Hot Spot Area; however additional monitoring is required to confirm whether the removal action has reduced TPH concentrations in groundwater. Concentrations of total TPH in samples collected from temporary monitoring wells within 150 feet of the Parcel E-2 shoreline in the Landfill Area and northern Panhandle Area exceed A-aquifer RIECs. Total TPH is not adequately delineated in these areas.

Table 5-15 includes a list of all the wells from which the extent of certain chemicals could not be adequately delineated based on the available data. Although these are potential areas of concern and may not have all been identified as such in the bulleted list above, the information available is adequate for the evaluation of remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2. Section 5.8.4 provides more information on how the nature and extent analysis presented in this section will be strengthened by future data.

#### 5.8.2. Resolution of Data Quality Objectives

A DQO question was presented in the BGMP SAP (TtEMI, 2004e) that directly addressed the nature and extent of contamination in basewide groundwater, including groundwater affected by the landfill at Parcel E-2. The problem statements, decision question, and answer to the decision question are presented below.

#### **5.8.2.1.** Problem Statements

The BGMP SAP (TtEMI, 2004e) lists the following two problem statements for groundwater monitoring at the landfill at Parcel E-2:

Historical groundwater data show that chemicals have been detected in groundwater downgradient of the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Additional monitoring is necessary to determine trends in chemical concentrations and to help evaluate potential remedial alternatives.



# Section 3. Radiological Investigations and Removal Actions

Multiple radiological investigations have been conducted at Parcel E-2<sup>4</sup>, beginning in 1988. The investigations included basewide investigations (such as the site reconnaissance), investigations performed throughout Parcel E (which was later subdivided into Parcels E and E-2), and focused investigations within Parcel E-2. In addition, the Navy has performed several interim removal actions at Parcel E-2 that have involved excavation and off-site disposal of LLRW. The following sections describe the previous radiological investigations and removal actions performed at Parcel E-2.

#### 3.1. RADIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Numerous investigations of potential radiological contamination have been performed throughout HPS, including Parcel E-2. Radiological investigations performed at Parcel E-2 include:

- Site Reconnaissance (1988 to 1989)
- Phase I Radiological Investigation (1991)
- Phase II Radiological Investigation (1993)
- Interim Parcel E Radiation Risk Assessment (1997)
- Interim Investigation between Phase IV and Phase V Radiological Investigations (2001)
- Phase V Radiological Investigation (2002 to 2003)
- Radiological Groundwater Investigation (2002)
- Characterization of the Metal Slag Area (2004)
- Radiological Groundwater Investigation (2008)

A brief summary of radiological investigations performed at Parcel E-2 is provided in the following sections. For each investigation, the methods used to evaluate the ROCs and associated release criteria were current at the time of the survey. Unless otherwise indicated, the information presented in each section is derived from the HRA (NAVSEA, 2004). Specific soil and groundwater characterization data from these investigations are presented in Sections 4 and 5, respectively.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> In September 2004, the Navy divided Parcel E into two parcels (E and E-2). Discussions within this report that reference documents published prior to September 2004 refer to the portion of Parcel E that became Parcel E-2.



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#### 3.1.1. Site Reconnaissance (1988 to 1989)

In 1988, Harding Lawson Associates conducted a preliminary surface radiation survey to determine if radioactivity levels at HPS posed unacceptable exposure risks to RI fieldworkers. Project activities included a scintillation survey for radiation at surface locations at Parcel E-2. The surface gamma survey was conducted at grid points over the entire Landfill Area. The average gamma count rate was determined to be significantly below the mean of the background values measured at HPS in conjunction with this survey (6,411 counts per minute [cpm]). Surface gamma counts at one location in the landfill exceeded the average level at the landfill, but were close to the mean of the HPS background values (Harding Lawson Associates, 1990).

#### 3.1.2. Phase I Radiological Investigation (1991)

In 1991, the Navy began radiation investigations at HPS in four main phases as part of the RI program. Phases I and II involved field investigations at several HPS locations, including Parcel E-2, while Phases III and IV were performed elsewhere at HPS (outside of Parcel E-2). Also during this period, an interim radiation risk assessment and a shoreline characterization survey were performed at Parcels E and E-2.

The portion of the Phase I radiological investigation at Parcel E-2 included air monitoring and a surface confirmation radiation survey (SCRS). Phase I particulate air monitoring was conducted in 1991 to determine the background airborne particulate alpha and beta radioactivity levels at several locations, including Parcel E-2. The gross alpha and gross beta airborne particulate concentrations were well within safety standards for airborne concentrations of general radioactive materials in outdoor air (PRC Environmental Management, Inc. [PRC], 1992).

The Phase I SCRS was initiated in 1992 to determine and confirm the nature and surficial extent of radium-bearing devices in several disposal areas at HPS, including Parcel E-2. A local grid coordinate system was developed for the Phase I SCRS to map and relocate radioactive material detected during the surface walkover survey. Each grid section was 300 feet by 300 feet square, with each section further subdivided into 30-foot by 30-foot subgrids. During the Phase I SCRS, gamma readings exceeding two times the background level were considered potential radioactive point source anomalies associated with buried radium-containing devices (PRC, 1992).

When elevated gamma readings were observed, the location, gamma measurements, and exposure measurements were recorded and a "biased" soil sample was collected to identify the radioisotopes (PRC, 1992). To provide additional characterization information, "systematic" soil samples were also collected at random, "unbiased" locations at a frequency of one sample per 2 acres. All soil samples were analyzed at an off-site laboratory using gamma spectroscopy to identify and quantify gamma-emitting radioisotopes. During the surface walkover survey in Parcel E-2, a cluster of seven radioactive point



source anomalies associated with radium-containing devices were observed in the vicinity of the Metal Slag Area; two additional anomalies were observed in the Panhandle Area northeast of the Metal Slag Area (PRC, 1992). The locations of the point source anomalies and where soil samples (both biased and systematic) were collected are shown on Figure 4. The point source anomalies were removed in 2005 and 2006 as part of an interim cleanup that targeted metal slag and debris within the area (see Section 3.2.1). Soil sample results from the Phase I SCRS are discussed further in Section 4. Based on the results of the Phase I SCRS, a recommendation was made for further investigation.

In addition to the soil sampling, a total of 207 radon flux canister samples was collected at ground surface locations at or near selected radioactive anomalies and other areas with elevated gamma activity. Flux canister samples were analyzed for radon gas, a radioactive gas emitted into soil from the decay of <sup>226</sup>Ra. The analytical results were quantified as a radon flux rate value in picocuries per square meter per second (pCi/m²-s). Analytical results for the 207 radon flux canister samples collected at Parcel E-2 are summarized below.

- Nineteen samples had no detectable levels of radon gas, with radon flux rates quantified as zero pCi/m²-s
- One hundred-twenty samples exhibited very low levels of radon gas at or below the average background radon flux rate (0.17 pCi/m²-s)
- Fifty-five samples exhibited low levels of radon gas within twice the average background flux rate, with radon flux rates ranging from 0.18 to 0.34 pCi/m²-s
- Nine samples exhibited slightly elevated levels of radon gas within three times the average background flux rate, with radon flux rates ranging from 0.35 to 0.45 pCi/m²-s
- Three samples exhibited elevated levels of radon gas greater than three times the average background flux rate, with radon flux rates ranging from 0.57 to 8.97 pCi/m²-s

The three samples with elevated levels of radon gas were collected directly above areas with elevated gamma activity and were surrounded by nearby canister samples with very low or low levels of radon gas. The average radon flux rate (0.19 pCi/m²-s) measured at Parcel E-2 during the Phase I investigation is comparable with the measured background flux rate (0.17 pCi/m²-s). In addition, the range of measured radon flux rates are well below the threshold for radon emissions (20 pCi/m²-s) specified in the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (40 CFR Section § 192.02[b][1]).

#### 3.1.3. Phase II Radiological Investigation (1993)

The Phase II radiological investigation was conducted in 1993 in an attempt to delineate the subsurface distribution of radium-containing devices at several locations, including Parcel E-2 (PRC, 1996). Six 15-foot-long test pits were excavated in the Panhandle Area at locations where point source anomalies were found during the Phase I SCRS. The test pits were excavated until Bay Mud or groundwater was



encountered, or until the walls of the excavation became unstable. Trench and test pit depths ranged from 2.5 to 10.5 feet below ground surface (bgs), with an average depth of about 8 feet bgs.

The walls of each test pit, as well as the excavated soil, were scanned for gamma-emitting radioactive material. If elevated gamma readings were observed, the location, gamma measurements, and exposure measurements were recorded. During the Phase II investigation, gamma count rates exceeding one and one-half times the background level were considered radioactive point source anomalies associated with buried radium-containing devices (PRC, 1996). If radioactive point source anomalies were found, they were further investigated by excavation and soil samples were collected for analysis at an off-site laboratory using gamma spectroscopy to identify the radioisotopes (PRC, 1996).

No elevated gamma count rates were measured in the test pits or trenches installed within Parcel E-2; as a result, no additional soil samples were collected at Parcel E-2 for gamma spectroscopy analysis. However, test pits and trenches installed at IR Site 02, in close proximity to Parcel E-2, contained gamma-emitting anomalies associated with radium-containing devices and firebrick. Soil samples collected in IR Site 02 assisted in delineating an area containing a concentration of radium-containing devices that was subsequently removed during an interim removal action (TtECI, 2007c). As discussed in Section 2.3.3, this area is located entirely within the current boundary of Parcel E.

#### 3.1.4. Interim Parcel E Radiation Risk Assessment (1997)

As part of the Parcel E RI, TtEMI performed a radiation risk assessment to evaluate potential risks associated with human exposure (for residential and industrial scenarios) to radionuclides detected in what is now Parcels E and E-2 (TtEMI, LFR, and U&A, 1997). <sup>226</sup>Ra and its radioactive daughter products (lead-210 [<sup>210</sup>Pb] and radon-222 [<sup>222</sup>Rn]) were identified as radionuclides of potential concern. Risks were quantified for exposure to <sup>226</sup>Ra in soil and to <sup>222</sup>Rn in indoor air because there is only risk from <sup>222</sup>Rn if buildings are constructed in a radiologically impacted area. The planned reuse for Parcel E-2 is open space. Therefore, an industrial exposure scenario was considered a more conservative risk assessment that likely over estimated the risk to future site occupants. For exposure to <sup>226</sup>Ra in the industrial exposure scenario, several exposure areas identified in the risk assessment had calculated excess lifetime cancer risks between 1E-06 and 1E-05 for the reasonable maximum exposure (RME) case. Risks to <sup>222</sup>Rn were not considered relevant for the Parcel E-2 area because no buildings were constructed in the area. The assessment report concluded that health risks for exposure to <sup>226</sup>Ra in soil were not considered significant (TtEMI, LFR, and U&A, 1997). Please refer to additional information presented in Sections 4 and 7 regarding updated soil characterization and risk analyses.

## 3.1.5. Interim Investigation between Phase IV and Phase V Radiological Investigations (2001)

A characterization survey of the shoreline of what is now Parcels E and E-2 was performed in 2001. Gamma scans were conducted over pre-positioned grids within approximately 50 feet of the mean tide



line. Approximately 900 areas in Parcel E and E-2 were noted during the survey that exceeded twice the background gamma radiation levels; the highest measurements were identified in the area known as the "metal reef" within Parcel E. Samples collected from those locations identified <sup>226</sup>Ra as the contaminant.

#### 3.1.6. Phase V Radiological Investigation (2002 to 2003)

The Phase V radiological investigation began in January 2002 prior to issuance of the HRA. The purpose was to support the release of buildings or areas that had been identified as areas where radioactive materials had been used or areas where previous removal actions to remove known contamination had occurred. The Phase V investigation of what is now Parcel E-2 was performed in 2002 and 2003, and the results were not available for inclusion in the HPS HRA (NAVSEA, 2004); therefore, the Phase V investigation results are presented for the first time in this radiological addendum. The scoping survey was of the surface only and was designed to meet the requirements of a Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM) Class 1 Final Status Survey if contamination was not found (U.S. Department of Defense et al., 2000). The object of the Phase V investigation at Parcel E-2 was to demonstrate whether residual radioactivity on the surface met the predetermined release criterion as summarized below.

■ <sup>226</sup>Ra: 1 picocurie per gram (pCi/g) greater than background not to exceed 2 pCi/g<sup>5</sup>

90Sr: 10.8 pCi/g
 137Cs: 0.13 pCi/g<sup>6</sup>
 60Co: 0.060 pCi/g

These release criteria were considered equivalent to EPA preliminary remediation goals (PRGs) for outdoor worker exposure to soil, based on agreements with EPA. For <sup>226</sup>Ra and <sup>137</sup>Cs, the outdoor worker release criteria are identical to the release criteria for future residents. In contrast, the outdoor worker release criterion for <sup>90</sup>Sr (10.8 pCi/g) is greater than the residential release criterion (0.331 pCi/g). Similarly, the outdoor worker release criterion for <sup>60</sup>Co (0.0602 pCi/g) is greater than the residential release criterion (0.0361 pCi/g).

The investigation area was divided into 73 Class 1 survey units measuring 40 by 50 meters (2,000 square meters, or 21,528 square feet) each. Each survey unit was assigned an alphabetic designation. Sixteen systematic sample locations were established in each grid approximately 11 meters apart. Figure 5 provides a layout of the survey units and the systematic sample locations. Reference (background) readings consisted of 16 1-minute static gamma readings taken on the hillside of Parcel A and 16 samples collected at various areas within Parcels B, C, D, and E.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The <sup>137</sup>Cs release criterion applied to this survey when conducted in 2002 is slightly higher than the one used today (0.113 pCi/g); however, this change does not directly impact the results of this survey.



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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The <sup>226</sup>Ra release criterion was 5 pCi/g when the Phase V investigation was started but was subsequently reduced to 1 pCi/g above background; the uncertainty related to this change in criterion is discussed in Section 7.3.

The Phase V investigation consisted of the following steps:

- Gamma scans of 100 percent of the surface area
- Sixteen systematic static gamma measurements in each survey unit
- Biased static measurements in areas where high gamma readings were measured
- Exposure rate measurements from the systematic static measurement locations
- Collection of soil samples at static and biased measurement locations
- Analysis of the soil samples by gamma spectroscopy at the on-site laboratory to quantify activity levels of a suite of 17 radionuclides, including <sup>137</sup>Cs and <sup>226</sup>Ra

A total of 1,168 systematic and 24 biased soil samples were collected during the Phase V investigation. Gamma scan measurements typically ranged from 4,500 to 8,000 cpm, with occasional scan measurements identified as being in excess of 10,000 cpm. Sample results identified residual radioactivity exceeding the release criteria for <sup>137</sup>Cs and <sup>226</sup>Ra in each survey unit. The elevated levels appeared to be consistent over the surface of the area, including the landfill cap, and there is a direct correlation between gamma static readings and gamma spectroscopy results. Results for samples from the reference areas indicated mean background activity level of 0.049 pCi/g for <sup>137</sup>Cs and 0.82 pCi/g for <sup>226</sup>Ra. These background activity levels are consistent with the background activity levels used for the interim removal actions at Parcels E and E-2 (TtECI, 2007a, 2007b, and 2007c). The analytical results from the systematic and biased soil samples are provided in Table A-2 of Appendix A, and the complete laboratory reports for the Phase V investigation are provided as an attachment to Appendix A. Figures 6 and 7 show the sample locations across Parcel E-2 where <sup>226</sup>Ra and <sup>137</sup>Cs exceeded the release criteria (1.82 pCi/g for <sup>226</sup>Ra and 0.113 pCi/g for <sup>137</sup>Cs; as stated previously, these release criteria are identical for outdoor worker and residential exposure scenarios). Figure 8 shows the sample locations where <sup>60</sup>Co exceeded the residential release criterion (0.0361 pCi/g; the outdoor worker release criterion is 0.0602 pCi/g). Only the Phase V survey units in the vicinity of the Experimental Ship-Shielding Area are presented on Figure 8, because <sup>60</sup>Co was the only ROC in this area of Parcel E-2.

Based on the sample results, every survey unit had activity levels of <sup>226</sup>Ra exceeding the release criterion and 46 of the survey units had activity levels of <sup>137</sup>Cs exceeding the release criterion. All of the eight survey units within the vicinity of the Experimental Ship-Shielding Area had activity levels of <sup>60</sup>Co exceeding the residential release criterion; however, only three of the eight survey units had activity levels of <sup>60</sup>Co exceeding the outdoor worker release criterion. Ten percent of the samples were sent to an off-site laboratory for quality assurance and <sup>90</sup>Sr analysis because the on-site laboratory did not analyze directly for <sup>90</sup>Sr. Results from the quality assurance laboratory were within the range of results from the on-site laboratory (based on a normal distribution of results). The average ratio of <sup>90</sup>Sr to <sup>137</sup>Cs results



from the off-site laboratory (3.626) was used to estimate <sup>90</sup>Sr activity levels. The estimated <sup>90</sup>Sr activity levels for each sample were calculated by multiplying the corresponding <sup>137</sup>Cs activity level by 3.626. This methodology was used to estimate potential <sup>90</sup>Sr activity levels for all samples collected during the Phase V investigation in Parcel E-2, and to compare the calculated <sup>90</sup>Sr activity levels with the outdoor worker release criterion. Although the correlation of <sup>90</sup>Sr and <sup>137</sup>Cs activity levels may not account for potential radiological devices containing <sup>90</sup>Sr, which could contain higher <sup>90</sup>Sr activity levels, the comparison using the calculated <sup>90</sup>Sr activity levels is adequately conservative because: (1) available direct measurements of <sup>90</sup>Sr (10 percent of the systematic samples, with a maximum activity level 0.908 pCi/g; presented in Table A-3 in Appendix A) did not report any <sup>90</sup>Sr activity levels within or close to the outdoor worker release criterion (10.8 pCi/g); and (2) the maximum <sup>90</sup>Sr activity level reported from the off-site laboratory (0.908 pCi/g) was much less than the maximum <sup>90</sup>Sr activity level calculated based on the correlation with <sup>137</sup>Cs (9.09 pCi/g). None of the survey units had calculated activity levels of <sup>90</sup>Sr exceeding the outdoor worker release criterion (10.8 pCi/g); however, 66 of the survey units had calculated activity levels of <sup>90</sup>Sr exceeding the residential release criterion (0.331 pCi/g). Soil sample results from the Phase V investigation are discussed further in Section 4.

The Phase V investigation of Parcel E-2 was conducted as a scoping survey to determine what additional action, if any, would be required. Based on the results of the Phase V investigation, in particular the consistent low activity levels of <sup>226</sup>Ra (3 to 4 pCi/g) throughout the survey units, this radiological addendum recommends development and evaluation of remedial alternatives for soil throughout the radiologically impacted portions of Parcel E-2. In addition, the results of the Phase V investigation were not used to eliminate further evaluation of ROCs identified in the HRA. For example, the relative lack of <sup>90</sup>Sr exceeding the outdoor worker release criterion is not adequate to eliminate consideration of this ROC, and <sup>90</sup>Sr will remain an ROC throughout the cleanup process at Parcel E-2 to ensure that potential <sup>90</sup>Sr contamination is addressed. The conclusions and recommendations are further detailed in Section 8. The remedial alternatives are developed and evaluated in Sections 11 through 14.

#### 3.1.7. Radiological Groundwater Investigation (2002)

In 2002, a groundwater data gaps investigation was performed at various sites in Parcels E, E-2, and G to collect isotope-specific data for "radionuclides of interest," defined as species that may be site-related or may be present in the environment as natural or anthropogenic background as known at the time (prior to issuance of the HRA). The investigation was intended to supplement data collected during previous investigations for radiological indicator parameters (gross alpha and gross beta) because the nonspecific results for gross alpha and gross beta did not allow the Navy to distinguish between natural and potentially site-related components of radioactivity in shallow groundwater (within what is referred to as the "A-aquifer"). <sup>226</sup>Ra was considered the primary radionuclide of interest at Parcel E-2 because debris disposed of at the landfill may have contained radium dials; however, groundwater samples collected from seven A-aquifer monitoring wells within and immediately adjacent to the Landfill Area were



analyzed for 47 specific isotopes. Figure 9 identifies the A-aquifer monitoring wells sampled during the 2002 groundwater investigation. Wells were sampled twice between July and October 2002. Well IR01MW07A was sampled in July 2002, but was decommissioned shortly thereafter during construction of the landfill gas control system for the Landfill Area. Replacement well IR01MW10A was subsequently installed and sampled in October 2002.

The analytical data were evaluated by simple (non-statistical) threshold comparisons to a fixed standard (such as drinking water standards<sup>7</sup>) and by statistical tests comparing the site data with background data (two-sample statistical tests) and with fixed standards (one-sample statistical tests). Statistical testing comparing A-aquifer groundwater data from Parcel E-2 for radionuclides with drinking water or other standards (one-sample t-test) showed that no standards were statistically exceeded at the 95 percent confidence level. Statistical testing comparing A-aquifer groundwater data from Parcel E-2 and background areas (parametric and nonparametric two-sample tests) indicated that differences between background and site data sets for potassium-40 (<sup>40</sup>K), <sup>226</sup>Ra, and <sup>90</sup>Sr are statistically significant in at least one of the tests. Other radionuclides that were detected infrequently in A-aquifer groundwater samples from Parcel E-2 did not exceed background activity levels (TtEMI, 2004).

The investigation concluded that naturally occurring <sup>40</sup>K in seawater was the main contributor to beta emissions measured in A-aquifer groundwater samples from nearshore monitoring wells. The gross beta values historically reported for samples collected from nearshore wells were dominated by beta emissions from natural <sup>40</sup>K in seawater, not beta emissions from radium isotopes. Background seawater contains the highest average activity level of <sup>40</sup>K (280 picocuries per liter [pCi/L], beta) of all data groups, followed by nearshore IR sites where saltwater intrusion has resulted in brackish groundwater conditions. This intrusion has altered the composition of nearshore groundwater, with corresponding changes in the radiological quality (especially gross beta emissions). The results of the radiological groundwater investigation are detailed in the Parcel E Groundwater Summary Report (TtEMI, 2004). Section 5 of this addendum further discusses the groundwater data for the ROCs at IR Site 01/21 (<sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>226</sup>Ra, and <sup>90</sup>Sr).

#### 3.1.8. Characterization of the Metal Slag Area (2004)

In support of the removal action at the Metal Slag Area, site characterization was performed to further define the vertical and horizontal extent of metal slag. The characterization activities were conducted from June through September 2004 and included (1) topographic and bathymetric surveys, (2) marine geophysics surveys, (3) landside geophysics surveys, (4) environmental resources surveys, (5) vibracoring and sonic drilling, and (6) sampling activities. The metal slag layer was found to range from 1.5 to 6 feet thick over an area of approximately 0.9 acre. Site characterization activities involved collecting samples from offshore and onshore borings and analyzing the samples for radioactive and nonradioactive

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Maximum contaminant levels, as outlined in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 141, were used as drinking water standards in the evaluation. For radionuclides other than radium and uranium, the drinking water comparison standard was calculated from the dose standard of 4 millirems per year.



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chemicals. Elevated activity levels of <sup>137</sup>Cs and elevated concentrations of metals, PCBs, and pesticides were identified at the Metal Slag Area (Tetra Tech FW, Inc., 2005). The metal slag and debris within the area were removed in 2005 and 2006 (see Section 3.2.1).

#### 3.1.9. Radiological Groundwater Investigation (2008)

As part of a groundwater investigation at Parcel E-2, groundwater samples were collected in June 2008 from 61 temporary wells and 7 existing piezometers and submitted to an off-site laboratory for radionuclide analyses. The sampling event provided data to evaluate whether A-aquifer groundwater within and hydraulically downgradient of radiologically impacted sites at Parcel E-2 contained elevated activity levels of ROCs. Samples were collected and submitted to the on-site laboratory, where they were subsequently filtered, acidified, and submitted to an off-site laboratory, TestAmerica, for analysis of <sup>226</sup>Ra and <sup>90</sup>Sr. In addition, a subset of samples from seven sampling locations was submitted to an off-site laboratory, Eberline Services, for confirmation analysis of <sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>226</sup>Ra, and <sup>90</sup>Sr. Figure 9 identifies the A-aquifer monitoring wells sampled during the 2008 groundwater investigation. Sampling information from the groundwater investigation is presented in Appendix J of the Final Technical Memorandum for Groundwater Investigation at Parcel E-2 (CE2-Kleinfelder JV, 2009a).

Also in June 2008, groundwater samples were collected from six existing monitoring wells (five in the A-aquifer and one in the deeper B-aquifer; all within or in close proximity to the Landfill Area) and submitted to an off-site laboratory for radionuclide analyses. These wells are regularly sampled for nonradioactive chemical analysis under the basewide groundwater monitoring program (BGMP). The analyses for radioactive chemicals (<sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>226</sup>Ra, and <sup>90</sup>Sr) at these wells was performed as a one-time supplement to the BGMP, to provide additional data to evaluate whether the groundwater within and hydraulically downgradient of the Landfill Area contain elevated activity levels of ROCs. Figure 9 identifies the A-aquifer monitoring wells sampled during the 2008 supplemental BGMP monitoring. Sampling information from the supplemental BGMP monitoring is presented in the Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report for April to September 2008 (CE2-Kleinfelder JV, 2009b).

The radionuclide groundwater data collected in June 2008 were compiled as part of this radiological addendum and were evaluated, similar to the 2002 investigation, by simple (non-statistical) threshold comparisons of the maximum reported activity level to a fixed standard (such as drinking water standards) and by statistical tests comparing the site mean data to fixed standards (one-sample statistical tests), in the event the maximum activity level exceeds the fixed standard. The simple threshold comparison with drinking water standards revealed no exceedances for <sup>137</sup>Cs out of 13 samples analyzed, or for <sup>90</sup>Sr out of 74 samples analyzed. For <sup>226</sup>Ra, the drinking water standard (5 pCi/L, combined for <sup>226</sup>Ra and radium-228 [<sup>228</sup>Ra]) was exceeded in 2 out of 74 samples analyzed. The two <sup>226</sup>Ra exceedances were reported at temporary wells TW004 and TW011, with <sup>226</sup>Ra activity levels of 11.0 pCi/L and 6.08 pCi/L, respectively.



As shown on Figure 9, temporary wells TW004 and TW011 are surrounded by numerous other temporary wells that were also sampled in June 2008 and did not contain <sup>226</sup>Ra activity levels exceeding the drinking water standard. In addition, statistical testing comparing the 2008 groundwater data with drinking water standards (one-sample t-test) showed that the mean <sup>226</sup>Ra activity level did not exceed the drinking water standard, nor did the 95th percent upper confidence limit on the mean (95 UCL) exceed the drinking water standard. Section 5 of this addendum further discusses the radionuclide groundwater data collected in June 2008.

#### 3.2. RADIOLOGICAL REMOVAL ACTIONS

The Navy has performed two interim removal actions at Parcel E-2 that have involved excavation and offsite disposal of LLRW. The following sections briefly describe these two removal actions.

#### 3.2.1. Metal Slag Area (2005 to 2007)

The removal action at the Metal Slag Area was performed in conjunction with the removal of the Metal Debris Reef located in the southeast portion of Parcel E. The removal action was designed to remove metal slag and debris containing LLRW, as well as nonradiological contamination incidental to removal of the area. Site characterization was performed to delineate the vertical and lateral extents of the metal debris and slag prior to excavation (as discussed in Section 3.1.8). The excavation was performed in a series of 12-inch lifts to maximum depths ranging between 3 and 6 feet bgs. After the initial excavation was completed, trenches were extended beyond the excavation perimeter to confirm the extent of metal debris and slag. Additional metal debris was found at the northern, southern, and southwestern edges of the excavation; as a result, the excavation boundaries were extended to remove this material (TtECI, 2007b).

Approximately 8,200 cubic yards of soil, metal slag, and debris was removed and disposed of off site as part of this removal action (TtECI, 2007b). Out of this total volume, approximately 74 cubic yards of soil and sediment was segregated as radiologically impacted. Also, 32 radiological devices, 15 cubic yards of radiological debris (primarily fire bricks), and approximately 30 cubic yards of metal debris were identified within the removal area (Navy, 2006b and 2006c; TtECI, 2007b). In addition to this radiologically impacted debris, six waste drums were recovered from the removal area and were characterized prior to off-site disposal. Five of the six drums contained soil and debris contaminated with PCBs; the sixth drum contained soil and debris with elevated activity levels of <sup>226</sup>Ra (TtECI, 2007b).

Post-excavation soil samples were collected from the removal area and analyzed at the on-site laboratory for <sup>137</sup>Cs and <sup>226</sup>Ra. Ten percent of the samples were sent to an off-site laboratory for quality assurance and <sup>90</sup>Sr analysis because the on-site laboratory did not analyze directly for <sup>90</sup>Sr. Analytical results for 174 of the 185 post-excavation soil samples met the specified radiological remedial objectives (RROs) of 0.113 pCi/g for <sup>137</sup>Cs and 1.8 pCi/g for <sup>226</sup>Ra. The RRO for <sup>137</sup>Cs was exceeded in 11 of the



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#### 4.3. RADIONUCLIDES DETECTED IN SURFACE SOIL

The following paragraphs briefly discuss the detections of <sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>226</sup>Ra, <sup>90</sup>Sr, and <sup>60</sup>Co in surface soil at Parcel E-2. Table 2 presents a statistical summary for the ROCs reported within surface soil at Parcel E-2. For evaluation purposes, the 95 UCL of the mean activity level (95 UCL activity level) within each survey unit is compared against the release criteria for a resident and outdoor worker. For <sup>137</sup>Cs and <sup>226</sup>Ra, the release criteria are identical for the residential and outdoor worker scenarios. The 95 UCL activity level represents the RME within each survey unit, and a comparison of the 95 UCL with the release criteria provides a general assessment of the distribution of the ROCs in surface soil at Parcel E-2. Because of the lack of subsurface soil data, this general assessment is not intended to eliminate consideration of individual ROCs identified in radiologically impacted portions of Parcel E-2. The HRA determined that, based on historical information, subsurface soil is likely to contain radioactive contamination (Table 5; NAVSEA, 2004). Uncertainties related to the nature and extent evaluation are discussed in Section 8. Section 8 discusses the extent to which these uncertainties affect the risk management decisions for Parcel E-2 and provides recommendations for the remedial option analysis.

Table 2, the 95 UCL activity level exceeded the release criterion (0.113 pCi/g) in 16 out of 72 survey units. The maximum activity level for <sup>137</sup>Cs (2.51 pCi/g) was detected in a biased sample collected in Phase V survey unit ACH, and was associated with a radioactive point source anomaly that was subsequently removed. For systematic samples collected during the Phase V investigation, the maximum activity level for <sup>137</sup>Cs was 0.988 pCi/g, which was reported in Phase V survey unit ABG. Based on this information, the extent of <sup>137</sup>Cs in surface soil exceeding the release criterion is moderately extensive. The widespread <sup>137</sup>Cs activity levels exceeding the release criterion are most likely attributed to site contamination and are consistent with the conclusions of the HRA, which identified the potential presence of LLRW throughout IR Site 01/21 (NAVSEA, 2004).

<sup>226</sup>Ra was reported in 1,133 of the 1,140 samples in the current post-excavation data set. As shown in Table 2, the 95 UCL activity level exceeded the release criterion (1.82 pCi/g) in 69 out of 73 survey units. The maximum activity level for <sup>226</sup>Ra (1,024 pCi/g) was detected in a biased sample collected in Phase V survey unit AKL and was associated with a radioactive point source anomaly that was subsequently removed. For systematic samples collected during the Phase V investigation, the maximum activity level for <sup>226</sup>Ra was 57.6 pCi/g, which was reported in Phase V survey unit ABD. The portion of survey unit ABD containing the systematic sample with the highest activity levels for <sup>226</sup>Ra was subsequently excavated in its entirety during the removal action at the Metal Slag Area (Figure 5). Based on this information, the extent of <sup>226</sup>Ra in surface soil exceeding the release criterion is widespread. The widespread <sup>226</sup>Ra activity levels exceeding the release criterion are most likely attributed to site contamination and are consistent with the conclusions of the HRA, which identified the potential presence of LLRW throughout IR Site 01/21 (NAVSEA, 2004).



<sup>90</sup>Sr was reported in 1,101 of 1,116 samples in the Phase V data set, which is calculated based upon a correlation with <sup>137</sup>Cs results (see Section 4.1); <sup>90</sup>Sr was not analyzed during the Phase I SCRS investigation. As shown in Table 2, the 95 UCL activity level did not exceed the release criterion for outdoor workers (10.8 pCi/g) in any of 72 survey units; the 95 UCL activity level exceeded the release criterion for residents (0.331 pCi/g) in 37 of the survey units. The maximum activity level for <sup>90</sup>Sr (9.09 pCi/g) was detected in a biased sample collected in Phase V survey unit ACH and was associated with a radioactive point source anomaly that was subsequently removed. For systematic samples collected during the Phase V investigation, the maximum activity level for <sup>90</sup>Sr was 3.58 pCi/g, which was reported in Phase V survey unit ABG. Based on this information, <sup>90</sup>Sr is not present in surface soil at activity levels exceeding the release criterion for an outdoor worker, but the extent of <sup>90</sup>Sr in surface soil at activity levels exceeding the residential release criterion is moderately extensive.

<sup>60</sup>Co was reported in 102 of the 124 samples collected within the vicinity of the Experimental Ship-Shielding Area. As shown in Table 2, the 95 UCL exceeded the release criterion for an outdoor worker (0.0602 pCi/g) in three of the eight survey units located in the vicinity of the Experimental Ship-Shielding Area; the 95 UCL activity level exceeded the release criterion for residents (0.0361 pCi/g) in all eight of the survey units. The maximum activity level for <sup>60</sup>Co was 0.0933 pCi/g, which was reported in Phase V survey unit AAE. Based on this information, the extent of <sup>60</sup>Co in surface soil at activity levels exceeding the residential release criterion is extensive in the vicinity of the Experimental Ship-Shielding Area.

#### 4.4. FATE AND TRANSPORT OF RADIOACTIVE CHEMICALS

Radioactive chemicals, also referred to as radionuclides, are unstable and undergo spontaneous transformations at a constant rate by releasing energy until a stable state is reached. This transformation process is known as radioactive decay and is accompanied by the emission of at least one or more charged particles (e.g., alpha and beta particles) or gamma rays. Alpha particles can travel only short distances and cannot penetrate human skin; the risks from alpha particles are from internal exposure of the particle from either inhalation or ingestion. Beta particles are generally absorbed in the skin and do not pass through the entire body, but in high enough quantities can cause cataracts to the lens of the eye. Gamma ray radiation can penetrate the human body with enough energy for the photon to interact with the body's cells. The table below lists the ROCs, their half-lives, and major radiations emitted when decaying (NAVSEA, 2004). The radionuclides potentially present in Parcel E-2 were either (1) buried along with excavated fill materials while increasing the footprint of HPS; (2) residue from decontamination of ships or workers; (3) residual contamination as a result of NRDL experiments or tests in structures or land areas; (4) residual contamination from shipyard operations; or (5) released into the sanitary sewers and storm drains.



Final Action Memorandum, Time-Critical Removal Action for the
Experimental Ship-Shielding Range, Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval
Shipyard, San Francisco, California. Navy. May 2012. Appendix C,
pages 1 through 3. Record No. 4417.

## Revised the remediation goal for <sup>60</sup>Co

Section 2.3.6

# Appendix C

**SUBJECT:** Release Criterion for Cobalt-60 at Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California, May 21, 2012

#### **SUMMARY**

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The purpose of this document is to provide the basis for the revised radiological volumetric release criterion for cobalt-60 ( $^{60}$ Co) at Experimental Ship Shielding Range, Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPNS). The previous  $^{60}$ Co release criterion was 0.0361 picocurie/gram (pCi/g).

A revised release criterion is provided to support efficient laboratory gamma spectroscopy analysis of soil samples. This revised release criterion maintains morbidity risks within the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defined acceptable range and permits an exposure level that does not increase the risk of cancer from a potential exposure to <sup>60</sup>Co.

The calculated revised release criterion for <sup>60</sup>Co is 0.252 pCi/g.

This calculation is based on a revised release criterion, which ensures that regulatory guidance is maintained for the following reasons:

- Residual radioactivity within the Experimental Ship Shielding Range is reduced and/or verified to be at levels that are as low as reasonable achievable
- Residual radioactivity that is distinguishable from background radiation results in a total effective dose equivalent that does not exceed 5 millirem per year (mrem/yr)

This calculation method utilizes a maximum dose rate of 6.624 mrem/yr per pCi/g of <sup>60</sup>Co to a resident farmer, which is a conservative scenario considering the proposed use for the area is wetland/open space. The basis and calculation methods are described below.

#### BASIS FOR COBALT-60 RELEASE CRITERION

The revised release criterion was calculated assuming a maximum allowed dose rate of 5 mrem/yr to hypothetical future land user. Selecting a resident farmer as the land user for a future scenario is a conservative measure since the proposed use for the area is wetland/open space.

The <sup>60</sup>Co is assumed to be uniformly distributed in the top 0.1524 meters (6 inches) of soil. The maximum dose occurs at the first year post closure. At every year post closure greater than 99 percent of the dose is from the external exposure pathways. The dose was calculated using the RESRAD code version 6.5 (Yu et al., 2001). RESRAD input included the following:

- San Francisco-specific meteorology
- Screening Yard Pad specific depth to groundwater
- EPA recommended values for lifestyle (EPA, 2000 and 2004)
- RESRAD default inhalation rate
- EPA recommended produce and inadvertent soil ingestion rate (EPA, 2000 and 2004)
- Contamination distributed uniformly in a 0.1524 meters thick contamination layer over 929 m<sup>2</sup> with no cover
- RESRAD default values are assumed for input parameters not addressed by the EPA (EPA, 2000 and 2004)

Table C.1 presents a summary of the RESRAD calculated doses and equivalent release criterion levels. The total effective dose equivalent at year zero post closure is 6.624 mrem/yr per pCi/g. The release criterion can then be calculated for any specific dose limit. The dose limit, in units of mrem/yr, divided by the total effective dose equivalent in units of mrem/yr per pCi/g, results in the release criterion in units of pCi/g. For example, assuming a dose limit of 5 mrem/yr based on the dose at year zero, the release criterion is 5 mrem/yr divided by 6.624 mrem/yr per pCi/g which equals 0.755 pCi/g. The more protective release criterion of 0.252 pCi/g was selected; 0.252 pCi/g  $^{60}$ Co will result in a dose of 1.67 mrem/yr.

Table C.1 Doses and Revised Release Criterion for  $^{60}$ Co at the HPNS Ship Shielding Range and Radiological Screening Yard

Years Post Closure	External Dose (mrem)	Inhalation Dose (mrem)	Plant Ingestion Dose (mrem)	Meat Ingestion Dose (mrem)	Milk Ingestio n Dose (mrem)	Soil Ingestion Dose (mrem)	Total Effective Dose Equivalent (mrem)	Release Criterion Calculation (pCi/g)
0	6.597	1.996E-6	2.296E-2	2.236E-3	2.860E-4	1.050E-3	6.624	$0.755^{1}$
1	5.772	1.750E-6	2.00E-2	1.952E-3	2.497E-4	9.206E-4	5.795	0.863
3	4.415	1.335E-6	1.517E-2	1.483E-3	1.899E-4	7.024E-4	4.433	1.12
10	1.724	5.063E-7	5.752E-3	5.626E-4	7.201E-5	2.664E-4	1.731	2.89
30	1.163E-1	3.127E-8	3.552E-4	3.475E-5	4.447E-6	1.645E-5	1.167E-1	4.28
100	7.685E-3	1.879E-9	2.135E-5	2.089E-6	2.673E-7	9.886E-7	7.708E-3	649

Note:

The Navy and the Base Closure Team members selected the even more protective criteria of 0.252pCi/g for 60Co

Attachment 1 lists the RESRAD input parameter values, units, and the reference for input parameter values that are not RESRAD default values. In addition, parameter input values listed in Attachment 1 that are not RESRAD default values have a yellow-shaded background. Attachment 2 lists all RESRAD input and output values for the risk calculation.

Based on the risk to concentration calculation methodology in Federal Guidance Report (FGR) No. 13, Health Risk from Low-Level Environmental Exposure to Radionuclides (EPA, 1998), a <sup>60</sup>Co concentration of 0.252 pCi/g results in a lifetime morbidity increase of 1.0 E-5. The EPA has stated that the acceptable range for morbidity risk is 1.0 E-4 to 1.0 E-6 (2000). The morbidity calculations are listed in Attachment 2.

The release criterion for <sup>60</sup>Co at the HPNS Radiological Screening Yard is 0.252 pCi/g. This concentration is conservative for the following assumptions:

- The land use scenario is a resident farmer. This land use is not anticipated but the calculated dose to the resident farmer will be a conservative upper bound to any realistic future land use
- Risk coefficients in FGR 13 are based on a linear relationship between dose and risk and are extrapolated from high-dose/high dose rate data under the assumption that there is no threshold. Studies of human populations exposed to low doses are inadequate to demonstrate any increase in risk
- Committee on Interagency Radiation Research and Policy Coordination (CIRRPC) states there is scientific uncertainty about cancer risk in the low-dose region and the possibility of no risk cannot be excluded (CIRRPC, 1992).

Prepared by: Steven Adams, Certified Health Physicist, Shaw Environmental and Infrastructure, Inc.

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# Section 5. Nature and Extent of Radionuclides in Groundwater

The groundwater data derived from the 2002 and 2008 radiological investigations, as discussed in Section 3, was used to evaluate the nature and extent of ROCs in groundwater at Parcel E-2. The nature and extent evaluation presented in this section documents that an adequate amount of data exist to determine whether or not groundwater contains radionuclides at activity levels that warrant further analysis in this radiological addendum. Additional information on the nature and extent of nonradioactive chemicals in groundwater at Parcel E-2 is presented in the Final RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011).

#### 5.1. SUMMARY OF 2002 GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION

The radiological groundwater investigation performed in 2002 collected isotope-specific data from seven A-aquifer monitoring wells within and immediately adjacent to the Landfill Area. The investigation was intended to supplement data collected during previous investigations for radiological indicator parameters (gross alpha and gross beta) because the nonspecific results for gross alpha and gross beta did not allow the Navy to distinguish between natural and potentially site-related components of radioactivity in shallow groundwater (within what is referred to as the "A-aquifer"). Figure 9 identifies the A-aquifer monitoring wells sampled during the 2002 groundwater investigation. Table A-4 in Appendix A summarizes the radiological data from the 2002 groundwater investigation.

The analytical data were evaluated by simple (nonstatistical) threshold comparisons to a fixed standard and by statistical tests comparing the site data with background data (two-sample statistical tests) and with fixed standards (one-sample statistical tests) (TtEMI, 2004). The statistical test results are presented in the Parcel E Groundwater Summary Report (TtEMI, 2004), and are briefly summarized as follows:

- Statistical testing comparing groundwater data from the Landfill Area for radionuclides with drinking water<sup>10</sup> or other standards (one-sample t-test) showed that no standards were statistically exceeded at the 95 percent confidence level.
- Statistical testing comparing groundwater data from the Landfill Area and background areas, excluding bay samples, indicated that the site data sets for <sup>40</sup>K and <sup>226</sup>Ra statistically exceeded the background data sets using a parametric statistical test (two-sample t-test).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Maximum contaminant levels, as outlined in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 141, were used as drinking water standards in the evaluation. For radionuclides other than radium and uranium, the drinking water comparison standard was calculated from the dose standard of 4 millirems per year.



- Statistical testing comparing groundwater data from the Landfill Area and background areas, excluding bay samples, indicated that the site data sets for <sup>226</sup>Ra and <sup>90</sup>Sr statistically exceeded the background data sets using a nonparametric statistical test (Wilcoxon rank sum test).
- The site mean activity level of 0.472 pCi/L for <sup>226</sup>Ra is far below the drinking water standard of 5 pCi/L.
- Beta emissions from naturally occurring <sup>40</sup>K exceeded the screening criterion of 50 pCi/L for gross beta activity. <sup>40</sup>K activity occurs naturally in seawater at about 300 pCi/L, as beta emissions. Bay water samples collected for this investigation produced an average of 280 pCi/L for <sup>40</sup>K.
- Other radionuclides that were detected infrequently in groundwater samples from the Landfill Area monitoring wells did not exceed background activity levels. These data included two results for actinium-228 (a naturally occurring radioisotope) near the detection limit, one qualified result at the detection limit for americium-241 (alpha scan result), one result for lead-214 near the detection limit, four detections of uranium-234, and three detections of uranium-238.

The investigation concluded that naturally occurring <sup>40</sup>K in seawater is the main contributor to beta emissions measured in groundwater samples from nearshore monitoring wells within Parcel E-2. The gross beta values historically reported for samples collected from nearshore wells were dominated by beta emissions from natural <sup>40</sup>K in seawater, not beta emissions from radium isotopes. Background seawater contains the highest average activity level of <sup>40</sup>K (280 pCi/L, beta) of all data groups, followed by nearshore IR sites where saltwater intrusion has resulted in brackish groundwater conditions. This intrusion has altered the composition of nearshore groundwater, with corresponding changes in the radiological quality (especially gross beta emissions). The results of the radiological groundwater investigation are detailed in the Parcel E Groundwater Summary Report (TtEMI, 2004).

#### 5.2. SUMMARY OF 2008 GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION

Groundwater samples were collected in June 2008 from 61 temporary wells and 7 existing piezometers to evaluate whether A-aquifer groundwater within and hydraulically downgradient of radiologically impacted sites at Parcel E-2 contain elevated activity levels of ROCs. In addition to these 68 samples, groundwater samples were collected from six existing monitoring wells in June 2008 (five in the A-aquifer and one in the deeper B-aquifer; all within or in close proximity to the Landfill Area) as a one-time supplement to the BGMP. Figure 9 identifies the A-aquifer monitoring wells sampled during the 2008 groundwater investigation.

The radionuclide groundwater data collected in June 2008 were compiled as part of this radiological addendum and were evaluated, similar to the 2002 investigation, by simple (non-statistical) threshold comparisons to a fixed standard (such as drinking water standards) and by statistical tests comparing the site data to fixed standards (one-sample statistical tests). The 2008 data is evaluated for the first time in this radiological addendum; therefore, the evaluation methodology, although similar to the 2002 investigation, is detailed within this section. To evaluate whether radionuclide activity levels exceeded



drinking water standards, a tiered approach was used. Initially, the data were compiled and compared against drinking water standards using a simple threshold comparison. If the maximum activity level in any of the samples exceeded the drinking water standard, a one-sample statistical test (t-test) was conducted to evaluate if the mean radionuclide activity levels statistically exceeded the drinking water standard.

The data set used for the analysis consisted of all of the <sup>226</sup>Ra, and <sup>90</sup>Sr data collected during both of the 2008 investigations, as well as the confirmation samples collected from the temporary groundwater monitoring wells, which were analyzed at an off-site laboratory because they were the only samples analyzed using EPA-approved methods and validated accordingly. As a result, the data set consisted of 74 samples analyzed for <sup>90</sup>Sr and <sup>226</sup>Ra and 13 samples analyzed for <sup>137</sup>Cs. For cases where duplicate samples were collected to evaluate laboratory precision, the following decision rules were applied to determine which value was used in the data set:

- If one result was detected and the other was not detected (below the MDA), the detected value was used.
- If both results were detected, the higher of the two detected results was used.
- If both results were not detected, the higher of the MDA reporting limit was used.

The simple threshold comparison with drinking water standards revealed no exceedances for <sup>90</sup>Sr and <sup>137</sup>Cs of the drinking water standards of 8 and 80 pCi/L, respectively. For <sup>226</sup>Ra, the drinking water standard (5 pCi/L, combined for <sup>226</sup>Ra and <sup>228</sup>Ra) was exceeded in 2 of 74 samples analyzed. The two <sup>226</sup>Ra exceedances were reported at temporary wells TW004 and TW011, with <sup>226</sup>Ra activity levels of 11.0 pCi/L and 6.08 pCi/L, respectively. As shown on Figure 9, temporary wells TW004 and TW011 are surrounded by numerous other temporary wells that were also sampled in June 2008 and did not contain <sup>226</sup>Ra activity levels exceeding the drinking water standard.

Because <sup>226</sup>Ra exceeded the drinking water standard, the one-sample t-test was conducted to evaluate whether the mean activity level for <sup>226</sup>Ra exceeded the drinking water standard of 5 pCi/L. Based upon the one-sample t-test, the mean activity level of <sup>226</sup>Ra in groundwater does not statistically exceed the standard at the 95 percent confidence level. The summary statistics and results of the t-test are presented in Table 6.

#### 5.3. CONCLUSIONS FROM GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATIONS

The reported activity levels for radionuclides from the 2002 and 2008 groundwater sampling events do not exceed drinking water standards at a statistically significant level (95 percent confidence level). In addition, the comparison of radionuclide data from A-aquifer groundwater with drinking water standards is a conservative evaluation performed because of the lack of alternative comparison criteria. This conservative evaluation is not representative of potential exposures to future site users because, as



documented in Section 2 and Appendix I of the RI/FS Report, A-aquifer groundwater is not a potential source of drinking water.

As a result, groundwater does not appear to have been impacted by radionuclides at activity levels that warrant further evaluation in this radiological addendum. This finding is consistent with the HRA that, as summarized in Table 3, determined that there was a low potential for radioactive contamination in Parcel E-2 groundwater based on historical information (NAVSEA, 2004). However, the RI/FS Report concluded that nonradioactive chemicals in groundwater within and in close proximity to the Landfill Area require remedial option analysis. The RI/FS Report evaluates remedial alternatives for groundwater that include monitoring, institutional controls, source removal, and containment.



Section 2.4	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2,			
	Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw.			
	May 2011. Section 1.15, page 1-17. Record No. 4237.			

#### 1.8. FUTURE SITE REUSE

**Future reuse** 

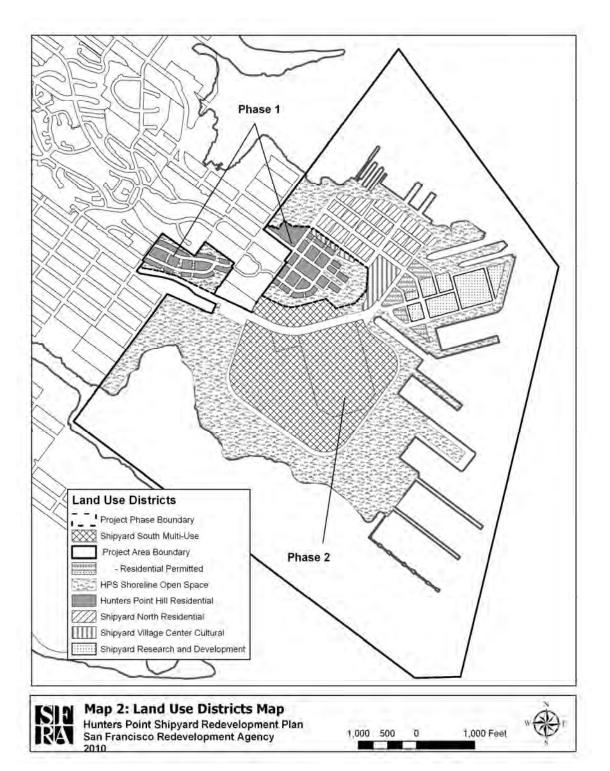
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The data analysis, risk evaluations, and remedial alternatives presented in this RI/FS Report assume that the future reuse of Parcel E-2 will be open space. This assumption was developed in consultation with the City and County of San Francisco (CCSF) based on the 1997 "Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan," and was documented in the previous versions of the RI/FS Report published in 2007 and 2009. Pursuant to the CCSF's 2010 amended "Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan," a small area (about 0.42 acres) in the East Adjacent Area is part of the "Shipyard South Multi-Use District," and may be used for recreational, industrial, and residential purposes (SFRA, 2010). The proposed remedial alternatives will allow for potential residential use in this 0.42-acre area if it is demonstrated that soil contaminants do not exceed levels established elsewhere at HPS for residential reuse, or if any contaminants that exceed those established levels are addressed by the remedial alternatives.

Figure 1-15 shows the designated reuse of Parcel E-2 according to the SFRA Redevelopment Plan (SFRA, 2010).



**Map 2: Land Use Districts Map** 





#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT OFFICE WEST 1455 FRAZEE RD, SUITE 900 SAN DIEGO, CA 92108-4310

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#### Ross Steenson

23	Boundary change	Section 2.4	Boundary Change for Parcels E and E-2, Hunters Point Naval
	between Parcels E and		Shipyard, San Francisco, California. Letter from Navy to EPA, DTSC,
	E-2		and Water Board. August 28, 2012. Record No. 4487.

#### Dear BCT members:

This letter documents the Navy's decision to make a change to the boundary between Parcels E and E-2. Data analysis, risk evaluations, and remedial alternatives presented in the Parcel E-2 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Report assumed that the future reuse of Parcel E-2 would be open space. This assumption was developed in consultation with the City and County of San Francisco based on the 1997 Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan. Pursuant to the City and County of San Francisco's 2010 amended Redevelopment Plan, two small areas (totaling 0.98 acres) in the East Adjacent Area were designated as part of the "Shipyard South Multi-Use District" and an adjacent roadway.

According to the amended Redevelopment Plan, the Shipyard South Multi-Use District may be used for recreational, industrial, and residential purposes. None of these potential land uses was anticipated during preparation of the RI/FS Report. Therefore, the Navy, in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, the Water Board, and the City and County of San Francisco, determined that a boundary change between Parcels E and E-2 was the most effective way to resolve this discrepancy. Figure 1 presents the planned reuses within Parcel E-2 and identifies the boundary change between Parcels E and E-2. The revised boundary results in the Shipyard South Multi-Use District no longer being located in Parcel E-2, and the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 is now limited to open space.

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The revised boundary can be described as follows:

Beginning at "Point A" of the existing Parcel E/E-2 boundary (latitude 7d43'29.964" N, longitude 122d22'26.575" W; NAD83), 231.19' S63d13'48"E, then 535.77' S21d37'12"W, then 117.13' S42d24'36"W, then 38.71' S54d45'0"E, then 124.39' S3d10'48"W, then 389.89' S45d40'48"W to "Point G" of the existing Parcel E/E-2 boundary (latitude 37d43'18.276" N, longitude 122d22'29.776" W; NAD83).

The boundary changes have been incorporated into the Final Parcel E Feasibility Study (FS), which will be issued on August 31, 2012. The Final Parcel E FS includes a residential risk assessment for the additional 0.98 acres.

If you have any questions or concerns with this matter, please contact Lara Urizar at (619) 532-0960, or me at (619) 532-0913.

Sincerely

KEITH EORMAN

BRAC Environmental Coordinator By direction of the Director

Enclosure: Figure 1, Proposed Boundary Adjustment of Parcels E

and E-2.

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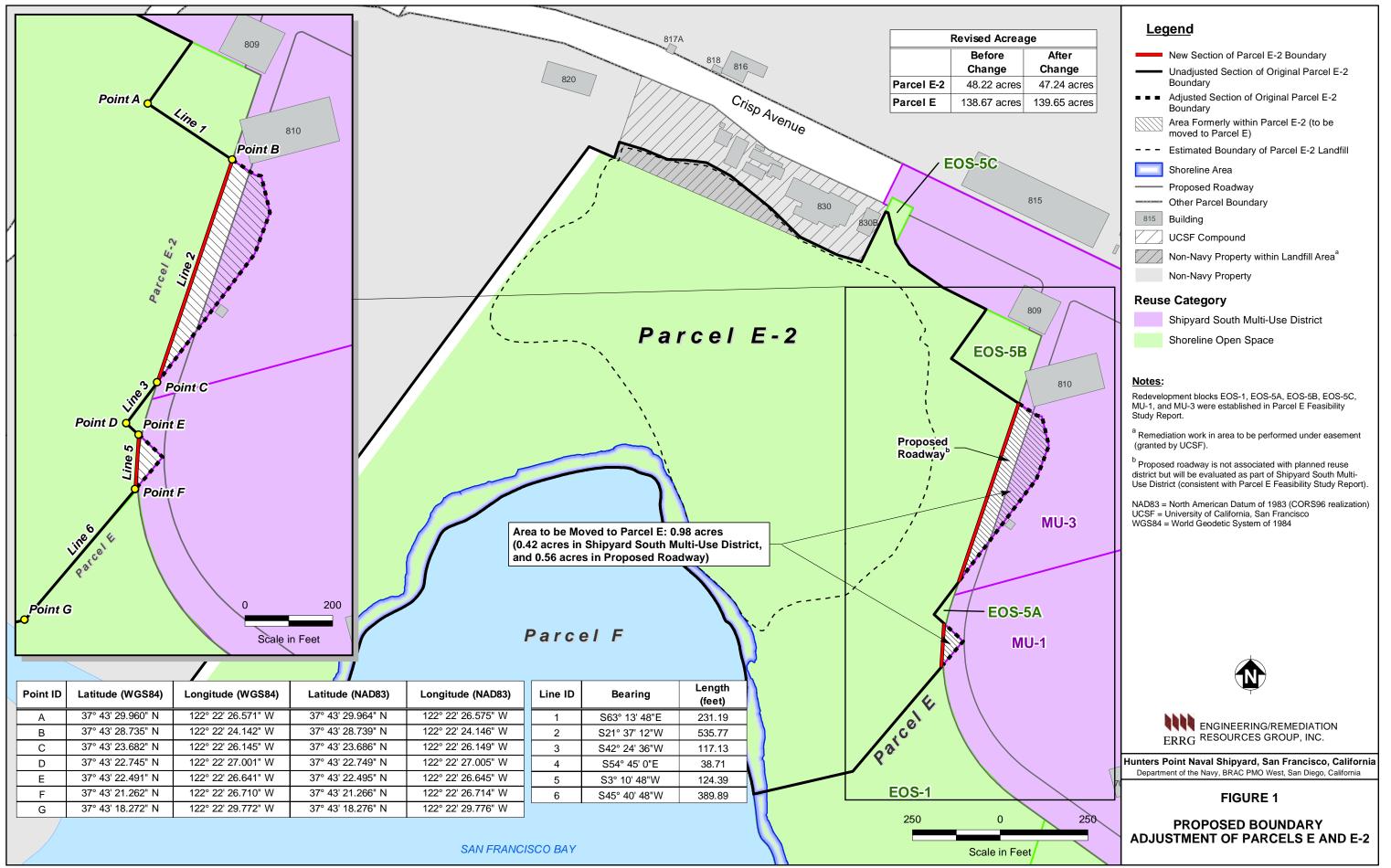
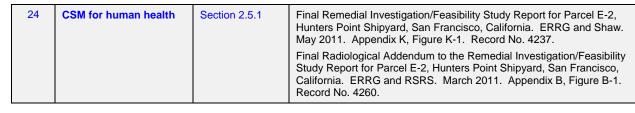


FIGURE K-1: CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL
PARCEL E-2 HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT
HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD, CALIFORNIA



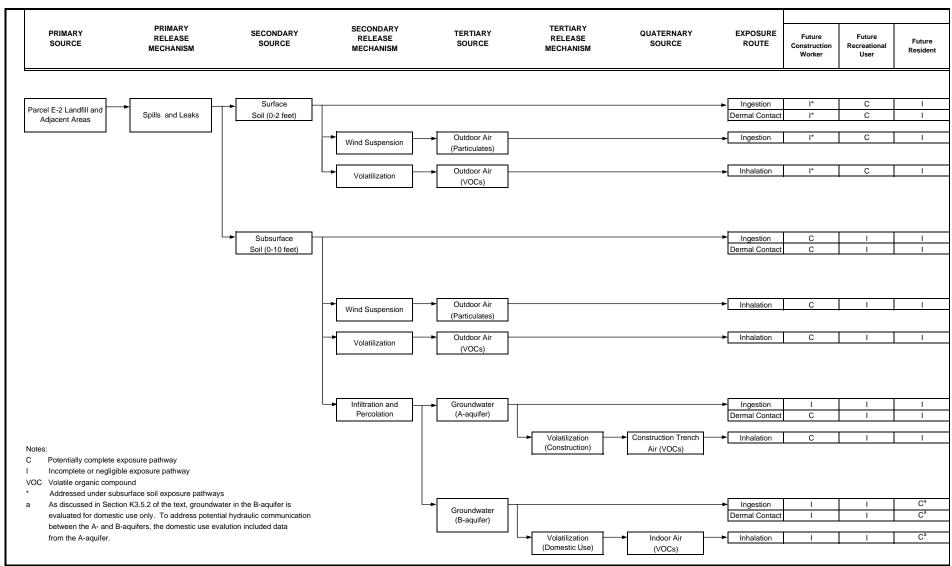
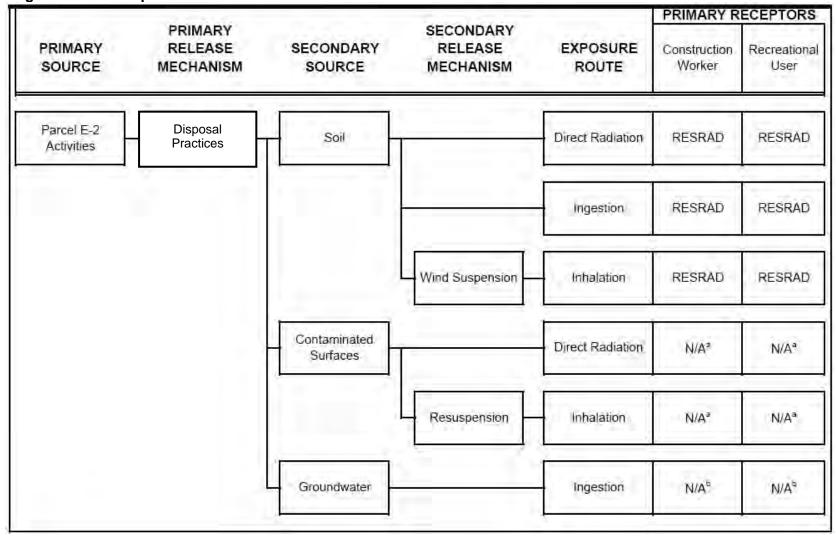


Figure B-1. Conceptual Site Model



#### Notes:

- a No buildings in Parcel E-2.
- b Groundwater pathway not considered viable in these analyses.

N/A = not applicable RESRAD = Residual Radioactivity (Model)



25	Quantitative HHRA	Section 2.5.1	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix K, Section K5.0, pages K-12 through K-18. Record No. 4237.
			Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. Appendix B, Section B5, pages B-10 through B-13. Record No. 4260.

As recommended by Cal/EPA (1993), data for specific total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) indicator chemicals (for example, benzene, toluene, and benzo[a]pyrene) were used to assess potential human health risk from TPH contamination. Non-chemical-specific data for TPH should be excluded from evaluation in the risk assessment because they are considered to be inadequate and insufficient to evaluate risk from TPH contamination (Cal/EPA 1993); therefore, non-specific TPH compounds were not identified as COPCs for this HHRA.

Tables K1-1 and K1-2 of Attachment K1 present analytical data summary statistics for each total risk COPC. Tables K2-1 and K2-2 of Attachment K2 present analytical data summary statistics for each incremental risk COPC. In these tables, statistics are developed separately for each grid with analytical data. Tables K3-1 through K3-3 of Attachment K3 lists the COPCs for groundwater and present analytical data summary statistics for each groundwater COPC.

#### **K5.0 EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT**

An exposure assessment identifies potential human receptors that could be exposed to site-related chemicals, as well as the routes, magnitude, frequency, and duration of the potential exposures. The principal objective of this evaluation is to identify reasonable maximum exposures (RME). As defined by EPA (1989), the RME is the maximum exposure that is reasonably expected to occur at a site. The potential human receptors and potentially complete exposure pathways for the identified receptors were presented in Section K3.0, Conceptual Site Model. The remainder of this section describes the process used to estimate EPCs and to quantify pathway-specific RME chemical intakes for each receptor. Central tendency exposures were not evaluated in this revised baseline HHRA.

## **K5.1** EXPOSURE POINTS AND EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTRATIONS

Potential exposure points are identified based on anticipated population activity patterns and the relationship of the activities to the presence of contaminated media. A location is identified as an exposure point if a human might contact (for example, ingest) a contaminated medium (for example, soil) at that location. For evaluation of exposures to soil, each open space grid was considered a separate exposure point for this baseline HHRA. For evaluation of exposure to groundwater, the entirety each aquifer at Parcel E-2 (that is, A-aquifer and B-aquifer) was considered a single groundwater exposure point. As discussed in Section K3.5.2, for the domestic use evaluation, the B-aquifer included data from the A-aquifer to address potential hydraulic communication between the two aquifers. Potential exposure to COPCs is assumed to occur uniformly throughout each exposure point. Exposure from domestic use was also evaluated solely using B-aquifer data, to reflect current groundwater conditions.

The concentration in the medium (for example, subsurface soil) that a receptor may be exposed to is called the EPC. EPCs were calculated for all COPCs in all media sampled: surface soils (0 to 2 feet bgs), subsurface soils (0 to 10 feet bgs), A-aquifer groundwater, B-aquifer groundwater combined with A-aquifer data, and B-aquifer groundwater. The methods used to calculate EPCs for soil and groundwater are described below in Sections K5.1.1 and K5.1.2.

As shown in the conceptual site model (see Figure K-1), chemicals in soil may be transferred to outdoor air from wind erosion or volatilization. Chemicals in groundwater may be transferred to outdoor air in a construction trench from volatilization, or indoor air from volatilization of groundwater during domestic use. Sample data for outdoor and indoor air were not available for Parcel E-2. EPCs in outdoor air (from volatile and particulate chemicals in soil), outdoor air in a construction trench (from volatile chemicals in groundwater), and indoor air (from volatilization during domestic use) were estimated using the methods described in Section K5.1.3.

#### K5.1.1 EPCs for Soil

The 95 percent upper confidence limit (95 UCL) of the arithmetic mean was used as the EPC for each soil COPC, unless the maximum value was less than the 95 UCL, in which case, the maximum concentration was used as the EPC. The 95 UCL for each soil COPC in each grid was calculated using the following methodology. This methodology is consistent with the approach used for the soil HHRA in the draft final RI report for Parcel E (PRC, LFR, and U&A 1997), and follows the methodology recently reestablished for soil HHRAs for HPS (Tetra Tech 2003; Navy 2004):

- Statistical testing was conducted to determine data distribution for sample sizes with a minimum of four samples and four detections. For samples sizes less than 50 with at least four detections, the Shapiro-Wilk W-test was used to determine the distribution of the data. For sample sizes greater than or equal to 50 with at least four detections, the D'Agostino test was used to determine the distribution of the data.
- For data found to be normally or lognormally distributed, 95 UCLs were calculated using EPA (1992) guidance.
- If distribution testing showed that data follow a non-parametric distribution, then a 95 UCL was calculated for both a normal and lognormal distribution following EPA guidance (EPA 1992) and the higher of the two 95 UCL values was selected as the representative 95 UCL. Nondetected results for COPCs were incorporated into the calculation of 95 UCL concentrations by using one-half of the sample quantitation limit as a proxy concentration for nondetected results (EPA 1989).
- For samples sizes with less than four samples, distribution testing was not conducted and the maximum concentration was used as the EPC.

EPCs for each total risk assessment COPC in surface soil and subsurface soil are shown in Tables K1-1, K1-2, K1-3, and K1-4 of Attachment K1. EPCs for each incremental risk assessment COPC in surface soil and subsurface soil are shown in Tables K2-1, K2-2, K2-3, and K2-4 of Attachment K2. These tables also present the results of the distribution testing for each COPC and the calculated 95 UCLs.

Although more recent guidance regarding calculation of EPCs is available (see Section K5.1.2), the previous guidance provided by EPA (1992) was used to calculate EPCs for soil in this HHRA in accordance with the recent methodology established for soil HHRAs for HPS (Tetra Tech 2003; Navy 2004). In many cases, because of the relatively few sample points and detections for each grid (that is, less than four samples and four detected results), the maximum concentration is used as the EPC, resulting in a conservative estimate of potential risks.

#### K5.1.2 EPCs for Groundwater

EPCs were calculated for COPCs in the A-aquifer (to evaluate construction worker trench exposure), B-aquifer (to evaluate domestic use exposure), and for both aquifers combined (to evaluate domestic use exposure based on hydraulic communication between the two aquifers). EPCs were calculated following methods recommended in EPA guidance (EPA 2002a, 2006, 2007a, 2007b), as well as standard texts on environmental statistics (Gilbert 1987) and more specialized sources dealing with the treatment of censored (nondetected or below detection limit) data (Helsel 2005a, 2005b).

EPA's approach for selecting an optimal method for calculating a one-sided 95 UCL of the mean is based on evaluation of the relative sample size, detection frequency, degree of skewness, and underlying distribution for individual chemicals (EPA 2006, 2007a). Decision rules for selecting distribution-specific UCL methods follow recommendations in the technical documentation for EPA's ProUCL 4 software package (EPA 2007b); summaries of the decision rules for gamma, lognormal, and nonparametric distributions are provided in Tables K3-1 through K3-3 of Attachment K3. Calculations for normal distributions were performed using Student's *t* statistic for detected data, and the Kaplan-Meier product limit method with Student's *t* cutoff for chemicals with one or more censored results (EPA 2006, 2007a, 2007b).

The steps used to calculate EPCs for groundwater are summarized below.

- 1. Detection frequencies were calculated for each chemical; chemicals with no detected results were excluded from analysis. For chemicals with fewer than six detected results, the EPC defaulted to the maximum detected result.
- 2. Censored results in each data set that exceeded the maximum detected result were excluded from the calculations. The number of excluded censored results is shown in Tables K3-1 through K3-3.

- 3. Formal goodness-of-fit (GOF) tests were used to determine the underlying distribution for each chemical. The Shapiro-Wilk W test was used for normal and lognormal distributions, and the Cramer von Mises W² test was used for gamma distributions. GOF testing was only performed for chemicals with at least six detected results. For chemicals with censored results, testing was conducted using the detected data only. Distributions for chemicals not following a normal, lognormal, or gamma distribution, or having fewer than six detected results, were treated as nonparametric. All GOF tests were evaluated at the 0.05 (5 percent) significance level.
- 4. For chemicals with all detected results, 95 UCLs were calculated using one of the following parametric or nonparametric methods, following the decision rules summarized in Tables K3-1 through K3-3.

Parametric Methods	Nonparametric Methods
Student's t UCL	Chebyshev inequality UCL
Approximate gamma UCL	Bootstrap t UCL
Adjusted gamma UCL	Hall's bootstrap UCL
Land's H-UCL	
MVUE Chebyshev UCL	

Notes:

MVUE Minimum variance unbiased estimator

UCL Upper confidence limit

- 5. For chemicals with one or more censored results, mean concentrations were calculated using the nonparametric Kaplan-Meier product limit estimator. The 95 UCL was estimated using the Kaplan-Meier mean and one of the methods listed below, following the decision rules summarized in Tables K3-1 through K3-3:
  - Student's *t* cutoff
  - Chebyshev theorem
  - Percentile bootstrap
  - Bias corrected accelerated bootstrap

The EPC selected was the lesser of the 95 UCL and the maximum detected result. It should be noted that in accordance with EPA (2002, 2004b, 2006, 2007a, 2007b), the 95 UCL will not provide 95 percent coverage for the mean in all cases (that is, especially for small sample sizes or highly skewed distributions). For this reason, the 97.5 UCL or 99 UCL was used instead of the 95 UCL in selected cases to ensure coverage is at least 95 percent (EPA 2002, 2004b, 2006, 2007a, 2007b).

## **K5.1.3** Exposure Point Concentrations for Media Not Sampled

As discussed in Sections K3.0 and K5.1, COPCs in soil and groundwater may be transferred to outdoor air and indoor air from the following transfer mechanisms:

- Wind erosion of particulate chemicals from soil to outdoor air
- Volatilization from soil to outdoor air
- Volatilization from groundwater to indoor air during domestic use
- Volatilization from groundwater to outdoor air in a construction trench

As discussed in Subsection 3.7 and 6.2.3 of the RI/FS Report, previous outdoor air monitoring activities performed at Parcel E-2 have indicated that air contaminant concentrations at Parcel E-2 are similar to Bay Area regional air quality monitoring results, with only minor differences observed for most analytes investigated. The most notable exceptions are past detections of PCBs in the southeast portion of Parcel E-2. These detections of PCBs were associated with dust generated during past construction activities; specifically, the sandblast waste fixation project and landfill cap construction. As an additional precaution, the HHRA methodology evaluates potential outdoor air exposure via several transfer mechanisms. Models were used to estimate EPCs in outdoor air as a result of the above transfer mechanisms. These models are discussed below. EPCs for indoor air as a result of volatilization from domestic use of groundwater were not calculated because a risk-based screening assessment was used to quantify risks from exposure to COPCs in groundwater (see Section K7.2).

#### K5.1.3.1 Outdoor Air – Particulate COPCs Released from Soil

EPCs of particulates released from soil to outdoor air were estimated using soil EPCs as the source term and the methodology provided by EPA Region 9 in its memorandum describing the derivation of PRGs (EPA 2004a). To derive the EPCs in outdoor air, the EPC for soil was multiplied by the reciprocal of the EPA (2004a) default particulate emission factor of 1.316E+09 cubic meters per kilogram, which is a non-chemical-specific value that relates chemical concentrations in soil to airborne concentrations that may be inhaled.

#### K5.1.3.2 Outdoor Air – Volatile COPCs Released from Soil

Chemical-specific volatilization factors, which relate concentrations of volatile chemicals in soil to airborne concentrations that may be inhaled, were used to estimate concentrations in outdoor air from volatile COPCs in soil. Volatilization factors were taken from the EPA Region 9 guidance (EPA 2004a) and are summarized in Table K-2. To estimate EPCs in outdoor air, the soil EPC was multiplied by the reciprocal of the volatilization factor.

#### K5.1.3.3 Indoor Air – Volatilization of COPCs in Groundwater during Domestic Use

Volatilization of volatile COPCs in groundwater into household air during domestic use of groundwater was evaluated for the residential exposure scenario, based on groundwater EPCs developed for the B-aquifer. A risk-based screening assessment was used to calculate risks from domestic use of groundwater, based on groundwater EPCs and PRGs for tap water developed by EPA Region 9 (EPA 2004a). Section K7.2 provides further details on this approach. Because a risk-based screening assessment approach was used to evaluate risks from domestic use of groundwater, EPCs were not developed for indoor air based on volatilization of COPCs in groundwater during domestic use.

# K5.1.3.4 Outdoor Air – Volatile COPCs Released from Groundwater in a Construction Trench

Chemical-specific volatilization factors that relate concentrations of volatile chemicals in groundwater accumulated in a construction trench to airborne concentrations that may be inhaled by construction workers were used to estimate EPCs from volatile COPCs in groundwater. Calculation of the volatilization factors for this scenario were based on guidance from Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (2005), which provides a combination of a vadose zone model to estimate volatilization of gaseous COPCs from groundwater into a trench, and a box model to estimate dispersion of the COPCs from the air inside the trench into aboveground air. A full description of the models used to estimate volatilization into a construction trench is provided in Attachment K4 to this appendix.

#### K5.2 CHEMICAL INTAKE ESTIMATES

Estimates of exposure are based on the EPCs (as described in Section K5.1) and scenario-specific assumptions and intake parameters. Consistent with EPA guidance (EPA 1995), exposure estimates (intakes) were calculated for an RME scenario for each receptor and exposure pathway and are expressed in terms of milligrams of chemical per kilogram body weight per day (mg/kg-day). The RME represents the highest exposure reasonably expected to occur and is calculated using the 95 UCL and the RME exposure parameters.

EPA-derived exposure algorithms were used to estimate the chemical intakes for each route of exposure. Equation K-1 is a generic equation for calculating chemical intake as follows (EPA 1989):

$$I = \frac{C \times CR \times EF \times ED}{BW \times AT}$$
 (K-1)

where

I = Intake: the amount of chemical at the exchange boundary (mg/kg-day)

C = Chemical concentration: the EPC (for example, mg/kg for soil)

CR = Contact rate: the amount of contaminated medium contacted per unit of time or event; may be the ingestion rate, inhalation rate, or dermal contact

rate (for example, milligram per day for the ingestion rate of soil)

EF = Exposure frequency: how often the exposure occurs (days per year)

ED = Exposure duration: the number of years in which a receptor comes in

contact with the contaminated medium (years)

BW = Body weight: the average body weight of the receptor over the exposure

period (kilograms)

AT = Averaging time: the period over which exposure is averaged (days); for

carcinogens, the averaging time is 25,550 days on the basis of a lifetime exposure of 70 years (average life expectancy), and for noncarcinogens, the averaging time is equal to the exposure duration multiplied by the

number of days in a year (365 days)

Pathway-specific variations of Equation K-1 were used to calculate intakes of COPCs in soil for recreational and construction worker receptors, and COPCs in groundwater for construction worker receptors. Tables K-3 through K-7 present the pathway-specific equations and receptor-specific exposure assumptions used to calculate intakes. The calculation of chemical intake for the dermal contact with soil exposure pathway (all receptors) requires chemical-specific dermal absorption factors; these factors are shown in Table K-2. The calculation of chemical intake for the dermal contact with groundwater exposure pathway (construction worker) requires chemical-specific permeability constants; these factors are shown in Table K-8.

Chemical intakes from groundwater exposure pathways for residential receptors (ingestion and inhalation during household use) were not calculated because a risk-based screening assessment was used to quantify risks from exposure to COPCs in groundwater for these receptors (see Section K7.2).

#### **K6.0 TOXICITY ASSESSMENT**

The toxicity assessment identifies toxicity values used to quantify potential adverse health effects associated with exposure to COPCs at Parcel E-2. These toxicity values include references doses (RfD) for noncancer health effects and slope factors (SF) for estimating cancer risks. An RfD represents an estimated daily intake of a COPC that is expected to pose no appreciable risk of harmful effects to human health, including sensitive populations, over a lifetime. RfDs are specific to each chemical and exposure route such as inhalation or ingestion.

## **Section B5. Exposure Assessment**

An exposure assessment identified potential human receptors that could come into contact with radiologically impacted areas, as well as the exposure routes, magnitude, frequency, and duration of the potential exposures. The principal objective of this evaluation is to identify reasonable maximum exposures (RMEs). As defined by EPA (1989), the RME is the maximum exposure that is reasonably expected to occur at a site. The potential human receptors and potentially complete exposure pathways for the identified receptors were presented in Section B3, Conceptual Site Model. The remainder of this section describes the process used to estimate exposure point concentrations (EPCs) and to quantify pathway-specific RME radiological exposures for each receptor.

The nonradiological HHRA provides both total and incremental risk associated with nonradioactive chemical constituents (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). To combine nonradiological risk and radiological risk, the same approach used in the RI/FS to calculate nonradiological risk must be taken; namely, calculating total risk from ROCs inclusive of background and calculating incremental risk from the ROCs present at levels that do not include background. Consistent with EPA and Navy guidance, both total and incremental radiological risk were evaluated.

#### **B5.1 EXPOSURE POINTS AND EXPOSURE POINT CONCENTRATIONS**

Similar to the nonradiological HHRA, exposure points are identified based on anticipated population activity patterns and the relationship of the activities to the presence of contaminated media. For this radiological HHRA, each of the 73 Class I survey units evaluated during the Phase V investigation was considered a separate exposure point. Soil radiological data from each of the survey units collected during the Phase V investigation, along with data collected during the Phase I investigation, were grouped into individual data sets.

A statistical summary of the combined Phase I and V investigation data set is presented in Table B-4. The statistical summary presented in Table B-4 includes separate rows for survey units containing either biased samples, which are typically associated with radioactive point source anomalies that were removed, or sample locations that were physically removed during the removal actions at the Metal Slag Area and PCB Hot Spot Area. The first set of summary statistics is presented for samples that remain at the parcel (excluding biased samples and samples located in the Metal Slag Area and PCB Hot Spot Area excavation boundaries). The second set of summary statistics is presented for all samples collected and provides information to document conditions prior to the removal actions at the Metal Slag Area and PCB



Section B5 Exposure Assessment

Hot Spot Area. The current post-excavation data set consists of 1,098 systematic samples and 18 biased samples from the Phase V investigation and 24 samples from the Phase I investigation. One entire Phase V survey unit was removed during the removal actions, resulting in data from 72 of the original 73 Phase V survey units remaining.

As discussed in Section 7.2 of the Radiological Addendum, the biased soil samples with elevated activities at Phase V survey units ACH and AKL were collocated with radioactive point source anomalies that were subsequently removed. Therefore, the Navy believes that the systematic samples collected within survey units ACH and AKL (exclusive of the biased sample results) are most representative of current site conditions.

Once the data sets were compiled, statistical testing was conducted to determine the data distribution for the survey units and to calculate the 95 percent upper confidence limit (95 UCL) of the arithmetic mean. The 95 UCL was used as the EPC for each radionuclide for data sets with greater than four samples. The 95 UCL for each radionuclide in each survey unit was calculated using the following methodology, which is consistent with the approach used for the nonradiological HHRA (ERRG and Shaw, 2011).

The one-sided UCL on the mean were calculated for radionuclide data sets with at least six samples. Recommendations in Singh, Singh, and Maichle (2009) are based on three properties measured for individual samples: (1) best-fit distribution, (2) relative degree of skewness, and (3) relative sample size. The recommendations for calculating an EPC for normal, gamma, lognormal, and nonparametric distributions are provided by the ProUCL software (EPA, 2009). The 95 UCLs were then calculated based upon the method recommended by the ProUCL software. For data sets with six or fewer samples, the maximum detected activity was used as the EPC. The summary statistics for the individual data sets are presented in Table B-4.

#### B5.2. RESRAD

Radiological dose and risk were estimated for each of the 72 Class I survey units identified in the Phase V investigation. Given the large number of survey units, it was not feasible to conduct RESRAD modeling runs for each individual survey unit and for each receptor evaluated. Rather, dose and risk estimates were calculated using a ratiometric approach. Using a ratiometric approach, dose and risk were initially calculated using RESRAD for the individual ROCs at the proposed remediation goals listed in Table B-3. Table B-5 presents the initial modeled dose and risk estimates for the receptors at the release criteria. The RESRAD modeling runs are presented in Attachment B1.

After dose and risk were estimated for the three ROCs at the cleanup goals, dose and risk estimates were back calculated for the survey units based upon the ratio of the measured activity and the associated risk. This approach greatly reduces the time and effort required to estimate dose and risk for a large number of survey units, with a precision comparable to that of using RESRAD for each survey unit. Table B-6



Section B5 Exposure Assessment

presents the dose and risk estimates for all the survey units on the site, using the ratiometric approach. The dose and risk calculations, detailing the contribution from each ROC and each individual exposure pathway, are presented in Attachment B1.

To estimate the incremental risk from impacted soil areas, background concentrations of the ROCs were subtracted from the calculated 95 UCL values. As indicated in Section B4, sample results from the reference areas indicated mean background levels of 0.049 pCi/g for <sup>137</sup>Cs, 0.82 pCi/g for <sup>226</sup>Ra, and 0.18 pCi/g for <sup>90</sup>Sr. To estimate the total radiological risk, the calculated 95 UCL values were used as the EPC, without subtracting the background values. Background values were not calculated for <sup>60</sup>Co; therefore, the incremental radiological risk is the same as the total radiological risk.

Table B-7 presents the combined nonradiological and radiological risk at the three primary study areas at Parcel E-2 (Landfill Area, Panhandle Area, and East Adjacent Area; these study areas are impacted by both radioactive and nonradioactive chemicals). The nonradiological and radiological risk presented in Table B-7 represents the maximum risk associated with an exposure area within the Landfill Area, Panhandle Area, and East Adjacent Area. Since the exposure areas and associated grids used in the nonradiological and radiological risk analyses were different, the grids with the maximum nonradiological and radiological risk may not necessarily be collocated. Accordingly, the total risk presented in Table B-7 is an upper-bound estimate of risk.

The combined risk from the residential exposure scenario is not included in Table B-7 because this exposure scenario was not evaluated in the RI/FS. The combined risk from the Shoreline Area was not included in Table B-7 because limited soil samples were collected from the Shoreline Area and the resulting data were inadequate to estimate potential radiological risks.

#### **B5.2.1.** Critical Exposure Scenario Evaluation

An evaluation was performed to identify the critical exposure scenario based on the exposure scenarios identified in Section B2. The critical exposure scenario results presented in Table B-8 represent the range of radiological risks estimated for each receptor. Modeling results indicated that the residential exposure scenario is the critical exposure scenario (Table B-8). As indicated in Section B2, the residential exposure scenario is not anticipated in the future at Parcel E-2; however, the residential exposure scenario was evaluated because it represents the highest potential for exposure and resulting radiological risk.

An evaluation was performed to identify the critical exposure pathway based on the pathways (external radiation, soil ingestion, and inhalation) identified in Section B3. Evaluation results are shown in Table B-8. The critical exposure pathway results presented in Table B-8 are based upon the range of radiological risks estimated for each receptor. As indicated in Table B-8, external exposure accounts for over 99 percent of all radiological risks, which is nearly all of the radiological risk for each receptor.



Section B5 Exposure Assessment

## **B5.2.2.** Critical Isotope Evaluation

An evaluation was performed to identify the critical isotopes based on the exposure scenarios identified in Section B2. The critical isotope results presented in Table B-9 represent the range of the contribution of each individual isotope to the overall risk for each receptor. As indicated in Table B-9, <sup>226</sup>Ra accounts for 95 to 99 percent of all radiological risk, which is nearly all of the radiological risk.

#### B5.2.3. Cover Depth

Because the external radiation pathway is the critical pathway, an analysis of the cover depth was performed. The cover depth is the thickness of nonimpacted material (e.g., soil, asphalt, etc.) that is placed over the impacted soil area. The RESRAD default cover depth is zero, meaning that the receptor is directly exposed to impacted soil. As the cover depth increases, the resulting risk to the receptor is reduced. For the purpose of this analysis, a soil cover depth was modeled at thicknesses of 0 inches and 24 inches. The 24-inch cover thickness was selected based on information in the Parcel E-2 RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). Additionally, the RESRAD default cover erosion rate was set to zero (e.g., cover depth maintained) to account for the institutional controls, consisting of land use and activity restrictions, that would be utilized to prevent exposure to potential residual radioactivity in the soil left in place and preserve the integrity of the soil cap.

The modeling results are presented in Table B-10 and show that, at a cover depth of 2 feet, both the total and incremental radiological risks are reduced by approximately two orders of magnitude. For the reasonably anticipated future receptors (recreational and construction worker), the overall radiological risk is reduced to below the 1E-06 level.

The RESRAD modeling output reports are provided in Attachment B1.



Record No. 4237.

#### **K7.0 RISK CHARACTERIZATION METHODS**

Section 2.5.1

The final step in this revised baseline HHRA is the characterization of the potential risks associated with exposure to COPCs. Risks from exposure to soil for all receptors and from construction worker exposure to groundwater were characterized using the methodology provided in EPA (1989); Section K7.1 details this methodology. Risks from domestic use of groundwater were characterized using a risk-based screening assessment approach; Section K7.2 presents this methodology. Section K7.3 discusses interpretation of hazard and risk levels. Section K7.4 discusses the risk characterization approach for lead. The results of the risk characterization for Parcel E-2 are presented in Section K8.0.

#### K7.1 RISK CHARACTERIZATION FOR SOIL EXPOSURES AND CONSTRUCTION WORKER **EXPOSURE TO GROUNDWATER**

The general methodology for estimating cancer risks and HIs for soil exposures for all receptors and construction worker exposure to groundwater follows the methodology provided in EPA (1989) and is presented in Section K7.1.1 for cancer risks and in Section K7.1.2 for noncancer health hazards. This methodology is applicable to both the total and incremental risk evaluations for soil and the total risk evaluation for groundwater. As discussed in Section K4.4, incremental risks were not evaluated for exposure to groundwater.

#### K7.1.1 **Characterization of Cancer Risks**

Risks associated with exposure to chemicals classified as carcinogens are estimated as the incremental probability that an individual will develop cancer over a lifetime as a direct result of an exposure (EPA 1989). The estimated risk is expressed as a unitless probability.

Three steps are used in estimating cancer risks for chemicals classified as carcinogens. First, the chemical intake is multiplied by the chemical-specific SF to derive a cancer risk estimate for a single chemical and pathway. The calculation is based on the following relationship:

Chemical-Specific Cancer Risk = Intake 
$$(mg/kg-day) \times SF (mg/kg-day)^{-1}$$
 (K-2)

Second, the individual chemical cancer risks are assumed to be additive to estimate the cancer risk associated with exposure to multiple carcinogens for a single exposure pathway, as follows:

$$Pathway-Specific\ Cancer\ Risk = \sum Chemical-Specific\ Cancer\ Risk \tag{K-3}$$

Third, pathway-specific risks are summed for each receptor to estimate the total cancer risk. For exposures scenarios for which both an adult and child receptor are evaluated (that is, recreational), the estimated cancer risk is based on the sum of the risk estimated for the adult receptor plus the child receptor. Hence, for the recreational receptor, the estimated cancer risk is

based on the sum of the risk estimated for the adult recreational user and the child recreational user.

#### K7.1.2 Characterization of Noncancer Hazards

The potential for exposure that may result in adverse health effects other than cancer is evaluated by comparing the intake with an RfD for chemicals that are not classified as carcinogens and for those carcinogens known to cause adverse health effects other than cancer. A three-step approach is used as described below:

Calculate a chemical-specific hazard quotient (HQ) based on the following equation:

$$Hazard\ Quotient = Intake \underline{(mg/kg-day)}$$

$$RfD\ (mg/kg-day)$$
(K-4)

Next, sum the HQs for all chemicals to evaluate the potential for noncancer health effects from simultaneous exposure to multiple chemicals, yielding an HI as follows:

$$Hazard\ Index = \sum HQ \tag{K-5}$$

Third, sum pathway-specific HIs to estimate a total HI for each receptor.

The total noncancer HI for the recreational receptor is based on the total HI estimated for the child receptor because the intake for children of soil, groundwater, and air per unit body mass is higher (hence, noncancer HIs for a child receptor are always higher than noncancer HIs for an adult receptor for similar exposures).

#### K7.2 RISK CHARACTERIZATION FOR DOMESTIC USE OF GROUNDWATER

The risks from domestic use of groundwater were evaluated in this baseline HHRA. Based on meetings between EPA, DTSC, and the Navy in 2003 and 2004, the assessment of risks from these exposure pathways is based on a risk-based screening assessment.

The risk-based screening assessment is a streamlined approach that uses the ratio of EPCs to risk-based screening levels (RBSL). For this baseline HHRA, the EPA Region 9 PRGs for tap water were used as RBSLs to calculate cancer risks and noncancer HIs from domestic use of B-aquifer groundwater (EPA 2004a). The EPA tap water PRGs are risk-based concentrations that correspond to a cancer risk of  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  or an HI of 1 based on standardized equations that combine standard exposure assumptions and EPA toxicity values.

The risk estimates developed using the risk-based screening approach represent the risk for all exposure pathways evaluated by the RBSLs (that is, the tap water PRGs). These risk estimates

are numerically equivalent to risk estimates obtained using the EPA (1989) "forward calculation methodology," which involves calculating risks using contaminant concentrations, exposure assumptions, and toxicity values (see Section K6.0), if the exposure pathways and assumptions used to derive the RBSLs are the same as those used in the forward calculations.

The EPA tap water PRGs were used as RBSLs in this HHRA to evaluate domestic use of groundwater (EPA 2004a). The tap water PRGs are used to evaluate ingestion of groundwater and from inhalation of VOCs released from groundwater to indoor air during household use. The PRGs do not account for exposure from dermal contact with groundwater; Section K9.3 addresses the uncertainties associated with exclusion of this exposure pathway on the risk results.

Section K6.0 discusses the hierarchy toxicity criteria used in the HHRA; Tables K-9 and K-10 list the toxicity criteria for each COPC. The EPA (2004a) Region 9 PRGs for tap water were recalculated for this HHRA to be based on the same toxicity criteria listed in these tables; methodologies provided by EPA (2004a) were used for the calculations. Table K-11 lists the groundwater RBSLs used for this HHRA.

Cancer risks and noncancer hazards were calculated by comparing site EPCs of each COPC to the corresponding RBSL, as detailed in the following text.

#### K7.2.1 Characterization of Cancer Risks

For COPCs that are carcinogens, the cancer risk associated with exposure to a single chemical is calculated as follows:

Cancer risk = 
$$(EPC/RBSL) \times 10^{-6}$$
 (K-6)

where:

EPC = Exposure point concentration (μg/L)

RBSL = Risk-based screening level (μg/L)

At a given site, individuals may be exposed to more than one chemical. The total risk from exposure to multiple chemicals is calculated using the following equation:

Total risk = 
$$10^{-6} \times \{EPC_1/RBSL_1 + EPC_2/RBSL_2 + \dots EPC_n/RBSL_n\}$$
 (K-7)

where:

Total risk = Total carcinogenic risk from exposure to all chemicals (unitless)

 $EPC_n$  = Exposure point concentration of chemical  $n (\mu g/L)$ 

 $RBSL_n = RBSL$  for chemical n (µg/L)

# K7.2.2 Characterization of Noncancer Hazards

For COPCs not classified as carcinogens and for carcinogens known to cause adverse health effects other than cancer, the potential for receptors to develop adverse health effects is evaluated by comparing EPCs with noncancer RBSLs as follows:

$$Hazard\ quotient = EPC/RBSL$$
 (K-8)

where

EPC = Exposure point concentration (μg/L)

RBSL = Risk-based screening level (μg/L)

To evaluate the potential for noncancer effects from exposure to multiple chemicals, the HQs for all chemicals are summed, yielding an HI as follows:

$$Hazard\ index = EPC_1/RBSL_1 + EPC_2/RBSL_2 + \ldots + EPC_n/RBSL_n$$
 (K-9)

where:

 $EPC_n$  = Exposure point concentration of chemical  $n (\mu g/L)$ 

 $RBSL_n = RBSL$  for chemical n ( $\mu g/L$ )

## K7.3 Interpretation of Hazard and Risk Levels

EPA guidance on exposure levels considered protective of human health is presented to aid in the interpretation of the results of the risk assessment. In the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, EPA defined general remedial action goals for sites on the National Priorities List (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 300.430). The goals include a range for residual cancer risk, which is "an excess upper-bound lifetime cancer risk to an individual of between  $10^{-4}$  and  $10^{-6}$ ," or 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000,000. The goals set out in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan are applied once a decision to remediate a site has been made. A more recent EPA directive provides additional guidance on the role of the HHRA in supporting risk management decisions, and in particular, determining if remedial action is necessary (EPA 1991). Specifically, the guidance states: "Where cumulative carcinogenic risk to an individual based on reasonable maximum exposure for both current and future land use is less than  $10^{-4}$ , and the noncancer HQ is less than 1, action generally is not warranted unless there are adverse environmental impacts." EPA Region 9 has stated, however, that action may be taken to address risks between  $10^{-4}$  and  $10^{-6}$ . In addition, DTSC has stated that it considers  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  as the point of departure for risk management decisions. To be protective of human health, the BCT has chosen to use 10<sup>-6</sup>, the lower end of the residual  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-6}$  risk range set out in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, as a threshold level for cancer risks for HPS.

An HI of less than 1 indicates that adverse noncancer health effects are not expected. In accordance with EPA guidance (EPA 1989), the HHRA further evaluated exposure areas with total HIs that exceeded 1. Noncancer health effects associated with exposure to multiple COPCs may not be cumulative if the COPCs affect different target organs or systems within the body. Therefore, for exposure areas with HI results that exceeded 1 based on the summed HIs from multiple COPCs, the HHRA segregates the HI by target organ or system and assumes that the potential for noncancer health effects exists only if the highest total segregated HI for a target organ or system exceeded 1. Table K-12 identifies the target organs affected by each COPC for Parcel E-2; this information was used, as necessary, to segregate HIs by target organ. Information on target organs was obtained from Integrated Risk Information System (EPA 2008), Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (EPA 1997), Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values for Superfund database (EPA 2004c), and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (2005). Tables in this appendix that summarize the HHRA results show both the total HI (summed for all COPCs associated with noncancer effects, regardless of target organ or system) and the highest segregated HI (segregated by target organ or system) for each exposure area.

#### K7.4 EVALUATION OF LEAD

The HHRA evaluated the potential for human health effects from exposure to lead in soil by comparing EPCs for lead with an HPS-specific risk-based concentration for lead (155 mg/kg) for recreational receptors and the EPA (2004a) Region 9 industrial PRG for lead (800 mg/kg) for construction worker receptors. The HPS risk-based concentration for lead was developed using the Cal/EPA (1999b) LeadSpread model and EPA's Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic model. The methodology for development of the HPS risk-based concentration for lead is presented in Attachment K5 to this appendix. The Region 9 industrial PRG for lead was developed by EPA using EPA's adult lead model (EPA 1996). These models are designed to predict the soil lead concentration associated with a target blood lead level of 10 micrograms per deciliter, the EPA threshold level of concern (EPA 1994a). Adverse health effects are not expected to occur from exposure to lead below the risk-based concentration or PRG.

The HHRA evaluated exposure lead in groundwater by comparing EPCs for lead in groundwater with the California Regulatory Action Level of 15  $\mu$ g/L. The regulatory action level is not a risk-based concentration, but rather the concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements (see Section K6.4). The evaluation of lead in groundwater is presented in Table K3-7 of Attachment K3.

27	Total and incremental risks	Section 2.5.1	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Sections 7.1.2.1 and 7.1.2.2, pages 7-5 through 7-8. Record No. 4237.
			Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. Section 7.2, pages 7-2 through 7-4. Record No. 4260.

Both total and incremental risks were evaluated for exposure to surface and subsurface soil at Parcel E-2. For the total risk evaluation, all chemicals detected or estimated (J-qualified) in one or more samples of surface and subsurface soil were included as COPCs regardless of concentration, except for the essential nutrients calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium. The total risk evaluation provides an estimate of the risks posed by all chemicals at the site, including those present at concentrations at or below background levels. For the incremental risk evaluation, the essential nutrients and metals with maximum measured concentrations below HPALs were excluded as COPCs. The incremental risk evaluation provides an estimate of risks posed by all chemicals at the site, except those that do not exceed background levels.

Nondetected results for COPCs in soil were incorporated in the total and incremental risk evaluations by use of a proxy concentration. Details on this approach are provided in Section K4.0 of Appendix K. Appendix K also discusses the potential effect on the HHRA of the methods used to treat nondetected results.

#### 7.1.2. Human Health Risk Assessment Results

This subsection summarizes the results of the total and incremental risk evaluations for soil.

## 7.1.2.1. HHRA Results for Recreational Exposure Scenario

For the recreational exposure scenario, risks from exposure to COPCs in soil were assessed for surface soil (0 to 2 feet bgs). Figure 7-1 summarizes the grid-specific total risk results for surface soil, based on the reasonably anticipated reuse of Parcel E-2 as open space. Figure 7-2 summarizes the grid-specific incremental risk results for surface soil. In both Figures 7-1 and 7-2, the results for each grid are shown relative to the cancer risk threshold of 1E-06, highest "segregated" noncancer hazard index (HI) threshold of 1, and HPS RBC for lead (155 mg/kg) for recreational receptors. The "segregated" HI identifies the value as it relates to a specific target organ or systems. For the recreational exposure scenario (0 to 2 feet bgs), the specific calculated total and incremental cancer risk and noncancer HI results for each grid are listed in Tables 7-2 and 7-3, respectively.

Sixty-seven grids at Parcel E-2 have sampling data for surface soil. Of these 67 grids, the total recreational risk for 63 of the grids exceeds the cancer risk threshold of 1E-06, and the highest segregated HI for 16 of the grids exceeds the threshold HI of 1. Based on the results of the incremental risk evaluation for recreational visitors, 39 grids at Parcel E-2 exceed the cancer risk threshold of 1E-06, and 16 grids exceed the noncancer threshold HI of 1. Under both the total and incremental risk evaluations, 26 grids exceed the RBC for lead for recreational visitors.



Tables 7-4 and 7-5 present a risk characterization analysis of total and incremental risk for the recreational scenario, respectively, of the grids for which the cancer risk exceeds 1E-06, the highest segregated HI exceeds 1, or the exposure point concentration (EPC) for lead exceeds the recreational RBC for lead. For each of these grids, the tables identify the COCs and present their contribution to the calculated total risks and hazards for each potentially complete exposure pathway.

Grids AK29 and AK30 are located in the 0.42-acre area in the East Adjacent Area designated as part of the Shipyard South Multi-Use District. As shown on Figures 7-1 and 7-2, the total and incremental risk estimates at grids AK29 and AK30 (1) exceed the cancer risk threshold of 1E-06, (2) exceed the noncancer threshold HI of 1, and (3) exceed the RBC for lead for recreational visitors. Accordingly, the FS portion of this report evaluates remedial actions to address this potential risk to future recreational users. Because a risk evaluation using more conservative exposure factors associated with potential residential reuse would have reached the same conclusion, no updates to the risk assessment were required to make an informed risk management decision in the 0.42-acre area in the East Adjacent Area designated as part of the Shipyard South Multi-Use District.

Both total and segregated noncancer HI results are shown in Tables 7-2 through 7-5. The total HI represents the cumulative HI, regardless of the specific target organs or systems within the body affected by the COPCs. However, noncancer health effects may not be cumulative if the COPCs affect different target organs or systems within the body. Therefore, the HHRA segregates the HI by target organ or system; the potential for noncancer health effects exists only if the highest total segregated HI for a target organ or system exceeds 1. For each exposure area, the highest calculated segregated HI is shown in Tables 7-2 through 7-5.

The chemicals listed in the table on the following page were identified as COCs in at least one grid, based on the results of the total and incremental risk evaluation for soil for the recreational exposure scenario. As shown in the table on the following page, the COCs for the recreational scenario are the same between the total and incremental risk evaluations.

# 7.1.2.2. HHRA Results for Construction Worker Exposure Scenario

For the construction worker exposure scenario, risks from exposure to COPCs in soil were assessed for subsurface soil (0 to 10 feet bgs). Figure 7-3 summarizes the grid-specific total risk results for subsurface soil for the construction worker. Figure 7-4 summarizes the grid-specific incremental risk results for subsurface soil. The results for each grid are shown relative to the cancer risk threshold of 1E-06, highest segregated noncancer HI threshold of 1, and HPS RBC for lead (800 mg/kg) for construction workers. For the construction worker exposure scenario (0 to 10 feet bgs), Tables 7-6 and 7-7, respectively, present the specific calculated total and incremental cancer risk and noncancer HI results for each grid.



	Chemicals	s of Concern
Exposure Scenario	Surface Soil (0 to 2 feet bgs), Total Risk	Surface Soil (0 to 2 feet bgs), Incremental Risk
Recreational <sup>a</sup>	Antimony	Antimony
	Aroclor-1242	Aroclor-1242
	Aroclor-1248	Aroclor-1248
	Aroclor-1254	Aroclor-1254
	Aroclor-1260	Aroclor-1260
	Arsenic	Arsenic
	Benzo(a)anthracene	Benzo(a)anthracene
	Benzo(a)pyrene	Benzo(a)pyrene
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Benzo(b)fluoranthene
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Benzo(k)fluoranthene
	Dieldrin	Dieldrin
	Heptachlor epoxide	Heptachlor epoxide
	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
	Lead	Lead
	Total PCBs (non-dioxin)	Total PCBs (non-dioxin)

Note:

Eighty-two grids at Parcel E-2 have sampling data for subsurface soil. Of these 82 grids, the total construction worker risk for 78 of the grids exceeds the cancer risk threshold of 1E-06, and the highest segregated HI for 37 of the grids exceeds the threshold HI of 1. Based on the results of the incremental risk evaluation, 49 grids at Parcel E-2 exceed the cancer risk threshold of 1E-06, and 36 grids exceed the noncancer threshold HI of 1. Under both the total and incremental risk evaluations, 20 grids exceed the RBC for lead for the construction worker.

Table 7-8 summarizes the risk analysis results from exposure to A-aquifer groundwater for construction workers in a trench. Incremental risks were not assessed for groundwater for the construction worker scenario because this scenario is not associated with a specific planned reuse for Parcel E-2. For the construction worker exposure scenario (0 to 10 feet bgs), Tables 7-9 and 7-10 present the total and incremental risk characterization analyses, respectively, for the grids in which the cancer risk exceeds 1E-06, the highest segregated HI exceeds 1, or the EPC for lead exceeds the construction worker RBC for lead. For each of these grids, the tables identify the COCs and present their contribution to the calculated total risks and hazards for each potentially complete exposure pathway.

Similar to the approach used to assess noncancer hazards for the recreational scenario (see Section 7.1.2.1), Tables 7-6 through 7-10 present both total and segregated noncancer HI results for the construction worker scenario for each exposure area. These tables show the highest segregated HI by



a COCs identified for this exposure scenario are based on the reasonably anticipated reuse for Parcel E-2 as open space.

target organ or system; the potential for noncancer health effects exists only if the highest total segregated HI for a target organ or system exceeds 1.

The chemicals listed in the table below were identified as COCs for soil in at least one grid, based on the results of the total and incremental risk evaluation for soil for the construction worker exposure scenario or were identified as COCs for the A-aquifer. As shown in the table on the following page, the soil COCs for the construction worker scenario are the same between the total and incremental risk evaluations.

		Chemicals of Concern	
Exposure Scenario	Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Total Risk	Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Incremental Risk	Groundwater, A-aquifer
Construction Worker <sup>a</sup>	4,4-DDT Antimony Aroclor-1016 Aroclor-1242 Aroclor-1248 Aroclor-1254 Aroclor-1260 Arsenic Benzo(a)anthracene Benzo(b)fluoranthene Benzo(b)fluoranthene Cadmium Copper Dibenz(a,h)anthracene Dieldrin Dioxin (TEQ) Heptachlor epoxide Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene Iron Lead Manganese Naphthalene Total PCBs (non-dioxin) Vanadium	4,4-DDT Antimony Aroclor-1016 Aroclor-1242 Aroclor-1248 Aroclor-1254 Aroclor-1260 Arsenic Benzo(a)anthracene Benzo(a)pyrene Benzo(b)fluoranthene Cadmium Copper Dibenz(a,h)anthracene Dieldrin Dioxin (TEQ) Heptachlor epoxide Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene Iron Lead Manganese Naphthalene Total PCBs (non-dioxin) Vanadium	Benzo(a)anthracene Benzo(a)pyrene Benzo(b)fluoranthene Benzo(k)fluoranthene Dibenz(a,h)anthracene Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene Lead

#### Notes:

a The construction worker exposure scenario is not associated with a specific planned reuse for Parcel E-2.

TEQ Toxicity equivalent quotient

#### 7.1.2.3. HHRA Results for Domestic Use of Groundwater

As discussed in Section 7.1.1.1, domestic use of groundwater was evaluated for the B-aquifer. As a conservative approach, only total risks were assessed for exposure to groundwater. Similar to the approach used for the total risk evaluation for soil, all chemicals detected or estimated (J-qualified) in one



For this reason, the following receptors were selected for evaluation based on the planned reuse for Parcel E-2.

- Recreational User (adult and child)
- Construction Worker (adult)

These receptors are consistent with those evaluated in the nonradiological HHRA in the RI/FS Report. To evaluate future unrestricted reuse and to evaluate the highest potential for exposure at the parcel, a residential scenario was also evaluated. While residential reuse of Parcel E-2 is not anticipated, the residential exposure scenario presents an upper-bound estimation of risk from exposure to ROCs at the parcel.

Both direct exposure pathways (external radiation) and indirect exposure pathways (inhalation and soil ingestion) are evaluated.

The goal of the RESRAD risk modeling approach was to be as consistent as possible with assumptions and inputs used in the nonradiological HHRA in the RI/FS Report. To achieve this goal, development of representative parameters for receptor scenarios other than the RESRAD default was required. This development was achieved by following guidance from EPA; specifically, "Exposure Factors Handbook" and the "Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund" (EPA, 1989 and 1997b). The guidance was also used to develop input parameters for the RI/FS nonradiological HHRA. Receptor-specific RESRAD values were selected from the guidance for residents, recreational users, and construction workers. To achieve the best correlation with site-specific agreements, it was necessary to adjust each of the parameters based on receptor-specific information. The parameters used in the RESRAD modeling, along with the basis for each, are discussed in detail in Appendix B.

# 7.2. TOTAL AND INCREMENTAL DOSE AND RISK CALCULATION METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

Radiological dose and risk were estimated for each of the 72 2,000-square meter Class I survey units identified in the Phase V investigation, as discussed in Section 4. Given the large number of survey units, it was not feasible to conduct RESRAD modeling runs for each individual survey unit and for each receptor evaluated. Rather, dose and risk estimates were calculated using a ratiometric approach, since radiological dose and risk estimates are linear based upon activity. Using a ratiometric approach, dose and risk were initially calculated using RESRAD for the individual ROCs at the proposed residential RGs (see Section 9). The ratiometric risk calculation was performed using the following formula:



$$Risk_{UCL} = RG \times UCL$$

where:

RG = remediation goal (in picocuries per gram, pCi/g; as noted below, both outdoor

worker and residential RGs are used)

Risk <sub>RG</sub> = human health risk for the individual ROCs at the proposed RGs<sup>11</sup> (as noted below

both outdoor worker and residential RGs are used)

Risk <sub>UCL</sub> = human health risk, specific to the given exposure scenario (i.e., recreational,

residential, or construction worker), associated with upper confidence limit of mean

(in pCi/g)

UCL = 95th percentile upper confidence limit of mean (in pCi/g) in an individual Phase V

survey unit (see Table 2)

After dose and risk were estimated for the four ROCs ( $^{60}$ Co,  $^{137}$ Cs,  $^{226}$ Ra, and  $^{90}$ Sr) at the proposed RGs, dose and risk estimates were back calculated for the survey units based upon the ratio of the measured activity level and the associated risk. This approach greatly reduces the time and effort required to estimate dose and risk for a large number of survey units, with a precision comparable to that of using RESRAD for each survey unit.

To estimate the incremental radiological risk from impacted soil areas, background activity levels of the ROCs were subtracted from the calculated 95 UCL values. As indicated in Section 3.1.6, sample results from the reference areas indicated mean background activity levels of 0.049 pCi/g for <sup>137</sup>Cs, 0.82 pCi/g for <sup>226</sup>Ra, and 0.18 pCi/g for <sup>90</sup>Sr. Background activity levels were not calculated for <sup>60</sup>Co. A mean background activity level of 0.18 was calculated for <sup>90</sup>Sr based upon the average ratio of <sup>90</sup>Sr to <sup>137</sup>Cs results from the off-site laboratory; this value was used to calculate the EPCs for <sup>90</sup>Sr. To estimate the total radiological risk, the calculated 95 UCL values were used as the exposure point concentration, without subtracting the background values.

RESRAD incremental risk estimates for radionuclides exceed 1E-05 for future recreational users and exceed 1E-06 for future construction workers. In addition, RESRAD incremental risk estimates for a residential exposure scenario exceed 1E-04; as stated in Section 7.1, the residential exposure scenario is not associated with the reasonably anticipated reuse but provides an upper-bound estimation of risk from exposure to ROCs at the parcel. These results indicate that concentrations of radioactive chemicals in soil pose a potential unacceptable risk to future site users and remedial alternatives should be evaluated to address these potential risks. Although the extent of radioactive contamination in subsurface soil has not been defined, this radiological addendum conservatively assumes, consistent with the findings of the HRA (Table 3; NAVSEA, 2004), that potential radioactive chemicals (specifically, <sup>60</sup>Co, <sup>137</sup>Cs, <sup>226</sup>Ra, and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> The residential RG is used to estimate risk for the recreational and residential exposure scenarios, and the outdoor worker RG is used to estimate risk for the construction worker exposure scenario.



<sup>90</sup>Sr) may be present in subsurface soil at Parcel E-2 and will therefore require analysis of remedial alternatives. In addition, the RI/FS Report concluded that subsurface soil throughout Parcel E-2 contains nonradioactive chemicals that require analysis of remedial alternatives. As a result, the remedial alternatives evaluated in the RI/FS Report and this radiological addendum address the potential radioactive and nonradioactive chemicals in subsurface soil at Parcel E-2.

The highest total and incremental risk results for the primary Parcel E-2 study areas (Landfill Area, Panhandle Area, and East Adjacent Area) are presented in Table 7. As noted in Table 7, RESRAD incremental risk estimates at Phase V survey units ACH and AKL were affected by anomalous biased samples with reported activity levels that were two to three orders of magnitude greater than the activity levels reported in the 16 systematic samples collected within the same survey unit. The biased soil samples at survey units ACH and AKL were collocated with radioactive point source anomalies that were subsequently removed. Therefore, the Navy believes that the RESRAD risk estimates using only the systematic samples collected within survey units ACH and AKL (exclusive of the biased sample results) are most representative of current site conditions. However, the anomalous biased sample results were retained in separate RESRAD risk estimates for survey units ACH and AKL to conservatively account for the possibility of residual contamination left at the individual survey unit.

#### 7.3. COMBINED RADIOLOGICAL AND NONRADIOLOGICAL RISK

Estimates of the lifetime risk of cancer to exposed individuals resulting from radiological and nonradiological risk assessments may be summed to determine the overall potential human health hazard associated with a site (EPA, 1989). To combine the nonradiological risk and radiological risk, the same approach used in the Parcel E-2 RI/FS to calculate nonradiological risk must be taken; namely, calculating total risk from ROCs inclusive of background and calculating incremental risk from the ROCs present at activity levels that do not include background.

Table 7 presents the combined nonradiological and radiological risk at the primary Parcel E-2 study areas (Landfill Area, Panhandle Area, and East Adjacent Area). The nonradiological and radiological risk presented in Table 7 represents the maximum risk associated with an exposure area within the Landfill Area, Panhandle Area, and East Adjacent Area. Since the exposure areas and associated grids used in the nonradiological and radiological risk analyses were different, the grids with the maximum nonradiological and radiological risk may not necessarily be collocated. Accordingly, the total risk presented in Table 7 is an upper-bound estimate of risk. The combined risk from the Shoreline Area was not included in Table 7 because limited soil samples were collected from the Shoreline Area and the resulting data were inadequate to estimate potential radiological risks; however, as discussed in Section 3.1.5, gamma scans performed along the shoreline identified potential anomalies that require analysis of remedial alternatives in the FS.



Table 7-4. Total Risk -- Risk Characterization Analysis for Surface Soil (0 to 2 feet bgs) for Recreational Exposure Scenario a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

	HHRA results for nonradioactive chemicals in soil and groundwater	Section 2.5.1	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Tables 7-4 and 7-5; Tables 7-8 through 7-12. Record No. 4237.
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											Ex	ent Contribu posure Path al RME Cand	nway		Exp	nt Contribu posure Path Total RME	way		Metals
	Total												Inhalation				Inhalation		
	RME	Total				Basis	Range of			Chemical-			(Releases	Chemical-			(Releases		RME EPC
Grid	Cancer	RME	RME			for	Detected	RME		Specific	Incidental	Dermal	to Ambient	specific	Incidental	Dermal	to Ambient		Exceeds
Number	Risk	HI	Segregated HI		COC	COC	Concentrations	EPC	DF	Cancer Risk	Ingestion	Contact	Air)	HI	Ingestion	Contact	Air)	HPAL	HPAL?
AA32	1E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.1 - 4.6	4.60E+00	2/2	1.24E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AA34	1E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.3 - 4.3		1/1	1.16E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AA38	1E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.6 - 4.6		1/1	1.24E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
					Lead		186 - 186		1/1									8.99	Yes
AA39	6E-04	5E+00	2E+00	Metal	Antimony	NC	85 - 530		2/5					1.94E+00	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.05	Yes
					Arsenic	C,NC	3.3 - 215		3/5	5.79E-04	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	1.60E+00	65.5%	34.4%	0.1%	11.1	Yes
				DALL	Lead		36 - 4900		4/5			74.00/						8.99	Yes
A A 40	CE 00	.4	.4	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.31 - 0.31		1/5	2.37E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
AA40 AA41	6E-06 7E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	2.1 - 2.1		1/1 1/1	5.65E-06	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AB29	1E-05	<1 <1	<1 <1	Metal Metal	Arsenic Arsenic	C	2.5 - 2.5 2 - 2.9		2/2	6.73E-06 7.81E-06	62.8% 62.8%	37.2% 37.2%	0.0% 0.0%	<1 <1				11.1 11.1	No No
ADZ9	16-03	<1	< 1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	0.26 - 0.26		1/2	1.99E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%		<del></del>				
AB30	6E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	1.5 - 2.1		2/2	5.65E-06	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AB32	1E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	3.9 - 3.9		1/1	1.05E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AB35	6E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	1.9 - 2.1		2/2	5.65E-06	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AB36	4E-05	6E+00	6E+00	Metal	Arsenic	C	1.8 - 3		3/6	8.08E-06	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
, 1,500	12 00	02.00	02.00	- Inotal	Lead		54 - 6270		6/6									8.99	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.023 - 20		2/4	2.69E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	5.04E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%		
					Total PCBs (Non-Dioxin)	C	4.09 - 4.14		2/2	5.58E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1					
AB38	8E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.1 - 3.1	3.10E+00	1/1	8.34E-06	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AB39	1E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.4 - 5.1	5.10E+00	3/3	1.37E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
					Lead		39.7 - 222	2.22E+02	3/3									8.99	Yes
AB41	1E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.8 - 4.8		1/1	1.29E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AC29	2E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.4 - 4.4		1/1	1.18E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.51 - 0.51		1/1	3.90E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
AC30	4E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	5.3 - 5.3		1/1	1.43E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	2.4 - 2.4		1/1	1.84E-05	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	3.1 - 3.1		1/1	2.37E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
4.000	05.05	4	4		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	С	2.9 - 2.9		1/1	2.22E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
AC32	2E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	7.6 - 7.6		1/1	2.05E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
A C 2 2	45.05	.4	.4	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.43 - 0.43		1/1	3.29E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						NI-
AC33	4E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.2 - 6	6.00E+00			62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene Benzo(a)pyrene	C	0.16 - 6.1 0.25 - 1.9		3/4	4.67E-06 1.45E-05	28.0% 28.0%	71.9% 71.9%	0.0%						
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	C	0.25 - 1.9		3/4	3.75E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
					Benzo(k)fluoranthene	C	0.16 - 4		3/4		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
AC34	5E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	4.7 - 8.2		3/3		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
7.004	0L 00	~1	~1	·violai	Lead		110 - 302	3.02E+02		2.21L-03 								8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.09 - 3.1		3/3		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
				'	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	C	0.16 - 3.7		3/3	2.83E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
					Benzo(k)fluoranthene	C	0.52 - 4.3		2/3		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
AC35	2E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	7.5 - 7.5		1/1	2.02E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AC39	6E-05	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	14 - 23		2/2		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	Yes
					Lead		1000 - 2000	2.00E+03										8.99	Yes



Table 7-4. Total Risk -- Risk Characterization Analysis for Surface Soil (0 to 2 feet bgs) for Recreational Exposure Scenario <sup>a</sup> (continued) Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

										Ex	ent Contribu posure Path al RME Can	nway		Ехі	ent Contribu posure Path o Total RME	nway		Metals
	Total RME	Total				Basis	Range of		Chemical-			Inhalation (Releases	Chemical-			Inhalation (Releases		RME EPC
Grid	Cancer	RME	RME			for	Detected	RME	Specific	Incidental	Dermal	to Ambient	specific	Incidental	Dermal	to Ambient		Exceeds
Number	Risk	HI	Segregated HI		COC	COC	Concentrations	EPC DF	•		Contact	Air)	HI '	Ingestion	Contact	Air)	HPAL	HPAL?
AC40	5E-05	2E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	6.09 - 16	1.51E+01 4/4		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	Yes
					Lead		211 - 8600	7.42E+03 4/4	1								8.99	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1254	С	0.021 - 1.85	1.85E+00 2/4		26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1					
AC41	5E-05	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	6.3 - 18	1.73E+01 4/4		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	Yes
					Lead		1000 - 1800	1.80E+03 4/4									8.99	Yes
AC42	2E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.3 - 6.3	5.80E+00 5/5		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
					Lead		100 - 310	2.57E+02 5/5									8.99	Yes
AD29	2E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	4.8 - 4.8	4.80E+00 1/		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AD32	2E-05	4	-4	PAH Metal	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	0.3 - 0.3 4.8 - 4.8	3.00E-01 1/ <sup>2</sup> 4.80E+00 1/ <sup>2</sup>		28.0% 62.8%	71.9% 37.2%	0.0%					11.1	No.
AD32	2E-05	<1	<1	PAH	Arsenic	C	4.8 - 4.8 1.1 - 1.1	4.80E+00 1/		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AD33	2E-04	4E+00	3E+00	Metal	Benzo(a)pyrene Arsenic	C	4.8 - 11	1.04E+01 4/4		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	 <1				11.1	No
ADSS	2L-04	46700	32+00	iviciai	Lead		64 - 730	6.84E+02 4/4									8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	C	0.27 - 5.3	5.30E+00 3/4	•	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
				7.11	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	0.23 - 8.6	8.04E+00 4/4		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	C	0.25 - 12	1.11E+01 4/4		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
					Benzo(k)fluoranthene	C	0.27 - 4.5	4.50E+00 4/4		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
					Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	C	0.22 - 8.3	8.03E+00 4/4		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1248	C,NC	0.12 - 12	1.20E+01 2/4	1.62E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	3.02E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%		
					Dieldrin	С	6.4 - 6.4	6.40E+00 1/4	1 5.45E-05	33.6%	66.4%	0.0%	<1					
AD34	6E-05	4E+00	4E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.8 - 13	1.30E+01 3/3		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	Yes
					Lead		20 - 530	5.30E+02 3/3									8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.1 - 0.54	5.40E-01 3/3		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.098 - 14	1.40E+01 2/3		26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	3.53E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%		
AD35	2E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	6.5 - 6.6	6.60E+00 2/2		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AD41	3E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	9.1 - 9.1	9.10E+00 1/		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
A <b>F</b> O 4	45.05	4		24 ( )	Lead		370 - 370	3.70E+02 1/									8.99	Yes
AE31	1E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	3.1 - 3.1	3.10E+00 1/		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
Λ <b>Ε</b> 22	9E-06	1	1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	0.56 - 0.56	5.60E-01 1/3		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%					11.1	No.
AE33 AF32	2E-05	<1 <1	<1 <1	Metal Metal	Arsenic Arsenic	C	3.2 - 3.2 5.2 - 5.2	3.20E+00 1/ <sup>2</sup> 5.20E+00 1/ <sup>2</sup>		62.8% 62.8%	37.2% 37.2%	0.0%	<1 <1			<del></del>	11.1 11.1	No No
AF3Z	ZE-03	< 1	< 1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	0.86 - 0.86	8.60E-01 1/		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%	< I 					
AG27	2E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	3.9 - 6.1	6.10E+00 2/2		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No No
AG28	2E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	1.3 - 5.6	5.60E+00 3/4		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AG31	1E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	5.2 - 5.2	5.20E+00 3/-		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AG32	2E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	4 - 4	4.00E+00 1/		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
		• •	- <del>-</del>	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	1.1 - 1.1	1.10E+00 1/		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
AG34	5E-05	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.9 - 4.5	4.50E+00 2/2		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	С	2.3 - 2.3	2.30E+00 1/2		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
					Benzo(a)pyrene	С	3.1 - 3.1	3.10E+00 1/2		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	4.1 - 4.1	4.10E+00 1/2		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
					Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	С	3.1 - 3.1	3.10E+00 1/2		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
					Aroclor-1260	С	0.23 - 4.4	4.40E+00 4/5		26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1					
AH28	9E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	1.5 - 3.4	3.40E+00 3/3	9.15E-06	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No



Table 7-4. Total Risk -- Risk Characterization Analysis for Surface Soil (0 to 2 feet bgs) for Recreational Exposure Scenario <sup>a</sup> (continued) Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

											Ex	ent Contribu posure Path al RME Can	nway		Ex	ent Contribu posure Path o Total RME	nway		Metals
	Total												Inhalation				Inhalation		
	RME	Total				Basis	Range of			Chemical-			(Releases	Chemical-			(Releases		RME EPC
Grid	Cancer	RME	RME			for	Detected	RME		Specific	Incidental	Dermal	to Ambient	specific	Incidental	Dermal	to Ambient		Exceeds
Number	Risk	HI	Segregated HI		COC	COC	Concentrations		DF	•	Ingestion	Contact	Air)	HI	Ingestion	Contact	Air)	HPAL	HPAL?
AH29	2E-05	<u></u> <1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	4.5 - 4.5		1/1	1.21E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
711123	2L 00	~ 1	~1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	1.1 - 1.1		1/1	8.42E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
AH32	9E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	3.2 - 3.2		1/1	8.61E-06	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AH33	7E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	C	2.5 - 2.5		1/1	6.73E-06	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AH34	9E-05	2E+01	2E+01	Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1242	С	2.9 - 2.9		1/5	3.90E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1					
					Aroclor-1254	С	1.8 - 1.8		1/5	2.42E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1					
					Aroclor-1260	C,NC	1.8 - 94	5.99E+01	5/5	8.07E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	1.51E+01	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%		
Al28	1E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	1.8 - 4.5	4.50E+00	2/2	1.21E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
Al34	3E-05	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.1 - 7.3	6.56E+00	4/5	1.77E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
					Lead		10 - 210		5/5									8.99	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	С	0.23 - 5.3		6/6	7.14E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1					
AI35	1E-04	2E+01	1E+01	Metal	Arsenic	С	5.5 - 6.7		2/2	1.80E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
					Lead		370 - 9700		2/2									8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.77 - 0.77		1/2		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	48 - 59		2/2		26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	1.49E+01	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%		
					Heptachlor epoxide	С	0.39 - 0.55		2/2	2.66E-06	33.6%	66.4%	0.0%	<1					
AJ28	9E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.1 - 3.1		1/1	8.34E-06	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AJ29	1E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.5 - 3.5		1/1	9.42E-06	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AJ30	5E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	6.4 - 6.4		1/1	1.72E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
				DALL	Lead		5760 - 5760		1/1	4.705.00		74.00/						8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	С	2.3 - 2.3		1/1	1.76E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
					Benzo(a)pyrene	C	3.4 - 3.4		1/1	2.60E-05	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	6.6 - 6.6		1/1	5.05E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
A 124	3E-05	-4	-1	Motol	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	C	2.1 - 2.1 10.9 - 10.9		1/1	1.61E-06 2.93E-05	28.0%	71.9% 37.2%	0.0%					11.1	No.
AJ31 AJ34	3E-05	<1 4E+00	<1 4E+00	Metal Metal	Arsenic Arsenic	C	1.85 - 2.8		3/3	7.54E-06	62.8% 62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1 <1				11.1	No No
AJ34	3E-03	46+00	46+00	Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	1.12 - 14		3/3	1.88E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	3.53E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%		
AJ35	7E-04	1E+02	1E+02	Metal	Arsenic	C	2.9 - 5.1		2/2	1.37E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1	29.076	7 1.0 /0		11.1	No
71000	7 2 04	12102	12102	Wictai	Lead		470 - 770		2/2									8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	С	3.3 - 3.3		1/2	2.53E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
				. ,	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	2.2 - 2.2		1/2		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	C	2 - 2		1/2		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
					Benzo(k)fluoranthene	C	3.5 - 3.5	3.50E+00			28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	120 - 450	4.50E+02			26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	1.13E+02	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%		
					Heptachlor epoxide	C	0.93 - 3.2		2/2		33.6%	66.4%	0.0%	<1					
AJ36	2E-04	3E+01	3E+01	Metal	Arsenic	С	6.4 - 17		2/2		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	Yes
					Lead		230 - 610		2/2									8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.33 - 0.53		2/2	4.06E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	1.9 - 120		2/2		26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	3.02E+01	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%		
					Heptachlor epoxide	C	0.0032 - 0.83		2/2		33.6%	66.4%	0.0%	<1					
AK29	5E-05	5E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	6.5 - 12.6		4/4		62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	Yes
					Lead		74.3 - 6920	6.92E+03	4/4									8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.2 - 0.2		1/4	1.53E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.21 - 8.9	8.90E+00	3/4	1.20E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	2.24E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%		



Table 7-4. Total Risk -- Risk Characterization Analysis for Surface Soil (0 to 2 feet bgs) for Recreational Exposure Scenario <sup>a</sup> (continued) Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

											Ex	ent Contribu posure Path al RME Can	nway		Ехр	nt Contribu posure Path Total RME	nway	I	Metals
	Total												Inhalation				Inhalation		
	RME	Total				Basis	Range of			Chemical-			(Releases	Chemical-			(Releases		RME EPC
Grid	Cancer	RME	RME			for	Detected	RME		Specific	Incidental	Dermal	to Ambient	specific	Incidental	Dermal	to Ambient		Exceeds
Number	Risk	HI	Segregated HI		COC	COC	Concentrations	EPC	DF	Cancer Risk	Ingestion	Contact	Air)	HI	Ingestion	Contact	Air)	HPAL	HPAL?
AK30	5E-05	5E+00	4E+00	Metal	Arsenic	C	4.3 - 9.9	9.90E+00	3/3	2.66E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
AINOU	3L-03	JLTOU	<del>1</del> L+00	Ivictal	Lead		3170 - 11200	1.12E+04	3/3	Z.00L-03								8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	0.24 - 0.24	2.40E-01	1/3	1.84E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	2.6 - 14	1.40E+01	3/3	1.88E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	3.53E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%		
AK31	5E-05	7E+00	6E+00	Metal	Arsenic	C,NC	3.7 - 7	7.00E+00	3/4	1.88E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	3.33 <u>E</u> ∓00	29.076			11.1	No
ANST	3E-03	7 = +00	0L+00	IVICIAI	Lead		307 - 9000	8.56E+03	4/4	1.00E-03	02.076	31.Z/0 	0.0 %				<u></u>	8.99	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.15 - 25	2.50E+01	4/4	3.37E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	6.30E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%		
AK32	7E-05	1E+01	9E+00	Metal	Arsenic	C,NC	4.2 - 5.6	5.60E+00	2/2	1.51E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1	29.070			11.1	No
ANSZ	/ E-03	ILTUI	9L+00	IVICIAI	Lead		503 - 1500	1.50E+03	2/2	1.51E-05		31.Z/0 	0.0 %				<del></del>	8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	0.091 - 0.23	2.30E-01	2/2	1.76E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	26 - 37	3.70E+01	2/2	4.98E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	9.33E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%		
				Pest/PCD	Dieldrin	C,NC	0.25 - 0.25	2.50E-01	1/2	2.13E-06	33.6%	66.4%	0.0%	9.33⊑+00	29.0%		0.0%		
AK34	6E-05	5E+00	4E+00	Metal		C	1.88 - 12.7	1.27E+01	3/3	3.41E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1					Yes
AN34	0E-03	35+00	46+00	IVIEIAI	Arsenic Lead		24.5 - 182	1.82E+02	3/3	3.41E-05 	02.0%	37.2%	0.0%	<1 				11.1 8.99	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	1.7 - 17.5	1.75E+01	3/3	2.36E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	4.41E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%		
AK36	1E-05	2E+00		Metal	Lead	C,NC	450 - 450	4.50E+01	1/1	2.30E-03	20.0%	73.4%	0.0%	4.410+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%	8.99	
ANJO	1E-05	2E+00	<1	PAH	1	C	0.58 - 0.58	5.80E-01	1/1	4.44E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%					6.99	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Benzo(a)pyrene Aroclor-1260	C	2 - 3.9	3.90E+00	2/2	5.25E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%						
AK37	3E-05	2E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	C	3.1 - 3.1	3.10E+00	1/1	8.34E-06	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				 11.1	No
ANSI	3E-05	2E+00	2E+00	ivietai				5.00E+00	1/1					<1					
				PAH	Lead		500 - 500			9.19E-06		 74.00/						8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	1.2 - 1.2	1.20E+00	1/1		28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
				De et/DCD	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	-	2 - 2	2.00E+00		1.53E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1248	C	3.8 - 3.8	3.80E+00	1/1	5.12E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1					
					Aroclor-1254 Aroclor-1260	C	1.5 - 1.5 3.6 - 3.6	1.50E+00 3.60E+00	1/1	2.02E-06 4.85E-06	26.6% 26.6%	73.4% 73.4%	0.0%	<1					
A L 22	3E-05	.4	.4	Matal		C			1/1 3/3	4.85E-06 1.75E-05				<1					NI-
AL33	3E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic		2.9 - 6.5	6.50E+00			62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
				DALL	Lead		59.6 - 227	2.27E+02	3/3	 4.07E.00		74.00/						8.99	Yes
				PAH Dart/DOD	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	0.19 - 0.61	6.10E-01	2/3	4.67E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
1101	05.05			Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C	0.59 - 1.9	1.90E+00	2/3	2.56E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1					 N
AL34	3E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	2 - 6.3	6.30E+00	3/3	1.70E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1				11.1	No
				DALL	Lead		11.6 - 160	1.60E+02	3/3			74.00/						8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.31 - 1.1	1.10E+00	3/3	8.42E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
				D 1/505	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	0.67 - 2.7	2.70E+00	3/3	2.07E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%						
11.00	45.00			Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	С	1.3 - 1.4	1.40E+00	3/3	1.88E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1					
AL36	4E-06	<1	<1	Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	С	2.6 - 2.6	2.60E+00	1/1	3.50E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1					

Notes: All concentrations shown in mg/kg. Open space is the only reasonably anticipated reuse for Parcel E-2. Less than 1 DF NC Noncancer effect <1 Detection frequency Not applicable or chemical is not a COC for this endpoint EPC PAH Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon Exposure point concentration Cancer effect HI Hazard index PCB Polychlorinated biphenyl COC Chemical of concern HPAL Hunters Point ambient level Pest Pesticide CR Milligram per kilogram RME Cancer risk Reasonable maximum exposure



Table 7-5. Incremental Risk -- Risk Characterization Analysis for Surface Soil (0 to 2 feet bgs) for Recreational Exposure Scenario<sup>a</sup> Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

												Exposure	ntribution by Pathway Cancer Risk	_	P	ercent Con Exposure to Total	•
	Total RME	Total				Basis	Range of			Chemical-			Inhalation	Chemical-			Inhalation
Grid	Cancer	RME	RME			for	Detected	RME		Specific	Incidental	Dermal	(Releases	specific	Incidental	Dermal	(Releases
Number	Risk	HI	Segregated HI		COC	COC	Concentrations	EPC	DF	Cancer Risk	Ingestion	Contact	to Ambient Air)	HI	Ingestion	Contact	to Ambient Air)
AA38	9E-08	<1	<1	Metal	Lead		186 - 186	1.86E+02	1/1				to Ambient Air)				
AA39	6E-04	5E+00	2E+00	Metal	Antimony	NC	85 - 530	5.30E+02	2/5					1.94E+00	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					Arsenic	C,NC	3.3 - 215	2.15E+02	3/5	5.79E-04	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	1.60E+00	65.5%	34.4%	0.1%
					Lead		36 - 4900	4.90E+03	4/5								
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.31 - 0.31	3.10E-01	1/5	2.37E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
AB29	3E-06	<1	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	0.26 - 0.26	2.60E-01	1/2	1.99E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
AB36	3E-05	6E+00	6E+00	Metal	Lead		54 - 6270	6.27E+03	6/6								
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.023 - 20	2.00E+01	2/4	2.69E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	5.04E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
					Total PCBs (Non-Dioxin)	C	4.09 - 4.14	4.14E+00	2/2	5.58E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1			
AB39	4E-08	<1	<1	Metal	Lead		39.7 - 222	2.22E+02	3/3								
AC29	5E-06	<1	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.51 - 0.51	5.10E-01	1/1	3.90E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
AC30	3E-05	<1	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	2.4 - 2.4	2.40E+00	1/1	1.84E-05	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	3.1 - 3.1	3.10E+00	1/1	2.37E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	С	2.9 - 2.9	2.90E+00	1/1	2.22E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
AC32	4E-06	<1	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.43 - 0.43	4.30E-01	1/1	3.29E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
AC33	3E-05	<1	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	С	0.16 - 6.1	6.10E+00	3/4	4.67E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.25 - 1.9	1.90E+00	3/4	1.45E-05	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	0.35 - 4.9	4.90E+00	3/4	3.75E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(k)fluoranthene	С	0.16 - 4	4.00E+00	3/4	3.06E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
AC34	3E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Lead		110 - 302	3.02E+02	3/3								
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.09 - 3.1	3.10E+00	3/3	2.37E-05	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	0.16 - 3.7	3.70E+00	3/3	2.83E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(k)fluoranthene	С	0.52 - 4.3	4.30E+00	2/3	3.29E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
AC35	2E-06	<1	<1		No COCs Identified				2 /2								
AC39	6E-05	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	14 - 23	2.30E+01	2/2	6.19E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1			
1010	== 0=	05.00	05.00		Lead		1000 - 2000	2.00E+03	2/2								
AC40	5E-05	2E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	6.09 - 16	1.51E+01	4/4	4.05E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1			<b></b>
				D + /DOD	Lead		211 - 8600	7.42E+03	4/4			70.40/					
A C 44	55.05	25.00	.1	Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1254	C	0.19 - 0.49	1.85E+00	2/4	2.49E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1			<b></b>
AC41	5E-05	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	6.3 - 18	1.73E+01	4/4	4.65E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1			<b></b>
AC42	6E-07	<1	<1	Metal	Lead Lead		1000 - 1800	1.80E+03 2.57E+02	4/4 5/5				<del></del>				
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene		100 - 310		1/1	 2 20E 06		71.00/	0.00/				
AD29 AD32	3E-06 1E-05	<1 <1	<1 <1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene Benzo(a)pyrene	C	0.3 - 0.3 1.1 - 1.1	3.00E-01 1.10E+00	1/1	2.30E-06 8.42E-06	28.0% 28.0%	71.9% 71.9%	0.0%				
AD32 AD33	2E-04	4E+00	3E+00	Metal	Lead		64 - 730	6.84E+02	4/4	0.42E-00 	20.076	71.970					
ADSS	ZL-04	46700	32700	PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	C	0.27 - 5.3	5.30E+00	3/4	4.06E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(a)pyrene	C	0.27 - 3.5	8.04E+00	4/4	6.15E-05	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	C	0.25 - 12	1.11E+01	4/4	8.48E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(k)fluoranthene	C	0.27 - 4.5	4.50E+00	4/4	3.44E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	C	0.22 - 8.3	8.03E+00	4/4	6.14E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1248	C,NC	0.12 - 12	1.20E+01	2/4	1.62E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	3.02E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
					Dieldrin	C	6.4 - 6.4	6.40E+00		5.45E-05	33.6%	66.4%	0.0%	<1			



Table 7-5. Incremental Risk -- Risk Characterization Analysis for Surface Soil (0 to 2 feet bgs) for Recreational Exposure Scenario<sup>a</sup> (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

												Exposure	ntribution by Pathway Cancer Risk		Po	ercent Con Exposure to Total	•
	Total RME	Total				Basis	Range of			Chemical-			Inhalation	Chemical-			Inhalation
Grid	Cancer	RME	RME			for	Detected	RME		Specific	Incidental	Dermal	(Releases	specific	Incidental	Dermal	(Releases
Number	Risk	HI	Segregated HI		COC	COC	Concentrations	EPC	DF	Cancer Risk	Ingestion	Contact	to Ambient Air)	HI	Ingestion	Contact	to Ambient Air)
AD34	6E-05	4E+00	4E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.8 - 13	1.30E+01	3/3	3.50E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1			
					Lead		20 - 530	5.30E+02	3/3								
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.1 - 0.54	5.40E-01	3/3	4.13E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.098 - 14	1.40E+01	2/3	1.88E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	3.53E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
AD41	1E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Lead		370 - 370	3.70E+02	1/1								
AE31	6E-06	<1	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.56 - 0.56	5.60E-01	1/1	4.29E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
AF32	9E-06	<1	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	0.86 - 0.86	8.60E-01	1/1	6.58E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
AG32	1E-05	<1	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	1.1 - 1.1	1.10E+00	1/1	8.42E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
AG34	4E-05	<1	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	C	2.3 - 2.3	2.30E+00	1/2	1.76E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(a)pyrene	C	3.1 - 3.1	3.10E+00	1/2	2.37E-05	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	4.1 - 4.1	4.10E+00	1/2	3.14E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
				D 1/DOD	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	C	3.1 - 3.1	3.10E+00	1/2	2.37E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
A L 100	45.05		4	Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	С	0.23 - 4.4	4.40E+00	4/5	5.92E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1			
AH29	1E-05	<1	<1	PAH Dast/DCD	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	1.1 - 1.1	1.10E+00	1/1	8.42E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
AH34	9E-05	2E+01	2E+01	Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1242 Aroclor-1254	C	2.9 - 2.9 1.8 - 1.8	2.90E+00 1.80E+00	1/5 1/5	3.90E-06 2.42E-06	26.6% 26.6%	73.4% 73.4%	0.0% 0.0%	<1 <1			
					Aroclor-1254 Aroclor-1260	C,NC	1.8 - 94	5.99E+01	5/5	8.07E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	1.51E+01	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
Al34	7E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Lead	C,NC	1.6 - 94	1.67E+01	5/5	6.07E-05	20.0%	73.4%	0.0%	1.51E+01	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
Alo <del>4</del>	76-00	< I	<u> </u>	Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C	0.23 - 5.3	5.30E+00	6/6	7.14E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1			
Al35	9E-05	2E+01	1E+01	Metal	Lead		370 - 9700	9.70E+03	2/2	7.14L-00	20.078	73.470					
71100	3L 00	20101	12101	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.77 - 0.77	7.70E-01	1/2	5.89E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	48 - 59	5.90E+01	2/2	7.94E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	1.49E+01	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
				1 0001 00	Heptachlor epoxide	C	0.39 - 0.55	5.50E-01	2/2	2.66E-06	33.6%	66.4%	0.0%	<1			
AJ29	2E-06	<1	<1		No COCs Identified		0.00 0.00	0.002 01		2.002 00	00.070	00.170	0.070	1			
AJ30	3E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Lead		5760 - 5760	5.76E+03	1/1								
				PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	С	2.3 - 2.3	2.30E+00	1/1	1.76E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(a)pyrene	С	3.4 - 3.4	3.40E+00	1/1	2.60E-05	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	6.6 - 6.6	6.60E+00	1/1	5.05E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(k)fluoranthene	С	2.1 - 2.1	2.10E+00	1/1	1.61E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
AJ34	2E-05	4E+00	4E+00	Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	1.12 - 14	1.40E+01	3/3	1.88E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	3.53E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
AJ35	6E-04	1E+02	1E+02	Metal	Lead		470 - 770	7.70E+02	2/2								
				PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	С	3.3 - 3.3	3.30E+00	1/2	2.53E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(a)pyrene	С	2.2 - 2.2	2.20E+00	1/2	1.68E-05	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	2 - 2	2.00E+00	1/2	1.53E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(k)fluoranthene	С	3.5 - 3.5	3.50E+00	1/2	2.68E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	120 - 450	4.50E+02	2/2	6.06E-04	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	1.13E+02	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
					Heptachlor epoxide	С	0.93 - 3.2	3.20E+00	2/2	1.55E-05	33.6%	66.4%	0.0%	<1			
AJ36	2E-04	3E+01	3E+01	Metal	Arsenic	С	6.4 - 17	1.70E+01	2/2	4.58E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1			
					Lead		230 - 610	6.10E+02	2/2								
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.33 - 0.53	5.30E-01	2/2	4.06E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	1.9 - 120	1.20E+02	2/2	1.62E-04	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	3.02E+01	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
					Heptachlor epoxide	C	0.0032 - 0.83	8.30E-01	2/2	4.02E-06	33.6%	66.4%	0.0%	<1			



Table 7-5. Incremental Risk -- Risk Characterization Analysis for Surface Soil (0 to 2 feet bgs) for Recreational Exposure Scenario<sup>a</sup> (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

												Exposure	ntribution by Pathway Cancer Risk		P	ercent Con Exposure to Total	•
Grid Number	Total RME Cancer Risk	Total RME HI	RME Segregated HI		COC	Basis for COC	Range of Detected Concentrations	RME EPC	DF	Chemical- Specific Cancer Risk	Incidental Ingestion	Dermal Contact	Inhalation (Releases to Ambient Air)	Chemical- specific HI	Incidental Ingestion	Dermal Contact	Inhalation (Releases to Ambient Air)
AK29	5E-05	5E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	6.5 - 12.6	1.26E+01	4/4	3.39E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1			
					Lead		74.3 - 6920	6.92E+03	4/4								
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.2 - 0.2	2.00E-01	1/4	1.53E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.21 - 8.9	8.90E+00	3/4	1.20E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	2.24E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
AK30	2E-05	4E+00	4E+00	Metal	Lead		3170 - 11200	1.12E+04	3/3								
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.24 - 0.24	2.40E-01	1/3	1.84E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	2.6 - 14	1.40E+01	3/3	1.88E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	3.53E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
AK31	3E-05	7E+00	6E+00	Metal	Lead		307 - 9000	8.56E+03	4/4								
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.15 - 25	2.50E+01	4/4	3.37E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	6.30E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
AK32	5E-05	9E+00	9E+00	Metal	Lead		503 - 1500	1.50E+03	2/2								
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.091 - 0.23	2.30E-01	2/2	1.76E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	26 - 37	3.70E+01	2/2	4.98E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	9.33E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
					Dieldrin	С	0.25 - 0.25	2.50E-01	1/2	2.13E-06	33.6%	66.4%	0.0%	<1			
AK34	6E-05	5E+00	4E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	1.88 - 12.7	1.27E+01	3/3	3.41E-05	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	<1			
					Lead		24.5 - 182	1.82E+02	3/3								
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	1.7 - 17.5	1.75E+01	3/3	2.36E-05	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	4.41E+00	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
AK36	1E-05	2E+00	<1	Metal	Lead		450 - 450	4.50E+02	1/1								
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.58 - 0.58	5.80E-01	1/1	4.44E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	С	2 - 3.9	3.90E+00	2/2	5.25E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1			
AK37	3E-05	2E+00	2E+00	Metal	Lead		500 - 500	5.00E+02	1/1								
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	1.2 - 1.2	1.20E+00	1/1	9.19E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(k)fluoranthene	С	2 - 2	2.00E+00	1/1	1.53E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1248	С	3.8 - 3.8	3.80E+00	1/1	5.12E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1			
					Aroclor-1254	С	1.5 - 1.5	1.50E+00	1/1	2.02E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1			
					Aroclor-1260	С	3.6 - 3.6	3.60E+00	1/1	4.85E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1			
AL33	1E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Lead		59.6 - 227	2.27E+02	3/3								
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C	0.19 - 0.61	6.10E-01	2/3	4.67E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	С	0.59 - 1.9	1.90E+00	2/3	2.56E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1			
AL34	2E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Lead		11.6 - 160	1.60E+02	3/3								
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.31 - 1.1	1.10E+00	3/3	8.42E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	0.67 - 2.7	2.70E+00	3/3	2.07E-06	28.0%	71.9%	0.0%				
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	С	1.3 - 1.4	1.40E+00	3/3	1.88E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1			
AL36	4E-06	<1	<1	Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	С	2.6 - 2.6	2.60E+00	1/1	3.50E-06	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	<1			

Notes: All concentrations shown in mg/kg.

1 Open space is the only reasonably anticipated reuse for Parcel E-2.

<1 Less than 1

Not applicable or chemical is not a COC for this endpoint

C Cancer effect

COC Chemical of concern
CR Cancer risk

DF Detection frequency

EPC Exposure point concentration
HI Hazard index

HPAL Hunters Point ambient level HPS Hunters Point Shipyard

mg/kg Milligram per kilogram
NC Noncancer effect

PAH Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB Polychlorinated biphenyl

Pest Pesticide

RME Reasonable maximum exposure



Table 7-8. Risk Characterization Summary for A-Aquifer Groundwater, Construction Worker Scenario

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Exposure Area	Total RME Cancer Risk	Total RME HI	RME Segregated HI	Exposure Pathway	for Exposure			RME Segregated HI for Exposure Pathway		Chemicals of Concern	Basis for Chemical of Concern	Detection Frequency	RME Concentration	Chemical- Specific Cancer Risk	Percent Contribution to Total RME Cancer Risk for Exposure Pathway	Chemical- Specific HI	Percent Contribution to Total RME HI for Exposure Pathway
Parcel E-2	1E-04	6E-01	<1	Trench Vapor Inhalation	А	6E-07	4E-01	<1		No Chemicals of Concern Identified							
				Trench Dermal	Α	1E-04	2E-01	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	С	7 / 277	4.0E+00	6.0E-06	4.01%		
				Contact						Benzo(a)pyrene	С	4 / 275	3.5E+00	7.8E-05	52.46%		
										Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	4 / 275	6.0E+00	1.3E-05	8.99%		
										Benzo(k)fluoranthene	С	1 / 275	1.1E+00	2.4E-06	1.65%		
										Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	С	1 / 275	1.3E+00	3.8E-05	25.40%		
										Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	С	3 / 275	3.0E+00	9.5E-06	6.42%		

Notes: All concentrations shown in micrograms per liter.

-- Not applicable or chemical is not a chemical of concern for this endpoint

<1 Less than 1
A A-aquifer
C Cancer effect
HI Hazard index

PAH Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon RME Reasonable maximum exposure

Table 7-9. Total Risk: Risk Characterization Analysis for Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Construction Worker Scenario Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Grid Number	Total RME Cancer Risk	Total RME HI	RME Segregated HI		Chemicals of Concern	Basis for Chemical of Concern	Range of Detected Concentrations	RME EPC	Detection Frequency	Chemical- Specific Cancer Risk	Chemical- specific HI	HPAL	Metals  Maximum  Concentration  Exceeds  HPAL?
AA30	2E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.8 - 3.8	3.80E+00	1/1	2.34E-06	<1	11.1	No
AA31	2E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.6 - 3.7	3.70E+00	2/2	2.28E-06	<1	11.1	No
AA32	3E-06	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.9 - 4.6	4.39E+00	5/5	2.71E-06	<1	11.1	No
AA34	3E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.5 - 4.3	4.30E+00	4/4	2.65E-06	<1	11.1	No
AA35	4E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.4 - 6.6	6.60E+00	3/4	4.07E-06	<1	11.1	No
AA38	3E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.1 - 4.6	4.60E+00	2/4	2.84E-06	<1	11.1	No
AA39	2E-04	2E+01	6E+00	Metal	Antimony	NC	10.4 - 530	5.30E+02	6/12		4E+00	9.05	Yes
					Arsenic	C,NC	3.3 - 315	3.15E+02	10/12	1.94E-04	5E+00	11.1	Yes
					Iron	NC	14000 - 217000	1.77E+05	12/12		2E+00	58000	Yes
					Lead		24.7 - 9300	9.30E+03	11/12			8.99	Yes
					Vanadium	NC	17 - 620	6.20E+02	12/12		2E+00	117.17	Yes
				PAH	Naphthalene	С	1.2 - 120	1.20E+02	6/12	1.59E-06	<1		
AA41	4E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.5 - 5.8	5.64E+00	4/4	3.48E-06	<1	11.1	No
AB29	5E-06	7E+00	3E+00	Metal	Antimony	NC	0.12 - 350	3.50E+02	5/10		3E+00	9.05	Yes
					Arsenic	С	1.6 - 7.6	4.65E+00	10/10	2.87E-06	<1	11.1	No
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1016	NC	13 - 13	1.30E+01	1/10	1.23E-07	2E+00		
AB30	4E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	1.5 - 6.5	6.36E+00	4/4	3.92E-06	<1	11.1	No
AB31	4E-06	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.9 - 5.9	5.90E+00	3/3	3.64E-06	<1	11.1	No
AB32	4E-06	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.7 - 5.9	5.35E+00	6/6	3.30E-06	<1	11.1	No
AB33	2E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	1.2 - 4.9	4.90E+00	3/3	3.02E-06	<1	11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	6.9 - 6.9	6.90E+00	1/3	1.07E-05			
AB36	8E-06	1E+01	1E+01	Metal	Arsenic	С	0.2 - 3	2.98E+00	5/11	1.84E-06	<1	11.1	No
					Lead		3.4 - 6270	2.55E+03	11/11			8.99	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.023 - 20	2.00E+01	2/9	5.41E-06	9E+00		
					Total PCBs (Non-Dioxin)	NC	4.09 - 4.14	4.14E+00	2/2	1.12E-06	2E+00		
AB38	2E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.5 - 3.9	3.90E+00	4/4	2.40E-06	<1	11.1	No
AB39	2E-05	5E+00	2E+00	Metal	Antimony	NC	2.1 - 300	3.00E+02	5/6		2E+00	9.05	Yes
					Arsenic	С	3.4 - 30	2.38E+01	6/6	1.47E-05	<1	11.1	Yes
					Lead		39.7 - 5400	3.29E+03	6/6			8.99	Yes
				Dioxin	Dioxin (TEQ)	С	0.00000004 - 0.000523	4.38E-04	4/4	4.29E-06			



Table 7-9. Total Risk: Risk Characterization Analysis for Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Construction Worker Scenario (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Grid Number	Total RME Cancer Risk	Total RME HI	RME Segregated HI		Chemicals of Concern	Basis for Chemical of Concern	Range of Detected Concentrations	RME EPC	Detection Frequency	Chemical- Specific Cancer Risk	Chemical- specific HI	HPAL	Metals Maximum Concentration Exceeds HPAL?
AB41	3E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.8 - 5.5	5.50E+00	2/2	3.39E-06	<1	11.1	No
AC29	1E-05	3E+01	2E+01	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.3 - 4.6	4.60E+00	3/3	2.84E-06	<1	11.1	No
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1016	NC	130 - 130	1.30E+02	1/3	1.23E-06	2E+01		
					Aroclor-1260	C,NC	24 - 24	2.40E+01	1/3	6.50E-06	1E+01		
AC30	2E-05	1E+02	1E+02	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.7 - 5.6	5.60E+00	4/4	3.45E-06	<1	11.1	No
					Lead		5.3 - 1020	1.02E+03	4/4			8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.05 - 2.4	2.40E+00	2/4	3.71E-06			
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1016	C,NC	740 - 740	7.40E+02	1/4	7.01E-06	1E+02		
AC32	5E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.1 - 7.6	7.60E+00	2/4	4.69E-06	<1	11.1	No
AC33	9E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.2 - 6	5.32E+00	8/8	3.28E-06	<1	11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.051 - 1.9	1.90E+00	5/8	2.94E-06			
AC34	1E-05	5E+00	3E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	3 - 10	8.13E+00	8/8	5.01E-06	<1	11.1	No
					Iron	NC	16000 - 471000	2.63E+05	8/8		3E+00	58000	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.072 - 3.1	3.10E+00	6/8	4.80E-06			
AC35	5E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	6.6 - 7.5	7.50E+00	2/2	4.62E-06	<1	11.1	No
AC39	2E-05	5E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	14 - 23	2.11E+01	5/5	1.30E-05	<1	11.1	Yes
					Lead		420 - 2000	1.97E+03	5/5			8.99	Yes
					Manganese	NC	650 - 12000	1.20E+04	5/5		2E+00	1431.18	Yes
AC40	1E-05	4E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	6.09 - 25	1.74E+01	9/9	1.08E-05	<1	11.1	Yes
					Lead		211 - 8600	4.68E+03	9/9			8.99	Yes
AC41	9E-06	4E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.06 - 18	1.15E+01	8/8	7.12E-06	<1	11.1	Yes
					Copper	NC	50 - 27000	2.70E+04	8/8		2E+00	124.31	Yes
					Lead		87 - 1800	1.38E+03	8/8			8.99	Yes
AC42	4E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.3 - 6.3	5.80E+00	5/5	3.57E-06	<1	11.1	No
AD28	4E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	4 - 6.1	6.10E+00	2/2	3.76E-06	<1	11.1	No
AD29	1E-04	2E+02	2E+02	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.2 - 12.6	1.14E+01	4/4	7.02E-06	<1	11.1	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1254	C,NC	7.1 - 7.1	7.10E+00	1/2	1.92E-06	3E+00		
					Aroclor-1260	C,NC	8.6 - 370	3.70E+02	2/2	1.00E-04	2E+02		
AD30	5E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	8.8 - 8.8	8.80E+00	1/2	5.43E-06	<1	11.1	No



Table 7-9. Total Risk: Risk Characterization Analysis for Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Construction Worker Scenario (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Grid Number	Total RME Cancer Risk	Total RME HI	RME Segregated HI		Chemicals of Concern	Basis for Chemical of Concern	Range of Detected Concentrations	RME EPC	Detection Frequency	Chemical- Specific Cancer Risk	Chemical- specific HI	HPAL	Metals  Maximum  Concentration  Exceeds  HPAL?
AD32	7E-06	5E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.9 - 6.2	6.06E+00	4/4	3.74E-06	<1	11.1	No
					Lead		58 - 3840	3.36E+03	4/4			8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.052 - 1.1	1.10E+00	2/4	1.70E-06			
AD33	9E-05	2E+01	1E+01	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.1 - 11	8.66E+00	7/8	5.34E-06	<1	11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	С	0.058 - 51	5.10E+01	6/8	7.89E-06			
					Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.059 - 16	1.60E+01	6/8	2.48E-05			
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	0.064 - 64	6.40E+01	7/8	9.91E-06			
					Benzo(k)fluoranthene	С	0.058 - 53	5.30E+01	6/8	8.20E-06			
					Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	С	5.3 - 5.3	5.30E+00	1/8	4.99E-06			
					Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	С	0.053 - 17	1.70E+01	7/8	2.63E-06			
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1248	C,NC	0.12 - 12	1.20E+01	2/8	3.25E-06	6E+00		
					Aroclor-1254	C,NC	0.037 - 17	1.70E+01	2/8	4.60E-06	8E+00		
					Dieldrin	С	3.2 - 6.4	6.40E+00	2/8	1.13E-05	<1		
AD34	1E-05	1E+01	7E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.8 - 13	1.06E+01	6/6	6.52E-06	<1	11.1	No
					Vanadium	NC	31 - 2100	1.08E+03	6/6		3E+00	117.17	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.072 - 14	1.40E+01	5/6	3.79E-06	7E+00		
AD35	4E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.8 - 6.6	6.60E+00	4/4	4.07E-06	<1	11.1	No
AD41	6E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	9.1 - 9.1	9.10E+00	1/1	5.61E-06	<1	11.1	No
AE28	4E-06	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.2 - 6.7	5.77E+00	5/6	3.56E-06	<1	11.1	No
AE29	5E-06	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	6.4 - 8.7	8.70E+00	3/3	5.36E-06	<1	11.1	No
AE31	3E-05	4E+01	2E+01	Metal	Antimony	NC	42.5 - 1930	1.93E+03	2/2		2E+01	9.05	Yes
					Arsenic	С	3 - 47.8	4.78E+01	4/4	2.95E-05	<1	11.1	Yes
					Copper	NC	42 - 167000	1.67E+05	4/4		1E+01	124.31	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1242	C,NC	0.024 - 7.2	6.20E+00	4/4	1.68E-06	3E+00		
AE33	4E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.2 - 6.4	6.02E+00	6/6	3.71E-06	<1	11.1	No
AF27	3E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	5.1 - 5.1	5.10E+00	1/2	3.14E-06	<1	11.1	No
AF28	5E-06	5E+00	3E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	1.4 - 5.1	5.10E+00	2/2	3.14E-06	<1	11.1	No
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.056 - 7.2	7.20E+00	2/2	1.95E-06	3E+00		
AF29	4E-06	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.3 - 6.8	6.47E+00	4/4	3.99E-06	<1	11.1	No
AF32	5E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.1 - 5.2	5.20E+00	2/2	3.21E-06	<1	11.1	No



Table 7-9. Total Risk: Risk Characterization Analysis for Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Construction Worker Scenario (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Grid Number	Total RME Cancer Risk	Total RME HI	RME Segregated H	I	Chemicals of Concern	Basis for Chemical of Concern	Range of Detected Concentrations	RME EPC	Detection Frequency	Chemical- Specific Cancer Risk	Chemical- specific HI	HPAL	Metals  Maximum  Concentration  Exceeds  HPAL?
AF33	8E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	11.3 - 12.2	1.22E+01	2/2	7.52E-06	<1	11.1	Yes
AG27	6E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.9 - 9.3	9.30E+00	3/6	5.73E-06	<1	11.1	No
AG28	2E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	1.3 - 5.6	3.90E+00	9/10	2.40E-06	<1	11.1	No
AG29	3E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.1 - 5.6	5.60E+00	3/3	3.45E-06	<1	11.1	No
AG31	7E-06	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.7 - 5.5	5.50E+00	4/4	3.39E-06	<1	11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	1.3 - 1.3	1.30E+00	1/4	2.01E-06			
AG32	1E-05	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	4 - 17.4	1.57E+01	4/4	9.67E-06	<1	11.1	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.18 - 1.1	1.10E+00	2/4	1.70E-06			
AG34	1E-04	2E+02	2E+02	Metal	Arsenic	С	1 - 10	6.73E+00	15/15	4.15E-06	<1	11.1	No
					Lead		14 - 1800	1.80E+03	15/15			8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.0088 - 3.1	1.29E+00	12/15	1.99E-06			
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1242	C,NC	15 - 15	1.50E+01	1/15	4.06E-06	7E+00		
					Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.038 - 380	3.20E+02	13/15	8.67E-05	2E+02		
AH28	3E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	1.5 - 6.5	4.63E+00	6/7	2.86E-06	<1	11.1	No
AH29	7E-06	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.5 - 9.1	7.35E+00	5/5	4.53E-06	<1	11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	1.1 - 1.1	1.10E+00	1/5	1.70E-06			
AH32	1E-04	1E+02	7E+01	Metal	Antimony	NC	487 - 675	6.75E+02	2/2		5E+00	9.05	Yes
					Arsenic	С	3.2 - 66.6	5.75E+01	4/4	3.54E-05	<1	11.1	Yes
					Cadmium	NC	10.3 - 330	3.30E+02	2/4	1.05E-08	2E+00	3.14	Yes
					Copper	NC	55.5 - 175000	1.52E+05	4/4		1E+01	124.31	Yes
					Iron	NC	30200 - 165000	1.47E+05	4/4		2E+00	58000	Yes
					Lead		7.7 - 3720	3.64E+03	4/4			8.99	Yes
					Vanadium	NC	58.3 - 24900	2.09E+04	4/4		7E+01	117.17	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	С	1.3 - 80	8.00E+01	2/4	1.24E-05			
					Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.13 - 16	1.60E+01	2/4	2.48E-05			
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	0.52 - 43	4.30E+01	2/4	6.66E-06			
					Benzo(k)fluoranthene	С	0.11 - 13	1.30E+01	2/4	2.01E-06			
					Naphthalene	C,NC	2.2 - 1400	1.40E+03	2/4	1.86E-05	8E+00		



Table 7-9. Total Risk: Risk Characterization Analysis for Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Construction Worker Scenario (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Grid Number	Total RME Cancer Risk	Total RME HI	RME Segregated F	11	Chemicals of Concern	Basis for Chemical of Concern	Range of Detected Concentrations	RME EPC	Detection Frequency	Chemical- Specific Cancer Risk	Chemical- specific HI	HPAL	Metals  Maximum  Concentration  Exceeds  HPAL?
AH33	2E-05	5E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.5 - 4.9	4.89E+00	4/4	3.01E-06	<1	11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	С	0.1 - 11	1.10E+01	3/4	1.70E-06			
					Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.1 - 7.5	7.50E+00	3/4	1.16E-05			
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	0.13 - 10	1.00E+01	3/4	1.55E-06			
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	NC	1.6 - 3.4	3.40E+00	2/4	9.20E-07	2E+00		
AH34	2E-05	3E+01	2E+01	Metal	Antimony	NC	0.34 - 400	4.00E+02	12/13		3E+00	9.05	Yes
					Arsenic	С	2 - 9.6	5.93E+00	12/13	3.66E-06	<1	11.1	No
					Lead		4.1 - 2200	1.04E+03	13/13			8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.013 - 3	2.05E+00	12/13	3.17E-06			
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1254	NC	0.29 - 5.1	5.10E+00	7/18	1.38E-06	2E+00		
					Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.03 - 94	3.93E+01	18/18	1.06E-05	2E+01		
Al28	3E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	1.8 - 5.5	5.50E+00	4/4	3.39E-06	<1	11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	12 - 12	1.20E+01	1/3	1.86E-05			
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	17 - 17	1.70E+01	1/3	2.63E-06			
					Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	С	2 - 2	2.00E+00	1/3	1.88E-06			
Al34	2E-05	3E+01	3E+01	Metal	Arsenic	С	3 - 7.3	5.17E+00	11/13	3.19E-06	<1	11.1	No
					Lead		10 - 2700	2.70E+03	12/13			8.99	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.023 - 51	5.10E+01	17/18	1.38E-05	2E+01		
Al35	4E-04	7E+02	7E+02	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.4 - 6.7	6.70E+00	3/4	4.13E-06	<1	11.1	No
					Lead		52 - 9700	9.70E+03	4/4			8.99	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	22.3 - 1500	1.50E+03	5/5	4.06E-04	7E+02		
					Dieldrin	С	7.9 - 7.9	7.90E+00	1/4	1.39E-05	<1		
AJ28	7E-05	4E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	C,NC	3.1 - 106	1.06E+02	3/3	6.54E-05	2E+00	11.1	Yes
					Lead		67.9 - 893	8.93E+02	3/3			8.99	Yes
AJ29	1E-05	3E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.6 - 22.5	2.25E+01	4/4	1.39E-05	<1	11.1	Yes
AJ30	1E-05	3E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	6.4 - 6.4	6.40E+00	1/4	3.95E-06	<1	11.1	No
					Lead		119 - 5760	5.76E+03	2/4			8.99	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	3.4 - 3.4	3.40E+00	1/4	5.26E-06			



Table 7-9. Total Risk: Risk Characterization Analysis for Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Construction Worker Scenario (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Grid Number	Total RME Cancer Risk	Total RME HI	RME Segregated HI		Chemicals of Concern	Basis for Chemical of Concern	Range of Detected Concentrations	RME EPC	Detection Frequency	Chemical- Specific Cancer Risk	Chemical- specific HI	HPAL	Metals  Maximum  Concentration  Exceeds  HPAL?
AJ31	1E-05	8E+00	6E+00	Metal	Antimony	NC	3.9 - 762	7.62E+02	2/6		6E+00	9.05	Yes
					Arsenic	С	4.1 - 24.5	1.51E+01	4/6	9.32E-06	<1	11.1	Yes
					Lead		11.3 - 113000	1.13E+05	6/6			8.99	Yes
AJ33	8E-06	2E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.8 - 4	4.00E+00	2/2	2.47E-06	<1	11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	2.05 - 2.05	2.05E+00	1/2	3.17E-06			
AJ34	5E-05	7E+01	7E+01	Metal	Arsenic	С	1.85 - 5.75	3.84E+00	10/12	2.37E-06	<1	11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.0295 - 0.98	9.80E-01	6/12	1.52E-06			
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.004 - 147	1.47E+02	23/25	3.97E-05	7E+01		
					Dieldrin	С	0.019 - 5.7	2.22E+00	9/12	3.90E-06	<1		
AJ35	6E-04	9E+02	8E+02	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.9 - 26	1.19E+01	13/13	7.32E-06	<1	11.1	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.33 - 2.2	2.20E+00	5/13	3.41E-06			
				Pest/PCB	4,4'-DDT	С	0.0054 - 110	1.10E+02	7/13	2.44E-06	<1		
					Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.0089 - 12000	1.70E+03	20/21	4.61E-04	8E+02		
					Dieldrin	С	0.8 - 2.2	2.20E+00	2/13	3.87E-06	<1		
					Heptachlor epoxide	C,NC	0.21 - 86	8.60E+01	6/13	8.60E-05	5E+01		
AJ36	2E-04	4E+02	4E+02	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.1 - 17	1.26E+01	7/8	7.75E-06	<1	11.1	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.28 - 1.1	1.10E+00	6/8	1.70E-06			
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.25 - 750	7.50E+02	9/9	2.03E-04	4E+02		
					Heptachlor epoxide	C,NC	0.0032 - 8.7	8.70E+00	6/8	8.70E-06	5E+00		
AK29	9E-06	9E+00	3E+00	Metal	Antimony	NC	7.5 - 409	4.09E+02	7/9		3E+00	9.05	Yes
					Arsenic	С	0.6 - 20.6	1.20E+01	8/11	7.38E-06	<1	11.1	Yes
					Lead		1.6 - 6920	6.92E+03	11/11			8.99	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	NC	0.05 - 8.9	4.82E+00	5/11	1.31E-06	2E+00		
AK30	1E-05	9E+00	7E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	0.92 - 9.9	9.90E+00	5/9	6.10E-06	<1	11.1	No
					Lead		1.6 - 11200	1.12E+04	9/9			8.99	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	2.6 - 14	1.40E+01	3/9	3.79E-06	7E+00		
AK31	7E-06	1E+01	7E+00	Metal	Antimony	NC	6.5 - 976	9.06E+02	7/12		7E+00	9.05	Yes
					Arsenic	С	2.5 - 14.1	7.14E+00	7/12	4.40E-06	<1	11.1	No
					Lead		3 - 256000	2.56E+05	8/12			8.99	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.15 - 25	6.49E+00	6/12	1.76E-06	3E+00		



Table 7-9. Total Risk: Risk Characterization Analysis for Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Construction Worker Scenario (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Grid Number	Total RME Cancer Risk	Total RME HI	RME Segregated HI		Chemicals of Concern	Basis for Chemical of Concern	Range of Detected Concentrations	RME EPC	Detection Frequency	Chemical- Specific Cancer Risk	Chemical- specific HI	HPAL	Metals  Maximum  Concentration  Exceeds  HPAL?
AK32	5E-05	7E+01	7E+01	Metal	Arsenic	С	1.8 - 10.4	6.88E+00	8/9	4.24E-06	<1	11.1	No
					Lead		4.6 - 5570	5.57E+03	9/9			8.99	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	1.5 - 150	1.50E+02	6/9	4.06E-05	7E+01		
AK34	7E-05	1E+02	1E+02	Metal	Arsenic	С	1.4 - 12.7	1.27E+01	6/6	7.80E-06	<1	11.1	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.015 - 240	2.40E+02	20/20	6.50E-05	1E+02		
AK35	3E-06	6E+00	6E+00	Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.008 - 12	1.20E+01	18/19	3.25E-06	6E+00		
AK36	2E-05	2E+01	1E+01	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.4 - 22	1.22E+01	8/10	7.52E-06	<1	11.1	Yes
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.016 - 220	2.51E+01	15/23	6.80E-06	1E+01		
AK37	1E-05	7E+00	6E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.9 - 13	1.14E+01	4/4	7.05E-06	<1	11.1	Yes
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.23 - 1.2	1.20E+00	2/4	1.86E-06			
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1248	NC	3.8 - 3.8	3.80E+00	1/5	1.03E-06	2E+00		
					Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.41 - 9.8	7.76E+00	5/5	2.10E-06	4E+00		
AL33	6E-06	3E+00	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.9 - 7	6.46E+00	5/5	3.99E-06	<1	11.1	No
AL34	7E-06	4E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	2 - 7.4	5.40E+00	11/12	3.33E-06	<1	11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.016 - 1.1	1.10E+00	7/12	1.70E-06			
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	NC	0.047 - 5.2	4.06E+00	10/15	1.10E-06	2E+00		
AL36	2E-05	1E+01	1E+01	Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.019 - 21	2.10E+01	7/9	5.69E-06	1E+01		
				Metal	Arsenic	С	3.1 - 3.1	3.10E+00	1/1	1.91E-06	<1	11.1	No
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	4.5 - 4.5	4.50E+00	1/1	6.97E-06			

Notes:	All concentrations shown in mg/kg.		
	Not applicable or chemical is not a chemical of concern for this endpoint	mg/kg	Milligram per kilogram
bgs	Below ground surface	NC	Noncancer effect
С	Cancer effect	PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane	PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
EPC	Exposure point concentration	Pest	Pesticide
HI	Hazard index	RME	Reasonable maximum exposure
HPAL	Hunters Point ambient level	TEQ	Toxic equivalency factor



Table 7-10. Incremental Risk: Risk Characterization Analysis for Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Construction Worker Scenario Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Grid Number	Total RME Cancer Risk	Total RME HI	RME Segregated HI		Chemicals of Concern	Basis for Chemical of Concern	Range of Detected Concentrations	RME EPC	Detection Frequency	Chemical- Specific Cancer Risk	Chemical- specific HI
AA39	2E-04	2E+01	6E+00	Metal	Antimony	NC	10.4 - 530	5.30E+02	6/12		4E+00
					Arsenic	C,NC	3.3 - 315	3.15E+02	10/12	1.94E-04	5E+00
					Iron	NC	14000 - 217000	1.77E+05	12/12		2E+00
					Lead		24.7 - 9300	9.30E+03	11/12		
					Vanadium	NC	17 - 620	6.20E+02	12/12		2E+00
				PAH	Naphthalene	С	1.2 - 120	1.20E+02	6/12	1.59E-06	<1
AB29	2E-06	6E+00	3E+00	Metal	Antimony	C,NC	0.12 - 350	3.50E+02	5/10		3E+00
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1016	NC	13 - 13	1.30E+01	1/10	1.23E-07	2E+00
AB33	1E-05	<1	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C,NC	6.9 - 6.9	6.90E+00	1/3	1.07E-05	
AB36	7E-06	1E+01	1E+01	Metal	Lead		3.4 - 6270	2.55E+03	11/11		
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.023 - 20	2.00E+01	2/9	5.41E-06	9E+00
					Total PCBs (Non-Dioxin)	NC	4.09 - 4.14	4.14E+00	2/2	1.12E-06	2E+00
AB39	AB39 2E-05	5E+00	2E+00	Metal	Antimony	NC	2.1 - 300	3.00E+02	5/6		2E+00
					Arsenic	С	3.4 - 30	2.38E+01	6/6	1.47E-05	<1
					Lead		39.7 - 5400	3.29E+03	6/6		
				Dioxin	Dioxin (TEQ)	С	0.00000004 - 0.000523	4.38E-04	4/4	4.29E-06	
AC29	9E-06	3E+01	2E+01	Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1016	NC	130 - 130	1.30E+02	1/3	1.23E-06	2E+01
					Aroclor-1260	C,NC	24 - 24	2.40E+01	1/3	6.50E-06	1E+01
AC30	1E-05	1E+02	1E+02	Metal	Lead		5.3 - 1020	1.02E+03	4/4		
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.05 - 2.4	2.40E+00	2/4	3.71E-06	
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1016	C,NC	740 - 740	7.40E+02	1/4	7.01E-06	1E+02
AC33	6E-06	<1	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C,NC	0.051 - 1.9	1.90E+00	5/8	2.94E-06	
AC34	7E-06	4E+00	3E+00	Metal	Iron	NC	16000 - 471000	2.63E+05	8/8		3E+00
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.072 - 3.1	3.10E+00	6/8	4.80E-06	
AC39	2E-05	5E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	14 - 23	2.11E+01	5/5	1.30E-05	<1
					Lead		420 - 2000	1.97E+03	5/5		
					Manganese	NC	650 - 12000	1.20E+04	5/5		2E+00
AC40	1E-05	4E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	6.09 - 25	1.74E+01	9/9	1.08E-05	<1
					Lead		211 - 8600	4.68E+03	9/9		



Table 7-10. Incremental Risk: Risk Characterization Analysis for Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Construction Worker Scenario (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Grid Number	Total RME Cancer Risk	Total RME HI	RME Segregated HI		Chemicals of Concern	Basis for Chemical of Concern	Range of Detected Concentrations	RME EPC	Detection Frequency	Chemical- Specific Cancer Risk	Chemical- specific HI
AC41	9E-06	4E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	3.06 - 18	1.15E+01	8/8	7.12E-06	<1
					Copper	NC	50 - 27000	2.70E+04	8/8		2E+00
					Lead		87 - 1800	1.38E+03	8/8		
AD29	1E-04	2E+02	2E+02	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.2 - 12.6	1.14E+01	4/4	7.02E-06	<1
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1254	C,NC	7.1 - 7.1	7.10E+00	1/2	1.92E-06	3E+00
					Aroclor-1260	C,NC	8.6 - 370	3.70E+02	2/2	1.00E-04	2E+02
AD32	3E-06	4E+00	<1	Metal	Lead		58 - 3840	3.36E+03	4/4		
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.052 - 1.1	1.10E+00	2/4	1.70E-06	
AD33	8E-05	2E+01	1E+01	PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	С	0.058 - 51	5.10E+01	6/8	7.89E-06	
					Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.059 - 16	1.60E+01	6/8	2.48E-05	
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	0.064 - 64	6.40E+01	7/8	9.91E-06	
					Benzo(k)fluoranthene	С	0.058 - 53	5.30E+01	6/8	8.20E-06	
					Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	С	5.3 - 5.3	5.30E+00	1/8	4.99E-06	
					Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	С	0.053 - 17	1.70E+01	7/8	2.63E-06	
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1248	C,NC	0.12 - 12	1.20E+01	2/8	3.25E-06	6E+00
					Aroclor-1254	C,NC	0.037 - 17	1.70E+01	2/8	4.60E-06	8E+00
					Dieldrin	С	3.2 - 6.4	6.40E+00	2/8	1.13E-05	<1
AD34	1E-05	1E+01	7E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.8 - 13	1.06E+01	6/6	6.52E-06	<1
					Vanadium	NC	31 - 2100	1.08E+03	6/6		3E+00
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.072 - 14	1.40E+01	5/6	3.79E-06	7E+00
AE31	3E-05	4E+01	2E+01	Metal	Antimony	NC	42.5 - 1930	1.93E+03	2/2		2E+01
					Arsenic	С	3 - 47.8	4.78E+01	4/4	2.95E-05	<1
					Copper	NC	42 - 167000	1.67E+05	4/4		1E+01
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1242	C,NC	0.024 - 7.2	6.20E+00	4/4	1.68E-06	3E+00
AF28	2E-06	4E+00	3E+00	Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.056 - 7.2	7.20E+00	2/2	1.95E-06	3E+00
AF32	2E-06	<1	<1		No Chemicals of Concern Identified						
AF33	8E-06	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	11.3 - 12.2	1.22E+01	2/2	7.52E-06	<1
AG31	3E-06	<1	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C,NC	1.3 - 1.3	1.30E+00	1/4	2.01E-06	



Table 7-10. Incremental Risk: Risk Characterization Analysis for Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Construction Worker Scenario (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Grid Number	Total RME Cancer Risk	Total RME HI	RME Segregated HI		Chemicals of Concern	Basis for Chemical of Concern	Range of Detected Concentrations	RME EPC	Detection Frequency	Chemical- Specific Cancer Risk	Chemical- specific HI
AG32	1E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	4 - 17.4	1.57E+01	4/4	9.67E-06	<1
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.18 - 1.1	1.10E+00	2/4	1.70E-06	
AG34	1E-04	2E+02	2E+02	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.0088 - 3.1	1.29E+00	12/15	1.99E-06	
				Metal	Lead		14 - 1800	1.80E+03	15/15		
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1242	C,NC	15 - 15	1.50E+01	1/15	4.06E-06	7E+00
					Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.038 - 380	3.20E+02	13/15	8.67E-05	2E+02
AH29	3E-06	<1	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C,NC	1.1 - 1.1	1.10E+00	1/5	1.70E-06	
AH32	1E-04	1E+02	7E+01	Metal	Antimony	NC	487 - 675	6.75E+02	2/2		5E+00
					Arsenic	С	3.2 - 66.6	5.75E+01	4/4	3.54E-05	<1
					Cadmium	NC	10.3 - 330	3.30E+02	2/4	1.05E-08	2E+00
					Copper	NC	55.5 - 175000	1.52E+05	4/4		1E+01
					Iron	NC	30200 - 165000	1.47E+05	4/4		2E+00
					Lead		7.7 - 3720	3.64E+03	4/4		
					Vanadium	NC	58.3 - 24900	2.09E+04	4/4		7E+01
				PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	С	1.3 - 80	8.00E+01	2/4	1.24E-05	
					Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.13 - 16	1.60E+01	2/4	2.48E-05	
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	0.52 - 43	4.30E+01	2/4	6.66E-06	
					Benzo(k)fluoranthene	С	0.11 - 13	1.30E+01	2/4	2.01E-06	
					Naphthalene	C,NC	2.2 - 1400	1.40E+03	2/4	1.86E-05	8E+00
AH33	2E-05	4E+00	2E+00	PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	C,NC	0.1 - 11	1.10E+01	3/4	1.70E-06	
					Benzo(a)pyrene	C,NC	0.1 - 7.5	7.50E+00	3/4	1.16E-05	
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	C,NC	0.13 - 10	1.00E+01	3/4	1.55E-06	
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	NC	1.6 - 3.4	3.40E+00	2/4	9.20E-07	2E+00
AH34	2E-05	3E+01	2E+01	Metal	Antimony	NC	0.34 - 400	4.00E+02	12/13		3E+00
					Lead		4.1 - 2200	1.04E+03	13/13		
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.013 - 3	2.05E+00	12/13	3.17E-06	
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1254	NC	0.29 - 5.1	5.10E+00	7/18	1.38E-06	2E+00
					Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.03 - 94	3.93E+01	18/18	1.06E-05	2E+01



Table 7-10. Incremental Risk: Risk Characterization Analysis for Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Construction Worker Scenario (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

	Total RME	Total RME	RME			Basis for Chemical of	Range of Detected	RME	Detection	Chemical- Specific	Chemical- specific
Grid Number	Cancer Risk	HI	Segregated HI		Chemicals of Concern	Concern	Concentrations	EPC	Frequency	Cancer Risk	HI
Al28	3E-05	<1	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	12 - 12	1.20E+01	1/3	1.86E-05	
					Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	17 - 17	1.70E+01	1/3	2.63E-06	
					Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	С	2 - 2	2.00E+00	1/3	1.88E-06	
Al34	2E-05	3E+01	3E+01	Metal	Lead		10 - 2700	2.70E+03	12/13		
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.023 - 51	5.10E+01	17/18	1.38E-05	2E+01
Al35	4E-04	7E+02	7E+02	Metal	Lead		52 - 9700	9.70E+03	4/4		
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	22.3 - 1500	1.50E+03	5/5	4.06E-04	7E+02
					Dieldrin	С	7.9 - 7.9	7.90E+00	1/4	1.39E-05	<1
AJ28	7E-05	3E+00	2E+00	Metal	Arsenic	C,NC	3.1 - 106	1.06E+02	3/3	6.54E-05	2E+00
					Lead		67.9 - 893	8.93E+02	3/3		
AJ29	1E-05	<1	<1	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.6 - 22.5	2.25E+01	4/4	1.39E-05	<1
AJ30	7E-06	2E+00	<1	Metal	Lead		119 - 5760	5.76E+03	2/4		
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	3.4 - 3.4	3.40E+00	1/4	5.26E-06	
AJ31	1E-05	8E+00	6E+00	Metal	Antimony	NC	3.9 - 762	7.62E+02	2/6		6E+00
					Arsenic	С	4.1 - 24.5	1.51E+01	4/6	9.32E-06	<1
					Lead		11.3 - 113000	1.13E+05	6/6		
AJ33	6E-06	2E+00	<1	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	C,NC	2.05 - 2.05	2.05E+00	1/2	3.17E-06	
AJ34	5E-05	7E+01	7E+01	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.0295 - 0.98	9.80E-01	6/12	1.52E-06	
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.004 - 147	1.47E+02	23/25	3.97E-05	7E+01
					Dieldrin	С	0.019 - 5.7	2.22E+00	9/12	3.90E-06	<1
AJ35	6E-04	9E+02	8E+02	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.9 - 26	1.19E+01	13/13	7.32E-06	<1
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.33 - 2.2	2.20E+00	5/13	3.41E-06	
				Pest/PCB	4,4'-DDT	С	0.0054 - 110	1.10E+02	7/13	2.44E-06	<1
					Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.0089 - 12000	1.70E+03	20/21	4.61E-04	8E+02
					Dieldrin	С	0.8 - 2.2	2.20E+00	2/13	3.87E-06	<1
					Heptachlor epoxide	C,NC	0.21 - 86	8.60E+01	6/13	8.60E-05	5E+01
AJ36	2E-04	4E+02	4E+02	Metal	Arsenic	С	4.1 - 17	1.26E+01	7/8	7.75E-06	<1
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.28 - 1.1	1.10E+00	6/8	1.70E-06	
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.25 - 750	7.50E+02	9/9	2.03E-04	4E+02
					Heptachlor epoxide	C,NC	0.0032 - 8.7	8.70E+00	6/8	8.70E-06	5E+00



Table 7-10. Incremental Risk: Risk Characterization Analysis for Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Construction Worker Scenario (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Grid Number	Total RME Cancer Risk	Total RME HI	RME Segregated HI		Chemicals of Concern	Basis for Chemical of Concern	Range of Detected Concentrations	RME EPC	Detection Frequency	Chemical- Specific Cancer Risk	Chemical- specific HI
AK29	9E-06	8E+00	3E+00	Metal	Antimony	NC	7.5 - 409	4.09E+02	7/9		3E+00
					Arsenic	С	0.6 - 20.6	1.20E+01	8/11	7.38E-06	<1
					Lead		1.6 - 6920	6.92E+03	11/11		
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	NC	0.05 - 8.9	4.82E+00	5/11	1.31E-06	2E+00
AK30	4E-06	8E+00	7E+00	Metal	Lead		1.6 - 11200	1.12E+04	9/9		
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	2.6 - 14	1.40E+01	3/9	3.79E-06	7E+00
AK31	7E-06	1E+01	7E+00	Metal	Antimony	NC	6.5 - 976	9.06E+02	7/12		7E+00
					Arsenic	С	2.5 - 14.1	7.14E+00	7/12	4.40E-06	<1
					Lead		3 - 256000	2.56E+05	8/12		
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.15 - 25	6.49E+00	6/12	1.76E-06	3E+00
AK32	4E-05	7E+01	7E+01	Metal	Lead		4.6 - 5570	5.57E+03	9/9		
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	1.5 - 150	1.50E+02	6/9	4.06E-05	7E+01
AK34	7E-05	1E+02	1E+02	Metal	Arsenic	С	1.4 - 12.7	1.27E+01	6/6	7.80E-06	<1
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.015 - 240	2.40E+02	20/20	6.50E-05	1E+02
AK35	3E-06	6E+00	6E+00	Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.008 - 12	1.20E+01	18/19	3.25E-06	6E+00
AK36	2E-05	1E+01	1E+01	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.4 - 22	1.22E+01	8/10	7.52E-06	<1
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.016 - 220	2.51E+01	15/23	6.80E-06	1E+01
AK37	1E-05	7E+00	6E+00	Metal	Arsenic	С	2.9 - 13	1.14E+01	4/4	7.05E-06	<1
				PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.23 - 1.2	1.20E+00	2/4	1.86E-06	
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1248	NC	3.8 - 3.8	3.80E+00	1/5	1.03E-06	2E+00
					Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.41 - 9.8	7.76E+00	5/5	2.10E-06	4E+00
AL33	2E-06	2E+00	<1		No Chemicals of Concern Identified						
AL34	4E-06	2E+00	2E+00	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	0.016 - 1.1	1.10E+00	7/12	1.70E-06	
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	NC	0.047 - 5.2	4.06E+00	10/15	1.10E-06	2E+00
AL36	2E-05	1E+01	1E+01	PAH	Benzo(a)pyrene	С	4.5 - 4.5	4.50E+00	1/1	6.97E-06	
				Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1260	C,NC	0.019 - 21	2.10E+01	7/9	5.69E-06	1E+01



# Table 7-10. Incremental Risk: Risk Characterization Analysis for Subsurface Soil (0 to 10 feet bgs), Construction Worker Scenario (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Notes: All concentrations shown in mg/kg.

Not applicable or chemical is not a chemical of concern for this endpoint

<1 Less than

bgs Below ground surface

C Cancer effect

DDT Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
EPC Exposure point concentration

HI Hazard index

HPAL Hunters Point ambient level mg/kg Milligram per kilogram NC Noncancer effect

PAH Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon

PCB Polychlorinated biphenyl

Pest Pesticide

RME Reasonable maximum exposure

TEQ Toxic equivalency factor

Table 7-11. Risk Characterization Analysis for B-Aquifer Groundwater Based on Domestic Use

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Exposure Area	Total RME Cancer Risk	Total RME HI	RME Segregated HI	Exposure Pathway	Source Aquifer for Exposure Pathway		Total RME HI for Exposure Pathway		Chemical of Concern	Basis for Chemical of Concern	Detection Frequency	RME Concentration (µg/L)	Chemical- Specific Cancer Risk	Percent Contribution to Total RME Cancer Risk for Exposure Pathway	Chemical- Specific HI	Percent Contribution to Total RME HI for Exposure Pathway
Parcel E-2	5E-03	8E+01	6E+01	Domestic Use	B <sup>a</sup>	5E-03	8E+01	Metal	Arsenic	C, NC	150/372	1.6E+01	2.3E-03	46.1%	1.5E+00	1.9%
									Iron	NC	127/178	2.3E+04			2.1E+00	2.7%
									Chromium VI	NC	1/131	1.3E+02			1.2E+00	1.6%
									Thallium	NC	11/360	2.5E+00			1.0E+00	1.3%
								PAH	Benzo(a)anthracene	С	7/375	3.5E+00	6.3E-05	1.3%		
									Benzo(a)pyrene	С	4/373	3.5E+00	6.3E-04	12.8%		
									Benzo(b)fluoranthene	С	5/373	6.0E+00	1.1E-04	2.2%		
									Benzo(k)fluoranthene	С	1/373	1.1E+00	2.0E-05	0.4%		
									Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	С	3/373	3.0E+00	5.4E-05	1.1%		
									Chrysene	С	13/375	2.9E+00	5.1E-06	0.1%		
									Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	С	1/373	1.3E+00	1.4E-04	2.9%		
								Pest/PCB	Aroclor-1016	C, NC	2/351	3.4E+00	3.5E-06	0.1%	1.3E+00	1.7%
									Aroclor-1242	C, NC	5/351	4.0E+01	1.2E-03	24.1%	5.5E+01	71.9%
									Aroclor-1254	C, NC	6/351	6.5E-01	1.9E-05	0.4%	<1	
									Aroclor-1260	C, NC	40/351	1.2E+00	3.7E-05	0.7%	1.7E+00	2.2%
									Beta-BHC	C, NC	4/343	6.5E-02	1.7E-06	0.04%	<1	
									Dieldrin	C, NC	5/343	1.3E-01	3.0E-05	0.6%	<1	
									Heptachlor	C, NC	9/343	1.9E-02	1.3E-06	0.0%	<1	
									Heptachlor epoxide	C, NC	3/322	6.6E-02	8.9E-06	0.2%	<1	
									Heptachlor epoxide A	C, NC	4/41	3.7E-02	5.0E-06	0.1%	<1	
									Heptachlor epoxide B	C, NC	3/41	1.5E-02	2.0E-06	0.04%	<1	
								SVOC	4-Nitrophenol	NC	1/373	7.5E+00			2.2E+00	2.9%
									Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	C, NC	2/375	1.6E+02	3.3E-05	0.7%	<1	
								VOC	1,1-Dichloroethane	C, NC	27/394	3.6E+00	1.8E-06	0.04%	<1	
									1,2,3-Trichloropropane	C, NC	1/300	5.5E-01	9.8E-05	2.0%	<1	
									1,2-Dichloroethane	C, NC	27/394	4.4E-01	3.6E-06	0.1%	<1	
									1,4-Dichlorobenzene	C, NC	63/395	1.1E+00	3.8E-06	0.1%	<1	
									Benzene	C, NC	105/394	1.1E+00	1.0E-05	0.2%	<1	
									Carbon tetrachloride	C, NC	1/394	3.0E+00	4.1E-05	0.8%	<1	
									Chloroform	C, NC	16/394	2.6E-01	1.7E-06	0.04%	<1	
									Methylene Chloride	C, NC	2/394	3.0E+00	1.4E-06	0.03%	<1	
									Naphthalene	C, NC	42/375	7.5E+00	8.0E-05	1.6%	1.2E+00	1.6%
									Tetrachloroethene	C, NC	21/394	4.9E+00	4.7E-05	1.0%	<1	
									Trichloroethene	C, NC	23/394	4.6E+00	3.3E-06	0.1%	<1	
									Vinyl chloride	C, NC	18/394	5.5E-01	1.7E-05	0.4%	<1	

Notes: All concentrations shown in micrograms per liter ( $\mu g/L$ ).

a As indicated in Section K3.5.2 of Appendix K, the domestic use evaluation for the B-aquifer included data from the A-aquifer.

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon Not applicable or chemical is not a chemical of concern for this endpoint PAH PCB Polychlorinated biphenyl <1 Less than 1 BHC Benzenehexachloride Pest Pesticide С Cancer effect RME Reasonable maximum exposure HI Hazard index SVOC Semivolatile organic compound NC Noncancer effect VOC Volatile organic compound



**Table 7-12.** Lead Evaluation for Groundwater

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Chemical of Potential Concern	Aquifer	Location of Maximum	Detection Frequency	Maximum Concentration	95 UCL	RME EPC	California Regulatory Action Level	Maximum Detected Concentration Exceeds Action Level?	RME EPC Exceeds Action Level?
Lead	B <sup>a</sup>	IR01MWI-9	74 / 371	6,520	1.4E+02	140	15	Yes	Yes

Notes: All concentrations shown in micrograms per liter ( $\mu$ g/L).

a As indicated in Section K3.5.2 of Appendix K, the domestic use evaluation for the B-aquifer included data from the A-aquifer.

95 UCL One-sided 95 percent upper confidence limit of the mean

EPC Exposure point concentration

RME Reasonable maximum exposure



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Table 7. Combined Risk for Parcel E-2 Study Areas

	Combined Increme	ental Risk <sup>a,b</sup>			
Parcel E-2 Study Area	Radiological Risk	Nonradiological Risk <sup>c</sup>	Combined Risk <sup>d</sup>		
Landfill Area					
Recreational	2E-04 (1E-02) <sup>e</sup>	2E-04	3E-04 (1E-02) <sup>e</sup>		
Construction	2E-05 (2E-03) <sup>e</sup>	4E-04	4E-04 (2E-03) <sup>e</sup>		
Residential	2E-03 (2E-01) <sup>e</sup>	f	f		
Panhandle Area					
Recreational	1E-04 (3E-03) <sup>g,h</sup>	6E-04	7E-04 (3E-03)		
Construction	1E-05 (4E-04) <sup>g,h</sup>	2E-04	2E-04 (6E-04)		
Residential	2E-03 (5E-02) <sup>g,h</sup>	f	f		
East Adjacent Area					
Recreational	2E-04 (1E-02) <sup>e</sup>	6E-04	8E-04 (1E-02) <sup>e</sup>		
Construction	2E-05 (2E-03) <sup>e</sup>	6E-04	6E-04 (2E-03) <sup>e</sup>		
Residential	2E-03 (2E-01) <sup>e</sup>	f	f		
	Combined Tota	ıl Risk <sup>a,b</sup>			
Parcel E-2 Study Area	Radiological Risk	Nonradiological Risk <sup>c</sup>	Combined Risk <sup>d</sup>		
Landfill Area					
Recreational	2E-04 (1E-02) <sup>e</sup>	2E-04	4E-04 (1E-02) <sup>e</sup>		
Construction	2E-05 (2E-03) <sup>e</sup>	4E-04	4E-04 (2E-03) <sup>e</sup>		
Residential	2E-03 (2E-01) <sup>e</sup>	f	f		
Panhandle Area					
Recreational	1E-04 (3E-03) <sup>g,h</sup>	6E-04	7E-04 (3E-03)		
Construction	2E-05 (4E-04) <sup>g,h</sup>	2E-04	2E-04 (6E-04)		
Residential	2E-03 (5E-02) <sup>g,h</sup>	f	f		
East Adjacent Area					
Recreational	2E-04 (1E-02) <sup>e</sup>	7E-04	8E-04 (1E-02) <sup>e</sup>		
Construction	2E-05 (2E-03) <sup>e</sup>	6E-04	6E-04 (2E-03) <sup>e</sup>		
Residential	2E-03 (2E-01) <sup>e</sup>	f	f		



# Table 7. Combined Risk for Parcel E-2 Study Areas (continued)

#### Notes:

- a The risk results presented in the table represent the highest risk for an individual exposure area within a study area. The residential exposure scenario is not presented since the nonradiological risk for a residential receptor was not evaluated in the RI/FS Report. The Shoreline Area is not presented since the nonradiological risk was not evaluated for this area in the RI/FS Report.
- b Total excess lifetime cancer risk. The radiological risk included results for samples that were physically removed during the TCRAs conducted at the Metal Slag Area and PCB Hot Spot Area, with the exception of survey unit ABD (discussed in further detail in footnote h, below). The estimated radiological risk is therefore biased high because it includes sample results that are no longer present at Parcel E-2.
- c Nonradiological risk was taken from RI/FS Report, Tables 7-2 and 7-3 (recreational exposure scenario), and Tables 7-6 and 7-7 (construction worker scenario).
- d Consistent with EPA HHRA guidance, cancer risk results are presented to one significant figure. Accordingly, the combined risk results presented in the table may not equal the sum of the previous two columns; however, the results presented are an accurate representation of the sum of radiological and nonradiological risk.
- The value presented first excludes two anomalous biased samples collected during the Phase V investigation in survey unit AKL; the value presented in parentheses includes the anomalous biased samples. The biased soil samples at survey unit AKL were collocated with radioactive point sources that were subsequently removed. Therefore, the Navy believes that the radiological risk estimate using only the systematic samples collected within survey unit AKL (exclusive of the biased sample results) is most representative of current site conditions. However, the anomalous biased samples were retained in a separate risk estimate for survey unit AKL to conservatively account for the possibility of residual contamination.
- f The residential exposure scenario was not evaluated in the RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2. Accordingly, the combined radiological and chemical risk cannot be calculated.
- The value presented first excludes one anomalous sample collected during the Phase V investigation in survey unit ACH; the value presented in parentheses includes the anomaly. The biased soil sample at survey unit ACH was collocated with a radioactive point source that was subsequently removed. Therefore, the Navy believes that the radiological risk estimate using only the systematic samples collected within survey unit ACH (exclusive of the biased sample result) is most representative of current site conditions. However, the anomalous biased sample was retained in a separate risk estimate for survey unit ACH to conservatively account for the possibility of residual contamination.
- h The value presented in parentheses does not include survey grid ABD. The radiological risk results for survey grid ABD are biased high by results for samples located within the Metal Slag Area TCRA boundaries that were subsequently removed. For the residential receptor, the radiological risk values exceed unity (1E+00) and are therefore not considered valid.

EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

HHRA = human health risk assessment

Navy = Department of the Navy

PCB = Polychlorinated Biphenyl

RI/FS = Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study

TCRA = time-critical removal action



# Attachment B1. RESRAD Modeling and Risk Calculations

(Due to size, this attachment is provided on compact disc only)



														Dos	e Calculation	ns, Adult Res	sident									
Survey			95UCL Va				13	'Cs			60	Со			90	'Sr			210	'Pb			220	Ra		
Grid	13/Cs	°°Со	<sup>90</sup> Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	<sup>226</sup> Ra	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Dose
AAA	0.051 0.077		0.191	1.470	1.470	1.489E-01	1.555E-07		1.490E-01				-	4.017E-03	2.369E-05	9.650E-04 1.460E-03		7.810E-03	3.227E-03	3.531E-01	3.642E-01	1.427E+01		7.058E-02	1.435E+01	1.486E+01
AAB AAC	0.077	0.027	0.289 0.154	1.273 1.583	1.273 1.583	2.250E-01 1.274E-01	2.350E-07 1.330E-07	1.285E-04 7.274E-05	2.252E-01 1.275E-01	3.603E-01	5.391E-07	2.310E-05	3.604E-01	6.080E-03 3.239E-03	3.585E-05 1.910E-05	7.780E-04	7.576E-03 4.036E-03	6.763E-03 8.411E-03	2.794E-03 3.475E-03	3.058E-01 3.803E-01	3.153E-01 3.922E-01	1.236E+01 1.537E+01	1.095E-03 1.361E-03	6.112E-02 7.601E-02	1.242E+01 1.545E+01	1.297E+01 1.633E+01
AAD	0.164	0.043	0.596	1.586	1.586	4.779E-01	4.990E-07	2.728E-04	4.782E-01	5.715E-01	8.551E-07	3.663E-05	5.716E-01	1.254E-02	7.394E-05	3.012E-03		8.427E-03	3.482E-03	3.810E-01	3.929E-01	1.540E+01	1.364E-03	7.615E-02	1.548E+01	1.694E+01
AAE	0.156	0.041	0.569	1.474	1.474	4.546E-01	4.747E-07	2.596E-04	4.549E-01	5.346E-01	7.998E-07	3.426E-05	5.346E-01	1.197E-02	7.059E-05	2.876E-03		7.832E-03	3.236E-03	3.541E-01	3.651E-01	1.431E+01	1.268E-03	7.077E-02	1.438E+01	1.575E+01
AAF AAG	0.083 0.047	0.030	0.303 0.172	1.611 1.237	1.611 1.237	2.425E-01 1.373E-01	2.532E-07 1.433E-07		2.426E-01 1.374E-01	3.947E-01	5.905E-07	2.529E-05	3.947E-01	6.374E-03 3.618E-03	3.759E-05 2.133E-05	1.531E-03 8.689E-04		8.560E-03 6.572E-03	3.537E-03 2.715E-03	3.870E-01 2.971E-01	3.991E-01 3.064E-01	1.564E+01 1.201E+01	1.385E-03 1.064E-03	7.735E-02 5.939E-02	1.572E+01 1.207E+01	1.677E+01 1.252E+01
AAH	0.047		0.172	1.684	1.684	3.471E-01	3.624E-07	1.982E-04	3.473E-01					9.089E-03	5.359E-05	2.183E-03	1.133E-02	8.948E-03	3.697E-03	4.045E-01	4.172E-01	1.635E+01	1.448E-03	8.086E-02	1.643E+01	1.721E+01
AAI	0.085		0.309	1.692	1.692	2.483E-01	2.593E-07	1.418E-04	2.484E-01					6.500E-03	3.833E-05	1.561E-03		8.990E-03	3.715E-03	4.065E-01	4.192E-01	1.643E+01	1.455E-03	8.124E-02	1.651E+01	1.719E+01
AAJ	0.039		0.142	1.726	1.726	1.135E-01	1.185E-07	6.477E-05	1.135E-01					2.986E-03	1.761E-05	7.173E-04		9.171E-03	3.789E-03	4.146E-01	4.276E-01	1.676E+01		8.288E-02	1.684E+01	1.739E+01
AAK AAL	0.019 0.035		0.070 0.125	1.294 2.063	1.294 2.063	5.562E-02 1.004E-01	5.807E-08 1.048E-07	3.175E-05 5.731E-05	5.565E-02 1.004E-01					1.471E-03 2.629E-03	8.675E-06 1.550E-05	3.534E-04 6.314E-04	1.833E-03 3.275E-03	6.875E-03 1.096E-02	2.841E-03 4.529E-03	3.108E-01 4.956E-01	3.205E-01 5.111E-01	1.256E+01 2.003E+01	1.113E-03 1.774E-03	6.213E-02 9.906E-02	1.263E+01 2.013E+01	1.301E+01 2.075E+01
ABA	0.092		0.347	1.776	1.776	2.686E-01	2.805E-07	1.534E-04	2.688E-01					7.300E-03	4.305E-05	1.753E-03		9.437E-03	3.899E-03	4.267E-01	4.400E-01	1.725E+01	1.527E-03	8.528E-02	1.733E+01	1.805E+01
ABB	0.088		0.340	1.377	1.377	2.570E-01	2.684E-07		2.572E-01					7.153E-03	4.218E-05	1.718E-03		7.316E-03	3.023E-03	3.308E-01	3.411E-01	1.337E+01	1.184E-03	6.611E-02	1.344E+01	1.404E+01
ABC ABD	0.109 0.139	0.032	0.399 0.507	1.315 1.522	1.315 1.522	3.180E-01 4.052E-01	3.321E-07 4.231E-07		3.182E-01 4.055E-01	4.250E-01 2.811E-01	6.359E-07 4.206E-07	2.724E-05 1.802E-05	4.251E-01 2.812E-01	8.394E-03 1.067E-02	4.950E-05 6.290E-05	2.016E-03 2.562E-03	1.046E-02 1.329E-02	6.987E-03 8.087E-03	2.887E-03 3.341E-03	3.159E-01 3.656E-01	3.257E-01 3.770E-01	1.277E+01 1.478E+01	1.131E-03 1.309E-03	6.314E-02 7.308E-02	1.283E+01 1.485E+01	1.391E+01 1.593E+01
ABE	0.139	0.021	0.946	1.318	1.318	7.249E-01	7.569E-07		7.253E-01	4.857E-01	7.267E-07	3.113E-05	4.858E-01	1.990E-02	1.174E-04	4.781E-03		7.003E-03	2.893E-03	3.166E-01	3.770E-01 3.265E-01	1.476E+01	1.133E-03	6.328E-02	1.465E+01	1.442E+01
ABF	0.050	0.026	0.182	1.277	1.277	1.454E-01	1.518E-07	8.303E-05	1.455E-01	3.471E-01	5.194E-07	2.225E-05	3.472E-01	3.828E-03	2.257E-05	9.195E-04	4.770E-03	6.785E-03	2.803E-03	3.067E-01	3.163E-01	1.240E+01		6.131E-02	1.246E+01	1.327E+01
ABG	0.367		1.334	8.054	8.054	1.068E+00	1.115E-06	6.097E-04	1.068E+00					2.807E-02	1.655E-04	6.742E-03		4.280E-02	1.769E-02	1.935E+00		7.822E+01		3.868E-01	7.862E+01	8.172E+01
ABH ABI	0.092 0.086		0.344 0.315	1.324 1.895	1.324 1.895	2.686E-01 2.512E-01	2.805E-07 2.623E-07	1.534E-04 1.434E-04	2.688E-01 2.513E-01					7.237E-03 6.627E-03	4.267E-05 3.907E-05	1.738E-03 1.592E-03		7.034E-03 1.007E-02	2.906E-03 4.160E-03	3.180E-01 4.552E-01	3.280E-01 4.695E-01	1.286E+01 1.840E+01	1.138E-03 1.630E-03	6.357E-02 9.099E-02	1.292E+01 1.849E+01	1.353E+01 1.922E+01
ABJ	0.023		0.082	1.352	1.352	6.550E-02	6.839E-08		6.554E-02					1.724E-03	1.016E-05	4.140E-04		7.183E-03	2.968E-03	3.248E-01	3.349E-01	1.313E+01	1.163E-03	6.491E-02	1.319E+01	1.360E+01
ABK	0.015		0.054	1.333	1.333	4.312E-02	4.502E-08	2.462E-05	4.315E-02					1.135E-03	6.690E-06	2.725E-04	1.414E-03	7.082E-03	2.926E-03	3.202E-01	3.302E-01	1.294E+01	1.146E-03	6.400E-02	1.301E+01	1.338E+01
ABL	0.025		0.091	1.819	1.819	7.247E-02	7.567E-08		7.251E-02					1.913E-03	1.128E-05			9.665E-03	3.993E-03	4.370E-01	4.506E-01	1.766E+01		8.734E-02	1.775E+01	1.828E+01
ABM ACH	0.031 1.499		0.103 5.754	1.932 206.583	1.932	9.078E-02 4.358E+00	9.479E-08 4.550E-06		9.083E-02 4.360E+00					2.166E-03 1.211E-01	1.277E-05 7.139E-04	5.202E-04 2.908E-02	2.699E-03 1.509E-01	1.027E-02 1.098E+00	4.242E-03 4.537E-01	4.641E-01 4.964E+01	4.786E-01 5.119E+01	1.876E+01 2.007E+03		9.277E-02 9.922E+00	1.886E+01 2.017E+03	1.943E+01 2.072E+03
ACH - Rem	0.016		0.056	1.092	1.092	4.777E-02	4.988E-08		4.780E-02					1.177E-03	6.938E-06	2.826E-04	1.466E-03	5.801E-03	2.397E-03	2.623E-01	2.705E-01	1.060E+01	9.389E-04	5.242E-02	1.066E+01	1.097E+01
ACI	0.036		0.132	0.955	0.955	1.059E-01	1.106E-07	6.046E-05	1.060E-01					2.776E-03	1.637E-05			5.073E-03	2.096E-03	2.294E-01	2.365E-01	9.271E+00		4.584E-02	9.318E+00	9.664E+00
ACJ ACK	0.024 0.017		0.086	1.196 1.202	1.196	6.840E-02 4.951E-02	7.142E-08	3.906E-05	6.844E-02					1.808E-03 1.303E-03	1.066E-05	4.343E-04 3.130E-04	2.253E-03 1.624E-03	6.354E-03	2.625E-03	2.873E-01	2.963E-01	1.161E+01		5.742E-02	1.167E+01	1.204E+01 1.208E+01
ACL	0.017		0.062 0.150	1.392	1.202 1.392	4.951E-02 1.132E-01	5.170E-08 1.182E-07	2.827E-05 6.461E-05	4.954E-02 1.132E-01					3.155E-03	7.683E-06 1.860E-05	7.577E-04		6.386E-03 7.396E-03	2.638E-03 3.056E-03	2.887E-01 3.344E-01	2.977E-01 3.448E-01	1.167E+01 1.352E+01	1.034E-03 1.197E-03	5.771E-02 6.683E-02	1.173E+01 1.358E+01	1.405E+01
ACM	0.027		0.098	2.043	2.043	7.858E-02	8.205E-08	4.486E-05	7.862E-02					2.060E-03	1.215E-05	4.949E-04	2.567E-03	1.086E-02	4.485E-03	4.908E-01	5.062E-01	1.984E+01		9.810E-02	1.994E+01	2.053E+01
ADI	0.048		0.171	1.403	1.403	1.405E-01	1.467E-07	8.021E-05	1.406E-01					3.597E-03	2.121E-05	8.639E-04	4.482E-03	7.454E-03	3.080E-03	3.370E-01	3.476E-01	1.362E+01		6.736E-02	1.369E+01	1.418E+01
ADJ ADK	0.022 0.015		0.059 0.054	1.213 0.981	1.213 0.981	6.288E-02 4.312E-02	6.566E-08 4.502E-08		6.292E-02 4.315E-02					1.240E-03 1.135E-03	7.310E-06 6.690E-06	2.978E-04 2.725E-04	1.545E-03 1.414E-03	6.444E-03 5.211E-03	2.663E-03 2.153E-03	2.914E-01 2.356E-01	3.005E-01 2.430E-01	1.178E+01 9.524E+00	1.043E-03 8.434E-04	5.824E-02 4.709E-02	1.184E+01 9.572E+00	1.220E+01 9.859E+00
ADL	0.005		0.020	1.026	1.026	1.551E-02	1.620E-08	8.856E-06	1.552E-02					4.191E-04	2.471E-06	1.007E-04	5.223E-04	5.451E-03	2.252E-03	2.464E-01	2.541E-01	9.961E+00		4.925E-02	1.001E+01	1.028E+01
ADM	0.028		0.101	1.812	1.812	8.264E-02	8.629E-08		8.269E-02					2.124E-03	1.252E-05	5.101E-04	2.646E-03	9.628E-03	3.978E-03	4.353E-01	4.489E-01	1.760E+01	1.558E-03	8.701E-02	1.768E+01	1.822E+01
AEJ AEK	0.020		0.074	0.947	0.947	5.940E-02	6.202E-08		5.943E-02	-				1.555E-03	9.172E-06	3.736E-04	1.938E-03	5.031E-03	2.079E-03	2.274E-01	2.346E-01	9.193E+00		4.546E-02	9.240E+00	9.536E+00
AEL	0.023 0.020		0.084	1.375 1.532	1.375 1.532	6.695E-02 5.852E-02	6.991E-08 6.111E-08		6.699E-02 5.856E-02					1.766E-03 1.534E-03	1.041E-05 9.048E-06		2.200E-03 1.912E-03	7.305E-03 8.140E-03	3.018E-03 3.363E-03	3.303E-01 3.680E-01	3.406E-01 3.795E-01	1.335E+01 1.488E+01	1.182E-03 1.317E-03	6.602E-02 7.356E-02	1.342E+01 1.495E+01	1.383E+01 1.539E+01
AEM	0.063		0.225	2.073	2.073	1.844E-01	1.925E-07	1.053E-04	1.845E-01					4.733E-03	2.791E-05	1.137E-03	5.898E-03	1.102E-02	4.551E-03	4.980E-01	5.136E-01	2.013E+01	1.783E-03	9.954E-02	2.023E+01	2.094E+01
AFI - AGI	0.070		0.255	1.953	1.953	2.047E-01	2.137E-07	1.169E-04	2.048E-01					5.364E-03	3.163E-05			1.038E-02	4.288E-03	4.692E-01		1.896E+01		9.378E-02	1.906E+01	1.976E+01
AFJ AFK	0.014 0.015		0.052 0.054	1.564 1.363	1.564 1.363	4.167E-02 4.312E-02	4.351E-08 4.502E-08		4.169E-02 4.315E-02					1.092E-03 1.135E-03	6.442E-06 6.690E-06	2.624E-04 2.725E-04	1.361E-03 1.414E-03	8.310E-03 7.242E-03	3.433E-03 2.992E-03	3.757E-01 3.274E-01	3.875E-01 3.376E-01	1.519E+01 1.323E+01	1.345E-03 1.172E-03	7.509E-02 6.544E-02	1.526E+01 1.330E+01	1.569E+01 1.368E+01
AFL	0.051		0.188	2.860	2.860	1.495E-01	1.561E-07		1.496E-01					3.954E-03	2.332E-05	9.498E-04	4.927E-03	1.520E-02	6.279E-03	6.871E-01	7.086E-01	2.777E+01	2.460E-03	1.373E-01	2.791E+01	2.878E+01
AFM	0.048		0.175	1.419	1.419	1.402E-01	1.464E-07	8.004E-05	1.403E-01					3.681E-03				7.539E-03	3.115E-03	3.409E-01	3.515E-01	1.378E+01		6.813E-02	1.385E+01	1.434E+01
AGJ AGK	0.058		0.212	2.505	2.505	1.698E-01	1.773E-07	9.696E-05	1.699E-01	-				4.459E-03	2.629E-05	1.071E-03	5.557E-03	1.331E-02	5.500E-03	6.018E-01	6.206E-01	2.433E+01	2.154E-03	1.203E-01	2.445E+01	2.524E+01
AGL	0.054 0.044		0.198 0.158	2.183 1.983	2.183 1.983	1.582E-01 1.268E-01	1.652E-07 1.324E-07	9.033E-05 7.241E-05	1.583E-01 1.269E-01					4.165E-03 3.323E-03	2.456E-05 1.959E-05	1.000E-03 7.982E-04	5.190E-03 4.141E-03	1.160E-02 1.054E-02	4.793E-03 4.354E-03	5.245E-01 4.764E-01	5.408E-01 4.913E-01	2.120E+01 1.926E+01	1.877E-03 1.705E-03	1.048E-01 9.522E-02	2.131E+01 1.935E+01	2.201E+01 1.998E+01
AGM	0.049		0.176	1.948	1.948	1.411E-01	1.473E-07	8.054E-05	1.411E-01					3.702E-03	2.183E-05	8.892E-04	4.613E-03	1.035E-02	4.277E-03	4.680E-01	4.826E-01	1.892E+01	1.675E-03	9.354E-02	1.901E+01	1.964E+01
AHH - AIH	0.063		0.228	1.716	1.716	1.844E-01	1.925E-07		1.845E-01						2.828E-05			9.118E-03				1.666E+01		8.240E-02		1.736E+01
AHI AHJ	0.025 0.051		0.088 0.185	1.280 2.396	1.280 2.396	7.335E-02 1.483E-01	7.658E-08 1.549E-07								1.091E-05 2.294E-05			6.801E-03 1.273E-02					1.101E-03 2.061E-03			1.288E+01 2.413E+01
AHK	0.037		0.135	1.793	1.793	1.082E-01		6.179E-05							1.674E-05			9.527E-03					1.542E-03			1.805E+01
AHL	0.031		0.111	1.802	1.802	8.875E-02	9.267E-08	5.067E-05	8.880E-02					2.334E-03	1.376E-05	5.606E-04	2.908E-03	9.575E-03			4.464E-01	1.750E+01				1.812E+01
AHM	0.032		0.116	1.931	1.931	9.311E-02		5.316E-05							1.438E-05			1.026E-02					1.661E-03			1.942E+01
AII AIJ	0.053 0.065		0.193 0.238	2.175 2.463	2.175 2.463	1.553E-01 1.902E-01		8.867E-05 1.086E-04							2.394E-05 2.952E-05			1.156E-02 1.309E-02					1.871E-03 2.118E-03	1.044E-01 1.183E-01		2.193E+01 2.485E+01
AIK	0.058		0.210	2.118	2.118	1.698E-01		9.696E-05							2.605E-05			1.125E-02								2.137E+01
AIL	0.039		0.141	1.807	1.807	1.137E-01		6.494E-05							1.748E-05			9.602E-03					1.554E-03		1.763E+01	1.820E+01
AIM AJH	0.031 0.074		0.113	1.890 1.394	1.890 1.394	9.049E-02 2.163E-01		5.167E-05 1.235E-04							1.401E-05 3.349E-05			1.004E-02 7.406E-03				1.835E+01 1.354E+01			1.845E+01 1.360E+01	1.901E+01 1.417E+01
AJI	0.074		0.270	2.024	2.024	1.181E-01		6.743E-05							1.823E-05			1.075E-02				1.965E+01		9.719E-02		2.038E+01
AJJ	0.059		0.215	2.028	2.028	1.727E-01	1.804E-07	9.862E-05	1.728E-01					4.522E-03	2.667E-05	1.086E-03	5.635E-03	1.078E-02	4.452E-03	4.872E-01	5.024E-01	1.969E+01	1.744E-03	9.738E-02	1.979E+01	2.047E+01
AJK	0.041		0.148	1.672	1.672	1.184E-01		6.760E-05							1.835E-05			8.884E-03					1.438E-03		1.632E+01	1.685E+01
AJL AJM	0.034 0.024		0.123 0.088	1.803 1.971	1.803	9.863E-02 7.015E-02		5.631E-05 4.005E-05							1.525E-05 1.091E-05			9.580E-03 1.047E-02				1.751E+01 1.914F+01	1.551E-03 1.695E-03	8.657E-02 9.464F-02		1.814E+01 1.980E+01
AKG	0.024		0.000	1.064	1.064	1.553E-01		8.867E-05							2.406E-05			5.653E-03								1.081E+01
AKI	0.035		0.128	1.833	1.833	1.030E-01	1.075E-07	5.880E-05	1.030E-01					2.692E-03	1.587E-05	6.465E-04	3.354E-03	9.740E-03	4.024E-03	4.403E-01	4.541E-01	1.780E+01	1.576E-03	8.801E-02	1.789E+01	1.845E+01
AKJ	0.032		0.116	1.897	1.897	9.311E-02		5.316E-05							1.438E-05			1.008E-02				1.842E+01		9.109E-02		1.908E+01
AKK AKL	0.025 0.171		0.091 0.623	1.553 883.583	1.553	7.393E-02 4.982E-01	7.719E-08 5.202E-07	4.221E-05 2.845E-04							1.128E-05 7.729E-05			8.252E-03 4.696F+00	3.409E-03 1.940E+00				1.335E-03 7.601E-01	7.457E-02 4.244E+01		1.562E+01 8.845E+03
AKL - Rem	0.032		0.116	1.512	1.512	9.253E-02									1.438E-05			8.034E-03			3.746E-01		1.300E-03		1.476E+01	1.523E+01
AKM	0.046		0.166	10.203				7.606E-05									4.351E-03								9.960E+01	1.023E+02
		<u> </u>																								-



## Risk Calculations, Adult Resident

Survey		Net	95UCL Va	alues			137	Cs			60	Co			90	Sr			210	'Pb			226	Ra		
Grid	13/Cs	<sub>60</sub> Со	90Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	<sup>226</sup> Ra	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Risk
AAA	0.051		0.191	1.470	1.470	2.069E-06	1.017E-11	1.184E-09	2.070E-06					5.589E-08	1.372E-10	1.053E-08	6.655E-08	9.080E-08	7.230E-08	2.823E-06	2.986E-06	2.517E-04	1.225E-07	1.750E-06	2.536E-04	2.587E-04
AAB	0.077		0.289	1.273	1.273	3.127E-06	1.537E-11	1.790E-09	3.129E-06					8.457E-08	2.077E-10	1.593E-08	1.007E-07	7.863E-08	6.261E-08	2.444E-06	2.586E-06	2.180E-04	1.061E-07	1.516E-06	2.196E-04	2.254E-04
AAC	0.044	0.027	0.154	1.583	1.583	1.770E-06	8.702E-12	1.013E-09	1.771E-06	2.139E-06	1.930E-12	1.486E-10	2.139E-06	4.505E-08	1.106E-10	8.486E-09	5.365E-08	9.778E-08	7.786E-08	3.040E-06	3.216E-06	2.711E-04	1.320E-07		2.731E-04	2.803E-04
AAD	0.164	0.043	0.596	1.586	1.586	6.640E-06	3.264E-11	3.801E-09	6.644E-06	3.392E-06	3.061E-12	2.357E-10	3.392E-06	1.744E-07		3.286E-08	2.077E-07	9.797E-08	7.801E-08	3.046E-06	3.222E-06	2.716E-04	1.322E-07		2.736E-04	2.871E-04
AAE	0.156	0.041	0.569	1.474	1.474	6.317E-06	3.105E-11	3.616E-09	6.321E-06	3.173E-06	2.863E-12	2.205E-10	3.173E-06	1.665E-07		3.137E-08	1.983E-07	9.105E-08	7.250E-08	2.831E-06	2.994E-06	2.524E-04	1.229E-07		2.543E-04	2.670E-04
AAF	0.083	0.030	0.303	1.611	1.611	3.369E-06	1.656E-11	1.929E-09	3.371E-06	2.342E-06	2.114E-12	1.628E-10	2.342E-06	8.867E-08	1	1.670E-08	1.056E-07	9.951E-08		3.094E-06	3.273E-06	2.759E-04	1.343E-07		2.779E-04	2.870E-04
AAG	0.047		0.172	1.237	1.237	1.907E-06	9.376E-12	1.092E-09	1.909E-06					5.032E-08		9.479E-09	5.993E-08	7.640E-08	6.084E-08	2.375E-06	2.513E-06	2.118E-04	1.031E-07		2.134E-04	2.179E-04
AAH	0.119		0.432	1.684	1.684	4.823E-06			4.826E-06					1.264E-07	3.104E-10		1.506E-07	1.040E-07	8.283E-08		3.421E-06	2.884E-04		2.005E-06		2.989E-04
AAI	0.085		0.309	1.692	1.692	3.450E-06	1.696E-11	1.975E-09	3.452E-06					9.043E-08	2.220E-10			1.045E-07		3.249E-06		2.898E-04			2.919E-04	2.989E-04
AAJ	0.039		0.142	1.726	1.726	1.576E-06	7.749E-12	9.024E-10	1.577E-06					4.154E-08		7.825E-09	4.947E-08	1.066E-07	8.489E-08	3.315E-06	3.506E-06	2.956E-04	1.439E-07		2.978E-04	3.029E-04
AAK	0.019		0.070	1.294	1.294	7.728E-07	3.799E-12	4.424E-10	7.732E-07					2.047E-08	5.025E-11	3.855E-09	2.437E-08	7.993E-08		2.485E-06	2.628E-06	2.216E-04	1.079E-07		2.232E-04	2.267E-04
AAL	0.035		0.125	2.063	2.063	1.395E-06	6.856E-12		1.395E-06					3.657E-08		6.887E-09	4.354E-08	1.274E-07	1.015E-07	3.962E-06	4.191E-06	3.533E-04	1.720E-07		3.559E-04	3.616E-04
ABA	0.092		0.347	1.776	1.776	3.733E-06	1.835E-11	2.137E-09	3.735E-06					1.015E-07		1.913E-08	1.209E-07	1.097E-07	8.735E-08	3.411E-06	3.608E-06	3.041E-04	1.481E-07	2.115E-06	3.064E-04	3.139E-04
ABB	0.032		0.340	1.377	1.377	3.571E-06	1.755E-11	2.044E-09	3.573E-06					9.950E-08	2.443E-10	1.874E-08	1.185E-07	8.505E-08	6.772E-08	2.644E-06	2.797E-06	2.358E-04	1.148E-07	1.639E-06	2.375E-04	2.440E-04
ABC	0.109	0.032	0.399	1.315	1.315	4.419E-06	2.172E-11	2.530E-09	4.422E-06	2.522E-06	2.276E-12	1.753E-10	2.523E-06	1.168E-07		2.199E-08	1.391E-07	8.122E-08	6.467E-08	2.525E-06	2.671E-06	2.252E-04	1.096E-07		2.268E-04	2.366E-04
ABD	0.139	0.032	0.507	1.522	1.522	5.631E-06	2.768E-11	3.223E-09	5.634E-06	1.669E-06	1.506E-12	1.159E-10	1.669E-06	1.484E-07		2.795E-08	1.767E-07	9.401E-08	7.486E-08	2.923E-06	3.092E-06	2.606E-04	1.269E-07		2.626E-04	2.731E-04
ABE	0.133	0.021	0.946	1.318	1.318	1.007E-05	4.951E-11	5.766E-09	1.008E-05	2.883E-06	2.601E-12	2.003E-10	2.883E-06			5.215E-08	3.297E-07	8.141E-08	6.482E-08	2.531E-06	2.677E-06	2.257E-04	1.099E-07		2.020L-04 2.274E-04	2.433E-04
ABF	0.050	0.037	0.182	1.277	1.277	2.021E-06	9.932E-12	1.157E-09	2.022E-06	2.060E-06	1.859E-12	1.432E-10	2.060E-06	5.325E-08	1.308E-10	1.003E-08	6.341E-08	7.887E-08	6.280E-08	2.452E-06	2.594E-06	2.187E-04	1.064E-07		2.203E-04	2.433E-04 2.270E-04
ABG	0.367	0.020	1.334	8.054	8.054	1.484E-05	7.293E-11	8.493E-09	1.485E-05	2.000L-00	1.009L-12	1.432L-10	2.000L-00		9.587E-10		4.650E-07	4.976E-07	3.962E-07	1.547E-05	1.636E-05	1.380E-03	6.716E-07		1.390E-03	1.422E-03
ABH	0.092		0.344	1.324	1.324	3.733E-06	1.835E-11	2.137E-09	3.735E-06					1.007E-07	2.472E-10		1.199E-07	8.178E-08		2.542E-06	2.689E-06	2.267E-04	1.104E-07		2.284E-04	2.349E-04
ABI	0.092		0.344	1.895	1.895	3.490E-06	1.716E-11	1.998E-09	3.492E-06					9.218E-08	2.472E-10 2.263E-10	1.736E-08	1.098E-07	1.171E-07	9.321E-08	3.639E-06	3.850E-06	3.245E-04			3.269E-04	3.344E-04
	0.000		0.313	1.352		9.101E-07	4.474E-12		9.106E-07					2.398E-08		4.517E-09	2.855E-08	8.351E-08		2.596E-06		2.315E-04	1.127E-07		2.332E-04	2.369E-04
ABJ					1.352																					
ABK ABL	0.015 0.025		0.054 0.091	1.333 1.819	1.333 1.819	5.991E-07 1.007E-06	4.950E-12	3.430E-10 5.764E-10	5.995E-07 1.008E-06					1.578E-08 2.661E-08		2.973E-09 5.013E-09	1.879E-08 3.169E-08	8.234E-08 1.124E-07	6.556E-08 8.947E-08	2.560E-06 3.493E-06	2.708E-06 3.695E-06	2.283E-04 3.115E-04	1.111E-07 1.516E-07	1.587E-06 2.166E-06	2.300E-04 3.138E-04	2.333E-04 3.186E-04
ABL		<del></del>				1.007E-06 1.261E-06							<del>                                     </del>													
	0.031 1.499	<del></del>	0.103	1.932	1.932		6.201E-12	7.221E-10	1.262E-06				<del></del>	3.013E-08	7.397E-11	5.674E-09	3.587E-08	1.193E-07	9.503E-08	3.710E-06	3.925E-06	3.309E-04	1.611E-07	2.300E-06	3.333E-04	3.386E-04
ACH Pom		<del></del>	5.754	206.583	206.583	6.055E-05	2.976E-10	3.466E-08	6.058E-05					1.684E-06	1	3.172E-07	2.006E-06	1.276E-05	1.016E-05	3.968E-04	4.198E-04	3.539E-02	1.723E-05		3.565E-02	3.613E-02
ACH - Rem	0.016		0.056	1.092	1.092	6.638E-07	3.263E-12	3.800E-10	6.641E-07					1.637E-08	4.019E-11	3.083E-09	1.949E-08	6.744E-08	5.370E-08	2.097E-06	2.218E-06	1.870E-04	9.102E-08	1.300E-06	1.884E-04	1.913E-04 1.682E-04
ACI	0.036		0.132	0.955	0.955	1.471E-06	7.233E-12	8.423E-10	1.472E-06					3.861E-08	9.481E-11	7.273E-09	4.598E-08	5.898E-08	4.696E-08	1.834E-06	1.940E-06	1.635E-04	7.960E-08	1.137E-06	1.647E-04	
ACJ	0.024		0.086	1.196	1.196	9.505E-07	4.672E-12	5.441E-10	9.510E-07					2.515E-08	6.175E-11	4.737E-09	2.995E-08	7.387E-08	5.882E-08	2.297E-06	2.429E-06	2.048E-04	9.969E-08		2.063E-04	2.097E-04
ACK	0.017		0.062	1.202	1.202	6.880E-07	3.382E-12		6.884E-07					1.812E-08		3.414E-09	2.158E-08	7.424E-08		2.308E-06	2.441E-06	2.058E-04	1.002E-07		2.073E-04	2.105E-04
ACL	0.039		0.150	1.392	1.392	1.572E-06	7.729E-12		1.573E-06					4.388E-08		8.266E-09	5.226E-08	8.598E-08	6.846E-08	2.673E-06	2.828E-06	2.384E-04	1.160E-07		2.401E-04	2.446E-04
ACM	0.027		0.098	2.043	2.043	1.092E-06	5.367E-12	6.250E-10	1.092E-06					2.866E-08	7.038E-11	5.399E-09	3.413E-08	1.262E-07	1.005E-07	3.924E-06	4.150E-06	3.499E-04	1.703E-07		3.525E-04	3.578E-04
ADI	0.048		0.171	1.403	1.403	1.952E-06	9.595E-12	1.117E-09	1.953E-06					5.003E-08		9.424E-09		8.666E-08		2.694E-06		2.402E-04		1.670E-06		2.469E-04
ADJ	0.022		0.059	1.213	1.213	8.737E-07			8.742E-07					1.725E-08		3.249E-09		7.492E-08		2.329E-06	2.464E-06	2.077E-04	1.011E-07		2.092E-04	2.126E-04
ADK	0.015		0.054	0.981	0.981	5.991E-07	2.945E-12	3.430E-10	5.995E-07					1.578E-08		2.973E-09	1.879E-08	6.059E-08	4.824E-08	1.884E-06	1.992E-06	1.680E-04	8.176E-08	1.168E-06	1.692E-04	1.718E-04
ADL	0.005		0.020	1.026	1.026	2.155E-07	1.059E-12	1.234E-10	2.157E-07					5.830E-09	1.432E-11	1.098E-09	6.943E-09	6.337E-08		1.970E-06	2.084E-06	1.757E-04	8.552E-08		1.770E-04	1.793E-04
ADM	0.028		0.101	1.812	1.812	1.148E-06		6.573E-10	1.149E-06					2.954E-08		5.564E-09	3.518E-08	1.119E-07	8.913E-08	3.480E-06	3.681E-06	3.103E-04			3.126E-04	3.175E-04
AEJ	0.020		0.074	0.947	0.947	8.253E-07	4.057E-12	4.724E-10	8.258E-07					2.164E-08	1	4.076E-09	2.577E-08	5.848E-08	4.657E-08	1.818E-06	1.923E-06	1.621E-04	7.893E-08	1.127E-06	1.633E-04	1.661E-04
AEK	0.023		0.084	1.375	1.375	9.303E-07	4.573E-12	5.325E-10	9.308E-07					2.456E-08	6.031E-11	4.627E-09	2.925E-08	8.493E-08	6.763E-08	2.640E-06	2.793E-06	2.355E-04	1.146E-07	1.637E-06	2.372E-04	2.410E-04
AEL	0.020		0.073	1.532	1.532	8.132E-07	3.997E-12	4.655E-10	8.136E-07					2.134E-08	5.241E-11	4.020E-09	2.542E-08	9.463E-08	7.535E-08	2.942E-06	3.112E-06	2.623E-04	1.277E-07		2.643E-04	2.682E-04
AEM	0.063		0.225	2.073	2.073	2.562E-06	1.259E-11	1.466E-09	2.563E-06					6.584E-08	1.617E-10	1.240E-08	7.840E-08	1.281E-07	1.020E-07	3.981E-06	4.211E-06	3.550E-04	1.728E-07		3.577E-04	3.645E-04
AFI - AGI	0.070		0.255	1.953	1.953	2.844E-06	1.398E-11	1.628E-09	2.846E-06					7.462E-08	1.832E-10	1.406E-08	8.886E-08	1.206E-07	9.606E-08	3.751E-06	3.967E-06	3.345E-04	1.628E-07	2.325E-06	3.370E-04	3.439E-04
AFJ	0.014		0.052	1.564	1.564	5.790E-07	2.846E-12	3.314E-10	5.793E-07					1.520E-08	3.732E-11	2.863E-09	1.810E-08	9.661E-08	7.692E-08	3.003E-06	3.177E-06	2.678E-04	1.304E-07		2.698E-04	2.736E-04
AFK	0.015		0.054	1.363	1.363	5.991E-07	2.945E-12	3.430E-10	5.995E-07					1.578E-08		2.973E-09	1.879E-08	8.419E-08				2.334E-04	1.136E-07		2.351E-04	2.385E-04
AFL	0.051		0.188	2.860	2.860	2.077E-06	1.021E-11	1.189E-09	2.078E-06					5.501E-08		1.036E-08	6.550E-08	1.767E-07	1.407E-07	5.493E-06		4.898E-04			4.935E-04	5.014E-04
AFM	0.048		0.175	1.419	1.419	1.948E-06	9.575E-12	1.115E-09	1.949E-06					5.120E-08		9.644E-09	6.097E-08	8.765E-08	6.979E-08	2.725E-06	2.882E-06	2.430E-04	1.183E-07		2.448E-04	2.497E-04
AGJ	0.058		0.212	2.505	2.505	2.360E-06	1.160E-11	1.351E-09	2.361E-06					6.203E-08		1.168E-08	7.387E-08	1.548E-07	1.232E-07	4.811E-06		4.290E-04	2.089E-07		4.322E-04	4.397E-04
AGK	0.054		0.198	2.183	2.183	2.198E-06	1.081E-11	1.258E-09	2.199E-06					5.793E-08		1.091E-08	6.899E-08	1.349E-07	1.074E-07	4.193E-06	4.435E-06	3.739E-04			3.766E-04	3.833E-04
AGL	0.044		0.158	1.983	1.983	1.762E-06	8.662E-12	1.009E-09	1.763E-06					4.623E-08	1.135E-10	8.707E-09	5.505E-08	1.225E-07	9.754E-08	3.808E-06	4.028E-06	3.396E-04	1.653E-07	2.361E-06	3.421E-04	3.480E-04
AGM	0.049		0.176	1.948	1.948	1.960E-06	9.634E-12	1.122E-09	1.961E-06					5.149E-08	1.264E-10	9.699E-09	6.132E-08	1.203E-07	9.582E-08	3.741E-06	3.957E-06	3.336E-04	1.624E-07		3.361E-04	3.421E-04
AHH - AIH	0.063		0.228	1.716	1.716	2.562E-06	1.259E-11	1.466E-09	2.563E-06					6.672E-08	1.638E-10	1.257E-08	7.945E-08	1.060E-07	8.440E-08	3.295E-06	3.486E-06	2.939E-04			2.961E-04	3.022E-04
AHI	0.025		0.088	1.280	1.280	1.019E-06		5.834E-10	1.020E-06					2.574E-08		4.847E-09		7.906E-08		2.458E-06		2.192E-04		1.524E-06		2.245E-04
AHJ	0.051		0.185		2.396	2.061E-06		1.180E-09	2.062E-06														1.998E-07			
AHK	0.037		0.135	1.793	1.793	1.504E-06																	1.495E-07			
AHL	0.031		0.111	1.802	1.802	1.233E-06		7.059E-10											8.863E-08					2.146E-06		
AHM	0.032		0.116	1.931	1.931	1.294E-06		7.405E-10	1.294E-06						8.331E-11						3.923E-06			2.299E-06		
All	0.053		0.193	2.175	2.175	2.158E-06		1.235E-09									6.725E-08				4.419E-06			2.590E-06		
AIJ	0.065		0.238	2.463	2.463		1.299E-11																2.053E-07			
AIK	0.058		0.210	2.118	2.118	2.360E-06		1.351E-09															1.766E-07			
AIL	0.039		0.141	1.807	1.807		7.769E-12														3.671E-06			2.152E-06		
AIM	0.031		0.113	1.890	1.890		6.181E-12												9.296E-08				1.576E-07			
AJH	0.074		0.270	1.394	1.394		1.478E-11																1.162E-07			
AJI	0.041		0.147	2.024	2.024		8.066E-12										5.121E-08				4.112E-06			2.410E-06		
AJJ	0.059		0.215	2.028	2.028	2.400E-06		1.374E-09											9.975E-08		4.120E-06	3.473E-04		2.415E-06		
AJK	0.041		0.148	1.672	1.672		8.086E-12												8.224E-08		3.396E-06			1.991E-06		
AJL	0.034		0.123	1.803	1.803		6.736E-12								8.835E-11				8.868E-08			3.088E-04	1.503E-07	2.147E-06	3.111E-04	3.161E-04
AJM	0.024		0.088	1.971	1.971	9.747E-07	4.791E-12	5.579E-10	9.752E-07					2.574E-08	6.319E-11	4.847E-09	3.065E-08	1.218E-07				3.375E-04		2.347E-06		
AKG	0.053		0.194	1.064	1.064	2.158E-06		1.235E-09							1.394E-10		6.759E-08	6.571E-08		2.043E-06		1.822E-04	8.869E-08	1.267E-06	1.835E-04	1.879E-04
AKI	0.035		0.128	1.833	1.833	1.431E-06		8.191E-10						3.744E-08	9.194E-11	7.053E-09	4.459E-08		9.016E-08		3.724E-06	3.139E-04		2.183E-06		
AKJ	0.032		0.116	1.897	1.897	1.294E-06	6.359E-12	7.405E-10	1.294E-06					3.393E-08	8.331E-11	6.391E-09	4.041E-08	1.172E-07	9.331E-08	3.643E-06	3.854E-06	3.249E-04	1.581E-07	2.259E-06	3.273E-04	3.325E-04
AKK	0.025		0.091	1.553	1.553	1.027E-06	5.049E-12	5.880E-10	1.028E-06					2.661E-08	6.535E-11	5.013E-09	3.169E-08	9.593E-08	7.638E-08	2.982E-06	3.155E-06	2.659E-04		1.849E-06	2.679E-04	2.721E-04
AKL	0.171		0.623	883.583		6.923E-06		3.963E-09									2.171E-07					1.514E-01	7.368E-05			
AKL - Rem	0.032		0.116	1.512			6.320E-12																1.260E-07			
AKM	0.046		0.166	10.203			9.099E-12																8.508E-07			



														Dose	e Calculation	s, Child Resi	dent									
Survey	157 -		95UCL Va		//5-			Cs				Co			90	Sr	,			'Pb				Ra		
Grid	13/Cs	<sup>™</sup> Co	90Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	²²⁵Ra	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Dose
AAA AAB	0.051 0.077		0.191 0.289	1.470 1.273	1.470 1.273	1.489E-01 2.250E-01	7.776E-08 1.175E-07	1.700E-04 2.569E-04	1.491E-01 2.253E-01					4.017E-03 6.080E-03	1.185E-05 1.793E-05	1.930E-03 2.921E-03	5.959E-03 9.018E-03	1.614E-03 1.397E-03	7.062E-01 6.116E-01	7.157E-01 6.197E-01	1.424E+00 1.233E+00	1.427E+01 1.236E+01	6.320E-04 5.473E-04	1.411E-01 1.222E-01	1.442E+01 1.248E+01	1.599E+01 1.395E+01
AAC	0.044	0.027	0.154	1.583	1.583	1.274E-01	6.653E-08	1.454E-04	1.275E-01	3.603E-01	2.695E-07	4.619E-05	3.604E-01	3.239E-03	9.551E-06	1.556E-03	4.804E-03	1.738E-03	7.605E-01	7.707E-01	1.533E+00	1.537E+01		1.520E-01	1.552E+01	1.755E+01
AAD	0.164	0.043	0.596	1.586	1.586	4.779E-01	2.496E-07	5.456E-04	4.784E-01	5.715E-01	4.275E-07	7.326E-05	5.716E-01	1.254E-02	3.698E-05	6.024E-03	1.860E-02	1.741E-03	7.620E-01	7.722E-01	1.536E+00	1.540E+01		1.523E-01	1.555E+01	1.816E+01
AAE AAF	0.156 0.083	0.041	0.569 0.303	1.474 1.611	1.474 1.611	4.546E-01 2.425E-01	2.374E-07 1.266E-07	5.190E-04 2.768E-04	4.552E-01 2.428E-01	5.346E-01 3.947E-01	3.998E-07 2.952E-07	6.852E-05 5.059E-05	5.346E-01 3.947E-01	1.197E-02 6.374E-03	3.530E-05 1.880E-05	5.751E-03 3.062E-03	1.776E-02 9.455E-03	1.618E-03 1.768E-03	7.082E-01 7.740E-01	7.176E-01 7.843E-01	1.427E+00 1.560E+00	1.431E+01 1.564E+01		1.415E-01 1.547E-01	1.445E+01 1.580E+01	1.689E+01 1.801E+01
AAG	0.003		0.172	1.237	1.237	1.373E-01	7.169E-08	1.567E-04	1.374E-01		2.332L-01				1.060E-05			1.358E-03	5.943E-01	6.022E-01	1.198E+00			1.188E-01	1.213E+01	1.347E+01
AAH	0.119		0.432	1.684	1.684	3.471E-01	1.813E-07	3.963E-04	3.475E-01					9.089E-03	2.680E-05	4.366E-03	1.348E-02	1.848E-03	8.091E-01	8.199E-01	1.631E+00	1.635E+01	7.241E-04	1.617E-01	1.651E+01	1.851E+01
AAI AAJ	0.085 0.039		0.309 0.142	1.692 1.726	1.692 1.726	2.483E-01 1.135E-01	1.297E-07 5.925E-08	2.835E-04 1.295E-04	2.486E-01 1.136E-01					6.500E-03 2.986E-03	1.917E-05 8.807E-06	3.123E-03 1.435E-03	9.642E-03 4.430E-03	1.857E-03 1.895E-03	8.129E-01 8.293E-01	8.238E-01 8.403E-01	1.639E+00 1.672E+00	1.643E+01 1.676E+01		1.625E-01 1.657E-01	1.659E+01 1.693E+01	1.849E+01 1.872E+01
AAK	0.019		0.070	1.294	1.294	5.562E-02	2.904E-08	6.349E-05	5.568E-02					1.471E-03	4.339E-06	7.068E-04	2.182E-03	1.420E-03	6.217E-01	6.300E-01	1.253E+00	1.256E+01		1.242E-01	1.269E+01	1.400E+01
AAL	0.035		0.125	2.063	2.063	1.004E-01	5.242E-08	1.146E-04	1.005E-01					2.629E-03	7.752E-06	1.263E-03	3.899E-03	2.265E-03	9.912E-01	1.004E+00	1.998E+00	2.003E+01		1.981E-01	2.023E+01	2.233E+01
ABA ABB	0.092 0.088		0.347 0.340	1.776 1.377	1.776 1.377	2.686E-01 2.570E-01	1.403E-07 1.342E-07	3.067E-04 2.934E-04	2.689E-01 2.573E-01					7.300E-03 7.153E-03	2.153E-05 2.109E-05	3.507E-03 3.436E-03	1.083E-02 1.061E-02	1.949E-03 1.511E-03	8.533E-01 6.615E-01	8.647E-01 6.704E-01	1.720E+00 1.333E+00	1.725E+01 1.337E+01	7.636E-04 5.920E-04	1.705E-01 1.322E-01	1.742E+01 1.350E+01	1.942E+01 1.510E+01
ABC	0.109	0.032	0.399	1.315	1.315	3.180E-01	1.661E-07	3.631E-04	3.184E-01	4.250E-01	3.179E-07	5.448E-05	4.251E-01	8.394E-03	2.475E-05	4.033E-03	1.245E-02	1.443E-03	6.317E-01	6.402E-01	1.273E+00	1.277E+01		1.263E-01	1.289E+01	1.492E+01
ABD	0.139	0.021	0.507	1.522	1.522	4.052E-01	2.116E-07	4.626E-04	4.057E-01	2.811E-01	2.103E-07	3.604E-05	2.812E-01	1.067E-02	3.146E-05	5.124E-03	1.582E-02	1.671E-03	7.312E-01	7.410E-01	1.474E+00	1.478E+01		1.461E-01	1.493E+01	1.710E+01
ABE ABF	0.249 0.050	0.037 0.026	0.946 0.182	1.318 1.277	1.318 1.277	7.249E-01 1.454E-01	3.786E-07 7.594E-08	8.276E-04 1.660E-04	7.257E-01 1.456E-01	4.857E-01 3.471E-01	3.633E-07 2.596E-07	6.226E-05 4.450E-05	4.858E-01 3.472E-01	1.990E-02 3.828E-03	5.870E-05 1.129E-05	9.562E-03 1.839E-03	2.953E-02 5.678E-03	1.447E-03 1.402E-03	6.332E-01 6.135E-01	6.416E-01 6.217E-01	1.276E+00 1.237E+00	1.280E+01 1.240E+01		1.265E-01 1.226E-01	1.292E+01 1.252E+01	1.544E+01 1.426E+01
ABG	0.367		1.334	8.054	8.054	1.068E+00	5.577E-07	1.219E-03	1.069E+00					2.807E-02	8.278E-05	1.348E-02	4.164E-02	8.843E-03	3.871E+00	3.922E+00	7.802E+00	7.822E+01	3.464E-03	7.735E-01	7.900E+01	8.791E+01
ABH	0.092		0.344	1.324	1.324	2.686E-01	1.403E-07	3.067E-04	2.689E-01					7.237E-03	2.134E-05	3.477E-03	1.073E-02	1.453E-03	6.361E-01	6.446E-01	1.282E+00	1.286E+01	5.692E-04	1.271E-01	1.298E+01	1.454E+01
ABI ABJ	0.086 0.023		0.315 0.082	1.895 1.352	1.895 1.352	2.512E-01 6.550E-02	1.312E-07 3.421E-08	2.868E-04 7.477E-05	2.515E-01 6.557E-02					6.627E-03 1.724E-03	1.954E-05 5.083E-06	3.183E-03 8.281E-04	9.830E-03 2.557E-03	2.080E-03 1.484E-03	9.105E-01 6.495E-01	9.226E-01 6.582E-01	1.835E+00 1.309E+00	1.840E+01 1.313E+01	8.148E-04 5.813E-04	1.820E-01 1.298E-01	1.858E+01 1.326E+01	2.068E+01 1.463E+01
ABK	0.015		0.054	1.333	1.333	4.312E-02	2.252E-08	4.923E-05	4.317E-02					1.135E-03	3.346E-06	5.450E-04	1.683E-03	1.463E-03	6.404E-01	6.489E-01	1.291E+00	1.294E+01		1.280E-01	1.307E+01	1.441E+01
ABL	0.025		0.091	1.819	1.819	7.247E-02	3.785E-08	8.274E-05	7.256E-02					1.913E-03	5.642E-06	9.191E-04	2.838E-03	1.997E-03	8.740E-01	8.856E-01	1.762E+00	1.766E+01	7.821E-04	1.747E-01	1.784E+01	1.968E+01
ABM ACH	0.031 1.499		0.103 5.754	1.932 206.583	1.932 206.583	9.078E-02 4.358E+00	4.741E-08 2.276E-06	1.036E-04 4.975E-03	9.089E-02 4.363E+00					2.166E-03 1.211E-01	6.387E-06 3.571E-04	1.040E-03 5.816E-02	3.212E-03 1.796E-01	2.121E-03 2.268E-01	9.283E-01 9.928E+01	9.407E-01 1.006E+02	1.871E+00 2.001E+02	1.876E+01 2.007E+03	8.307E-04 8.885E-02	1.855E-01 1.984E+01	1.895E+01 2.026E+03	2.091E+01 2.231E+03
ACH - Rem	0.016		0.056	1.092	1.092	4.777E-02	2.495E-08	5.453E-05	4.783E-02					1.177E-03	3.470E-06	5.653E-04	1.745E-03	1.198E-03	5.246E-01	5.316E-01	1.057E+00	1.060E+01	4.695E-04	1.048E-01	1.071E+01	1.181E+01
ACI	0.036		0.132	0.955	0.955	1.059E-01	5.530E-08	1.209E-04 7.809E-05	1.060E-01 6.848E-02					2.776E-03	8.186E-06	1.334E-03	4.118E-03 2.682E-03	1.048E-03 1.313E-03	4.587E-01 5.746E-01	4.649E-01 5.822E-01	9.246E-01	9.271E+00		9.168E-02	9.363E+00	1.040E+01 1.296E+01
ACJ ACK	0.024 0.017		0.086 0.062	1.196 1.202	1.196 1.202	6.840E-02 4.951E-02	3.572E-08 2.586E-08	7.809E-05 5.653E-05	4.957E-02					1.808E-03 1.303E-03	5.332E-06 3.842E-06	8.685E-04 6.259E-04	1.933E-03	1.313E-03 1.319E-03	5.746E-01 5.774E-01	5.822E-01 5.851E-01	1.158E+00 1.164E+00	1.161E+01 1.167E+01		1.148E-01 1.154E-01	1.173E+01 1.179E+01	1.300E+01
ACL	0.039		0.150	1.392	1.392	1.132E-01	5.910E-08	1.292E-04	1.133E-01					3.155E-03	9.303E-06	1.515E-03	4.679E-03	1.528E-03	6.688E-01	6.777E-01	1.348E+00	1.352E+01	5.985E-04	1.337E-01	1.365E+01	1.512E+01
ACM ADI	0.027		0.098 0.171	2.043	2.043	7.858E-02 1.405E-01	4.103E-08 7.336E-08	8.970E-05 1.604E-04	7.867E-02 1.406E-01					2.060E-03 3.597E-03	6.076E-06	9.898E-04	3.056E-03 5.335E-03	2.243E-03 1.540E-03	9.816E-01 6.740E-01	9.947E-01 6.830E-01	1.979E+00	1.984E+01 1.362E+01	8.785E-04 6.032E-04	1.962E-01	2.004E+01 1.376E+01	2.210E+01
ADJ	0.048 0.022		0.171	1.403 1.213	1.403 1.213	6.288E-02	3.284E-08	7.179E-05	6.295E-02					1.240E-03	1.061E-05 3.656E-06	1.728E-03 5.956E-04	1.839E-03	1.331E-03	5.827E-01	5.905E-01	1.359E+00 1.175E+00	1.362E+01 1.178E+01		1.347E-01 1.165E-01	1.376E+01 1.189E+01	1.526E+01 1.313E+01
ADK	0.015		0.054	0.981	0.981	4.312E-02	2.252E-08	4.923E-05	4.317E-02					1.135E-03	3.346E-06	5.450E-04	1.683E-03	1.077E-03	4.712E-01	4.775E-01	9.498E-01	9.524E+00	4.217E-04	9.418E-02	9.618E+00	1.061E+01
ADL ADM	0.005 0.028		0.020 0.101	1.026 1.812	1.026 1.812	1.551E-02 8.264E-02	8.101E-09 4.316E-08	1.771E-05 9.435E-05	1.553E-02 8.274E-02					4.191E-04 2.124E-03	1.236E-06 6.262E-06	2.013E-04 1.020E-03	6.217E-04 3.150E-03	1.126E-03 1.989E-03	4.929E-01 8.706E-01	4.994E-01 8.822E-01	9.934E-01 1.755E+00	9.961E+00 1.760E+01		9.850E-02 1.740E-01	1.006E+01 1.777E+01	1.107E+01 1.961E+01
AEJ	0.020		0.101	0.947	0.947	5.940E-02		6.781E-05	5.946E-02					1.555E-03	4.587E-06	7.472E-04	2.307E-03	1.969E-03	4.549E-01	4.610E-01	9.169E-01	9.193E+00		9.091E-02	9.285E+00	1.026E+01
AEK	0.023		0.084	1.375	1.375	6.695E-02	3.496E-08	7.643E-05	6.703E-02		-			1.766E-03	5.207E-06	8.483E-04	2.619E-03	1.509E-03	6.606E-01	6.694E-01	1.331E+00	1.335E+01	5.912E-04	1.320E-01	1.348E+01	1.488E+01
AEL AEM	0.020 0.063		0.073 0.225	1.532 2.073	1.532 2.073	5.852E-02 1.844E-01	3.056E-08 9.628E-08	6.681E-05 2.105E-04	5.859E-02 1.846E-01					1.534E-03 4.733E-03	4.525E-06 1.396E-05	7.371E-04 2.274E-03	2.276E-03 7.020E-03	1.682E-03 2.276E-03	7.360E-01 9.960E-01	7.459E-01 1.009E+00	1.484E+00 2.008E+00	1.488E+01 2.013E+01	6.587E-04 8.914E-04	1.471E-01 1.991E-01	1.502E+01 2.033E+01	1.657E+01 2.253E+01
AFI - AGI	0.003		0.255	1.953	1.953	2.047E-01	1.069E-07	2.337E-04	2.049E-01					5.364E-03	1.582E-05	2.577E-03	7.020E-03	2.144E-03	9.384E-01	9.509E-01	1.891E+00	1.896E+01		1.875E-01	1.915E+01	2.126E+01
AFJ	0.014		0.052	1.564	1.564	4.167E-02	2.176E-08	4.757E-05	4.172E-02					1.092E-03	3.222E-06	5.248E-04	1.621E-03	1.717E-03	7.514E-01	7.614E-01	1.515E+00	1.519E+01	6.725E-04	1.502E-01	1.534E+01	1.690E+01
AFK AFL	0.015 0.051		0.054 0.188	1.363 2.860	1.363 2.860	4.312E-02 1.495E-01	2.252E-08 7.807E-08	4.923E-05 1.707E-04	4.317E-02 1.497E-01					1.135E-03 3.954E-03	3.346E-06 1.166E-05	5.450E-04 1.900E-03	1.683E-03 5.866E-03	1.496E-03 3.140E-03	6.548E-01 1.374E+00	6.636E-01 1.393E+00	1.320E+00 2.770E+00	1.323E+01 2.777E+01	5.860E-04 1.230E-03	1.309E-01 2.747E-01	1.337E+01 2.805E+01	1.473E+01 3.098E+01
AFM	0.031		0.175	1.419	1.419	1.402E-01	7.321E-08	1.600E-04	1.403E-01					3.681E-03	1.085E-05	1.768E-03	5.460E-03	1.558E-03	6.817E-01	6.908E-01	1.374E+00	1.378E+01	6.101E-04	1.362E-01	1.391E+01	1.543E+01
AGJ	0.058		0.212	2.505	2.505	1.698E-01	8.869E-08	1.939E-04	1.700E-01					4.459E-03	1.315E-05	2.142E-03	6.615E-03	2.750E-03	1.204E+00	1.220E+00	2.426E+00	2.433E+01	1.077E-03	2.406E-01	2.457E+01	2.717E+01
AGK AGL	0.054 0.044		0.198 0.158	2.183 1.983	2.183 1.983	1.582E-01 1.268E-01	8.262E-08 6.623E-08	1.806E-04 1.448E-04	1.584E-01 1.270E-01					4.165E-03 3.323E-03	1.228E-05 9.800E-06	2.001E-03 1.596E-03	6.178E-03 4.929E-03	2.396E-03 2.177E-03	1.049E+00 9.528E-01	1.063E+00 9.655E-01	2.114E+00 1.920E+00	2.120E+01 1.926E+01	9.387E-04 8.527E-04	2.096E-01 1.904E-01	2.141E+01 1.945E+01	2.369E+01 2.150E+01
AGM	0.044		0.176	1.948	1.948		7.367E-08	1.610E-04	1.412E-01					3.702E-03	1.092E-05				9.360E-01	9.485E-01	1.887E+00			1.871E-01		2.114E+01
AHH - AIH	0.063		0.228	1.716	1.716			2.105E-04										1.884E-03					7.378E-04			
AHI AHJ	0.025 0.051		0.088 0.185	1.280 2.396	1.280 2.396		3.830E-08 7.746E-08	8.373E-05 1.693E-04	7.343E-02 1.485E-01									1.405E-03 2.630E-03					5.503E-04 1.030E-03			1.387E+01 2.597E+01
AHK	0.037		0.135	1.793	1.793	1.082E-01	5.652E-08	1.235E-04	1.083E-01					2.839E-03	8.372E-06	1.364E-03	4.211E-03	1.968E-03	8.615E-01	8.730E-01	1.736E+00	1.741E+01	7.710E-04	1.722E-01	1.758E+01	1.943E+01
AHL	0.031		0.111	1.802	1.802			1.013E-04															7.748E-04			
AHM All	0.032 0.053		0.116 0.193	1.931 2.175	1.931 2.175			1.063E-04 1.773E-04	9.321E-02 1.555E-01									2.120E-03 2.388E-03					8.303E-04 9.353E-04			2.090E+01 2.360E+01
AlJ	0.065		0.238	2.463	2.463			2.171E-04						5.006E-03	1.476E-05	2.405E-03	7.426E-03	2.704E-03	1.183E+00	1.199E+00	2.385E+00	2.392E+01	1.059E-03	2.365E-01	2.416E+01	2.674E+01
AIK	0.058		0.210	2.118	2.118			1.939E-04															9.107E-04			
AIL AIM	0.039 0.031		0.141 0.113	1.807 1.890	1.807 1.890			1.298E-04 1.033E-04	1.139E-01 9.059E-02					2.965E-03	8.745E-06	1.425E-03	4.398E-03	1.984E-03	8.682E-01	8.798E-01	1.750E+00	1.755E+01	7.770E-04 8.127E-04	1.735E-01	1.772E+01	1.959E+01 2.046E+01
AJH	0.074		0.270	1.394	1.394			2.470E-04						5.679E-03	1.675E-05	2.728E-03	8.424E-03	1.530E-03	6.697E-01	6.787E-01	1.350E+00		5.993E-04			1.524E+01
AJI	0.041		0.147	2.024	2.024			1.348E-04										2.222E-03					8.703E-04			
AJJ AJK	0.059 0.041		0.215 0.148	2.028 1.672	2.028 1.672			1.972E-04 1.352E-04										2.226E-03 1.835E-03		9.874E-01 8.140E-01	1.964E+00		8.720E-04 7.189E-04			2.203E+01 1.814E+01
AJL	0.041		0.123	1.803	1.803			1.126E-04										1.979E-03					7.753E-04			
AJM	0.024		0.088	1.971	1.971			8.008E-05	7.023E-02									2.164E-03		9.597E-01	1.909E+00		8.475E-04			2.131E+01
AKG AKI	0.053 0.035		0.194 0.128	1.064 1.833	1.064 1.833			1.773E-04 1.176E-04										1.168E-03 2.012E-03		5.179E-01 8.925E-01	1.030E+00 1.775E+00		4.574E-04 7.882E-04			1.162E+01 1.986E+01
AKJ	0.033		0.126	1.897	1.897			1.063E-04										2.012E-03 2.082E-03		9.236E-01			8.157E-04			2.054E+01
AKK	0.025		0.091	1.553	1.553	7.393E-02	3.861E-08	8.439E-05	7.401E-02					1.913E-03	5.642E-06	9.191E-04	2.838E-03	1.705E-03	7.461E-01	7.561E-01	1.504E+00	1.508E+01	6.677E-04	1.491E-01	1.523E+01	1.681E+01
AKL AKL - Rem	0.171 0.032		0.623 0.116	883.583	883.583 1.512			5.688E-04 1.056E-04	4.988E-01 9.263E-02						3.865E-05		1.944E-02	9.702E-01 1.660E-03		4.303E+02			3.800E-01 6.501E-04		8.667E+03	
AKL - Rem AKM	0.032		0.116	1.512 10.203	1.512			1.056E-04 1.521E-04																		1.639E+01 1.101E+02
		4				4																				



#### Risk Calculations, Child Resident

														Risk	Calculation	s, Child Resi	ident									
Survey		Net	95UCL V	alues			1.	³′Cs			60(	Со			90	Sr			210	Pb			226	Ra		
Grid	13/Cs	<sup>60</sup> Со	<sup>90</sup> Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	<sup>226</sup> Ra	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Risk
AAA	0.051		0.191	1.470	1.470	6.294E-07	1.547E-12	7.205E-10	6.301E-07					1.784E-08	2.191E-11	6.720E-09	2.458E-08	2.976E-08	1.185E-08	1.850E-06	1.892E-06	6.454E-05	1.303E-08	4.794E-07	6.503E-05	6.758E-05
AAB	0.077		0.289	1.273	1.273	9.512E-07	2.338E-12	1.089E-09	9.523E-07					2.700E-08	3.315E-11	1.017E-08	3.720E-08	2.577E-08	1.026E-08	1.602E-06	1.638E-06	5.589E-05	1.128E-08	4.151E-07	5.631E-05	5.894E-05
AAC	0.044	0.027	0.154	1.583	1.583	5.385E-07	1.324E-12		5.391E-07	1.220E-06	5.504E-13	1.695E-10	1.220E-06	1.438E-08	1.766E-11	5.417E-09	1.982E-08	3.205E-08	1.276E-08	1.992E-06	2.037E-06	6.950E-05	1.403E-08	5.162E-07	7.003E-05	7.385E-05
AAD	0.164	0.043	0.596	1.586	1.586	2.020E-06	4.965E-12	2.312E-09	2.022E-06	1.935E-06	8.730E-13	2.689E-10	1.935E-06	5.569E-08	6.838E-11	2.097E-08	7.673E-08	3.211E-08	1.278E-08	1.996E-06	2.041E-06	6.964E-05	1.406E-08	5.172E-07	7.017E-05	7.624E-05
AAE	0.156	0.043	0.569	1.474	1.474	1.922E-06	4.724E-12		1.924E-06	1.810E-06	8.165E-13	2.515E-10	1.810E-06	5.316E-08	6.528E-11	2.002E-08	7.325E-08	2.984E-08	1.188E-08	1.855E-06	1.897E-06	6.472E-05	1.306E-08	4.807E-07	6.521E-05	7.091E-05
AAF	0.130	0.030	0.303	1.611	1.611	1.025E-06	2.519E-12		1.026E-06	1.336E-06	6.028E-13	1.857E-10	1.336E-06	2.831E-08	3.476E-11	1.066E-08	3.900E-08	3.261E-08	1.298E-08	2.028E-06	2.073E-06	7.073E-05	1.428E-08	5.253E-07	7.127E-05	7.575E-05
AAG	0.063		0.303	1.237	1.237	5.802E-07	1.426E-12		5.809E-07	1.330L-00	0.026L-13	1.037L-10	1.330L-00	1.606E-08	1.973E-11	6.051E-09	2.214E-08	2.504E-08	9.967E-09	1.557E-06	1.592E-06	5.431E-05	1.096E-08	4.033E-07	5.472E-05	5.692E-05
AAH	0.047	1	0.172		1.684	1.467E-06	3.606E-12		1.469E-06					4.036E-08	4.956E-11	1.520E-08	5.561E-08		1.357E-08	2.120E-06		7.394E-05	1.493E-08	5.492E-07	7.450E-05	7.819E-05
				1.684										2.887E-08				3.409E-08			2.167E-06					
AAI	0.085		0.309	1.692	1.692	1.049E-06	2.580E-12	1.201E-09	1.051E-06						3.545E-11	1.087E-08	3.977E-08	3.425E-08	1.364E-08	2.130E-06	2.177E-06	7.429E-05	1.500E-08	5.518E-07	7.486E-05	7.813E-05
AAJ AAK	0.039		0.142	1.726	1.726	4.795E-07	1.179E-12		4.801E-07					1.326E-08	1.628E-11	4.995E-09	1.827E-08	3.494E-08	1.391E-08	2.172E-06	2.221E-06	7.578E-05	1.530E-08	5.629E-07	7.636E-05	7.908E-05
	0.019		0.070	1.294	1.294	2.351E-07	5.779E-13		2.353E-07					6.533E-09	8.023E-12	2.461E-09	9.002E-09	2.619E-08	1.043E-08	1.629E-06	1.665E-06	5.681E-05	1.147E-08	4.219E-07	5.724E-05	5.915E-05
AAL	0.035		0.125	2.063	2.063	4.242E-07	1.043E-12		4.247E-07					1.167E-08	1.433E-11	4.397E-09	1.608E-08	4.177E-08	1.663E-08	2.597E-06	2.655E-06	9.059E-05	1.829E-08	6.728E-07	9.128E-05	9.437E-05
ABA	0.092		0.347	1.776	1.776	1.135E-06	2.791E-12	1.300E-09	1.137E-06					3.242E-08	3.981E-11	1.221E-08	4.467E-08	3.595E-08	1.431E-08	2.235E-06	2.286E-06	7.798E-05	1.574E-08	5.792E-07	7.857E-05	8.204E-05
ABB	0.088		0.340	1.377	1.377	1.086E-06	2.670E-12	1.244E-09	1.088E-06	 4 420F 00	 C 400F 40	 2.000E 40	4 4205 00	3.176E-08	3.900E-11	1.196E-08	4.377E-08	2.787E-08	1.110E-08	1.733E-06	1.772E-06	6.046E-05	1.220E-08	4.490E-07	6.092E-05	6.382E-05
ABC	0.109	0.032	0.399	1.315	1.315	1.344E-06	3.304E-12		1.346E-06	1.439E-06	6.492E-13	2.000E-10	1.439E-06	3.728E-08	4.577E-11	1.404E-08	5.136E-08	2.662E-08	1.060E-08	1.655E-06	1.692E-06	5.773E-05	1.165E-08	4.288E-07	5.817E-05	6.270E-05
ABD	0.139	0.021	0.507	1.522	1.522	1.713E-06	4.210E-12	1.961E-09	1.715E-06	9.517E-07	4.294E-13	1.323E-10	9.518E-07	4.737E-08	5.817E-11	1.784E-08	6.527E-08	3.081E-08	1.226E-08	1.916E-06	1.959E-06	6.682E-05	1.349E-08	4.963E-07	6.733E-05	7.202E-05
ABE	0.249	0.037	0.946	1.318	1.318	3.064E-06	7.532E-12		3.067E-06	1.644E-06	7.419E-13	2.285E-10	1.645E-06	8.839E-08	1.085E-10	3.329E-08	1.218E-07	2.668E-08	1.062E-08	1.659E-06	1.696E-06	5.786E-05	1.168E-08	4.298E-07	5.831E-05	6.484E-05
ABF	0.050	0.026	0.182	1.277	1.277	6.146E-07	1.511E-12		6.153E-07	1.175E-06	5.302E-13	1.633E-10	1.175E-06	1.700E-08	2.087E-11	6.403E-09	2.342E-08	2.585E-08	1.029E-08	1.607E-06	1.643E-06	5.606E-05	1.132E-08	4.164E-07	5.649E-05	5.995E-05
ABG	0.367		1.334	8.054	8.054	4.513E-06	1.109E-11	5.167E-09	4.518E-06					1.246E-07	1.531E-10	4.695E-08	1.717E-07	1.631E-07	6.492E-08	1.014E-05	1.037E-05	3.537E-04	7.140E-08	2.627E-06	3.564E-04	3.715E-04
ABH	0.092		0.344	1.324	1.324	1.135E-06	2.791E-12	1.300E-09	1.137E-06					3.214E-08	3.946E-11	1.210E-08	4.428E-08	2.680E-08	1.067E-08	1.666E-06	1.704E-06	5.813E-05	1.173E-08	4.317E-07	5.857E-05	6.146E-05
ABI	0.086		0.315	1.895	1.895	1.062E-06	2.610E-12		1.063E-06					2.943E-08	3.613E-11	1.108E-08	4.055E-08	3.836E-08	1.527E-08	2.385E-06	2.439E-06	8.321E-05	1.680E-08	6.180E-07	8.384E-05	8.738E-05
ABJ	0.023		0.082	1.352	1.352	2.768E-07	6.805E-13	3.169E-10	2.771E-07					7.655E-09	9.400E-12	2.883E-09	1.055E-08	2.737E-08	1.089E-08	1.702E-06	1.740E-06	5.936E-05	1.198E-08	4.409E-07	5.981E-05	6.184E-05
ABK	0.015		0.054	1.333	1.333	1.823E-07	4.480E-13	2.086E-10	1.825E-07					5.038E-09	6.187E-12	1.898E-09	6.942E-09	2.698E-08	1.074E-08	1.678E-06	1.715E-06	5.852E-05	1.181E-08	4.347E-07	5.897E-05	6.087E-05
ABL	0.025		0.091	1.819	1.819	3.063E-07	7.530E-13		3.067E-07					8.496E-09	1.043E-11	3.200E-09	1.171E-08	3.682E-08	1.466E-08	2.289E-06	2.341E-06	7.987E-05	1.612E-08	5.932E-07	8.048E-05	8.314E-05
ABM	0.031		0.103	1.932	1.932	3.837E-07	9.432E-13		3.841E-07					9.617E-09	1.181E-11	3.622E-09	1.325E-08	3.911E-08	1.557E-08	2.432E-06	2.486E-06	8.483E-05	1.712E-08		8.548E-05	8.836E-05
ACH	1.499		5.754	206.583	206.583	1.842E-05	4.528E-11	2.109E-08	1.844E-05					5.377E-07	6.602E-10	2.025E-07	7.408E-07	4.183E-06	1.665E-06	2.601E-04	2.659E-04	9.073E-03	1.832E-06	6.739E-05	9.142E-03	9.427E-03
ACH - Rem	0.016		0.056	1.092	1.092	2.019E-07	4.963E-13	2.311E-10	2.021E-07					5.225E-09	6.416E-12	1.968E-09	7.200E-09	2.210E-08	8.799E-09	1.374E-06	1.405E-06	4.794E-05	9.677E-09	3.560E-07	4.830E-05	4.992E-05
ACI	0.036		0.132	0.955	0.955	4.476E-07	1.100E-12		4.481E-07					1.233E-08	1.514E-11	4.643E-09	1.699E-08	1.933E-08	7.694E-09	1.202E-06	1.229E-06	4.192E-05	8.463E-09	3.114E-07	4.224E-05	4.394E-05
ACJ	0.024 0.017		0.086	1.196	1.196	2.891E-07	7.107E-13	3.310E-10	2.894E-07					8.029E-09	9.859E-12	3.024E-09	1.106E-08	2.421E-08	9.637E-09	1.505E-06	1.539E-06	5.251E-05	1.060E-08	3.900E-07	5.291E-05	5.475E-05 5.494E-05
ACK ACL	0.017		0.062	1.202 1.392	1.202 1.392	2.093E-07 4.783E-07	5.144E-13 1.176E-12	2.396E-10 5.475E-10	2.095E-07 4.788E-07					5.786E-09 1.401E-08	7.105E-12 1.720E-11	2.179E-09 5.277E-09	7.972E-09 1.930E-08	2.433E-08 2.818E-08	9.685E-09 1.122E-08	1.513E-06 1.752E-06	1.547E-06 1.791E-06	5.277E-05 6.111E-05	1.065E-08 1.234E-08	3.919E-07 4.539E-07	5.317E-05 6.158E-05	6.387E-05
ACL	0.039		0.130	2.043	2.043	3.321E-07	8.164E-13		3.325E-07					9.150E-09	1.720E-11 1.124E-11	3.446E-09	1.261E-08	4.136E-08	1.122E-08	2.572E-06	2.629E-06	8.971E-05	1.811E-08	4.539E-07 6.663E-07	9.039E-05	9.337E-05
ADI	0.027		0.030	1.403	1.403	5.937E-07	1.460E-12		5.944E-07					1.597E-08	1.124L-11	6.016E-09	2.201E-08	2.840E-08	1.131E-08	1.766E-06	1.805E-06	6.160E-05	1.243E-08	4.575E-07	6.207E-05	6.449E-05
ADJ	0.048		0.059	1.213	1.213	2.658E-07	6.533E-13	3.043E-10	2.661E-07					5.506E-09	6.760E-12	2.074E-09	7.586E-09	2.455E-08	9.774E-09	1.527E-06	1.561E-06	5.325E-05	1.075E-08	3.955E-07	5.366E-05	5.549E-05
ADK	0.022		0.054	0.981	0.981	1.823E-07	4.480E-13							5.038E-09	6.187E-12	1.898E-09	6.942E-09	1.986E-08	7.904E-09	1.234E-06	1.262E-06	4.306E-05	8.693E-09	3.198E-07	4.339E-05	4.484E-05
ADL	0.005		0.034	1.026	1.026	6.556E-08	1.612E-13		6.564E-08					1.861E-09	2.285E-12	7.010E-10	2.565E-09	2.077E-08	8.267E-09	1.291E-06	1.320E-06	4.504E-05	9.092E-09	3.345E-07	4.538E-05	4.677E-05
ADM	0.028		0.101	1.812	1.812	3.493E-07	8.587E-13	3.999E-10	3.497E-07					9.430E-09	1.158E-11	3.552E-09	1.299E-08	3.668E-08	1.460E-08	2.281E-06	2.332E-06	7.956E-05	1.606E-08	5.909E-07	8.017E-05	8.286E-05
AEJ	0.020		0.074	0.947	0.947	2.510E-07	6.171E-13		2.513E-07					6.907E-09	8.482E-12	2.602E-09	9.517E-09	1.917E-08	7.630E-09	1.192E-06	1.218E-06	4.157E-05	8.392E-09	3.087E-07	4.189E-05	4.337E-05
AEK	0.023		0.084	1.375	1.375	2.830E-07	6.956E-13	3.240E-10	2.833E-07					7.842E-09	9.629E-12	2.954E-09	1.080E-08	2.783E-08	1.108E-08	1.730E-06	1.769E-06	6.037E-05	1.219E-08	4.484E-07	6.083E-05	6.289E-05
AEL	0.020		0.073	1.532	1.532	2.474E-07	6.080E-13		2.476E-07					6.814E-09	8.367E-12	2.566E-09	9.389E-09	3.101E-08	1.235E-08	1.928E-06	1.972E-06	6.726E-05	1.358E-08	4.996E-07	6.778E-05	7.001E-05
AEM	0.063		0.225	2.073	2.073	7.792E-07	1.915E-12		7.801E-07					2.102E-08	2.581E-11	7.916E-09	2.896E-08	4.197E-08	1.671E-08	2.609E-06	2.668E-06	9.102E-05	1.837E-08	6.760E-07	9.172E-05	9.520E-05
AFI - AGI	0.070		0.255	1.953	1.953	8.652E-07	2.127E-12		8.662E-07					2.382E-08	2.925E-11	8.972E-09	3.282E-08	3.954E-08	1.574E-08		2.513E-06	8.575E-05			8.641E-05	8.982E-05
AFJ	0.014		0.052	1.564	1.564	1.761E-07	4.329E-13	2.016E-10	1.763E-07					4.851E-09	5.957E-12	1.827E-09	6.685E-09	3.166E-08	1.260E-08	1.968E-06	2.013E-06	6.867E-05	1.386E-08	5.100E-07	6.919E-05	7.139E-05
AFK	0.015		0.054	1.363	1.363	1.823E-07	4.480E-13	2.086E-10	1.825E-07					5.038E-09	6.187E-12	1.898E-09	6.942E-09	2.759E-08	1.098E-08	1.715E-06	1.754E-06	5.984E-05	1.208E-08	4.444E-07	6.030E-05	6.224E-05
AFL	0.051		0.188	2.860	2.860	6.318E-07	1.553E-12	7.233E-10	6.325E-07					1.756E-08	2.156E-11	6.614E-09	2.420E-08	5.790E-08	2.305E-08	3.600E-06	3.681E-06	1.256E-04	2.535E-08	9.328E-07	1.265E-04	1.309E-04
AFM	0.048		0.175	1.419	1.419	5.925E-07	1.457E-12	6.783E-10	5.932E-07					1.635E-08	2.007E-11	6.156E-09	2.252E-08	2.872E-08	1.143E-08	1.786E-06	1.826E-06	6.230E-05	1.258E-08	4.627E-07	6.278E-05	6.522E-05
AGJ	0.058		0.212	2.505	2.505	7.178E-07	1.765E-12	8.217E-10	7.186E-07					1.980E-08	2.432E-11	7.459E-09	2.729E-08	5.072E-08	2.019E-08	3.153E-06	3.224E-06	1.100E-04	2.220E-08	8.170E-07	1.108E-04	1.148E-04
AGK	0.054		0.198	2.183	2.183	6.687E-07	1.644E-12	7.655E-10	6.694E-07					1.849E-08	2.271E-11	6.966E-09	2.548E-08	4.420E-08	1.759E-08	2.748E-06	2.810E-06	9.586E-05	1.935E-08	7.119E-07	9.659E-05	1.001E-04
AGL	0.044		0.158	1.983	1.983	5.360E-07	1.318E-12	6.136E-10	5.366E-07					1.476E-08	1.812E-11	5.558E-09	2.033E-08	4.015E-08	1.598E-08	2.496E-06	2.552E-06	8.707E-05	1.758E-08	6.467E-07	8.774E-05	9.084E-05
AGM	0.049		0.176	1.948	1.948	5.962E-07	1.466E-12	6.825E-10	5.969E-07					1.644E-08	2.019E-11	6.192E-09	2.265E-08	3.944E-08	1.570E-08	2.452E-06	2.507E-06	8.553E-05	1.727E-08	6.353E-07	8.619E-05	8.931E-05
AHH - AIH	0.063		0.228	1.716	1.716	7.792E-07	1.915E-12							2.130E-08	2.615E-11	8.022E-09			1.383E-08	2.160E-06		7.534E-05			7.592E-05	7.894E-05
AHI	0.025		0.088		1.280	3.100E-07		3.549E-10															1.134E-08			
AHJ	0.051		0.185		2.396			7.177E-10							2.122E-11								2.124E-08			1.097E-04
AHK	0.037		0.135	1.793	1.793		1.124E-12		4.579E-07						1.548E-11	4.749E-09				2.257E-06				5.847E-07		8.211E-05
AHL	0.031		0.111	1.802	1.802			4.294E-10						1.036E-08		3.904E-09	1.428E-08				2.319E-06			5.876E-07		
AHM	0.032		0.116	1.931	1.931			4.505E-10								4.080E-09					2.485E-06			6.297E-07		
All	0.053		0.193					7.514E-10									2.484E-08			2.738E-06				7.093E-07		
AIJ	0.065		0.238	2.463	2.463			9.202E-10									3.063E-08						2.183E-08			
AIK	0.058		0.210		2.118			8.217E-10									2.703E-08				2.726E-06			6.907E-07		
AIL	0.039		0.141		1.807			5.503E-10									1.814E-08						1.602E-08			
AIM	0.031		0.113		1.890			4.379E-10									1.454E-08						1.675E-08			
AJH	0.074		0.270	1.394	1.394			1.047E-09						2.522E-08		9.500E-09				1.754E-06				4.546E-07		
AJI	0.041		0.147	2.024	2.024			5.714E-10								5.171E-09				2.548E-06		8.887E-05			8.955E-05	
AJJ	0.059		0.215	2.028	2.028			8.358E-10						2.008E-08			2.767E-08			2.553E-06				6.614E-07		
AJK	0.041		0.148	1.672	1.672			5.728E-10						1.382E-08 1.149E-08					1.347E-08						7.397E-05 7.977E-05	
AJL	0.034		0.123	1.803	1.803	4.169E-07		4.772E-10								4.326E-09			1.453E-08							
AJM	0.024		0.088	1.971	1.971			3.394E-10															1.747E-08			
AKG	0.053		0.194	1.064	1.064			7.514E-10						1.812E-08			2.497E-08		8.573E-09				9.429E-09		4.707E-05	
AKI	0.035		0.128	1.833	1.833			4.983E-10						1.195E-08		4.502E-09							1.625E-08			
AKJ AKK	0.032		0.116	1.897	1.897			4.505E-10					<del></del>	8.496E-09		4.080E-09			1.529E-08				1.681E-08			
AKK	0.025 0.171		0.091	1.553 883.583	1.553 883.583			3.577E-10 2.411E-09						5.821E-08		3.200E-09 2.192E-08			1.251E-08 7.123E-06					5.064E-07 2.882E-04		
AKL - Rem	0.171		0.623	1.512	1.512			4.477E-10						1.083E-08		4.080E-09	1.493E-08		1.218E-08					4.931E-07		
AKL - Rem	0.032		0.116		10.203			6.446E-10															9.046E-08			
/ AIXIVI	0.040		0.100	10.200	10.200	0.000L-01	1.004L-12	U.7-10L-10	0.001 L-01		l	l	L	1.000L-00	1.007L-11	J.U-UL-U3	2.100L-00	2.000L-01	U.227L-UU	1.204L-00	1.010L-00	7.701L-04	J.U-UL-UU	J.JZJL-00	1.010L-04	7.002L-04



														Dose (	Calculations.	Recreationa	l Adult									
Survey		Net	95UCL Val	lues			137	Cs			60	Со			90	Sr			210	'Pb			220	°Ra		
Grid	13/Cs	™Со	<sup>90</sup> Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	²²⁵Ra	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Dose
AAA	0.051		0.191	1.470	1.470	1.107E-02	8.570E-10	7.223E-07	1.107E-02					2.987E-04	1.306E-07	8.202E-06	3.071E-04	5.807E-04	1.780E-05	3.001E-03	3.599E-03	1.061E+00	6.968E-06	5.997E-04	1.062E+00	1.077E+00
AAB AAC	0.077 0.044	0.027	0.289 0.154	1.273 1.583	1.273 1.583	1.673E-02 9.470E-03	1.295E-09 7.332E-10		1.673E-02 9.470E-03	2.679E-02	2.972E-09	9.170E-14	2.679E-02	4.521E-04 2.408E-04	1.976E-07 1.053E-07	1.241E-05 6.612E-06	4.647E-04 2.475E-04	5.029E-04 6.254E-04	1.541E-05 1.916E-05	2.598E-03 3.231E-03	3.117E-03 3.876E-03	9.190E-01 1.143E+00	6.034E-06 7.504E-06	5.193E-04 6.458E-04	9.195E-01 1.144E+00	9.398E-01 1.184E+00
AAD	0.164	0.027	0.134	1.586	1.586	3.552E-02	2.750E-09	2.318E-06	3.552E-02	4.250E-02	4.714E-09	9.170E-14 9.187E-14	4.250E-02	9.324E-04	4.076E-07	2.560E-05	9.584E-04	6.266E-04	1.920E-05	3.231E-03	3.883E-03	1.145E+00	7.518E-06	6.470E-04	1.144E+00 1.146E+00	1.229E+00
AAE	0.156	0.041	0.569	1.474	1.474	3.379E-02	2.617E-09	2.205E-06	3.380E-02	3.975E-02	4.409E-09	8.538E-14	3.975E-02	8.902E-04	3.891E-07	2.444E-05	9.150E-04	5.823E-04	1.784E-05	3.009E-03	3.609E-03	1.064E+00	6.987E-06	6.013E-04	1.065E+00	1.143E+00
AAF	0.083	0.030	0.303	1.611	1.611	1.802E-02	1.396E-09		1.803E-02	2.935E-02	3.255E-09	9.332E-14	2.935E-02	4.740E-04	2.072E-07	1.301E-05	4.872E-04	6.365E-04	1.950E-05	3.289E-03		1.163E+00			1.164E+00	1.216E+00
AAG	0.047		0.172	1.237	1.237	1.020E-02	7.901E-10		1.020E-02					2.690E-04	1.176E-07	7.386E-06	2.765E-04	4.887E-04	1.497E-05	2.525E-03	3.029E-03	8.930E-01	5.863E-06	5.046E-04	8.935E-01	9.070E-01
AAH AAI	0.119 0.085		0.432 0.309	1.684 1.692	1.684 1.692	2.580E-02 1.846E-02	1.998E-09 1.429E-09	1.684E-06 1.204E-06	2.580E-02 1.846E-02					6.758E-04 4.833E-04	2.954E-07 2.113E-07	1.856E-05 1.327E-05	6.947E-04 4.968E-04	6.653E-04 6.685E-04	2.039E-05 2.048E-05	3.438E-03 3.454E-03	4.123E-03 4.143E-03	1.216E+00 1.222E+00	7.983E-06 8.021E-06	6.870E-04 6.903E-04	1.217E+00 1.222E+00	1.247E+00 1.245E+00
AAJ	0.039		0.309	1.726	1.726	8.433E-03	6.529E-10	5.503E-07	8.433E-03					2.221E-04	9.707E-08	6.097E-06	2.282E-04	6.819E-04	2.046E-05	3.523E-03	4.143E-03 4.226E-03	1.246E+00		7.042E-04	1.222E+00 1.247E+00	1.243E+00 1.260E+00
AAK	0.019		0.070	1.294	1.294	4.134E-03	3.201E-10	2.698E-07	4.134E-03		-			1.094E-04	4.782E-08	3.004E-06	1.124E-04	5.112E-04	1.566E-05	2.641E-03	3.168E-03	9.342E-01	6.134E-06	5.279E-04	9.347E-01	9.421E-01
AAL	0.035		0.125	2.063	2.063	7.461E-03	5.777E-10	4.869E-07	7.461E-03		-			1.955E-04	8.544E-08	5.367E-06	2.009E-04	8.151E-04	2.498E-05	4.212E-03	5.052E-03	1.490E+00		8.417E-04	1.490E+00	1.503E+00
ABA	0.092		0.347	1.776	1.776	1.997E-02	1.546E-09	1.303E-06	1.997E-02					5.428E-04	2.373E-07	1.490E-05	5.579E-04		2.150E-05	3.626E-03			8.419E-06		1.283E+00	1.308E+00
ABB ABC	0.088 0.109	0.032	0.340 0.399	1.377 1.315	1.377 1.315	1.910E-02 2.364E-02	1.479E-09 1.830E-09	1.247E-06 1.543E-06	1.911E-02 2.364E-02	3.160E-02	3.505E-09	7.617E-14	3.160E-02	5.319E-04 6.242E-04	2.325E-07 2.729E-07	1.460E-05 1.714E-05	5.467E-04 6.416E-04	5.440E-04 5.195E-04	1.667E-05 1.592E-05	2.811E-03 2.684E-03	3.371E-03 3.220E-03	9.941E-01 9.493E-01	6.527E-06 6.233E-06	5.617E-04 5.364E-04	9.947E-01 9.499E-01	1.018E+00 1.009E+00
ABD	0.139	0.032	0.507	1.522	1.522	3.012E-02	2.332E-09	1.966E-06	3.012E-02	2.090E-02	2.319E-09	8.816E-14	2.090E-02	7.932E-04	3.467E-07	2.178E-05	8.153E-04		1.843E-05	3.107E-03			7.215E-06	6.209E-04	1.099E+00	1.155E+00
ABE	0.249	0.037	0.946	1.318	1.318	5.388E-02	4.172E-09	3.516E-06	5.389E-02	3.612E-02	4.006E-09	7.634E-14	3.612E-02	1.480E-03	6.470E-07	4.064E-05	1.521E-03	5.207E-04	1.595E-05	2.690E-03	3.227E-03	9.515E-01	6.248E-06		9.520E-01	1.047E+00
ABF	0.050	0.026	0.182	1.277	1.277	1.081E-02	8.369E-10		1.081E-02	2.581E-02	2.863E-09	7.397E-14	2.581E-02	2.846E-04	1.244E-07	7.815E-06	2.926E-04	5.045E-04	1.546E-05	2.607E-03	3.127E-03	9.219E-01	6.053E-06	5.209E-04	9.224E-01	9.625E-01
ABG ABH	0.367		1.334 0.344	8.054 1.324	8.054 1.324	7.937E-02	6.146E-09	5.180E-06	7.938E-02					2.087E-03	9.124E-07	5.731E-05	2.145E-03	3.183E-03	9.753E-05	1.645E-02	1.973E-02	5.816E+00		3.287E-03	5.820E+00	5.921E+00
ABI	0.092 0.086		0.344	1.895	1.895	1.997E-02 1.867E-02	1.546E-09 1.446E-09		1.997E-02 1.867E-02					5.381E-04 4.927E-04	2.352E-07 2.154E-07	1.477E-05 1.353E-05	5.531E-04 5.065E-04	5.230E-04 7.487E-04	1.603E-05 2.294E-05	2.703E-03 3.869E-03	3.242E-03 4.640E-03	9.558E-01 1.368E+00	6.276E-06 8.984E-06	5.401E-04 7.731E-04	9.564E-01 1.369E+00	9.801E-01 1.393E+00
ABJ	0.023		0.082	1.352	1.352	4.868E-03	3.770E-10	3.177E-07	4.869E-03					1.282E-04	5.603E-08	3.519E-06	1.317E-04	5.341E-04	1.637E-05	2.760E-03	3.310E-03	9.761E-01	6.409E-06	5.515E-04	9.766E-01	9.849E-01
ABK	0.015		0.054	1.333	1.333	3.205E-03	2.482E-10	2.092E-07	3.205E-03		-			8.436E-05	3.688E-08	2.316E-06	8.672E-05	5.266E-04	1.614E-05	2.721E-03	3.264E-03	9.623E-01	6.319E-06	5.438E-04	9.629E-01	9.694E-01
ABL	0.025		0.091	1.819	1.819	5.387E-03	4.171E-10		5.387E-03	-				1.423E-04	6.219E-08	3.906E-06	1.462E-04	7.187E-04	2.202E-05	3.713E-03		1.313E+00		7.421E-04	1.314E+00	1.324E+00
ABM ACH	0.031 1.499		0.103 5.754	1.932 206.583	1.932	6.748E-03 3.239E-01	5.225E-10 2.508E-08	4.404E-07 2.114E-05	6.748E-03					1.610E-04	7.039E-08 3.936E-06	4.421E-06	1.655E-04	7.633E-04 8.164E-02	2.339E-05	3.944E-03 4.218E-01	4.731E-03 5.060E-01	1.395E+00 1.492E+02	9.159E-06 9.796E-04	7.882E-04	1.396E+00 1.493E+02	1.407E+00 1.501E+02
ACH - Rem	0.016		0.056	1.092	206.583 1.092	3.551E-03	2.749E-10		3.239E-01 3.551E-03					9.003E-03 8.749E-05	3.825E-08	2.472E-04 2.402E-06	9.254E-03 8.993E-05	4.314E-04	2.502E-03 1.322E-05	2.229E-03	2.673E-03	7.883E-01	5.176E-06	8.431E-02 4.454E-04	7.887E-01	7.950E-01
ACI	0.036		0.132	0.955	0.955	7.871E-03	6.094E-10		7.872E-03					2.064E-04	9.023E-08	5.667E-06	2.122E-04	3.772E-04	1.156E-05	1.949E-03	2.338E-03	6.893E-01	4.526E-06	3.895E-04	6.897E-01	7.002E-01
ACJ	0.024		0.086	1.196	1.196	5.085E-03	3.937E-10		5.085E-03		-			1.344E-04	5.877E-08	3.691E-06	1.382E-04	4.725E-04	1.448E-05	2.441E-03	2.928E-03	8.634E-01	5.669E-06	4.879E-04	8.639E-01	8.720E-01
ACK	0.017		0.062	1.202	1.202	3.680E-03	2.850E-10		3.681E-03					9.688E-05	4.235E-08	2.660E-06	9.958E-05	4.748E-04	1.455E-05	2.453E-03	2.943E-03	8.677E-01	5.698E-06	4.903E-04	8.682E-01	8.749E-01
ACL ACM	0.039 0.027		0.150 0.098	1.392 2.043	1.392 2.043	8.411E-03 5.841E-03	6.513E-10 4.522E-10		8.412E-03 5.841E-03					2.346E-04 1.532E-04	1.025E-07 6.697E-08	6.441E-06 4.207E-06	2.411E-04 1.575E-04	5.499E-04 8.072E-04	1.685E-05 2.473E-05	2.841E-03 4.171E-03	3.408E-03 5.003E-03	1.005E+00 1.475E+00		5.679E-04 8.335E-04	1.006E+00 1.476E+00	1.018E+00 1.487E+00
ADI	0.027		0.030	1.403	1.403	1.044E-02	8.085E-10	6.814E-07	1.044E-02					2.674E-04	1.169E-07	7.343E-06	2.749E-04	5.543E-04	1.698E-05	2.864E-03	3.435E-03	1.013E+00	6.651E-06	5.724E-04	1.470E+00 1.013E+00	1.028E+00
ADJ	0.022		0.059	1.213	1.213	4.674E-03	3.619E-10		4.674E-03		-			9.219E-05	4.030E-08	2.531E-06	9.476E-05		1.468E-05	2.476E-03		8.757E-01		4.948E-04	8.762E-01	8.839E-01
ADK	0.015		0.054	0.981	0.981	3.205E-03	2.482E-10		3.205E-03		-			8.436E-05	3.688E-08	2.316E-06	8.672E-05	3.875E-04	1.187E-05	2.002E-03	2.402E-03	7.081E-01	4.650E-06	4.001E-04	7.085E-01	7.142E-01
ADL ADM	0.005 0.028		0.020 0.101	1.026 1.812	1.026 1.812	1.153E-03 6.143E-03	8.927E-11 4.756E-10	7.524E-08 4.009E-07	1.153E-03 6.143E-03					3.117E-05 1.579E-04	1.362E-08 6.903E-08	8.557E-07 4.336E-06	3.203E-05 1.623E-04	4.053E-04 7.159E-04	1.242E-05 2.194E-05	2.094E-03 3.699E-03	2.512E-03 4.437E-03	7.406E-01 1.308E+00	4.863E-06 8.590E-06	4.185E-04 7.393E-04	7.410E-01 1.309E+00	7.447E-01 1.320E+00
AEJ	0.020		0.101	0.947	0.947	4.415E-03	3.418E-10		4.415E-03					1.1579E-04 1.157E-04	5.056E-08	3.176E-06	1.023E-04 1.189E-04		1.146E-05	1.933E-03		6.836E-01			6.840E-01	6.908E-01
AEK	0.023		0.084	1.375	1.375	4.977E-03	3.853E-10		4.977E-03		-			1.313E-04	5.740E-08	3.605E-06	1.350E-04	5.432E-04	1.665E-05	2.807E-03	3.367E-03	9.927E-01	6.518E-06	5.609E-04	9.932E-01	1.002E+00
AEL	0.020		0.073	1.532	1.532	4.350E-03	3.368E-10		4.350E-03					1.141E-04	4.988E-08	3.133E-06	1.173E-04	6.052E-04	1.855E-05	3.127E-03	3.751E-03	1.106E+00	7.262E-06	6.250E-04	1.107E+00	1.115E+00
AEM	0.063		0.225	2.073	2.073	1.370E-02	1.061E-09		1.370E-02					3.519E-04	1.538E-07	9.663E-06	3.617E-04		2.510E-05	4.232E-03		1.497E+00			1.498E+00	1.517E+00
AFI - AGI AFJ	0.070 0.014		0.255 0.052	1.953 1.564	1.953 1.564	1.522E-02 3.097E-03	1.178E-09 2.398E-10		1.522E-02 3.097E-03					3.989E-04 8.123E-05	1.744E-07 3.551E-08	1.095E-05 2.230E-06	4.100E-04 8.350E-05	7.716E-04 6.179E-04	2.364E-05 1.893E-05	3.987E-03 3.193E-03	4.782E-03 3.829E-03	1.410E+00 1.129E+00		7.968E-04 6.381E-04	1.411E+00 1.130E+00	1.431E+00 1.137E+00
AFK	0.014		0.054	1.363	1.363	3.205E-03	2.482E-10		3.205E-03		-			8.436E-05	3.688E-08	2.316E-06	8.672E-05	5.385E-04	1.650E-05	2.782E-03	3.337E-03	9.840E-01	6.461E-06	5.560E-04	9.846E-01	9.912E-01
AFL	0.051		0.188	2.860	2.860	1.111E-02	8.603E-10	7.251E-07	1.111E-02					2.940E-04	1.285E-07	8.073E-06	3.022E-04	1.130E-03	3.463E-05	5.839E-03	7.004E-03	2.065E+00	1.356E-05	1.167E-03	2.066E+00	2.085E+00
AFM	0.048		0.175	1.419	1.419	1.042E-02	8.068E-10		1.042E-02		-			2.737E-04	1.196E-07	7.515E-06	2.813E-04		1.718E-05	2.897E-03		1.024E+00		5.789E-04	1.025E+00	1.039E+00
AGJ AGK	0.058		0.212	2.505	2.505 2.183	1.262E-02	9.774E-10 9.105E-10	8.238E-07 7.674E-07	1.262E-02 1.176E-02					3.316E-04 3.097E-04	1.449E-07 1.354E-07	9.104E-06 8.503E-06	3.408E-04 3.183E-04	9.898E-04 8.625E-04	3.033E-05 2.643E-05	5.114E-03 4.457E-03	6.134E-03 5.346E-03	1.809E+00 1.576E+00	1.188E-05 1.035E-05	1.022E-03 8.907E-04	1.810E+00 1.577E+00	1.829E+00 1.595E+00
AGL	0.054 0.044		0.198 0.158	2.183 1.983	1.983	1.176E-02 9.426E-03	7.299E-10		9.427E-03					2.471E-04	1.080E-07	6.784E-06	2.540E-04	7.835E-04	2.401E-05	4.457E-03 4.048E-03	4.856E-03	1.432E+00		8.091E-04	1.433E+00	1.447E+00
AGM	0.049		0.176	1.948	1.948	1.048E-02		6.842E-07	1.049E-02					2.753E-04	1.203E-07	7.558E-06	2.829E-04		2.358E-05				9.235E-06		1.407E+00	1.423E+00
AHH - AIH	0.063		0.228	1.716	1.716			8.943E-07			-											1.239E+00			1.240E+00	
AHI	0.025		0.088	1.280	1.280	5.452E-03		3.558E-07							6.013E-08	3.777E-06						9.241E-01				9.333E-01
AHJ AHK	0.051 0.037		0.185 0.135	2.396 1.793	2.396 1.793	1.103E-02 8.044E-03		7.195E-07 5.249E-07						2.893E-04 2.111E-04	1.265E-07 9.228E-08	7.944E-06 5.796E-06	2.974E-04 2.170E-04	9.467E-04 7.084E-04							1.731E+00 1.295E+00	1.748E+00 1.308E+00
AHL	0.031		0.133	1.802	1.802			4.305E-07							7.587E-08	4.765E-06		7.120E-04							1.302E+00	
AHM	0.032		0.116	1.931	1.931	6.921E-03	5.358E-10	4.516E-07	6.921E-03		-			1.814E-04	7.929E-08	4.980E-06	1.864E-04	7.629E-04	2.338E-05	3.942E-03	4.728E-03	1.394E+00	9.154E-06	7.878E-04	1.395E+00	1.407E+00
All	0.053		0.193	2.175	2.175	1.154E-02		7.533E-07						3.018E-04	1.320E-07	8.288E-06	3.103E-04								1.571E+00	
AIJ AIK	0.065 0.058		0.238 0.210	2.463 2.118	2.463 2.118	1.414E-02 1.262E-02		9.225E-07 8.238E-07						3.723E-04 3.284E-04	1.627E-07 1.436E-07	1.022E-05 9.018E-06	3.826E-04 3.376E-04			5.028E-03			1.168E-05 1.004E-05		1.779E+00 1.530E+00	
AIL	0.039		0.210	1.807	1.807			5.517E-07							9.639E-08	6.054E-06	2.266E-04						8.566E-06		1.305E+00	
AIM	0.031		0.113	1.890	1.890	6.726E-03	5.208E-10	4.390E-07	6.727E-03		-				7.723E-08	4.851E-06	1.816E-04			3.858E-03			8.960E-06		1.365E+00	
AJH	0.074		0.270	1.394	1.394	1.608E-02		1.049E-06			1			4.223E-04	1.846E-07	1.160E-05	4.341E-04	5.507E-04	1.688E-05	2.846E-03		1.006E+00	6.608E-06	5.687E-04	1.007E+00	
AJI	0.041		0.147	2.024	2.024			5.729E-07						2.299E-04	1.005E-07			7.997E-04							1.462E+00	
AJJ AJK	0.059 0.041		0.215 0.148	2.028 1.672	2.028 1.672			8.379E-07 5.743E-07						3.363E-04 2.314E-04	1.470E-07 1.012E-07	9.233E-06 6.355E-06	3.457E-04 2.379E-04						9.614E-06 7.926F-06		1.465E+00 1.208E+00	
AJL	0.041		0.148	1.803	1.803			4.784E-07										7.123E-04							1.303E+00	
AJM	0.024		0.088	1.971	1.971			3.403E-07			-				6.013E-08	3.777E-06		7.787E-04					9.344E-06		1.424E+00	1.434E+00
AKG	0.053		0.194	1.064	1.064			7.533E-07			-					8.331E-06						7.681E-01			7.685E-01	
AKI	0.035		0.128	1.833	1.833			4.996E-07							8.749E-08			7.242E-04							1.324E+00	
AKJ AKK	0.032 0.025		0.116 0.091	1.897 1.553	1.897 1.553	6.921E-03 5.495E-03		4.516E-07 3.586E-07							7.929E-08 6.219E-08	4.980E-06 3.906E-06		7.495E-04 6.135E-04			4.645E-03 3.803E-03		8.993E-06 7.362E-06		1.370E+00 1.122F+00	1.382E+00 1.131E+00
AKL	0.025		0.623	883.583	883.583	3.703E-02		2.417E-06						9.747E-04	4.261E-07	2.676E-05	1.462E-04 1.002E-03		1.070E-02		2.164E+00				6.385E+02	
AKL - Rem	0.032		0.116	1.512	1.512	6.877E-03	5.325E-10	4.488E-07	6.878E-03		-			1.814E-04	7.929E-08	4.980E-06	1.864E-04	5.973E-04	1.830E-05	3.086E-03	3.702E-03	1.092E+00	7.168E-06	6.168E-04	1.092E+00	1.103E+00
AKM	0.046		0.166	10.203	10.203	9.902E-03	7.667E-10	6.462E-07	9.902E-03					2.596E-04	1.135E-07	7.128E-06	2.668E-04	4.032E-03	1.236E-04	2.083E-02	2.499E-02	7.368E+00	4.838E-05	4.164E-03	7.372E+00	7.408E+00



Survey		Net	95UCL Va	lues		
Grid	13/Cs	۳Со	<sup>90</sup> Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	²²⁵Ra	Grou
AAA	0.051		0.191	1.470	1.470	1.538
AAB	0.077		0.289	1.273	1.273	2.325
AAC	0.044	0.027	0.154	1.583	1.583	1.316
AAD	0.164	0.043	0.596	1.586	1.586	4.937
AAE	0.156	0.041	0.569	1.474	1.474	4.697
AAF	0.083	0.030	0.303	1.611	1.611	2.505
AAG AAH	0.047 0.119	-	0.172	1.237	1.237	1.418E
AAI	0.085	-	0.432 0.309	1.684 1.692	1.684 1.692	2.565
AAJ	0.039		0.142	1.726	1.726	1.172
AAK	0.019		0.070	1.294	1.294	5.746
AAL	0.035		0.125	2.063	2.063	1.037
ABA	0.092	-	0.347	1.776	1.776	2.776
ABB	0.088	-	0.340	1.377	1.377	2.6551
ABC	0.109	0.032	0.399	1.315	1.315	3.286
ABD	0.139	0.021	0.507	1.522	1.522	4.187
ABE ABF	0.249 0.050	0.037 0.026	0.946 0.182	1.318 1.277	1.318 1.277	7.490E
ABG	0.367	0.020	1.334	8.054	8.054	1.103
ABH	0.092		0.344	1.324	1.324	2.776
ABI	0.086		0.315	1.895	1.895	2.595
ABJ	0.023	-	0.082	1.352	1.352	6.767
ABK	0.015		0.054	1.333	1.333	4.455
ABL	0.025		0.091	1.819	1.819	7.488
ABM	0.031		0.103	1.932	1.932	9.380
ACH Dam	1.499		5.754	206.583	206.583	4.5021
ACH - Rem ACI	0.016 0.036		0.056 0.132	1.092 0.955	1.092 0.955	4.936I 1.094I
ACJ	0.030		0.132	1.196	1.196	7.067
ACK	0.017		0.062	1.202	1.202	5.116
ACL	0.039		0.150	1.392	1.392	1.169
ACM	0.027		0.098	2.043	2.043	8.118
ADI	0.048		0.171	1.403	1.403	1.451
ADJ	0.022	-	0.059	1.213	1.213	6.497
ADK	0.015		0.054	0.981	0.981	4.455
ADL	0.005		0.020	1.026	1.026	1.6031
ADM AEJ	0.028 0.020		0.101 0.074	1.812 0.947	1.812 0.947	8.539I 6.137I
AEK	0.023	-	0.084	1.375	1.375	6.917
AEL	0.020		0.073	1.532	1.532	6.047
AEM	0.063		0.225	2.073	2.073	1.905
AFI - AGI	0.070		0.255	1.953	1.953	2.115
AFJ	0.014		0.052	1.564	1.564	4.305
AFK	0.015		0.054	1.363	1.363	4.455
AFL	0.051		0.188	2.860	2.860	1.544
AFM AGJ	0.048 0.058		0.175 0.212	1.419 2.505	1.419 2.505	1.448
AGK	0.054		0.198	2.183	2.183	1.635
AGL	0.044		0.158	1.983	1.983	1.310
AGM	0.049		0.176	1.948	1.948	1.457
AHH - AIH	0.063	-	0.228	1.716	1.716	1.905
AHI	0.025		0.088	1.280	1.280	7.578
AHJ	0.051		0.185	2.396	2.396	1.532
AHK	0.037		0.135	1.793	1.793	1.118
AHL AHM	0.031 0.032		0.111 0.116	1.802 1.931	1.802 1.931	9.169
All	0.052		0.118	2.175	2.175	1.605
AlJ	0.065		0.238	2.463	2.463	1.965
AIK	0.058		0.210	2.118	2.118	1.755
AIL	0.039		0.141	1.807	1.807	1.175
AIM	0.031		0.113	1.890	1.890	9.350
AJH	0.074	-	0.270	1.394	1.394	2.235
AJI	0.041		0.147	2.024	2.024	1.220
AJJ	0.059		0.215	2.028	2.028	1.785
AJK	0.041		0.148	1.672	1.672	1.223
AJL AJM	0.034 0.024		0.123 0.088	1.803 1.971	1.803 1.971	7.248I
AJIVI	0.024		0.088	1.971	1.971	1.605
AKI	0.035	-	0.194	1.833	1.833	1.064
AKJ	0.032		0.116	1.897	1.897	9.620
AKK	0.025		0.091	1.553	1.553	7.638
AKL	0.171	-	0.623	883.583	883.583	5.148
			0.446	4.540		0.500
AKL - Rem AKM	0.032 0.046		0.116 0.166	1.512 10.203	1.512 10.203	9.560I 1.376I

								Risk	Calculations	, Recreationa	l Adult									
	137	Cs			60	Со			90	Sr			210	Pb			220	'Ra		
Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Risk
1.538E-07	5.604E-14	1.007E-11	1.539E-07					4.155E-09	7.562E-13	8.940E-11	4.245E-09	6.751E-09	3.985E-10	2.398E-08	3.113E-08	1.872E-05	6.755E-10	1.487E-08	1.874E-05	1.893E-05
2.325E-07 1.316E-07	8.470E-14 4.795E-14	1.521E-11 8.612E-12	2.325E-07 1.316E-07	1.590E-07	1.064E-14	1.263E-12	1.590E-07	6.287E-09 3.349E-09	1.144E-12 6.096E-13	1.353E-10 7.208E-11	6.424E-09 3.422E-09	5.846E-09 7.270E-09	3.451E-10 4.292E-10	2.077E-08 2.583E-08	2.696E-08 3.353E-08	1.621E-05 2.016E-05	5.850E-10 7.275E-10	1.288E-08 1.601E-08	1.623E-05 2.018E-05	1.649E-05 2.051E-05
4.937E-07	1.799E-13	3.231E-11	4.938E-07	2.522E-07	1.688E-14	2.003E-12	2.522E-07	1.297E-08	2.360E-12	2.791E-10	1.325E-08	7.284E-09	4.300E-10	2.588E-08	3.359E-08	2.020E-05	7.289E-10	1.605E-08	2.022E-05	2.101E-05
4.697E-07	1.711E-13	3.073E-11	4.698E-07	2.359E-07	1.578E-14	1.874E-12	2.359E-07	1.238E-08	2.253E-12	2.664E-10	1.265E-08	6.769E-09	3.996E-10	2.405E-08	3.122E-08	1.877E-05	6.774E-10	1.491E-08	1.879E-05	1.954E-05
2.505E-07	9.126E-14	1.639E-11	2.506E-07	1.742E-07	1.165E-14	1.383E-12	1.742E-07	6.592E-09	1.200E-12	1.418E-10	6.735E-09	7.399E-09	4.368E-10	2.628E-08	3.412E-08	2.052E-05	7.403E-10	1.630E-08	2.053E-05	2.100E-05
1.418E-07	5.167E-14	9.280E-12	1.418E-07					3.741E-09	6.809E-13	8.051E-11	3.822E-09	5.680E-09	3.353E-10	2.018E-08	2.620E-08	1.575E-05	5.684E-10	1.251E-08	1.577E-05	1.594E-05
3.586E-07 2.565E-07	1.306E-13 9.345E-14	2.346E-11 1.679E-11	3.587E-07 2.566E-07					9.399E-09 6.722E-09	1.711E-12 1.224E-12	2.023E-10 1.447E-10	9.603E-09 6.868E-09	7.734E-09 7.771E-09	4.566E-10 4.587E-10	2.747E-08 2.761E-08	3.567E-08 3.583E-08	2.145E-05 2.155E-05	7.739E-10 7.776E-10	1.704E-08 1.712E-08	2.147E-05 2.157E-05	2.187E-05 2.187E-05
1.172E-07	4.270E-14	7.669E-12	1.172E-07					3.088E-09	5.621E-13	6.646E-11	3.155E-09	7.771E-09 7.927E-09	4.680E-10	2.816E-08	3.656E-08	2.198E-05	7.776E-10 7.932E-10	1.746E-08	2.137E-05 2.200E-05	2.167E-05
5.746E-08	2.093E-14	3.760E-12	5.747E-08					1.522E-09	2.769E-13	3.274E-11	1.555E-09	5.942E-09	3.508E-10	2.111E-08	2.740E-08	1.648E-05	5.946E-10	1.309E-08	1.649E-05	1.658E-05
1.037E-07	3.778E-14	6.785E-12	1.037E-07					2.718E-09	4.948E-13	5.850E-11	2.777E-09	9.475E-09	5.594E-10	3.366E-08	4.369E-08	2.628E-05	9.481E-10	2.087E-08	2.630E-05	2.645E-05
2.776E-07	1.011E-13		2.776E-07					7.549E-09	1.374E-12	1.625E-10	7.713E-09	8.157E-09	4.815E-10	2.898E-08	3.761E-08	2.262E-05	8.162E-10	1.797E-08	2.264E-05	2.296E-05
2.655E-07 3.286E-07	9.673E-14 1.197E-13	1.737E-11 2.150E-11	2.656E-07 3.286E-07	 1.876E-07	1.255E-14	1.490E-12	1.876E-07	7.397E-09 8.681E-09	1.346E-12 1.580E-12	1.592E-10 1.868E-10	7.558E-09 8.869E-09	6.324E-09 6.039E-09	3.733E-10 3.565E-10	2.246E-08 2.145E-08	2.916E-08 2.785E-08	1.754E-05 1.675E-05	6.328E-10 6.043E-10	1.393E-08 1.330E-08	1.755E-05 1.676E-05	1.785E-05 1.731E-05
4.187E-07		2.739E-11	4.187E-07	1.876E-07	8.302E-15	9.853E-13	1.241E-07	1.103E-08	2.008E-12	2.374E-10	1.127E-08	6.990E-09	4.126E-10	2.483E-08	3.223E-08	1.938E-05	6.994E-10	1.540E-08	1.070E-05	1.731E-05 1.999E-05
7.490E-07	2.728E-13		7.490E-07	2.144E-07	1.434E-14	1.702E-12	2.144E-07	2.058E-08	3.747E-12	4.430E-10	2.103E-08	6.053E-09	3.573E-10	2.150E-08	2.791E-08	1.678E-05	6.057E-10	1.333E-08	1.680E-05	1.781E-05
1.502E-07	5.473E-14	9.830E-12	1.503E-07	1.532E-07	1.025E-14	1.217E-12	1.532E-07	3.959E-09	7.205E-13	8.519E-11	4.045E-09	5.864E-09	3.462E-10	2.083E-08	2.704E-08	1.626E-05	5.868E-10	1.292E-08	1.628E-05	1.661E-05
1.103E-06	4.019E-13	7.219E-11	1.103E-06					2.903E-08	5.283E-12	6.246E-10	2.966E-08	3.700E-08	2.184E-09	1.314E-07	1.706E-07	1.026E-04	3.702E-09	8.150E-08	1.027E-04	1.040E-04
2.776E-07	1.011E-13		2.776E-07					7.484E-09	1.362E-12	1.610E-10	7.647E-09	6.080E-09	3.589E-10	2.160E-08	2.804E-08	1.686E-05	6.084E-10	1.339E-08	1.688E-05	1.719E-05
2.595E-07 6.767E-08	9.455E-14 2.465E-14	1.698E-11 4.428E-12	2.596E-07 6.768E-08					6.853E-09 1.783E-09	1.247E-12 3.245E-13	1.475E-10 3.836E-11	7.002E-09 1.821E-09	8.703E-09 6.209E-09	5.138E-10 3.665E-10	3.092E-08 2.206E-08	4.014E-08 2.863E-08	2.414E-05 1.722E-05	8.709E-10 6.213E-10	1.917E-08 1.368E-08	2.416E-05 1.723E-05	2.446E-05 1.733E-05
4.455E-08	1.623E-14	2.915E-12	4.455E-08					1.173E-09	2.136E-13	2.525E-11	1.199E-09	6.122E-09	3.614E-10	2.175E-08	2.823E-08	1.722L-05 1.698E-05	6.126E-10	1.348E-08	1.699E-05	1.706E-05
7.488E-08	2.728E-14	4.899E-12	7.488E-08					1.979E-09	3.601E-13	4.257E-11	2.021E-09	8.354E-09	4.932E-10	2.968E-08	3.853E-08	2.317E-05	8.360E-10	1.840E-08	2.319E-05	2.330E-05
9.380E-08	3.417E-14	6.137E-12	9.380E-08					2.240E-09	4.076E-13	4.819E-11	2.288E-09	8.873E-09	5.238E-10	3.152E-08	4.092E-08	2.461E-05	8.879E-10	1.955E-08	2.463E-05	2.476E-05
4.502E-06	1.640E-12	2.946E-10	4.503E-06					1.252E-07	2.279E-11	2.694E-09	1.279E-07	9.490E-07	5.603E-08	3.371E-06	4.376E-06	2.632E-03	9.497E-08	2.091E-06	2.634E-03	2.643E-03
4.936E-08	1.798E-14	3.229E-12 7.159E-12	4.936E-08 1.094E-07					1.217E-09 2.871E-09	2.215E-13 5.225E-13	2.619E-11 6.177E-11	1.243E-09 2.933E-09	5.014E-09 4.385E-09	2.960E-10 2.589E-10	1.781E-08	2.312E-08 2.022E-08	1.391E-05 1.216E-05	5.018E-10 4.388E-10	1.105E-08 9.660E-09	1.392E-05 1.217E-05	1.399E-05 1.230E-05
1.094E-07 7.067E-08	3.986E-14 2.575E-14	4.624E-12	7.068E-08					1.870E-09	3.403E-13	4.023E-11	1.910E-09	5.492E-09	3.242E-10	1.558E-08 1.951E-08	2.022E-08 2.533E-08	1.523E-05	5.496E-10	1.210E-08	1.524E-05	1.534E-05
5.116E-08	1.864E-14	3.347E-12	5.116E-08					1.347E-09	2.452E-13	2.899E-11	1.377E-09	5.520E-09	3.258E-10	1.961E-08	2.545E-08	1.531E-05	5.523E-10	1.216E-08	1.532E-05	1.540E-05
1.169E-07	4.259E-14	7.650E-12	1.169E-07					3.262E-09	5.938E-13	7.020E-11	3.333E-09	6.393E-09	3.774E-10	2.271E-08	2.948E-08	1.773E-05	6.397E-10	1.408E-08	1.774E-05	1.789E-05
8.118E-08	2.957E-14	5.312E-12	8.119E-08					2.131E-09	3.878E-13	4.585E-11	2.177E-09	9.383E-09	5.539E-10	3.333E-08	4.327E-08	2.602E-05	9.389E-10	2.067E-08	2.604E-05	2.617E-05
1.451E-07	5.287E-14	9.496E-12	1.452E-07					3.719E-09	6.770E-13	8.004E-11	3.800E-09	6.443E-09	3.804E-10	2.289E-08	2.971E-08	1.787E-05	6.447E-10	1.419E-08	1.788E-05	1.806E-05
6.497E-08 4.455E-08	2.367E-14 1.623E-14	4.251E-12 2.915E-12	6.497E-08 4.455E-08					1.282E-09 1.173E-09	2.334E-13 2.136E-13	2.759E-11 2.525E-11	1.310E-09 1.199E-09	5.570E-09 4.504E-09	3.288E-10 2.659E-10	1.979E-08 1.600E-08	2.569E-08 2.077E-08	1.545E-05 1.249E-05	5.574E-10 4.507E-10	1.227E-08 9.923E-09	1.546E-05 1.250E-05	1.555E-05 1.257E-05
1.603E-08	5.838E-15	1.049E-12	1.603E-08					4.334E-10	7.889E-14	9.327E-11	4.429E-10	4.711E-09	2.781E-10	1.674E-08	2.173E-08	1.249E-05 1.306E-05	4.714E-10	1.038E-08	1.308E-05	1.257E-05 1.311E-05
8.539E-08	3.111E-14	5.587E-12	8.539E-08					2.196E-09	3.997E-13	4.726E-11	2.244E-09	8.322E-09	4.913E-10	2.956E-08	3.838E-08	2.308E-05	8.327E-10	1.833E-08	2.310E-05	2.322E-05
6.137E-08	2.235E-14	4.015E-12	6.137E-08					1.609E-09	2.928E-13	3.461E-11	1.643E-09	4.348E-09	2.567E-10	1.545E-08	2.005E-08	1.206E-05	4.351E-10	9.579E-09	1.207E-05	1.215E-05
6.917E-08	2.520E-14	4.526E-12	6.918E-08					1.826E-09	3.324E-13	3.930E-11	1.866E-09	6.314E-09	3.728E-10	2.243E-08	2.912E-08	1.751E-05	6.319E-10	1.391E-08	1.753E-05	1.763E-05
6.047E-08	2.203E-14 6.939E-14	3.956E-12	6.047E-08 1.905E-07					1.587E-09	2.888E-13 8.908E-13	3.415E-11	1.621E-09	7.036E-09	4.153E-10	2.499E-08	3.245E-08	1.951E-05	7.040E-10	1.550E-08	1.953E-05	1.962E-05
1.905E-07 2.115E-07	7.704E-14	1.246E-11 1.384E-11	2.115E-07					4.895E-09 5.547E-09	1.010E-12	1.053E-10 1.194E-10	5.001E-09 5.668E-09	9.521E-09 8.970E-09	5.621E-10 5.295E-10	3.382E-08 3.186E-08	4.391E-08 4.136E-08	2.640E-05 2.487E-05	9.527E-10 8.976E-10	2.097E-08 1.976E-08	2.643E-05 2.490E-05	2.666E-05 2.515E-05
4.305E-08	1.568E-14	2.817E-12	4.305E-08					1.130E-09	2.056E-13	2.431E-11	1.154E-09	7.183E-09	4.240E-10	2.552E-08	3.312E-08	1.992E-05	7.187E-10	1.582E-08	1.994E-05	2.001E-05
4.455E-08	1.623E-14	2.915E-12	4.455E-08					1.173E-09	2.136E-13	2.525E-11	1.199E-09	6.259E-09	3.695E-10	2.224E-08	2.886E-08	1.736E-05	6.263E-10	1.379E-08	1.737E-05	1.745E-05
1.544E-07	5.626E-14	1.011E-11	1.545E-07					4.089E-09	7.443E-13	8.800E-11	4.178E-09	1.314E-08	7.755E-10	4.667E-08	6.058E-08	3.643E-05	1.315E-09	2.894E-08	3.646E-05	3.668E-05
1.448E-07	5.276E-14	9.477E-12	1.449E-07					3.806E-09	6.928E-13	8.191E-11	3.889E-09	6.517E-09	3.847E-10	2.315E-08	3.005E-08	1.807E-05	6.521E-10	1.436E-08	1.809E-05	1.827E-05
1.755E-07 1.635E-07	6.392E-14 5.954E-14	1.148E-11 1.069E-11	1.755E-07 1.635E-07					4.612E-09 4.307E-09	8.393E-13 7.839E-13	9.924E-11 9.268E-11	4.712E-09 4.400E-09	1.151E-08 1.003E-08	6.792E-10 5.919E-10	4.087E-08 3.562E-08	5.306E-08 4.624E-08	3.191E-05 2.781E-05	1.151E-09 1.003E-09	2.535E-08 2.209E-08	3.193E-05 2.783E-05	3.217E-05 2.804E-05
1.310E-07	4.773E-14	8.573E-12	1.310E-07					3.437E-09	6.255E-13	7.395E-11	3.511E-09	9.108E-09	5.377E-10	3.235E-08	4.200E-08	2.526E-05	9.114E-10	2.006E-08	2.528E-05	2.545E-05
1.457E-07	5.309E-14	9.536E-12	1.458E-07					3.828E-09	6.968E-13	8.238E-11	3.911E-09	8.947E-09	5.282E-10	3.178E-08	4.126E-08	2.481E-05	8.953E-10	1.971E-08	2.483E-05	2.502E-05
		1.246E-11								1.067E-10							7.886E-10			
		4.958E-12								4.117E-11							5.882E-10			
1.532E-07 1.118E-07		1.003E-11 7.316E-12						4.024E-09 2 936F-09		8.659E-11 6.318E-11		1.100E-08 8.235E-09		3.909E-08 2.925E-08	5.075E-08 3.797E-08	3.052E-05 2.284E-05		2.424E-08 1.814E-08		
		5.999E-12								5.194E-11		8.276E-09		2.925E-08 2.940E-08	3.817E-08	2.295E-05		1.823E-08		
		6.294E-12								5.428E-11		8.869E-09	5.236E-10	3.151E-08	4.090E-08	2.459E-05	8.875E-10	1.954E-08	2.461E-05	2.475E-05
		1.050E-11						4.198E-09	7.641E-13	9.034E-11	4.289E-09	9.990E-09		3.549E-08	4.607E-08	2.770E-05		2.201E-08	2.773E-05	
		1.286E-11								1.114E-10		1.131E-08		4.019E-08	5.217E-08	3.137E-05			3.140E-05	
		1.148E-11 7.689E-12								9.830E-11 6.599E-11		9.728E-09 8.299E-09	5.743E-10 4.899E-10	3.456E-08	4.486E-08 3.827E-08	2.698E-05 2.301E-05		2.143E-08 1.828E-08		
		6.117E-12								5.288E-11		8.299E-09 8.680E-09		2.948E-08 3.084E-08	4.003E-08	2.407E-05			2.409E-05	
		1.462E-11								1.264E-10		6.402E-09		2.274E-08	2.952E-08	1.775E-05			1.777E-05	
1.220E-07	4.445E-14	7.984E-12	1.220E-07					3.197E-09	5.819E-13	6.880E-11	3.267E-09	9.296E-09	5.488E-10	3.302E-08	4.287E-08	2.578E-05	9.302E-10	2.048E-08	2.580E-05	2.597E-05
		1.168E-11								1.006E-10		9.314E-09	5.499E-10		4.295E-08	2.583E-05		2.052E-08	2.585E-05	
1.223E-07		8.003E-12								6.927E-11		7.679E-09		2.728E-08	3.541E-08	2.129E-05		1.692E-08		
		6.667E-12 4.742E-12								5.756E-11 4.117E-11		8.281E-09 9.052E-09		2.942E-08 3.216E-08	3.819E-08 4.175E-08	2.296E-05 2.510E-05		1.824E-08 1.994E-08		
		1.050E-11								9.081E-11		4.886E-09		1.736E-08	2.253E-08	1.355E-05			1.356E-05	
		6.962E-12								5.990E-11		8.419E-09		2.991E-08	3.882E-08	2.335E-05		1.854E-08		
		6.294E-12						2.523E-09	4.591E-13	5.428E-11	2.577E-09	8.713E-09	5.143E-10	3.095E-08	4.018E-08	2.416E-05	8.718E-10		2.418E-05	
		4.997E-12								4.257E-11		7.132E-09		2.534E-08	3.289E-08	1.978E-05			1.980E-05	
5.148E-07		3.368E-11							2.467E-12		1.385E-08	4.059E-06	2.396E-07	1.442E-05	1.872E-05	1.126E-02	4.062E-07	8.942E-06	1.127E-02	
		6.255E-12 9.005E-12								5.428E-11 7.770E-11		6.944E-09 4.687E-08		2.467E-08 1.665E-07	3.202E-08 2.161E-07	1.926E-05 1.300E-04			1.927E-05 1.301E-04	
02 07	3.0 . IE 17	3.003L 1Z	52 07	1	1	l	I	3.5. IL 00	J.S. ZE 10	JE 11	3.000 00		0, _ 00							



														Dose	Calculations	, Recreation	al Child									
Survey		Net	95UCL Val	ues			13	'Cs			60(	Со			90	'Sr			270	'Pb			226	Ra		
Grid	13/Cs	°Со	90Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	<sup>226</sup> Ra	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Dose
AAA	0.051		0.191	1.470	1.470	1.107E-02	4.335E-10		1.107E-02					2.987E-04	6.604E-08	1.640E-05	3.152E-04	5.807E-04	8.998E-06	6.000E-03	6.590E-03	1.061E+00	3.524E-06	1.199E-03	1.062E+00	1.080E+00
AAB AAC	0.077		0.289	1.273	1.273	1.673E-02		2.183E-06	1.673E-02	 2.670F.02	 1 F02F 00	 3.925E-07	2.679E-02	4.521E-04	9.994E-08	2.482E-05	4.770E-04	5.029E-04	7.792E-06	5.196E-03	5.706E-03	9.190E-01	3.051E-06	1.038E-03	9.200E-01	9.430E-01
AAC	0.044 0.164	0.027 0.043	0.154 0.596	1.583 1.586	1.583 1.586	9.470E-03 3.552E-02	3.709E-10 1.391E-09		9.471E-03 3.553E-02	2.679E-02 4.250E-02	1.503E-09 2.384E-09	6.225E-07	4.250E-02	2.408E-04 9.324E-04	5.324E-08 2.061E-07	1.322E-05 5.118E-05	2.541E-04 9.838E-04	6.254E-04 6.266E-04	9.690E-06 9.708E-06	6.461E-03 6.474E-03	7.096E-03 7.110E-03	1.143E+00 1.145E+00	3.795E-06 3.802E-06	1.291E-03 1.294E-03	1.144E+00 1.146E+00	1.188E+00 1.232E+00
AAE	0.156	0.041	0.569	1.474	1.474	3.379E-02	1.324E-09		3.380E-02	3.975E-02	2.230E-09	5.823E-07	3.975E-02	8.902E-04	1.968E-07	4.887E-05	9.392E-04	5.823E-04	9.022E-06	6.016E-03	6.608E-03	1.064E+00	3.533E-06	1.203E-03	1.065E+00	1.146E+00
AAF	0.083	0.030	0.303	1.611	1.611	1.802E-02	7.060E-10		1.803E-02	2.935E-02	1.647E-09	4.299E-07	2.935E-02	4.740E-04	1.048E-07	2.602E-05	5.001E-04	6.365E-04	9.861E-06	6.576E-03	7.222E-03	1.163E+00	3.862E-06	1.314E-03	1.164E+00	1.220E+00
AAG	0.047		0.172	1.237	1.237	1.020E-02		1.332E-06	1.021E-02					2.690E-04	5.947E-08	1.477E-05	2.838E-04	4.887E-04	7.571E-06	5.049E-03	5.545E-03	8.930E-01	2.965E-06	1.009E-03	8.940E-01	9.100E-01
AAH	0.119		0.432	1.684	1.684	2.580E-02	1.011E-09		2.580E-02					6.758E-04	1.494E-07	3.710E-05	7.130E-04	6.653E-04	1.031E-05	6.874E-03	7.549E-03	1.216E+00	4.037E-06	1.374E-03	1.217E+00	1.251E+00
AAI AAJ	0.085		0.309	1.692 1.726	1.692 1.726	1.846E-02 8.433E-03		2.409E-06 1.101E-06	1.846E-02 8.434E-03					4.833E-04 2.221E-04	1.069E-07 4.909E-08	2.653E-05 1.219E-05		6.685E-04 6.819E-04	1.036E-05 1.057E-05	6.906E-03 7.045E-03	7.585E-03 7.738E-03	1.222E+00 1.246E+00	4.056E-06 4.138E-06	1.380E-03 1.408E-03	1.223E+00 1.248E+00	1.250E+00 1.264E+00
AAK	0.019		0.070	1.294	1.294	4.134E-03	1.619E-10		4.135E-03					1.094E-04	2.419E-08	6.005E-06	1.154E-04	5.112E-04	7.920E-06	5.281E-03	5.800E-03	9.342E-01	3.102E-06	1.056E-03	9.352E-01	9.453E-01
AAL	0.035		0.125	2.063	2.063	7.461E-03	2.922E-10	9.738E-07	7.462E-03					1.955E-04	4.321E-08	1.073E-05	2.062E-04	8.151E-04	1.263E-05	8.421E-03	9.249E-03	1.490E+00	4.946E-06	1.683E-03	1.491E+00	1.508E+00
ABA	0.092		0.347	1.776	1.776	1.997E-02	7.821E-10		1.997E-02					5.428E-04	1.200E-07	2.980E-05		7.017E-04	1.087E-05	7.249E-03	7.962E-03	1.282E+00		1.449E-03	1.284E+00	1.312E+00
ABB ABC	0.088	0.032	0.340 0.399	1.377 1.315	1.377 1.315	1.910E-02 2.364E-02	7.483E-10 9.260E-10		1.911E-02 2.364E-02	3.160E-02	1.773E-09	4.629E-07	3.160E-02	5.319E-04 6.242E-04	1.176E-07 1.380E-07	2.920E-05 3.426E-05	5.612E-04 6.586E-04	5.440E-04 5.195E-04	8.428E-06 8.049E-06	5.620E-03 5.367E-03	6.173E-03 5.895E-03	9.941E-01 9.493E-01	3.301E-06 3.152E-06	1.123E-03 1.073E-03	9.952E-01 9.504E-01	1.021E+00 1.012E+00
ABD	0.109	0.032	0.507	1.522	1.522	3.012E-02		3.931E-06	3.012E-02	2.090E-02	1.173E-09	3.062E-07	2.090E-02	7.932E-04	1.754E-07	4.354E-05	8.369E-04	6.013E-04	9.316E-06	6.212E-03	6.823E-03	1.099E+00	3.649E-06	1.073E-03	1.100E+00	1.159E+00
ABE	0.249	0.037	0.946	1.318	1.318	5.388E-02	2.111E-09		5.389E-02	3.612E-02	2.027E-09	5.291E-07	3.612E-02	1.480E-03	3.272E-07	8.125E-05	1.562E-03	5.207E-04	8.067E-06	5.379E-03	5.908E-03	9.515E-01	3.159E-06	1.075E-03	9.526E-01	1.050E+00
ABF	0.050	0.026	0.182	1.277	1.277	1.081E-02	4.234E-10		1.081E-02	2.581E-02	1.448E-09	3.781E-07	2.581E-02	2.846E-04	6.293E-08	1.563E-05	3.003E-04	5.045E-04	7.816E-06	5.212E-03	5.724E-03	9.219E-01	3.061E-06	1.042E-03	9.229E-01	9.656E-01
ABG	0.367		1.334	8.054	8.054	7.937E-02		1.036E-05	7.938E-02					2.087E-03	4.614E-07	1.146E-04	2.202E-03	3.183E-03	4.931E-05	3.288E-02	3.611E-02	5.816E+00	1.931E-05	6.572E-03	5.823E+00	5.941E+00
ABH ABI	0.092 0.086		0.344 0.315	1.324 1.895	1.324 1.895	1.997E-02 1.867E-02	7.821E-10 7.314E-10	2.606E-06 2.437E-06	1.997E-02 1.867E-02					5.381E-04 4.927E-04	1.190E-07 1.089E-07	2.954E-05 2.705E-05	5.678E-04 5.199E-04	5.230E-04 7.487E-04	8.104E-06 1.160E-05	5.404E-03 7.735E-03	5.935E-03 8.496E-03	9.558E-01 1.368E+00	3.174E-06 4.543E-06	1.080E-03 1.546E-03	9.569E-01 1.370E+00	9.834E-01 1.397E+00
ABJ	0.023		0.082	1.352	1.352	4.868E-03	1.907E-10		4.869E-03					1.282E-04	2.834E-08	7.036E-06	1.352E-04	5.341E-04	8.275E-06	5.518E-03	6.061E-03	9.761E-01	3.241E-06	1.103E-03	9.772E-01	9.882E-01
ABK	0.015		0.054	1.333	1.333	3.205E-03	1.255E-10		3.206E-03					8.436E-05	1.865E-08	4.631E-06	8.901E-05	5.266E-04	8.159E-06	5.441E-03	5.975E-03	9.623E-01	3.195E-06	1.087E-03	9.634E-01	9.727E-01
ABL	0.025		0.091	1.819	1.819	5.387E-03		7.031E-07	5.388E-03					1.423E-04	3.145E-08	7.809E-06	1.501E-04	7.187E-04	1.113E-05	7.425E-03	8.155E-03	1.313E+00		1.484E-03	1.315E+00	1.329E+00
ABM ACH	0.031 1.499		0.103 5.754	1.932 206.583	1.932 206.583	6.748E-03 3.239E-01	2.643E-10 1.269E-08		6.749E-03 3.239E-01					1.610E-04 9.003E-03	3.560E-08 1.990E-06	8.840E-06 4.942E-04	1.699E-04 9.499E-03	7.633E-04 8.164E-02	1.183E-05 1.265E-03	7.886E-03 8.435E-01	8.661E-03 9.264E-01	1.395E+00 1.492E+02	4.632E-06 4.954E-04	1.576E-03 1.686E-01	1.397E+00 1.494E+02	1.412E+00 1.506E+02
ACH - Rem	0.016		0.056	1.092	1.092	3.551E-03	1.391E-10		3.551E-03					8.749E-05	1.934E-08	4.803E-06	9.499E-03	4.314E-04	6.683E-06	4.457E-03	4.895E-03	7.883E-01	2.617E-06	8.908E-04	7.892E-01	7.977E-01
ACI	0.036		0.132	0.955	0.955	7.871E-03	3.083E-10		7.872E-03					2.064E-04	4.563E-08	1.133E-05	2.178E-04	3.772E-04	5.844E-06	3.897E-03	4.280E-03	6.893E-01	2.289E-06	7.790E-04	6.901E-01	7.025E-01
ACJ	0.024		0.086	1.196	1.196	5.085E-03	1.992E-10		5.085E-03					1.344E-04	2.972E-08	7.380E-06	1.418E-04	4.725E-04	7.320E-06	4.881E-03	5.361E-03	8.634E-01	2.867E-06	9.756E-04	8.644E-01	8.750E-01
ACK	0.017		0.062	1.202	1.202	3.680E-03		4.804E-07	3.681E-03					9.688E-05	2.142E-08	5.318E-06	1.022E-04	4.748E-04	7.357E-06	4.906E-03	5.388E-03	8.677E-01	2.881E-06	9.805E-04	8.687E-01	8.779E-01
ACL ACM	0.039 0.027		0.150 0.098	1.392 2.043	1.392 2.043	8.411E-03 5.841E-03		1.098E-06 7.623E-07	8.412E-03 5.841E-03					2.346E-04 1.532E-04	5.186E-08 3.387E-08	1.288E-05 8.410E-06	2.475E-04 1.617E-04	5.499E-04 8.072E-04	8.520E-06 1.251E-05	5.681E-03 8.340E-03	6.240E-03 9.159E-03	1.005E+00 1.475E+00	3.337E-06 4.898E-06	1.136E-03 1.667E-03	1.006E+00 1.477E+00	1.021E+00 1.492E+00
ADI	0.048		0.171	1.403	1.403	1.044E-02		1.363E-06	1.044E-02					2.674E-04	5.912E-08	1.468E-05	2.822E-04	5.543E-04	8.588E-06	5.726E-03	6.289E-03	1.013E+00	3.363E-06	1.145E-03	1.014E+00	1.031E+00
ADJ	0.022		0.059	1.213	1.213	4.674E-03		6.101E-07	4.675E-03					9.219E-05	2.038E-08	5.061E-06	9.727E-05	4.792E-04	7.424E-06	4.951E-03	5.437E-03	8.757E-01	2.908E-06	9.895E-04	8.767E-01	8.869E-01
ADK	0.015		0.054	0.981	0.981	3.205E-03		4.183E-07	3.206E-03					8.436E-05	1.865E-08	4.631E-06	8.901E-05	3.875E-04	6.004E-06	4.003E-03	4.397E-03	7.081E-01	2.351E-06	8.002E-04	7.089E-01	7.166E-01
ADL ADM	0.005 0.028		0.020 0.101	1.026 1.812	1.026 1.812	1.153E-03 6.143E-03		1.505E-07 8.018E-07	1.153E-03 6.144E-03					3.117E-05 1.579E-04	6.890E-09 3.491E-08	1.711E-06 8.668E-06	3.288E-05 1.666E-04	4.053E-04 7.159E-04	6.279E-06 1.109E-05	4.187E-03 7.396E-03	4.599E-03 8.123E-03	7.406E-01 1.308E+00	2.459E-06 4.344E-06	8.369E-04 1.478E-03	7.415E-01 1.310E+00	7.472E-01 1.324E+00
AEJ	0.020		0.101	0.947	0.947	4.415E-03		5.762E-07	4.415E-03					1.157E-04	2.557E-08	6.349E-06		3.741E-04	5.795E-06	3.865E-03	4.244E-03	6.836E-01	2.270E-06	7.724E-04	6.843E-01	6.931E-01
AEK	0.023		0.084	1.375	1.375	4.977E-03	1.949E-10		4.977E-03					1.313E-04	2.903E-08	7.208E-06	1.385E-04	5.432E-04	8.416E-06	5.612E-03	6.164E-03	9.927E-01	3.296E-06	1.122E-03	9.938E-01	1.005E+00
AEL	0.020		0.073	1.532	1.532	4.350E-03	1.704E-10		4.351E-03					1.141E-04	2.522E-08	6.263E-06	1.204E-04	6.052E-04	9.377E-06	6.253E-03	6.868E-03	1.106E+00	3.673E-06	1.250E-03	1.107E+00	1.119E+00
AEM AFI - AGI	0.063 0.070		0.225 0.255	2.073 1.953	2.073 1.953	1.370E-02 1.522E-02		1.789E-06 1.986E-06	1.371E-02 1.522E-02					3.519E-04 3.989E-04	7.780E-08 8.818E-08	1.932E-05 2.190E-05	3.713E-04 4.208E-04	8.191E-04 7.716E-04	1.269E-05 1.196E-05	8.462E-03 7.972E-03	9.294E-03 8.756E-03	1.497E+00 1.410E+00	4.970E-06 4.682E-06	1.691E-03 1.593E-03	1.498E+00 1.412E+00	1.522E+00 1.436E+00
AFJ	0.070		0.255	1.564	1.564	3.097E-03	1.213E-10		3.098E-03					8.123E-05	1.796E-08	4.459E-06	8.571E-05	6.179E-04	9.573E-06	6.384E-03	7.011E-03	1.129E+00	3.749E-06	1.276E-03	1.412E+00 1.130E+00	1.141E+00
AFK	0.015		0.054	1.363	1.363	3.205E-03	1.255E-10		3.206E-03					8.436E-05	1.865E-08	4.631E-06	8.901E-05	5.385E-04	8.343E-06	5.563E-03	6.110E-03	9.840E-01	3.267E-06	1.112E-03	9.851E-01	9.945E-01
AFL	0.051		0.188	2.860	2.860	1.111E-02	4.352E-10		1.111E-02					2.940E-04	6.500E-08	1.614E-05		1.130E-03	1.751E-05	1.168E-02	1.282E-02	2.065E+00		2.334E-03	2.067E+00	2.092E+00
AFM	0.048		0.175	1.419	1.419	1.042E-02	4.081E-10		1.042E-02					2.737E-04	6.051E-08	1.502E-05	2.888E-04	5.606E-04	8.685E-06	5.792E-03	6.361E-03	1.024E+00	3.402E-06	1.158E-03	1.026E+00	1.043E+00
AGJ AGK	0.058 0.054		0.212 0.198	2.505 2.183	2.505 2.183	1.262E-02 1.176E-02	4.944E-10 4.606E-10		1.263E-02 1.176E-02					3.316E-04 3.097E-04	7.331E-08 6.846E-08	1.820E-05 1.700E-05	3.499E-04 3.267E-04	9.898E-04 8.625E-04	1.534E-05 1.336E-05	1.023E-02 8.911E-03	1.123E-02 9.787E-03	1.809E+00 1.576E+00	6.006E-06 5.234E-06	2.044E-03 1.781E-03	1.811E+00 1.578E+00	1.835E+00 1.600E+00
AGL	0.044		0.158	1.983	1.983	9.426E-03	3.692E-10		9.428E-03					2.471E-04	5.463E-08	1.356E-05	2.607E-04	7.835E-04	1.214E-05	8.095E-03	8.890E-03	1.432E+00	4.754E-06	1.618E-03	1.433E+00	1.452E+00
AGM	0.049		0.176	1.948	1.948	1.048E-02		1.368E-06	1.049E-02					2.753E-04	6.085E-08	1.511E-05		7.697E-04	1.192E-05		8.733E-03	1.406E+00		1.589E-03	1.408E+00	1.428E+00
AHH - AIH	0.063		0.228	1.716	1.716	1.370E-02		1.789E-06						3.566E-04			3.763E-04					1.239E+00		1.400E-03		
AHI AHJ	0.025 0.051		0.088 0.185	1.280 2.396	1.280 2.396	5.452E-03 1.103E-02		7.116E-07 1.439E-06						1.376E-04 2.893E-04	3.041E-08 6.397E-08	7.551E-06 1.588E-05			7.834E-06 1.467E-05			9.241E-01 1.730E+00		1.044E-03 1.955E-03	9.251E-01 1.732E+00	9.364E-01 1.754E+00
AHK	0.037		0.135	1.793	1.793	8.044E-03		1.050E-06						2.111E-04		1.159E-05				7.319E-03			4.298E-06	1.463E-03	1.296E+00	
AHL	0.031		0.111	1.802	1.802			8.610E-07						1.735E-04	3.837E-08		1.831E-04			7.356E-03				1.470E-03	1.303E+00	
AHM	0.032		0.116	1.931	1.931	6.921E-03		9.033E-07						1.814E-04	4.010E-08				1.182E-05				4.629E-06	1.575E-03	1.396E+00	1.412E+00
AII AIJ	0.053 0.065		0.193 0.238	2.175 2.463	2.175 2.463	1.154E-02 1.414E-02		1.507E-06 1.845E-06						3.018E-04 3.723E-04	6.673E-08 8.230E-08	1.657E-05 2.044E-05		9.732E-04	1.331E-05 1.508E-05	8.878E-03 1.005E-02	9.751E-03 1.104E-02	1.570E+00 1.778E+00		1.775E-03 2.010E-03	1.572E+00 1.780E+00	
AIK	0.058		0.210	2.118	2.118	1.262E-02		1.648E-06						3.284E-04					1.297E-05	8.646E-03		1.529E+00		1.728E-03	1.531E+00	
AIL	0.039		0.141	1.807	1.807	8.454E-03		1.103E-06						2.205E-04		1.210E-05		7.139E-04	1.106E-05	7.376E-03			4.332E-06	1.474E-03	1.306E+00	1.323E+00
AIM	0.031		0.113	1.890	1.890	6.726E-03		8.779E-07						1.767E-04	3.906E-08			7.467E-04	1.157E-05	7.715E-03	8.473E-03		4.531E-06	1.542E-03	1.366E+00	
AJH	0.074		0.270	1.394	1.394	1.608E-02 8.778E-03		2.099E-06						4.223E-04	9.336E-08			5.507E-04	8.532E-06	5.690E-03	6.249E-03		3.342E-06	1.137E-03	1.008E+00 1.463E+00	
AJI AJJ	0.041 0.059		0.147 0.215	2.024 2.028	2.024	1.284E-02		1.146E-06 1.676E-06						2.299E-04 3.363E-04	7.434E-08	1.846E-05	2.425E-04 3.548F-04	8.013E-04	1.239E-05 1.241E-05		9.074E-03 9.092E-03	1.464E+00		1.651E-03 1.655E-03	1.465E+00	
AJK	0.041		0.148	1.672	1.672	8.800E-03		1.149E-06						2.314E-04		1.270E-05			1.023E-05					1.364E-03	1.209E+00	
AJL	0.034		0.123	1.803	1.803			9.569E-07						1.923E-04	4.252E-08	1.056E-05	2.029E-04	7.123E-04	1.104E-05	7.360E-03	8.083E-03	1.302E+00		1.471E-03	1.303E+00	1.319E+00
AJM	0.024		0.088	1.971	1.971	5.214E-03		6.805E-07						1.376E-04		7.551E-06		7.787E-04	1.207E-05					1.608E-03	1.425E+00	
AKG AKI	0.053 0.035		0.194 0.128	1.064 1.833	1.064 1.833			1.507E-06 9.991E-07						3.034E-04 2.001E-04		1.666E-05 1.099E-05		4.203E-04 7.242E-04	6.512E-06 1.122E-05			7.681E-01 1.323E+00		8.679E-04 1.496E-03	7.689E-01 1.325E+00	
AKJ	0.032		0.126	1.897	1.897			9.033E-07						1.814E-04		9.956E-06		7.495E-04	1.161E-05			1.370E+00		1.548E-03	1.371E+00	
AKK	0.025		0.091	1.553	1.553	5.495E-03	2.152E-10	7.172E-07	5.496E-03					1.423E-04	3.145E-08	7.809E-06	1.501E-04	6.135E-04	9.506E-06	6.339E-03	6.962E-03	1.121E+00	3.723E-06	1.267E-03	1.122E+00	1.135E+00
AKL	0.171		0.623	883.583	883.583	3.703E-02		4.834E-06						9.747E-04	2.155E-07	5.350E-05		3.492E-01	5.410E-03	3.608E+00		6.381E+02		7.211E-01	6.388E+02	6.428E+02
AKL - Rem AKM	0.032 0.046		0.116 0.166	1.512 10.203	1.512 10.203	6.877E-03		8.976E-07 1.292E-06						1.814E-04 2.596E-04			1.914E-04 2.739E-04									1.107E+00 7.433E+00
ALVIVI	0.040		0.100	10.203	10.203	9.902E-03	J.070E-10	1.2326-00	a.auai-u3					2.030E-04	J./ JBE-00	1.7206-00	2.1 JUE-04	7.U3ZE-U3	U.241E-US	7.100E-0Z	7.070E-02	7.5000+00	4.741 E-U3	0.0206-03	1.0116+00	1.733E+UU



Risk Calculations, Recreational Child
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Survey		Net	95UCL Va	lues			137	'Cs			60	Со			90	Sr			210	Pb			226	Ra		
Grid	13/Cs	°°Co	³⁰Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	<sup>226</sup> Ra	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Risk
AAA	0.051		0.191	1.470	1.470	4.679E-08	8.624E-15	6.121E-12	4.680E-08					1.327E-09	1.222E-13	5.710E-11	1.384E-09	6.605E-11	1.572E-08	1.800E-08	3.379E-08	4.798E-06	7.265E-11	4.072E-09	4.802E-06	4.884E-06
AAB	0.077		0.289	1.273	1.273	7.072E-08	1.303E-14	9.251E-12	7.073E-08					2.008E-09	1.849E-13	8.640E-11	2.094E-09	5.720E-11	1.362E-08	1.559E-08	2.926E-08	4.155E-06	6.291E-11	3.526E-09	4.158E-06	4.260E-06
AAC	0.044	0.027	0.154	1.583	1.583	4.004E-08	7.379E-15	5.237E-12	4.004E-08	9.067E-08	3.069E-15	1.441E-12	9.067E-08	1.070E-09	9.849E-14	4.603E-11	1.116E-09	7.113E-11	1.693E-08	1.939E-08	3.639E-08	5.167E-06	7.824E-11	4.385E-09	5.171E-06	5.340E-06
AAD	0.164	0.043	0.596	1.586	1.586	1.502E-07	2.768E-14	1.965E-11	1.502E-07	1.438E-07	4.867E-15	2.285E-12	1.438E-07	4.141E-09	3.813E-13	1.782E-10	4.319E-09	7.127E-11	1.696E-08	1.942E-08	3.646E-08	5.177E-06	7.839E-11	4.393E-09	5.181E-06	5.516E-06
AAE	0.156	0.041	0.569	1.474	1.474	1.429E-07	2.633E-14	1.869E-11	1.429E-07	1.345E-07	4.553E-15	2.137E-12	1.345E-07	3.953E-09	3.640E-13	1.701E-10	4.124E-09	6.623E-11	1.577E-08	1.805E-08	3.388E-08	4.811E-06	7.285E-11	4.083E-09		5.131E-06
AAF	0.083	0.030	0.303	1.611	1.611	7.620E-08	1.404E-14	9.968E-12	7.621E-08	9.931E-08	3.361E-15	1.578E-12	9.931E-08	2.105E-09	1.938E-13	9.059E-11	2.196E-09	7.239E-11	1.723E-08	1.973E-08		5.258E-06	7.962E-11	4.463E-09	5.263E-06	5.478E-06
AAG	0.047		0.172	1.237	1.237	4.314E-08	7.951E-15		4.315E-08					1.195E-09	1.100E-13	5.141E-11	1.246E-09	5.558E-11	1.323E-08	1.515E-08	2.843E-08	4.037E-06	6.113E-11	3.426E-09	4.041E-06	4.113E-06
AAH	0.119		0.432	1.684	1.684	1.091E-07	2.010E-14		1.091E-07					3.001E-09			3.131E-09	7.567E-11			3.871E-08	5.497E-06	8.323E-11	4.665E-09		5.652E-06
AAI	0.085		0.309	1.692	1.692	7.803E-08	1.438E-14		7.804E-08					2.147E-09	1.977E-13	9.239E-11	2.239E-09	7.603E-11	1.810E-08		3.890E-08	5.523E-06		4.687E-09		5.647E-06
AAJ	0.039		0.142	1.726	1.726	3.565E-08	6.571E-15		3.566E-08					9.861E-10	9.081E-14	4.244E-11	1.029E-09	7.756E-11	1.846E-08	2.114E-08	3.968E-08	5.634E-06	8.531E-11	4.781E-09	5.639E-06	5.715E-06
AAK	0.019		0.070	1.294	1.294	1.748E-08	3.221E-15		1.748E-08					4.858E-10	4.474E-14	2.091E-11	5.068E-10	5.814E-11	1.384E-08	1.585E-08	2.975E-08	4.223E-06	6.395E-11	3.584E-09	4.227E-06	4.275E-06
AAL	0.035		0.125	2.063	2.063	3.154E-08		4.126E-12	3.155E-08						7.993E-14		9.055E-10	9.271E-11	2.207E-08		4.743E-08	6.734E-06		5.715E-09		6.820E-06
ABA	0.092		0.347	1.776	1.776	8.442E-08	1.556E-14	1	8.443E-08					2.411E-09	2.220E-13		2.515E-09	7.981E-11	1.900E-08		4.083E-08	5.797E-06		4.920E-09	5.802E-06	5.930E-06
ABB ABC	0.088	0.032	0.340	1.377 1.315	1.377 1.315	8.077E-08 9.995E-08	1.489E-14 1.842E-14	1.057E-11 1.307E-11	8.078E-08 9.996E-08	1.069E-07	3.620E-15	1.699E-12	1.069E-07	2.362E-09 2.772E-09	2.175E-13 2.553E-13	1.017E-10	2.464E-09 2.891E-09	6.187E-11 5.909E-11	1.473E-08 1.407E-08	1.686E-08 1.610E-08	3.165E-08 3.023E-08	4.494E-06 4.292E-06	6.805E-11 6.499E-11	3.814E-09 3.642E-09	4.498E-06	4.613E-06 4.536E-06
ABD	0.109	0.032	0.507	1.522	1.522	1.273E-07	2.347E-14		1.274E-07	7.074E-08	2.394E-15	1.124E-12	7.075E-08	3.522E-09	3.244E-13		3.674E-09	6.839E-11		1.864E-08	3.499E-08	4.292L-00 4.968E-06		4.216E-09		5.209E-06
ABE	0.139	0.021	0.946	1.318	1.318	2.278E-07	4.198E-14	2.980E-11	2.278E-07	1.222E-07	4.137E-15	1.942E-12	1.222E-07	6.573E-09	6.053E-13	2.829E-10	6.856E-09	5.922E-11	1.410E-08	1.614E-08	3.030E-08	4.302E-06	6.514E-11	3.651E-09	4.305E-06	4.693E-06
ABF	0.050	0.026	0.182	1.277	1.277	4.570E-08	8.422E-15	5.978E-12	4.570E-08	8.735E-08	2.956E-15	1.388E-12	8.735E-08	1.264E-09	1.164E-13	5.441E-11	1.319E-09	5.738E-11	1.366E-08	1.564E-08	2.935E-08	4.168E-06	6.311E-11	3.537E-09	4.171E-06	4.335E-06
ABG	0.367		1.334	8.054	8.054	3.356E-07	6.185E-14		3.356E-07					9.269E-09	8.535E-13	3.989E-10	9.669E-09	3.620E-10	8.617E-08	9.866E-08	1.852E-07	2.629E-05		2.232E-08		2.685E-05
ABH	0.092		0.344	1.324	1.324	8.442E-08	1.556E-14		8.443E-08					2.390E-09	2.201E-13		2.493E-09	5.949E-11	1.416E-08	1.621E-08	3.044E-08	4.321E-06			4.325E-06	4.442E-06
ABI	0.086		0.315	1.895	1.895	7.894E-08	1.455E-14	1.033E-11	7.895E-08					2.188E-09	2.015E-13	9.418E-11	2.283E-09	8.516E-11	2.027E-08	2.321E-08	4.357E-08	6.186E-06	9.366E-11	5.250E-09	6.191E-06	6.316E-06
ABJ	0.023		0.082	1.352	1.352	2.058E-08	3.793E-15	2.693E-12	2.059E-08					5.692E-10	5.242E-14	2.450E-11	5.938E-10	6.075E-11	1.446E-08	1.656E-08	3.108E-08	4.413E-06	6.682E-11	3.745E-09	4.416E-06	4.469E-06
ABK	0.015		0.054	1.333	1.333	1.355E-08	2.497E-15		1.355E-08					3.747E-10		1.612E-11	3.908E-10	5.990E-11	1.426E-08	1.632E-08	3.064E-08	4.351E-06	6.588E-11	3.692E-09		4.399E-06
ABL	0.025		0.091	1.819	1.819	2.277E-08		2.979E-12	2.278E-08					6.318E-10	5.818E-14	2.719E-11	6.590E-10	8.174E-11	1.946E-08		4.182E-08	5.937E-06	8.991E-11	5.039E-09	5.943E-06	6.008E-06
ABM	0.031		0.103	1.932	1.932	2.853E-08	5.258E-15		2.853E-08					7.151E-10	6.586E-14	3.078E-11	7.460E-10	8.682E-11	2.067E-08	2.366E-08	4.442E-08	6.306E-06	9.549E-11	5.352E-09	6.312E-06	6.385E-06
ACH	1.499		5.754	206.583		1.369E-06	2.524E-13		1.370E-06					3.998E-08	3.682E-12		4.171E-08	9.286E-09	2.210E-06		4.751E-06	6.745E-04	1.021E-08	5.724E-07		6.812E-04
ACH - Rem	0.016		0.056	1.092	1.092	1.501E-08	2.767E-15		1.501E-08					3.886E-10	3.578E-14	1.672E-11	4.053E-10	4.906E-11	1.168E-08	1.337E-08	2.510E-08	3.564E-06	5.396E-11	3.025E-09	3.567E-06	3.607E-06
ACI ACJ	0.036		0.132 0.086	0.955	0.955 1.196	3.328E-08 2.150E-08	6.133E-15 3.962E-15		3.328E-08 2.150E-08					9.167E-10	8.441E-14 5.498E-14	3.945E-11 2.569E-11	9.562E-10 6.228E-10	4.290E-11 5.374E-11	1.021E-08 1.279E-08	1.169E-08 1.465E-08	2.195E-08 2.749E-08	3.116E-06 3.903E-06	4.719E-11 5.911E-11	2.645E-09 3.313E-09		3.175E-06 3.956E-06
ACK	0.024 0.017		0.062	1.196 1.202	1.196	1.556E-08	2.868E-15		1.556E-08					5.970E-10 4.302E-10			4.488E-10	5.401E-11		1.403E-08	2.749E-08	3.903E-06 3.923E-06	5.940E-11	3.329E-09		3.970E-06
ACL	0.017		0.002	1.392	1.392	3.556E-08	6.554E-15		3.557E-08					1.042E-09	9.593E-14	4.484E-11	1.087E-09	6.255E-11		1.705E-08		4.543E-06		3.856E-09		4.616E-06
ACM	0.027		0.098	2.043	2.043	2.469E-08	4.551E-15		2.470E-08					6.804E-10	6.266E-14	2.928E-11	7.097E-10	9.181E-11	2.185E-08	2.502E-08	4.697E-08	6.669E-06	1.010E-10	5.660E-09	6.675E-06	6.747E-06
ADI	0.048		0.171	1.403	1.403	4.415E-08		5.775E-12						1.188E-09	1.094E-13		1.239E-09			1.718E-08	3.225E-08	4.579E-06	6.934E-11	3.886E-09		4.661E-06
ADJ	0.022		0.059	1.213	1.213	1.976E-08	3.642E-15		1.976E-08					4.094E-10	3.770E-14	1.762E-11	4.271E-10	5.450E-11		1.485E-08	2.788E-08	3.959E-06	5.995E-11	3.360E-09		4.010E-06
ADK	0.015		0.054	0.981	0.981	1.355E-08	2.497E-15	1.773E-12	1.355E-08					3.747E-10	3.450E-14	1.612E-11	3.908E-10	4.407E-11	1.049E-08	1.201E-08	2.255E-08	3.201E-06	4.848E-11	2.717E-09	3.204E-06	3.241E-06
ADL	0.005		0.020	1.026	1.026	4.875E-09	8.984E-16	6.377E-13	4.875E-09					1.384E-10	1.275E-14	5.957E-12	1.444E-10	4.610E-11	1.097E-08	1.256E-08	2.358E-08	3.348E-06	5.070E-11	2.842E-09	3.351E-06	3.380E-06
ADM	0.028		0.101	1.812	1.812	2.597E-08	4.787E-15		2.597E-08					7.012E-10		3.018E-11	7.315E-10	8.143E-11		2.219E-08	4.166E-08	5.915E-06	8.956E-11	5.020E-09		5.988E-06
AEJ	0.020		0.074	0.947	0.947	1.867E-08	3.440E-15		1.867E-08					5.136E-10	4.730E-14	2.211E-11	5.358E-10	4.255E-11	1.013E-08	1.160E-08	2.177E-08	3.090E-06	4.679E-11	2.623E-09	3.093E-06	3.134E-06
AEK	0.023		0.084	1.375	1.375	2.104E-08	3.878E-15		2.104E-08					5.831E-10	5.370E-14	2.510E-11	6.083E-10	6.178E-11	1.471E-08	1.684E-08	3.161E-08	4.488E-06	6.796E-11	3.809E-09	4.492E-06	4.545E-06
AEL AEM	0.020 0.063		0.073 0.225	1.532 2.073	1.532 2.073	1.839E-08 5.794E-08	3.390E-15 1.068E-14		1.839E-08 5.794E-08					5.067E-10 1.563E-09	4.666E-14 1.439E-13		5.285E-10 1.630E-09	6.884E-11 9.316E-11	1.639E-08 2.218E-08	1.876E-08	3.522E-08 4.766E-08	5.000E-06 6.767E-06	7.572E-11 1.025E-10	4.244E-09 5.743E-09		5.059E-06 6.880E-06
AFI - AGI	0.063		0.255	1.953	1.953	6.433E-08	1.186E-14		6.434E-08					1.771E-09	1.439E-13		1.848E-09	8.776E-11		2.392E-08	4.766E-08	6.375E-06	9.653E-10	5.743E-09 5.410E-09	6.380E-06	6.492E-06
AFJ	0.070		0.052	1.564	1.564	1.309E-08	2.413E-15	1	1.310E-08					3.608E-10	3.322E-14	1.553E-11	3.763E-10	7.028E-11	1.673E-08	1.915E-08	3.595E-08	5.105E-06	7.730E-11	4.332E-09	5.109E-06	5.159E-06
AFK	0.015		0.054	1.363	1.363	1.355E-08	2.497E-15		1.355E-08					3.747E-10	3.450E-14		3.908E-10	6.124E-11	1.458E-08	1.669E-08	3.133E-08	4.449E-06		3.775E-09		4.498E-06
AFL	0.051		0.188	2.860	2.860	4.698E-08	8.658E-15		4.698E-08					1.306E-09	1.202E-13	5.620E-11	1.362E-09	1.285E-10	3.060E-08	3.503E-08	6.576E-08	9.336E-06	1.414E-10	7.924E-09	9.344E-06	9.458E-06
AFM	0.048		0.175	1.419	1.419	4.405E-08	8.119E-15	5.763E-12	4.406E-08					1.215E-09	1.119E-13	5.231E-11	1.268E-09	6.376E-11	1.518E-08	1.738E-08	3.262E-08	4.631E-06	7.013E-11	3.931E-09	4.635E-06	4.713E-06
AGJ	0.058		0.212	2.505	2.505	5.337E-08	9.836E-15	6.981E-12	5.338E-08					1.473E-09	1.356E-13	6.338E-11	1.536E-09	1.126E-10	2.680E-08	3.068E-08	5.759E-08	8.177E-06	1.238E-10	6.940E-09	8.184E-06	8.297E-06
AGK	0.054		0.198	2.183	2.183	4.972E-08	9.163E-15		4.972E-08					1.375E-09	1.266E-13	5.919E-11	1.435E-09	9.810E-11	2.335E-08	2.674E-08	5.019E-08	7.126E-06	1.079E-10	6.048E-09	7.132E-06	7.233E-06
AGL	0.044		0.158	1.983	1.983	3.985E-08	7.345E-15		3.986E-08					1.097E-09			1.145E-09	8.911E-11	2.121E-08	2.429E-08	4.559E-08	6.473E-06	9.801E-11	5.494E-09	6.478E-06	6.565E-06
AGM	0.049		0.176	1.948	1.948	4.433E-08	8.170E-15		4.433E-08					1.222E-09	1.126E-13	5.261E-11	1.275E-09	8.754E-11	2.084E-08	2.386E-08	4.478E-08	6.359E-06	9.628E-11	5.397E-09	6.364E-06	6.454E-06
AHH - AIH	0.063		0.228	1.716	1.716	5.794E-08		7.579E-12	5.794E-08					1.584E-09	1.458E-13		1.652E-09	7.711E-11		2.102E-08	3.945E-08	5.601E-06		4.754E-09	5.606E-06	5.705E-06
AHI	0.025		0.088	1.280	1.280 2.396	2.305E-08 4.661E-08		3.015E-12						6.109E-10			6.373E-10		1.369E-08				6.326E-11 1.184E-10			
AHJ AHK	0.051 0.037		0.185 0.135	2.396 1.793	1.793			4.449E-12				<del>                                     </del>			8.633E-14						4.122E-08			4.967E-09		
AHL	0.037		0.133	1.802				3.648E-12							7.097E-14			8.098E-11				5.882E-06		4.992E-09		
AHM	0.032		0.116	1.931	1.931			3.827E-12							7.417E-14			8.678E-11				6.303E-06		5.349E-09		
All	0.053		0.193	2.175	2.175			6.384E-12							1.234E-13			9.774E-11				7.100E-06		6.026E-09		
AIJ	0.065		0.238	2.463				7.818E-12							1.522E-13		1.725E-09		2.635E-08			8.040E-06		6.824E-09		
AIK	0.058		0.210	2.118	2.118	5.337E-08	9.836E-15	6.981E-12	5.338E-08					1.459E-09	1.343E-13	6.278E-11	1.522E-09	9.518E-11	2.266E-08	2.594E-08	4.869E-08	6.914E-06				
AIL	0.039		0.141	1.807	1.807			4.676E-12							9.017E-14			8.120E-11			4.154E-08	5.898E-06		5.006E-09		
AIM	0.031		0.113	1.890	1.890			3.720E-12							7.225E-14			8.493E-11				6.169E-06				
AJH	0.074		0.270	1.394	1.394			8.893E-12							1.727E-13			6.264E-11				4.550E-06		3.861E-09		
AJI	0.041		0.147	2.024	2.024			4.855E-12							9.401E-14		1.065E-09		2.165E-08		4.653E-08			5.607E-09		
AJJ	0.059		0.215	2.028	2.028	5.428E-08		7.101E-12 4.867E-12						1.493E-09			1.558E-09				4.662E-08	6.620E-06 5.457E-06		5.618E-09 4.632E-09		
AJK AJL	0.041 0.034		0.148 0.123	1.672 1.803	1.672 1.803			4.867E-12 4.054E-12							9.465E-14 7.865E-14			7.513E-11 8.102E-11				5.457E-06 5.885E-06	8.264E-11 8.912E-11	4.03ZE-09	5.40ZE-00 5.800E-06	5.039E-00 5.064E-06
AJM	0.034		0.123	1.803	1.803			2.884E-12							5.626E-14			8.857E-11				6.434E-06				
AKG	0.024		0.088	1.064	1.064			6.384E-12							1.241E-13			4.780E-11		1.303E-08		3.472E-06		2.947E-09		
AKI	0.035		0.128	1.833				4.234E-12							8.185E-14			8.237E-11				5.983E-06		5.078E-09		
AKJ	0.032		0.116	1.897	1.897			3.827E-12							7.417E-14			8.525E-11		2.323E-08		6.192E-06		5.255E-09		
AKK	0.025		0.091	1.553	1.553	2.323E-08		3.039E-12							5.818E-14		6.590E-10		1.661E-08	1.902E-08	3.570E-08	5.069E-06		4.302E-09		
AKL	0.171		0.623	883.583		1.566E-07	2.886E-14	2.048E-11	1.566E-07					4.328E-09			4.515E-09	3.972E-08	9.454E-06	1.082E-05	2.032E-05	2.885E-03	4.368E-08	2.448E-06	2.887E-03	2.908E-03
AKL - Rem	0.032		0.116		1.512			3.804E-12							7.417E-14			6.794E-11					7.473E-11			
AKM	0.046		0.166	10.203	10.203	4.186E-08	7.715E-15	5.476E-12	4.187E-08					1.153E-09	1.062E-13	4.962E-11	1.203E-09	4.586E-10	1.092E-07	1.250E-07	2.346E-07	3.331E-05	5.044E-10	2.827E-08	3.334E-05	3.362E-05



														Dose C	alculations, (	Construction	Worker									
Survey			95UCL Val				137	Cs				Со			90	Sr			210	Pb			226	°Ra		
Grid	13/Cs	°°Со	<sup>90</sup> Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	<sup>226</sup> Ra	Ground	Inhalation		ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Dose
AAA	0.051		0.191	1.470	1.470	3.544E-02	2.644E-08		3.549E-02					9.563E-04	4.028E-06	5.415E-04	1.502E-03	1.859E-03	5.487E-04	1.981E-01	2.005E-01	3.397E+00		3.960E-02	3.437E+00	3.675E+00
AAB AAC	0.077 0.044	0.027	0.289 0.154	1.273 1.583	1.273 1.583	5.357E-02 3.033E-02	3.996E-08 2.262E-08		5.364E-02 3.037E-02	8.576E-02	9.166E-08	1.296E-05	8.577E-02	1.447E-03 7.710E-04	6.096E-06 3.248E-06	8.194E-04 4.366E-04	2.273E-03 1.211E-03	1.610E-03 2.002E-03	4.752E-04 5.909E-04	1.715E-01 2.133E-01	1.736E-01 2.159E-01	2.942E+00 3.659E+00		3.429E-02 4.265E-02	2.977E+00 3.702E+00	3.206E+00 4.035E+00
AAD	0.164	0.043	0.596	1.586	1.586	1.138E-01	8.485E-08		1.139E-01	1.360E-01	1.454E-07	2.056E-05	1.360E-01	2.985E-03	1.257E-05	1.690E-03	4.688E-03	2.006E-03	5.920E-04	2.137E-01	2.163E-01	3.666E+00	2.320E-04	4.273E-02	3.709E+00	4.180E+00
AAE	0.156	0.041	0.569	1.474	1.474	1.082E-01	8.072E-08		1.084E-01	1.272E-01	1.360E-07	1.923E-05	1.272E-01	2.850E-03	1.200E-05	1.614E-03	4.475E-03	1.864E-03	5.502E-04	1.986E-01	2.010E-01	3.407E+00		3.971E-02	3.447E+00	3.888E+00
AAF AAG	0.083 0.047	0.030	0.303 0.172	1.611 1.237	1.611 1.237	5.772E-02 3.268E-02	4.306E-08 2.438E-08		5.780E-02 3.272E-02	9.392E-02	1.004E-07	1.420E-05	9.394E-02 	1.517E-03 8.611E-04	6.391E-06 3.627E-06	8.592E-04 4.876E-04	2.383E-03 1.352E-03	2.037E-03 1.564E-03	6.014E-04 4.617E-04	2.171E-01 1.667E-01	2.197E-01 1.687E-01	3.723E+00 2.859E+00		4.340E-02 3.332E-02	3.767E+00 2.892E+00	4.141E+00 3.095E+00
AAH	0.119		0.432	1.684	1.684	8.262E-02	6.163E-08		3.272E-02 3.273E-02					2.164E-03	9.113E-06	1.225E-03	3.398E-03	2.130E-03	6.286E-04	2.269E-01	2.297E-01	3.892E+00		4.537E-02	3.938E+00	4.254E+00
AAI	0.085		0.309	1.692	1.692	5.910E-02	4.409E-08		5.918E-02					1.547E-03	6.518E-06	8.762E-04	2.430E-03	2.140E-03	6.316E-04	2.280E-01	2.308E-01	3.911E+00		4.559E-02	3.957E+00	4.249E+00
AAJ	0.039		0.142	1.726	1.726	2.700E-02	2.014E-08		2.704E-02					7.109E-04	2.994E-06	4.025E-04	1.116E-03	2.183E-03	6.443E-04	2.326E-01	2.354E-01	3.989E+00		4.650E-02	4.036E+00	4.300E+00
AAK AAL	0.019 0.035		0.070 0.125	1.294 2.063	1.294 2.063	1.324E-02 2.389E-02	9.875E-09 1.782E-08		1.326E-02 2.392E-02					3.502E-04 6.257E-04	1.475E-06 2.636E-06	1.983E-04 3.543E-04	5.500E-04 9.827E-04	1.636E-03 2.609E-03	4.830E-04 7.701E-04	1.744E-01 2.780E-01	1.765E-01 2.814E-01	2.991E+00 4.769E+00		3.486E-02 5.558E-02	3.026E+00 4.824E+00	3.216E+00 5.131E+00
ABA	0.092		0.347	1.776	1.776	6.395E-02	4.770E-08		6.403E-02					1.738E-03	7.320E-06	9.839E-04	2.729E-03	2.246E-03	6.630E-04	2.393E-01	2.422E-01	4.105E+00		4.785E-02	4.153E+00	4.462E+00
ABB	0.088		0.340	1.377	1.377	6.118E-02	4.564E-08		6.126E-02					1.703E-03	7.172E-06	9.641E-04	2.674E-03	1.741E-03	5.140E-04	1.856E-01	1.878E-01	3.182E+00		3.710E-02	3.220E+00	3.472E+00
ABC ABD	0.109 0.139	0.032 0.021	0.399 0.507	1.315 1.522	1.315 1.522	7.571E-02 9.646E-02	5.647E-08 7.195E-08		7.581E-02 9.659E-02	1.011E-01 6.691E-02	1.081E-07 7.151E-08	1.529E-05 1.011E-05	1.012E-01 6.692E-02	1.998E-03 2.539E-03	8.417E-06 1.070E-05	1.131E-03 1.438E-03	3.138E-03 3.988E-03	1.663E-03 1.925E-03	4.908E-04 5.681E-04	1.772E-01 2.051E-01	1.793E-01 2.076E-01	3.039E+00 3.518E+00		3.543E-02 4.100E-02	3.075E+00 3.559E+00	3.434E+00 3.934E+00
ABE	0.139	0.021	0.946	1.318	1.318	1.726E-01	1.287E-07		1.728E-01	1.156E-01	1.236E-07	1.747E-05	1.156E-01	4.738E-03	1.996E-05	2.683E-03	7.441E-03	1.667E-03	4.920E-04	1.776E-01	1.798E-01	3.046E+00		3.551E-02	3.082E+00	3.557E+00
ABF	0.050	0.026	0.182	1.277	1.277	3.461E-02	2.582E-08		3.466E-02	8.262E-02	8.830E-08	1.249E-05	8.263E-02	9.112E-04	3.838E-06	5.160E-04	1.431E-03	1.615E-03	4.766E-04	1.721E-01	1.742E-01	2.951E+00		3.440E-02	2.986E+00	3.279E+00
ABG ABH	0.367 0.092		1.334 0.344	8.054 1.324	8.054 1.324	2.542E-01 6.395E-02	1.896E-07 4.770E-08		2.545E-01					6.682E-03 1.723E-03	2.815E-05 7.257E-06	3.783E-03 9.754E-04	1.049E-02 2.705E-03	1.019E-02 1.674E-03	3.007E-03	1.086E+00 1.784E-01	1.099E+00		1.178E-03	2.170E-01	1.884E+01	2.020E+01
ABI	0.092		0.344	1.895	1.895	5.979E-02	4.770E-08 4.460E-08		5.403E-02 5.988E-02					1.723E-03 1.577E-03	6.645E-06	8.932E-04	2.705E-03 2.477E-03	2.397E-03	4.942E-04 7.074E-04	2.554E-01	1.806E-01 2.585E-01	3.060E+00 4.380E+00		3.567E-02 5.106E-02	3.096E+00 4.431E+00	3.343E+00 4.752E+00
ABJ	0.023		0.082	1.352	1.352	1.559E-02	1.163E-08		1.561E-02					4.103E-04	1.728E-06	2.323E-04	6.444E-04	1.710E-03	5.047E-04	1.822E-01	1.844E-01	3.125E+00	1.977E-04	3.642E-02	3.161E+00	3.362E+00
ABK	0.015		0.054	1.333	1.333	1.026E-02	7.656E-09		1.028E-02					2.701E-04	1.138E-06	1.529E-04	4.241E-04	1.686E-03	4.976E-04	1.796E-01	1.818E-01	3.081E+00		3.591E-02	3.117E+00	3.309E+00
ABL ABM	0.025 0.031		0.091	1.819 1.932	1.819 1.932	1.725E-02 2.161E-02	1.287E-08 1.612E-08		1.727E-02 2.164E-02					4.554E-04 5.155E-04	1.918E-06 2.172E-06	2.579E-04 2.919E-04	7.152E-04 8.096E-04	2.300E-03 2.443E-03	6.790E-04 7.212E-04	2.451E-01 2.604E-01	2.481E-01 2.635E-01	4.204E+00 4.466E+00		4.901E-02 5.205E-02	4.254E+00 4.518E+00	4.520E+00 4.804E+00
ACH	1.499		5.754	206.583	206.583	1.037E+00			.039E+00					2.882E-02	1.214E-04	1.632E-02	4.526E-02	2.613E-01	7.714E-02	2.785E+01	2.819E+01	4.776E+02	3.022E-02	5.567E+00	4.832E+02	5.125E+02
ACH - Rem	0.016		0.056	1.092	1.092	1.137E-02	8.482E-09		1.139E-02					2.801E-04	1.180E-06	1.586E-04	4.399E-04	1.381E-03	4.076E-04	1.471E-01	1.489E-01	2.524E+00		2.942E-02	2.553E+00	2.714E+00
ACI ACJ	0.036 0.024		0.132 0.086	0.955 1.196	0.955 1.196	2.521E-02 1.628E-02	1.880E-08 1.215E-08		2.524E-02 1.630E-02					6.608E-04 4.304E-04	2.783E-06 1.813E-06	3.742E-04 2.437E-04	1.038E-03 6.759E-04	1.207E-03 1.512E-03	3.564E-04 4.464E-04	1.287E-01 1.612E-01	1.302E-01 1.631E-01	2.207E+00 2.764E+00		2.572E-02 3.222E-02	2.233E+00 2.796E+00	2.389E+00 2.976E+00
ACK	0.024		0.062	1.190	1.190	1.179E-02	8.792E-09		1.180E-02					3.102E-04	1.306E-06	1.756E-04	4.871E-04	1.520E-03	4.486E-04	1.620E-01	1.639E-01	2.778E+00		3.238E-02	2.810E+00	2.987E+00
ACL	0.039		0.150	1.392	1.392	2.694E-02	2.009E-08	3.625E-05 2	2.697E-02					7.509E-04	3.163E-06	4.252E-04	1.179E-03	1.760E-03	5.196E-04	1.876E-01	1.899E-01	3.217E+00	2.036E-04	3.750E-02	3.255E+00	3.473E+00
ACM ADI	0.027		0.098	2.043	2.043	1.870E-02 3.344E-02	1.395E-08		1.873E-02					4.905E-04	2.066E-06	2.777E-04	7.703E-04	2.584E-03	7.627E-04	2.753E-01	2.787E-01	4.722E+00		5.505E-02	4.778E+00	5.076E+00
ADJ	0.048 0.022		0.171 0.059	1.403 1.213	1.403 1.213	3.344E-02 1.497E-02	2.494E-08 1.117E-08		3.348E-02 1.499E-02					8.561E-04 2.951E-04	3.606E-06 1.243E-06	4.848E-04 1.671E-04	1.345E-03 4.635E-04	1.774E-03 1.534E-03	5.237E-04 4.527E-04	1.891E-01 1.634E-01	1.914E-01 1.654E-01	3.243E+00 2.803E+00		3.780E-02 3.268E-02	3.281E+00 2.836E+00	3.507E+00 3.017E+00
ADK	0.015		0.054	0.981	0.981	1.026E-02	7.656E-09		1.028E-02					2.701E-04	1.138E-06	1.529E-04	4.241E-04	1.240E-03	3.661E-04	1.322E-01	1.338E-01	2.267E+00		2.642E-02	2.293E+00	2.438E+00
ADL	0.005		0.020	1.026	1.026	3.692E-03	2.754E-09		3.697E-03					9.977E-05	4.203E-07	5.649E-05	1.567E-04	1.297E-03	3.829E-04	1.382E-01	1.399E-01	2.371E+00		2.764E-02	2.399E+00	2.543E+00
ADM AEJ	0.028 0.020		0.101 0.074	1.812 0.947	1.812 0.947	1.967E-02 1.414E-02	1.467E-08 1.055E-08		1.970E-02 1.416E-02					5.055E-04 3.703E-04	2.129E-06 1.560E-06	2.862E-04 2.097E-04	7.939E-04 5.815E-04	2.292E-03 1.197E-03	6.764E-04 3.534E-04	2.442E-01 1.276E-01	2.472E-01 1.291E-01	4.188E+00 2.188E+00		4.882E-02 2.551E-02	4.237E+00 2.214E+00	4.505E+00 2.358E+00
AEK	0.023		0.084	1.375	1.375	1.594E-02	1.189E-08		1.596E-02					4.204E-04	1.771E-06	2.380E-04	6.601E-04	1.739E-03	5.132E-04	1.853E-01	1.875E-01	3.178E+00		3.704E-02	3.215E+00	3.419E+00
AEL	0.020		0.073	1.532	1.532	1.393E-02	1.039E-08		1.395E-02					3.653E-04	1.539E-06	2.068E-04	5.736E-04	1.937E-03	5.719E-04	2.064E-01	2.090E-01	3.541E+00	2.241E-04	4.127E-02	3.582E+00	3.806E+00
AEM AFI - AGI	0.063 0.070		0.225 0.255	2.073 1.953	2.073 1.953	4.388E-02 4.873E-02	3.273E-08 3.635E-08		4.394E-02 4.879E-02					1.127E-03 1.277E-03	4.746E-06 5.379E-06	6.379E-04 7.230E-04	1.769E-03 2.005E-03	2.622E-03 2.470E-03	7.739E-04 7.291E-04	2.794E-01 2.632E-01	2.828E-01 2.664E-01	4.792E+00 4.514E+00		5.585E-02 5.262E-02	4.848E+00 4.567E+00	5.176E+00 4.884E+00
AFJ	0.014		0.255	1.564	1.564	9.918E-03	7.398E-09		9.932E-03					2.601E-04	1.095E-06	1.473E-04	4.084E-04	1.978E-03	5.838E-04	2.108E-01	2.133E-01	3.615E+00		4.214E-02	3.657E+00	3.881E+00
AFK	0.015		0.054	1.363	1.363	1.026E-02	7.656E-09		1.028E-02					2.701E-04	1.138E-06	1.529E-04	4.241E-04	1.724E-03	5.088E-04	1.837E-01	1.859E-01	3.150E+00		3.672E-02	3.187E+00	3.384E+00
AFL AFM	0.051 0.048		0.188 0.175	2.860 1.419	2.860 1.419	3.558E-02 3.337E-02	2.654E-08 2.489E-08		3.563E-02 3.341E-02					9.413E-04 8.762E-04	3.965E-06 3.691E-06	5.330E-04 4.961E-04	1.478E-03 1.376E-03	3.617E-03 1.794E-03	1.068E-03 5.297E-04	3.855E-01 1.912E-01	3.901E-01 1.935E-01	6.611E+00 3.280E+00		7.706E-02 3.823E-02	6.689E+00 3.318E+00	7.116E+00 3.546E+00
AGJ	0.048		0.175	2.505	2.505	4.043E-02	3.015E-08		4.048E-02					1.062E-03	4.471E-06	6.011E-04	1.667E-03	3.168E-03	9.352E-04	3.376E-01	3.417E-01	5.790E+00	3.664E-04	6.750E-02	5.858E+00	6.242E+00
AGK	0.054		0.198	2.183	2.183	3.766E-02	2.809E-08		3.771E-02					9.914E-04	4.176E-06	5.613E-04	1.557E-03	2.761E-03	8.149E-04	2.942E-01	2.978E-01	5.046E+00		5.882E-02	5.105E+00	5.442E+00
AGL	0.044		0.158	1.983	1.983	3.019E-02	2.252E-08		3.023E-02					7.910E-04	3.332E-06	4.479E-04	1.242E-03	2.508E-03	7.403E-04	2.672E-01	2.705E-01	4.584E+00		5.343E-02	4.637E+00	4.939E+00
AGM AHH - AIH	0.049		0.176 0.228	1.948 1.716	1.948	3.358E-02 4.388F-02		4.519E-05 3 5.906E-05 4	3.362E-02 4.394F-02					8.812E-04 1 142F-03	3.712E-06 4.809F-06	4.989E-04 6.464F-04			7.272E-04 6.406F-04		2.657E-01 2.341F-01	4.503E+00 3.966E+00		5.249E-02 4.623F-02	4.555E+00 4.013E+00	4.856E+00 4.293E+00
AHI	0.025		0.088	1.280	1.280	1.746E-02	1.302E-08	2.350E-05 1	1.748E-02					4.404E-04	1.855E-06	2.494E-04	6.916E-04	1.619E-03	4.778E-04	1.725E-01	1.746E-01	2.958E+00	1.872E-04	3.448E-02	2.993E+00	
AHJ	0.051		0.185	2.396	2.396	3.531E-02			3.535E-02						3.902E-06						3.268E-01		3.505E-04			
AHK AHL	0.037 0.031		0.135 0.111	1.793 1.802	1.793 1.802	2.576E-02 2.112E-02		3.467E-05 2 2.843E-05 2							2.847E-06 2.340E-06			2.268E-03 2.279E-03	6.693E-04 6.727E-04				2.622E-04 2.636E-04		4.193E+00 4.214E+00	
AHM	0.032		0.116	1.931	1.931				2.219E-02						2.446E-06						2.634E-01		2.824E-04		4.516E+00	
All	0.053		0.193	2.175	2.175			4.975E-05 3							4.071E-06				8.120E-04			5.027E+00				5.422E+00
AIJ AIK	0.065 0.058		0.238 0.210	2.463 2.118	2.463 2.118				4.533E-02 4.048E-02						5.020E-06 4.429E-06								3.603E-04 3.098E-04			6.143E+00 5.284E+00
AIL	0.039		0.141	1.807	1.807				2.711E-02						2.973E-06		1.109E-03				2.465E-01		2.643E-04			4.500E+00
AIM	0.031		0.113	1.890	1.890	2.154E-02	1.607E-08	2.899E-05 2						5.656E-04	2.383E-06	3.203E-04	8.883E-04	2.390E-03			2.578E-01	4.369E+00	2.764E-04	5.092E-02		4.700E+00
AJH AJI	0.074 0.041		0.270 0.147	1.394 2.024	1.394 2.024			6.930E-05 5 3.783E-05 2	5.156E-02 2.815E-02						5.695E-06 3.100E-06				5.203E-04 7.556F-04			3.222E+00 4.678E+00	2.039E-04 2.960F-04			3.503E+00 5.039E+00
AJJ	0.059		0.147	2.024	2.024			5.533E-05 4							4.535E-06						2.761E-01		2.966E-04			5.062E+00
AJK	0.041		0.148	1.672	1.672	2.818E-02	2.102E-08	3.793E-05 2	2.822E-02					7.409E-04	3.121E-06	4.195E-04	1.164E-03	2.114E-03	6.241E-04	2.253E-01	2.281E-01	3.865E+00	2.445E-04	4.505E-02	3.910E+00	4.167E+00
AJL	0.034		0.123	1.803	1.803			3.159E-05 2							2.594E-06							4.167E+00				4.487E+00
AJM AKG	0.024 0.053		0.088 0.194	1.971 1.064	1.971 1.064		1.246E-08 2.757E-08	4.975E-05 3	1.672E-02 3.702E-02						1.855E-06 4.092E-06							4.556E+00 2.459E+00				4.895E+00 2.671E+00
AKI	0.035		0.128	1.833	1.833	2.451E-02	1.829E-08	3.299E-05 2	2.455E-02					6.408E-04	2.699E-06	3.628E-04	1.006E-03	2.318E-03	6.843E-04	2.470E-01	2.500E-01	4.237E+00	2.681E-04	4.939E-02	4.286E+00	4.562E+00
AKJ	0.032		0.116	1.897	1.897			2.983E-05 2							2.446E-06							4.385E+00				4.718E+00
AKK AKL	0.025 0.171		0.091 0.623	1.553 883.583	1.553 883.583	1.760E-02 1.186E-01		2.368E-05 1 1.596E-04 1	1.762E-02 1.188E-01						1.918E-06 1.314E-05				5.797E-04 3.299E-01			3.589E+00 2.043E+03				3.862E+00 2.187E+03
AKL - Rem	0.032		0.023	1.512	1.512			2.964E-05 2														3.495E+00				3.765E+00
AKM	0.046		0.166	10.203	10.203			4.267E-05 3																		2.529E+01



Risk Calculations, Construction Worker

							137				604			RISK Ca	liculations,	Construction	worker		210	B.		1	22	n .		
Survey	13/ 6		95UCL Va		- //b=		1	Cs	1	,		Co	,	1		-Sr				Pb				°Ra		
Grid	¹³′Cs	°°Cо	°Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	<sup>226</sup> Ra	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Risk
AAA	0.051		0.191	1.470	1.470	2.644E-08	9.282E-14	3.568E-11	2.648E-08					7.608E-10	1.334E-12	3.377E-10	1.100E-09	1.279E-09	7.275E-10	9.375E-08	9.576E-08	2.579E-06	6.902E-10	1.569E-08	2.595E-06	2.719E-06
AAB	0.077		0.289	1.273	1.273	3.996E-08	1.403E-13	5.393E-11	4.001E-08					1.151E-09	2.019E-12	5.111E-10	1.664E-09	1.108E-09	6.300E-10	8.119E-08	8.292E-08	2.233E-06	5.977E-10	1.359E-08	2.247E-06	2.372E-06
AAC	0.044	0.027	0.154	1.583	1.583	2.262E-08	7.941E-14	3.053E-11	2.265E-08	6.559E-08	4.228E-14	1.075E-11	6.560E-08	6.133E-10	1.076E-12	2.723E-10	8.867E-10	1.378E-09	7.835E-10	1.010E-07	1.031E-07	2.777E-06	7.433E-10		2.795E-06	2.987E-06
AAD	0.164	0.043	0.596	1.586	1.586	8.485E-08	2.979E-13	1.145E-10	8.497E-08	1.040E-07	6.706E-14	1.704E-11	1.040E-07	2.375E-09	4.164E-12	1.054E-09	3.433E-09	1.380E-09	7.850E-10	1.012E-07	1.033E-07	2.783E-06	7.447E-10	1.693E-08	2.800E-06	3.096E-06
AAE	0.156	0.041	0.569	1.474	1.474	8.072E-08	2.834E-13	1.089E-10	8.083E-08	9.730E-08	6.272E-14	1.594E-11	9.732E-08	2.267E-09	3.976E-12	1.006E-09	3.277E-09	1.283E-09	7.295E-10	9.401E-08	9.602E-08	2.586E-06	6.921E-10		2.602E-06	2.880E-06
							1																			
AAF	0.083	0.030	0.303	1.611	1.611	4.306E-08	1.511E-13	5.810E-11	4.311E-08	7.183E-08	4.631E-14	1.177E-11	7.185E-08	1.207E-09	2.117E-12	5.358E-10	1.745E-09	1.402E-09	7.974E-10	1.027E-07	1.049E-07	2.826E-06	7.565E-10	1.720E-08	2.844E-06	3.066E-06
AAG	0.047		0.172	1.237	1.237	2.438E-08	8.557E-14	3.289E-11	2.441E-08					6.851E-10	1.201E-12	3.041E-10	9.904E-10	1.076E-09	6.122E-10	7.889E-08	8.058E-08	2.170E-06	5.808E-10	1.321E-08	2.184E-06	2.290E-06
AAH	0.119		0.432	1.684	1.684	6.163E-08	2.164E-13	8.317E-11	6.172E-08					1.721E-09	3.018E-12	7.640E-10	2.488E-09	1.466E-09	8.335E-10	1.074E-07	1.097E-07	2.955E-06	7.907E-10	1.798E-08	2.973E-06	3.147E-06
AAI	0.085		0.309	1.692	1.692	4.409E-08	1.548E-13	5.950E-11	4.415E-08					1.231E-09	2.159E-12	5.464E-10	1.780E-09	1.473E-09	8.375E-10	1.079E-07	1.102E-07	2.969E-06	7.945E-10	1.807E-08	2.987E-06	3.144E-06
AAJ	0.039		0.142	1.726	1.726	2.014E-08	7.072E-14	2.718E-11	2.017E-08					5.655E-10	9.917E-13	2.510E-10	8.176E-10	1.502E-09	8.543E-10	1.101E-07	1.124E-07	3.028E-06	8.105E-10	1.843E-08	3.047E-06	3.181E-06
AAK	0.019		0.070	1.294	1.294	9.875E-09	3.467E-14	1.333E-11	9.889E-09					2.786E-10	4.886E-13	1.237E-10	4.028E-10	1.126E-09	6.404E-10	8.253E-08	8.429E-08	2.270E-06	6.076E-10	1.381E-08	2.285E-06	2.379E-06
AAL	0.035		0.125	2.063	2.063			2.405E-11	1.785E-08					4.978E-10	8.729E-13	2.210E-10	7.196E-10	1.796E-09	1.021E-09	1.316E-07	1.344E-07	3.620E-06	9.688E-10		3.643E-06	3.796E-06
ABA	0.092		0.347	1.776	1.776		1.675E-13	6.437E-11	4.776E-08					1.382E-09	2.424E-12	6.137E-10	1.999E-09	1.546E-09	8.791E-10	1.133E-07	1.157E-07	3.116E-06		1.896E-08	3.136E-06	3.301E-06
ABB	0.032		0.340	1.377	1.377	4.564E-08	1.602E-13	6.159E-11	4.570E-08					1.355E-09	2.375E-12	6.013E-10	1.958E-09	1.198E-09	6.815E-10	8.782E-08	8.970E-08	2.416E-06	6.465E-10		2.431E-06	2.568E-06
											4.0075.44	4.0075.44														
ABC	0.109	0.032	0.399	1.315	1.315	5.647E-08	1.982E-13	7.621E-11	5.655E-08	7.736E-08	4.987E-14	1.267E-11	7.737E-08	1.590E-09	2.788E-12	7.056E-10	2.298E-09	1.144E-09	6.508E-10	8.387E-08	8.566E-08	2.307E-06	6.174E-10	1.404E-08	2.322E-06	2.543E-06
ABD	0.139	0.021	0.507	1.522	1.522	7.195E-08	2.526E-13	9.710E-11	7.205E-08	5.117E-08	3.299E-14	8.384E-12	5.118E-08	2.020E-09	3.542E-12	8.967E-10	2.920E-09	1.325E-09	7.533E-10	9.707E-08	9.915E-08	2.670E-06	7.146E-10		2.687E-06	2.912E-06
ABE	0.249	0.037	0.946	1.318	1.318	1.287E-07	4.519E-13	1.737E-10	1.289E-07	8.841E-08	5.699E-14	1.449E-11	8.843E-08	3.769E-09	6.610E-12	1.673E-09	5.449E-09	1.147E-09	6.523E-10	8.406E-08	8.586E-08	2.312E-06	6.188E-10	1.407E-08	2.327E-06	2.636E-06
ABF	0.050	0.026	0.182	1.277	1.277	2.582E-08	9.064E-14	3.484E-11	2.586E-08	6.319E-08	4.073E-14	1.035E-11	6.320E-08	7.249E-10	1.271E-12	3.218E-10	1.048E-09	1.111E-09	6.320E-10	8.144E-08	8.318E-08	2.240E-06	5.996E-10	1.363E-08	2.254E-06	2.428E-06
ABG	0.367		1.334	8.054	8.054	1.896E-07	6.656E-13	2.559E-10	1.899E-07					5.316E-09	9.321E-12	2.360E-09	7.684E-09	7.011E-09	3.987E-09	5.138E-07	5.248E-07	1.413E-05	3.783E-09	8.601E-08	1.422E-05	1.495E-05
ABH	0.092		0.344	1.324	1.324	4.770E-08	1.675E-13	6.437E-11	4.776E-08					1.370E-09	2.403E-12	6.084E-10	1.981E-09	1.152E-09	6.553E-10	8.444E-08	8.625E-08	2.323E-06	6.216E-10	1.413E-08	2.337E-06	2.473E-06
ABI	0.086		0.315	1.895	1.895	4.460E-08	1.566E-13	6.019E-11	4.466E-08					1.255E-09	2.201E-12	5.571E-10	1.814E-09	1.649E-09	9.380E-10	1.209E-07	1.235E-07	3.325E-06	8.898E-10	2.023E-08	3.346E-06	3.516E-06
ABJ	0.023		0.082	1.352	1.352	1.163E-08	4.083E-14	1.569E-11	1.165E-08					3.264E-10	5.724E-13	1.449E-10	4.719E-10	1.177E-09	6.691E-10	8.623E-08	8.807E-08	2.372E-06	6.348E-10	1.443E-08	2.387E-06	2.487E-06
ABK	0.025		0.054	1.333	1.333	7.656E-09	2.688E-14	1.033E-11	7.667E-09					2.149E-10	3.768E-13	9.537E-11	3.106E-10	1.160E-09	6.597E-10	8.501E-08	8.683E-08	2.339E-06	6.259E-10	1.423E-08	2.353E-06	2.448E-06
ABL	0.015		0.054	1.819		1.287E-08		1.737E-11	1.289E-08					3.623E-10	6.353E-13		5.238E-10		9.003E-10	1.160E-07		3.191E-06				3.344E-06
					1.819		4.517E-14									1.608E-10		1.583E-09			1.185E-07		8.541E-10		3.212E-06	
ABM	0.031		0.103	1.932	1.932	1.612E-08	5.659E-14	2.175E-11	1.614E-08					4.101E-10	7.192E-13	1.821E-10	5.929E-10	1.682E-09	9.563E-10	1.232E-07	1.259E-07	3.390E-06	9.072E-10	2.063E-08	3.411E-06	3.554E-06
ACH	1.499		5.754	206.583			2.716E-12	1.044E-09	7.748E-07					2.293E-08	4.021E-11	1.018E-08	3.315E-08	1.799E-07	1.023E-07	1.318E-05	1.346E-05	3.626E-04	9.703E-08	2.206E-06	3.649E-04	3.791E-04
ACH - Rem	0.016		0.056	1.092	1.092	8.482E-09	2.978E-14	1.145E-11	8.494E-09					2.228E-10	3.908E-13	9.891E-11	3.221E-10	9.503E-10	5.404E-10	6.964E-08		1.916E-06	5.127E-10		1.928E-06	2.008E-06
ACI	0.036		0.132	0.955	0.955	1.880E-08	6.601E-14	2.537E-11	1.883E-08					5.257E-10	9.218E-13	2.333E-10	7.599E-10	8.310E-10	4.726E-10	6.090E-08	6.220E-08	1.675E-06	4.483E-10	1.019E-08	1.686E-06	1.768E-06
ACJ	0.024		0.086	1.196	1.196	1.215E-08	4.264E-14	1.639E-11	1.216E-08					3.424E-10	6.004E-13	1.520E-10	4.950E-10	1.041E-09	5.919E-10	7.627E-08	7.791E-08	2.098E-06	5.615E-10	1.277E-08	2.111E-06	2.202E-06
ACK	0.017		0.062	1.202	1.202	8.792E-09	3.086E-14	1.186E-11	8.804E-09					2.467E-10	4.327E-13	1.095E-10	3.567E-10	1.046E-09	5.949E-10	7.666E-08	7.830E-08	2.109E-06	5.643E-10	1.283E-08	2.122E-06	2.209E-06
ACL	0.039		0.150	1.392	1.392	2.009E-08	7.054E-14	2.711E-11	2.012E-08					5.974E-10	1.048E-12	2.652E-10	8.636E-10	1.211E-09	6.889E-10	8.878E-08	9.068E-08	2.442E-06	6.536E-10	1.486E-08	2.458E-06	2.569E-06
ACM	0.027		0.098	2.043	2.043	1.395E-08	4.898E-14	1.883E-11	1.397E-08					3.902E-10	6.842E-13	1.732E-10	5.641E-10	1.778E-09	1.011E-09	1.303E-07	1.331E-07	3.585E-06	9.594E-10	2.181E-08	3.607E-06	3.755E-06
ADI	0.048		0.171	1.403	1.403	2.494E-08	8.756E-14	3.366E-11	2.498E-08					6.811E-10	1.194E-12	3.023E-10	9.846E-10	1.221E-09	6.944E-10	8.948E-08		2.461E-06	6.588E-10	1.498E-08	2.477E-06	2.594E-06
ADJ	0.022		0.059	1.213	1.213	1.117E-08	3.920E-14	1.507E-11	1.118E-08					2.348E-10	4.117E-13	1.042E-10	3.394E-10	1.056E-09	6.003E-10	7.736E-08		2.128E-06	5.695E-10		2.141E-06	2.232E-06
ADK	0.015		0.054	0.981	0.981	7.656E-09	2.688E-14	1.033E-11	7.667E-09					2.149E-10	3.768E-13	9.537E-11	3.106E-10	8.536E-10	4.854E-10	6.256E-08		1.721E-06	4.605E-10	1.047E-08	1.732E-06	1.804E-06
ADL	0.005		0.020	1.026	1.026	2.754E-09	9.669E-15	3.717E-12	2.758E-09					7.937E-11	1.392E-13	3.523E-11	1.147E-10	8.928E-10	5.077E-10	6.543E-08	6.683E-08	1.800E-06	4.817E-10	1.095E-08	1.811E-06	1.881E-06
ADM	0.028		0.101	1.812	1.812			1.980E-11	1.469E-08					4.021E-10	7.052E-13	1.785E-10	5.814E-10	1.577E-09	8.969E-10	1.156E-07	1.180E-07	3.179E-06	8.509E-10		3.199E-06	3.333E-06
AEJ	0.020		0.074	0.947	0.947	1.055E-08	3.702E-14	1.423E-11	1.056E-08					2.946E-10	5.165E-13	1.308E-10	4.258E-10	8.240E-10	4.686E-10	6.039E-08		1.661E-06	4.446E-10		1.672E-06	1.744E-06
AEK	0.023		0.084	1.375	1.375	1.189E-08	4.173E-14	1.604E-11	1.190E-08					3.344E-10	5.864E-13	1.484E-10	4.834E-10	1.197E-09	6.805E-10	8.769E-08	8.957E-08	2.412E-06	6.456E-10	1.468E-08	2.428E-06	2.530E-06
AEL	0.020		0.073	1.532	1.532	1.039E-08	3.648E-14	1.402E-11	1.041E-08					2.906E-10	5.095E-13	1.290E-10	4.201E-10	1.333E-09	7.582E-10	9.771E-08	9.980E-08	2.688E-06	7.193E-10	1.636E-08	2.705E-06	2.815E-06
AEM	0.063		0.225	2.073	2.073	3.273E-08	1.149E-13	4.418E-11	3.278E-08					8.963E-10	1.572E-12	3.979E-10	1.296E-09	1.804E-09	1.026E-09	1.322E-07	1.351E-07	3.637E-06	9.735E-10	2.213E-08	3.660E-06	3.829E-06
AFI - AGI	0.070		0.255	1.953	1.953	3.635E-08	1.276E-13	4.905E-11	3.640E-08					1.016E-09	1.781E-12	4.509E-10	1.469E-09	1.700E-09	9.667E-10	1.246E-07	1.272E-07	3.427E-06	9.171E-10	2.085E-08	3.448E-06	3.614E-06
AFJ	0.014		0.052	1.564	1.564	7.398E-09	2.597E-14	9.984E-12	7.408E-09					2.069E-10	3.628E-13	9.184E-11	2.991E-10	1.361E-09	7.741E-10	9.975E-08	1.019E-07	2.744E-06	7.344E-10	1.670E-08	2.761E-06	2.871E-06
AFK	0.015		0.054	1.363	1.363	7.656E-09	2.688E-14	1.033E-11	7.667E-09					2.149E-10	3.768E-13	9.537E-11	3.106E-10	1.186E-09	6.746E-10	8.693E-08		2.391E-06	6.400E-10		2.406E-06	2.503E-06
AFL	0.051		0.188	2.860	2.860	2.654E-08		3.582E-11	2.658E-08					7.488E-10	1.313E-12	3.324E-10	1.083E-09	2.489E-09	1.416E-09	1.824E-07	1.863E-07	5.018E-06	1.343E-09	3.054E-08	5.050E-06	5.264E-06
							9.318E-14																			
AFM	0.048		0.175	1.419	1.419	2.489E-08	8.738E-14	3.359E-11	2.493E-08					6.970E-10	1.222E-12	3.094E-10	1.008E-09	1.235E-09	7.023E-10	9.050E-08	9.244E-08	2.489E-06	6.663E-10	1.515E-08	2.505E-06	2.624E-06
AGJ	0.058		0.212	2.505	2.505	3.015E-08	1.059E-13	4.069E-11	3.020E-08					8.445E-10	1.481E-12	3.749E-10	1.221E-09	2.180E-09	1.240E-09	1.598E-07	1.632E-07	4.395E-06	1.176E-09	2.675E-08	4.423E-06	4.618E-06
AGK	0.054		0.198	2.183	2.183	2.809E-08	9.861E-14	3.791E-11	2.813E-08					7.887E-10	1.383E-12	3.501E-10	1.140E-09	1.900E-09	1.081E-09	1.392E-07	1.422E-07	3.830E-06	1.025E-09	2.331E-08	3.855E-06	4.026E-06
AGL	0.044		0.158	1.983	1.983	2.252E-08	7.905E-14	3.039E-11	2.255E-08					6.293E-10	1.104E-12	2.793E-10	9.097E-10	1.726E-09	9.815E-10	1.265E-07	1.292E-07	3.479E-06	9.312E-10	2.117E-08	3.501E-06	3.654E-06
AGM	0.049		0.176	1.948	1.948	2.505E-08	8.793E-14	3.380E-11	2.508E-08					7.010E-10	1.229E-12	3.112E-10	1.013E-09	1.695E-09	9.642E-10	1.243E-07	1.269E-07	3.418E-06	9.147E-10	2.080E-08	3.440E-06	3.593E-06
AHH - AIH	0.063		0.228	1.716	1.716	3.273E-08	1.149E-13	4.418E-11	3.278E-08					9.082E-10	1.593E-12	4.032E-10	1.313E-09	1.494E-09	8.493E-10	1.094E-07	1.118E-07	3.011E-06	8.058E-10	1.832E-08	3.030E-06	3.176E-06
AHI	0.025		0.088	1.280	1.280		4.572E-14		1.304E-08					3.503E-10			5.065E-10		6.335E-10		8.338E-08					
AHJ	0.051		0.185	2.396	2.396		9.245E-14		2.637E-08					7.369E-10					1.186E-09	1.528E-07						4.414E-06
AHK	0.037		0.135	1.793	1.793		6.746E-14		1.924E-08					5.376E-10		2.387E-10	7.772E-10	1.561E-09	8.875E-10	1.144E-07				1.914E-08		3.303E-06
AHL	0.031		0.133	1.802	1.802		5.532E-14							4.420E-10					8.919E-10	1.144E-07				1.924E-08		
AHM	0.031		0.111											4.420E-10 4.619E-10					9.558E-10	1.149E-07 1.232E-07				2.062E-08		
				1.931	1.931		5.804E-14																	2.062E-08 2.322E-08		
All	0.053		0.193	2.175			9.680E-14		2.761E-08					7.688E-10					1.077E-09	1.387E-07						
AIJ	0.065		0.238	2.463	2.463		1.185E-13							9.481E-10					1.219E-09	1.571E-07				2.630E-08		
AIK	0.058		0.210	2.118	2.118		1.059E-13							8.365E-10					1.048E-09		1.380E-07					
AIL	0.039		0.141	1.807	1.807	2.020E-08	7.090E-14	2.725E-11	2.022E-08					5.615E-10	9.847E-13	2.493E-10	8.118E-10		8.944E-10	1.153E-07				1.929E-08		3.329E-06
AIM	0.031		0.113	1.890	1.890	1.607E-08	5.641E-14	2.168E-11	1.609E-08					4.500E-10	7.891E-13	1.997E-10	6.505E-10	1.645E-09	9.355E-10	1.206E-07	1.231E-07	3.316E-06	8.875E-10	2.018E-08	3.337E-06	3.477E-06
AJH	0.074		0.270	1.394	1.394	3.841E-08	1.348E-13	5.184E-11	3.846E-08					1.076E-09	1.886E-12	4.774E-10	1.555E-09	1.213E-09	6.899E-10	8.891E-08	9.081E-08	2.446E-06	6.545E-10	1.488E-08	2.461E-06	2.592E-06
AJI	0.041		0.147	2.024	2.024		7.362E-14		2.100E-08					5.855E-10					1.002E-09					2.161E-08		
AJJ	0.059		0.215	2.028	2.028		1.077E-13							8.564E-10					1.004E-09					2.165E-08		
AJK	0.039		0.213	1.672	1.672		7.380E-14							5.894E-10					8.276E-10	1.066E-07				1.785E-08		
AJL	0.034		0.123	1.803	1.803			2.363E-11						4.898E-10					8.924E-10	1.150E-07				1.925E-08		3.319E-06
AJM	0.024		0.088	1.971	1.971			1.681E-11						3.503E-10					9.756E-10		1.284E-07			2.104E-08		
AKG	0.053		0.194	1.064	1.064		9.680E-14		2.761E-08					7.727E-10			1.117E-09		5.265E-10	6.785E-08				1.136E-08	1.878E-06	1.976E-06
AKI	0.035		0.128	1.833	1.833		6.420E-14							5.097E-10					9.073E-10		1.194E-07			1.957E-08		
AKJ	0.032		0.116	1.897	1.897	1.653E-08	5.804E-14	2.231E-11	1.655E-08		-			4.619E-10	8.100E-13	2.050E-10	6.678E-10	1.651E-09	9.390E-10	1.210E-07	1.236E-07	3.328E-06	8.908E-10	2.025E-08	3.350E-06	3.490E-06
AKK	0.025		0.091	1.553	1.553	1.313E-08	4.608E-14	1.771E-11	1.314E-08					3.623E-10	6.353E-13	1.608E-10	5.238E-10	1.352E-09	7.686E-10	9.905E-08	1.012E-07	2.725E-06	7.292E-10	1.658E-08	2.742E-06	2.857E-06
AKL	0.171		0.623	883.583			3.106E-13		8.858E-08					2.482E-09		1.102E-09	3.588E-09		4.375E-07	5.637E-05				9.437E-06		
AKL - Rem	0.032		0.116	1.512	1.512			2.217E-11								2.050E-10			7.483E-10		9.850E-08					
AKL - Kelli	0.032		0.116	10.203		2.365E-08										2.935E-10					6.649E-07					
ALVINI	0.040		0.100	10.203	10.203	2.300E-08	0.303E-14	J.18∠E-11	2.300E-08			I		0.01ZE-10	1.108E-12	2.900E-10	3.000E-10	0.00ZE-09	J.UJ1E-U9	0.509E-07	0.049E-07	1./31E-05	4.1320-09	1.050E-07	1.00ZE-03	1.07 IE-US



	1				
Survey	13/Cs	9: <sup>™</sup> Co	5UCL Valu ∣ <sup>ਭ</sup> णSr	es <sup>210</sup> Pb	<sup>226</sup> Ra
Grid					
AAA	0.100		0.367	2.287	2.287
AAB	0.126	0.007	0.465	2.090	2.090
AAC AAD	0.092	0.027 0.043	0.330 0.772	2.400	2.400 2.403
AAE	0.215	0.043	0.745	2.403	2.403
AAF	0.132	0.030	0.479	2.428	2.428
AAG	0.096		0.348	2.054	2.054
AAH	0.168		0.608	2.501	2.501
AAI	0.134		0.485	2.509	2.509
AAJ	0.088		0.318	2.543	2.543
AAK	0.068		0.246	2.111	2.111
AAL	0.083		0.301	2.880	2.880
ABA	0.141		0.523	2.593	2.593
ABB	0.137		0.516	2.194	2.194
ABC	0.158	0.032	0.575	2.132	2.132
ABD	0.188	0.021	0.683	2.339	2.339
ABE	0.298	0.037	1.122	2.135	2.135
ABF	0.099	0.026	0.358	2.094	2.094
ABG	0.416		1.510	8.871	8.871
ABH	0.141		0.520	2.141	2.141
ABI	0.135		0.491	2.712	2.712
ABJ	0.071		0.258	2.169	2.169
ABK ABL	0.063 0.074		0.230	2.150	2.150 2.636
ABL	0.074		0.267 0.279	2.636 2.749	2.636
ACH	1.548		5.930	207.400	207.400
ACH - Rem	0.065		0.232	1.909	1.909
ACI	0.005		0.308	1.772	1.772
ACJ	0.072		0.262	2.013	2.013
ACK	0.066		0.238	2.019	2.019
ACL	0.088		0.326	2.209	2.209
ACM	0.076		0.274	2.860	2.860
ADI	0.097		0.347	2.220	2.220
ADJ	0.070		0.235	2.030	2.030
ADK	0.063		0.230	1.798	1.798
ADL	0.054		0.196	1.843	1.843
ADM	0.077		0.277	2.629	2.629
AEJ	0.069		0.250	1.764	1.764
AEK	0.072		0.260	2.192	2.192
AEL	0.069		0.249	2.349	2.349
AEM	0.112		0.401	2.890	2.890
AFI - AGI	0.119	-	0.431	2.770	2.770
AFJ	0.063		0.228	2.381	2.381
AFK	0.063		0.230	2.180	2.180
AFL	0.100		0.364	3.677	3.677
AFM	0.097		0.351	2.236	2.236
AGJ	0.107		0.388	3.322	3.322
AGK	0.103		0.374	3.000	3.000
AGL	0.092		0.334	2.800	2.800
AGM	0.097		0.352	2.765	2.765
AHH - AIH	0.112		0.404	2.533	2.533
AHI	0.074		0.264	2.097	2.097
AHJ AHK	0.100		0.361	3.213 2.610	3.213
AHL	0.086 0.079		0.311 0.287	2.619	2.610 2.619
AHM	0.079		0.292	2.748	2.748
All	0.102		0.292	2.746	2.746
AlJ	0.102		0.309	3.280	3.280
AIK	0.107		0.386	2.935	2.935
AIL	0.088		0.317	2.624	2.624
AIM	0.080		0.289	2.707	2.707
AJH	0.123		0.446	2.211	2.211
AJI	0.089		0.323	2.841	2.841
AJJ	0.108		0.391	2.845	2.845
AJK	0.089		0.324	2.489	2.489
AJL	0.083		0.299	2.620	2.620
AJM	0.073		0.264	2.788	2.788
AKG	0.102		0.370	1.881	1.881
AKI	0.084		0.304	2.650	2.650
AKJ	0.081		0.292	2.714	2.714
AKK	0.074		0.267	2.370	2.370
AKL	0.220		0.799	884.400	884.400
AKL - Rem AKM	0.080 0.094		0.292 0.342	2.329 11.020	2.329 11.020

								Dos	se Calculatio	ns, Adult Res	sident									
		Cs				Co				'Sr				<sup>0</sup> Pb	1			Ra	T	
Ground 2.900E-01	Inhalation 3.028E-07	Soil 1.656E-04	2.902E-01	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground 7.723E-03	Inhalation 4.554E-05	Soil 1.855E-03	9.623E-03	Ground 1.216E-02	Inhalation 5.022E-03	Soil 5.496E-01	ROC Total 5.667E-01	Ground 2.221E+01	Inhalation 1.967E-03	Soil 1.098E-01	ROC Total 2.233E+01	Total Dose 2.319E+01
3.662E-01	3.823E-07	2.091E-04	3.664E-01					9.785E-03	5.770E-05	2.350E-03	1.219E-02	1.210E-02 1.111E-02	4.590E-03	5.496E-01 5.022E-01	5.007E-01	2.030E+01	1.798E-03	1.096E-01	2.233E+01 2.040E+01	2.130E+01
2.685E-01	2.804E-07	1.533E-04	2.687E-01	3.603E-01	5.391E-07	2.310E-05	3.604E-01	6.944E-03	4.095E-05	1.668E-03	8.653E-03	1.276E-02	5.270E-03	5.767E-01	5.947E-01	2.331E+01	2.064E-03	1.153E-01	2.343E+01	2.466E+01
6.190E-01	6.464E-07	3.534E-04	6.194E-01	5.715E-01	8.551E-07	3.663E-05	5.716E-01	1.624E-02	9.579E-05	3.902E-03	2.024E-02	1.277E-02	5.277E-03	5.774E-01	5.955E-01	2.334E+01	2.067E-03	1.154E-01	2.346E+01	2.526E+01
5.958E-01 3.836E-01	6.221E-07 4.006E-07	3.402E-04 2.190E-04	5.961E-01 3.838E-01	5.346E-01 3.947E-01	7.998E-07 5.905E-07	3.426E-05 2.529E-05	5.346E-01 3.947E-01	1.568E-02 1.008E-02	9.244E-05 5.943E-05	3.766E-03 2.421E-03	1.953E-02 1.256E-02	1.218E-02 1.290E-02	5.031E-03 5.332E-03	5.505E-01 5.834E-01	5.677E-01 6.017E-01	2.225E+01 2.358E+01	1.971E-03 2.089E-03	1.100E-01 1.166E-01	2.236E+01 2.370E+01	2.408E+01 2.509E+01
2.784E-01	2.907E-07	1.590E-04	2.786E-01					7.323E-03	4.318E-05	1.759E-03	9.125E-03	1.092E-02	4.511E-03	4.936E-01	5.090E-01	1.995E+01	1.767E-03	9.865E-02	2.005E+01	2.085E+01
4.882E-01	5.098E-07	2.788E-04	4.885E-01					1.279E-02	7.544E-05	3.073E-03	1.594E-02	1.329E-02	5.492E-03	6.010E-01	6.198E-01	2.429E+01	2.151E-03	1.201E-01	2.441E+01	2.554E+01
3.894E-01 2.546E-01	4.066E-07 2.658E-07	2.223E-04 1.454E-04	3.897E-01 2.547E-01					1.021E-02 6.691E-03	6.018E-05 3.946E-05	2.451E-03 1.607E-03	1.272E-02 8.338E-03	1.334E-02 1.352E-02	5.510E-03 5.584E-03	6.029E-01 6.111E-01	6.218E-01 6.302E-01	2.437E+01 2.470E+01	2.158E-03 2.187E-03	1.205E-01 1.221E-01	2.449E+01 2.482E+01	2.552E+01 2.572E+01
1.967E-01	2.054E-07	1.123E-04	1.969E-01					5.176E-03	3.052E-05	1.243E-03	6.450E-03	1.122E-02	4.636E-03	5.073E-01	5.231E-01	2.050E+01	1.816E-03	1.014E-01	2.061E+01	2.133E+01
2.415E-01	2.522E-07	1.379E-04	2.416E-01					6.334E-03	3.735E-05	1.521E-03	7.892E-03	1.531E-02	6.324E-03	6.921E-01	7.137E-01	2.797E+01	2.477E-03	1.383E-01	2.811E+01	2.908E+01
4.098E-01 3.981E-01	4.279E-07 4.157E-07	2.340E-04 2.273E-04	4.100E-01 3.984E-01					1.101E-02 1.086E-02	6.489E-05 6.402E-05	2.643E-03 2.608E-03	1.371E-02 1.353E-02	1.378E-02 1.166E-02	5.694E-03 4.818E-03	6.231E-01 5.272E-01	6.426E-01 5.437E-01	2.519E+01 2.131E+01	2.230E-03 1.887E-03	1.245E-01 1.054E-01	2.531E+01 2.142E+01	2.638E+01 2.237E+01
4.592E-01	4.795E-07	2.622E-04	4.594E-01	4.250E-01	6.359E-07	2.724E-05	4.251E-01	1.210E-02	7.135E-05	2.906E-03	1.508E-02	1.100E-02	4.682E-03	5.123E-01	5.283E-01	2.071E+01	1.834E-03	1.034E-01	2.081E+01	2.224E+01
5.464E-01	5.705E-07	3.119E-04	5.467E-01	2.811E-01	4.206E-07	1.802E-05	2.812E-01	1.437E-02	8.475E-05	3.452E-03	1.791E-02	1.243E-02	5.136E-03	5.621E-01	5.796E-01	2.272E+01	2.012E-03	1.123E-01	2.283E+01	2.426E+01
8.660E-01 2.866E-01	9.043E-07 2.992E-07	4.945E-04 1.636E-04	8.665E-01 2.867E-01	4.857E-01 3.471E-01	7.267E-07 5.194E-07	3.113E-05 2.225E-05	4.858E-01 3.472E-01	2.361E-02 7.533E-03	1.392E-04 4.442E-05	5.671E-03 1.809E-03	2.942E-02 9.387E-03	1.135E-02 1.113E-02	4.688E-03 4.598E-03	5.130E-01 5.032E-01	5.291E-01 5.189E-01	2.074E+01 2.034E+01	1.837E-03 1.801E-03	1.025E-01 1.006E-01	2.084E+01 2.044E+01	2.275E+01 2.160E+01
1.209E+00	1.262E-06	6.903E-04	1.210E+00	3.47 IL-01	3.194L-07	2.225L-05	3.472L-01	3.177E-02	1.874E-04	7.632E-03	3.959E-02	4.715E-02	1.948E-02	2.132E+00	2.198E+00	8.616E+01	7.631E-03	4.261E-01	8.660E+01	9.005E+01
4.098E-01	4.279E-07	2.340E-04	4.100E-01					1.094E-02	6.452E-05	2.628E-03	1.363E-02	1.138E-02	4.702E-03	5.145E-01	5.306E-01	2.080E+01	1.842E-03	1.028E-01	2.090E+01	2.185E+01
3.923E-01	4.097E-07 2.158E-07	2.240E-04	3.926E-01 2.067E-01					1.033E-02		2.482E-03 1.304E-03	1.287E-02 6.765E-03	1.441E-02 1.153E-02	5.956E-03	6.517E-01 5.212E-01	6.721E-01 5.375E-01	2.634E+01 2.107E+01	2.333E-03 1.866E-03	1.303E-01 1.042E-01	2.647E+01	2.755E+01
2.066E-01 1.843E-01	2.158E-07 1.924E-07	1.180E-04 1.052E-04	1.844E-01					5.429E-03 4.840E-03	3.201E-05 2.854E-05	1.304E-03 1.163E-03	6.765E-03 6.031E-03	1.153E-02 1.143E-02	4.763E-03 4.721E-03	5.212E-01 5.166E-01	5.375E-01 5.328E-01	2.107E+01 2.088E+01	1.866E-03 1.849E-03	1.042E-01 1.033E-01	2.117E+01 2.099E+01	2.192E+01 2.171E+01
2.136E-01	2.230E-07	1.220E-04	2.137E-01					5.618E-03	3.313E-05	1.350E-03	7.001E-03	1.401E-02	5.789E-03	6.334E-01	6.532E-01	2.560E+01	2.267E-03	1.266E-01	2.573E+01	2.661E+01
2.319E-01	2.422E-07	1.324E-04	2.320E-01					5.871E-03	3.462E-05	1.410E-03	7.316E-03	1.461E-02	6.037E-03	6.606E-01	6.812E-01	2.670E+01	2.365E-03	1.320E-01	2.684E+01	2.776E+01
4.499E+00 1.889E-01	4.697E-06 1.972E-07	2.569E-03 1.079E-04	4.501E+00 1.890E-01					1.248E-01 4.882E-03	7.358E-04 2.879E-05	2.997E-02 1.173E-03	1.555E-01 6.083E-03	1.102E+00 1.015E-02	4.555E-01 4.192E-03	4.984E+01 4.587E-01	5.140E+01 4.731E-01	2.014E+03 1.854E+01	1.784E-01 1.642E-03	9.961E+00 9.169E-02	2.025E+03 1.864E+01	2.081E+03 1.930E+01
2.470E-01	2.579E-07	1.410E-04	2.472E-01					6.481E-03	3.822E-05	1.557E-03	8.076E-03	9.418E-03	3.891E-03	4.258E-01	4.391E-01	1.721E+01	1.524E-03	8.511E-02	1.730E+01	1.799E+01
2.095E-01	2.188E-07	1.196E-04	2.097E-01					5.513E-03	3.251E-05	1.324E-03	6.870E-03	1.070E-02			4.988E-01	1.955E+01	1.732E-03	9.668E-02	1.965E+01	2.037E+01
1.906E-01 2.543E-01	1.991E-07 2.655E-07	1.088E-04 1.452E-04	1.908E-01 2.544E-01					5.008E-03 6.860E-03	2.953E-05 4.045E-05	1.203E-03 1.648E-03	6.241E-03 8.548E-03	1.073E-02 1.174E-02	4.434E-03 4.851E-03	4.852E-01 5.308E-01	5.003E-01 5.474E-01	1.961E+01 2.146E+01	1.737E-03 1.900E-03	9.697E-02 1.061E-01	1.971E+01 2.156E+01	2.041E+01 2.237E+01
2.197E-01	2.294E-07	1.254E-04	2.198E-01					5.766E-03	3.400E-05	1.385E-03	7.184E-03	1.520E-02	6.281E-03	6.873E-01	7.087E-01	2.778E+01	2.460E-03	1.374E-01	2.792E+01	2.885E+01
2.816E-01	2.940E-07	1.608E-04	2.818E-01					7.302E-03	4.306E-05	1.754E-03	9.099E-03	1.180E-02	4.875E-03	5.335E-01	5.501E-01	2.156E+01	1.910E-03	1.066E-01	2.167E+01	2.251E+01
2.040E-01 1.843E-01	2.130E-07 1.924E-07	1.165E-04 1.052E-04	2.041E-01 1.844E-01					4.945E-03 4.840E-03	2.916E-05 2.854E-05	1.188E-03 1.163E-03	6.162E-03 6.031E-03	1.079E-02 9.556E-03	4.458E-03 3.948E-03	4.878E-01 4.321E-01	5.031E-01 4.456E-01	1.972E+01 1.746E+01	1.746E-03 1.547E-03	9.750E-02 8.636E-02	1.982E+01 1.755E+01	2.053E+01 1.819E+01
1.566E-01	1.636E-07	8.944E-05	1.567E-01					4.124E-03	2.432E-05	9.907E-04	5.139E-03	9.796E-03	4.047E-03	4.429E-01	4.567E-01	1.790E+01	1.585E-03	8.852E-02	1.799E+01	1.861E+01
2.238E-01	2.337E-07	1.278E-04	2.239E-01					5.829E-03	3.437E-05	1.400E-03	7.263E-03	1.397E-02	5.773E-03	6.317E-01	6.515E-01	2.554E+01	2.261E-03	1.263E-01	2.566E+01	2.655E+01
2.005E-01 2.081E-01	2.094E-07 2.173E-07	1.145E-04 1.188E-04	2.006E-01 2.082E-01					5.261E-03 5.471E-03	3.102E-05 3.226E-05	1.264E-03 1.314E-03	6.555E-03 6.817E-03	9.376E-03 1.165E-02	3.874E-03 4.814E-03	4.239E-01 5.267E-01	4.371E-01 5.432E-01	1.713E+01 2.129E+01	1.517E-03 1.886E-03	8.472E-02 1.053E-01	1.722E+01 2.140E+01	1.786E+01 2.216E+01
1.997E-01	2.085E-07	1.140E-04	1.998E-01					5.240E-03	3.090E-05	1.259E-03	6.529E-03	1.248E-02	5.158E-03	5.645E-01	5.821E-01	2.282E+01	2.021E-03	1.128E-01	2.293E+01	2.372E+01
3.255E-01	3.399E-07	1.858E-04	3.257E-01					8.438E-03	4.976E-05	2.027E-03	1.051E-02	1.536E-02	6.346E-03	6.945E-01	7.162E-01	2.807E+01	2.486E-03	1.388E-01	2.821E+01	2.926E+01
3.458E-01 1.828E-01	3.611E-07 1.909E-07	1.975E-04 1.044E-04	3.460E-01 1.829E-01					9.069E-03 4.798E-03	5.348E-05 2.829E-05	2.178E-03 1.152E-03	1.130E-02 5.978E-03	1.472E-02 1.266E-02	6.083E-03 5.229E-03	6.656E-01 5.722E-01	6.864E-01 5.900E-01	2.691E+01 2.313E+01	2.383E-03 2.048E-03	1.330E-01 1.144E-01	2.704E+01 2.324E+01	2.808E+01 2.402E+01
1.843E-01	1.924E-07	1.052E-04	1.844E-01					4.840E-03	2.854E-05	1.163E-03	6.031E-03	1.159E-02	4.787E-03	5.239E-01	5.402E-01	2.117E+01	1.875E-03	1.047E-01	2.128E+01	2.201E+01
2.906E-01	3.035E-07	1.659E-04	2.908E-01					7.659E-03	4.516E-05	1.840E-03	9.544E-03	1.954E-02	8.075E-03	8.836E-01	9.112E-01	3.571E+01	3.163E-03	1.766E-01	3.589E+01	3.711E+01
2.813E-01 3.110E-01	2.937E-07 3.247E-07	1.606E-04 1.775E-04	2.815E-01 3.111E-01					7.386E-03 8.164E-03	4.355E-05 4.814E-05	1.774E-03 1.961E-03	9.203E-03 1.017E-02	1.188E-02 1.766E-02	4.910E-03 7.295E-03	5.373E-01 7.983E-01	5.541E-01 8.232E-01	2.172E+01 3.227E+01	1.923E-03 2.858E-03	1.074E-01 1.596E-01	2.183E+01 3.243E+01	2.267E+01 3.357E+01
2.993E-01	3.126E-07	1.773E-04 1.709E-04	2.995E-01					7.870E-03	4.641E-05	1.890E-03	9.807E-03	1.700E-02 1.595E-02	6.588E-03	7.209E-01	7.434E-01	2.914E+01	2.581E-03	1.441E-01	2.929E+01	3.034E+01
2.680E-01	2.798E-07	1.530E-04	2.681E-01					7.028E-03	4.144E-05	1.688E-03	8.758E-03	1.488E-02	6.149E-03	6.728E-01	6.939E-01	2.720E+01	2.409E-03	1.345E-01	2.733E+01	2.830E+01
2.822E-01	2.947E-07	1.611E-04	2.824E-01					7.407E-03		1.779E-03	9.230E-03	1.470E-02			6.852E-01	2.686E+01	2.378E-03	1.328E-01	2.699E+01	2.797E+01
3.255E-01 2.145E-01	3.399E-07 2.239E-07	1.858E-04 1.225E-04	3.257E-01 2.146E-01						5.013E-05 3.276E-05		1.059E-02 6.922E-03			6.087E-01 5.039E-01					2.473E+01 2.047E+01	2.569E+01 2.121E+01
2.895E-01	3.022E-07	1.653E-04	2.896E-01					7.596E-03	4.479E-05	1.825E-03	9.466E-03	1.708E-02	7.056E-03	7.721E-01	7.962E-01	3.121E+01	2.764E-03	1.543E-01	3.136E+01	3.246E+01
2.494E-01	2.604E-07	1.424E-04	2.495E-01						3.859E-05	1.572E-03	8.155E-03		5.732E-03		6.468E-01	2.535E+01 2.544E+01		1.254E-01	2.548E+01	2.638E+01
2.299E-01 2.342E-01	2.400E-07 2.446E-07	1.313E-04 1.337E-04	2.300E-01 2.344E-01						3.561E-05 3.623E-05	1.451E-03 1.476E-03	7.525E-03 7.656E-03		6.035E-03	6.293E-01 6.603E-01	6.490E-01 6.810E-01	2.544E+01 2.669E+01		1.258E-01 1.320E-01	2.557E+01 2.683E+01	2.645E+01 2.775E+01
2.964E-01	3.095E-07	1.692E-04	2.966E-01					7.765E-03	4.578E-05	1.865E-03	9.675E-03	1.590E-02	6.570E-03	7.190E-01	7.415E-01	2.906E+01	2.574E-03	1.437E-01	2.921E+01	3.026E+01
3.313E-01	3.459E-07	1.892E-04	3.315E-01						5.137E-05	2.093E-03	1.086E-02	1.743E-02			8.128E-01		2.821E-03	1.575E-01	3.202E+01	3.317E+01
3.110E-01 2.549E-01	3.247E-07 2.661E-07	1.775E-04 1.455E-04	3.111E-01 2.550E-01						4.789E-05 3.933E-05	1.951E-03 1.602E-03	1.012E-02 8.312E-03		6.445E-03 5.762E-03		7.273E-01 6.503E-01	2.851E+01 2.549E+01		1.410E-01 1.260E-01	2.865E+01 2.562E+01	2.970E+01 2.653E+01
2.316E-01	2.419E-07	1.322E-04	2.318E-01					6.081E-03	3.586E-05	1.461E-03	7.578E-03	1.439E-02	5.945E-03	6.505E-01	6.708E-01	2.629E+01	2.329E-03	1.300E-01	2.643E+01	2.734E+01
3.575E-01		2.041E-04	3.577E-01						5.534E-05	2.254E-03		1.175E-02				2.148E+01		1.062E-01	2.158E+01	2.250E+01
2.592E-01 3.139E-01	2.707E-07 3.277E-07	1.480E-04 1.792E-04	2.594E-01 3.140E-01						4.008E-05 4.851E-05	1.633E-03 1.976E-03	8.469E-03 1.025E-02		6.239E-03 6.248E-03		7.040E-01 7.050E-01	2.759E+01 2.763E+01	2.444E-03 2.447E-03	1.365E-01 1.366E-01	2.773E+01 2.777E+01	2.871E+01 2.880E+01
2.595E-01	2.710E-07	1.482E-04	2.597E-01					6.818E-03	4.020E-05	1.638E-03	8.496E-03	1.323E-02	5.466E-03	5.981E-01	6.168E-01	2.418E+01	2.141E-03	1.195E-01	2.430E+01	2.518E+01
2.398E-01	2.503E-07	1.369E-04	2.399E-01						3.710E-05	1.511E-03	7.840E-03		5.754E-03	6.296E-01	6.493E-01		2.254E-03	1.258E-01	2.558E+01	2.647E+01
2.113E-01 2.964E-01	2.206E-07 3.095E-07	1.206E-04 1.692E-04	2.114E-01 2.966E-01						3.276E-05 4.591E-05	1.334E-03 1.870E-03	6.922E-03 9.702E-03		6.122E-03 4.131E-03		6.909E-01 4.661E-01		2.398E-03 1.618E-03	1.339E-01 9.034E-02	2.722E+01 1.836E+01	2.813E+01 1.913E+01
2.441E-01	2.549E-07	1.394E-04	2.443E-01						3.772E-05	1.537E-03	7.971E-03	1.408E-02			6.567E-01	2.574E+01		1.273E-01	2.587E+01	2.678E+01
2.342E-01	2.446E-07	1.337E-04	2.344E-01					6.144E-03	3.623E-05	1.476E-03	7.656E-03	1.442E-02	5.960E-03	6.522E-01	6.726E-01	2.636E+01	2.335E-03	1.304E-01	2.649E+01	2.741E+01
2.151E-01 6.394E-01	2.246E-07 6.676E-07	1.228E-04 3.650E-04	2.152E-01 6.397E-01						3.313E-05 9.914E-05	1.350E-03 4.038E-03	7.001E-03 2.095E-02		5.205E-03 1.942E+00	5.695E-01 2.125E+02		2.302E+01 8.590E+03		1.138E-01 4.248E+01		2.395E+01 8.853E+03
2.337E-01	2.440E-07	1.334E-04							3.623E-05				5.114E-03			2.262E+01		1.119E-01		2.355E+01
2.743E-01	2.865E-07	1.566E-04							4.243E-05					2.648E+00						
	-	-	-		-			-												



														Ris	k Calculation	ns, Adult Res	sident									
Survey		9	5UCL Valu	ies			13	'Cs			60	Со			90	Sr			210	Pb			220	⁵Ra		
Grid	13/Cs	°Со	90Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	<sup>226</sup> Ra	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Risk
AAA	0.100		0.367	2.287	2.287	4.030E-06	1.981E-11		4.032E-06					1.074E-07	2.638E-10	2.023E-08	1.279E-07	1.413E-07	1.125E-07	4.393E-06	4.647E-06	3.918E-04	1.907E-07	2.724E-06	3.947E-04	4.035E-04
AAB AAC	0.126 0.092	0.027	0.465 0.330	2.090 2.400	2.090 2.400	5.088E-06 3.731E-06	2.501E-11 1.834E-11		5.091E-06 3.733E-06	2.139E-06	1.930E-12	1.486E-10	2.139E-06	1.361E-07	3.342E-10 2.372E-10	2.564E-08 1.819E-08	1.621E-07 1.150E-07	1.291E-07 1.483E-07	1.028E-07	4.015E-06 4.610E-06	4.247E-06 4.877E-06	3.580E-04 4.111E-04	1.743E-07 2.001E-07	2.489E-06 2.858E-06	3.607E-04 4.142E-04	3.702E-04 4.250E-04
AAC	0.092	0.027	0.330	2.400	2.400	8.601E-06	4.228E-11		8.606E-06	3.392E-06	3.061E-12	2.357E-10	3.392E-06	9.660E-08 2.260E-07	5.549E-10	4.256E-08	2.691E-07	1.485E-07	1.181E-07 1.182E-07	4.616E-06	4.877E-06 4.883E-06	4.111E-04 4.116E-04	2.001E-07 2.004E-07	2.862E-06	4.142E-04 4.147E-04	4.250E-04 4.318E-04
AAE	0.205	0.041	0.745	2.291	2.291	8.278E-06	4.069E-11	4.739E-09	8.283E-06	3.173E-06	2.863E-12	2.205E-10	3.173E-06	2.181E-07	5.355E-10	4.108E-08	2.597E-07	1.416E-07	1.127E-07	4.401E-06	4.655E-06		1.910E-07	2.729E-06	3.954E-04	4.117E-04
AAF	0.132	0.030	0.479	2.428	2.428	5.330E-06	2.620E-11		5.333E-06	2.342E-06	2.114E-12	1.628E-10	2.342E-06	1.402E-07	3.443E-10	2.641E-08	1.670E-07	1.500E-07	1.195E-07	4.664E-06	4.934E-06	4.159E-04	2.025E-07	2.892E-06	4.190E-04	4.318E-04
AAG	0.096		0.348	2.054	2.054	3.868E-06	1.902E-11		3.871E-06					1.019E-07	2.501E-10	1.919E-08	1.213E-07	1.269E-07	1.011E-07	3.946E-06	4.174E-06	3.519E-04	1.713E-07	2.446E-06	3.545E-04	3.626E-04
AAH	0.168		0.608	2.501	2.501	6.784E-06	3.335E-11		6.788E-06					1.780E-07	4.370E-10	3.352E-08	2.119E-07	1.545E-07	1.230E-07	4.804E-06	5.082E-06	4.284E-04	2.086E-07	2.979E-06	4.316E-04	4.437E-04
AAI AAJ	0.134 0.088		0.485 0.318	2.509 2.543	2.509 2.543	5.411E-06 3.537E-06	2.660E-11 1.739E-11	3.097E-09 2.025E-09	5.414E-06 3.539E-06					1.420E-07 9.308E-08	3.486E-10 2.286E-10	2.674E-08 1.753E-08	1.691E-07 1.108E-07	1.550E-07 1.571E-07	1.234E-07 1.251E-07	4.820E-06 4.885E-06	5.098E-06 5.167E-06	4.298E-04 4.356E-04	2.092E-07 2.121E-07	2.988E-06 3.029E-06	4.330E-04 4.389E-04	4.437E-04 4.477E-04
AAK	0.068		0.246	2.111	2.111	2.734E-06	1.344E-11		2.735E-06					7.201E-08	1.768E-10	1.356E-08	8.575E-08	1.304E-07	1.039E-07	4.055E-06	4.290E-06	3.616E-04	1.760E-07	2.514E-06	3.643E-04	3.714E-04
AAL	0.083		0.301	2.880	2.880	3.356E-06	1.649E-11		3.358E-06					8.811E-08	2.163E-10	1.660E-08	1.049E-07	1.780E-07	1.417E-07	5.532E-06	5.852E-06		2.402E-07	3.430E-06	4.970E-04	5.063E-04
ABA	0.141		0.523	2.593	2.593	5.694E-06			5.697E-06					1.531E-07	3.759E-10	2.884E-08	1.823E-07	1.602E-07	1.276E-07	4.981E-06	5.269E-06	4.442E-04	2.162E-07	3.088E-06	4.475E-04	4.586E-04
ABB	0.137		0.516	2.194	2.194	5.532E-06	2.719E-11		5.535E-06					1.510E-07	3.709E-10		1.799E-07	1.356E-07	1.079E-07	4.215E-06	4.458E-06		1.830E-07	2.613E-06	3.786E-04	3.888E-04
ABC ABD	0.158 0.188	0.032 0.021	0.575 0.683	2.132 2.339	2.132 2.339	6.380E-06 7.592E-06	3.136E-11 3.732E-11		6.384E-06 7.596E-06	2.522E-06 1.669E-06	2.276E-12 1.506E-12	1.753E-10 1.159E-10	2.523E-06 1.669E-06	1.683E-07 1.999E-07	4.133E-10 4.909E-10	3.170E-08 3.766E-08	2.004E-07 2.381E-07	1.317E-07 1.445E-07	1.049E-07 1.151E-07	4.096E-06 4.493E-06	4.332E-06 4.753E-06	3.652E-04 4.007E-04	1.778E-07 1.950E-07	2.539E-06 2.786E-06	3.679E-04 4.037E-04	3.814E-04 4.179E-04
ABE	0.188	0.021	1.122	2.135	2.135	1.203E-05	5.732E-11 5.915E-11	6.888E-09	1.204E-05	2.883E-06	2.601E-12	2.003E-10	2.883E-06	3.284E-07	8.064E-10	6.186E-08	3.911E-07	1.443E-07	1.050E-07	4.101E-06	4.733E-06	3.657E-04	1.780E-07	2.786E-06	3.684E-04	3.881E-04
ABF	0.099	0.026	0.358	2.094	2.094	3.982E-06			3.984E-06	2.060E-06	1.859E-12	1.432E-10	2.060E-06	1.048E-07	2.573E-10	1.974E-08	1.248E-07	1.294E-07	1.030E-07	4.023E-06	4.255E-06	3.587E-04		2.494E-06	3.614E-04	3.718E-04
ABG	0.416		1.510	8.871	8.871	1.680E-05	8.257E-11	9.616E-09	1.681E-05					4.420E-07	1.085E-09	8.326E-08	5.263E-07	5.481E-07	4.365E-07	1.704E-05	1.803E-05	1.520E-03	7.398E-07	1.057E-05	1.531E-03	1.566E-03
ABH	0.141		0.520	2.141	2.141	5.694E-06	2.799E-11		5.697E-06					1.522E-07	3.737E-10	2.867E-08	1.813E-07	1.323E-07	1.053E-07	4.113E-06	4.350E-06	3.668E-04	1.785E-07	2.550E-06	3.695E-04	3.797E-04
ABI	0.135		0.491	2.712	2.712	5.451E-06	2.680E-11		5.455E-06					1.437E-07	3.529E-10	2.707E-08	1.711E-07	1.676E-07	1.334E-07	5.210E-06	5.511E-06	4.646E-04	2.262E-07	3.230E-06	4.680E-04	4.792E-04
ABJ ABK	0.071 0.063		0.258 0.230	2.169 2.150	2.169 2.150	2.871E-06 2.560E-06	1.411E-11 1.258E-11	1.643E-09 1.465E-09	2.873E-06 2.562E-06					7.552E-08 6.733E-08	1.854E-10 1.653E-10	1.423E-08 1.268E-08	8.993E-08 8.017E-08	1.340E-07 1.328E-07	1.067E-07 1.058E-07	4.167E-06 4.130E-06	4.407E-06 4.369E-06	3.715E-04 3.683E-04	1.809E-07 1.793E-07	2.583E-06 2.561E-06	3.743E-04 3.710E-04	3.817E-04 3.780E-04
ABL	0.003		0.267	2.636	2.636	2.968E-06	1.459E-11	1.699E-09	2.970E-06					7.816E-08	1.919E-10	1.472E-08	9.307E-08	1.629E-07	1.030E-07	5.064E-06	5.356E-06	4.515E-04	2.198E-07	3.139E-06	4.549E-04	4.633E-04
ABM	0.080		0.279	2.749	2.749	3.222E-06	1.584E-11		3.224E-06					8.167E-08	2.005E-10	1.538E-08	9.725E-08	1.699E-07	1.353E-07	5.281E-06	5.586E-06		2.292E-07	3.274E-06	4.744E-04	4.833E-04
ACH	1.548		5.930	207.400	207.400	6.251E-05	3.073E-10		6.255E-05					1.736E-06	4.262E-09	3.270E-07	2.067E-06	1.282E-05	1.020E-05	3.984E-04	4.214E-04		1.730E-05	2.470E-04	3.579E-02	3.628E-02
ACH - Rem	0.065		0.232	1.909	1.909	2.625E-06	1.290E-11		2.626E-06					6.791E-08	1.667E-10	1.279E-08	8.087E-08	1.180E-07	9.392E-08	3.667E-06	3.879E-06	3.270E-04	1.592E-07	2.274E-06	3.294E-04	3.360E-04
ACI ACJ	0.085 0.072		0.308 0.262	1.772 2.013	1.772 2.013	3.432E-06	1.687E-11		3.434E-06					9.016E-08	2.214E-10	1.698E-08 1.445E-08	1.074E-07	1.095E-07 1.244E-07	8.718E-08	3.404E-06 3.867E-06	3.601E-06	3.035E-04 3.448E-04	1.478E-07	2.110E-06	3.058E-04 3.474E-04	3.129E-04 3.545E-04
ACK	0.072		0.282	2.013	2.013	2.911E-06 2.649E-06	1.431E-11 1.302E-11	1.667E-09 1.516E-09	2.913E-06 2.650E-06					7.669E-08 6.967E-08	1.883E-10 1.711E-10	1.445E-08 1.312E-08	9.133E-08 8.296E-08	1.244E-07 1.248E-07	9.904E-08 9.933E-08	3.867E-06 3.878E-06	4.090E-06 4.103E-06	3.448E-04 3.459E-04	1.679E-07 1.684E-07	2.397E-06 2.405E-06	3.474E-04 3.484E-04	3.545E-04 3.553E-04
ACL	0.088		0.326	2.209	2.209	3.533E-06	1.737E-11	2.023E-09	3.535E-06					9.543E-08	2.343E-10	1.797E-08	1.136E-07	1.365E-07	1.087E-07	4.243E-06	4.489E-06	3.784E-04	1.842E-07	2.631E-06	3.812E-04	3.894E-04
ACM	0.076		0.274	2.860	2.860	3.053E-06	1.501E-11	1.747E-09	3.055E-06					8.021E-08	1.969E-10	1.511E-08	9.551E-08	1.767E-07	1.407E-07	5.494E-06	5.811E-06		2.385E-07	3.406E-06	4.936E-04	5.025E-04
ADI	0.097		0.347	2.220	2.220	3.913E-06	1.923E-11	2.240E-09	3.915E-06					1.016E-07	2.494E-10	1.913E-08	1.210E-07	1.372E-07	1.092E-07	4.265E-06	4.511E-06	3.803E-04	1.851E-07	2.644E-06	3.831E-04	3.917E-04
ADJ	0.070		0.235	2.030	2.030	2.835E-06	1.393E-11		2.836E-06					6.879E-08	1.689E-10	1.296E-08	8.191E-08	1.254E-07	9.988E-08	3.900E-06	4.125E-06	3.477E-04	1.693E-07	2.418E-06	3.503E-04	3.574E-04
ADK ADL	0.063 0.054		0.230 0.196	1.798 1.843	1.798 1.843	2.560E-06 2.177E-06	1.258E-11 1.070E-11		2.562E-06 2.178E-06					6.733E-08 5.737E-08	1.653E-10 1.409E-10	1.268E-08 1.081E-08	8.017E-08 6.832E-08	1.111E-07 1.139E-07	8.846E-08 9.068E-08	3.454E-06 3.540E-06	3.654E-06 3.745E-06	3.080E-04 3.157E-04	1.499E-07 1.537E-07	2.141E-06 2.195E-06	3.103E-04 3.181E-04	3.166E-04 3.240E-04
ADM	0.034		0.130	2.629	2.629	3.109E-06	1.528E-11		3.111E-06					8.108E-08	1.991E-10	1.527E-08	9.655E-08	1.624E-07	1.293E-07	5.050E-06	5.342E-06		2.192E-07	3.131E-06	4.537E-04	4.622E-04
AEJ	0.069		0.250	1.764	1.764	2.786E-06	1.370E-11		2.788E-06					7.318E-08	1.797E-10	1.378E-08	8.714E-08	1.090E-07	8.679E-08	3.389E-06	3.584E-06	3.022E-04	1.471E-07	2.101E-06	3.044E-04	3.109E-04
AEK	0.072		0.260	2.192	2.192	2.891E-06	1.421E-11		2.893E-06					7.611E-08	1.869E-10	1.434E-08	9.063E-08	1.354E-07	1.078E-07	4.211E-06	4.454E-06		1.828E-07	2.611E-06	3.783E-04	3.857E-04
AEL	0.069		0.249	2.349	2.349	2.774E-06	1.364E-11		2.776E-06					7.289E-08	1.790E-10	1.373E-08	8.679E-08	1.451E-07	1.156E-07	4.512E-06	4.773E-06	4.024E-04	1.959E-07	2.798E-06	4.054E-04	4.130E-04
AEM AFI - AGI	0.112 0.119		0.401 0.431	2.890 2.770	2.890 2.770	4.523E-06 4.805E-06	2.223E-11 2.362E-11		4.525E-06 4.808E-06					1.174E-07 1.262E-07	2.882E-10 3.098E-10	2.211E-08 2.376E-08	1.398E-07 1.502E-07	1.786E-07 1.712E-07	1.422E-07 1.363E-07	5.552E-06 5.321E-06	5.872E-06 5.629E-06	4.951E-04 4.745E-04	2.410E-07 2.310E-07	3.442E-06 3.299E-06	4.987E-04 4.780E-04	5.093E-04 4.886E-04
AFJ	0.063		0.228	2.381	2.381	2.540E-06	1.249E-11		2.541E-06					6.674E-08	1.639E-10	1.257E-08	7.947E-08	1.471E-07	1.171E-07	4.574E-06	4.838E-06		1.986E-07	2.836E-06	4.109E-04	4.184E-04
AFK	0.063		0.230	2.180	2.180	2.560E-06	1.258E-11	1.465E-09	2.562E-06					6.733E-08	1.653E-10	1.268E-08	8.017E-08	1.347E-07	1.073E-07	4.188E-06	4.430E-06	3.734E-04	1.818E-07	2.596E-06	3.762E-04	3.833E-04
AFL	0.100		0.364	3.677	3.677	4.038E-06	1.985E-11		4.040E-06					1.065E-07	2.616E-10	2.007E-08	1.269E-07	2.272E-07	1.809E-07	7.064E-06	7.472E-06	6.299E-04	3.066E-07	4.379E-06	6.346E-04	6.462E-04
AFM	0.097		0.351	2.236	2.236	3.909E-06	1.921E-11		3.911E-06					1.027E-07	2.523E-10	1.935E-08	1.223E-07	1.382E-07	1.100E-07	4.295E-06	4.544E-06	3.830E-04	1.865E-07	2.663E-06	3.859E-04	3.945E-04
AGJ AGK	0.107 0.103		0.388	3.322	3.322 3.000	4.321E-06 4.159E-06	2.124E-11 2.045E-11		4.323E-06 4.162E-06					1.136E-07 1.095E-07	2.789E-10 2.688E-10	2.139E-08 2.062E-08	1.352E-07 1.304E-07	2.053E-07 1.854E-07	1.634E-07 1.476E-07	6.382E-06 5.763E-06	6.750E-06 6.096E-06	5.691E-04 5.139E-04	2.770E-07 2.502E-07	3.957E-06 3.573E-06	5.733E-04 5.177E-04	5.845E-04 5.281E-04
AGL	0.103		0.374	2.800	2.800	3.723E-06	1.830E-11	2.131E-09	3.725E-06					9.777E-08	2.401E-10	1.842E-08	1.164E-07	1.730E-07	1.476E-07	5.703E-06	5.690E-06	4.796E-04	2.335E-07	3.335E-06	4.832E-04	4.927E-04
AGM	0.097		0.352	2.765	2.765	3.921E-06		2.244E-09	3.923E-06					1.030E-07	2.530E-10			1.708E-07	1.360E-07	5.312E-06				3.293E-06	4.772E-04	4.868E-04
AHH - AIH	0.112		0.404	2.533	2.533			2.589E-09														4.339E-04				
AHI	0.074		0.264	2.097	2.097			1.706E-09														3.592E-04				
AHJ AHK	0.100 0.086		0.361 0.311	3.213 2.610	3.213 2.610			2.302E-09 1.983E-09							2.595E-10 2.235E-10	1.990E-08 1.715E-08		1.985E-07 1.613E-07	1.581E-07 1.284F-07			5.504E-04 4.471E-04				
AHL	0.079		0.287	2.619	2.619			1.828E-09							2.233E-10 2.063E-10			1.618E-07				4.471E-04 4.486E-04				
AHM	0.081		0.292	2.748	2.748	3.255E-06	1.600E-11	1.863E-09	3.257E-06					8.547E-08	2.099E-10	1.610E-08	1.018E-07	1.698E-07	1.352E-07	5.279E-06	5.584E-06	4.707E-04	2.292E-07	3.273E-06	4.742E-04	
All	0.102		0.369	2.992	2.992		2.025E-11	2.358E-09	4.121E-06					1.080E-07	2.652E-10	2.035E-08	1.286E-07	1.849E-07	1.472E-07			5.125E-04			5.163E-04	
AIJ	0.114		0.414	3.280	3.280			2.635E-09						1.212E-07	2.976E-10	2.283E-08	1.443E-07	2.027E-07				5.619E-04			5.660E-04	
AIK AIL	0.107 0.088		0.386 0.317	2.935 2.624	2.935 2.624			2.473E-09 2.027E-09								2.128E-08 1.748E-08		1.814E-07 1.621E-07				5.028E-04 4.495E-04			5.065E-04 4.528E-04	
AIM	0.080		0.289	2.707	2.707			1.842E-09							2.077E-10			1.673E-07		5.041E-06	5.501F-06	4.493E-04 4.637E-04	2.166L-07	3.123L-06		
AJH	0.123		0.446	2.211	2.211			2.843E-09									1.555E-07					3.787E-04				
AJI	0.089		0.323	2.841	2.841	3.602E-06	1.771E-11	2.062E-09	3.604E-06					9.455E-08	2.322E-10	1.781E-08	1.126E-07	1.755E-07	1.398E-07	5.458E-06	5.773E-06	4.867E-04	2.369E-07	3.384E-06	4.903E-04	4.998E-04
AJJ	0.108		0.391	2.845	2.845			2.496E-09								2.156E-08		1.758E-07				4.873E-04				
AJK A II	0.089		0.324	2.489	2.489			2.064E-09 1.907E-09								1.786E-08 1.649E-08		1.538E-07 1.619E-07		4./81E-06	5.058E-06	4.264E-04 4.488E-04	2.0/6E-07	2.964E-06	4.295E-04	4.383E-04 4.609E-04
AJL AJM	0.083 0.073		0.299 0.264	2.620 2.788	2.620 2.788	3.331E-06	1.038E-11	1.907E-09 1.680E-09	2 937F-06								9.202E-08					4.488E-04 4.776E-04				
AKG	0.102		0.204	1.881	1.881			2.358E-09						1.083E-07	2.659E-10	2.040E-08	1.290E-07	1.162E-07	9.255E-08			3.222E-04				
AKI	0.084		0.304	2.650	2.650	3.392E-06		1.942E-09						8.899E-08	2.185E-10	1.676E-08	1.060E-07	1.637E-07	1.304E-07			4.539E-04				
AKJ	0.081		0.292	2.714	2.714	3.255E-06	1.600E-11	1.863E-09	3.257E-06					8.547E-08	2.099E-10	1.610E-08	1.018E-07	1.677E-07	1.335E-07	5.214E-06	5.515E-06	4.649E-04	2.263E-07	3.232E-06	4.684E-04	4.772E-04
AKK	0.074		0.267	2.370	2.370			1.711E-09					-				9.307E-08					4.060E-04				
AKL Rom	0.220		0.799	884.400	884.400			5.085E-09						2.339E-07	5.743E-10	4.405E-08	2.785E-07	5.465E-05	4.351E-05			1.515E-01				
AKL - Rem AKM	0.080 0.094		0.292 0.342	2.329 11.020	2.329 11.020			1.858E-09 2.182E-09														3.990E-04 1.888E-03				
AINIVI	0.034		0.042	11.020	11.020	J.012E-00	1.0/4E-11	2.1026-09	J.014E-00					1.0016-07	4.700L-10	1.0000=00	1.1326-07	0.0086-07	U.722E-U/	2.11/12-03	2.2J3E-U3	1.0001-03	J. 130E-0/	1.012E-00	1.3026-03	1.0206-03



														Dos	e Calculatior	ns, Child Resi	ident									
Survey	137.4		UCL Value		Z/0=			Cs				Со			90	Sr				Pb			226			
Grid	13/Cs	°°Со	<sup>90</sup> Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	<sup>226</sup> Ra	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Dose
AAA AAB	0.100 0.126		0.367 0.465	2.287	2.287	2.900E-01 3.662E-01	1.515E-07 1.912E-07	3.311E-04 4.180E-04	2.904E-01 3.666E-01					7.723E-03 9.785E-03	2.277E-05 2.886E-05	3.710E-03 4.701E-03	1.146E-02 1.451E-02	1.216E-02 1.111E-02	2.511E-03 2.295E-03	1.099E+00 1.004E+00	1.114E+00 1.018E+00	2.221E+01 2.030E+01	9.836E-04 8.989E-04	2.197E-01 2.007E-01	2.243E+01 2.050E+01	2.385E+01 2.190E+01
AAC	0.092	0.027	0.330	2.400	2.400	2.685E-01	1.402E-07	3.066E-04	2.688E-01	3.603E-01	2.695E-07	4.619E-05		6.944E-03	2.048E-05	3.336E-03	1.030E-02	1.276E-02	2.635E-03	1.153E+00	1.169E+00	2.331E+01		2.305E-01	2.354E+01	2.535E+01
AAD	0.213	0.043	0.772	2.403	2.403	6.190E-01	3.233E-07	7.067E-04	6.197E-01	5.715E-01	4.275E-07	7.326E-05	5.716E-01	1.624E-02	4.791E-05	7.804E-03	2.410E-02	1.277E-02	2.638E-03	1.155E+00		2.334E+01	1.034E-03		2.357E+01	2.596E+01
AAE	0.205	0.041	0.745	2.291	2.291	5.958E-01	3.111E-07	6.801E-04	5.965E-01	5.346E-01	3.998E-07	6.852E-05		1.568E-02	4.623E-05	7.531E-03	2.325E-02	1.218E-02	2.516E-03	1.101E+00	1.116E+00	2.225E+01		2.201E-01	2.247E+01	2.474E+01
AAF AAG	0.132 0.096	0.030	0.479 0.348	2.428	2.428	3.836E-01 2.784E-01	2.003E-07 1.454E-07	4.379E-04 3.178E-04	3.841E-01 2.787E-01	3.947E-01	2.952E-07	5.059E-05	3.947E-01	1.008E-02 7.323E-03	2.972E-05 2.159E-05	4.842E-03 3.518E-03	1.495E-02 1.086E-02	1.290E-02 1.092E-02	2.666E-03 2.255E-03	1.167E+00 9.872E-01	1.182E+00 1.000E+00	2.358E+01 1.995E+01	1.044E-03 8.834E-04	2.332E-01 1.973E-01	2.382E+01 2.015E+01	2.579E+01 2.144E+01
AAH	0.168		0.608	2.501	2.501	4.882E-01	2.550E-07	5.574E-04	4.888E-01					1.279E-02	3.773E-05	6.146E-03	1.898E-02	1.329E-02	2.746E-03	1.202E+00	1.218E+00	2.429E+01		2.402E-01	2.453E+01	2.626E+01
AAI	0.134		0.485	2.509	2.509	3.894E-01	2.034E-07	4.446E-04	3.899E-01					1.021E-02	3.010E-05	4.903E-03	1.514E-02	1.334E-02	2.755E-03	1.206E+00	1.222E+00	2.437E+01	1.079E-03		2.461E+01	2.624E+01
AAJ	0.088		0.318	2.543	2.543	2.546E-01	1.330E-07	2.906E-04	2.549E-01					6.691E-03	1.973E-05		9.926E-03	1.352E-02	2.792E-03	1.222E+00		2.470E+01	1.094E-03		2.495E+01	2.645E+01
AAK AAL	0.068		0.246 0.301	2.111	2.111 2.880	1.967E-01 2.415E-01	1.027E-07 1.261E-07	2.246E-04 2.757E-04	1.970E-01 2.418E-01					5.176E-03 6.334E-03	1.527E-05 1.868E-05	2.487E-03 3.043E-03	7.678E-03 9.395E-03	1.122E-02 1.531E-02	2.318E-03 3.162E-03	1.015E+00 1.384E+00	1.028E+00 1.403E+00	2.050E+01 2.797E+01		2.028E-01 2.766E-01	2.071E+01 2.825E+01	2.194E+01 2.991E+01
ABA	0.141		0.523	2.593	2.593	4.098E-01	2.140E-07	4.678E-04	4.102E-01					1.101E-02	3.245E-05	5.287E-03	1.632E-02	1.378E-02	2.847E-03	1.246E+00	1.263E+00	2.519E+01	1.115E-03		2.544E+01	2.713E+01
ABB	0.137		0.516	2.194	2.194	3.981E-01	2.079E-07	4.545E-04	3.986E-01					1.086E-02	3.202E-05	5.216E-03	1.611E-02	1.166E-02	2.409E-03	1.054E+00	1.069E+00	2.131E+01		2.107E-01	2.152E+01	2.301E+01
ABC ABD	0.158 0.188	0.032 0.021	0.575 0.683	2.132	2.132	4.592E-01 5.464E-01	2.398E-07 2.853E-07	5.242E-04 6.237E-04	4.597E-01 5.470E-01	4.250E-01 2.811E-01	3.179E-07 2.103E-07	5.448E-05 3.604E-05		1.210E-02 1.437E-02	3.568E-05 4.238E-05	5.813E-03 6.904E-03	1.795E-02 2.132E-02	1.133E-02 1.243E-02	2.341E-03 2.568E-03	1.025E+00 1.124E+00	1.038E+00 1.139E+00	2.071E+01 2.272E+01		2.048E-01 2.247E-01	2.091E+01 2.294E+01	2.285E+01 2.493E+01
ABE	0.298	0.021	1.122	2.135	2.135	8.660E-01	4.523E-07	9.887E-04	8.670E-01	4.857E-01	3.633E-07	6.226E-05		2.361E-02	6.963E-05	1.134E-02	3.502E-02	1.135E-02	2.344E-03	1.026E+00	1.040E+00	2.074E+01		2.051E-01	2.094E+01	2.337E+01
ABF	0.099	0.026	0.358	2.094	2.094	2.866E-01	1.496E-07	3.271E-04	2.869E-01	3.471E-01	2.596E-07	4.450E-05	3.472E-01	7.533E-03	2.222E-05	3.619E-03	1.117E-02	1.113E-02	2.299E-03	1.006E+00	1.020E+00	2.034E+01		2.011E-01	2.054E+01	2.221E+01
ABG	0.416		1.510	8.871	8.871	1.209E+00	6.314E-07	1.380E-03	1.210E+00					3.177E-02	9.370E-05	1.526E-02	4.713E-02	4.715E-02	9.740E-03	4.263E+00	4.320E+00	8.616E+01	3.815E-03	8.521E-01	8.702E+01	9.260E+01
ABH ABI	0.141 0.135		0.520 0.491	2.141 2.712	2.141 2.712	4.098E-01 3.923E-01	2.140E-07 2.049E-07	4.678E-04 4.479E-04	4.102E-01 3.928E-01					1.094E-02 1.033E-02	3.227E-05 3.047E-05	5.257E-03 4.963E-03	1.623E-02 1.533E-02	1.138E-02 1.441E-02	2.351E-03 2.978E-03	1.029E+00 1.303E+00	1.043E+00 1.321E+00	2.080E+01 2.634E+01	9.208E-04 1.166E-03	2.056E-01 2.605E-01	2.100E+01 2.660E+01	2.247E+01 2.833E+01
ABJ	0.071		0.258	2.169	2.169	2.066E-01	1.079E-07	2.359E-04	2.069E-01					5.429E-03	1.601E-05	2.608E-03	8.053E-03	1.153E-02	2.382E-03	1.042E+00	1.056E+00	2.107E+01		2.083E-01	2.128E+01	2.255E+01
ABK	0.063		0.230	2.150	2.150	1.843E-01	9.622E-08	2.103E-04	1.845E-01					4.840E-03	1.427E-05	2.325E-03	7.179E-03	1.143E-02	2.361E-03	1.033E+00	1.047E+00	2.088E+01	9.247E-04	2.065E-01	2.109E+01	2.233E+01
ABL ABM	0.074 0.080		0.267 0.279	2.636 2.749	2.636 2.749	2.136E-01 2.319E-01	1.116E-07 1.211E-07	2.439E-04 2.648E-04	2.138E-01 2.322E-01					5.618E-03 5.871E-03	1.657E-05 1.731E-05	2.699E-03 2.820E-03	8.334E-03 8.708E-03	1.401E-02 1.461E-02	2.894E-03 3.018E-03	1.267E+00 1.321E+00	1.284E+00 1.339E+00	2.560E+01 2.670E+01		2.532E-01 2.640E-01	2.586E+01 2.697E+01	2.736E+01 2.855E+01
ACH	1.548		5.930	207.400		4.499E+00		5.136E-03	4.504E+00					1.248E-01	3.680E-04	5.994E-02	1.851E-01	1.461E-02 1.102E+00	2.277E-01	9.968E+01	1.010E+02	2.014E+03	8.920E-02	1.992E+01	2.034E+03	2.140E+03
ACH - Rem	0.065		0.232	1.909	1.909	1.889E-01	9.865E-08	2.157E-04	1.891E-01					4.882E-03	1.440E-05	2.345E-03	7.241E-03	1.015E-02	2.096E-03	9.175E-01	9.297E-01	1.854E+01	8.211E-04	1.834E-01	1.873E+01	1.985E+01
ACI	0.085		0.308	1.772	1.772	2.470E-01	1.290E-07	2.820E-04	2.473E-01					6.481E-03	1.911E-05	3.113E-03	9.614E-03	9.418E-03	1.946E-03	8.516E-01	8.630E-01	1.721E+01	7.621E-04	1.702E-01	1.738E+01	1.850E+01
ACJ ACK	0.072 0.066		0.262 0.238	2.013	2.013	2.095E-01 1.906E-01	1.094E-07 9.956E-08	2.392E-04 2.176E-04	2.098E-01 1.909E-01					5.513E-03 5.008E-03	1.626E-05 1.477E-05	2.648E-03 2.406E-03	8.178E-03 7.429E-03	1.070E-02 1.073E-02	2.210E-03 2.217E-03	9.674E-01 9.703E-01	9.804E-01 9.833E-01	1.955E+01 1.961E+01	8.658E-04 8.684E-04	1.933E-01 1.939E-01	1.975E+01 1.981E+01	2.094E+01 2.099E+01
ACL	0.088		0.326	2.209	2.209	2.543E-01	1.328E-07	2.903E-04	2.546E-01					6.860E-03	2.023E-05	3.295E-03	1.018E-02	1.174E-02	2.425E-03	1.062E+00	1.076E+00	2.146E+01		2.122E-01	2.167E+01	2.301E+01
ACM	0.076		0.274	2.860	2.860	2.197E-01	1.147E-07	2.508E-04	2.200E-01					5.766E-03	1.700E-05	2.770E-03	8.552E-03	1.520E-02	3.140E-03	1.375E+00	1.393E+00	2.778E+01		2.747E-01	2.806E+01	2.968E+01
ADI ADJ	0.097		0.347 0.235	2.220	2.220	2.816E-01 2.040E-01	1.471E-07 1.065E-07	3.215E-04 2.329E-04	2.819E-01 2.042E-01					7.302E-03 4.945E-03	2.153E-05 1.458E-05	3.508E-03 2.376E-03	1.083E-02 7.335E-03	1.180E-02 1.079E-02	2.438E-03 2.229E-03	1.067E+00 9.756E-01	1.081E+00 9.886E-01	2.156E+01 1.972E+01	9.548E-04 8.731E-04	2.132E-01 1.950E-01	2.178E+01 1.991E+01	2.315E+01 2.111E+01
ADK	0.063		0.230	1.798	1.798	1.843E-01	9.622E-08	2.329L-04 2.103E-04	1.845E-01					4.840E-03	1.436E-05	2.325E-03	7.179E-03	9.556E-03	1.974E-03	8.641E-01	8.756E-01	1.746E+01		1.727E-01	1.764E+01	1.870E+01
ADL	0.054		0.196	1.843	1.843	1.566E-01	8.180E-08	1.788E-04	1.568E-01					4.124E-03	1.216E-05	1.981E-03	6.118E-03	9.796E-03	2.024E-03	8.857E-01	8.976E-01	1.790E+01	7.927E-04	1.770E-01	1.808E+01	1.914E+01
ADM	0.077		0.277	2.629	2.629	2.238E-01	1.169E-07	2.555E-04	2.240E-01					5.829E-03	1.719E-05	2.800E-03	8.646E-03	1.397E-02	2.887E-03	1.263E+00	1.280E+00	2.554E+01		2.525E-01	2.579E+01	2.730E+01
AEJ AEK	0.069 0.072		0.250 0.260	1.764 2.192	1.764 2.192	2.005E-01 2.081E-01	1.047E-07 1.087E-07	2.289E-04 2.375E-04	2.008E-01 2.083E-01					5.261E-03 5.471E-03	1.551E-05 1.613E-05	2.527E-03 2.628E-03	7.803E-03 8.115E-03	9.376E-03 1.165E-02	1.937E-03 2.407E-03	8.478E-01 1.053E+00	8.591E-01 1.068E+00	1.713E+01 2.129E+01		1.694E-01 2.105E-01	1.730E+01 2.150E+01	1.837E+01 2.279E+01
AEL	0.069		0.249	2.349	2.349	1.997E-01	1.043E-07	2.279E-04	1.999E-01					5.240E-03	1.545E-05	2.517E-03	7.772E-03	1.248E-02	2.579E-03	1.129E+00	1.144E+00	2.282E+01		2.256E-01	2.304E+01	2.439E+01
AEM	0.112		0.401	2.890	2.890	3.255E-01	1.700E-07	3.716E-04	3.259E-01					8.438E-03	2.488E-05	4.054E-03	1.252E-02	1.536E-02	3.173E-03	1.389E+00	1.407E+00	2.807E+01		2.776E-01	2.835E+01	3.010E+01
AFI - AGI AFJ	0.119		0.431 0.228	2.770	2.770 2.381	3.458E-01 1.828E-01	1.806E-07 9.546E-08	3.948E-04 2.087E-04	3.462E-01 1.830E-01					9.069E-03 4.798E-03	2.675E-05 1.415E-05	4.357E-03 2.305E-03	1.345E-02 7.117E-03	1.472E-02 1.266E-02	3.041E-03 2.614E-03	1.331E+00 1.144E+00	1.349E+00 1.160E+00	2.691E+01 2.313E+01	1.191E-03 1.024E-03	2.661E-01 2.287E-01	2.717E+01 2.336E+01	2.888E+01 2.471E+01
AFK	0.063		0.230	2.180	2.180	1.843E-01	9.622E-08	2.103E-04	1.845E-01					4.796E-03	1.413E-05	2.305E-03	7.117E-03 7.179E-03	1.159E-02	2.394E-03	1.048E+00	1.062E+00	2.117E+01	9.376E-04	2.094E-01	2.138E+01	2.264E+01
AFL	0.100		0.364	3.677	3.677	2.906E-01	1.518E-07	3.318E-04	2.910E-01					7.659E-03	2.259E-05	3.680E-03	1.136E-02	1.954E-02	4.037E-03	1.767E+00	1.791E+00	3.571E+01		3.532E-01	3.607E+01	3.816E+01
AFM	0.097		0.351	2.236	2.236	2.813E-01	1.469E-07	3.212E-04	2.816E-01					7.386E-03	2.178E-05	3.548E-03	1.096E-02	1.188E-02	2.455E-03	1.075E+00	1.089E+00	2.172E+01	9.617E-04		2.193E+01	2.332E+01
AGJ AGK	0.107 0.103		0.388 0.374	3.322	3.322	3.110E-01 2.993E-01	1.624E-07 1.563E-07	3.550E-04 3.417E-04	3.113E-01 2.997E-01					8.164E-03 7.870E-03	2.408E-05 2.321E-05	3.922E-03 3.781E-03	1.211E-02 1.167E-02	1.766E-02 1.595E-02	3.648E-03 3.294E-03	1.597E+00 1.442E+00	1.618E+00 1.461E+00	3.227E+01 2.914E+01	1.429E-03 1.290E-03	3.191E-01 2.882E-01	3.259E+01 2.943E+01	3.453E+01 3.120E+01
AGL	0.092		0.334	2.800	2.800	2.680E-01	1.399E-07	3.059E-04	2.683E-01					7.028E-03	2.073E-05	3.376E-03	1.043E-02	1.488E-02	3.074E-03	1.346E+00	1.364E+00	2.720E+01		2.689E-01	2.747E+01	2.911E+01
AGM	0.097		0.352	2.765	2.765	2.822E-01	1.474E-07	3.221E-04	2.825E-01					7.407E-03	2.184E-05		1.099E-02	1.470E-02	3.036E-03	1.329E+00		2.686E+01	1.189E-03		2.712E+01	2.876E+01
AHH - AIH AHI	0.112 0.074		0.404 0.264	2.533	2.533 2.097	3.255E-01 2.145E-01		3.716E-04 2.448E-04	3.259E-01					8.501E-03		4.084E-03 2.669E-03	1.261E-02 8.240E-03				1.234E+00 1.021E+00				2.485E+01	2.642E+01 2.181E+01
AHJ	0.100		0.361	3.213		2.895E-01		3.304E-04								3.649E-03		1.708E-02		1.544E+00			1.382E-03			
AHK	0.086		0.311	2.610	2.610	2.494E-01	1.302E-07	2.847E-04	2.496E-01					6.544E-03	1.930E-05	3.144E-03	9.707E-03	1.387E-02	2.866E-03	1.254E+00	1.271E+00	2.535E+01	1.123E-03	2.507E-01	2.560E+01	2.713E+01
AHL AHM	0.079 0.081		0.287 0.292	2.619 2.748	2.619 2.748	2.299E-01 2.342E-01	1.201E-07 1.223E-07		2.301E-01 2.345E-01						1.781E-05 1.812E-05		8.958E-03 9.114E-03			1.259E+00 1.321E+00	1.275E+00 1.338E+00		1.126E-03 1.182E-03			2.721E+01 2.854E+01
All	0.102		0.292	2.992	2.992	2.964E-01	1.548E-07	3.384E-04								3.730E-03	1.152E-02				1.457E+00		1.182E-03 1.287E-03			3.112E+01
AIJ	0.114		0.414	3.280	3.280	3.313E-01	1.730E-07	3.782E-04	3.317E-01					8.712E-03	2.569E-05	4.185E-03	1.292E-02	1.743E-02	3.601E-03	1.576E+00	1.597E+00	3.186E+01	1.411E-03	3.150E-01	3.218E+01	3.412E+01
AIK	0.107		0.386	2.935	2.935	3.110E-01			3.113E-01						2.395E-05						1.429E+00					3.054E+01
AIL AIM	0.088		0.317 0.289	2.624	2.624	2.549E-01 2.316E-01	1.331E-07 1.210E-07		2.552E-01 2.319E-01						1.967E-05 1.793E-05		9.895E-03 9.021E-03				1.278E+00 1.318E+00		1.129E-03 1.164E-03			2.728E+01 2.811E+01
AJH	0.123		0.446	2.211	2.211	3.575E-01	1.867E-07								2.768E-05		1.392E-02			1.063E+00			9.510E-04			
AJI	0.089		0.323	2.841	2.841	2.592E-01										3.265E-03					1.384E+00					
AJJ	0.108		0.391	2.845		3.139E-01			3.142E-01							3.953E-03					1.386E+00					
AJK AJL	0.089		0.324 0.299	2.489 2.620	2.489 2.620	2.595E-01 2.398E-01	1.355E-07 1.252E-07	2.963E-04 2.737E-04							2.011E-05 1.855E-05		9.333E-03			1.196E+00 1.259E+00	1.212E+00 1.276E+00		1.071E-03 1.127E-03			2.590E+01 2.723E+01
AJM	0.073		0.264	2.788	2.788	2.113E-01	1.103E-07	2.412E-04	2.115E-01					5.555E-03	1.638E-05	2.669E-03	8.240E-03	1.482E-02	3.061E-03	1.340E+00	1.358E+00	2.708E+01	1.199E-03	2.678E-01	2.735E+01	2.893E+01
AKG	0.102		0.370	1.881	1.881	2.964E-01	1.548E-07		2.968E-01							3.740E-03	1.155E-02				9.161E-01		8.090E-04			1.968E+01
AKI AKJ	0.084		0.304 0.292	2.650 2.714	2.650 2.714	2.441E-01 2.342E-01	1.275E-07 1.223E-07	2.787E-04 2.674F-04	2.444E-01 2.345E-01					6.397E-03 6.144F-03	1.886E-05 1.812E-05		9.489E-03 9.114E-03	1.408E-02 1.442F-02	2.910E-03 2.980F-03	1.274E+00 1.304F+00	1.291E+00 1.322E+00		1.140E-03 1.167E-03		2.600E+01	2.754E+01 2.819E+01
AKK	0.074		0.292	2.714	2.714	2.342E-01 2.151E-01			2.343E-01 2.153E-01							2.699E-03		1.442E-02 1.260E-02			1.322E+00 1.154E+00		1.019E-03			2.463E+01
AKL	0.220		0.799	884.400	884.400	6.394E-01	3.339E-07	7.299E-04	6.401E-01					1.681E-02	4.958E-05	8.077E-03	2.494E-02	4.701E+00	9.711E-01	4.250E+02	4.307E+02	8.590E+03	3.804E-01	8.495E+01	8.676E+03	9.107E+03
AKL - Rem	0.080		0.292	2.329	2.329	2.337E-01	1.220E-07		2.339E-01						1.812E-05						1.134E+00					
AKM	0.094		0.342	11.020	11.020	2.743E-01	1.433E-07	3.132E-04	2./4/E-U1					7.190E-U3	2.122E-05	3.45/E-U3	1.00/E-02	5.85/E-02	1.210E-02	ე.∠ყი⊑+00	5.367E+00	1.070E+02	4.740E-03	1.∪38E+∪0	1.U81E+U2	1.138E+UZ



	Risk	Calculations,	Child	Residen
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													RIS	k Calculatior	ıs, Chila Re	esiaent									
Survey		q	5UCL Values			13	'Cs			60(	Со			90	Sr			210	Pb			226	Ra		
	13/00	EII -		²²⁵Ra				D00 T	0 1			DOOT			<u> </u>	DOOT / I				DOOT				DOO T . I	
Grid	¹³′Cs	"Co	<sup>30</sup> Sr <sup>210</sup> Pb	Rα	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Risk
AAA	0.100		0.367 2.287	2.287	1.226E-06	3.013E-12	1.403E-09	1.227E-06					3.429E-08	4.211E-11	1.292E-08	4.725E-08	4.631E-08	1.844E-08	2.879E-06	2.944E-06	1.004E-04	2.028E-08	7.460E-07	1.012E-04	1.054E-04
AAB	0.126		0.465 2.090	2.090	1.548E-06	3.805E-12	1.772E-09	1.549E-06					4.345E-08	5.336E-11	1.637E-08	5.987E-08	4.232E-08	1.685E-08	2.631E-06	2.690E-06	9.179E-05	1.853E-08	6.818E-07	9.249E-05	9.679E-05
	_																								
AAC	0.092	0.027	0.330 2.400	2.400	1.135E-06	2.790E-12	1.299E-09	1.136E-06	1.220E-06	5.504E-13	1.695E-10	1.220E-06	3.084E-08	3.787E-11	1.161E-08	4.249E-08	4.860E-08	1.935E-08	3.022E-06	3.090E-06	1.054E-04	2.128E-08	7.829E-07	1.062E-04	1.117E-04
AAD	0.213	0.043	0.772 2.403	2.403	2.616E-06	6.431E-12	2.995E-09	2.619E-06	1.935E-06	8.730E-13	2.689E-10	1.935E-06	7.214E-08	8.858E-11	2.717E-08	9.940E-08	4.866E-08	1.937E-08	3.025E-06	3.093E-06	1.055E-04	2.130E-08	7.839E-07	1.063E-04	1.141E-04
AAE	0.205	0.041	0.745 2.291	2.291			2.883E-09	2.521E-06	1.810E-06	8.165E-13	2.515E-10	1.810E-06	6.962E-08	8.548E-11	2.622E-08		4.639E-08		2.884E-06	2.949E-06	1.006E-04	2.031E-08		1.014E-04	1.088E-04
AAF	0.132	0.030	0.479 2.428		1.621E-06	3.986E-12	1.856E-09	1.623E-06	1.336E-06	6.028E-13	1.857E-10	1.336E-06	4.476E-08	5.496E-11	1.686E-08	6.167E-08	4.917E-08	1.957E-08	3.057E-06	3.126E-06	1.066E-04	2.153E-08	7.920E-07	1.075E-04	1.136E-04
AAG	0.096		0.348 2.054	2.054	1.177E-06	2.893E-12	1.347E-09	1.178E-06					3.252E-08	3.993E-11	1.225E-08	4.481E-08	4.159E-08	1.656E-08	2.586E-06	2.644E-06	9.021E-05	1.821E-08	6.700E-07	9.090E-05	9.477E-05
AAH	0.168		0.608 2.501	2.501	2.064E-06	5.073E-12	2.362E-09	2.066E-06					5.681E-08	6.976E-11	2.140E-08	7.828E-08	5.065E-08	2.016F-08	3.149E-06	3.220E-06	1.098E-04	2.217E-08	8.158E-07	1.107E-04	1.160E-04
	_				1.646E-06			1.648E-06					4.532E-08				5.081E-08	2.023E-08	3.159E-06		1.102E-04		8.184E-07	1.110E-04	1.160E-04
AAI	0.134		0.485 2.509				1.884E-09							5.565E-11	1.707E-08					3.230E-06		2.224E-08			
AAJ	0.088		0.318 2.543	2.543	1.076E-06	2.645E-12	1.232E-09	1.077E-06					2.972E-08	3.649E-11	1.119E-08	4.094E-08	5.150E-08	2.050E-08	3.202E-06	3.274E-06	1.117E-04	2.255E-08	8.295E-07	1.125E-04	1.169E-04
AAK	0.068		0.246 2.111	2.111	8.316E-07	2.044E-12	9.520E-10	8.325E-07					2.299E-08	2.823E-11	8.658E-09	3.167E-08	4.275E-08	1.702E-08	2.658E-06	2.718E-06	9.272E-05	1.872E-08	6.886E-07	9.342E-05	9.700E-05
AAL	0.083		0.301 2.880	2.880	1.021E-06	2.509E-12	1.169E-09	1.022E-06					2.813E-08	3.454E-11	1.059E-08	3.876E-08	5.832E-08	2.322E-08	3.626E-06	3.707E-06	1.265E-04	2.553E-08	9.395E-07	1.275E-04	1.322E-04
	_																						8.458E-07	1.148E-04	
ABA	0.141		0.523 2.593		1.732E-06	4.257E-12	1.983E-09	1.734E-06					4.887E-08	6.001E-11	1.841E-08		5.251E-08	2.090E-08	3.265E-06	3.338E-06	1.139E-04	2.299E-08			1.199E-04
ABB	0.137		0.516 2.194	2.194	1.683E-06	4.137E-12	1.926E-09	1.685E-06					4.822E-08	5.921E-11	1.816E-08	6.644E-08	4.443E-08	1.769E-08	2.762E-06	2.824E-06	9.636E-05	1.945E-08	7.157E-07	9.710E-05	1.017E-04
ABC	0.158	0.032	0.575 2.132	2.132	1.941E-06	4.771E-12	2.222E-09	1.943E-06	1.439E-06	6.492E-13	2.000E-10	1.439E-06	5.373E-08	6.598E-11	2.024E-08	7.403E-08	4.317E-08	1.719E-08	2.684E-06	2.745E-06	9.364E-05	1.890E-08	6.955E-07	9.435E-05	1.006E-04
ABD	0.188	0.021	0.683 2.339	2.339	2.309E-06	5.677E-12	2.644E-09	2.312E-06	9.517E-07	4.294E-13	1.323E-10	9.518E-07	6.382E-08	7.837E-11	2.404E-08	8.794E-08	4.736E-08	1.885E-08	2.945E-06	3.011E-06	1.027E-04	2.074E-08	7.630E-07	1.035E-04	1.099E-04
	_																								
ABE	0.298	0.037	1.122 2.135		3.660E-06	8.998E-12	4.190E-09	3.665E-06	1.644E-06	7.419E-13	2.285E-10	1.645E-06	1.048E-07	1.287E-10	3.949E-08	1.445E-07	4.323E-08	1.721E-08	2.688E-06	2.748E-06	9.377E-05	1.893E-08	6.964E-07	9.448E-05	1.027E-04
ABF	0.099	0.026	0.358 2.094	2.094	1.211E-06	2.977E-12	1.387E-09	1.213E-06	1.175E-06	5.302E-13	1.633E-10	1.175E-06	3.345E-08	4.108E-11	1.260E-08	4.609E-08	4.240E-08	1.688E-08	2.636E-06	2.696E-06	9.197E-05	1.857E-08	6.831E-07	9.267E-05	9.780E-05
ABG	0.416		1.510 8.871	8.871	5.110E-06	1.256E-11	5.850E-09	5.116E-06					1.411E-07	1.733E-10	5.315E-08	1.944E-07	1.796E-07	7.151E-08	1.117E-05	1.142E-05	3.896E-04	7.865E-08	2.894E-06	3.926E-04	4.093E-04
ABH	0.141		0.520 2.141	2.141	1.732E-06	4.257E-12	1.983E-09	1.734E-06				1 .	4.859E-08	5.967E-11	1.830E-08	6.695E-08	4.336E-08	1.726E-08	2.696E-06	2.756E-06	9.403E-05	1.898E-08	6.984E-07	9.475E-05	9.931E-05
												<del>-</del>													
ABI	0.135		0.491 2.712		1.658E-06		1.898E-09	1.660E-06					4.588E-08	5.634E-11	1.728E-08		5.492E-08	2.186E-08	3.414E-06	3.491E-06	1.191E-04	2.404E-08		1.200E-04	1.252E-04
ABJ	0.071		0.258 2.169	2.169	8.733E-07	2.147E-12	9.998E-10	8.743E-07					2.411E-08	2.960E-11	9.081E-09	3.322E-08	4.392E-08	1.748E-08	2.731E-06	2.792E-06	9.526E-05	1.923E-08	7.075E-07	9.599E-05	9.969E-05
ABK	0.063		0.230 2.150	2.150	7.788E-07	1.914F-12	8.915E-10	7.796E-07					2.149E-08	2.639E-11	8.095E-09		4.354E-08	1.733E-08	2.707E-06	2.768E-06	9.443E-05	1.906E-08	7.013E-07	9.515E-05	9.873E-05
ABL	0.074		0.267 2.636	2.636			1.034E-09	9.038E-07				t .	2.495E-08	3.064E-11	9.397E-09		5.338E-08	2.125E-08	3.319E-06	3.393E-06	1.158E-04	2.337E-08	8.599E-07	1.167E-04	1.210E-04
		1										<del></del>													
ABM	0.080		0.279 2.749				1.122E-09	9.813E-07					2.607E-08	3.201E-11	9.820E-09		5.567E-08		3.461E-06	3.539E-06	1.207E-04	2.437E-08		1.217E-04	1.262E-04
ACH	1.548		5.930 207.40	207.400	1.901E-05	4.674E-11	2.177E-08	1.904E-05					5.541E-07	6.804E-10	2.087E-07	7.635E-07	4.200E-06	1.672E-06	2.611E-04	2.670E-04	9.109E-03	1.839E-06	6.765E-05	9.179E-03	9.465E-03
ACH - Rem	0.065		0.232 1.909	1.909	7.984E-07	1.963E-12	9.140E-10	7.993E-07					2.168E-08	2.662E-11	8.166E-09	2.987E-08	3.866E-08	1.539E-08	2.403E-06	2.457E-06	8.384E-05	1.693E-08	6.227E-07	8.448E-05	8.777E-05
ACI	_				1.044E-06	2.567E-12	1.195E-09	1.045E-06							1.084E-08		3.588E-08	1.428E-08	2.231E-06	2.281E-06	7.783E-05	1.571E-08		7.842E-05	8.179E-05
	0.085												2.878E-08	3.534E-11											
ACJ	0.072		0.262 2.013	2.013	8.856E-07	2.177E-12	1.014E-09	8.866E-07					2.448E-08	3.006E-11	9.221E-09	3.373E-08	4.076E-08	1.623E-08	2.534E-06	2.591E-06	8.841E-05	1.785E-08	6.566E-07	8.909E-05	9.260E-05
ACK	0.066		0.238 2.019	2.019	8.058E-07	1.981E-12	9.225E-10	8.067E-07					2.224E-08	2.731E-11	8.377E-09	3.064E-08	4.088E-08	1.628E-08	2.542E-06	2.599E-06	8.867E-05	1.790E-08	6.586E-07	8.935E-05	9.279E-05
ACL	0.088		0.326 2.209	2.209	1.075E-06	2.642E-12	1.230E-09	1.076E-06					3.046E-08	3.741E-11	1.147E-08	4.197E-08	4.473E-08	1.781E-08	2.781E-06	2.844E-06	9.702E-05	1.958E-08	7.206E-07	9.776E-05	1.017E-04
	_																								
ACM	0.076		0.274 2.860		9.286E-07	2.283E-12	1.063E-09	9.297E-07					2.560E-08	3.144E-11	9.644E-09		5.792E-08	2.305E-08	3.601E-06	3.682E-06	1.256E-04	2.536E-08	9.329E-07	1.266E-04	1.312E-04
ADI	0.097		0.347 2.220	2.220	1.190E-06	2.926E-12	1.363E-09	1.192E-06					3.243E-08	3.982E-11	1.221E-08	4.468E-08	4.496E-08	1.790E-08	2.795E-06	2.858E-06	9.750E-05	1.968E-08	7.242E-07	9.825E-05	1.023E-04
ADJ	0.070		0.235 2.030	2.030	8.623E-07	2.120E-12	9.871E-10	8.633E-07					2.196E-08	2.696E-11	8.271E-09	3.026E-08	4.111E-08	1.636E-08	2.556E-06	2.613E-06	8.916E-05	1.800E-08	6.622E-07	8.984E-05	9.334E-05
ADK	0.063		0.230 1.798		7.788E-07		8.915E-10	7.796E-07					2.149E-08	2.639E-11	8.095E-09		3.641E-08		2.264E-06	2.315E-06	7.897E-05	1.594E-08		7.957E-05	8.269E-05
	_																								
ADL	0.054		0.196 1.843				7.579E-10	6.628E-07					1.832E-08	2.249E-11	6.898E-09		3.732E-08	1.486E-08	2.320E-06	2.373E-06	8.094E-05	1.634E-08		8.156E-05	8.462E-05
ADM	0.077		0.277 2.629	2.629	9.458E-07	2.325E-12	1.083E-09	9.469E-07					2.588E-08	3.178E-11	9.749E-09	3.567E-08	5.324E-08	2.119E-08	3.310E-06	3.384E-06	1.155E-04	2.331E-08	8.576E-07	1.163E-04	1.207E-04
AEJ	0.069		0.250 1.764	1.764	8.475E-07	2.083E-12	9.703E-10	8.485E-07					2.336E-08	2.869E-11	8.799E-09	3.219E-08	3.572E-08	1.422E-08	2.221E-06	2.271E-06	7.747E-05	1.564E-08	5.754E-07	7.807E-05	8.122E-05
AEK	0.072		0.260 2.192			2.162E-12	1.007E-09	8.805E-07						2.983E-11	9.151E-09		4.439E-08			2.822E-06	9.627E-05	1.943E-08		9.701E-05	1.007E-04
	_																								
AEL	0.069		0.249 2.349		8.439E-07	2.074E-12	9.661E-10	8.448E-07					2.327E-08	2.857E-11	8.764E-09		4.757E-08	1.894E-08	2.957E-06	3.024E-06	1.032E-04	2.083E-08	7.662E-07	1.040E-04	1.079E-04
AEM	0.112		0.401 2.890	2.890	1.376E-06	3.382E-12	1.575E-09	1.377E-06					3.747E-08	4.601E-11	1.411E-08	5.163E-08	5.852E-08	2.330E-08	3.639E-06	3.720E-06	1.269E-04	2.562E-08	9.427E-07	1.279E-04	1.330E-04
AFI - AGI	0.119		0.431 2.770	2.770	1.462E-06	3.593E-12	1.673E-09	1.463E-06					4.027E-08	4.945E-11	1.517E-08	5.549E-08	5.609E-08	2.233E-08	3.487E-06	3.566E-06	1.217E-04	2.456E-08	9.036E-07	1.226E-04	1.277E-04
AFJ	0.063		0.228 2.381		7.726E-07	1.899E-12	8.845E-10	7.735E-07					2.131E-08	2.616E-11	8.025E-09		4.822E-08	1.919E-08	2.998E-06	3.065E-06	1.046E-04	2.111E-08	7.767E-07	1.054E-04	1.092E-04
	_																								
AFK	0.063		0.230 2.180				8.915E-10	7.796E-07					2.149E-08	2.639E-11	8.095E-09		4.415E-08	1.757E-08	2.745E-06	2.806E-06	9.575E-05	1.933E-08	7.111E-07	9.648E-05	1.001E-04
AFL	0.100		0.364 3.677	3.677	1.228E-06	3.019E-12	1.406E-09	1.230E-06					3.401E-08	4.177E-11	1.281E-08	4.687E-08	7.446E-08	2.964E-08	4.629E-06	4.733E-06	1.615E-04	3.260E-08	1.199E-06	1.627E-04	1.687E-04
AFM	0.097		0.351 2.236	2.236	1.189E-06	2.923E-12	1.361E-09	1.190E-06					3.280E-08	4.027E-11	1.235E-08	4.519E-08	4.528E-08	1.802E-08	2.815E-06	2.878E-06	9.821E-05	1.982E-08	7.294E-07	9.895E-05	1.031E-04
AGJ	0.107		0.388 3.322				1.505E-09	1.316E-06					3.626E-08	4.452E-11	1.366E-08		6.727E-08	2.678E-08	4.182E-06	4.276E-06	1.459E-04	2.945E-08		1.470E-04	1.527E-04
		1																							
AGK	0.103		0.374 3.000	3.000	1.265E-06	3.110E-12	1.448E-09	1.267E-06					3.495E-08	4.291E-11	1.316E-08	4.815E-08	6.075E-08	2.418E-08	3.777E-06	3.862E-06	1.318E-04	2.660E-08	9.786E-07	1.328E-04	1.379E-04
AGL	0.092		0.334 2.800	2.800	1.133E-06	2.784E-12	1.297E-09	1.134E-06					3.121E-08	3.832E-11	1.176E-08	4.300E-08	5.670E-08	2.257E-08	3.525E-06	3.604E-06	1.230E-04	2.482E-08	9.134E-07	1.239E-04	1.287E-04
AGM	0.097		0.352 2.765	2.765	1.193E-06	2.932E-12	1.365E-09	1.194E-06					3.289E-08	4.039E-11	1.239E-08	4.532E-08	5.599E-08	2.229E-08	3.481E-06	3.559E-06	1.214E-04	2.451E-08	9.019E-07	1.224E-04	1.272E-04
AHH - AIH	0.112		0.404 2.533				1.575E-09	1.377E-06						4.636E-11			5.129E-08		3.189E-06	3.261E-06		2.246E-08		1.121E-04	1.168E-04
	_	<del></del>										ļ													
AHI	0.074		0.264 2.097		9.065E-07			9.075E-07													9.210E-05				
AHJ	0.100		0.361 3.213	3.213	1.223E-06	3.007E-12	1.401E-09	1.225E-06					3.373E-08	4.142E-11	1.271E-08	4.648E-08	6.506E-08	2.590E-08	4.045E-06	4.136E-06	1.411E-04	2.849E-08	1.048E-06		
AHK	0.086		0.311 2.610				1.207E-09						2.906E-08	3.569E-11	1.095E-08	4.004E-08	5.285E-08	2.104E-08	3.286E-06	3.360E-06	1.146E-04	2.314E-08	8.514E-07	1.155E-04	1.200E-04
AHL	0.079		0.287 2.619				1.112E-09									3.695E-08					1.150E-04			1.159E-04	
												ļ —													
AHM	0.081		0.292 2.748			2.434E-12										3.760E-08								1.216E-04	
All	0.102		0.369 2.992	2.992	1.253E-06	3.080E-12	1.434E-09	1.254E-06								4.751E-08				3.852E-06		2.653E-08	9.760E-07	1.324E-04	1.376E-04
AIJ	0.114		0.414 3.280		1.400E-06	3.442E-12							3.869E-08	4.750E-11	1.457E-08	5.330E-08				4.222E-06	1.441E-04			1.452E-04	
AIK	0.107		0.386 2.935			3.231E-12	1.505E-09									4.970E-08		2.366E-08		3.778E-06		2.602E-08		1.299E-04	
AIL	0.088		0.317 2.624			2.648E-12										4.082E-08						2.326E-08		1.161E-04	
AIM	0.080		0.289 2.707	2.707	9.790E-07	2.407E-12	1.121E-09	9.801E-07								3.721E-08				3.485E-06		2.400E-08	8.830E-07	1.198E-04	1.243E-04
AJH	0.123		0.446 2.211				1.730E-09									5.742E-08				2.846F-06		1.960E-08		9.785E-05	
AJI	0.089		0.323 2.841			2.693E-12										4.159E-08						2.519E-08		1.257E-04	
	_																								
AJJ	0.108		0.391 2.845				1.519E-09														1.250E-04			1.259E-04	
AJK	0.089		0.324 2.489	2.489	1.097E-06	2.696E-12	1.256E-09	1.098E-06					3.028E-08	3.718E-11	1.140E-08	4.172E-08	5.040E-08	2.006E-08	3.134E-06	3.204E-06	1.093E-04	2.207E-08	8.119E-07	1.102E-04	1.145E-04
AJL	0.083		0.299 2.620			2.491E-12										3.850E-08		2 112F-08	3 299F-06			2.323E-08		1.159E-04	
												1							3.2002.00	2.57.52.00					
AJM	0.073		0.264 2.788			2.195E-12	1.022E-09							3.029E-11										1.234E-04	
AKG	0.102		0.370 1.881	1.881		3.080E-12		1.254E-06								4.764E-08			2.368E-06			1.668E-08		8.324E-05	
AKI	0.084		0.304 2.650	2.650	1.032E-06	2.536E-12	1.181E-09	1.033E-06					2.841E-08	3.488E-11	1.070E-08	3.914E-08	5.366E-08	2.136E-08	3.336E-06	3.411E-06	1.164E-04	2.349E-08	8.644E-07	1.173E-04	1.218E-04
AKJ	0.081		0.292 2.714		9.900E-07			9.912E-07						3.351E-11	1.028E-08					3.494E-06		2.406E-08		1.201E-04	
AKK	0.074		0.267 2.370			2.234E-12	1.041E-09									3.438E-08			2.984E-06			2.101E-08		1.049E-04	
AKL	0.220		0.799 884.40	0 884.400	2.702E-06	6.643E-12	3.094E-09	2.705E-06					7.466E-08	9.168E-11	2.812E-08	1.029E-07	1.791E-05	7.129E-06	1.113E-03	1.138E-03	3.884E-02	7.841E-06	2.885E-04	3.914E-02	4.028E-02
AKL - Rem	0.080		0.292 2.329	2.329	9.876F-07	2.428F-12	1.131E-09	9.887F-07													1.023E-04				
	0.094						1.327E-09					l									4.840E-04				
AKM	0.094		0.342 11.020	11.020	1.100⊑-00	2.000E-12	1.02/ 09	1.1015-00					J.130⊑-UÖ	J.324E-11	1.2045-08	4.4U3E-U8	Z.ZJZE-U/	ს.003⊑-08	1.307 ⊑-03	1.413⊏-05	4.0400-04	3.110⊏-00	ა.აუა⊏-∪0	+.011 E-U4	J.UJ1E-U4



C			TICL V :				137	Cs		I	60.0	o		Dose	Calculations	Recreation	al Adult	1	210	'Pb		1	220	⁵Ra		
Survey Grid	137Cs	9: I ™Co	5UCL Value <sup>90</sup> Sr	es <sup>Z™</sup> Pb	²²⁵Ra	Cround			POC Total	Cround			POC Total	Cround	Inholotion	or Coil	POC Total	Cround			POC Total	Cround		1	ROC Total	T-t-I D
AAA	0.100		0.367	2.287	2.287	2.156E-02	Inhalation 1.669E-09	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground 5.742E-04	Inhalation 2.510E-07	Soil 1.577E-05	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total 5.602E-03	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	1.653E+00	Total Dose 1.680E+00
AAA	0.100		0.465	2.090	2.090	2.722E-02	2.107E-09	1.407E-06 1.776E-06	2.156E-02 2.722E-02					7.276E-04	3.181E-07	1.998E-05	5.902E-04 7.479E-04	9.038E-04 8.260E-04	2.770E-05 2.531E-05	4.670E-03 4.268E-03	_	1.652E+00 1.509E+00	1.084E-05 9.911E-06	9.333E-04 8.529E-04	1.510E+00	1.543E+00
AAC	0.092	0.027	0.330	2.400	2.400	1.996E-02	1.545E-09	1.303E-06	1.996E-02	2.679E-02	2.972E-09	1.962E-07	2.679E-02	5.163E-04	2.257E-07	1.418E-05	5.307E-04	9.485E-04	2.906E-05	4.901E-03	5.878E-03	1.733E+00	1.138E-05	9.794E-04	1.734E+00	1.787E+00
AAD	0.213	0.043	0.772	2.403	2.403	4.601E-02	3.563E-09	3.003E-06	4.601E-02	4.250E-02	4.714E-09	3.113E-07	4.250E-02	1.208E-03		3.317E-05	1.242E-03	9.497E-04	2.910E-05	4.907E-03		1.735E+00	1.140E-05	9.807E-04	1.736E+00	1.832E+00
AAE	0.205	0.041	0.745	2.291	2.291	4.428E-02	3.429E-09	2.890E-06	4.429E-02	3.975E-02	4.409E-09	2.911E-07	3.975E-02	1.166E-03	5.096E-07	3.201E-05	1.198E-03	9.054E-04	2.774E-05	4.678E-03	5.611E-03	1.655E+00	1.086E-05	9.350E-04	1.656E+00	1.746E+00
AAF	0.132	0.030	0.479	2.428	2.428	2.851E-02	2.208E-09	1.861E-06	2.852E-02	2.935E-02	3.255E-09	2.149E-07	2.935E-02	7.495E-04	3.276E-07	2.058E-05	7.704E-04	9.595E-04	2.940E-05	4.958E-03	5.947E-03	1.754E+00	1.151E-05	9.909E-04	1.755E+00	1.819E+00
AAG AAH	0.096 0.168		0.348 0.608	2.054 2.501	2.054 2.501	2.069E-02 3.629E-02	1.602E-09	1.351E-06	2.070E-02 3.629E-02					5.445E-04 9.513E-04	2.380E-07	1.495E-05	5.597E-04 9.778E-04	8.117E-04 9.884E-04	2.487E-05	4.194E-03 5.107E-03	5.031E-03 6.126E-03	1.483E+00 1.806E+00	9.740E-06	8.382E-04	1.484E+00 1.807E+00	1.511E+00 1.851E+00
AAI	0.134		0.485	2.509	2.509	2.895E-02	2.810E-09 2.241E-09	2.368E-06 1.889E-06	2.895E-02					7.589E-04	4.159E-07 3.317E-07	2.612E-05 2.084E-05	7.800E-04	9.004E-04 9.916E-04	3.029E-05 3.038E-05	5.107E-03 5.123E-03		1.812E+00	1.186E-05 1.190E-05	1.021E-03 1.024E-03	1.813E+00	1.849E+00
AAJ	0.088		0.318	2.543	2.543	1.892E-02	1.465E-09	1.235E-06	1.892E-02					4.976E-04	2.175E-07	1.366E-05	5.114E-04	1.005E-03	3.080E-05	5.193E-03	6.229E-03	1.837E+00	1.206E-05	1.038E-03	1.838E+00	1.863E+00
AAK	0.068		0.246	2.111	2.111	1.462E-02	1.132E-09	9.544E-07	1.463E-02					3.849E-04	1.683E-07	1.057E-05	3.956E-04	8.343E-04	2.556E-05	4.311E-03	5.170E-03	1.525E+00	1.001E-05	8.615E-04	1.525E+00	1.546E+00
AAL	0.083		0.301	2.880	2.880	1.795E-02	1.390E-09	1.171E-06	1.795E-02					4.710E-04	2.059E-07	1.293E-05	4.841E-04	1.138E-03	3.488E-05	5.881E-03		2.080E+00	1.366E-05	1.175E-03	2.081E+00	2.107E+00
ABA	0.141		0.523	2.593	2.593	3.046E-02	2.358E-09	1.988E-06	3.046E-02					8.183E-04	3.577E-07	2.247E-05	8.411E-04	1.025E-03	3.140E-05	5.295E-03	6.351E-03	1.873E+00	1.230E-05	1.058E-03	1.874E+00	1.911E+00
ABB ABC	0.137 0.158	0.032	0.516 0.575	2.194 2.132	2.194 2.132	2.959E-02 3.413E-02	2.291E-09 2.643E-09	1.931E-06 2.227E-06	2.960E-02 3.413E-02	3.160E-02	3.505E-09	2.315E-07	3.160E-02	8.074E-04 8.997E-04	3.529E-07 3.933E-07	2.217E-05 2.470E-05	8.299E-04 9.248E-04	8.671E-04 8.426E-04	2.657E-05 2.582E-05	4.480E-03 4.354E-03	5.374E-03 5.222E-03	1.585E+00 1.540E+00	1.040E-05 1.011E-05	8.954E-04 8.701E-04	1.585E+00 1.541E+00	1.621E+00 1.612E+00
ABD	0.188	0.032	0.683	2.339	2.339	4.061E-02	3.144E-09	2.650E-06	4.061E-02	2.090E-02	2.319E-09	1.531E-07	2.090E-02	1.069E-03		2.934E-05	1.098E-03	9.244E-04	2.833E-05	4.776E-03	5.729E-03	1.689E+00	1.109E-05	9.545E-04	1.690E+00	1.759E+00
ABE	0.298	0.037	1.122	2.135	2.135	6.437E-02	4.984E-09	4.201E-06	6.438E-02	3.612E-02	4.006E-09	2.645E-07	3.612E-02	1.756E-03	7.674E-07	4.820E-05	1.805E-03	8.438E-04	2.585E-05	4.360E-03	5.229E-03	1.542E+00	1.012E-05	8.713E-04	1.543E+00	1.650E+00
ABF	0.099	0.026	0.358	2.094	2.094	2.130E-02	1.649E-09	1.390E-06	2.130E-02	2.581E-02	2.863E-09	1.891E-07	2.581E-02	5.601E-04	2.449E-07	1.538E-05	5.758E-04	8.275E-04	2.536E-05	4.276E-03	5.129E-03	1.512E+00	9.930E-06	8.546E-04	1.513E+00	1.566E+00
ABG	0.416		1.510	8.871	8.871	8.986E-02	6.958E-09	5.864E-06	8.987E-02					2.363E-03			2.429E-03	3.506E-03	1.074E-04	1.811E-02		6.407E+00	4.207E-05	3.620E-03	6.410E+00	6.524E+00
ABH ABI	0.141 0.135		0.520 0.491	2.141	2.141	3.046E-02	2.358E-09	1.988E-06 1.903E-06	3.046E-02 2.916E-02					8.136E-04	3.557E-07 3.358E-07	2.234E-05	8.363E-04	8.461E-04	2.593E-05	4.372E-03		1.546E+00 1.959E+00	1.015E-05	8.737E-04	1.547E+00	1.584E+00 1.996E+00
ABJ	0.135		0.491	2.712 2.169	2.712	2.916E-02 1.536E-02	2.258E-09 1.189E-09	1.903E-06 1.002E-06	1.536E-02					7.682E-04 4.037E-04	3.358E-07 1.765E-07	2.109E-05 1.108E-05	7.897E-04 4.149E-04	1.072E-03 8.572E-04	3.284E-05 2.627E-05	5.538E-03 4.429E-03	6.643E-03 5.313E-03	1.959E+00 1.566E+00	1.286E-05 1.029E-05	1.107E-03 8.852E-04	1.960E+00 1.567E+00	1.588E+00
ABK	0.063		0.230	2.150	2.150	1.370E-02	1.060E-09	8.938E-07	1.370E-02					3.599E-04	1.573E-07	9.881E-06	3.699E-04	8.497E-04	2.604E-05	4.390E-03		1.553E+00	1.029E-05	8.774E-04	1.554E+00	1.573E+00
ABL	0.074		0.267	2.636	2.636	1.588E-02	1.229E-09	1.036E-06	1.588E-02					4.178E-04	1.826E-07	1.147E-05	4.294E-04	1.042E-03	3.192E-05	5.383E-03	6.456E-03	1.904E+00	1.250E-05	1.076E-03	1.905E+00	1.928E+00
ABM	0.080		0.279	2.749	2.749	1.724E-02	1.335E-09	1.125E-06	1.724E-02					4.365E-04	1.908E-07	1.199E-05	4.487E-04	1.086E-03	3.329E-05	5.613E-03	6.733E-03	1.985E+00	1.304E-05	1.122E-03	1.986E+00	2.011E+00
ACH	1.548		5.930	207.400	207.400	3.344E-01	2.589E-08	2.182E-05	3.344E-01					9.278E-03	4.056E-06		9.537E-03	8.196E-02	2.512E-03	4.235E-01	5.080E-01	1.498E+02	9.835E-04	8.464E-02	1.499E+02	1.507E+02
ACH - Rem ACI	0.065 0.085		0.232	1.909 1.772	1.909 1.772	1.404E-02 1.836E-02	1.087E-09 1.422E-09	9.163E-07 1.198E-06	1.404E-02 1.836E-02					3.630E-04 4.819E-04	1.587E-07 2.107E-07	9.967E-06 1.323E-05	3.731E-04 4.954E-04	7.544E-04 7.003E-04	2.312E-05 2.146E-05	3.898E-03 3.618E-03	4.676E-03 4.340E-03	1.379E+00 1.280E+00	9.052E-06 8.403E-06	7.791E-04 7.232E-04	1.379E+00 1.280E+00	1.399E+00 1.304E+00
ACI	0.063		0.306	2.013	2.013	1.557E-02	1.422E-09 1.206E-09	1.016E-06	1.558E-02			<del></del>		4.019E-04 4.099E-04		1.323E-05 1.126E-05	4.954E-04 4.214E-04	7.003E-04 7.955E-04	2.146E-05 2.438E-05	4.111E-03		1.454E+00	9.546E-06	8.215E-04	1.455E+00	1.476E+00
ACK	0.066		0.238	2.019	2.019	1.417E-02	1.097E-09	9.248E-07	1.417E-02					3.724E-04	1.628E-07	1.022E-05	3.828E-04	7.979E-04	2.445E-05	4.123E-03		1.458E+00	9.574E-06	8.240E-04	1.459E+00	1.478E+00
ACL	0.088		0.326	2.209	2.209	1.890E-02	1.463E-09	1.234E-06	1.890E-02					5.101E-04	2.230E-07	1.401E-05	5.243E-04	8.730E-04	2.675E-05	4.511E-03	5.411E-03	1.595E+00	1.048E-05	9.015E-04	1.596E+00	1.621E+00
ACM	0.076		0.274	2.860	2.860	1.633E-02	1.264E-09	1.066E-06	1.633E-02					4.287E-04	1.874E-07	1.177E-05	4.407E-04	1.130E-03	3.463E-05	5.840E-03	7.005E-03	2.065E+00	1.356E-05	1.167E-03	2.067E+00	2.090E+00
ADI ADJ	0.097		0.347	2.220	2.220	2.093E-02	1.621E-09	1.366E-06	2.093E-02					5.429E-04		1.491E-05		8.773E-04	2.688E-05	4.533E-03	_	1.603E+00	1.053E-05	9.060E-04	1.604E+00	1.631E+00
ADS	0.070 0.063		0.235 0.230	2.030 1.798	2.030 1.798	1.516E-02 1.370E-02	1.174E-09 1.060E-09	9.896E-07 8.938E-07	1.517E-02 1.370E-02					3.677E-04 3.599E-04	1.607E-07 1.573E-07	1.010E-05 9.881E-06	3.779E-04 3.699E-04	8.023E-04 7.106E-04	2.458E-05 2.177E-05	4.145E-03 3.672E-03	4.972E-03 4.404E-03	1.466E+00 1.299E+00	9.626E-06 8.526E-06	8.284E-04 7.338E-04	1.467E+00 1.299E+00	1.487E+00 1.318E+00
ADL	0.054		0.196	1.843	1.843	1.164E-02	9.015E-10	7.598E-07	1.164E-02					3.067E-04	1.341E-07	8.420E-06	3.152E-04	7.100E 04 7.284E-04	2.232E-05	3.763E-03	4.514E-03	1.331E+00	8.740E-06	7.521E-04	1.332E+00	1.348E+00
ADM	0.077		0.277	2.629	2.629	1.663E-02	1.288E-09	1.085E-06	1.663E-02					4.334E-04		1.190E-05	4.455E-04	1.039E-03	3.184E-05	5.368E-03		1.899E+00	1.247E-05	1.073E-03	1.900E+00	1.923E+00
AEJ	0.069		0.250	1.764	1.764	1.491E-02	1.154E-09	9.727E-07	1.491E-02					3.912E-04	1.710E-07	1.074E-05	4.021E-04	6.971E-04	2.136E-05	3.602E-03	_	1.274E+00	8.365E-06	7.199E-04	1.275E+00	1.294E+00
AEK	0.072		0.260	2.192	2.192	1.547E-02	1.198E-09	1.009E-06	1.547E-02					4.068E-04	1.778E-07	1.117E-05	4.182E-04	8.663E-04	2.655E-05	4.476E-03	5.369E-03	1.583E+00	1.039E-05	8.946E-04	1.584E+00	1.605E+00
AEL AEM	0.069 0.112		0.249 0.401	2.349 2.890	2.349	1.484E-02 2.419E-02	1.149E-09 1.873E-09	9.685E-07 1.579E-06	1.484E-02 2.420E-02					3.896E-04 6.274E-04	1.703E-07 2.743E-07	1.070E-05 1.723E-05	4.005E-04 6.449E-04	9.283E-04 1.142E-03	2.845E-05 3.500E-05	4.797E-03 5.901E-03	5.753E-03 7.079E-03	1.696E+00 2.087E+00	1.114E-05 1.370E-05	9.586E-04 1.179E-03	1.697E+00 2.088E+00	1.718E+00 2.120E+00
AFI - AGI	0.112		0.431	2.770	2.770	2.571E-02	1.990E-09	1.678E-06	2.420L-02 2.571E-02					6.744E-04	2.743L-07 2.948E-07	1.723E-05 1.852E-05	6.932E-04	1.095E-03	3.354E-05	5.656E-03	6.785E-03	2.000E+00	1.314E-05	1.179E-03	2.000E+00	2.120E+00 2.035E+00
AFJ	0.063		0.228	2.381	2.381	1.359E-02	1.052E-09	8.867E-07	1.359E-02					3.567E-04		9.795E-06	3.667E-04	9.410E-04	2.883E-05	4.862E-03	5.832E-03	1.720E+00	1.129E-05	9.717E-04	1.721E+00	1.740E+00
AFK	0.063		0.230	2.180	2.180	1.370E-02	1.060E-09	8.938E-07	1.370E-02					3.599E-04	1.573E-07	9.881E-06	3.699E-04	8.615E-04	2.640E-05	4.452E-03	5.339E-03	1.574E+00	1.034E-05	8.897E-04	1.575E+00	1.595E+00
AFL	0.100		0.364	3.677	3.677	2.160E-02	1.673E-09	1.410E-06	2.160E-02					5.695E-04	2.490E-07	1.564E-05	5.854E-04	1.453E-03	4.453E-05	7.508E-03	9.006E-03	2.656E+00	1.744E-05	1.501E-03	2.657E+00	2.688E+00
AFM	0.097		0.351	2.236	2.236	2.091E-02	1.619E-09	1.365E-06	2.091E-02					5.492E-04	2.401E-07	1.508E-05	5.645E-04	8.837E-04	2.708E-05	4.566E-03	5.477E-03	1.615E+00	1.060E-05	9.125E-04	1.616E+00	1.643E+00
AGJ AGK	0.107 0.103		0.388	3.322	3.322	2.311E-02 2.225E-02	1.790E-09 1.723E-09	1.508E-06 1.452E-06	2.312E-02 2.225E-02					6.071E-04 5.852E-04	2.654E-07 2.558E-07	1.667E-05 1.607E-05	6.240E-04 6.015E-04	1.313E-03 1.186E-03	4.023E-05 3.633E-05	6.784E-03 6.126E-03	8.137E-03 7.348E-03	2.399E+00 2.167E+00	1.575E-05 1.423E-05	1.356E-03 1.224E-03	2.401E+00 2.168E+00	2.432E+00 2.198E+00
AGL	0.092		0.334	2.800	2.800	1.992E-02	1.723E-09	1.432E-00 1.300E-06	1.992E-02					5.226E-04	2.285E-07	1.435E-05	5.372E-04	1.100E-03	3.391E-05	5.718E-03	6.858E-03	2.022E+00	1.328E-05	1.143E-03	2.023E+00	2.051E+00
AGM	0.097		0.352	2.765	2.765	2.098E-02	1.624E-09	1.369E-06	2.098E-02					5.508E-04	2.408E-07	1.512E-05	5.661E-04	1.093E-03	3.348E-05	5.646E-03	6.772E-03	1.997E+00	1.311E-05	1.128E-03	1.998E+00	2.026E+00
AHH - AIH	0.112		0.404	2.533	2.533			1.579E-06														1.829E+00				1.861E+00
AHI	0.074		0.264	2.097	2.097		1.234E-09	1.040E-06						4.131E-04								1.514E+00		8.558E-04	1.515E+00	1.537E+00
AHJ AHK	0.100 0.086		0.361 0.311	3.213 2.610	3.213 2.610	2.152E-02 1.853E-02	1.666E-09 1.435E-09	1.404E-06 1.210E-06							2.469E-07 2.127E-07			1.270E-03				2.320E+00 1.885E+00	1.524E-05	1.311E-03 1.065E-03	2.322E+00 1.886E+00	2.352E+00 1.911E+00
AHL	0.086		0.311	2.619	2.619	1.709E-02	1.435E-09 1.323E-09	1.210E-06 1.115E-06						4.866E-04 4.491E-04		1.336E-05 1.233E-05					6.415E-03		1.238E-05 1.242E-05		1.893E+00	1.911E+00 1.916E+00
AHM	0.081		0.292	2.748	2.748		1.348E-09	1.136E-06							1.997E-07						6.731E-03		1.303E-05		1.986E+00	2.010E+00
All	0.102		0.369	2.992	2.992	2.203E-02	1.706E-09	1.438E-06	2.204E-02					5.774E-04	2.524E-07		5.935E-04	1.182E-03	3.623E-05	6.110E-03	7.328E-03	2.161E+00	1.419E-05	1.221E-03	2.162E+00	2.192E+00
AIJ	0.114		0.414	3.280	3.280		1.907E-09	1.607E-06													8.034E-03		1.555E-05	1.339E-03	2.370E+00	2.403E+00
AIK	0.107		0.386	2.935	2.935		1.790E-09	1.508E-06									6.208E-04				7.189E-03		1.392E-05	1.198E-03	2.121E+00	2.152E+00
AIL AIM	0.088		0.317 0.289	2.624 2.707	2.624 2.707	1.894E-02 1.722E-02	1.467E-09 1.333E-09	1.236E-06 1.124E-06							2.168E-07 1.977E-07						6.427E-03 6.630E-03		1.244E-05 1.284E-05	1.071E-03 1.105E-03	1.896E+00 1.956E+00	1.922E+00 1.980E+00
AJH	0.123		0.269	2.211	2.211		2.057E-09	1.734E-06										8.738E-04	2.678E-05	4.515E-03	5.415E-03	1.597E+00		9.023E-04	1.598E+00	1.630E+00
AJI	0.089		0.323	2.841	2.841	1.927E-02	1.492E-09	1.257E-06							2.209E-07						6.958E-03		1.347E-05		2.053E+00	2.080E+00
AJJ	0.108		0.391	2.845	2.845	2.333E-02	1.806E-09	1.523E-06	2.333E-02					6.118E-04	2.674E-07	1.680E-05	6.288E-04	1.124E-03	3.445E-05	5.809E-03	6.968E-03	2.055E+00	1.349E-05	1.161E-03	2.056E+00	2.087E+00
AJK	0.089		0.324	2.489	2.489		1.494E-09	1.259E-06							2.216E-07							1.798E+00		1.016E-03	1.799E+00	1.824E+00
AJL	0.083		0.299	2.620	2.620	1.782E-02	1.380E-09	1.163E-06							2.045E-07								1.242E-05	1.069E-03	1.893E+00	1.918E+00
AJM AKG	0.073 0.102		0.264 0.370	2.788 1.881	2.788 1.881	1.570E-02 2.203E-02	1.216E-09 1.706E-09	1.025E-06 1.438E-06	1.571E-02 2.204F-02					4.131E-04 5.789E-04	1.806E-07 2.531E-07	1.134E-05					6.829E-03	2.013E+00 1.358E+00	1.322E-05	1.138E-03 7.676E-04	2.015E+00 1.359E+00	2.038E+00 1.386E+00
AKI	0.102		0.370	2.650	2.650	1.815E-02	1.706E-09 1.405E-09	1.436E-06 1.184E-06						4.757E-04							6.491E-03		1.257E-05	1.081E-03	1.915E+00	1.940E+00
AKJ	0.081		0.292	2.714	2.714		1.348E-09	1.136E-06						4.569E-04				1.073E-03	3.287E-05	5.542E-03	6.647E-03	1.960E+00	1.287E-05	1.108E-03	1.961E+00	1.986E+00
AKK	0.074		0.267	2.370	2.370	1.599E-02	1.238E-09	1.043E-06	1.599E-02					4.178E-04	1.826E-07	1.147E-05	4.294E-04	9.366E-04	2.870E-05	4.840E-03	5.805E-03	1.712E+00		9.672E-04	1.713E+00	1.735E+00
AKL	0.220		0.799		884.400	4.752E-02	3.680E-09	3.101E-06						1.250E-03								6.387E+02		3.609E-01	6.391E+02	6.413E+02
AKL - Rem	0.080		0.292	2.329	2.329			1.133E-06									4.696E-04				5.704E-03			9.505E-04	1.683E+00	1.707E+00
AKM	0.094		0.342	11.020	11.020	2.039E-02	1.579E-09	1.331E-06	2.039E-02					5.351E-04	2.339E-07	1.469E-05	5.500E-04	4.355E-03	1.335E-04	2.250E-02	2.699E-02	7.959E+00	5.226E-05	4.49/E-03	7.963E+00	8.011E+00

ERRG

Risk Calculations, Recreational Adult Co 95UCL Values 90Sr ²²⁵Ra Grid °Co ROC Total Ground Inhalation Soil ROC Total Ground Inhalation Soil Ground Inhalation Soil ROC Tota Ground Inhalation Soil ROC Total Ground Inhalation Soil ROC Total Total Risk AAA 0.100 2.287 2.287 1.092E-13 | 1.961E-11 | 2.997E-07 1 454F-12 | 1 719F-10 | 8 160F-09 1 051F-08 4 845F-0 2 914F-05 1 051F-09 | 2 314F-08 2 952F-05 3.732E-08 2 916F-05 2.177E-10 1.034E-08 AAB 0.465 2.090 2.090 1.378E-13 2.475E-11 3.784E-0 .012E-08 I.842E-12 9.601E-09 5.668E-10 3.411E-08 4.428E-08 2.663E-05 9.608E-10 2.115E-08 2.665E-05 2.708E-05 0.126 AAC 1 011F-13 1 815F-11 2 775F-07 7 181F-09 1 307F-12 | 1 545F-10 7 337F-09 1 103F-08 6 509F-10 3.917E-08 5 084F-08 3.058E-05 1 103F-09 2 429F-08 3 060F-05 0.092 0.027 0.330 2.400 2.400 1 590F-07 3 110F-05 AAD 0.213 0.772 2.403 2.403 396E-07 2.330E-13 4.185E-11 6.396E-07 2.522E-0 .680E-08 3.058E-12 3.615E-10 1.716E-08 1.104E-08 6.517E-10 3.922E-08 5.091E-08 3.061E-05 1.105E-09 2.432E-08 3.064E-05 3.160E-05 0.043 AAE 2.291 2.291 3 155F-07 2.242E-13 4.027E-11 6.156E-07 2.359E-07 1.578E-14 1.874E-12 2.359E-07 1.621E-08 2 951F-12 3 489F-10 1.656F-08 1.052E-08 6.213F-10 3.739E-08 4.854E-08 2.919E-05 1.053E-09 2.318E-08 2.921E-05 3.013E-05 0.205 0.041 0.745 2.243E-10 5.144E-08 AAF .964E-07 1.444E-13 2.593E-11 3.964E-07 1.742E-07 1.165E-14 1.383E-12 1.742E-0 1.065E-08 1.115E-08 6.585E-10 3.962E-08 3.093E-05 1.116E-09 2.457E-08 3.159E-05 0.132 0.030 0.479 2.428 2.428 1.042E-08 1.897E-1 3.096E-05 AAG 0.096 0.348 2.054 2.054 877F-07 1.048E-13 | 1.882E-11 | 2.877E-07 573F-09 378F-1 1.630F-10 7 737F-0 9 436F-09 5.570F-1 3.352F-08 4 351F-08 2.617E-05 9 442F-10 2 079F-08 2 619F-05 2 653F-05 AAH 2.501 2.501 1.838E-13 3.301E-11 5.045E-07 0.168 0.608 5 044F-07 1 323F-08 2 408F-12 2 847F-10 1.352F-08 1 149F-08 6 783F-10 4 082F-08 5 298F-08 3 186F-05 1 150F-09 | 2 531F-08 3 189F-05 3 246F-05 AAI 0.134 0.485 2.509 2.509 4 024F-07 1 466F-13 2 633F-11 4 024F-07 1 055F-08 1.921E-12 2 271F-10 1.078F-08 1 153F-08 6 804F-10 4 095F-08 5 315F-08 3 196F-05 1 153F-09 2 539F-08 3 199F-05 3 246F-05 AAJ 0.318 2.543 2.543 2.630E-07 9.582E-14 1.721E-11 2.630E-07 6.920E-09 1.260E-12 1.489E-10 7 070F-09 1 168F-08 6 897F-10 4.150E-08 5.387F-08 3.240E-05 1.169E-09 2.574E-08 3 242F-05 3 275F-05 0.088 AAK 0.068 2.033E-07 7.405E-14 1.330E-11 2.033E-0 .353E-09 9.743E-13 1.152E-10 5.469E-09 9 698F-09 5.725E-1 3.445E-08 4.472E-08 2.689E-05 9.704E-10 2 136F-08 2.692E-05 2 717F-05 4.700E-08 2.495E-07 9.090E-14 1.633E-11 2.495E-07 6.550E-09 1.410E-10 6.692E-09 1.323E-08 6.101E-08 3.669E-05 1.324E-09 2.915E-08 3.672E-05 3.704E-05 AAL 0.083 0.301 2.880 2.880 1.192E-12 7.811E-10 ABA 4.234E-07 1.542E-13 2.770E-11 4.234E-07 2.449E-10 1.192E-09 2.624E-08 3.355E-05 .138E-08 2.071E-12 1.163E-08 .191E-08 7.032E-1 4.232E-08 5.493E-08 3.303E-05 3.306E-05 ABE 0.137 0.516 1.499E-13 2.692E-11 4.114E-0 .123E-08 2.044E-12 2.416E-10 5.950E-1 3.581E-08 4.648E-08 2.795E-05 1.009E-09 2.220E-08 2.797E-05 2.194 2.194 AB 2.132 1.744E-07 1.728E-13 3.104E-11 4.745E-07 1.876E-07 1.255E-14 1.490E-12 1.876E-0 251E-08 2.693E-10 1.278E-08 0.794E-09 3.479E-08 4.517E-08 2.716E-05 9.801E-10 2.158E-08 2.790E-05 .782E-1 1.075E-09 2.367E-08 ABD 0.188 2.339 2.339 645F-07 2 056F-13 | 3 693F-11 5.645E-07 1 241F-07 8.302E-15 9.853E-13 1 241F-0 486F-08 2 705F 3 198F-10 1.519F-08 1 075F-08 3 817F-08 4 955F-08 2.980E-05 2.982E-05 3 058F-05 0.021 0.683 6 343F-1 3.260E-13 5.855E-11 8.949E-07 1.434E-14 1.702E-12 4.444E-12 5.254E-10 4.523E-08 2.720E-05 9.815E-10 2.161E-08 2.722E-05 2.135 2.135 3.948E-07 2.144E-07 2.144E-07 2.442E-08 2.495E-08 9.808E-09 5.790E-10 3.484E-08 2.840E-05 ABE 0.298 0.037 1.122 ABF 2.961E-07 | 1.078E-13 | 1.937E-11 | 2.961E-07 7 791F-09 1 418F-12 1 676F-10 5 679F-10 2 720F-05 0.099 0.026 0.358 2 094 2 094 1.532E-07 1.025E-14 | 1.217E-12 1.532E-07 7 960F-09 9 620F-09 3 417F-08 4 436F-08 2 668F-05 9 626F-10 | 2 119F-08 | 2 670F-05 4.078E-09 8.977E-08 1.131E-04 ABG 0.416 1.510 8.871 8.871 1.249E-06 | 4.550E-13 | 8.173E-11 | 1.249E-06 3 286F-08 5.981E-12 | 7.071E-10 | 3.357E-08 4 075F-08 2 406F-09 1 448F-07 1 879F-07 1 130F-04 1 146F-04 ABH 0.141 2.141 2.141 4.234E-07 | 1.542E-13 | 2.770E-11 | 4.234E-07 132F-08 2 060F-12 2 435F-10 1 156F-08 9 836F-09 5 806F-10 3 494F-08 4 536F-08 2.728E-05 9 842F-10 2 167F-08 2 730F-05 2 778F-05 ARI 0.491 2.712 2.712 4.054E-07 | 1.477E-13 | 2.652E-11 | 4.054E-07 1.068E-08 1.945E-12 2.299E-10 1.092E-08 1 246F-08 7 355F-10 4.426E-08 5 745F-08 3.455E-05 1.247E-09 2.745E-08 3 458F-05 3 505F-05 ABJ 0.071 2.135E-07 7.777E-14 1.397E-11 2.135E-07 5.614E-09 I.022E-12 1.208E-10 5.736E-09 9.964E-09 5.882E-10 3.540E-08 4 595F-0 2.763E-05 9.971E-10 2.195E-08 2.766E-05 2.792E-05 0.258 2.169 2.169 ABK 2.150 2.150 1.904E-07 6.935E-14 1.246E-11 1.904E-07 5.005E-09 9.110E-13 1.077E-10 5.831E-10 3.509E-08 4.555E-08 2.739E-05 9.884E-10 2.176E-08 0.063 0.230 5.114E-09 9.877E-09 2.741E-05 2.765E-05 4.302E-08 .207E-07 8.039E-14 1.444E-11 2.207E-07 .058E-1 5.936E-09 .584E-0 3.358E-05 1.212E-09 2.668E-08 3.361E-05 3.389E-0 1.250E-1 ABM 2.749 2.749 8.729E-14 1.568E-11 2.396E-07 1.306E-10 6.203E-09 4.486E-08 5.824E-0 3.502E-05 3.505E-05 ACH 1.548 207.400 207.400 1.290E-07 2.349E-11 2.777E-09 1 318F-07 9.528E-07 5.625E-08 3.385E-06 4.394E-06 2.642E-03 9.534E-08 2.099E-06 2.644E-03 2 654F-03 5.930 ACH - Rem 1.952E-07 7.110E-14 1.277E-11 1.952E-07 9.189E-13 8.770E-09 5.177E-10 3.115E-08 8.776E-10 1.932E-08 2.434E-05 2.458E-05 0.065 0.232 1.909 1.909 5.049E-09 1.086E-10 5.158E-09 4.044E-08 2.432E-05 2 552F-07 | 9 297F-14 | 1 670F-11 | 2 552F-07 1 220F-12 | 1 442F-10 | 6 848F-09 3 754F-08 2 258F-05 8 146F-10 1 793F-08 2 259F-05 2 289F-05 ACI 0.085 0.308 1 772 | 1 772 6 702F-09 8 141F-09 4 806F-10 2 892F-08 ACJ 7.886E-14 1.416E-11 2.165E-07 1.038E-12 1.227E-10 5.825E-09 5.459E-10 4.265E-08 2.565E-05 9.254E-10 2.037E-08 2.567E-05 2.593E-05 0.072 2.013 | 2.013 2.165E-07 5.701E-09 9.248E-09 3.285E-08 ACK 2.019 2.019 1 970F-07 7 175F-14 1 289F-11 1 970F-07 2 572F-05 9 281F-10 2 043F-08 2 574F-05 2 599F-05 0.066 0.238 5 179F-09 9 427F-13 | 1 115F-10 | 5 292F-00 9 275F-09 5 476F-10 3 295F-08 4 277F-08 ACL 0.088 0.326 2.209 2.209 2.627E-07 9.571E-14 | 1.719E-11 | 2.627E-07 7.094E-09 1.291E-12 1.527E-10 7.248E-09 1.015E-08 5.991E-10 3.605E-08 4.680E-08 2.814E-05 1.015E-09 2.236E-08 2.817E-05 2.848E-05 0.274 8.269E-14 1.485E-11 2.270E-07 4.668E-08 3.644E-05 ACM 0.076 2.860 270E-07 5.963E-09 1 085F-12 1.283E-10 6.092E-09 1 314E-08 7 756F-1 6.059E-08 1.315E-09 2.894E-08 3.647E-05 3.676E-05 ΔΝΙ 0.097 0.347 2.220 2.220 2.910E-07 1.060E-13 1.904E-11 2.910E-07 7.551E-09 1 374F-12 1.625E-10 7 715F-09 1.020F-08 6 021F-1 3.623E-08 4 703F-08 2.828E-05 1.021E-09 2.247E-08 2.831E-05 2 865F-05 ADJ 0.070 2.030 2.030 2.108E-07 7.679E-14 1.379E-11 2.108E-07 9.308E-13 1.100E-10 5.225E-09 9.326E-09 3.313E-08 4.301E-08 2.586E-05 9.332E-10 2.054E-08 2.588E-05 2.614E-05 0.235 5.114E-09 5 505F-10 ADK 0.063 1.798 1.798 .904E-07 6.935E-14 1.246E-11 1.904E-07 5.005E-09 9.110E-1 1.077E-10 5.114E-09 8.260E-09 4.876E-10 2.934E-08 3.809E-08 2.291E-05 8.265E-10 1.820E-08 2.293E-05 2.316E-05 0.230 ADL 0.054 1.843 1.843 1 618F-07 5 896F-14 1 059F-11 1 619F-07 4 265F-09 7 763F-13 | 9 178F-11 | 4 358F-09 8 467F-09 4 998F-10 3 008F-08 3 904F-08 2 348F-05 8 472F-10 1 865F-08 2 350F-05 2 370F-05 0.196 ADM 0.077 0.277 .312E-07 8.422E-14 1.513E-11 2.312E-07 5.028E-09 1.097E-12 1.297E-10 6.159E-09 1.208E-08 7.130E-10 4.291E-08 5.570E-0 3.349E-05 1.209E-09 2.661E-08 3.352E-05 3.381E-05 2.629 2.629 5.440E-09 AEJ 0.069 0.250 1.764 1.764 2.072E-07 7.547E-14 1.356E-11 2.072E-07 9.902E-13 1 171F-10 5 558F-09 8.104E-09 4 784F-10 2.879E-08 3.737E-08 2.247E-05 8.109E-10 1.785E-08 2.249E-05 2.274E-05 AEK 2.150E-07 7.832E-14 1.407E-11 2.150E-07 5.658E-09 1.030E-1 5.781E-09 1.007E-08 5.945E-10 3.577E-08 2.793E-05 1.008E-09 2.218E-08 2.795E-05 2.822E-05 0.072 2.192 2.192 1.218E-10 4.644E-08 0.260 2.349 2.349 7 514F-14 1 350F-11 2 063F-07 ΑF 0.069 0.249 063F-07 5 419F-09 862F-1 1 166F-10 5.536F-09 1 079F-08 6.370F-1 3 834F-08 4 976F-08 2 993F-05 1.080E-09 2.377E-08 2 995F-05 3.021E-0 AEM 0.112 2 890 2 890 3 363F-07 | 1 225F-13 | 2 200F-11 | 3 363F-07 1 588F-12 1 878F-10 8 916F-09 0.401 8 726F-09 1 328F-08 7 838F-10 4 716F-08 6 123F-08 3 682F-05 1 329F-09 | 2 925F-08 3 685F-05 3 726F-05 AFI - AGI 0.119 0.431 2 770 2 770 3 573F-07 1 302F-13 2 338F-11 3 573F-07 9.379F-09 1 707F-12 2 018F-10 9 583F-09 1 273F-08 7 512F-10 4 521F-08 5 868F-08 3 529F-05 1 273F-09 2 803F-08 3 532F-05 3 574F-05 AF.J 0.063 0.228 2.381 2.381 1.889E-07 6.880E-14 1.236E-11 1.889E-07 4 962F-09 9 030F-13 1 068F-10 5 069F-09 1.094E-08 6 457F-10 3 886F-08 5 044F-08 3 033F-05 1.095E-09 2.410E-08 3.036E-05 3.060E-05 AFK 0.063 0.230 2.180 2.180 1 904F-07 6.935E-14 1.246E-11 1.904E-07 5.005E-09 9 110F-13 1.077E-10 5 114F-09 1.001E-08 5.912E-10 3.558E-08 4.618E-08 2.777E-05 1.002E-09 2.206E-08 2.780E-05 2.804E-05 3.003E-07 1.094E-13 1.965E-11 4.684E-05 0.100 0.364 3.677 3.677 3.003E-07 7.921E-09 1.442E-12 1.705E-10 8.093E-09 .689E-08 9.972E-10 6.001E-08 7.790E-08 1.690E-09 3.721E-08 4.688E-05 4.727E-05 AFM 1.059E-13 1.902E-11 1.390E-12 1.644E-10 2.849E-05 1.028E-09 .907E-07 2.907E-07 7.638E-09 7.804E-09 .027E-08 6.064E-1 3.649E-08 4.737E-08 2.263E-08 2.851E-05 2.886E-05 AGJ 0.107 0.388 3.322 3.322 3.213E-07 1.170E-13 2.102E-11 3.213E-07 8.443E-09 1.537E-12 1.817E-10 8.627E-09 1.526E-08 9.009E-10 5.422E-08 7.038E-08 4.232E-05 1.527E-09 3.362E-08 4.236E-05 4.276E-05 AGK 3.139E-09 1.481E-12 1.751E-10 8.315E-09 1.378E-08 8.136E-1 4.896E-08 6.356E-08 3.822E-05 1.379E-09 3.036E-08 3.825E-05 3.863E-05 0.103 0.374 3.000 3.000 AGI 0.092 0.334 2.800 2.800 2.768E-07 1.008E-13 1.811E-11 1.323E-1 1.564E-10 7.426E-09 7.594E-1 4.570E-08 5.932E-08 3.567E-05 1.287E-09 2.834E-08 3.570E-05 3.605E-05 2.769E-07 7.268E-09 1.286E-08 AGM 0.097 0.352 2.765 2.765 1.648E-10 1.271E-09 2.798E-08 3.526E-05 7.660E-09 1.394E-12 7.826E-09 1.270E-08 7.499E-1 4.512E-08 5.858E-08 3.523E-05 3.561E-05 2 533 2 533 AHH - AIH 0.112 3 363F-07 1 225F-13 2 200F-11 3 363F-07 1 600F-12 | 1 892F-10 4 134F-08 5.366F-08 3 227F-05 1 164F-09 2 563F-08 3 230F-05 3 270F-05 0 404 8 792F-09 8 982F-09 1 164F-08 6 869F-10 2.216E-07 8.072E-14 1.450E-11 2.216E-07 9.640E-10 2.122E-08 2.674E-05 2.701E-05 AHI 0.074 0.264 2.097 2.097 5 745F-09 1 046F-12 | 1 236F-10 | 5 870F-09 9 634F-09 5 687F-10 3 422F-08 4 443F-08 2.672E-05 AHJ 0.100 0.361 3.213 3.213 2 991F-07 | 1 089F-13 | 1 957F-11 | 2 991F-07 7 856F-09 1 430F-12 | 1 690F-10 8 026F-09 1 476F-08 8 714F-10 5 244F-08 6 807F-08 4 093F-05 1.477E-09 3.252E-08 4 097F-05 4 134F-05 AHK 0.086 0.311 2.610 2.610 2 576F-07 | 9 385F-14 | 1 686F-11 | 2 576F-07 6 768F-09 1 232F-12 | 1 456F-10 | 6 915F-09 1 199F-08 7.078F-10 4.260E-08 5.529F-0 3.325E-05 1.200E-09 2.641E-08 3 328F-05 3 360F-05 AHL 0.079 2.619 2.619 2.375E-07 8.652E-14 1.554E-11 2.375E-07 6.246E-09 1.137E-12 1.344E-10 6.381E-09 1.203E-08 7 103F-10 4.274E-08 5.548E-08 3.337E-05 1.204E-09 2.650E-08 3.339E-05 3.369E-05 AHM 0.081 2.748 2.748 2.420E-07 8.816E-14 1.583E-11 2.420E-07 6.354E-09 1.157E-12 1.367E-10 4.485E-08 3.501E-05 1.263E-09 2.781E-08 3.504E-05 3.535E-05 0.292 6.492E-09 1.262E-08 7.453E-10 5.822E-08 1.116E-13 2.004E-11 .063E-07 3.063E-0 3.030E-09 .462E-12 1.728E-1 8.204E-09 8.114E-4.883E-08 6.339E-0 3.812E-05 1.375E-09 3.028E-08 3.815E-05 3.853E-0 AI.I 0.114 3.280 3.280 1.508E-09 3.319E-08 0.414 .640E-12 1.939E-10 9.205E-09 5.353E-08 6.949E-08 4.179E-05 4.224E-05 AIK 0.107 2.935 2.935 3 213F-07 1.170E-13 2.102E-11 3.213E-07 3 400F-09 529F-12 1.808E-10 8 582F-09 1 348F-08 7 960F-10 4.790E-08 6.218E-08 3.739E-05 1.349E-09 2.970E-08 3.742E-05 3 782F-05 0.386 AIL 2.633E-07 9.593E-14 1.723E-11 2.634E-07 1.206E-09 2.655E-08 3.346E-05 3.378E-05 0.088 0.317 2.624 2.624 6.898E-09 1.205E-08 7.116E-10 4.282E-08 5.559E-08 3.343E-05 2.393E-07 8.718E-14 1.566E-11 2.393E-07 1.353E-10 6.426E-09 AIM 0.080 6 289F-09 1 145F-12 1 244F-08 7 341F-10 4 418F-08 5 735F-08 3 449F-05 1 244F-09 2 739F-08 3 452F-05 3 482F-05 0.289 2 707 2 707 AJH 0.123 2.211 2.211 3.693E-07 1.345E-13 2.416E-11 3.694E-07 1.766E-12 2.088E-10 9.916E-09 1.016E-08 2.817E-05 1.016E-09 2.238E-08 2.862E-05 9.705E-09 5.996E-1 3.608E-08 4.684E-08 2.819E-05 0.446 2 678F-07 9 757F-14 1 752F-11 2 679F-07 1 279F-12 | 1 513F-10 | 7 181F-09 1 306F-09 2 875F-08 3.656F-05 2.841 2.841 1.305F-08 7 705F-10 4 637F-08 6.019F-08 3 622F-05 A.II 0.089 0.323 7 029F-09 3 619F-05 AJJ 0.108 0.391 2.845 2.845 3.243E-07 | 1.181E-13 | 2.122E-11 | 3.243E-07 8.509E-09 1.549E-12 | 1.831E-10 | 8.693E-09 1.307E-08 7.716E-10 4.643E-08 6.027E-08 3.625E-05 1.308E-09 2.879E-08 3.628E-05 3.667E-05 AJK 0.089 0.324 2.489 2.489 2.681E-07 9.768E-14 1.754E-11 2.682E-07 1.143E-08 6.750F-10 4.062E-08 3.171E-05 1.144E-09 2.519E-08 3.174E-05 7.051E-09 5.273E-08 3.206E-05 AJL 0.083 0.299 2.620 2.620 2.477E-07 9.024E-14 1.621E-11 2.477E-07 6.507E-09 1.184E-12 1.400E-10 6 648F-09 1 204F-08 7 105F-4 276F-08 5 551F-08 3 338F-05 1.204E-09 2.651E-08 3.341E-05 3 372F-05 A.IM 0.073 0.264 2.788 2.788 5 745F-09 1.281E-08 7 561F-10 4 550F-08 5 906F-08 3 552F-05 1.282E-09 2.821E-08 3 555F-05 3 583F-05 AKG 1.116E-13 2.004E-11 3.063E-07 1.733E-10 0.102 .063E-07 8.052E-09 .465E-12 8.226E-09 8.641E-09 5.101E-1 3.070E-08 3.985E-08 2.396E-05 8.647E-10 1.904E-08 2.398E-05 2.434E-05 AKI 0.084 2.650 2.650 522F-07 9 188F-14 1 650F-11 2 522F-07 6 615F-09 1 204F-12 | 1 424F-10 | 6 759F-09 1 217F-08 7 187F-10 4 325F-08 5 614F-08 3.376F-05 1 218F-09 2 682F-08 3 379F-05 3 410F-05 0.304 8.816E-14 1.583E-11 2.420E-07 1.247E-08 7.360E-10 4.429E-08 5.750E-08 3.458E-05 1.248E-09 2.747E-08 3.461E-05 3.491E-05 AKJ 2.714 2.714 .420E-07 6.354E-09 0.081 0.292 2.370 2.370 8.094E-14 1.454E-11 2.222E-07 3.022E-05 AKK 0.074 2.222E-07 5.810E-09 1.058E-12 1.250E-10 5.936E-09 1.089E-08 6.427E-10 3.868E-08 5.021E-08 3.019E-05 1.089E-09 2.398E-08 3.050E-05 0.267 6.606E-07 2.406E-13 4.322E-11 6.606E-07 1.739E-08 3.165E-12 3.742E-10 1.776E-08 4.063E-06 2.398E-07 1.443E-05 1.874E-05 1.127E-02 4.066E-07 8.950E-06 1.128E-02 1.130E-02 0.220 0.799 884.400 884.400 AKL AKL - Rem 0.292 2.329 2.329 2.414E-07 8.794E-14 1.580E-11 2.414E-07 6.354E-09 1.157E-12 1.367E-10 6.492E-09 1.070E-08 | 6.316E-10 | 3.801E-08 | 4.934E-08 | 2.967E-05 | 1.071E-09 | 2.357E-08 | 2.970E-05 | 2.999E-05 0.080 2.835E-07 1.033E-13 1.855E-11 2.835E-07 AKM 0.094 0.342 11.020 11.020 7.442E-09 | 1.355E-12 | 1.602E-10 | 7.604E-09 5.063E-08 | 2.989E-09 | 1.798E-07 | 2.335E-07 | 1.404E-04 | 5.066E-09 | 1.115E-07 | 1.405E-04 | 1.410E-04



Survey			5UCL Valu				13.	Cs	
Grid	13/Cs	°°Co	<sup>90</sup> Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	²²⁵Ra	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	R
AAA	0.100		0.367	2.287	2.287	2.156E-02	8.444E-10	2.814E-06	2.
AAB	0.126		0.465	2.090	2.090	2.722E-02	1.066E-09	3.553E-06	2.
AAC	0.092	0.027	0.330	2.400	2.400	1.996E-02	7.818E-10	2.605E-06	1.5
AAD	0.213	0.043	0.772	2.403	2.403	4.601E-02 4.428E-02	1.802E-09	6.005E-06	4.
AAE AAF	0.205 0.132	0.041 0.030	0.745 0.479	2.291 2.428	2.291 2.428	2.851E-02	1.735E-09 1.117E-09	5.780E-06 3.722E-06	2.
AAG	0.132		0.479	2.054	2.054	2.069E-02	8.106E-10	2.701E-06	2.
AAH	0.168		0.608	2.501	2.501	3.629E-02	1.421E-09	4.737E-06	3.
AAI	0.134		0.485	2.509	2.509	2.895E-02	1.134E-09	3.778E-06	2.
AAJ	0.088		0.318	2.543	2.543	1.892E-02	7.412E-10	2.470E-06	1.
AAK	0.068		0.246	2.111	2.111	1.462E-02	5.728E-10	1.909E-06	1.
AAL	0.083		0.301	2.880	2.880	1.795E-02	7.031E-10	2.343E-06	1.
ABA	0.141		0.523	2.593	2.593	3.046E-02	1.193E-09	3.975E-06	3.
ABB ABC	0.137 0.158	0.032	0.516 0.575	2.194 2.132	2.194 2.132	2.959E-02 3.413E-02	1.159E-09	3.863E-06 4.455E-06	2.
ABD	0.138	0.032	0.683	2.132	2.132	4.061E-02	1.337E-09 1.591E-09	5.301E-06	3. 4.
ABE	0.100	0.021	1.122	2.135	2.135	6.437E-02	2.521E-09	8.402E-06	6.
ABF	0.099	0.026	0.358	2.094	2.094	2.130E-02	8.343E-10	2.780E-06	2.
ABG	0.416		1.510	8.871	8.871	8.986E-02	3.520E-09	1.173E-05	8.
ABH	0.141		0.520	2.141	2.141	3.046E-02	1.193E-09	3.975E-06	3.
ABI	0.135		0.491	2.712	2.712	2.916E-02	1.142E-09	3.806E-06	2.
ABJ	0.071		0.258	2.169	2.169	1.536E-02	6.016E-10	2.005E-06	1.
ABK	0.063		0.230	2.150	2.150	1.370E-02	5.364E-10	1.788E-06	1.
ABL	0.074		0.267	2.636	2.636	1.588E-02	6.219E-10	2.072E-06	1.
ABM	0.080		0.279	2.749 207.400	2.749	1.724E-02 3.344E-01	6.752E-10 1.310E-08	2.250E-06 4.365E-05	1.
ACH ACH - Rem	1.548 0.065		5.930 0.232	1.909	207.400 1.909	1.404E-02	5.500E-10	1.833E-06	3. 1.
ACIT	0.085		0.308	1.772	1.772	1.836E-02	7.192E-10	2.397E-06	1.
ACJ	0.072		0.262	2.013	2.013	1.557E-02	6.100E-10	2.033E-06	1.
ACK	0.066		0.238	2.019	2.019	1.417E-02	5.550E-10	1.850E-06	1.
ACL	0.088		0.326	2.209	2.209	1.890E-02	7.403E-10	2.467E-06	1.
ACM	0.076		0.274	2.860	2.860	1.633E-02	6.397E-10	2.132E-06	1.
ADI	0.097		0.347	2.220	2.220	2.093E-02	8.199E-10	2.732E-06	2.
ADJ	0.070		0.235	2.030	2.030	1.516E-02	5.940E-10	1.979E-06	1.
ADK	0.063		0.230	1.798	1.798	1.370E-02	5.364E-10	1.788E-06	1.
ADL ADM	0.054 0.077		0.196 0.277	1.843 2.629	1.843 2.629	1.164E-02 1.663E-02	4.561E-10 6.515E-10	1.520E-06 2.171E-06	1.
AEJ	0.069		0.277	1.764	1.764	1.491E-02	5.838E-10	1.945E-06	1.
AEK	0.072		0.260	2.192	2.192	1.547E-02	6.058E-10	2.019E-06	1.
AEL	0.069		0.249	2.349	2.349	1.484E-02	5.813E-10	1.937E-06	1.
AEM	0.112		0.401	2.890	2.890	2.419E-02	9.476E-10	3.158E-06	2.
AFI - AGI	0.119		0.431	2.770	2.770	2.571E-02	1.007E-09	3.355E-06	2.
AFJ	0.063		0.228	2.381	2.381	1.359E-02	5.322E-10	1.773E-06	1.
AFK	0.063		0.230	2.180	2.180	1.370E-02	5.364E-10	1.788E-06	1.
AFL	0.100		0.364	3.677	3.677	2.160E-02	8.461E-10	2.819E-06	2.
AFM AGJ	0.097 0.107		0.351 0.388	2.236 3.322	2.236 3.322	2.091E-02 2.311E-02	8.190E-10 9.053E-10	2.729E-06 3.017E-06	2.
AGK	0.107		0.374	3.000	3.000	2.225E-02	8.715E-10	2.904E-06	2.
AGL	0.103		0.334	2.800	2.800	1.992E-02	7.801E-10	2.600E-06	1.
AGM	0.097		0.352	2.765	2.765	2.098E-02	8.216E-10	2.738E-06	2.
AHH - AIH	0.112		0.404	2.533	2.533	2.419E-02	9.476E-10		2.
AHI	0.074		0.264	2.097	2.097	1.594E-02	6.244E-10	2.081E-06	1.
AHJ	0.100		0.361	3.213	3.213	2.152E-02	8.427E-10	2.808E-06	2.
AHK	0.086		0.311	2.610	2.610	1.853E-02	7.260E-10	2.419E-06	1.
AHL	0.079		0.287	2.619	2.619	1.709E-02	6.693E-10	2.230E-06	1.
AHM	0.081		0.292	2.748 2.992	2.748	1.741E-02	6.820E-10	2.272E-06	1.
AII AIJ	0.102 0.114		0.369 0.414	3.280	2.992 3.280	2.203E-02 2.463E-02	8.630E-10 9.646E-10	2.876E-06 3.214E-06	2.
AIK	0.114		0.386	2.935	2.935	2.311E-02	9.048E-10	3.017E-06	2.
AIL	0.088		0.317	2.624	2.624	1.894E-02	7.420E-10	2.473E-06	1.
AIM	0.080		0.289	2.707	2.707	1.722E-02	6.743E-10	2.247E-06	1.
AJH	0.123		0.446	2.211	2.211	2.657E-02	1.041E-09	3.468E-06	2.
AJI	0.089		0.323	2.841	2.841	1.927E-02	7.547E-10	2.515E-06	1.
AJJ	0.108		0.391	2.845	2.845	2.333E-02	9.138E-10	3.045E-06	2.
AJK	0.089		0.324	2.489	2.489	1.929E-02	7.556E-10	2.518E-06	1.
AJL	0.083		0.299	2.620	2.620	1.782E-02	6.980E-10	2.326E-06	1.
AJM	0.073		0.264	2.788	2.788	1.570E-02	6.151E-10	2.050E-06	1.
AKG	0.102		0.370	1.881	1.881	2.203E-02	8.630E-10	2.876E-06	2.
AKI AKJ	0.084 0.081		0.304 0.292	2.650 2.714	2.650 2.714	1.815E-02 1.741E-02	7.107E-10 6.820E-10	2.368E-06 2.272E-06	1.
AKK	0.074		0.292	2.714	2.714	1.599E-02	6.261E-10	2.086E-06	1.
AKL	0.220		0.799	884.400	884.400	4.752E-02	1.861E-09	6.203E-06	4.
AKL - Rem	0.080		0.292	2.329	2.329	1.737E-02	6.803E-10	2.267E-06	1.
AKM	0.094		0.342	11.020	11.020	2.039E-02	7.987E-10	2.662E-06	2.

	137	_			60			Dose	Calculations		al Child	1	21	0			221	-		
Ground	Inhalation	Cs Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	<b>Co</b> Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Sr Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Pb Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Ra Soil	ROC Total	Total Dose
2.156E-02	8.444E-10	2.814E-06	2.156E-02					5.742E-04	1.270E-07	3.152E-05	6.059E-04	9.038E-04	1.400E-05	9.338E-03	1.026E-02	1.652E+00	5.484E-06	1.866E-03	1.654E+00	Total Dose 1.686E+00
2.722E-02	1.066E-09	3.553E-06	2.722E-02	 0.070E.00	4 5025 00	 2.025E.07		7.276E-04	1.609E-07	3.994E-05	7.677E-04	8.260E-04	1.280E-05	8.533E-03	9.372E-03	1.509E+00	5.012E-06	1.706E-03	1.511E+00	1.548E+00
1.996E-02 4.601E-02	7.818E-10 1.802E-09	2.605E-06 6.005E-06	1.996E-02 4.602E-02	2.679E-02 4.250E-02	1.503E-09 2.384E-09	3.925E-07 6.225E-07	2.679E-02 4.250E-02	5.163E-04 1.208E-03	1.142E-07 2.671E-07	2.834E-05 6.631E-05	5.448E-04 1.274E-03	9.485E-04 9.497E-04	1.470E-05 1.471E-05	9.799E-03 9.811E-03	1.076E-02 1.078E-02	1.733E+00 1.735E+00	5.755E-06 5.762E-06	1.959E-03 1.961E-03	1.735E+00 1.737E+00	1.793E+00 1.838E+00
4.428E-02	1.735E-09	5.780E-06	4.429E-02	3.975E-02	2.230E-09	5.823E-07	3.975E-02	1.166E-03	2.577E-07	6.399E-05	1.230E-03	9.054E-04	1.403E-05	9.354E-03	1.027E-02	1.655E+00	5.494E-06	1.870E-03	1.656E+00	1.752E+00
2.851E-02 2.069E-02	1.117E-09 8.106E-10	3.722E-06 2.701E-06	2.852E-02 2.070E-02	2.935E-02 	1.647E-09	4.299E-07 	2.935E-02 	7.495E-04 5.445E-04	1.657E-07 1.204E-07	4.114E-05 2.989E-05	7.908E-04 5.745E-04	9.595E-04 8.117E-04	1.487E-05 1.258E-05	9.914E-03 8.386E-03	1.089E-02 9.211E-03	1.754E+00 1.483E+00	5.822E-06 4.925E-06	1.981E-03 1.676E-03	1.755E+00 1.485E+00	1.825E+00 1.516E+00
3.629E-02	1.421E-09	4.737E-06	3.630E-02					9.513E-04	2.103E-07	5.222E-05	1.004E-03	9.884E-04	1.531E-05	1.021E-02	1.122E-02	1.806E+00	5.997E-06	2.041E-03	1.808E+00	1.857E+00
2.895E-02 1.892E-02	1.134E-09 7.412E-10	3.778E-06 2.470E-06	2.895E-02 1.893E-02					7.589E-04 4.976E-04	1.678E-07 1.100E-07	4.166E-05 2.731E-05	8.007E-04 5.250E-04	9.916E-04 1.005E-03	1.536E-05 1.557E-05	1.024E-02 1.038E-02	1.125E-02 1.140E-02	1.812E+00 1.837E+00	6.017E-06 6.098E-06	2.048E-03 2.075E-03	1.814E+00 1.839E+00	1.855E+00 1.869E+00
1.462E-02	5.728E-10	1.909E-06	1.463E-02					3.849E-04	8.510E-08	2.113E-05	4.061E-04	8.343E-04	1.293E-05	8.619E-03	9.466E-03	1.525E+00	5.062E-06	1.723E-03	1.526E+00	1.551E+00
1.795E-02 3.046E-02	7.031E-10 1.193E-09	2.343E-06 3.975E-06	1.795E-02 3.046E-02					4.710E-04 8.183E-04	1.041E-07 1.809E-07	2.585E-05 4.492E-05	4.969E-04 8.634E-04	1.138E-03 1.025E-03	1.763E-05 1.588E-05	1.176E-02 1.059E-02	1.291E-02 1.163E-02	2.080E+00 1.873E+00	6.906E-06 6.218E-06	2.350E-03 2.116E-03	2.082E+00 1.875E+00	2.114E+00 1.918E+00
2.959E-02	1.159E-09	3.863E-06	2.960E-02					8.074E-04	1.785E-07	4.432E-05	8.519E-04	8.671E-04	1.343E-05	8.958E-03	9.839E-03	1.585E+00	5.261E-06	1.791E-03	1.586E+00	1.627E+00
3.413E-02 4.061E-02	1.337E-09 1.591E-09	4.455E-06 5.301E-06	3.414E-02 4.062E-02	3.160E-02 2.090E-02	1.773E-09 1.173E-09	4.629E-07 3.062E-07	3.160E-02 2.090E-02	8.997E-04 1.069E-03	1.989E-07 2.363E-07	4.939E-05 5.866E-05	9.493E-04 1.128E-03	8.426E-04 9.244E-04	1.305E-05 1.432E-05	8.705E-03 9.550E-03	9.561E-03 1.049E-02	1.540E+00 1.689E+00	5.113E-06 5.609E-06	1.740E-03 1.909E-03	1.541E+00 1.691E+00	1.618E+00 1.764E+00
6.437E-02	2.521E-09	8.402E-06	6.438E-02	3.612E-02	2.027E-09	5.291E-07	3.612E-02	1.756E-03	3.881E-07	9.637E-05	1.852E-03	8.438E-04	1.307E-05	8.717E-03	9.574E-03	1.542E+00	5.120E-06	1.742E-03	1.544E+00	1.656E+00
2.130E-02 8.986E-02	8.343E-10 3.520E-09	2.780E-06 1.173E-05	2.130E-02 8.988E-02	2.581E-02 	1.448E-09	3.781E-07	2.581E-02	5.601E-04 2.363E-03	1.238E-07 5.223E-07	3.075E-05 1.297E-04	5.910E-04 2.493E-03	8.275E-04 3.506E-03	1.282E-05 5.432E-05	8.550E-03 3.622E-02	9.390E-03 3.978E-02	1.512E+00 6.407E+00	5.021E-06 2.127E-05	1.709E-03 7.240E-03	1.514E+00 6.414E+00	1.571E+00 6.546E+00
3.046E-02	1.193E-09	3.975E-06	3.046E-02					8.136E-04	1.799E-07	4.466E-05	8.585E-04	8.461E-04	1.311E-05	8.742E-03	9.601E-03	1.546E+00	5.134E-06	1.747E-03	1.548E+00	1.589E+00
2.916E-02	1.142E-09	3.806E-06	2.917E-02					7.682E-04	1.698E-07	4.217E-05	8.106E-04	1.072E-03	1.661E-05	1.107E-02	1.216E-02	1.959E+00	6.503E-06	2.213E-03	1.961E+00	2.003E+00
1.536E-02 1.370E-02	6.016E-10 5.364E-10	2.005E-06 1.788E-06	1.536E-02 1.370E-02					4.037E-04 3.599E-04	8.925E-08 7.956E-08	2.216E-05 1.975E-05	4.259E-04 3.797E-04	8.572E-04 8.497E-04	1.328E-05 1.316E-05	8.856E-03 8.778E-03	9.726E-03 9.641E-03	1.566E+00 1.553E+00	5.201E-06 5.156E-06	1.770E-03 1.755E-03	1.568E+00 1.554E+00	1.594E+00 1.578E+00
1.588E-02	6.219E-10	2.072E-06	1.588E-02					4.178E-04	9.236E-08	2.293E-05	4.408E-04	1.042E-03	1.614E-05	1.076E-02	1.182E-02	1.904E+00	6.321E-06	2.151E-03	1.906E+00	1.934E+00
1.724E-02 3.344E-01	6.752E-10 1.310E-08	2.250E-06 4.365E-05	1.724E-02 3.344E-01					4.365E-04 9.278E-03	9.651E-08 2.051E-06	2.396E-05 5.093E-04	4.606E-04 9.790E-03	1.086E-03 8.196E-02	1.683E-05 1.270E-03	1.122E-02 8.468E-01	1.233E-02 9.300E-01	1.985E+00 1.498E+02	6.592E-06 4.973E-04	2.243E-03 1.693E-01	1.988E+00 1.500E+02	2.018E+00 1.512E+02
1.404E-02	5.500E-10	1.833E-06	1.404E-02					3.630E-04	8.025E-08	1.993E-05	3.830E-04	7.544E-04	1.169E-05	7.794E-03	8.561E-03	1.379E+00	4.578E-06	1.558E-03	1.380E+00	1.403E+00
1.836E-02 1.557E-02	7.192E-10 6.100E-10	2.397E-06 2.033E-06	1.836E-02 1.558E-02					4.819E-04 4.099E-04	1.065E-07 9.063E-08	2.645E-05 2.250E-05	5.085E-04 4.325E-04	7.003E-04 7.955E-04	1.085E-05 1.233E-05	7.235E-03 8.219E-03	7.946E-03 9.027E-03	1.280E+00 1.454E+00	4.249E-06 4.827E-06	1.446E-03 1.643E-03	1.281E+00 1.455E+00	1.308E+00 1.480E+00
1.417E-02	5.550E-10	1.850E-06	1.417E-02					3.724E-04	8.233E-08	2.044E-05	3.929E-04	7.979E-04	1.236E-05	8.244E-03	9.054E-03	1.458E+00	4.842E-06	1.648E-03	1.460E+00	1.483E+00
1.890E-02 1.633E-02	7.403E-10 6.397E-10	2.467E-06 2.132E-06	1.890E-02 1.633E-02					5.101E-04 4.287E-04	1.128E-07 9.478E-08	2.800E-05 2.353E-05	5.382E-04 4.523E-04	8.730E-04 1.130E-03	1.353E-05 1.751E-05	9.019E-03 1.168E-02	9.906E-03 1.283E-02	1.595E+00 2.065E+00	5.297E-06 6.858E-06	1.803E-03 2.334E-03	1.597E+00 2.068E+00	1.626E+00 2.097E+00
2.093E-02	8.199E-10	2.732E-06	2.093E-02					5.429E-04	1.200E-07	2.980E-05	5.729E-04	8.773E-04	1.359E-05	9.064E-03	9.955E-03	1.603E+00	5.324E-06	1.812E-03	1.605E+00	1.637E+00
1.516E-02 1.370E-02	5.940E-10 5.364E-10	1.979E-06 1.788E-06	1.517E-02 1.370E-02					3.677E-04 3.599E-04	8.129E-08 7.956E-08	2.018E-05 1.975E-05	3.880E-04 3.797E-04	8.023E-04 7.106E-04	1.243E-05 1.101E-05	8.288E-03 7.341E-03	9.103E-03 8.063E-03	1.466E+00 1.299E+00	4.868E-06 4.312E-06	1.657E-03 1.467E-03	1.468E+00 1.300E+00	1.492E+00 1.322E+00
1.164E-02	4.561E-10	1.520E-06	1.164E-02					3.067E-04	6.780E-08	1.683E-05	3.236E-04	7.284E-04	1.128E-05	7.525E-03	8.265E-03	1.331E+00	4.420E-06	1.504E-03	1.333E+00	1.353E+00
1.663E-02 1.491E-02	6.515E-10 5.838E-10	2.171E-06 1.945E-06	1.664E-02 1.491E-02					4.334E-04 3.912E-04	9.582E-08 8.648E-08	2.379E-05 2.147E-05	4.573E-04 4.127E-04	1.039E-03 6.971E-04	1.610E-05 1.080E-05	1.073E-02 7.202E-03	1.179E-02 7.910E-03	1.899E+00 1.274E+00	6.304E-06 4.230E-06	2.146E-03 1.440E-03	1.901E+00 1.275E+00	1.930E+00 1.299E+00
1.547E-02	6.058E-10	2.019E-06	1.547E-02					4.068E-04	8.994E-08	2.233E-05	4.292E-04	8.663E-04	1.342E-05	8.950E-03	9.830E-03	1.583E+00	5.256E-06	1.789E-03	1.585E+00	1.611E+00
1.484E-02 2.419E-02	5.813E-10 9.476E-10	1.937E-06 3.158E-06	1.484E-02 2.420E-02					3.896E-04 6.274E-04	8.613E-08 1.387E-07	2.139E-05 3.444E-05	4.111E-04 6.620E-04	9.283E-04 1.142E-03	1.438E-05 1.770E-05	9.591E-03 1.180E-02	1.053E-02 1.296E-02	1.696E+00 2.087E+00	5.633E-06 6.930E-06	1.917E-03 2.359E-03	1.698E+00 2.090E+00	1.724E+00 2.127E+00
2.571E-02	1.007E-09	3.355E-06	2.571E-02					6.744E-04	1.491E-07	3.702E-05	7.115E-04	1.095E-03	1.696E-05	1.131E-02	1.242E-02	2.000E+00	6.642E-06	2.261E-03		2.042E+00
1.359E-02 1.370E-02	5.322E-10 5.364E-10	1.773E-06 1.788E-06	1.359E-02 1.370E-02					3.567E-04 3.599E-04	7.887E-08 7.956E-08	1.958E-05 1.975E-05	3.764E-04 3.797E-04	9.410E-04 8.615E-04	1.458E-05 1.335E-05	9.722E-03 8.901E-03	1.068E-02 9.776E-03	1.720E+00 1.574E+00	5.710E-06 5.228E-06	1.943E-03 1.779E-03	1.722E+00 1.576E+00	1.746E+00 1.600E+00
2.160E-02	8.461E-10	2.819E-06	2.160E-02					5.695E-04	1.259E-07	3.126E-05	6.009E-04	1.453E-03	2.251E-05	1.501E-02	1.649E-02	2.656E+00	8.817E-06	3.001E-03	2.659E+00	2.697E+00
2.091E-02 2.311E-02	8.190E-10 9.053E-10	2.729E-06 3.017E-06	2.091E-02 2.312E-02					5.492E-04 6.071E-04	1.214E-07 1.342E-07	3.015E-05 3.333E-05	5.795E-04 6.405E-04	8.837E-04 1.313E-03	1.369E-05 2.034E-05	9.130E-03 1.356E-02	1.003E-02 1.490E-02	1.615E+00 2.399E+00	5.362E-06 7.966E-06	1.825E-03 2.711E-03	1.617E+00 2.402E+00	1.648E+00 2.441E+00
2.225E-02	8.715E-10	2.904E-06	2.225E-02					5.852E-04	1.294E-07	3.212E-05	6.174E-04	1.186E-03	1.837E-05	1.225E-02	1.345E-02	2.399E+00 2.167E+00	7.194E-06	2.448E-03	2.402E+00 2.169E+00	2.205E+00
1.992E-02 2.098E-02	7.801E-10 8.216E-10	2.600E-06 2.738E-06	1.992E-02 2.098E-02					5.226E-04 5.508E-04	1.155E-07 1.218E-07	2.869E-05 3.023E-05	5.514E-04 5.811E-04	1.107E-03 1.093E-03	1.714E-05 1.693E-05	1.143E-02 1.129E-02	1.256E-02 1.240E-02	2.022E+00 1.997E+00	6.714E-06 6.630E-06	2.285E-03 2.257E-03	2.024E+00 1.999E+00	2.057E+00 2.033E+00
2.419E-02		3.158E-06	2.420E-02					6.321E-04	1.398E-07	3.470E-05	6.670E-04	1.093E-03	1.551E-05	1.034E-02	1.136E-02	1.829E+00	6.074E-06	2.067E-03	1.831E+00	1.868E+00
	6.244E-10								9.132E-08				1.284E-05			1.514E+00			1.516E+00	1.542E+00 2.360E+00
2.152E-02 1.853E-02		2.808E-06 2.419E-06	2.152E-02 1.854E-02					5.648E-04 4.866E-04	1.249E-07 1.076E-07		5.960E-04 5.134E-04	1.270E-03 1.031E-03	1.967E-05 1.598E-05	1.312E-02 1.066E-02	1.441E-02 1.170E-02	2.320E+00 1.885E+00			2.323E+00 1.887E+00	1.918E+00
1.709E-02		2.230E-06	1.709E-02					4.491E-04			4.738E-04	1.035E-03		1.069E-02	1.174E-02	1.891E+00	6.280E-06	2.137E-03	1.894E+00 1.987E+00	1.923E+00
	6.820E-10 8.630E-10	2.272E-06 2.876E-06	1.741E-02 2.204E-02					4.569E-04 5.774E-04			4.821E-04 6.092E-04	1.086E-03 1.182E-03	1.683E-05 1.832E-05	1.122E-02 1.222E-02	1.232E-02 1.342E-02		6.590E-06 7.175E-06		1.987E+00 2.163E+00	2.017E+00 2.199E+00
2.463E-02	9.646E-10	3.214E-06	2.463E-02					6.478E-04	1.432E-07	3.556E-05	6.835E-04	1.296E-03	2.008E-05	1.339E-02	1.471E-02	2.369E+00	7.865E-06	2.677E-03	2.372E+00	2.412E+00
	9.053E-10 7.420E-10	3.017E-06 2.473E-06	2.312E-02 1.895E-02					6.040E-04 4.960E-04		3.315E-05 2.723E-05	6.372E-04 5.233E-04		1.797E-05 1.607E-05	1.198E-02 1.071E-02	1.316E-02 1.177E-02	2.120E+00 1.895E+00			2.122E+00 1.897E+00	2.159E+00 1.928E+00
1.722E-02	6.743E-10	2.247E-06	1.722E-02					4.522E-04	9.997E-08	2.482E-05	4.771E-04	1.070E-03	1.657E-05	1.105E-02	1.214E-02	1.955E+00	6.491E-06	2.209E-03	1.957E+00	1.987E+00
	1.041E-09 7.547E-10	3.468E-06 2.515E-06	2.657E-02 1.927E-02					6.978E-04 5.054E-04		3.831E-05 2.774E-05		8.738E-04 1.123E-03	1.354E-05 1.740E-05	9.028E-03 1.160E-02	9.915E-03 1.274E-02	1.597E+00 2.052E+00	5.302E-06 6.813E-06		1.599E+00 2.054E+00	1.636E+00 2.087E+00
2.333E-02	9.138E-10	3.045E-06	2.333E-02					6.118E-04	1.353E-07	3.358E-05	6.455E-04	1.124E-03	1.742E-05	1.162E-02	1.276E-02	2.055E+00	6.822E-06	2.322E-03	2.057E+00	2.094E+00
1.929E-02 1.782E-02	7.556E-10 6.980E-10	2.518E-06 2.326E-06	1.929E-02 1.782E-02					5.069E-04 4.678E-04			5.349E-04 4.936E-04	9.837E-04 1.035E-03	1.524E-05 1.604E-05	1.016E-02 1.070E-02	1.116E-02 1.175E-02	1.798E+00 1.892E+00	5.969E-06 6.283E-06		1.800E+00 1.894E+00	1.831E+00 1.924E+00
1.570E-02	6.151E-10	2.050E-06	1.571E-02					4.131E-04	9.132E-08	2.268E-05	4.358E-04	1.102E-03	1.707E-05	1.138E-02	1.250E-02	2.013E+00	6.686E-06	2.275E-03	2.016E+00	2.044E+00
2.203E-02 1.815E-02		2.876E-06 2.368E-06	2.204E-02 1.815E-02					5.789E-04 4.757E-04			6.108E-04 5.019E-04	7.434E-04 1.047E-03	1.152E-05 1.623E-05	7.680E-03 1.082E-02	8.435E-03 1.188E-02	1.358E+00 1.914E+00			1.360E+00 1.916E+00	1.391E+00 1.947E+00
1.741E-02	6.820E-10	2.272E-06	1.741E-02					4.569E-04	1.010E-07	2.508E-05	4.821E-04	1.073E-03	1.662E-05	1.108E-02	1.217E-02	1.960E+00	6.508E-06	2.215E-03	1.962E+00	1.992E+00
1.599E-02 4.752E-02		2.086E-06 6.203E-06	1.599E-02 4.753E-02					4.178E-04 1.250E-03			4.408E-04 1.319E-03	9.366E-04 3.495E-01	1.451E-05 5.415E-03	9.677E-03 3.611E+00	1.063E-02 3.966E+00	1.712E+00 6.387E+02			1.714E+00 6.394E+02	1.741E+00 6.435E+02
1.737E-02	6.803E-10	2.267E-06	1.737E-02					4.569E-04	1.010E-07	2.508E-05	4.821E-04	9.204E-04	1.426E-05	9.509E-03	1.044E-02	1.682E+00	5.585E-06	1.901E-03	1.684E+00	1.712E+00
2.039E-02	7.987E-10	2.662E-06	2.039E-02					5.351E-04	1.183E-07	2.937E-05	5.646E-04	4.355E-03	6.748E-05	4.499E-02	4.942E-02	7.959E+00	2.643E-05	8.993E-03	7.968E+00	8.038E+00



														Risk	Calculations	, Recreation	al Child									
Survey		9:	5UCL Valu	ies			13	'Cs			60	Со			90	Sr			210	Pb			226	Ra		
Grid	13/Cs	™Co	<sup>90</sup> Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	<sup>226</sup> Ra	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Risk
AAA	0.100		0.367	2.287	2.287	9.114E-08	1.680E-14		9.116E-08						2.348E-13	1.098E-10	2.660E-09	3.444E-09	1.028E-10		2.802E-08	7.467E-06	1.131E-10	6.337E-09	7.474E-06	7.595E-06
AAB	0.126	0.007	0.465	2.090	2.090	1.151E-07	2.121E-14	1.505E-11	1.151E-07	 0.007E.00	 2.000E.4E			3.231E-09	2.975E-13	1.391E-10	3.370E-09	3.148E-09	9.395E-11	2.236E-08	2.560E-08	6.824E-06	1.033E-10	5.791E-09	6.830E-06	6.974E-06
AAC AAD	0.092 0.213	0.027 0.043	0.330 0.772	2.400 2.403	2.400 2.403	8.439E-08 1.945E-07	1.555E-14 3.585E-14	1.104E-11 2.545E-11	8.440E-08 1.946E-07	9.067E-08 1.438E-07	3.069E-15 4.867E-15	1.441E-12 2.285E-12	9.067E-08 1.438E-07	2.293E-09 5.364E-09	2.112E-13 4.940E-13	9.869E-11 2.309E-10	2.392E-09 5.596E-09	3.614E-09 3.619E-09	1.079E-10 1.080E-10	2.568E-08 2.571E-08	2.940E-08 2.944E-08	7.836E-06 7.846E-06	1.187E-10 1.188E-10	6.650E-09 6.659E-09	7.843E-06 7.853E-06	8.050E-06 8.226E-06
AAE	0.215	0.043	0.745	2.291	2.291	1.872E-07	3.451E-14		1.872E-07	1.345E-07	4.553E-15	2.137E-12	1.436E-07	5.177E-09	4.767E-13	2.228E-10	5.400E-09	3.450E-09	1.030E-10	2.451E-08	2.807E-08	7.480E-06	1.133E-10	6.348E-09	7.487E-06	7.842E-06
AAF	0.132	0.030	0.479	2.428	2.428	1.206E-07	2.222E-14	1.577E-11	1.206E-07	9.931E-08	3.361E-15	1.578E-12	9.931E-08	3.328E-09	3.065E-13	1.433E-10	3.472E-09	3.657E-09	1.091E-10	2.598E-08	2.975E-08	7.927E-06	1.200E-10	6.728E-09	7.934E-06	8.187E-06
AAG	0.096		0.348	2.054	2.054	8.749E-08	1.612E-14	1.145E-11	8.750E-08					2.418E-09	2.227E-13	1.041E-10	2.522E-09	3.093E-09	9.233E-11	2.198E-08	2.516E-08	6.706E-06	1.015E-10	5.692E-09	6.712E-06	6.827E-06
AAH	0.168		0.608	2.501	2.501	1.534E-07	2.828E-14	2.007E-11	1.535E-07					4.225E-09	3.890E-13	1.818E-10	4.407E-09	3.767E-09	1.124E-10	2.676E-08	3.064E-08	8.166E-06	1.236E-10	6.930E-09	8.173E-06	8.361E-06
AAI	0.134		0.485	2.509	2.509	1.224E-07	2.255E-14	1.601E-11	1.224E-07					3.370E-09	3.103E-13	1.450E-10	3.515E-09	3.779E-09	1.128E-10	2.685E-08	3.074E-08	8.192E-06	1.240E-10	6.952E-09	8.199E-06	8.356E-06
AAJ AAK	0.088		0.318 0.246	2.543 2.111	2.543 2.111	8.000E-08 6.183E-08	1.474E-14 1.140E-14	1.047E-11 8.088E-12	8.001E-08 6.184E-08					2.210E-09 1.709E-09	2.035E-13 1.574E-13	9.510E-11 7.357E-11	2.305E-09 1.783E-09	3.830E-09 3.179E-09	1.143E-10 9.489E-11	2.721E-08 2.259E-08	3.115E-08 2.586E-08	8.303E-06 6.892E-06	1.257E-10 1.044E-10	7.047E-09 5.850E-09	8.310E-06 6.898E-06	8.424E-06 6.988E-06
AAL	0.000		0.301	2.880	2.880	7.589E-08	1.399E-14	9.928E-12	7.590E-08					2.092E-09	1.926E-13	9.002E-11	2.182E-09	4.337E-09	1.295E-10	3.082E-08	3.528E-08	9.403E-06			9.411E-06	9.525E-06
ABA	0.141		0.523	2.593	2.593	1.288E-07	2.373E-14	1.685E-11	1.288E-07					3.634E-09	3.347E-13	1.564E-10	3.791E-09	3.905E-09	1.166E-10	2.775E-08	3.177E-08	8.466E-06	1.282E-10	7.185E-09	8.473E-06	8.638E-06
ABB	0.137		0.516	2.194	2.194	1.251E-07	2.306E-14	1.637E-11	1.251E-07					3.585E-09	3.302E-13	1.543E-10	3.740E-09	3.304E-09	9.862E-11	2.348E-08	2.688E-08	7.163E-06	1.085E-10	6.080E-09	7.170E-06	7.325E-06
ABC	0.158	0.032	0.575	2.132	2.132	1.443E-07	2.659E-14	1.888E-11	1.443E-07		3.620E-15	1.699E-12	1.069E-07		3.679E-13	1.720E-10	4.168E-09	3.211E-09	9.583E-11	2.281E-08	2.612E-08	6.961E-06	1.054E-10	5.908E-09	6.967E-06	7.249E-06
ABD	0.188	0.021	0.683	2.339	2.339	1.717E-07	3.164E-14	2.246E-11	1.717E-07	7.074E-08	2.394E-15	1.124E-12	7.075E-08	4.746E-09	4.370E-13	2.043E-10	4.951E-09	3.523E-09	1.051E-10	2.503E-08	2.865E-08	7.637E-06	1.156E-10	6.481E-09	7.643E-06	7.920E-06
ABE ABF	0.298 0.099	0.037 0.026	1.122 0.358	2.135 2.094	2.135 2.094	2.722E-07 9.005E-08	5.016E-14 1.660E-14	3.560E-11 1.178E-11	2.722E-07 9.006E-08		4.137E-15 2.956E-15	1.942E-12 1.388E-12	1.222E-07 8.735E-08	7.796E-09 2.488E-09	7.179E-13 2.291E-13	3.355E-10 1.071E-10	8.133E-09 2.595E-09	3.215E-09 3.154E-09	9.597E-11 9.413E-11	2.284E-08 2.241E-08	2.616E-08 2.565E-08	6.971E-06 6.837E-06	1.056E-10 1.035E-10	5.916E-09 5.802E-09	6.977E-06 6.843E-06	7.406E-06 7.048E-06
ABG	0.416		1.510	8.871	8.871	3.799E-07	7.002E-14	4.970E-11	3.800E-07					1.049E-08	9.662E-13	4.516E-10	1.094E-08	1.336E-08	3.988E-10	9.492E-08	1.087E-07	2.896E-05	4.386E-10	2.458E-08	2.899E-05	2.949E-05
ABH	0.141		0.520	2.141	2.141	1.288E-07	2.373E-14	1.685E-11	1.288E-07					3.613E-09	3.327E-13	1.555E-10	3.769E-09	3.224E-09	9.624E-11	2.291E-08	2.623E-08	6.990E-06	1.059E-10	5.933E-09	6.996E-06	7.155E-06
ABI	0.135		0.491	2.712	2.712	1.233E-07	2.272E-14	1.613E-11	1.233E-07					3.412E-09	3.142E-13	1.468E-10	3.559E-09	4.084E-09	1.219E-10	2.902E-08	3.322E-08	8.855E-06	1.341E-10	7.515E-09	8.862E-06	9.022E-06
ABJ	0.071		0.258	2.169	2.169	6.493E-08	1.197E-14	8.494E-12	6.494E-08					1.793E-09	1.651E-13	7.716E-11	1.870E-09	3.267E-09	9.750E-11	2.321E-08	2.657E-08	7.082E-06	1.072E-10	6.010E-09	7.088E-06	7.181E-06
ABK	0.063		0.230	2.150	2.150	5.790E-08	1.067E-14	7.574E-12	5.791E-08					1.598E-09	1.472E-13	6.878E-11	1.667E-09	3.238E-09	9.664E-11	2.301E-08	2.634E-08	7.020E-06	1.063E-10	5.958E-09	7.026E-06 8.614E-06	7.112E-06
ABL ABM	0.074 0.080		0.267 0.279	2.636 2.749	2.636 2.749	6.713E-08 7.288E-08	1.237E-14 1.343E-14	8.781E-12 9.534E-12	6.713E-08 7.289E-08					1.855E-09 1.939E-09	1.708E-13 1.785E-13	7.985E-11 8.344E-11	1.935E-09 2.022E-09	3.970E-09 4.140E-09	1.185E-10 1.236E-10	2.821E-08 2.941E-08	3.229E-08 3.368E-08	8.607E-06 8.975E-06	1.303E-10 1.359E-10	7.304E-09 7.617E-09	8.983E-06	8.715E-06 9.092E-06
ACH	1.548		5.930	207.400		1.414E-06			1.414E-06						3.794E-12	1.773E-09	4.298E-08	3.123E-07	9.323E-09	2.219E-06	2.541E-06	6.772E-04	1.025E-08		6.777E-04	6.817E-04
ACH - Rem	0.065		0.232	1.909	1.909	5.936E-08		7.765E-12	5.937E-08					1.612E-09	1.485E-13	6.938E-11	1.682E-09	2.875E-09	8.581E-11	2.043E-08	2.339E-08	6.233E-06	9.438E-11	5.290E-09	6.238E-06	6.323E-06
ACI	0.085		0.308	1.772	1.772	7.763E-08	1.431E-14	1.015E-11	7.764E-08					2.140E-09	1.971E-13	9.211E-11	2.232E-09	2.669E-09	7.965E-11	1.896E-08	2.171E-08	5.786E-06	8.761E-11	4.910E-09	5.791E-06	5.892E-06
ACJ	0.072		0.262	2.013	2.013	6.585E-08	1.214E-14		6.586E-08					1.821E-09	1.676E-13	7.835E-11	1.899E-09	3.032E-09	9.048E-11	2.154E-08	2.466E-08	6.572E-06	9.952E-11	5.578E-09	6.578E-06	6.671E-06
ACK ACL	0.066 0.088		0.238 0.326	2.019	2.019 2.209	5.991E-08 7.991E-08	1.104E-14 1.473E-14	7.837E-12 1.045E-11	5.992E-08					1.654E-09 2.265E-09	1.523E-13 2.086E-13	7.118E-11 9.749E-11	1.725E-09 2.363E-09	3.041E-09 3.327E-09	9.075E-11 9.929E-11	2.160E-08 2.364E-08	2.473E-08 2.706E-08	6.592E-06 7.212E-06	9.982E-11 1.092E-10	5.595E-09	6.598E-06 7.219E-06	6.684E-06 7.328E-06
ACL	0.066		0.326	2.860	2.860	6.904E-08	1.473E-14 1.272E-14	9.032E-12	7.992E-08 6.905E-08					1.904E-09	1.753E-13	8.194E-11	1.986E-09	4.307E-09	1.286E-10	3.060E-08	3.504E-08	9.338E-06	1.092E-10 1.414E-10	6.121E-09 7.925E-09	9.346E-06	9.452E-06
ADI	0.097		0.347	2.220	2.220	8.850E-08	1.631E-14	1.158E-11	8.851E-08					2.411E-09	2.220E-13	1.038E-10	2.515E-09	3.343E-09	9.979E-11	2.375E-08	2.720E-08	7.248E-06	1.098E-10	6.152E-09	7.255E-06	7.373E-06
ADJ	0.070		0.235	2.030	2.030	6.411E-08	1.182E-14	8.387E-12	6.412E-08					1.633E-09	1.504E-13	7.028E-11	1.703E-09	3.057E-09	9.125E-11	2.172E-08	2.487E-08	6.628E-06	1.004E-10	5.625E-09	6.634E-06	6.724E-06
ADK	0.063		0.230	1.798	1.798	5.790E-08	1.067E-14	7.574E-12	5.791E-08					1.598E-09	1.472E-13	6.878E-11	1.667E-09	2.708E-09	8.082E-11	1.924E-08	2.203E-08	5.870E-06	8.889E-11	4.982E-09	5.876E-06	5.957E-06
ADL	0.054		0.196	1.843	1.843	4.923E-08	9.072E-15		4.923E-08					1.362E-09	1.254E-13	5.862E-11	1.421E-09	2.776E-09	8.284E-11	1.972E-08	2.258E-08	6.017E-06	9.112E-11	5.107E-09	6.023E-06	6.096E-06
ADM AEJ	0.077 0.069		0.277 0.250	2.629 1.764	2.629 1.764	7.032E-08 6.302E-08	1.296E-14 1.161E-14	9.199E-12 8.243E-12	7.033E-08 6.302E-08					1.925E-09 1.737E-09	1.772E-13 1.600E-13	8.284E-11 7.477E-11	2.008E-09 1.812E-09	3.959E-09 2.657E-09	1.182E-10 7.929E-11	2.813E-08 1.887E-08	3.221E-08 2.161E-08	8.584E-06 5.759E-06	8.721E-11	7.285E-09 4.888E-09	8.591E-06 5.764E-06	8.696E-06 5.851E-06
AEK	0.003		0.260	2.192	2.192	6.539E-08	1.205E-14		6.540E-08					1.807E-09	1.664E-13	7.776E-11	1.885E-09	3.301E-09	9.853E-11	2.345E-08	2.685E-08	7.157E-06	1.084E-10	6.074E-09	7.163E-06	7.257E-06
AEL	0.069		0.249	2.349	2.349	6.274E-08	1.156E-14		6.275E-08					1.730E-09	1.593E-13	7.447E-11	1.805E-09	3.538E-09	1.056E-10	2.513E-08	2.878E-08	7.669E-06	1.161E-10	6.509E-09	7.676E-06	7.769E-06
AEM	0.112		0.401	2.890	2.890	1.023E-07	1.885E-14	1.338E-11	1.023E-07					2.786E-09	2.566E-13	1.199E-10	2.907E-09	4.352E-09	1.299E-10	3.092E-08	3.541E-08	9.436E-06	1.429E-10	8.008E-09	9.444E-06	9.585E-06
AFI - AGI	0.119		0.431	2.770	2.770	1.087E-07	2.003E-14	1.422E-11	1.087E-07					2.995E-09	2.758E-13	1.289E-10	3.124E-09	4.172E-09	1.245E-10	2.964E-08	3.394E-08	9.044E-06	1.369E-10	7.676E-09	9.052E-06	9.198E-06
AFJ	0.063		0.228	2.381	2.381	5.744E-08	1.059E-14	7.515E-12	5.745E-08					1.584E-09	1.459E-13	6.819E-11	1.653E-09	3.586E-09	1.070E-10	2.548E-08	2.917E-08	7.774E-06	1.177E-10	6.598E-09	7.781E-06	7.869E-06
AFK AFL	0.063 0.100		0.230 0.364	2.180 3.677	2.180 3.677	5.790E-08 9.133E-08	1.067E-14 1.683E-14	7.574E-12 1.195E-11	5.791E-08 9.134E-08					1.598E-09 2.529E-09	1.472E-13 2.329E-13	6.878E-11 1.089E-10	1.667E-09 2.638E-09	3.283E-09 5.538E-09	9.799E-11 1.653E-10	2.333E-08 3.934E-08	2.671E-08 4.505E-08	7.118E-06 1.201E-05	1.078E-10 1.818E-10	6.041E-09 1.019E-08	7.124E-06 1.202E-05	7.210E-06 1.215E-05
AFM	0.100		0.351	2.236	2.236	8.840E-08	1.629E-14	1.156E-11	8.842E-08					2.439E-09	2.246E-13	1.050E-10	2.544E-09	3.367E-09	1.005E-10	2.393E-08	2.739E-08	7.301E-06	1.105E-10	6.196E-09	7.307E-06	7.425E-06
AGJ	0.107		0.388	3.322	3.322	9.772E-08	1.801E-14	1.278E-11	9.773E-08					2.696E-09	2.483E-13	1.160E-10	2.812E-09	5.003E-09	1.493E-10	3.555E-08	4.070E-08	1.085E-05	1.642E-10	9.205E-09	1.086E-05	1.100E-05
AGK	0.103		0.374	3.000	3.000	9.407E-08	1.734E-14	1.231E-11	9.408E-08					2.599E-09	2.393E-13	1.118E-10	2.711E-09	4.518E-09	1.349E-10	3.210E-08	3.675E-08	9.795E-06	1.483E-10	8.313E-09	9.803E-06	9.937E-06
AGL	0.092		0.334	2.800	2.800	8.420E-08	1.552E-14	1.102E-11	8.421E-08					2.321E-09	2.137E-13	9.989E-11	2.421E-09	4.217E-09	1.259E-10	2.996E-08	3.430E-08	9.142E-06	1.384E-10	7.759E-09	9.150E-06	9.271E-06
AGM	0.097		0.352 0.404	2.765	2.765	8.868E-08	1.634E-14	1.160E-11 1.338E-11	8.869E-08					2.446E-09	2.252E-13		2.551E-09	4.164E-09	1.243E-10	2.959E-08	3.387E-08	9.028E-06	1.367E-10	7.662E-09	9.036E-06	9.161E-06
AHH - AIH AHI	0.112 0.074		0.404	2.533				8.817E-12														6.847E-06	1.252E-10 1.037F-10			6.948E-06
AHJ	0.100		0.264	3.213				1.190E-11						2.508E-09				4.839E-09						8.903E-09		
AHK	0.086		0.311	2.610		7.836E-08	1.444E-14	1.025E-11	7.837E-08			-		2.161E-09		9.301E-11	2.254E-09	3.931E-09	1.173E-10	2.793E-08	3.197E-08	8.522E-06	1.290E-10	7.232E-09	8.529E-06	8.642E-06
AHL	0.079		0.287	2.619		7.224E-08	1.331E-14	9.450E-12	7.225E-08						1.836E-13		2.080E-09							7.257E-09		
AHM	0.081		0.292	2.748	2.748			9.629E-12						2.029E-09			2.117E-09							7.615E-09		
All	0.102		0.369 0.414	2.992	2.992		1.717E-14 1.919E-14		9.317E-08					2.564E-09			2.675E-09 3.001E-09	4.506E-09		3.201E-08		9.769E-06		8.291E-09 9.089E-09		
AIJ AIK	0.114 0.107		0.414	3.280 2.935	3.280 2.935			1.362E-11 1.278E-11						2.877E-09 2.682E-09			2.798E-09					1.071E-05 9.583E-06		8.133E-09		
AIL	0.088		0.317	2.624	2.624		1.476E-14		8.010E-08						2.028E-13	9.480E-11	2.298E-09	3.952E-09		2.808E-08		8.567E-06		7.271E-09		8.689E-06
AIM	0.080		0.289	2.707	2.707			9.522E-12						2.008E-09	1.849E-13	8.643E-11	2.095E-09	4.077E-09	1.217E-10	2.896E-08	3.316E-08	8.838E-06	1.338E-10	7.501E-09	8.846E-06	8.954E-06
AJH	0.123		0.446	2.211	2.211			1.469E-11	1.123E-07					3.099E-09	2.854E-13	1.334E-10	3.233E-09	3.330E-09	9.938E-11	2.366E-08	2.709E-08			6.127E-09		
AJI	0.089		0.323	2.841	2.841			1.066E-11						2.244E-09			2.341E-09									9.402E-06
AJJ	0.108		0.391	2.845				1.290E-11						2.717E-09			2.834E-09							7.883E-09		
AJK AJL	0.089 0.083		0.324 0.299	2.489 2.620	2.489 2.620			1.067E-11 9.856E-12						2.251E-09 2.078E-09			2.348E-09 2.167E-09					8.127E-06 8.554E-06		6.897E-09 7.260E-09		
AJL	0.083		0.299	2.788	2.788			9.856E-12 8.685E-12						1.834E-09			1.914E-09							7.260E-09 7.726E-09		
AKG	0.102		0.370	1.881	1.881			1.219E-11						2.571E-09			2.682E-09							5.212E-09		
AKI	0.084		0.304	2.650	2.650		1.414E-14		7.673E-08					2.112E-09			2.203E-09		1.191E-10			8.652E-06		7.343E-09		
AKJ	0.081		0.292	2.714	2.714	7.361E-08	1.357E-14	9.629E-12	7.362E-08					2.029E-09	1.868E-13	8.733E-11	2.117E-09	4.087E-09	1.220E-10	2.904E-08	3.325E-08	8.861E-06	1.342E-10	7.520E-09	8.869E-06	8.978E-06
AKK	0.074		0.267	2.370	2.370			8.841E-12	6.759E-08						1.708E-13	7.985E-11	1.935E-09	3.569E-09		2.536E-08		7.738E-06		6.567E-09		
AKL	0.220		0.799		884.400		3.703E-14		2.009E-07					5.552E-09			5.791E-09		3.975E-08			2.888E-03				2.901E-03
AKL - Rem AKM	0.080		0.292 0.342	2.329	2.329 11.020			9.605E-12 1.128E-11						2.029E-09 2.376E-09			2.117E-09 2.479E-09									7.715E-06 3.624E-05
ANIVI	0.094	<u> </u>	0.542	11.020	11.020	0.021E-08	1.303E-14	1.1205-11	0.0226-00					2.0100-09	2.100E-13	1.0235-10	2.7/36-09	1.00012-08	T.300E-10	1.1795-07	1.300E-07	J.J30E-U3	J.740E-10	J.UJ4E-U0	J.001E-03	J.UZ4L-UJ



Survey	<sup>13</sup> /Cs	99 ™Co	5UCL Valu Sr	es <sup>210</sup> Pb	<sup>226</sup> Ra
Grid		Co			
AAA AAB	0.100		0.367	2.287	2.287
AAC	0.126 0.092	0.027	0.465 0.330	2.090	2.090 2.400
AAD	0.032	0.027	0.330	2.403	2.403
AAE	0.205	0.041	0.745	2.291	2.291
AAF	0.132	0.030	0.479	2.428	2.428
AAG	0.096		0.348	2.054	2.054
AAH	0.168		0.608	2.501	2.501
AAI	0.134		0.485	2.509	2.509
AAJ	0.088		0.318	2.543	2.543
AAK	0.068		0.246	2.111	2.111
AAL	0.083		0.301	2.880	2.880
ABA	0.141		0.523	2.593	2.593
ABB	0.137	0.000	0.516	2.194	2.194
ABC ABD	0.158 0.188	0.032 0.021	0.575 0.683	2.132 2.339	2.132 2.339
ABE	0.188	0.021	1.122	2.135	2.135
ABF	0.099	0.026	0.358	2.094	2.094
ABG	0.416	0.020	1.510	8.871	8.871
ABH	0.410		0.520	2.141	2.141
ABI	0.135		0.491	2.712	2.712
ABJ	0.071		0.258	2.169	2.169
ABK	0.063		0.230	2.150	2.150
ABL	0.074		0.267	2.636	2.636
ABM	0.080		0.279	2.749	2.749
ACH	1.548		5.930	207.400	207.400
ACH - Rem	0.065		0.232	1.909	1.909
ACI	0.085		0.308	1.772	1.772
ACJ	0.072		0.262	2.013	2.013
ACK	0.066		0.238	2.019	2.019
ACL	0.088		0.326	2.209	2.209
ACM	0.076		0.274	2.860	2.860
ADI	0.097		0.347	2.220	2.220
ADJ	0.070		0.235	2.030	2.030
ADK	0.063		0.230	1.798	1.798
ADL	0.054		0.196	1.843	1.843
ADM	0.077		0.277	2.629	2.629
AEJ	0.069		0.250	1.764	1.764
AEK AEL	0.072		0.260	2.192	2.192
AEL	0.069 0.112		0.249 0.401	2.349 2.890	2.349 2.890
AFI - AGI	0.112		0.431	2.770	2.770
AFJ	0.063		0.228	2.381	2.381
AFK	0.063		0.230	2.180	2.180
AFL	0.100		0.364	3.677	3.677
AFM	0.097		0.351	2.236	2.236
AGJ	0.107		0.388	3.322	3.322
AGK	0.103		0.374	3.000	3.000
AGL	0.092		0.334	2.800	2.800
AGM	0.097		0.352	2.765	2.765
AHH - AIH	0.112		0.404	2.533	2.533
AHI	0.074		0.264	2.097	2.097
AHJ	0.100		0.361	3.213	3.213
AHK	0.086		0.311	2.610	2.610
AHL	0.079		0.287	2.619	2.619
AHM	0.081		0.292	2.748	2.748
All	0.102		0.369	2.992	2.992
AIJ	0.114		0.414	3.280	3.280
AIK	0.107		0.386	2.935	2.935
AIL	0.088		0.317	2.624	2.624
AIM	0.080		0.289	2.707	2.707
AJH	0.123		0.446	2.211	2.211
AJI AJJ	0.089	<del></del>	0.323	2.841 2.845	2.841
AJK	0.108 0.089	<del></del>	0.391	2.845	2.845 2.489
AJK AJL	0.089		0.324	2.489	2.489
AJM	0.063		0.299	2.788	2.788
AKG	0.073		0.204	1.881	1.881
	0.102		0.370	2.650	2.650
Anı				2.714	2.714
AKI AK.I	0.081				
AKJ	0.081 0.074		0.292 0.267		
AKJ AKK	0.074		0.267	2.370	2.370
AKJ					

								Dose C	alculations,	Construction	Worker									
	137	Cs			60(	Co			90	Sr			210	Pb Pb			226	Ra		
Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Dose
6.904E-02	5.150E-08	9.291E-05	6.913E-02					1.838E-03	7.744E-06	1.041E-03	2.887E-03	2.893E-03	8.540E-04	3.083E-01	3.120E-01	5.288E+00	3.346E-04	6.163E-02	5.350E+00	5.734E+00
8.716E-02 6.392E-02	6.502E-08 4.768E-08	1.173E-04 8.602E-05	8.728E-02 6.401E-02	8.576E-02	9.166E-08	1.296E-05	 8.577E-02	2.329E-03 1.653E-03	9.811E-06 6.963E-06	1.319E-03 9.360E-04	3.658E-03 2.596E-03	2.644E-03 3.036E-03	7.804E-04 8.962E-04	2.817E-01 3.235E-01	2.852E-01 3.275E-01	4.832E+00 5.549E+00	3.058E-04 3.511E-04	5.633E-02 6.468E-02	4.889E+00 5.614E+00	5.265E+00 6.094E+00
1.473E-01	1.099E-07	1.983E-04	1.475E-01	1.360E-01	1.454E-07	2.056E-05	1.360E-01	3.867E-03	1.629E-05	2.190E-03	6.073E-03	3.040E-03	8.973E-04	3.239E-01	3.279E-01	5.556E+00	3.511E-04 3.516E-04	6.476E-02	5.621E+00	6.238E+00
1.418E-01	1.058E-07	1.908E-04	1.420E-01	1.272E-01	1.360E-07	1.923E-05	1.272E-01	3.732E-03	1.572E-05	2.113E-03	5.860E-03	2.898E-03	8.555E-04	3.088E-01	3.126E-01	5.297E+00	3.352E-04	6.174E-02	5.359E+00	5.947E+00
9.131E-02	6.811E-08	1.229E-04	9.144E-02	9.392E-02	1.004E-07	1.420E-05	9.394E-02	2.399E-03	1.011E-05	1.359E-03	3.768E-03	3.071E-03	9.066E-04	3.273E-01	3.313E-01	5.614E+00	3.552E-04	6.543E-02	5.679E+00	6.200E+00
6.627E-02	4.943E-08	8.919E-05	6.636E-02					1.743E-03	7.343E-06	9.870E-04	2.738E-03	2.598E-03	7.670E-04	2.769E-01	2.802E-01	4.749E+00	3.005E-04	5.536E-02	4.805E+00	5.154E+00
1.162E-01 9.270E-02	8.669E-08 6.915E-08	1.564E-04 1.248E-04	1.164E-01 9.282E-02					3.046E-03 2.429E-03	1.283E-05 1.023E-05	1.724E-03 1.376E-03	4.783E-03 3.815E-03	3.164E-03 3.174E-03	9.339E-04 9.369E-04	3.371E-01 3.382E-01	3.412E-01 3.423E-01	5.782E+00 5.801E+00	3.659E-04 3.671E-04	6.740E-02 6.762E-02	5.850E+00 5.869E+00	6.312E+00 6.308E+00
6.060E-02	4.520E-08	8.155E-05	6.068E-02					1.593E-03	6.710E-06	9.019E-04	2.502E-03	3.217E-03	9.496E-04	3.428E-01	3.470E-01	5.879E+00	3.720E-04	6.853E-02	5.948E+00	6.358E+00
4.683E-02	3.493E-08	6.303E-05	4.690E-02					1.232E-03	5.191E-06	6.977E-04	1.935E-03	2.670E-03	7.882E-04	2.846E-01	2.880E-01	4.881E+00	3.088E-04	5.689E-02	4.938E+00	5.275E+00
5.749E-02	4.288E-08	7.736E-05	5.756E-02		-			1.508E-03	6.351E-06	8.537E-04	2.368E-03	3.643E-03	1.075E-03	3.882E-01	3.929E-01	6.659E+00	4.213E-04	7.762E-02	6.737E+00	7.189E+00
9.754E-02	7.276E-08	1.313E-04	9.767E-02					2.620E-03	1.104E-05	1.483E-03	4.114E-03	3.280E-03	9.682E-04	3.495E-01	3.538E-01	5.995E+00	3.794E-04	6.988E-02	6.065E+00	6.521E+00
9.477E-02 1.093E-01	7.069E-08 8.153E-08	1.275E-04 1.471E-04	9.490E-02 1.094E-01	 1.011E-01	 1.081E-07	1.529E-05	1.012E-01	2.585E-03 2.880E-03	1.089E-05 1.213E-05	1.464E-03 1.631E-03	4.059E-03 4.523E-03	2.775E-03 2.697E-03	8.192E-04 7.961E-04	2.958E-01 2.874E-01	2.993E-01 2.909E-01	5.073E+00 4.929E+00	3.210E-04 3.119E-04	5.913E-02 5.746E-02	5.132E+00 4.987E+00	5.530E+00 5.493E+00
1.301E-01	9.701E-08	1.750E-04	1.302E-01	6.691E-02	7.151E-08	1.011E-05	6.692E-02	3.421E-03	1.441E-05	1.937E-03	5.373E-03	2.959E-03	8.734E-04	3.153E-01	3.191E-01	5.408E+00	3.422E-04	6.304E-02	5.471E+00	5.993E+00
2.061E-01	1.538E-07	2.774E-04	2.064E-01	1.156E-01	1.236E-07	1.747E-05	1.156E-01	5.620E-03	2.367E-05	3.182E-03	8.826E-03	2.701E-03	7.972E-04	2.878E-01	2.913E-01	4.936E+00	3.124E-04	5.754E-02	4.994E+00	5.616E+00
6.821E-02	5.088E-08	9.179E-05	6.830E-02	8.262E-02	8.830E-08	1.249E-05	8.263E-02	1.793E-03	7.554E-06	1.015E-03	2.816E-03	2.649E-03	7.819E-04	2.823E-01	2.857E-01	4.841E+00	3.064E-04	5.643E-02	4.898E+00	5.338E+00
2.878E-01 9.754E-02	2.147E-07 7.276E-08	3.873E-04 1.313E-04	2.882E-01 9.767E-02					7.564E-03 2.605E-03	3.186E-05 1.097E-05	4.283E-03 1.475E-03	1.188E-02 4.091E-03	1.122E-02 2.708E-03	3.312E-03 7.994E-04	1.196E+00 2.886E-01	1.210E+00 2.921E-01	2.051E+01 4.950E+00	1.298E-03 3.132E-04	2.391E-01 5.770E-02	2.075E+01 5.008E+00	2.226E+01 5.402E+00
9.734E-02 9.339E-02	6.966E-08	1.257E-04	9.767E-02 9.351E-02					2.459E-03	1.037E-05	1.473E-03 1.393E-03	3.862E-03	3.431E-03	1.013E-03	3.656E-01	3.700E-01	6.270E+00	3.132E-04 3.968E-04	7.309E-02	6.344E+00	6.811E+00
4.918E-02	3.669E-08	6.619E-05	4.925E-02		-			1.292E-03	5.444E-06	7.318E-04	2.030E-03	2.744E-03	8.099E-04	2.924E-01	2.959E-01	5.015E+00	3.173E-04	5.845E-02	5.073E+00	5.421E+00
4.386E-02	3.272E-08	5.902E-05	4.392E-02					1.152E-03	4.853E-06	6.523E-04	1.809E-03	2.720E-03	8.028E-04	2.898E-01	2.933E-01	4.971E+00	3.145E-04	5.794E-02	5.029E+00	5.368E+00
5.085E-02 5.520E-02	3.793E-08	6.843E-05	5.091E-02					1.337E-03 1.398E-03	5.634E-06	7.573E-04	2.100E-03	3.335E-03	9.843E-04	3.553E-01	3.597E-01	6.094E+00	3.856E-04	7.104E-02	6.166E+00 6.430E+00	6.579E+00
1.071E+00	4.118E-08 7.988E-07	7.429E-05 1.441E-03	5.528E-02 1.072E+00					1.398E-03 2.970E-02	5.887E-06 1.251E-04	7.913E-04 1.682E-02	2.195E-03 4.665E-02	3.477E-03 2.624E-01	1.026E-03 7.744E-02	3.706E-01 2.796E+01	3.751E-01 2.830E+01	6.356E+00 4.795E+02	4.022E-04 3.034E-02	7.409E-02 5.589E+00	4.851E+02	6.863E+00 5.145E+02
4.497E-02	3.354E-08	6.051E-05	4.503E-02					1.162E-03	4.895E-06	6.580E-04	1.825E-03	2.415E-03	7.128E-04	2.573E-01	2.605E-01	4.414E+00	2.793E-04	5.145E-02	4.465E+00	4.773E+00
5.880E-02	4.386E-08	7.913E-05	5.888E-02		ł			1.543E-03	6.499E-06	8.736E-04	2.423E-03	2.242E-03	6.617E-04	2.389E-01	2.418E-01	4.097E+00	2.592E-04	4.776E-02	4.145E+00	4.448E+00
4.988E-02	3.720E-08	6.712E-05	4.994E-02					1.312E-03	5.528E-06	7.431E-04	2.061E-03	2.546E-03	7.517E-04	2.714E-01	2.747E-01	4.654E+00	2.945E-04	5.425E-02	4.709E+00	5.035E+00
4.538E-02	3.385E-08 4.515E-08	6.107E-05 8.146E-05	4.544E-02 6.061E-02					1.192E-03 1.633E-03	5.022E-06 6.879E-06	6.750E-04 9.246E-04	1.872E-03 2.564E-03	2.554E-03 2.794E-03	7.539E-04 8.248E-04	2.722E-01 2.978E-01	2.755E-01 3.014E-01	4.668E+00 5.107E+00	2.954E-04 3.232E-04	5.441E-02 5.953E-02	4.723E+00 5.167E+00	5.045E+00 5.532E+00
6.053E-02 5.230E-02	3.901E-08	7.038E-05	5.237E-02					1.033E-03 1.372E-03	5.781E-06	7.771E-04	2.364E-03 2.155E-03	3.618E-03	1.068E-03	3.855E-01	3.902E-01	6.612E+00	4.184E-04	7.708E-02	6.690E+00	7.135E+00
6.703E-02	5.000E-08	9.021E-05	6.712E-02					1.738E-03	7.322E-06	9.842E-04	2.730E-03	2.808E-03	8.289E-04	2.993E-01	3.029E-01	5.133E+00	3.248E-04	5.983E-02	5.193E+00	5.566E+00
4.856E-02	3.622E-08	6.535E-05	4.863E-02					1.177E-03	4.958E-06	6.665E-04	1.849E-03	2.568E-03	7.580E-04	2.736E-01	2.770E-01	4.693E+00	2.970E-04	5.471E-02	4.748E+00	5.076E+00
4.386E-02	3.272E-08	5.902E-05	4.392E-02					1.152E-03	4.853E-06	6.523E-04	1.809E-03	2.274E-03		2.424E-01	2.453E-01	4.157E+00	2.630E-04	4.846E-02	4.206E+00	4.497E+00
3.729E-02 5.327E-02	2.781E-08 3.973E-08	5.018E-05 7.168E-05	3.734E-02 5.334E-02					9.818E-04 1.388E-03	4.136E-06 5.845E-06	5.559E-04 7.856E-04	1.542E-03 2.179E-03	2.331E-03 3.326E-03	6.882E-04 9.817E-04	2.484E-01 3.544E-01	2.515E-01 3.587E-01	4.261E+00 6.078E+00	2.696E-04 3.846E-04	4.967E-02 7.085E-02	4.311E+00 6.149E+00	4.601E+00 6.564E+00
4.773E-02	3.561E-08	6.424E-05	4.780E-02					1.252E-03	5.275E-06	7.091E-04	1.967E-03	2.231E-03			2.407E-01	4.078E+00	2.581E-04	4.754E-02	4.126E+00	4.417E+00
4.953E-02	3.695E-08	6.666E-05	4.960E-02		1	-		1.302E-03	5.486E-06	7.374E-04	2.045E-03	2.773E-03	8.185E-04	2.955E-01	2.991E-01	5.068E+00	3.207E-04	5.907E-02	5.127E+00	5.478E+00
4.752E-02	3.545E-08	6.396E-05	4.759E-02					1.247E-03	5.254E-06	7.062E-04	1.959E-03	2.971E-03	8.771E-04	3.166E-01	3.205E-01	5.431E+00	3.437E-04	6.331E-02	5.495E+00	5.865E+00
7.748E-02 8.232E-02	5.779E-08 6.141E-08	1.043E-04 1.108E-04	7.758E-02 8.243E-02					2.009E-03 2.159E-03	8.461E-06 9.094E-06	1.137E-03 1.222E-03	3.154E-03 3.390E-03	3.656E-03 3.504E-03	1.079E-03 1.034E-03	3.896E-01 3.734E-01	3.943E-01 3.779E-01	6.682E+00 6.404E+00	4.228E-04 4.053E-04	7.789E-02 7.465E-02	6.760E+00 6.479E+00	7.235E+00 6.943E+00
4.351E-02	3.246E-08	5.856E-05	4.357E-02					1.142E-03	4.811E-06	6.467E-04	1.794E-03	3.012E-03	8.891E-04	3.210E-01	3.249E-01	5.505E+00	3.483E-04	6.417E-02	5.569E+00	5.940E+00
4.386E-02	3.272E-08	5.902E-05	4.392E-02					1.152E-03	4.853E-06	6.523E-04	1.809E-03	2.758E-03	8.140E-04	2.939E-01	2.974E-01	5.040E+00	3.189E-04	5.875E-02	5.099E+00	5.442E+00
6.918E-02	5.160E-08	9.310E-05	6.927E-02					1.823E-03	7.680E-06	1.032E-03	2.863E-03	4.651E-03	1.373E-03	4.957E-01	5.017E-01	8.501E+00	5.379E-04	9.910E-02	8.601E+00	9.175E+00
6.696E-02	4.995E-08	9.012E-05	6.705E-02					1.758E-03	7.406E-06	9.955E-04	2.761E-03	2.829E-03	8.349E-04	3.014E-01	3.051E-01	5.170E+00	3.271E-04	6.026E-02	5.230E+00	5.605E+00
7.402E-02 7.125E-02	5.521E-08 5.315E-08	9.961E-05 9.589E-05	7.412E-02 7.135E-02					1.944E-03 1.873E-03	8.187E-06 7.891E-06	1.100E-03 1.061E-03	3.052E-03 2.942E-03	4.202E-03 3.795E-03	1.240E-03 1.120E-03	4.478E-01 4.044E-01	4.532E-01 4.093E-01	7.680E+00 6.936E+00	4.860E-04 4.389E-04	8.953E-02 8.085E-02	7.770E+00 7.017E+00	8.301E+00 7.501E+00
6.378E-02	4.758E-08	8.584E-05	6.387E-02					1.673E-03	7.047E-06	9.473E-04	2.627E-03	3.542E-03	1.046E-03	3.774E-01	3.820E-01	6.474E+00	4.096E-04	7.546E-02	6.549E+00	6.998E+00
6.717E-02	5.011E-08	9.040E-05	6.726E-02					1.763E-03	7.427E-06		2.769E-03	3.498E-03			3.773E-01	6.393E+00		7.452E-02	6.468E+00	6.915E+00
7.748E-02		1.043E-04							8.524E-06										5.925E+00	
5.105E-02 6.890E-02	3.808E-08 5.140E-08	6.871E-05 9.272E-05	5.112E-02 6.899E-02						5.570E-06 7.617E-06		2.077E-03 2.840E-03		7.830E-04 1.200E-03				3.068E-04 4.701E-04		4.905E+00 7.516E+00	5.244E+00 8.026E+00
5.935E-02	4.427E-08	7.988E-05	5.943E-02							8.821E-04			9.746E-04						6.105E+00	6.523E+00
5.472E-02	4.082E-08	7.364E-05	5.479E-02					1.438E-03	6.056E-06	8.140E-04	2.258E-03	3.313E-03	9.779E-04	3.530E-01	3.573E-01	6.055E+00	3.832E-04	7.058E-02	6.126E+00	6.540E+00
5.576E-02	4.159E-08	7.504E-05	5.583E-02						6.161E-06			3.476E-03	1.026E-03	3.704E-01	3.749E-01	6.353E+00	4.020E-04	7.406E-02	6.428E+00	6.861E+00
7.056E-02 7.886E-02	5.263E-08 5.883E-08	9.496E-05 1.061E-04	7.066E-02 7.897E-02						7.786E-06 8.735E-06	1.047E-03 1.174E-03		3.785E-03 4.149E-03		4.033E-01 4.421E-01	4.082E-01 4.475E-01	6.918E+00 7.583E+00	4.377E-04 4.799E-04	8.063E-02 8.840E-02	6.999E+00 7.672E+00	7.480E+00 8.202E+00
7.402E-02	5.521E-08	9.961E-05	7.412E-02						8.144E-06	1.095E-03		3.713E-03		3.956E-01	4.004E-01	6.786E+00	4.799E-04 4.294E-04	7.910E-02	6.865E+00	7.343E+00
6.067E-02	4.525E-08	8.165E-05	6.075E-02		-			1.588E-03	6.689E-06	8.991E-04	2.494E-03	3.319E-03	9.798E-04	3.537E-01	3.580E-01	6.067E+00	3.839E-04	7.072E-02	6.138E+00	6.559E+00
5.513E-02	4.113E-08		5.521E-02		1							3.424E-03	1.011E-03	3.649E-01	3.693E-01	6.259E+00	3.960E-04	7.295E-02	6.332E+00	6.759E+00
8.509E-02 6.171E-02	6.347E-08	1.145E-04 8.304E-05	8.520E-02 6.179E-02						9.410E-06	1.265E-03 9.161E-04			8.256E-04 1.061E-03	2.980E-01	3.017E-01 3.876E-01	5.112E+00 6.568E+00	3.235E-04	5.959E-02	5.172E+00 6.645E+00	5.562E+00 7.097E+00
7.471E-02	5.573E-08		7.481E-02						8.250E-06			3.594E-03 3.599E-03		3.835E-01	3.882E-01	6.578E+00	4.156E-04 4.162E-04	7.667E-02		7.097E+00 7.121E+00
6.178E-02	4.608E-08		6.186E-02		1				6.836E-06					3.355E-01	3.396E-01	5.755E+00	3.641E-04	6.708E-02	5.822E+00	6.226E+00
5.707E-02	4.257E-08		5.715E-02						6.309E-06	8.480E-04				3.532E-01	3.575E-01				6.128E+00	6.545E+00
5.029E-02	3.751E-08		5.036E-02						5.570E-06	7.488E-04		3.527E-03		3.758E-01	3.804E-01	6.446E+00	4.079E-04		6.521E+00	6.954E+00
7.056E-02 5.811E-02	5.263E-08 4.335E-08	9.496E-05 7.820E-05	7.066E-02 5.819E-02						7.807E-06 6.414E-06	1.049E-03 8.622E-04	2.911E-03 2.391E-03	2.379E-03 3.352E-03		2.536E-01 3.572E-01	2.566E-01 3.616E-01	4.349E+00 6.127E+00	2.752E-04 3.877E-04	5.069E-02 7.142E-02	4.400E+00 6.199E+00	4.730E+00 6.621E+00
5.576E-02	4.159E-08		5.583E-02						6.161E-06	8.282E-04		3.433E-03		3.658E-01	3.703E-01		3.971E-04			6.777E+00
5.119E-02	3.819E-08	6.889E-05	5.126E-02					1.337E-03	5.634E-06	7.573E-04	2.100E-03	2.998E-03	8.850E-04	3.195E-01	3.234E-01	5.479E+00	3.467E-04	6.387E-02	5.544E+00	5.920E+00
1.522E-01	1.135E-07		1.524E-01					4.002E-03		2.266E-03			3.302E-01	1.192E+02			1.294E-01	2.383E+01	2.069E+03	2.190E+03
5.562E-02 6.530E-02	4.149E-08		5.569E-02 6.539E-02						6.161E-06	8.282E-04 9.700E-04			8.696E-04 4.115E-03	3.139E-01	3.178E-01	5.385E+00 2.548E+01		6.277E-02 2.970E-01		5.824E+00 2.735E+01
0.000E-02	4.01 IE-00	8.788E-05	0.008E-02					1.7 135-03	1.2 IUE-U0	3.100E-04	2.030E-03	1.054E-02	4.113E-03	1.403E+00	1.504E+00	2.040E+UI	1.012E-03	2.310E-01	2.010E+U1	2.130E+U1



														Risk C	alculations,	Construction	on Worker									
Survey		En -	5UCL Valu	es			13	Cs Cs			60(	Со			91	'Sr			210	Pb			226	Ra		
Grid	<sup>137</sup> Cs	°°Co	<sup>90</sup> Sr	<sup>210</sup> Pb	<sup>226</sup> Ra	Ground	Inhalation		ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Ground	Inhalation	Soil	ROC Total	Total Risk
AAA AAB	0.100		0.367	2.287	2.287	5.150E-08	1.808E-13		5.157E-08					1.462E-09	2.565E-12 3.249E-12			1.991E-09	1.132E-09	1.459E-07	1.490E-07	4.014E-06		2.443E-08	4.039E-06	4.242E-06
AAC	0.126 0.092	0.027	0.465 0.330	2.090 2.400	2.090 2.400	6.502E-08 4.768E-08	2.282E-13 1.674F-13	8.774E-11 6.434E-11	6.511E-08 4.774E-08	6.559E-08	 4.228E-14	1.075E-11	6.560E-08	1.853E-09 1.315E-09	2.306E-12			1.820E-09 2.089E-09	1.035E-09 1.188E-09	1.333E-07 1.531E-07	1.362E-07 1.564E-07	3.668E-06 4.212E-06	_	2.232E-08 2.563E-08	3.691E-06 4.239E-06	3.895E-06 4.510E-06
AAD	0.213	0.043	0.772	2.403	2.403		3.859E-13		1.101E-07	1.040E-07	6.706E-14	1.704E-11	1.040E-07	3.076E-09	5.395E-12			2.092E-09	1.190E-09	1.533E-07	1.566E-07	4.217E-06		2.566E-08	4.244E-06	4.619E-06
AAE	0.205	0.041	0.745	2.291	2.291		3.714E-13		1.059E-07	9.730E-08	6.272E-14	1.594E-11	9.732E-08	2.969E-09	5.206E-12			1.995E-09	1.134E-09	1.462E-07	1.493E-07	4.021E-06		2.447E-08	4.046E-06	4.403E-06
AAF	0.132	0.030	0.479	2.428	2.428	6.811E-08	2.391E-13		6.821E-08	7.183E-08	4.631E-14	1.177E-11	7.185E-08	1.909E-09	3.347E-12			2.114E-09	1.202E-09	1.549E-07	1.582E-07	4.261E-06	_	2.593E-08	4.288E-06	4.589E-06
AAG AAH	0.096 0.168		0.348 0.608	2.054 2.501	2.054 2.501	4.943E-08 8.669E-08	1.735E-13 3.043E-13		4.950E-08 8.681E-08					1.387E-09 2.423E-09	2.432E-12 4.249E-12		2.005E-09 3.503E-09	1.788E-09 2.177E-09	1.017E-09 1.238E-09	1.310E-07 1.596E-07	1.339E-07 1.630E-07	3.605E-06 4.389E-06		2.194E-08 2.671E-08	3.628E-06 4.417E-06	3.813E-06 4.670E-06
AAI	0.134		0.485	2.509	2.509	6.915E-08	2.427E-13		6.924E-08					1.933E-09	3.389E-12	8.579E-10	2.794E-09	2.184E-09	1.242E-09	1.601E-07	1.635E-07	4.403E-06	1.178E-09	2.680E-08	4.431E-06	4.667E-06
AAJ	0.088		0.318	2.543	2.543	4.520E-08	1.587E-13	1	4.526E-08					1.267E-09	2.222E-12		1.832E-09	2.214E-09	1.259E-09	1.622E-07	1.657E-07	4.463E-06	_	2.716E-08	4.491E-06	4.704E-06
AAK	0.068		0.246	2.111	2.111	3.493E-08	1.226E-13		3.498E-08					9.803E-10	1.719E-12			1.838E-09	1.045E-09	1.347E-07	1.376E-07	3.705E-06		2.255E-08	3.728E-06	3.902E-06
AAL ABA	0.083 0.141		0.301 0.523	2.880 2.593	2.880 2.593	4.288E-08 7.276E-08	1.505E-13 2.554E-13		4.294E-08 7.286E-08					1.199E-09 2.084E-09	2.103E-12 3.655E-12		_	2.507E-09 2.257E-09	1.426E-09 1.284E-09	1.837E-07 1.654E-07	1.877E-07 1.690E-07	5.054E-06 4.551E-06		3.076E-08 2.769E-08	5.087E-06 4.580E-06	5.319E-06 4.824E-06
ABB	0.137		0.516	2.194	2.194		2.482E-13		7.079E-08					2.056E-09		9.127E-10		1.910E-09	1.086E-09	1.400E-07		3.850E-06		2.343E-08	3.875E-06	4.092E-06
ABC	0.158	0.032	0.575	2.132	2.132		2.862E-13		8.164E-08	7.736E-08	4.987E-14	1.267E-11	7.737E-08	2.291E-09	4.018E-12			1.856E-09	1.056E-09	1.360E-07		3.742E-06		2.277E-08	3.765E-06	4.067E-06
ABD ABE	0.188 0.298	0.021 0.037	0.683 1.122	2.339 2.135	2.339 2.135	9.701E-08 1.538E-07	3.406E-13 5.398E-13		9.714E-08 1.540E-07	5.117E-08 8.841E-08	3.299E-14 5.699E-14	8.384E-12 1.449E-11	5.118E-08 8.843E-08	2.722E-09 4.471E-09	4.773E-12 7.840E-12			2.036E-09 1.859E-09	1.158E-09 1.057E-09	1.492E-07 1.362E-07	1.524E-07 1.391E-07	4.105E-06 3.747E-06		2.498E-08 2.280E-08	4.131E-06 3.771E-06	4.436E-06 4.159E-06
ABF	0.298	0.037	0.358	2.133	2.094	5.088E-08		6.866E-11	5.095E-08	6.319E-08	4.073E-14	1.449E-11	6.320E-08	1.427E-09	2.502E-12			1.823E-09	1.037E-09 1.037E-09	1.362E-07	1.365E-07	3.675E-06			3.698E-06	3.951E-06
ABG	0.416		1.510	8.871	8.871		7.536E-13		2.150E-07					6.017E-09	1.055E-11	2.671E-09		7.723E-09	4.392E-09	5.660E-07		1.557E-05		9.474E-08	1.567E-05	1.647E-05
ABH	0.141		0.520	2.141	2.141	7.276E-08	2.554E-13		7.286E-08					2.072E-09	3.634E-12	9.198E-10	2.996E-09	1.864E-09	1.060E-09	1.366E-07	1.395E-07	3.757E-06		2.287E-08	3.781E-06	3.997E-06
ABI ABJ	0.135 0.071		0.491 0.258	2.712 2.169	2.712 2.169	6.966E-08 3.669E-08	2.446E-13 1.288E-13		6.976E-08 3.674E-08					1.957E-09 1.028E-09	3.431E-12 1.803E-12		_	2.361E-09 1.888E-09	1.343E-09 1.074E-09	1.730E-07 1.384E-07	1.767E-07 1.413E-07	4.760E-06 3.807E-06		2.896E-08 2.316E-08	4.790E-06 3.831E-06	5.039E-06 4.010E-06
ABK	0.071		0.230	2.159	2.150	3.009E-08	1.288E-13 1.148E-13		3.674E-08 3.276E-08					9.165E-10	1.607E-12	4.068E-10	1.486E-09 1.325E-09	1.888E-09 1.872E-09	1.074E-09 1.064E-09	1.372E-07	1.413E-07 1.401E-07	3.773E-06		2.316E-08 2.296E-08	3.797E-06	3.971E-06
ABL	0.074		0.267	2.636	2.636	3.793E-08	1.331E-13	5.118E-11	3.798E-08					1.064E-09	1.866E-12	4.723E-10	1.538E-09	2.295E-09	1.305E-09	1.682E-07	1.718E-07	4.626E-06	1.238E-09	2.815E-08	4.656E-06	4.867E-06
ABM	0.080		0.279	2.749	2.749	4.118E-08	1.446E-13		4.123E-08					1.112E-09	1.950E-12	4.935E-10	_	2.393E-09	1.361E-09	1.754E-07	1.791E-07	4.824E-06		2.936E-08	4.855E-06	5.077E-06
ACH ACH - Rem	1.548 0.065		5.930 0.232	207.400 1.909	207.400 1.909	7.988E-07 3.354E-08	2.804E-12 1.177E-13		7.999E-07 3.359E-08					2.363E-08 9.245E-10	4.144E-11 1.621E-12	1.049E-08 4.104E-10	3.416E-08 1.336E-09	1.806E-07 1.662E-09	1.027E-07 9.451E-10	1.323E-05 1.218E-07	1.352E-05 1.244E-07	3.640E-04 3.350E-06		2.215E-06 2.039E-08	3.663E-04 3.372E-06	3.806E-04 3.531E-06
ACIT-Reili	0.005		0.232	1.772	1.772	4.386E-08	1.540E-13		4.392E-08					1.227E-09	2.152E-12			1.543E-09	8.773E-10	1.131E-07	_	3.110E-06	_	1.892E-08	3.130E-06	
ACJ	0.072		0.262	2.013	2.013	3.720E-08	1.306E-13		3.726E-08					1.044E-09	1.831E-12			1.753E-09	9.966E-10	1.284E-07	1.312E-07	3.533E-06	9.455E-10		3.555E-06	3.725E-06
ACK	0.066		0.238	2.019	2.019	3.385E-08	1.188E-13		3.390E-08					9.484E-10	1.663E-12			1.758E-09	9.996E-10	1.288E-07	1.316E-07	3.543E-06		2.156E-08	3.566E-06	3.733E-06
ACL ACM	0.088 0.076		0.326 0.274	2.209 2.860	2.209 2.860	4.515E-08 3.901E-08	1.585E-13 1.369E-13		4.521E-08 3.906E-08					1.299E-09 1.092E-09	2.278E-12 1.915E-12		1.878E-09 1.578E-09	1.923E-09 2.490E-09	1.094E-09 1.416E-09	1.409E-07 1.825E-07	1.440E-07 1.864E-07	3.877E-06 5.019E-06		2.359E-08 3.054E-08	3.901E-06 5.051E-06	4.092E-06 5.278E-06
ADI	0.076		0.274	2.220	2.220	5.000E-08	1.755E-13		5.007E-08					1.383E-09	2.425E-12		1.999E-09	1.933E-09	1.099E-09	1.416E-07	1.447E-07	3.896E-06		2.371E-08	3.921E-06	4.118E-06
ADJ	0.070		0.235	2.030	2.030	3.622E-08	1.272E-13		3.627E-08					9.365E-10	1.642E-12	4.157E-10	1.354E-09	1.767E-09	1.005E-09	1.295E-07	1.323E-07	3.563E-06		2.168E-08	3.585E-06	3.755E-06
ADK	0.063		0.230	1.798	1.798	3.272E-08	1.148E-13		3.276E-08					9.165E-10	1.607E-12	4.068E-10	1.325E-09	1.565E-09	8.902E-10	1.147E-07	1.172E-07	3.155E-06		1.920E-08	3.176E-06	3.327E-06
ADL ADM	0.054 0.077		0.196 0.277	1.843 2.629	1.843 2.629	2.781E-08 3.973E-08	9.764E-14 1.395E-13		2.785E-08 3.979E-08					7.810E-10 1.104E-09	1.370E-12 1.936E-12	3.467E-10 4.900E-10	1.129E-09 1.596E-09	1.605E-09 2.289E-09	9.125E-10 1.302E-09	1.176E-07 1.677E-07	1.201E-07 1.713E-07	3.234E-06 4.614E-06		1.968E-08 2.808E-08	3.255E-06 4.643E-06	3.404E-06 4.856E-06
AEJ	0.069		0.250	1.764	1.764	3.561E-08	1.250E-13		3.565E-08					9.962E-10	1.747E-12		1.440E-09	1.536E-09	8.734E-10	1.125E-07	1.150E-07	3.096E-06		1.884E-08	3.115E-06	3.268E-06
AEK	0.072		0.260	2.192	2.192	3.695E-08	1.297E-13		3.700E-08					1.036E-09	1.817E-12	4.599E-10		1.908E-09	1.085E-09	1.398E-07	_	3.847E-06	_	2.341E-08	3.871E-06	4.053E-06
AEL	0.069		0.249	2.349	2.349	3.545E-08	1.245E-13		3.550E-08					9.922E-10	1.740E-12			2.045E-09	1.163E-09	1.499E-07		4.122E-06		2.509E-08	4.149E-06	4.339E-06
AEM AFI - AGI	0.112 0.119		0.401 0.431	2.890 2.770	2.890 2.770	5.779E-08 6.141E-08	2.029E-13 2.156E-13		5.787E-08 6.149E-08					1.598E-09 1.717E-09	2.802E-12 3.012E-12	7.093E-10 7.624E-10	_	2.516E-09 2.412E-09	1.431E-09 1.371E-09	1.844E-07 1.767E-07	1.883E-07 1.805E-07	5.072E-06 4.861E-06		3.087E-08 2.958E-08	5.104E-06 4.892E-06	5.353E-06 5.137E-06
AFJ	0.063		0.228	2.381	2.381		1.139E-13		3.250E-08						1.593E-12		_	2.073E-09	1.179E-09	1.519E-07	1.552E-07	4.179E-06			4.205E-06	4.394E-06
AFK	0.063		0.230	2.180	2.180	3.272E-08	1.148E-13		3.276E-08					9.165E-10	1.607E-12	4.068E-10	1.325E-09	1.898E-09	1.079E-09	1.391E-07	1.421E-07	3.826E-06		2.328E-08	3.850E-06	4.026E-06
AFL	0.100		0.364	3.677	3.677	5.160E-08	1.812E-13		5.167E-08					1.451E-09	2.544E-12	6.439E-10	2.097E-09	3.201E-09	1.820E-09	2.346E-07	2.396E-07	6.453E-06		3.927E-08	6.494E-06	6.788E-06
AFM AGJ	0.097 0.107		0.351 0.388	2.236 3.322	2.236 3.322	4.995E-08 5.521E-08	1.754E-13 1.938E-13		5.002E-08 5.529E-08					1.399E-09 1.546E-09	2.453E-12 2.711E-12		_	1.947E-09 2.892E-09	1.107E-09 1.645E-09	1.427E-07 2.119E-07	1.457E-07 2.165E-07	3.924E-06 5.830E-06		2.388E-08 3.548E-08	3.949E-06 5.867E-06	4.147E-06 6.141E-06
AGK	0.103		0.374	3.000	3.000	5.315E-08	1.866E-13		5.322E-08					1.490E-09	2.613E-12	6.616E-10	2.155E-09	2.612E-09	1.485E-09	1.914E-07	1.955E-07	5.265E-06		3.204E-08	5.298E-06	5.549E-06
AGL	0.092		0.334	2.800	2.800	4.758E-08	1.670E-13		4.764E-08					1.331E-09	2.334E-12	5.908E-10	1.924E-09	2.438E-09	1.386E-09	1.786E-07	1.825E-07	4.914E-06	1.315E-09	2.990E-08	4.945E-06	5.177E-06
AGM	0.097		0.352	2.765	2.765	5.011E-08		6.762E-11	5.017E-08					1.403E-09		6.226E-10			1.369E-09	1.764E-07					4.883E-06	
AHH - AIH AHI	0.112 0.074		0.404 0.264	2.533	2.533 2.097	3.808E-08			5.787E-08 3.813E-08								2.327E-09 1.521E-09									
AHJ	0.100		0.361	3.213	3.213	5.140E-08	1.804E-13	6.936E-11	5.146E-08					1.439E-09	2.523E-12	6.386E-10	2.080E-09	2.797E-09	1.591E-09	2.050E-07	2.094E-07	5.639E-06	1.509E-09	3.431E-08	5.675E-06	5.938E-06
AHK	0.086		0.311		2.610	4.427E-08											1.792E-09									
AHL AHM	0.079 0.081		0.287 0.292	2.619 2.748	2.619 2.748	4.082E-08 4.159E-08											1.653E-09 1.682E-09						1.230E-09 1.291E-09			
AHIVI	0.081		0.292	2.748	2.748	5.263E-08											1.682E-09 2.126E-09						1.405E-09			
AIJ	0.114		0.414	3.280	3.280	5.883E-08	2.065E-13	7.939E-11	5.891E-08					1.650E-09	2.893E-12	7.323E-10	2.385E-09	2.856E-09	1.624E-09	2.093E-07	2.137E-07	5.756E-06	1.541E-09	3.503E-08	5.793E-06	6.068E-06
AIK	0.107		0.386	2.935	2.935	5.521E-08									2.697E-12			2.555E-09					1.379E-09			
AIL AIM	0.088		0.317 0.289	2.624 2.707	2.624 2.707	4.525E-08 4.113E-08									2.215E-12 2.020E-12			2.284E-09 2.357E-09		1.674E-07 1.727E-07			1.232E-09 1.271E-09			
AJH	0.000		0.269	2.211	2.211	6.347E-08											2.569E-09						1.039E-09			
AJI	0.089		0.323	2.841	2.841	4.603E-08	1.616E-13	6.212E-11	4.609E-08					1.287E-09	2.257E-12	5.713E-10	1.861E-09	2.473E-09	1.407E-09	1.813E-07	1.851E-07	4.986E-06	1.334E-09	3.034E-08	5.018E-06	5.251E-06
AJJ	0.108		0.391	2.845	2.845	5.573E-08											2.252E-09						1.336E-09			
AJK AJL	0.089 0.083		0.324 0.299	2.489 2.620	2.489 2.620	4.608E-08 4.257E-08									2.264E-12 2.089E-12		1.866E-09	2.167E-09 2.281E-09					1.169E-09 1.231E-09			
AJM	0.063		0.299	2.788		3.751E-08									1.845E-12			2.427E-09					1.231E-09 1.310E-09			
AKG	0.102		0.370	1.881	1.881	5.263E-08	1.848E-13	7.103E-11	5.271E-08					1.474E-09	2.586E-12	6.545E-10	2.131E-09	1.638E-09	9.313E-10	1.200E-07	1.226E-07	3.301E-06	8.835E-10	2.009E-08	3.322E-06	3.500E-06
AKI	0.084		0.304	2.650	2.650	4.335E-08								1.211E-09				2.307E-09					1.245E-09			
AKJ AKK	0.081 0.074		0.292 0.267	2.714 2.370	2.714 2.370	4.159E-08 3.819E-08									2.040E-12 1.866E-12			2.363E-09 2.063E-09					1.275E-09 1.113E-09			
AKL	0.074		0.267	884.400		1.135E-07											1.538E-09 4.603E-09						4.154E-07			
AKL - Rem	0.080		0.292	2.329	2.329	4.149E-08	1.456E-13	5.599E-11	4.154E-08					1.164E-09	2.040E-12	5.165E-10	1.682E-09	2.028E-09	1.153E-09	1.486E-07	1.518E-07	4.087E-06	1.094E-09	2.487E-08	4.113E-06	4.308E-06
AKM	0.094		0.342	11.020	11.020	4.871E-08	1.710E-13	6.574E-11	4.878E-08					1.363E-09	2.390E-12	6.050E-10	1.970E-09	9.594E-09	5.456E-09	7.031E-07	7.181E-07	1.934E-05	5.176E-09	1.177E-07	1.946E-05	2.023E-05



30	NMOCs in landfill gas	Section 2.5.1	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 4.1.2.2, pages 4-6 and 4-7. Record No. 4237.
			Final Parcel E Nonstandard Data Gaps Investigation, Landfill Gas Characterization, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. TtEMI. December 2003. Appendix D, Attachment D-1. (note: this document was provided as Appendix A to the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2; Record No. 4237)
			Draft Removal Action Closeout Report, Parcel E Landfill Gas Time-Critical Removal Action, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. TtEMI. March 2004. Appendix G, Attachments G-1 through G-4. (note: this document was accepted as final and was provided as Appendix F to the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2; Record No. 4237)

along Crisp Avenue, the 13 Crisp Avenue GMPs are included in the monitoring network to ensure that landfill gas is not migrating north toward non-Navy property (former Parcel A) (TtEMI and ITSI, 2004c).

The landfill gas monitoring network was designed, in accordance with 27 CCR, to ensure that any landfill gas is not allowed to accumulate above action levels. The perimeter GMPs are monitored on a regular basis to ensure that methane gas does not exceed 5 percent by volume at the boundary, as specified in the Interim Landfill Gas Monitoring and Control Plan (TtEMI and ITSI, 2004c). GMPs on the UCSF compound and along Crisp Avenue act as secondary and tertiary lines of monitoring at increasing distances from the Parcel E-2 Landfill (TtEMI and ITSI, 2004c). The methane action level at all GMPs is set at 2.5 percent by volume in air to minimize the likelihood of exceeding the 27 CCR limit of 5 percent. All of the GMP locations are presented on Figure 3-6.

### **4.1.2.2.** Nonmethane Organic Compounds

With regard to NMOCs at closed landfills, 27 CCR § 20921 states that trace gases should be controlled to prevent adverse acute and chronic exposure to toxic and cancer-causing chemicals. The evaluation methods for NMOCs involved comparing outdoor air data against the EPA Region 9 PRGs for outdoor air (EPA, 2004) and performing risk assessments on soil gas data collected from permanent GMPs. NMOC data collected from temporary soil gas probes installed during the landfill gas characterization were not evaluated, because site conditions had changed following implementation of the landfill gas TCRA.

To evaluate compliance with 27 CCR, the Navy has conducted several risk assessments to evaluate whether trace gases from the Parcel E-2 Landfill pose a potential risk to human health. The risk assessments were performed using the Johnson and Ettinger vapor intrusion model (EPA, 2003). Field data, analytical data, and risk assessment results for GMPs along Crisp Avenue (GMP13 through GMP16, GMP18, and GMP19) are presented in the Landfill Gas Characterization Report (Appendix A to this report). Field data, analytical data, and risk assessment results for GMP22 through GMP26 on the UCSF compound are presented in Appendices E, F, and G, respectively, of the Landfill Gas TCRA Closeout Report (Appendix F to this report). ELCR calculations for GMPs along Crisp Avenue, using the laboratory results, ranged from  $6.4 \times 10^{-7}$  to  $2.0 \times 10^{-8}$  for a residential exposure scenario. ELCR calculations for the GMPs on the UCSF compound ranged from  $4.0 \times 10^{-7}$  to  $8.8 \times 10^{-9}$  for an industrial



exposure scenario (TtEMI and ITSI, 2004c). These risk ranges are an order of magnitude below the NCP point of departure of 10<sup>-6</sup> [40 CFR § 300.430(e)(2)(i)(A)(2); 55 Federal Register 8848 (1990)].

Field measurements for NMOCs, collected during the same time frame as the laboratory analytical data, ranged from 0 part per million by volume (ppmv) to 51 ppmv. Assuming that NMOCs remain at the same proportions in the landfill gas, the ELCR is directly proportionate to the total NMOC concentration. Thus, recognizing that a 10-fold increase in the ELCR would require a 10-fold increase in the NMOC measurements, 500 ppmv was selected as the action level for NMOCs detected at GMPs included in the monitoring network. If the concentration of total NMOCs increased from the 50-ppmv range to greater than 500 ppmv, then additional sampling and analysis for NMOCs and further evaluation of risk to human health is warranted in accordance with the interim Landfill Gas Monitoring and Control Plan (TtEMI and ITSI, 2004c).

#### 4.1.3. Soil Evaluation

Due to the quantity of soil data evaluated in this RI, the nature and extent evaluation of soil was focused to discuss chemicals that were detected at concentrations greater than the laboratory reporting limits (LRLs), exceeding outdoor levels or human health risk-based criteria developed for the RI. The development of the criteria is discussed in Section 4.1.3.2. All soil data, except for soil physically removed during interim actions, is summarized in Appendix J1 and is included in the HHRA and SLERA presented in this report.

Because the removal actions were performed concurrent with the Draft RI/FS Report, the nature and extent evaluation and risk assessments presented in this Draft Final RI/FS Report incorporate post-excavation soil samples from the removal action areas. At both the Metal Slag Area and PCB Hot Spot Area, post-excavation soil samples contained chemical concentrations that warrant further analysis in this Draft Final RI/FS Report. This analysis is presented in Sections 4.2.4, 4.3.2, and 4.4.2 of this RI/FS Report.

As discussed in Section 3, the Parcel E-2 soil data set consists of 1,113 samples analyzed for a wide variety of inorganic and organic chemicals. To facilitate review of the large data set, the evaluation was performed separately for each of the three study areas at Parcel E-2: the Landfill Area, the Panhandle Area, and the East Adjacent Area. The data set was further subdivided into three separate depth ranges (0 to 2 feet bgs, 2 to 10 feet bgs, and greater than 10 feet bgs) for consistency with the depth ranges evaluated in the HHRA.

Comprehensive data summary tables are presented in Appendix J1 by chemical category (i.e., metals, pesticides, PCBs, SVOCs, VOCs, and petroleum hydrocarbons) for each study area and depth interval. Each table presents a series of summary statistics of the data for each chemical, such as the number of samples collected; number of results that exceed the detection limit; minimum and maximum



# ATTACHMENT D1: JOHNSON ETTINGER MODEL BACKUP SPREADSHEET

Parcel E Nonstandard Data Gaps Investigation, Landfill Gas Characterization, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Sample   Sampling   D   Sample   Streen   Cest   Result   Concentration   Risk Calculated by   Hazard Quotient				Depth to					Average		
Point ID   Sampling ID   Date   (feet)   Analyte   Number   (µg/m²)   Qualifier   (µg/m²)   the JEM   Hazard Quotient   GMP13   GMP13SG001   65/2002   6   Inforform   67/683   6.135   1.5E-08   2.2E-03   GMP13   GMP13SG001   65/2002   6   Inforform   67/683   6.474   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA   N			Sample			CAS	Result		•	Pick Calculated by	
GMP13   GMP13SC001   6/5/2002   6   Chloroform   6763   6.474   NA   NA   NA   GMP13   GMP13SC001   6/5/2002   6   Tetrachforethene   127184   14.49   TOTAL   2.0E-08   2.2E-03   GMP14   GMP14SC001   6/5/2002   6   Carbon Tetrachforethene   56235   25.6   6.5E-08   1.4E-03   GMP14   GMP14SC001   6/5/2002   6   Carbon Tetrachforethene   56235   25.6   6.5E-08   1.4E-03   GMP14   GMP14SC001   6/5/2002   6   Carbon Tetrachforethene   65235   25.6   6.5E-08   1.4E-03   GMP14   GMP14SC001   6/5/2002   6   Carbon Tetrachforethene   67633   54.45   2.2E-08   3.3E-03   GMP14   GMP14SC001   6/5/2002   6   Chloroform   6763   54.45   2.2E-08   3.3E-03   GMP14   GMP14SC001   6/5/2002   6   Chloroform   67630   6/45   NA   NA   NA   GMP14   GMP14SC001   6/5/2002   6   Carbon Tetrachforethene   75694   6.27   NA   1.4E-06   S.5E-03   GMP15   GMP15SC001   6/5/2002   6   Carbon Tetrachforethene   95636   6.986   NA   1.4E-06   GMP15   GMP15SC001   6/5/2002   6   Carbon Tetrachforethene   66235   5.952   1.5E-08   3.3E-03   GMP15   GMP15SC001   6/5/2002   6   Carbon Tetrachforethene   65235   5.952   1.5E-08   3.3E-03   GMP15   GMP15SC001   6/5/2002   6   Chloroform   67663   16.335   6.7E-09   9.9E-04   GMP15   GMP15SC001   6/5/2002   6   Chloroform   67663   16.335   6.7E-09   9.9E-04   GMP15   GMP15SC001   6/5/2002   6   Chloroform   67663   15.345   GMP15SC001   6/5/2002   6   Chloroform   67663   15.345   GMP15SC001   6/5/2002   6   Chloroform   67663   16.335   6.7E-09   9.9E-04   GMP15   GMP15SC001   6/5/2002   6   Chloroform   67663   15.242   JA   NA   J.2E-05   GMP15SC001   6/5/2002   6   Chloroform   67663   15.242   JA   NA   J.2E-05   GMP15   GMP15SC001   6/5/2002   6   Chloroform   67663   15.242   JA   NA   J.2E-05   GMP15   GMP15SC001   6/5/2002   6   Trichlorothene   75718   9.954   5.016   NA   3.9E-04   GMP16   GMP16SC001   6/5/2002   5   J.2.4-Timethylbenzene   95636   12.475   GMP16   GMP16SC001   6/5/2002   5   J.2.4-Timethylbenzene   95636   12.475   GMP16   GMP16SC001   6/5/2002   5   J.3.5-Timethylbe	Point ID	Sampling ID	•		Analyte		_	Qualifier			Hazard Quotient
GMP13 GMP13SQ001 6/5/2002 6 Isopropyl Alcohol 67630 6.474 NA NA NA (SEC)								Qualifici	(μg/ιιι )		
GMP13 GMP13 GMP14 GMP14SQ01 6/5/2002 6 Tetrachioroethene   12/194   14.49											
MP14   GMP14SQ001   6/5/2002   6   1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene   95636   38.922   NA   7.4E-04											
GMP14   GMP14SG001   6/5/2002   6   1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene   95636   38,922   NA   7,4E-04   GMP14SG001   6/5/2002   6   Carbon Tetrachloide   56235   25,6   6,5E-08   3,3E-03   GMP14   GMP14SG001   6/5/2002   6   Chloroform   67663   54,45   2,2E-08   3,3E-03   GMP14   GMP14SG001   6/5/2002   6   Chloroform   67663   54,45   2,2E-08   3,3E-03   GMP14   GMP14SG001   6/5/2002   6   Chloroform   67663   54,45   10,458   NA   NA   NA   GMP14SG001   6/5/2002   6   Trichlorofluoromethane   75694   6,27   NA   1,4E-06   5,5E-03   GMP15   GMP15SG001   6/5/2002   6   Trichlorofluoromethane   75694   6,27   TOTAL   8,7E-08   5,5E-03   GMP15   GMP15SG001   6/5/2002   6   Carbon Tetrachloride   56235   5,552   1,5E-08   3,3E-04   GMP15   GMP15SG001   6/5/2002   6   Carbon Tetrachloride   56235   5,552   1,5E-08   3,3E-04   GMP15   GMP15SG001   6/5/2002   6   Dichlorodfluoromethane   75718   9,054   NA   5,5E-06   GMP15   GMP15SG001   6/5/2002   6   Dichlorodfluoromethane   75718   9,054   NA   5,5E-06   GMP15   GMP15SG001   6/5/2002   6   Tetrachloride   127184   12,42   4,1E-09   4,6E-05   GMP15   GMP15SG001   6/5/2002   6   Tetrachloride   127184   12,42   4,1E-09   4,6E-05   GMP15   GMP15SG001   6/5/2002   6   Tetrachloride   127184   12,42   4,1E-09   4,6E-05   GMP16   GMP16SG001   6/5/2002   5   1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene   95636   21,956   17,22   NA   3,9E-04   GMP16   GMP16SG001   6/5/2002   5   1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene   95636   21,956   17,22   NA   3,9E-04   GMP16   GMP16SG001   6/5/2002   5   1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene   106678   9,481   7,24   NA   1,6E-04   GMP16SG002   6/5/2002   5   1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene   106678   9,481   7,24   NA   1,6E-04   GMP16   GMP16SG001   6/5/2002   5   1,4-Dichlorobenzene   106467   6,11   4,31   3,1E-09   6,0E-06   GMP16   GMP16SG001   6/5/2002   5   1,4-Dichlorobenzene   106467   6,11   4,31   3,1E-09   6,0E-06   GMP16   GMP16SG001   6/5/2002   5   4-Ethytobene   622988   6,174   3,99   NA   NA   1,6E-04   GMP16   GMP16SG001   6/5/2002   5   4-Ethytobene   622988   6,174   3,99   NA			0/0/2002		Tottadinorodinorio	127101	1 1.10		TOTAL		
GMP14 GMP14\$G001 6/5/2002 6 Carbon Tetrachloride	GMP14	GMP14SG001	6/5/2002	6	1 2 4-Trimethylhenzene	95636	38 922				
GMP14 GMP14SG001 6/S/2002 6 Chloroform 67663 5.4.45   2.2E-08 3.3E-03											
GMP14 GMP14SQ001 6/5/2002 6											
GMP14 GMP14SG001 6/5/2002 6 Trichlorofluoromethane   75694											
GMP15 GMP15SG001 6/5/2002 6 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 95636 6,986 NA 1,5E-08 3,3E-04 GMP15 GMP15SG001 6/5/2002 6 Carbon Tetrachloride 56235 5,952 1,5E-08 3,3E-04 GMP15 GMP15SG001 6/5/2002 6 Chloroform 67663 16,335 6,7E-09 9,9E-04 GMP15 GMP15SG001 6/5/2002 6 Dichlorofillutoromethane 75718 9,054 NA 5,5E-06 GMP15 GMP15SG001 6/5/2002 6 Dichlorofillutoromethane 75718 9,054 NA 1,2E-05 GMP15 GMP15SG001 6/5/2002 6 Dichlorofillutoromethane 98476 7,92 J3 NA 1,2E-05 GMP15 GMP15SG001 6/5/2002 6 Dichlorofillutoromethane 75694 5,016 NA 1,2E-05 GMP15 GMP15SG001 6/5/2002 6 Tetrachlorotehene 127184 12,42 4,1E-09 4,6E-05 GMP15 GMP15SG001 6/5/2002 6 Trichloroflutoromethane 75694 5,016 NA 1,1E-06 TOTAL 2,6E-08 1,5E-03 GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 95636 12,475 GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 95636 12,475 GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 95636 21,956 17,22 NA 3,9E-04 GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene 108678 4,99 GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene 108678 4,99 GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene 108678 6,49 GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 106476 2,5 U GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 106476 2,5 U GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 106467 6,11 4,31 3,1E-09 6,0E-06 GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 4-Ethyltoluene 622968 6,174 3,99 NA NA GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 4-Ethyltoluene 622968 6,174 3,99 NA NA GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 4-Ethyltoluene 622968 6,174 3,99 NA NA GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 4-Ethyltoluene 622968 6,174 3,99 NA NA GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 4-Ethyltoluene 622968 6,174 3,99 NA NA GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 Acetone 6/641 1 U GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 Acetone 6/641 1 U GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 Benzene 71432 27.95 7,79 6,4E-08 8,6E-04 GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 Benzene 71432 27.95 7,79 6,4E-08 8,6E-04 GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 Benzene 71432 27.95 7,79 6,4E-08 9,2E-06 GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 Benzene 71432 27.95 7,79 6,4E-08 9,2E-06 GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 Benzene 71432 27.95	-										
GMP15 GMP15SG001 6/5/2002 6 12,4-Trimethylbenzene 95636 6,986   NA 1.3E-04			0,0,000						TOTAL		
GMP15 GMP15SG001 6/5/2002 6 Carbon Tetrachloride 56235 5.952	GMP15	GMP15SG001	6/5/2002	6	1.2.4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	6.986				
GMP15 GMP15SG001 6/5/2002 6											
GMP15 GMP15SG001 6/5/2002 6 Dichlorodifluoromethane   75718 9.054   NA 5.5E-06				6							
GMP15 GMP15SG001 6/5/2002 6					Dichlorodifluoromethane						
CMP15				6				J3			
CMP15				6	Tetrachloroethene	127184					
GMP16   GMP16SG001   6/5/2002   5   1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene   95636   12.475			6/5/2002	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694					
GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene         95636         21.956         17.22         NA         3.9E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene         108678         4.99           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene         108678         9.481         7.24         NA         1.6E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         1,4-Dichlorobenzene         106476         2.5         U           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         1,4-Dichlorobenzene         106467         6.11         4.31         3.1E-09         6.0E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         4-Ethyltoluene         622968         1.8         U           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         4-Ethyltoluene         622968         6.174         3.99         NA         NA           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Acetone         67641         1         U         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0									TOTAL	2.6E-08	
GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene         108678         4.99           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene         108678         9.481         7.24         NA         1.6E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         1,4-Dichlorobenzene         106476         2.5         U           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         1,4-Dichlorobenzene         106467         6.11         4.31         3.1E-09         6.0E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         4-Ethyltoluene         622968         1.8         U           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         4-Ethyltoluene         622968         6.74         3.99         NA         NA           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Acetone         67641         1         U         0           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Acetone         67641         11.086         6.04         NA         7.8E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Benzene         71432<	GMP16	GMP16SG001	6/5/2002	5	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	12.475				
GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene         108678         9.481         7.24         NA         1.6E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         1,4-Dichlorobenzene         106476         2.5         U           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         1,4-Dichlorobenzene         106467         6.11         4.31         3.1E-09         6.0E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         4-Ethyltoluene         622968         1.8         U           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         4-Ethyltoluene         622968         6.174         3.99         NA         NA           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Acetone         67641         1         U         0	GMP16	GMP16SG002	6/5/2002	5	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	21.956		17.22	NA	3.9E-04
GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene         108678         9.481         7.24         NA         1.6E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         1,4-Dichlorobenzene         106476         2.5         U           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         1,4-Dichlorobenzene         106467         6.11         4.31         3.1E-09         6.0E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         4-Ethyltoluene         622968         1.8         U           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         4-Ethyltoluene         622968         6.174         3.99         NA         NA           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Acetone         67641         1         U         6         6.04         NA         7.8E-06         6         6641         1         U         6         6.04         NA         7.8E-06         6         6641         1         U         6         6.04         NA         7.8E-06         6         6641         1         U         6         6641         1         U         6         6641         1 <td>GMP16</td> <td>GMP16SG001</td> <td>6/5/2002</td> <td>5</td> <td>1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene</td> <td>108678</td> <td>4.99</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	GMP16	GMP16SG001	6/5/2002	5	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	4.99				
GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         1,4-Dichlorobenzene         106467         6.11         4.31         3.1E-09         6.0E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         4-Ethyltoluene         622968         1.8         U           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         4-Ethyltoluene         622968         6.174         3.99         NA         NA           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Acetone         67641         1         U           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Acetone         67641         11.086         6.04         NA         7.8E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Benzene         71432         27.95         7.79         6.4E-08         8.6E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Benzene         71432         27.625         27.79         6.4E-08         8.6E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136         8.14         1.0E-08         9.2E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001	GMP16	GMP16SG002	6/5/2002	5		108678	9.481		7.24	NA	1.6E-04
GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         4-Ethyltoluene         622968         1.8         U           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         4-Ethyltoluene         622968         6.174         3.99         NA         NA           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Acetone         67641         1         U           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Acetone         67641         11.086         6.04         NA         7.8E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Benzene         71432         27.95         6.04         NA         7.8E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Benzene         71432         27.95         5         6.4E-08         8.6E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136         8.14         1.0E-08         9.2E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.94         5.69         2.8E-09         4.1E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002 <td>GMP16</td> <td>GMP16SG001</td> <td>6/5/2002</td> <td>5</td> <td>1,4-Dichlorobenzene</td> <td>106476</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>U</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	GMP16	GMP16SG001	6/5/2002	5	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106476	2.5	U			
GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         4-Ethyltoluene         622968         6.174         3.99         NA         NA           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Acetone         67641         1         U           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Acetone         67641         11.086         6.04         NA         7.8E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Benzene         71432         27.95         7.79         6.4E-08         8.6E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136         8.14         1.0E-08         9.2E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136         8.14         1.0E-08         9.2E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.94         5.69         2.8E-09         4.1E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         11.245         11.1         9.0E-09         1.1E-05		GMP16SG002	6/5/2002	5	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	6.11		4.31	3.1E-09	6.0E-06
GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Acetone         67641         1         U           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Acetone         67641         11.086         6.04         NA         7.8E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Benzene         71432         27.95         27.79         6.4E-08         8.6E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136         8.14         1.0E-08         9.2E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136         8.14         1.0E-08         9.2E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.94           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.445         5.69         2.8E-09         4.1E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         11.245           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane<	GMP16	GMP16SG001	6/5/2002	5	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	1.8	U			
GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Acetone         67641         11.086         6.04         NA         7.8E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Benzene         71432         27.95           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Benzene         71432         27.625         27.79         6.4E-08         8.6E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136         8.14         1.0E-08         9.2E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136         8.14         1.0E-08         9.2E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.94         5.94           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         11.245           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         12.975         12.11         9.0E-09         1.1E-05           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5	GMP16	GMP16SG002	6/5/2002	5	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	6.174		3.99	NA	NA
GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Benzene         71432         27.95           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Benzene         71432         27.625         27.79         6.4E-08         8.6E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.94           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.445         5.69         2.8E-09         4.1E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         11.245           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         12.975         12.11         9.0E-09         1.1E-05           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         5.533           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/	GMP16	GMP16SG001	6/5/2002	5	Acetone	67641	1	U			
GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Benzene         71432         27.625         27.79         6.4E-08         8.6E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136         8.14         1.0E-08         9.2E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.94           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.445         5.69         2.8E-09         4.1E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         11.245           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         12.975         12.11         9.0E-09         1.1E-05           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         5.533           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         9.054 </td <td>GMP16</td> <td>GMP16SG002</td> <td>6/5/2002</td> <td>5</td> <td>Acetone</td> <td>67641</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6.04</td> <td>NA</td> <td>7.8E-06</td>	GMP16	GMP16SG002	6/5/2002	5	Acetone	67641			6.04	NA	7.8E-06
GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136         8.14         1.0E-08         9.2E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.94           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.445         5.69         2.8E-09         4.1E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         11.245           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         12.975         12.11         9.0E-09         1.1E-05           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         5.533           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         9.054         7.29         NA         5.3E-06	GMP16	GMP16SG001	6/5/2002	5	Benzene	71432	27.95				
GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Bromodichloromethane         75274         8.136         8.14         1.0E-08         9.2E-06           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.94           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.445         5.69         2.8E-09         4.1E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         11.245           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         12.975         12.11         9.0E-09         1.1E-05           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         5.533           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         9.054         7.29         NA         5.3E-06			6/5/2002	5	Benzene	71432			27.79	6.4E-08	8.6E-04
GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.94           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.445         5.69         2.8E-09         4.1E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         11.245           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         12.975         12.11         9.0E-09         1.1E-05           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         5.533           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         9.054         7.29         NA         5.3E-06	GMP16	GMP16SG001	6/5/2002	5	Bromodichloromethane	75274	8.136				
GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Chloroform         67663         5.445         5.69         2.8E-09         4.1E-04           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         11.245           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         12.975         12.11         9.0E-09         1.1E-05           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         5.533           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         9.054         7.29         NA         5.3E-06	GMP16	GMP16SG002	6/5/2002	5	Bromodichloromethane	75274	8.136		8.14	1.0E-08	9.2E-06
GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         11.245           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         12.975         12.11         9.0E-09         1.1E-05           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         5.533           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         9.054         7.29         NA         5.3E-06	GMP16	GMP16SG001	6/5/2002	5	Chloroform	67663	5.94				
GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dibromochloromethane         124481         12.975         12.11         9.0E-09         1.1E-05           GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         5.533           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         9.054         7.29         NA         5.3E-06	GMP16	GMP16SG002	6/5/2002	5	Chloroform	67663	5.445		5.69	2.8E-09	4.1E-04
GMP16         GMP16SG001         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         5.533           GMP16         GMP16SG002         6/5/2002         5         Dichlorodifluoromethane         75718         9.054         7.29         NA         5.3E-06		GMP16SG001	6/5/2002	5	Dibromochloromethane	124481	11.245				_
GMP16 GMP16SG002 6/5/2002 5 Dichlorodifluoromethane 75718 9.054 7.29 NA 5.3E-06					Dibromochloromethane				12.11	9.0E-09	1.1E-05
		GMP16SG001	6/5/2002	5	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718					
				5	Dichlorodifluoromethane				7.29	NA	5.3E-06
GMP16 GMP16SG001 6/5/2002 5 Ethylbenzene 100414 28.16	GMP16	GMP16SG001	6/5/2002	5	Ethylbenzene	100414	28.16				

# ATTACHMENT D1: JOHNSON ETTINGER MODEL BACKUP SPREADSHEET (Continued) Parcel E Nonstandard Data Gaps Investigation, Landfill Gas Characterization, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

			Depth to Top of					Average		
Dalar ID	0	Sample	Screen	Austral	CAS	Result	0		Risk Calculated by	Hamand Occasions
Point ID GMP16	Sampling ID	<b>Date</b> 6/5/2002	(feet)	Analyte	Number	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	(µg/m³)	the JEM	Hazard Quotient
GMP16 GMP16	GMP16SG002 GMP16SG001	6/5/2002	5 5	Ethylbenzene	100414 106423	57.2 48.4		42.68	3.3E-09	6.9E-06
				m,p-Xylenes				66.00	NA	4.45.04
GMP16	GMP16SG002	6/5/2002	5 5	m,p-Xylenes	106423 95476	83.6	10	66.00	NA	1.1E-04
GMP16 GMP16	GMP16SG001 GMP16SG002	6/5/2002 6/5/2002	5 5	o-Xylene	95476 95476	22.44 34.76	J3 J3	28.60	NA	5.3E-05
	GMP16SG002 GMP16SG001	6/5/2002	<u> </u>	o-Xylene Styrene	100425	5.184	J3	28.00	INA	5.3E-U5
GMP16 GMP16	GMP16SG001 GMP16SG002	6/5/2002	5	Styrene	100425	7.776		6.48	NA	1.0E-06
	GMP16SG002 GMP16SG001			Tetrachloroethene	127184		U	0.46	INA	1.0E-00
GMP16 GMP16	GMP16SG001 GMP16SG002	6/5/2002 6/5/2002	5 5	Tetrachloroethene	127184	1.4 5.658	U	3.53	1.4E-09	1.6E-05
GMP16	GMP16SG002 GMP16SG001	6/5/2002	5 5		127184	1.25	U	3.53	1.4E-09	1.6E-05
GMP16	GMP16SG001 GMP16SG002	6/5/2002	5 5	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	3.289	U	2.27	NA	NA
	GMP16SG002 GMP16SG001			Tetrahydrofuran Trichlorofluoromethane				2.21	INA	INA
GMP16 GMP16	GMP16SG001 GMP16SG002	6/5/2002 6/5/2002	5 5	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694 75694	6.27 5.7		5.99	NA	1.6E-06
GIVIP 16	GIVIP 165G002	6/5/2002	5	Theniorolluoromethane	7 3094	5.7		TOTAL	9.4E-08	2.1E-03
GMP18	GMP18SG001	6/5/2002	6	Trichloroethene	79016	16.037		IOIAL	9.4E-08 1.1E-07	6.5E-05
GIVIP 18	GIVIP 185GUU I	0/3/2002	0	Trichioroethene	79016	16.037		TOTAL	1.1E-07 1.1E-07	6.5E-05
GMP19	GMP19SG001	6/5/2002	4.5	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	7.144		IOIAL	1.1E-07 NA	3.2E-06
GMP19 GMP19	GMP19SG001	6/5/2002	4.5		95636	25.948			NA NA	6.6E-04
GMP19	GMP19SG001	6/5/2002	4.5	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	108678	5.489			NA NA	1.4E-04
GMP19	GMP19SG001	6/5/2002	4.5	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene 1,3-Butadiene		10.752			5.6E-07	2.3E-03
					106990					
GMP19	GMP19SG001	6/5/2002	4.5	Benzene	71432	13.975			3.6E-08	4.8E-04
GMP19 GMP19	GMP19SG001 GMP19SG001	6/5/2002 6/5/2002	4.5 4.5	Bromodichloromethane Chloroform	75274 67663	11.526 10.395			1.6E-08 5.6E-09	1.5E-05 8.2E-04
GMP19	GMP19SG001	6/5/2002	4.5	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	4.7785			NA	3.8E-06
GMP19	GMP19SG001	6/5/2002	4.5	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	20.615	J7		2.7E-08	2.6E-03
GMP19	GMP19SG001	6/5/2002	4.5	o-Xylene	95476	11.44	J3		NA	2.3E-05
GMP19	GMP19SG001	6/5/2002	4.5	Propylene	115071	36.75			NA	NA
								TOTAL	6.4E-07	7.1E-03
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	1,3-Butadiene	106990	17			3.7E-07	1.5E-03
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	2-Butanone	78933	50			NA	7.2E-06
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	2-Hexanone	591786	13			NA	NA
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	108101	5	J		NA	7.2E-07
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	Acetone	67641	150			NA	9.0E-05
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	Benzene	71432	9			8.1E-09	1.1E-04
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	Carbon Disulfide	75150	4	J		NA	4.8E-07
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	Chloroform	67663	5	J		9.6E-10	1.4E-04
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	Chloromethane	74873	2	J		1.5E-10	2.2E-06
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	Cyclohexane	110827	6			NA	2.0E-08
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	4	J		NA	1.1E-06

## ATTACHMENT D1: JOHNSON ETTINGER MODEL BACKUP SPREADSHEET (Continued)

Parcel E Nonstandard Data Gaps Investigation, Landfill Gas Characterization, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

			Depth to Top of					Average		
		Sample	Screen		CAS	Result		Concentration	Risk Calculated by	
Point ID	Sampling ID	Date	(feet)	Analyte	Number	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	(µg/m³)	the JEM	<b>Hazard Quotient</b>
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	Ethanol	64175	3			NA	NA
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	Ethylbenzene	100414	3	J		8.8E-11	1.9E-07
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	Heptane	142825	11			NA	NA
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	m,p-Xylenes	106423	5	J		NA	3.2E-06
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	n-Hexane	110543	22			NA	1.7E-05
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	Propylene	115071	250			NA	NA
SG01E	SG01SG008	4/4/2002	13.5	Toluene	108883	11			NA	2.6E-06
								TOTAL	3.8E-07	1.9E-03
SG25C	SG25SG008	4/3/2002	3.3	Chloroform	67663	13			9.1E-09	1.3E-03
SG25C	SG25SG008	4/3/2002	3.3	Cyclohexane	110827	3	J		NA	3.8E-08
SG25C	SG25SG008	4/3/2002	3.3	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	4	J		NA	4.3E-06
SG25C	SG25SG008	4/3/2002	3.3	n-Hexane	110543	3	J		NA	7.1E-06
SG25C	SG25SG008	4/3/2002	3.3	Toluene	108883	3	J		NA	2.7E-06
								TOTAL	9.1E-09	1.3E-03

#### Notes:

µg/m³ Micrograms per cubic meter
CAS Chemical Abstracts Service
GMP Gas monitoring probe
ID Identification
J Estimated concentration
JEM Johnson Ettinger Model
NA Not available

NA Not available SG Soil gas U Not detected

#### Model Inputs:

Lf 15 cm

Ls Top of Screen varies with each GMP

Ts 15 SCS soil type S Dry bulk density 1.5 0.43 Total porosity Water-filled porosity 0.3 ATc 70 ATnc 30 30 ED EF 350

Point	Sample Identification		Depth to Top		Chemical Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	7.74	U		(=)
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	9.77	UJ0		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	10.88	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	7.74	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	9.48	J3	5.2E-10	1.9E-06
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	5.64	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	10.53	UJ0		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	129.74	J03	NA	1.8E-03
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	10.95	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	66.12	J3		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	20.16	J03	NA	9.3E-06
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	4.53	J3	5.7E-09	1.2E-04
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	6.58	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	494.01	J03	NA	6.7E-03
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	3.14	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	8.55	UJ0		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	128.31	J03	4.6E-08	1.1E-04
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	5.12	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	4.19	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	5.82	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	83.79	J03		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	5.82	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Acetone	67641	15.67	U4J3		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Benzene	71432	61.75	J3	7.1E-08	1.1E-03
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	7.39	UJ0		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	9.49	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	14.70	UJ0		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	3.95	J3	NA	7.9E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	16.43	J3	NA	3.0E-06
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	8.96	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Chlorobenzene	108907	6.58	UJ0		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	29.48	J3	NA	4.8E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	6.93	J3		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	39.90	J3	3.7E-09	1.9E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	7.58	J3	NA	2.1E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	6.45	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	1,291.30	J3		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	12.11	U		

Point	Sample		Depth to Top		Chemical	Decult			
	Identification		of Screen		Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m³)		Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	47.79	J3	NA	2.1E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	2.67	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	154.00	J03	5.9E-09	1.5E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Heptane	142825	790.40	J3		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	15.19	UJ0		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Hexane	110543	963.90	J3	NA	1.1E-03
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	3.49	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	m,p-xylenes	106423	704.00	J03	NA	7.0E-04
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	16.24	U4J3		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	o-xylene	95476	1,056.00	J03	NA	1.1E-03
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Propylene	115071	2,275.00			
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Styrene	100425	10.37	J03	NA	1.0E-06
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	5.12	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	20.01	J3	3.9E-09	3.1E-06
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	4.19	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Toluene	108883	38.30	J3	NA	1.1E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	5.59	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		6.45	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	17.14	J3	7.1E-08	5.0E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	7.98	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	5.00	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	3.64	U		
				,		GMP22	Total Risk:	2.1E-07	1.3E-02
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	7.74	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1.1.2.2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	9.77	UJ0		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	10.88	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1.1.2-Trichloroethane	79005	7.74	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	5.77	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1.1-Dichloroethene	75354	5.64	Ū		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	10.53	UJ0		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	284.43	J03	NA	3.9E-03
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1.2-Dibromoethane	106934	10.95	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	9.95	J3		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1.2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	28.11	J30	NA	1.3E-05
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1.2-Dichloroethane	107062	5.77	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	6.58	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	484.03	J03	NA	6.6E-03
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	3.14	U		0.02 00
GIVIF 23	GIVIF 23002	2/23/2003	U	1,0-Dutaulelle	100330	J. 14	U		

Point	Sample		Depth to Top		Chemical	Result			
	Identification No.	Cample Date	of Screen	Analyte	Abstract Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	Diak ( IEM)	Hazard Quotient
No. GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	(feet)	1.3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	8.55	UJO	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	37.88	J03	1.4E-08	3.2E-05
GMP23	GMP23002 GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	5.12	U	1.4E-00	3.ZE-U3
GMP23	GMP23002 GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	35.88	U2J3		
GMP23	GMP23002 GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	2-Butanone	591786	5.82	U233 U		
		2/25/2003	6		622968				
GMP23 GMP23	GMP23002 GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	108101	66.15 5.82	J03 U		
GMP23	GMP23002 GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	67641	939.90	J3	NA	7.9E-04
GMP23		2/25/2003	6	Acetone	71432		J3	1.3E-07	2.1E-03
	GMP23002		6	Benzene Benzel ebleride		110.50		1.3E-07	2.1E-03
GMP23 GMP23	GMP23002 GMP23002	2/25/2003 2/25/2003	6	Benzyl chloride Bromodichloromethane	100447 75274	7.39 9.49	UJ0		
GMP23 GMP23	GMP23002 GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Bromodicniorometnane Bromoform	75274 75252	14.70	UJ0		
GMP23	GMP23002 GMP23002	2/25/2003	6				U		
GMP23	GMP23002 GMP23002	2/25/2003		Bromomethane Carbon disulfide	74839 75150	5.53	 J3	NIA	1.7E-04
			6			948.00		NA	1.7E-04
GMP23 GMP23	GMP23002 GMP23002	2/25/2003 2/25/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235 108907	8.96 629.80	U J03	NIA	4.05.00
			6	Chlorobenzene				NA	1.0E-03
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003 2/25/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003 67663	26.80	J3	NA	4.4E-05
GMP23	GMP23002		6	Chloroform		6.93	U	0.45.00	4.75.04
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	357.00	J3	3.4E-08	1.7E-04
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592 542756	11.97	J3	NA	3.3E-05
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene		6.45	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	418.80	J3		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	12.11	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	18.11	U2J3		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	11.84	U2J3	0.55.00	1.6E-05
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	171.60	J03	6.5E-09	1.6E-05
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Heptane	142825	748.80	J3		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	15.19	UJ0	NIA	0.45.04
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Hexane	110543	571.20	J3	NA	6.1E-04
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	3.49	U	<b>N</b> 1.0	7.05.04
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	m,p-xylenes	106423	748.00	J30	NA	7.2E-04
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	22.24	U4J3		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	o-xylene	95476	528.00	J03	NA	5.9E-04
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Propylene	115071	6,125.00	1110		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Styrene	100425	6.05	UJ0		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	5.12	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	15.18	J3	3.0E-09	2.4E-06
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	4.19	U		

Point	Sample Identification		Depth to Top		Chemical	Result			Hannal Overlient
No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Abstract Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	Hazard Quotient (JEM)
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Toluene	108883	49.79	J3	NA	1.4E-05
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	trans-1.2-Dichloroethene	156605	5.59	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		6.45	Ü		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	11.06	J3	4.4E-08	3.2E-05
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	7.98	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	5.00	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	2.60	J3	9.5E-09	3.4E-06
				•			Total Risk:	2.4E-07	1.7E-02
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	7.74	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	9.77	UJ0		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	10.88	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	7.74	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	70.04	J3	3.9E-09	1.4E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	2.86	J3	NA	1.6E-06
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	10.53	UJ0		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	698.60	J03	NA	9.3E-03
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	10.95	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	92.43	J3		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	8.55	UJ0		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	5.77	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	6.58	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	998.00	J03	NA	1.4E-02
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	3.14	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	8.55	UJ0		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	22.61	J03	8.3E-09	1.9E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	5.12	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	59.80	U2J3		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	5.82	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	101.43	J03		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	5.82	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Acetone	67641	175.93	U2J3		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Benzene	71432	191.75	J3	2.2E-07	3.6E-03
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	7.39	UJ0		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	9.49	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	14.70	UJ0		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	5.53	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	66.36	J3	NA	1.2E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	8.96	U		

Point	Sample		Depth to Top		Chemical	Result			11. 10 11.1
Identification No.	Identification No.	Cample Date	of Screen	Analyta	Abstract Service No.	κesuit (μg/m³)	Ouglifier	Diak ( IEM)	Hazard Quotient
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	(feet)	Analyte Chlorobenzene	108907	(μ <b>g/</b> m ) 6.58	UJO	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	294.80	J3	NA	4.8E-04
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	6.93	U	INA	4.00-04
GMP24 GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	50.40	J3	4.8E-09	2.5E-05
		2/25/2003			156592		J3	4.6E-09 NA	
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6 6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	542756	55.86		INA	1.6E-04
GMP24 GMP24	GMP24001 GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene Cyclohexane	110827	6.45 872.50	U 		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	12.11	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6		75718	120.72		NA	5.2E-05
GMP24	GMP24001 GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane  Ethanol	64175	2.67	J3 	INA	3.ZE-U3
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	145.20	J03	5.5E-09	1.4E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6		142825	624.00	J3	5.5E-09	1.4E-03
GMP24	GMP24001 GMP24001	2/25/2003		Heptane			UJ0		
			6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	15.19		NIA	4.45.00
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Hexane	110543 67630	963.90	J3	NA	1.1E-03
GMP24 GMP24	GMP24001 GMP24001	2/25/2003 2/25/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	106423	3.49 1,452.00	U 	NIA	4.45.00
			6	m,p-xylenes				NA	1.4E-03
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003 2/25/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	14.12	U4J3	NIA	4.45.00
GMP24	GMP24001		<u>6</u>	o-xylene	95476 115071	1,012.00	J03	NA	1.1E-03
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003		Propylene		6,125.00	100	NIA	F 2F 00
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Styrene	100425 1634044	56.16	J03	NA	5.3E-06
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether		5.12	U	4.05.00	0.45.00
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	22.08	J3	4.3E-09	3.4E-06
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	4.19	U	NI A	4.05.05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Toluene	108883	57.45	J3	NA	1.6E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	6.38	J3	NA	8.6E-06
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	70040	6.45	U	0.55.00	0.75.05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	23.23	J3	9.5E-08	6.7E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	15.96	U2J3		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	5.00	U	0.05.00	0.05.05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	16.90	J3	6.0E-08	2.2E-05
CMDOE	CMD05004	2/25/2002	C. F.	4.4.4 Trichloroothono	74550		Total Risk:	4.0E-07	3.1E-02
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	7.74	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	9.77	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	10.88	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	7.74	U	0.75.00	0.05.00
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	53.56	J3	2.7E-09	9.3E-06
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	5.64	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	10.53	U		

Identification Id	dentification				Chemical	D 14			
No.			of Screen		Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier		(JEM)
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	5.49	J3	NA	6.9E-05
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	10.95	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	213.30	J3		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	8.55	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	5.77	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	6.58	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	6.99	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,3-Butadiene	106990	3.14	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	8.55	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	7.94	J3	2.7E-09	6.1E-06
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,4-Dioxane	123911	5.12	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	2-Butanone	78933	4.19	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	2-Hexanone	591786	5.82	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	6.17	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	5.82	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Acetone	67641	3.37	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Benzene	71432	39.00	J3	4.2E-08	6.8E-04
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Benzyl chloride	100447	7.39	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Bromodichloromethane	75274	9.49	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Bromoform	75252	14.70	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Bromomethane	74839	5.53	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Carbon disulfide	75150	8.22	J3	NA	1.4E-06
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	8.96	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Chlorobenzene	108907	98.70	J3	NA	1.5E-04
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Chloroethane	75003	227.80	J3	NA	3.4E-04
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Chloroform	67663	6.93	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Chloromethane	74873	2.94	U2J3		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	11.17	J3	NA	2.9E-05
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	6.45	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Cyclohexane	110827	153.56	J3		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Dibromochloromethane	124481	12.11	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	47.79	J3	NA	1.9E-05
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Ethanol	64175	2.67	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Ethylbenzene	100414	6.16	Ü		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Heptane	142825	5.82	U		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	15.19	Ü		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Hexane	110543	26.06	U2J3		
	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	3.49	U		

Point	Sample		Depth to Top		Chemical	Result			11. 10. 11. 1
No.	Identification No.	Sample Date	of Screen (feet)	Analyte	Abstract Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	Hazard Quotient (JEM)
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	m,p-xylenes	106423	8.80	J3	NA	7.9E-06
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Methylene chloride	75092	27.89	U4J3	14/1	7.02 00
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	o-xylene	95476	9.68	J3	NA	1.0E-05
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Propylene	115071	262.50	J3		1.02 00
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Styrene	100425	6.05	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	5.12	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Tetrachloroethene	127184	11.73	J3	2.1E-09	1.7E-06
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	4.19	U		=
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Toluene	108883	5.36	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	5.59	Ü		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		6.45	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Trichloroethene	79016	8.30	J3	3.1E-08	2.2E-05
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	7.98	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Vinyl acetate	108054	5.00	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Vinyl chloride	75014	1.92	J3	6.5E-09	2.4E-06
				•			Total Risk:	8.7E-08	1.4E-03
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	7.74	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	9.77	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	10.88	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	7.74	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	5.77	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	5.64	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	10.53	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	6.99	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	10.95	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	24.89			
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	8.55	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	5.77	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	6.58	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	6.99	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	3.14	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	8.55	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	8.55	U		
GMP26	GMP26002	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	8.55	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	5.12	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	4.19	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	5.82	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	6.17	U		

Point	Sample		Depth to Top	•	Chemical				
Identification			of Screen		Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	5.82	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Acetone	67641	3.37	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Benzene	71432	4.55	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	7.39	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	9.49	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	14.70	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	5.53	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	4.42	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	8.96	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Chlorobenzene	108907	6.58	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	3.75	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	17.82		4.3E-09	7.9E-04
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	2.94	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	5.59	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	6.45	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	4.89	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	12.11	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	8.55	U2		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	2.67	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	6.16	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Heptane	142825	5.82	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	15.19	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Hexane	110543	5.00	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	3.49	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	m,p-Xylenes	106423	6.16	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	6.71	U4		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	o-Xylene	95476	6.16	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Propylene	115071	2.45	U2		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Styrene	100425	6.05	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	5.12	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	9.66	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	4.19	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Toluene	108883	5.36	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	5.59	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		6.45	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	7.74	U	1.5E-08	1.1E-05

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Point Identification	Sample Identification		Depth to To of Screen	)	Chemical Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	7.98	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	5.00	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	3.64	U		
						GMP26	Total Risk:	2.0E-08	8.0E-04

Notes:

μg/m<sup>3</sup> Micrograms per cubic meter

J Estimated value
JEM Johnson-Ettinger Model

NA Not analyzed U Not detected

## ATTACHMENT G-2: MAY 2003 GMP ANALYTICAL RESULTS AND INDUSTRIAL RISK ESTIMATES

	Sample		Depth to Top		Chemical				
	Identification		of Screen		Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
Point ID No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	19	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	24	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	27	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	19	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	14	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	14	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	26	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	80	J3	NA	1.1E-03
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	27	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	31	J3		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	21	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	14	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	16	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	17	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	8	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	21	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	21	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	13	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	10	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	15	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	15	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	15	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Acetone	67641	8	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Benzene	71432	28	J3	3.3E-08	5.2E-04
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	18	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	24	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	37	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	14	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	11	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	22	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Chlorobenzene	108907	16	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	9	Ü		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	17	U	2.0E-09	3.6E-04
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	7	Ü		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	14	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	16	Ü		

	Sample		Depth to Top		Chemical				
	Identification		of Screen		Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
Point ID No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)		Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	730	J3		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	30	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	21	J3	NA	9.3E-06
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	7	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	15	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Heptane	142825	310	J3		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	38	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Hexane	110543	430	J3	NA	4.6E-04
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	9	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	m,p-xylenes	106423	290	J3	NA	2.9E-04
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	12	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	o-xylene	95476	210	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Propylene	95476	1,400	J3		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Styrene	100425	15	J3	NA	1.4E-06
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	13	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	24	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	10	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Toluene	108883	13	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	14	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	16	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	19	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	20	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	12	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	9	U		
			-	,		GMP22	2 Total Risk:	3.5E-08	2.7E-03
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	77	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	98	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	110	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1.1.2-Trichloroethane	79005	77	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	58	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	56	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	110	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	130		NA	1.8E-03
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1.2-Dibromoethane	106934	110	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	100	Ü		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	86	U		

	Sample		Depth to Top		Chemical				
	Identification		of Screen		Abstract	Result			<b>Hazard Quotient</b>
Point ID No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	58	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	66	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	200			
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	31	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	86	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	86	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	51	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	42	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	58	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	62	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	58	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Acetone	67641	34	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Benzene	71432	85		1.0E-07	1.6E-03
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	74	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	95	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	150	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	55	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	150		NA	2.7E-05
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	90	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Chlorobenzene	108907	180		NA	2.9E-04
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	38	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	69	U	8.3E-09	1.4E-03
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	65		6.0E-09	3.2E-05
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	56	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	65	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	320			
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	120	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	70	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	27	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	62	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Heptane	142825	580			
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	150	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Hexane	110543	540		NA	5.8E-04
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	35	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	m,p-xylenes	106423	260		NA	2.6E-04
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	49	U		

	Sample		Depth to Top		Chemical				
	Identification		of Screen		Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
Point ID No.	No.	Sample Date		Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)		Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	o-xylene	95476	170	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Propylene	95476	8,800			
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Styrene	100425	60		NA	5.6E-06
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	51	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	97	U	9.5E-09	7.9E-06
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	42	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Toluene	108883	54	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	56	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	65	U	3.8E-09	1.4E-04
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	77	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	80	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	50	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	36	U	6.5E-08	2.4E-05
				•		GMP23	Total Risk:	1.9E-07	6.2E-03
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	77	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	98	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	110	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	77	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	58	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	56	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	110	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	260		NA	3.6E-03
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	110	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	100	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	86	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	58	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	66	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	290			
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	31	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	86	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	86	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	51	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	100	U4		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	58	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	62	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	58	U		

	Sample		Depth to Top		Chemical				
	Identification		of Screen		Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
Point ID No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Acetone	67641	2,900		NA	2.4E-03
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Benzene	71432	52		6.0E-08	1.0E-03
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	74	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	95	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	150	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	55	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	1,400		NA	2.6E-04
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	90	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Chlorobenzene	108907	66	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	46		NA	7.2E-05
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	69	U	8.3E-09	1.4E-03
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	250		2.4E-08	1.2E-04
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	56	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	65	U	3.8E-09	1.4E-04
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	230			
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	120	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	70	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	27	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	62	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Heptane	142825	190			
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	150	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Hexane	110543	390		NA	4.2E-04
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	35	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	m,p-xylenes	106423	290		NA	2.9E-04
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	49	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	o-xylene	95476	240	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Propylene	95476	8,100			
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Styrene	100425	60		NA	5.6E-06
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	51	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	97	U	9.5E-09	7.9E-06
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	42	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Toluene	108883	54	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	56	Ü		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	65	U	3.8E-09	1.4E-04
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	77	Ü		<u>-</u>
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	80	Ü		

	Sample		Depth to Top		Chemical				
	Identification		of Screen		Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
Point ID No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)		Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	50	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	36	U	6.5E-08	2.4E-05
							Total Risk:	1.7E-07	9.8E-03
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	39	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	49	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	54	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	39	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	45		2.5E-09	8.6E-06
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	28	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	53	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	35	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	55	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	85			
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	43	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	29	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	33	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	35	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,3-Butadiene	106990	16	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	43	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	43	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,4-Dioxane	123911	26	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	2-Butanone	78933	21	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	2-Hexanone	591786	29	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	31	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	29	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Acetone	67641	17	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Benzene	71432	42		4.5E-08	7.2E-04
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Benzyl chloride	100447	37	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Bromodichloromethane	75274	47	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Bromoform	75252	74	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Bromomethane	74839	28	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Carbon disulfide	75150	22	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	45	Ü		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Chloroform	67663	35	U	4.0E-09	7.0E-04
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Chloromethane	74873	15	Ü		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	28	Ü		

	Sample		Depth to Top		Chemical				
	Identification		of Screen		Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
Point ID No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	32	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Cyclohexane	110827	66	U2		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Dibromochloromethane	124481	61	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Ethanol	64175	13	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Ethylbenzene	100414	31	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Heptane	142825	29	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	76	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Hexane	110543	25	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	17	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	m,p-xylenes	106423	31	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Methylene chloride	75092	25	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	o-xylene	95476	31	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Propylene	95476	12	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Styrene	100425	30	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	26	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Tetrachloroethene	127184	48	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	21	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Toluene	108883	27	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	28	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	32	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Trichloroethene	79016	39	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	40	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Vinyl acetate	108054	25	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Vinyl chloride	75014	18	U		
GMP25DUP	GMP25003	5/27/2003	6.5	Chlorobenzene	108907	94	J3	NA	1.4E-04
GMP25DUP	GMP25003	5/27/2003	6.5	Chloroethane	75003	230	J3	NA	3.4E-04
GMP25DUP	GMP25003	5/27/2003	6.5	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	23	J3	NA	9.3E-06
						GMP25	Total Risk:	5.2E-08	1.9E-03
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	8	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	10	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	11	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	8	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	6	Ū		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	11	Ü		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	7	Ü		

	Sample		Depth to Top		Chemical				
	Identification		of Screen		Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
Point ID No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	11	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	21			
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	9	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	7	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	7	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	3	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	9	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	9	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	5	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	4	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Acetone	67641	3	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Benzene	71432	5	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	7	U	6.5E-09	3.9E-05
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	9	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	15	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	4	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	9	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Chlorobenzene	108907	7	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	4	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	19		2.3E-09	4.0E-04
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	3	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	5	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	12	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	7	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	3	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Heptane	142825	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	15	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Hexane	110543	5	U		

Draft Landfill Gas Time-Critical Removal Action Closeout Report, Parcel E, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

	Sample		Depth to Top		Chemical				
	Identification		of Screen		Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
Point ID No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	3	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	m,p-xylenes	106423	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	5	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	o-xylene	95476	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Propylene	95476	2	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Styrene	100425	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	5	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	10	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	4	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Toluene	108883	5	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	8	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	8	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	5	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	4	U		
						GMP26	Total Risk:	8.8E-09	4.4E-04

Notes:

µg/m3 Micrograms per cubic meter
GMP Gas monitoring probe
J Estimated value
JEM Johnson-Ettinger Model

NA Not analyzed U Not detected

Point	Sampe Identification		Depth to Top of Screen		Chemical Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1.1.1-Trichloroethane	71556	7.74	IJ	rtion (oziii)	(02)
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1.1.2.2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	9.77	UJ0		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	10.88	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1.1.2-Trichloroethane	79005	7.74	Ū		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	9.48	J3	8.8E-10	2.6E-06
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	5.64	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	10.53	UJ0		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	129.74	J03	NA	2.5E-03
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	10.95	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	66.12	J3		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	20.16	J03	NA	1.3E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	4.53	J3	9.5E-09	1.7E-04
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	6.58	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	494.01	J03	NA	9.4E-03
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	3.14	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	8.55	UJ0		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	128.31	J03	7.8E-08	1.5E-04
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	5.12	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	4.19	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	5.82	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	83.79	J03		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	5.82	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Acetone	67641	15.67	U4J3		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Benzene	71432	61.75	J3	1.2E-07	1.6E-03
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	7.39	UJ0		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	9.49	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	14.70	UJ0		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	3.95	J3	NA	1.1E-04
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	16.43	J3	NA	4.2E-06
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	8.96	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Chlorobenzene	108907	6.58	UJ0		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	29.48	J3	NA	6.7E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	6.93	J3		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	39.90	J3	6.3E-09	2.7E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	7.58	J3	NA	2.9E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	6.45	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	1,291.30	J3		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	12.11	U		

Point Identification	Sampe Identification		Depth to Top		Chemical Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	47.79	J3	NA	2.9E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	2.67	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	154.00	J03	9.9E-09	2.1E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Heptane	142825	790.40	J3		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	15.19	UJ0		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Hexane	110543	963.90	J3	NA	1.5E-03
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	3.49	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	m,p-xylenes	106423	704.00	J03	NA	9.8E-04
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	16.24	U4J3		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	o-xylene	95476	1,056.00	J03	NA	1.6E-03
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Propylene	115071	2,275.00			
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Styrene	100425	10.37	J03	NA	1.4E-06
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	5.12	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	20.01	J3	6.6E-09	4.4E-06
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	4.19	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Toluene	108883	38.30	J3	NA	1.5E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	5.59	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		6.45	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	17.14	J3	1.2E-07	7.0E-05
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	7.98	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	5.00	U		
GMP22	GMP22004	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	3.64	U		
				•		GMP22	Total Risk:	3.5E-07	1.8E-02
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	7.74	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	9.77	UJ0		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	10.88	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	7.74	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	5.77	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	5.64	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	10.53	UJ0		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	284.43	J03	NA	5.4E-03
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	10.95	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	9.95	J3		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	28.11	J30	NA	1.8E-05
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	5.77	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	6.58	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	484.03	J03	NA	9.2E-03
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	3.14	U		

Point	Sampe		Depth to Top		Chemical	Result			Userand Overtiens
No.	Identification No.	Sample Date	of Screen (feet)	Analyte	Abstract Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	Hazard Quotient (JEM)
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	8.55	UJ0	INISK (JEIVI)	(JLIVI)
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1.4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	37.88	J03	2.3E-08	4.5E-05
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	5.12	U	2.02 00	4.0L 00
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	35.88	U2J3		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	5.82	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	66.15	J03		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	5.82	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Acetone	67641	939.90	J3	NA	1.1E-03
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Benzene	71432	110.50	J3	2.2E-07	2.9E-03
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	7.39	UJ0		2.02 00
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	9.49	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	14.70	UJ0		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	5.53	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	948.00	J3	NA	2.4E-04
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	8.96	U		2.12 01
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Chlorobenzene	108907	629.80	J03	NA	1.4E-03
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	26.80	J3	NA	6.1E-05
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	6.93	U		02 00
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	357.00	J3	5.7E-08	2.4E-04
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	11.97	J3	NA	4.6E-05
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	6.45	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	418.80	J3		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	12.11	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	18.11	U2J3		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	11.84	U2J3		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	171.60	J03	1.1E-08	2.3E-05
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Heptane	142825	748.80	J3		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	15.19	UJ0		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Hexane	110543	571.20	J3	NA	8.6E-04
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	3.49	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	m,p-xylenes	106423	748.00	J30	NA	1.0E-03
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	22.24	U4J3		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	o-xylene	95476	528.00	J03	NA	8.2E-04
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Propylene	115071	6,125.00			
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Styrene	100425	6.05	UJ0		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	5.12	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	15.18	J3	5.0E-09	3.3E-06
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	4.19	U		

Point	Sampe Identification		Depth to Top		Chemical Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Toluene	108883	49.79	J3	NA	1.9E-05
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	5.59	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		6.45	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	11.06	J3	7.4E-08	4.5E-05
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	7.98	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	5.00	U		
GMP23	GMP23002	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	2.60	J3	1.6E-08	4.7E-06
				•		GMP23	Total Risk:	4.1E-07	2.3E-02
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	7.74	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	9.77	UJ0		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	10.88	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	7.74	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	70.04	J3	6.5E-09	1.9E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	2.86	J3	NA	2.3E-06
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	10.53	UJ0		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	698.60	J03	NA	1.3E-02
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	10.95	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	92.43	J3		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	8.55	UJ0		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	5.77	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	6.58	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	998.00	J03	NA	1.9E-02
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	3.14	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	8.55	UJ0		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	22.61	J03	1.4E-08	2.7E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	5.12	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	59.80	U2J3		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	5.82	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	101.43	J03		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	5.82	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Acetone	67641	175.93	U2J3		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Benzene	71432	191.75	J3	3.7E-07	5.0E-03
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	7.39	UJ0		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	9.49	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	14.70	UJ0		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	5.53	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	66.36	J3	NA	1.7E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	8.96	U		

Point	Sampe Identification		Depth to Top		Chemical Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Chlorobenzene	108907	6.58	UJO	KIOK (OLIN)	(OZIII)
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	294.80	J3	NA	6.7E-04
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	6.93	U		02 0 .
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	50.40		8.0E-09	3.5E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	55.86	J3	NA	2.2E-04
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	6.45	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	872.50	J3		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	12.11	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	120.72	J3	NA	7.3E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	2.67	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	145.20	J03	9.3E-09	2.0E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Heptane	142825	624.00	J3		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	15.19	UJ0		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Hexane	110543	963.90	J3	NA	1.5E-03
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	3.49	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	m,p-xylenes	106423	1,452.00	J03	NA	2.0E-03
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	14.12	U4J3		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	o-xylene	95476	1,012.00	J03	NA	1.6E-03
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Propylene	115071	6,125.00			
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Styrene	100425	56.16	J03	NA	7.4E-06
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	5.12	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	22.08	J3	7.3E-09	4.8E-06
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	4.19	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Toluene	108883	57.45	J3	NA	2.2E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	6.38	J3	NA	1.2E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		6.45	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	23.23	J3	1.6E-07	9.4E-05
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	15.96	U2J3		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	5.00	U		
GMP24	GMP24001	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	16.90	J3	1.0E-07	3.1E-05
						GMP24	Total Risk:	6.8E-07	4.3E-02
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	7.74	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	9.77	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	10.88	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	7.74	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	53.56	J3	4.6E-09	1.3E-05
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	5.64	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	10.53	U		

Point	Sampe		Depth to Top		Chemical	Result			Hannal Occasions
No.	Identification No.	Sample Date	of Screen (feet)	Analyte	Abstract Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	Hazard Quotient (JEM)
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	5.49	J3	NA	9.7E-05
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1.2-Dibromoethane	106934	10.95	U	1471	0.7 L 00
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	213.30	J3		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1.2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	8.55	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	5.77	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	6.58	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	6.99	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,3-Butadiene	106990	3.14	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	8.55	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	7.94	J3	4.5E-09	8.6E-06
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	1,4-Dioxane	123911	5.12	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	2-Butanone	78933	4.19	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	2-Hexanone	591786	5.82	Ü		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	6.17	Ü		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	5.82	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Acetone	67641	3.37	Ü		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Benzene	71432	39.00	J3	7.1E-08	9.5E-04
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Benzyl chloride	100447	7.39	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Bromodichloromethane	75274	9.49	Ū		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Bromoform	75252	14.70	Ü		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Bromomethane	74839	5.53	Ū		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Carbon disulfide	75150	8.22	J3	NA	2.0E-06
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	8.96	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Chlorobenzene	108907	98.70	J3	NA	2.1E-04
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Chloroethane	75003	227.80	J3	NA	4.8E-04
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Chloroform	67663	6.93	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Chloromethane	74873	2.94	U2J3		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	11.17	J3	NA	4.0E-05
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	6.45	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Cyclohexane	110827	153.56	J3		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Dibromochloromethane	124481	12.11	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	47.79	J3	NA	2.7E-05
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Ethanol	64175	2.67	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Ethylbenzene	100414	6.16	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Heptane	142825	5.82	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	15.19	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Hexane	110543	26.06	U2J3		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	3.49	U		

Point	Sampe		Depth to Top		Chemical	Result			Harand Overtions
No.	Identification No.	Sample Date	of Screen (feet)	Analyte	Abstract Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	Hazard Quotient (JEM)
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	m,p-xylenes	106423	8.80	J3	NA	1.1E-05
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Methylene chloride	75092	27.89	U4J3		00
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	o-xylene	95476	9.68	J3	NA	1.4E-05
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Propylene	115071	262.50	J3		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Styrene	100425	6.05	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	5.12	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Tetrachloroethene	127184	11.73	J3	3.6E-09	2.4E-06
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	4.19	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Toluene	108883	5.36	Ü		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	5.59	Ü		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		6.45	Ū		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Trichloroethene	79016	8.30	J3	5.2E-08	3.1E-05
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	7.98	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Vinyl acetate	108054	5.00	U		
GMP25	GMP25001	2/25/2003	6.5	Vinyl chloride	75014	1.92	J3	1.1E-08	3.3E-06
							Total Risk:	1.5E-07	1.9E-03
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	7.74	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	9.77	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	10.88	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	7.74	Ū		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	5.77	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	5.64	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	10.53	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	6.99	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	10.95	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	24.89			
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	8.55	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	5.77	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	6.58	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	6.99	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	3.14	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	8.55	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	8.55	U		
GMP26	GMP26002	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	8.55	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	5.12	Ū		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	4.19	Ū		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	5.82	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	6.17	U		

Point	Sampe		Depth to Top		Chemical	Decel			
	Identification		of Screen		Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m³)		Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	5.82	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Acetone	67641	3.37	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Benzene	71432	4.55	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	7.39	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	9.49	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	14.70	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	5.53	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	4.42	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	8.96	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Chlorobenzene	108907	6.58	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	3.75	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	17.82		7.2E-09	1.1E-03
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	2.94	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	5.59	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	6.45	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	4.89	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	12.11	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	8.55	U2		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	2.67	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	6.16	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Heptane	142825	5.82	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	15.19	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Hexane	110543	5.00	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	3.49	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	m,p-Xylenes	106423	6.16	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	6.71	U4		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	o-Xylene	95476	6.16	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Propylene	115071	2.45	U2		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Styrene	100425	6.05	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	5.12	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	9.66	Ū		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	4.19	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Toluene	108883	5.36	Ü		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	5.59	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		6.45	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	7.74	U	2.6E-08	1.6E-05

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Point Identification	Sampe Identification		Depth to Top of Screen	)	Chemical Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
No.	No.	Sample Date	(feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m³)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	7.98	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	5.00	U		
GMP26	GMP26001	2/25/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	3.64	U		
	-	-	-			GMP26	Total Risk:	3.3E-08	1.1E-03

Notes:

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mu g/m^3 & \text{Micrograms per cubic meter} \\ J & \text{Estimated value} \end{array}$ 

J Estimated value
JEM Johnson-Ettinger Model

NA Not analyzed U Not detected

Identification         Identification           No.         No           GMP22         GMP2           GMP22         GMP2           GMP22         GMP2           GMP22         GMP2           GMP22         GMP2           GMP22         GMP2	5. Sam 2005 5/2 2005 5/2	ple Date 27/2003	Depth to Top of Screen (feet)	Analyte	Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
GMP22 GMP2: GMP22 GMP2: GMP22 GMP2: GMP22 GMP2:	2005 5/2 2005 5/2	7/2003		Analyta					ilazaia gaotioiit
GMP22 GMP23 GMP22 GMP23 GMP22 GMP23	2005 5/2		•	Andlyle	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP22 GMP23 GMP22 GMP23			6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	19	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	24	U		
		27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	27	U		
CMD22 CMD2	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	19	U		
GIVIF ZZ GIVIF Z	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	14	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	14	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	26	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	80	J3	NA	1.5E-03
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	27	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	31	J3		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	21	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	14	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	16	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	17	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	8	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	21	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	21	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	13	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	10	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	15	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	15	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	15	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	Acetone	67641	8	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	Benzene	71432	28	J3	5.5E-08	7.3E-04
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	18	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	24	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	37	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	14	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	11	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	22	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	Chlorobenzene	108907	16	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	9	U		
GMP22 GMP22	2005 5/2	27/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	17	U	3.4E-09	5.0E-04
GMP22 GMP2		27/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	7	U		
GMP22 GMP22		27/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	14	U		
GMP22 GMP2		27/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	16	U		

Point	Sample				Chemical				
Identification I	Identification		Depth to Top of		Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
No.	No.	Sample Date	Screen (feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	730	J3		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	30	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	21	J3	NA	1.3E-05
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	7	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	15	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Heptane	142825	310	J3		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	38	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Hexane	110543	430	J3	NA	6.5E-04
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	9	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	m,p-xylenes	106423	290	J3	NA	4.0E-04
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	12	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	o-xylene	95476	210	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Propylene	95476	1,400	J3		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Styrene	100425	15	J3	NA	2.0E-06
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	13	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	24	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	10	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Toluene	108883	13	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	14	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	16	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	19	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	20	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	12	U		
GMP22	GMP22005	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	9	U		
				•		GMP22	Total Risk:	5.8E-08	3.8E-03
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	77	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	98	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	110	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	77	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	58	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	56	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	110	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	130		NA	2.5E-03
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	110	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	100	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	86	U		

Point	Sample				Chemical				
Identification	Identification		Depth to Top of		Abstract	Result			<b>Hazard Quotient</b>
No.	No.	Sample Date	Screen (feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	58	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	66	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	200			
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	31	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	86	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	86	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	51	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	42	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	58	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	62	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	58	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Acetone	67641	34	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Benzene	71432	85		1.7E-07	2.2E-03
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	74	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	95	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	150	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	55	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	150		NA	3.8E-05
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	90	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Chlorobenzene	108907	180		NA	4.1E-04
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	38	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	69	U	1.4E-08	2.0E-03
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	65		1.0E-08	4.5E-05
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	56	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	65	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	320			
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	120	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	70	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	27	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	62	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Heptane	142825	580			
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	150	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Hexane	110543	540		NA	8.1E-04
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	35	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	m,p-xylenes	106423	260		NA	3.6E-04
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	49	U		

Point	Sample				Chemical				
Identification	Identification		Depth to Top of		Abstract	Result			<b>Hazard Quotient</b>
No.	No.	Sample Date	Screen (feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	o-xylene	95476	170	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Propylene	95476	8,800			
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Styrene	100425	60		NA	7.9E-06
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	51	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	97	U	1.6E-08	1.1E-05
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	42	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Toluene	108883	54	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	56	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	65	U	6.4E-09	1.9E-04
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	77	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	80	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	50	U		
GMP23	GMP23003	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	36	U	1.1E-07	3.3E-05
				•		GMP23	Total Risk:	3.3E-07	8.6E-03
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	77	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	98	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	110	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	77	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	58	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	56	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	110	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	260		NA	5.0E-03
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	110	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	100	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	86	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	58	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	66	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	290			
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	31	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	86	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	86	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	51	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	100	U4		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	58	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	62	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	58	U		

Point	Sample				Chemical				
Identification	Identification		Depth to Top of		Abstract	Result			<b>Hazard Quotient</b>
No.	No.	Sample Date	Screen (feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Acetone	67641	2,900		NA	3.3E-03
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Benzene	71432	52		1.0E-07	1.4E-03
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	74	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	95	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	150	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	55	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	1,400		NA	3.6E-04
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	90	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Chlorobenzene	108907	66	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	46		NA	1.0E-04
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	69	U	1.4E-08	2.0E-03
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	250		4.0E-08	1.7E-04
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	56	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	65	U	6.4E-09	1.9E-04
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	230			
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	120	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	70	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	27	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	62	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Heptane	142825	190			
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	150	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Hexane	110543	390		NA	5.9E-04
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	35	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	m,p-xylenes	106423	290		NA	4.0E-04
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	49	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	o-xylene	95476	240	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Propylene	95476	8,100			
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Styrene	100425	60		NA	7.9E-06
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	51	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	97	U	1.6E-08	1.1E-05
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	42	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Toluene	108883	54	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	56	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	65	U	6.4E-09	1.9E-04
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	77	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	80	U		

Point	Sample				Chemical				
Identification	Identification		Depth to Top of		Abstract	Result			<b>Hazard Quotient</b>
No.	No.	Sample Date	Screen (feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	50	U		
GMP24	GMP24002	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	36	U	1.1E-07	3.3E-05
				•		GMP24	Total Risk:	2.9E-07	1.4E-02
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	39	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	49	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	54	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	39	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	45		4.2E-09	1.2E-05
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	28	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	53	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	35	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	55	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	85			
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	43	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	29	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	33	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	35	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,3-Butadiene	106990	16	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	43	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	43	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	1,4-Dioxane	123911	26	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	2-Butanone	78933	21	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	2-Hexanone	591786	29	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	31	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	29	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Acetone	67641	17	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Benzene	71432	42		7.6E-08	1.0E-03
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Benzyl chloride	100447	37	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Bromodichloromethane	75274	47	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Bromoform	75252	74	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Bromomethane	74839	28	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Carbon disulfide	75150	22	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	45	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Chloroform	67663	35	U	6.7E-09	9.8E-04
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Chloromethane	74873	15	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	28	U		

Point	Sample				Chemical				
Identification	Identification		Depth to Top of		Abstract	Result			<b>Hazard Quotient</b>
No.	No.	Sample Date	Screen (feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	32	U		,
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Cyclohexane	110827	66	U2		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Dibromochloromethane	124481	61	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Ethanol	64175	13	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Ethylbenzene	100414	31	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Heptane	142825	29	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	76	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Hexane	110543	25	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	17	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	m,p-xylenes	106423	31	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Methylene chloride	75092	25	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	o-xylene	95476	31	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Propylene	95476	12	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Styrene	100425	30	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	26	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Tetrachloroethene	127184	48	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	21	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Toluene	108883	27	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	28	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	32	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Trichloroethene	79016	39	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	40	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Vinyl acetate	108054	25	U		
GMP25	GMP25002	5/27/2003	6.5	Vinyl chloride	75014	18	U		
GMP25DUP	GMP25003	5/27/2003	6.5	Chlorobenzene	108907	94	J3	NA	2.0E-04
GMP25DUP	GMP25003	5/27/2003	6.5	Chloroethane	75003	230	J3	NA	4.8E-04
GMP25DUP	GMP25003	5/27/2003	6.5	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	23	J3	NA	1.3E-05
						GMP25	Total Risk:	8.7E-08	2.7E-03
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	8	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	10	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	11	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	8	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	11	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95636	7	U		

Point	Sample				Chemical				
Identification	Identification		Depth to Top of		Abstract	Result			<b>Hazard Quotient</b>
No.	No.	Sample Date	Screen (feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dibromoethane	106934	11	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	76142	21			
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	9	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	7	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108678	7	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,3-Butadiene	106990	3	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	9	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	9	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	1,4-Dioxane	123911	5	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	2-Butanone	78933	4	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	2-Hexanone	591786	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	4-Ethyltoluene	622968	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108101	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Acetone	67641	3	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Benzene	71432	5	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Benzyl chloride	100447	7	U	1.1E-08	5.5E-05
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Bromodichloromethane	75274	9	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Bromoform	75252	15	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Bromomethane	74839	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Carbon disulfide	75150	4	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	9	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Chlorobenzene	108907	7	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Chloroethane	75003	4	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Chloroform	67663	19		3.8E-09	5.6E-04
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Chloromethane	74873	3	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Cyclohexane	110827	5	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Dibromochloromethane	124481	12	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	7	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Ethanol	64175	3	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Ethylbenzene	100414	6	U		-
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Heptane	142825	6	U		-
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	15	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Hexane	110543	5	U		

Draft Landfill Gas Time-Critical Removal Action Closeout Report, Parcel E, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Point	Sample				Chemical				
Identification	Identification		Depth to Top of		Abstract	Result			Hazard Quotient
No.	No.	Sample Date	Screen (feet)	Analyte	Service No.	(µg/m3)	Qualifier	Risk (JEM)	(JEM)
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Isopropyl alcohol	67630	3	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	m,p-xylenes	106423	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Methylene chloride	75092	5	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	o-xylene	95476	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Propylene	95476	2	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Styrene	100425	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634044	5	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Tetrachloroethene	127184	10	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Tetrahydrofuran	109999	4	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Toluene	108883	5	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156605	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	6	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Trichloroethene	79016	8	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	8	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl acetate	108054	5	U		
GMP26	GMP26003	5/27/2003	6	Vinyl chloride	75014	4	U		
						GMP26	Total Risk:	1.5E-08	6.2E-04

Notes:

µg/m3 Micrograms per cubic meter
GMP Gas monitoring probe
J Estimated value
JEM Johnson-Ettinger Model
NA Not analyzed

NA Not analyzed
U Not detected

31	Assumptions and uncertainties	Section 2.5.1	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix K, Section K9.0, pages K-34 through K-36. Record No. 4237.
			Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. Appendix B, Section B6, pages B-14 and B-15. Record No. 4260.

Varying degrees of uncertainty at each stage of the HHRA arise from assumptions made in the risk assessment and the limitations of the data used to calculate risks. Uncertainty and variability are also inherent in the exposure assessment, toxicity values, and risk characterization. Table K-18 lists both general and site-specific uncertainties associated with this HHRA.

The effect of uncertainties is overestimation or underestimation of the actual cancer risk or HI. In general, the risk assessment process is based on use of conservative (health-protective) assumptions that when combined, are intended to overestimate the actual risk. However, a small possibility exists that risks were underestimated.

The remainder of this discussion focuses on the following uncertainties specific to this HHRA:

- The influence of metals in soil at or below ambient levels on this HHRA
- Use of an SF for TCE developed by Cal/EPA, rather than the EPA provisional SF for TCE
- Dermal contact with groundwater for the residential exposure scenario
- Detection limits for soil and groundwater data

#### K9.1 METALS IN SOIL BELOW AMBIENT LEVELS

To account for the contribution of naturally occurring concentrations of metals at HPS, both total risks and incremental risks were assessed for exposure to soil. The total risk evaluation for soil included all chemicals regardless of concentration, except for the essential nutrients calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium. For the incremental risk evaluation, the above essential nutrients and metals with maximum measured concentrations below HPALs were excluded as COPCs.

The differences in risk and hazard results between the total risk evaluation and the incremental risk evaluation are attributed to the risks and hazards associated with ambient levels of metals at HPS. At ambient concentrations (that is, HPALs), some metals at HPS are associated with cancer risks exceeding 1E-06 and noncancer hazards exceeding 1.0. Table K-19 presents the cancer risks and noncancer hazards associated with exposure to metals at concentrations equal to HPALs; risks and hazards are presented in this table for the recreational exposure scenario, which is the only exposure scenario associated with the planned reuse of Parcel E-2. As shown in Table K-19, the contribution of ambient levels of metals to cancer risk and HI estimates is significant. For example, the cancer risk associated with recreational exposure to arsenic at a concentration equal to the HPAL for arsenic (11.1 mg/kg) is 3E-05. Collectively, all metals at ambient levels contribute to a cancer risk of 3E-05 for recreational receptors. For noncancer hazards, metals at ambient levels collectively contribute to an HI of 0.7 for recreational receptors.

This evaluation of risks and hazards associated with metals at HPALs shows that the total risk evaluation, which includes metals present at concentrations at or below HPALs, likely overestimates risks and hazards associated with Navy releases of chemicals, as concentrations of metals are at or below HPALs in many exposure areas at Parcel E-2. While the incremental risk evaluation excludes risks and hazards from metals for which maximum concentrations do not exceed HPALs, the results of the incremental evaluation should be considered with the information contained in Table K-19, as the contribution of ambient levels to risks and hazards at HPS is significant for some metals.

#### K9.2 SLOPE FACTOR FOR TRICHLOROETHENE

As discussed in Section K6.0, the provisional cancer SFs derived by EPA (2001) for TCE, although more conservative than the SFs derived by Cal/EPA, were not used in the HHRA. The draft risk assessment that is the basis for the provisional EPA SFs for TCE is being reviewed currently by the National Academy of Sciences, and as such, does not represent EPA policy. For this HHRA, the SFs developed by Cal/EPA were used to evaluate cancer risks from exposure to TCE. Uncertainties specific to the provisional cancer SFs for TCE were analyzed in this HHRA because the difference between the provisional SFs for TCE and the Cal/EPA SFs for TCE is significant, and can affect the risk results. Attachment K6 contains a detailed discussion of the uncertainties associated with the SFs for TCE.

#### K9.3 DERMAL CONTACT WITH GROUNDWATER FOR RESIDENTIAL SCENARIO

As discussed in Section K7.2, tap water PRGs were used in this HHRA to evaluate domestic use of groundwater. The tap water PRGs are used to evaluate domestic use of groundwater from ingestion and from inhalation of VOCs released from groundwater to indoor air during household use. The tap water PRGs are limited to an assessment of exposure to groundwater from the oral and inhalation exposure pathways, and do not account for exposure from the dermal exposure pathway.

To address the uncertainties associated with exclusion of the dermal exposure pathway on the risk results for domestic use of groundwater, the potential for intake of COPCs from the dermal exposure pathway relative to intake of COPCs from the oral exposure pathway was evaluated using information provided in the guidance from EPA (2004d) on the relative percentage of dermal exposure compared to oral exposures for non-volatile COPCs. This information is presented in Table K-20 for the non-volatile COPCs identified for the B-aquifer. In this table, exposure from the oral route is represented by ingestion of two liters of water per day (EPA 2004d). Although volatile COPCs were identified for the B-aquifer, partitioning risks between oral and dermal exposures for volatile COPCs is not necessary because the tap water PRGs account for the inhalation route of exposure.

This evaluation shows that risks from domestic use of groundwater in the B-aquifer, which were calculated using a risk-based screening assessment and EPA Region 9 tap water PRGs that exclude the dermal exposure pathway, may be slightly to highly underestimated for some chemicals in the B-aquifer (from 0.52 for thallium to 3,388 percent for dibenz[a,h]anthracene). However, the overall effect of this underestimate is not significant because the overall cancer

risk and noncancer HI for domestic use of groundwater in the B-aquifer were found to exceed the risk and hazards thresholds of 1E-06 and 1.0, respectively.

#### K9.4 DETECTION LIMITS FOR SOIL AND GROUNDWATER DATA

In some cases, detection limits (that is, sample quantitation limits) for soil and groundwater monitoring data exceeded risk-based screening concentrations for human health (for example, EPA [2004a] Region 9 PRGs). Tables K1-1 and K1-2 and Tables K3-1 through K3-3 summarize the soil and groundwater data evaluated in the HHRA for Parcel E-2. The data summaries presented in these tables include information on chemical detection frequencies and the range of detection limits for nondetected results (that is U- and UJ-qualified data).

For each exposure area evaluated in the HHRA (grids for surface and subsurface soil; parcel-wide for A- and B-aquifer groundwater), chemicals for which all results are nondetected are not included as COPCs in the HHRA. If results for a chemical are nondetected in all samples, but the detection limit for the chemical consistently exceeds a risk-based screening concentration, then it is possible that the chemical may be present at concentrations associated with health risks, but was not identified as a COPC for evaluation in the HHRA. In these cases, a small possibility exists that the exclusion of these chemicals as COPCs may result in an underestimation of potential risks. However, the overall HHRA process is based on use of conservative, health-protective assumptions that, when combined, are intended to overestimate the actual risk.

# **Section B6. Uncertainty Analysis**

Any comprehensive risk analysis must also consider the effects of uncertainty on input parameters. This analysis is no different; however, rather than perform explicit uncertainty analyses, which would have required countless additional RESRAD runs, an approach was taken that minimized the need for additional modeling computations. The uncertainty analysis was based on a probabilistic analysis of the RESRAD code (ANL, 2000).

The probabilistic analysis studied the effect of various parameter distributions on the final results of RESRAD analyses. As part of the ANL study, multiple RESRAD runs were conducted for selected isotopes while varying a single parameter (ANL, 2000).

The RESRAD modeling is based on the radiological data collected during the Phase I and Phase V investigations. The data collected during these investigations were analyzed to meet acceptance criteria (such as minimum detectable activity levels) that were based on the release criteria current at the time the investigations were performed; however, the current release criteria for certain ROCs are more conservative. The most notable example is <sup>226</sup>Ra, for which the release criterion at the time of the Phase V investigation was 5 pCi/g. The current release criterion for <sup>226</sup>Ra is 1 pCi/g above background (the background <sup>226</sup>Ra level for the Phase V investigation was 0.82 pCi/g). Because of the differences in release criteria, the accuracy of the data for certain ROCs may not meet current acceptance criteria and results in some degree of uncertainty for the risk screening analysis. However, the degree of uncertainty is acceptable for the risk screening analysis because the analysis was only intended to provide a general estimate of radiological risks for ROCs that, in the case of <sup>226</sup>Ra, were known to consistently exceed current release criteria and warrant analysis of remedial alternatives in the FS.

Since the isotopes included in the ANL study cover most of the ROCs at Hunters Point Shipyard, it was determined that the conclusions of the ANL study could be used as the basis for the uncertainty analysis for the modeling done as part of the radiological addendum. The uncertainty considerations for each affected ROC are discussed separately below.

#### **B6.1. STRONTIUM-90**

The most critical parameter affecting dose and subsequent risk from <sup>90</sup>Sr used in these analyses is the contaminated zone thickness. No other parameters used in this analysis had the potential to have any substantial impact on the results. As previously mentioned, the contaminated zone was dependent on the



Section B6 Uncertainty Analysis

particular scenario being modeled. In all cases, however, the thickness was selected to be very conservative, and it is fully expected that the results presented in this analysis bound the actual case. It is therefore concluded that the conservatism built into this analysis eliminates the need to run additional uncertainty cases for  $^{90}$ Sr.

#### **B6.2. CESIUM-137**

Dose and subsequent risk from <sup>137</sup>Cs is primarily due to the external radiation pathway. The density and thickness of the cover material are the key parameters used in the RESRAD analysis that affect the risk associated with <sup>137</sup>Cs. Changes to the external gamma shielding factor also can affect the results to a lesser extent.

The RESRAD default cover material density was used for all analyses performed. The default was designed to be representative of the body of soil types. In some cases, an asphalt cover was modeled with the same default soil density. In reality, asphalt would have a greater density than the default soil value. The specific density is dependent upon the asphalt-laying process. By underestimating the density of asphalt, a certain measure of conservatism has been built into the results presented in this appendix. It is therefore reasonable to assume that any uncertainty associated with the cover material density is minimal and a full uncertainty analysis for a range of cover material densities is not necessary.

The 24-inch cover thickness was selected based on information in the Parcel E-2 RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). No additional runs are required to evaluate the uncertainty with this parameter.

The external gamma-shielding factor is a measure of how much shielding is offered by the building structures for a site receptor. None of the potential receptor scenarios assumed that the receptor would spend any period of time indoors; therefore, the external gamma-shielding factor is immaterial to this analysis.

#### B6.3. RADIUM-226

<sup>226</sup>Ra is another nuclide with the majority of dose (for this analysis) resulting from the external radiation pathway. <sup>226</sup>Ra has a relatively long half-life of 1,600 years. Because of its longevity, the most important parameters affecting dose from <sup>226</sup>Ra, in order from highest to lowest, are thickness and density of the contaminated zone.

As noted for <sup>90</sup>Sr, the contaminated zone thickness has conservatism built in and thus does not require further uncertainty analysis. The density of the contaminated zone was modeled as the RESRAD default. All RESRAD default values are selected to provide conservative but reasonable estimates to a wider range of analyses. There is no added benefit to conducting more detailed uncertainty calculations for the <sup>226</sup>Ra dose-based risk with varying contaminated zone densities.



	32	Screening-level ecological risk essessment	Section 2.5.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 7.2, pages 7-11 through 7-15; Appendix L, Table L-7. Record No. 4237.				
1				Draft Parcels E and E-2 Shoreline Characterization Technical Memorandum, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. SulTech. June 2007. Appendix G, Table G-18. (note: this document was accepted as final and was provided as Appendix G to the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2; Record No. 4237)				

For organic COCs, the chemical-specific ARAR is used as the remediation goal, if applicable, and when available. In the absence of chemical-specific ARARs, the chemical-specific RBC is used as the remediation goal for organic COCs. However, the remediation goal defaults to the laboratory PQL if the ARAR- or RBC-based concentration is lower than the PQL, because the ARAR or RBC would not be detectable at concentrations below the PQL. For inorganic chemicals, this same hierarchy applies for selection of remediation goals, except that the HGAL (metals only) is selected as the remediation goal if it exceeds either the chemical-specific ARAR or the RBC and is greater than the laboratory PQL. HGALs for two inorganic COCs (arsenic and thallium) in the B-aquifer exceed their respective RBCs. These exceedances show that domestic use exposure to ambient levels of arsenic and thallium in the B-aquifer is associated with a cancer risk that exceeds 1E-06 and a noncancer HI that exceeds 1, respectively. However, MCLs are available for both of these chemicals; therefore, remediation goals for arsenic and thallium are based on MCLs.

#### 7.1.4. Sample Locations with Chemical Concentrations Exceeding Remediation Goals

A list of soil sampling locations with chemical concentrations exceeding remediation goals was compiled to identify the locations at Parcel E-2 for which remedial action is required, based on its reasonably anticipated reuse as open space. Table 7-16 shows the soil sampling locations with concentrations of COCs exceeding remediation goals for surface soil.

#### 7.2. SCREENING-LEVEL ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENTS

A SLERA was conducted to update the previous ecological assessments at Parcel E-2. A summary of the Parcel E-2 SLERA (also referred to as the "onshore" SLERA) is presented in Section 7.2.1. A separate SLERA was performed to evaluate potential risk to aquatic wildlife exposed to intertidal sediment within the Shoreline Area of Parcel E-2. The shoreline SLERA is presented in Appendix G and is summarized in Section 7.2.2.

#### 7.2.1. Onshore Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment

The SLERA was necessitated by the collection of additional data during the SDGI which resulted in the identification of new COPECs and calculation of corresponding PSCs. The objective of the SLERA is to determine the potential for significant risk to terrestrial receptors exposed to soil from 0 to 3 feet bgs at Parcel E-2 within the onshore area.



This subsection provides an overview of the findings of the onshore SLERA. A complete copy of the assessment is provided in Appendix L. The SLERA was performed in accordance with the EPA and Navy guidance (EPA, 1997; Navy, 1999).

#### 7.2.1.1. Summary of SLERA Process

EPA guidance separates the ERA process into eight steps, three of which apply to the current ecological assessment at Parcel E-2:

- Step 1: Screening-level problem formulation and evaluation of ecological effects
- Step 2: Screening-level preliminary exposure estimate and risk calculation
- Step 3: BERA problem formulation

The substantive elements of Steps 1 and 2 constitute the SLERA. The onshore SLERA extends into the initial phase of Step 3, which corresponds to Step 3a "Refinement of Conservative Exposure Assumptions" of the Navy's ERA process. Step 3a focuses on refining the list of COPECs based on comparison with HPALs. Further refinement of the ecological risks, using food chain modeling for birds and mammals, was not considered necessary given several factors:

- The onshore environment at Parcel E-2 has undergone several phases of ecological risk assessment, including a baseline ERA (1997) and a validation study (1999). These past studies are discussed in Section 3.5 of this RI/FS Report. As discussed in Section L1 of Appendix L, this SLERA was necessitated by the collection of additional data during a soil data gaps investigation in 2002, which resulted in the identification of new COPECs and the calculation of corresponding PSCs.
- The purpose of including quantitative risk assessments in the Parcel E-2 RI/FS was, as discussed in Section 1.4, to identify areas that require remedial action to protect human health and the environment.
- The site conceptual model, as discussed in Sections 6.2.1 and 6.3.1, identifies solid waste throughout the Landfill Area and heterogeneous soil contamination throughout the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas, as posing a potential risk to terrestrial ecological receptors.

The SLERA performed for Parcel E-2 (through Step 3a) conservatively depicts the potential ecological risk in the onshore environment at Parcel E-2. Considering the heterogeneous contaminant distribution within the Landfill, Panhandle, and East Adjacent Areas, this conservative evaluation meets the overall goal of the RI/FS process and, when coupled with the results of the human health risk assessment, provides an adequate basis for developing a focused set of remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2.

As described in detail in Appendix L, the Parcel E-2 onshore SLERA characterizes the risk to terrestrial ecological receptors exposed to near-surface soil at Parcel E-2, inland of the narrow "intertidal zone" along the Parcel E-2 shoreline. The intertidal zone is the area that is marked between the low- and high-



water lines. The onshore SLERA focused on birds and mammals that were identified in previous ecological studies at Parcel E and E-2.

The onshore SLERA performed for this report used all soil data collected from 0 to 3 feet bgs from all locations within Parcel E-2. A simple HQ approach was used to determine if any COPECs, on a sample-by-sample basis, present a potential risk at the site. The HQ is the ratio of the maximum detected soil concentration for a given COPEC to its calculated PSC. The HQ approach is typical of Step 2 of a SLERA and has been used in other HPS ERAs. Any HQ greater than 1.0 is considered to indicate potential risk. In the risk characterization step, chemicals were also compared with HPALs, where appropriate.

#### 7.2.1.2. Onshore SLERA Results

The estimation of potential risk to terrestrial receptors exposed to COPECs was calculated for each of the three subareas (the Landfill Area, East Adjacent Area, and Panhandle Area) of Parcel E-2. In these areas, some potentially toxic chemicals were detected at concentrations exceeding HPALs and PSCs, indicating a potentially significant risk to terrestrial receptors. Based on concentrations exceeding PSCs (HQ greater than 1) and HPALs, the following chemicals (or groups of chemicals) pose a potential threat to birds and mammals exposed to soil in one or more onshore study areas of Parcel E-2:

- Metals: cadmium, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, vanadium, and zinc;
- Total DDT: sum of detected concentrations of 2.4'-DDT and 4,4'-DDT;
- Total PCBs: sum of detected concentrations of all Aroclor compounds; and
- Total high molecular weight (HMW) polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs): sum of detected concentrations of benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, and pyrene.

Figure 7-5 shows the locations where soil concentrations exceeded PSCs for any chemical within Parcel E-2. Table 7-17 presents a statistical summary of samples analyzed as part of the SLERA. HPALs, PSCs, maximum concentrations in soil, and the number of samples exceeding respective PSCs are shown in Table 7-17.

#### 7.2.2. Shoreline Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment

A shoreline investigation was performed in 2002 as part of the SDGI, because the Parcel F validation study hypothesized that metals and PCBs along the shoreline were a source of contamination to Parcel F sediments. Intertidal sediment data collected during the shoreline investigation were evaluated in the Shoreline Characterization Technical Memorandum (Appendix G to this report), which included a shoreline SLERA. The objective of the shoreline SLERA was to evaluate whether contamination at



suspected source areas along the shoreline of Parcel E-2 poses an unacceptable risk to ecological receptors exposed to sediment at the Shoreline Area.

This subsection provides an overview of the findings of the shoreline SLERA. A complete copy of the shoreline SLERA is provided as Appendix G to this report. The SLERA was performed in accordance with the EPA and Navy guidance (EPA, 1997; Navy, 1999).

#### 7.2.2.1. Summary of Shoreline SLERA Process

The shoreline SLERA characterized risk to ecological receptors exposed to the narrow intertidal zone of Parcels E and E-2. The intertidal zone is the area that is marked between the low- and high-water lines. The SLERA focuses on benthic invertebrates, birds, and mammals that forage along the Parcels E and E-2 shoreline in the intertidal zone. To meet the objective of the SLERA, concentrations of chemicals in surface and subsurface sediment samples collected from the Parcels E and E-2 shoreline were screened against toxicological benchmarks for invertebrates, birds, and mammals.

The shoreline SLERA evaluated surface shoreline sediment samples (collected from 0 to 0.5 feet bgs) and subsurface sediment samples (collected from 2.0 to 2.5 feet bgs). All chemicals detected in sediment samples from the shoreline area were screened to identify COPECs, except for essential mineral nutrients such as sodium, chloride, potassium, phosphorous, magnesium, and calcium. COPECs for benthic invertebrates were identified as those chemicals with concentrations exceeding their effects range-median (ER-M) values (Long and Morgan, 1991; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1993).

In the evaluation of birds and mammals, chemicals were screened using food chain modeling against TRV. Selected COPECs also were compared against HPALs (PRC, 1995a) and ambient sediment concentrations of selected chemicals in San Francisco Bay (RWQCB, 1998 and 2003a). Similar to the onshore SLERA, HQs were calculated on a sample-by-sample basis for each COPEC. In the shoreline SLERA, the HQ is defined as the ratio of EPCs in surface sediment to ER-M values. All detected inorganic and organic chemicals in surface and subsurface sediment were evaluated in the toxicological screen by evaluating the HQ. Chemicals with HQs greater than 1.0 were considered COPECs for benthic invertebrates.

#### 7.2.2.2. Shoreline SLERA Results for Benthic Invertebrates

Benthic invertebrates are at risk from exposure to PCBs in surface and subsurface sediment along the Parcels E and E-2 shoreline. Benthic invertebrates in surface and subsurface sediment may be adversely affected by exposure to copper, lead, zinc, and DDTs. In subsurface sediment, mercury may pose an additional risk to benthic invertebrates. Appendix G of this RI/FS Report presents the complete results for benthic invertebrates in the shoreline SLERA.



#### 7.2.2.3. Shoreline SLERA Results for Birds and Mammals

Significant risk to birds is indicated only for the willet exposed to PCBs. No significant risk to either the surf scoter or the red-tailed hawk was indicated by the food-chain modeling. Other chemicals for which potential risk to birds is suggested included cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, PCBs, total DDTs, and dieldrin.

Birds and mammals are at risk from exposure to PCBs in surface and subsurface sediment along the Parcels E and E-2 shoreline. Ingestion of sediment and prey that contain cadmium, copper, molybdenum, zinc, and PCBs may pose a risk to the house mouse. The greatest significant risk (high TRV HQ) for mammals was indicated for PCBs ingested by the house mouse. Appendix G of this RI/FS Report presents the complete results for birds and mammals in the shoreline SLERA.

#### 7.3. ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT FOR EXPOSURE TO GROUNDWATER

A screening-level assessment of ecological risk to aquatic wildlife exposed to potentially contaminated groundwater at Parcel E-2 is provided in Appendix M. The assessment consists of the following general steps:

- Aquatic evaluation criteria were selected based on surface water quality criteria (Basin Plan Table 3-3; California Toxics Rule [CTR]; National Recommended Water Quality Criteria [NRWQC]; and National Ambient Water Quality Criteria [NAWQC]). All of these standards apply to surface water; none of them applies to groundwater. Therefore, these potential ARARs for surface water would be applied to the surface water at the interface of the A-aquifer groundwater, but would not be used to set cleanup standards for in-situ A-aquifer groundwater at Parcel E-2.
- The Navy developed trigger levels for various inland locations to ensure surface water quality criteria are not exceeded if groundwater at Parcel E-2 discharges to the Bay. The trigger levels are intended to serve as conservative comparison values for groundwater to indicate when additional evaluation may be necessary. The development of the trigger levels was initially performed in the Parcel D FS, and has also been applied at HPS Parcels B and D (now referred to as Parcels D-1, D-2, G, and UC-1). The development of the trigger levels is discussed in Attachment M-1.
- Chemical concentrations in groundwater were screened against the assigned aquatic evaluation criteria, mainly comprised of saltwater aquatic criteria, to identify COPECs for surface water quality.
- Site-specific data for select COPECs were then evaluated against trigger levels, where appropriate, to confirm if the COPECs posed a potential risk to aquatic receptors requiring remedial option analysis.



**Table L-7.** Hazard Quotients for Birds and Mammals at Parcel E-2
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

			Maximum Soil Concentrations (mg/kg)			Hazard Quotient <sup>a</sup>		
Chemical	HPAL (mg/kg)	PSC (mg/kg)	Landfill Area	East Adjacent Area	Panhandle Area	Landfill Area	East Adjacent Area	Panhandle Area
Beryllium	0.71	135	1.4	1.1	1.18	0.0104	0.00815	0.00874
Cadmium	3.14	4	12	11.82	37	3.00	2.96	9.25
Chromium VI	SS	669	0.06	1.5	10	0.0000897	0.00224	0.0149
Copper	124.3	470	2,300	7,700	27,000	4.89	16.38	57.45
Lead	8.99	197	9,700	11,215.9	9,300	49.24	56.93	47.21
Manganese	1,431.2	2,433	1,547.58	2,400	12,000	0.636	0.986	4.93
Mercury	2.28	1	7.4	46.67	190	7.4	46.67	190
Nickel	SS	1,941	982	2,000	1,600	0.506	1.03	0.824
Selenium	1.95	10	3.4	6.2	6.4	0.340	0.620	0.640
Silver	1.43	15	1	1.51	11	0.0667	0.101	0.733
Thallium	0.81	88	0.6	6.9	7.2	0.00682	0.0784	0.0814
Vanadium	117.2	117	410	520	2,100	3.50	4.44	17.95
Zinc	109.9	719	4,100	4,104.96	7,100	5.70	5.71	9.87
Dieldrin	NA	18	0.71	2.7	6.4	0.0394	0.150	0.356
Methoxychlor	NA	509	0.36	3.3	4.2	0.00707	0.00648	0.00825
Total DDT	NA	4	0.77	5.8	0.087	0.193	1.45	0.0218
Total PCBs	NA	37	380	640	20	10.27	17.30	0.541
HMW PAHs	NA	231	29.45	35	382.3	0.127	0.152	1.65
LMW PAHs	NA	10,056	8.33	5.4	50.6	0.000828	0.000537	0.00503
Toluene	NA	4,577	0.019	0.12	0.019	0.000	0.000	0.000
Trichloroethene	NA	123	ND	0.013	ND	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Xylenes	NA	369	0.004	0.056	ND	0.000	0.000	0.000



# **Table L-7.** Hazard Quotients for Birds and Mammals at Parcel E-2 (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Bold font indicates a hazard quotient greater than 1.0, which identifies site-related chemicals that may pose risks to receptors present at Parcel E-2

### Notes:

4

DDT

a The hazard quotient for each Parcel E-2 subarea is calculated by dividing the maximum soil concentration for each chemical by the respective PSC.

Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane

HMW high-molecular-weight
HPAL Hunters Point ambient level
LMW low-molecular-weight
mg/kg milligrams per kilogram

NA not applicable ND nondetected

PAHs polycylic aromatic hydrocarbons
PCBs polychlorinated biphenyls
PSC protective soil concentration

SS sample specific

TABLE G-18: SUMMARY OF BIRD AND MAMMAL HAZARD QUOTIENTS

Draft Parcels E and E-2 Shoreline Characterization Technical Memorandum, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

	Surf S	Scoter	Wille	t (SBI)	Willet (Macoma)		Red-Tailed Hawk		House Mouse	
COPEC	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet )	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet )	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet )	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet)	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet)
METALS										
Aluminum										
Dose/High TRV	3.54E-04	3.13E-04	7.34E-03	6.48E-03	1.10E-03	9.69E-04	3.48E-05	3.07E-05	3.06E+00	7.72E+00
Dose/Low TRV	3.54E-03	3.13E-03	7.34E-02	6.48E-02	1.10E-02	9.69E-03	3.48E-04	3.07E-04	8.75E+01	7.72E+01
Antimony										
Dose/High TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	1.34E+00	5.39E+00
Dose/Low TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	1.34E+01	5.39E+01
Barium										
Dose/High TRV	1.72E-04	1.39E-04	2.61E-03	2.11E-03	5.34E-04	4.32E-04	1.44E-05	1.16E-05	2.54E-01	2.06E-01
Dose/Low TRV	3.45E-04	2.79E-04	5.23E-03	4.23E-03	1.07E-03	8.65E-04	2.88E-05	2.33E-05	9.75E-01	7.88E-01
Beryllium	-			•				II.		•
Dose/High TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Dose/Low TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Cadmium	-			•				II.		•
Dose/High TRV	1.00E-03	4.05E-04	1.09E-02	4.39E-03	3.12E-03	1.26E-03	3.80E-05	1.53E-05	1.18E+00	4.76E-01
Dose/Low TRV	2.05E-01	8.28E-02	2.23E+00	8.98E-01	6.37E-01	2.57E-01	7.78E-03	3.13E-03	5.19E+01	2.09E+01
Chromium	1	I.	U.		U.	ll .	I.	1.	U.	
Dose/High TRV	3.33E-03	4.37E-03	2.88E-02	3.79E-02	1.03E-02	1.36E-02	1.98E-04	2.60E-04	2.44E-05	3.21E-05
Dose/Low TRV	1.66E-02	2.19E-02	1.44E-01	1.89E-01	5.16E-02	6.78E-02	9.90E-04	1.30E-03	2.44E-04	3.21E-04
Cobalt	-			•				II.		•
Dose/High TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	1.08E-02	1.15E-02
Dose/Low TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	1.77E-01	1.87E-01
Copper	-			•				II.		•
Dose/High TRV	5.38E-03	3.45E-02	4.68E-02	3.00E-01	1.67E-02	1.07E-01	6.81E-03	4.37E-02	1.85E-01	1.18E+00
Dose/Low TRV	1.34E-01	8.58E-01	1.16E+00	7.46E+00	4.15E-01	2.66E+00	1.69E-01	1.09E+00	4.32E+01	2.77E+02
Lead	-			•				II.		•
Dose/High TRV	7.30E-03	2.25E-02	8.29E-02	2.56E-01	2.26E-02	6.98E-02	9.12E-03	2.81E-02	2.85E-02	8.78E-02
Dose/Low TRV	2.91E+00	8.96E+00	3.30E+01	1.02E+02	9.02E+00	2.78E+01	3.63E+00	1.12E+01	5.89E+00	1.82E+01
Magnesium	1	I.	LI.		U.	J.	I.	1.	U.	
Dose/High TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Dose/Low TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Manganese	-			•				II.		•
Dose/High TRV	7.43E-05	7.86E-05	1.02E-03	1.08E-03	2.30E-04	2.44E-04	6.05E-05	6.41E-05	1.44E-01	1.53E-01
Dose/Low TRV	7.43E-04	7.86E-04	1.02E-02	1.08E-02	2.30E-03	2.44E-03	6.05E-04	6.41E-04	1.66E+00	1.76E+00
Nickel	<u> </u>	I	1	1		1	I	I		1
Dose/High TRV	5.08E-04	4.19E-04	4.79E-03	3.95E-03	1.58E-03	1.30E-03	3.22E-05	2.66E-05	7.71E-02	6.36E-02
Dose/Low TRV	2.05E-02	1.69E-02	1.93E-01	1.60E-01	6.37E-02	5.25E-02	1.30E-03	1.07E-03	1.83E+01	1.51E+01
2000/20W 11(V	2.00L 0Z	1.002 02	1.002 01	1.002 01	0.07 E 02	0.20L 02	1.002 00	1.07 = 00	1.002.101	1.012101

TABLE G-18: SUMMARY OF BIRD AND MAMMAL HAZARD QUOTIENTS (CONTINUED)

Draft Parcels E and E-2 Shoreline Characterization Technical Memorandum, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Surf Scoter		Willet (SBI)		Willet (/	/lacoma)	Red-Tail	led Hawk	House Mouse		
COPEC	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet )	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet )	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet )	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet )	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet )
METALS (Continued)										
Selenium										
Dose/High TRV	1.38E-02	1.52E-02	6.10E-02	6.71E-02	4.29E-02	4.71E-02	4.33E-03	4.76E-03	6.78E-01	7.46E-01
Dose/Low TRV	5.59E-02	6.14E-02	2.47E-01	2.71E-01	1.73E-01	1.91E-01	1.75E-02	1.93E-02	2.74E+00	3.02E+00
Silver						-	-			
Dose/High TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Dose/Low TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV
Thallium						-	-			
Dose/High TRV	4.91E-04	3.60E-04	1.52E-03	1.12E-03	1.52E-03	1.12E-03	1.79E-03	1.32E-03	1.27E-02	9.14E-03
Dose/Low TRV	4.91E-04	3.60E-04	1.52E-03	1.12E-03	1.52E-03	1.12E-03	1.79E-03	1.32E-03	3.80E-02	2.72E-02
Vanadium										
Dose/High TRV	5.84E-05	5.11E-05	6.74E-04	5.90E-04	1.81E-04	1.58E-04	3.60E-06	3.15E-06	1.30E+00	8.31E-01
Dose/Low TRV	5.84E-04	5.11E-04	6.74E-03	5.90E-03	1.81E-03	1.58E-03	3.60E-05	3.15E-05	1.30E+01	8.31E+00
Zinc										
Dose/High TRV	4.19E-03	1.70E-02	1.48E-02	6.02E-02	1.30E-02	5.29E-02	2.91E-03	1.18E-02	2.56E-01	1.04E+00
Dose/Low TRV	4.19E-02	1.70E-01	1.48E-01	6.02E-01	1.30E-01	5.29E-01	2.91E-02	1.18E-01	1.23E+01	5.00E+01
ORGANOTINS										
Dibutyltin										
Dose/High TRV	2.85E-06	ND	6.42E-05	ND	8.85E-06	ND	7.81E-09	ND	1.81E-05	ND
Dose/Low TRV	1.79E-04	ND	4.03E-03	ND	5.56E-04	ND	4.90E-07	ND	1.10E-03	ND
Monobutyltin										
Dose/High TRV	ND	ND								
Dose/Low TRV	ND	ND								
Tetrabutyltin										
Dose/High TRV	7.56E-09	ND	2.34E-08	ND	2.34E-08	ND	1.30E-09	ND	3.02E-06	ND
Dose/Low TRV	4.75E-07	ND	1.47E-06	ND	1.47E-06	ND	8.17E-08	ND	1.84E-04	ND
Tributyltin										
Dose/High TRV	3.63E-05	1.09E-06	2.31E-04	6.93E-06	1.13E-04	3.38E-06	3.90E-08	1.17E-09	9.07E-05	2.72E-06
Dose/Low TRV	2.28E-03	6.84E-05	1.45E-02	4.35E-04	7.07E-03	2.12E-04	2.45E-06	7.36E-08	5.52E-03	1.66E-04
PCBs										
Total PCBs (Congener			1							1
Dose/High TRV	1.80E-01	NA	1.93E+00	NA	5.60E-01	NA	2.55E-02	NA	1.55E+02	NA
Dose/Low TRV	2.19E+00	NA	2.33E+01	NA	6.78E+00	NA	3.09E-01	NA	5.55E+02	NA

TABLE G-18: SUMMARY OF BIRD AND MAMMAL HAZARD QUOTIENTS (CONTINUED)

Draft Parcels E and E-2 Shoreline Characterization Technical Memorandum, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Surf Scoter		Willet	t (SBI)	Willet (Macoma)		Red-Tailed Hawk		House Mouse		
COPEC	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet )	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet )	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet )	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet )	(0 - 0.5 foot)	(2 - 2.5 feet )
PCBs (Continued)		•			•		•			•
Total Aroclors										
Dose/High TRV	2.71E-02	7.61E-01	2.89E-01	8.12E+00	8.39E-02	2.36E+00	3.82E-03	1.07E-01	2.33E+01	5.84E+02
Dose/Low TRV	3.28E-01	9.22E+00	3.50E+00	9.84E+01	1.02E+00	2.86E+01	4.63E-02	1.30E+00	8.32E+01	2.09E+03
PESTICIDES										
Total DDTs										
Dose/High TRV	7.67E-04	1.00E-02	9.66E-03	1.26E-01	2.38E-03	3.10E-02	1.81E-05	2.36E-04	3.24E-02	4.22E-01
Dose/Low TRV	1.64E-01	2.14E+00	2.07E+00	2.70E+01	5.09E-01	6.64E+00	3.87E-03	5.05E-02	6.47E-01	8.44E+00
alpha-Chlordane										
Dose/High TRV	5.82E-06	2.45E-05	2.89E-05	1.22E-04	1.80E-05	7.60E-05	6.34E-07	2.67E-06	9.25E-03	3.89E-02
Dose/Low TRV	2.91E-05	1.23E-04	1.44E-04	6.08E-04	9.02E-05	3.80E-04	3.17E-06	1.34E-05	5.05E-01	2.13E+00
Gamma Chlordane										
Dose/High TRV	1.14E-05	3.83E-05	4.66E-05	1.57E-04	3.54E-05	1.19E-04	1.43E-06	4.79E-06	2.08E-02	6.99E-02
Dose/Low TRV	5.70E-05	1.92E-04	2.33E-04	7.83E-04	1.77E-04	5.95E-04	7.13E-06	2.40E-05	1.13E+00	3.81E+00
Dieldrin			1	ii.		1		1	1	
Dose/High TRV	9.37E-04	7.97E-03	1.26E-02	1.08E-01	2.90E-03	2.47E-02	9.98E-07	8.49E-06	2.08E-03	1.77E-02
Dose/Low TRV	9.37E-03	7.97E-02	1.26E-01	1.08E+00	2.90E-02	2.47E-01	9.98E-06	8.49E-05	2.08E-02	1.77E-01
DIOXINS/FURANS			1	ii.		1		1	1	
Dose/High TRV	5.76E-06	NA	1.79E-05	NA	1.79E-05	NA	9.98E-07	NA	6.27E-03	NA
Dose/Low TRV	5.76E-03	NA	1.79E-02	NA	1.79E-02	NA	9.98E-06	NA	6.27E-01	NA
PAHs			1	ii.		1		1	1	
LMW PAH										
Dose/High TRV	NO TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	1.58E-03	4.87E-03
Dose/Low TRV	NO TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	4.73E-03	1.46E-02
HMW PAH				•						
Dose/High TRV	NO TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	3.51E-02	4.55E-02
Dose/Low TRV	NO TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	No TRV	8.78E-01	1.14E+00

#### Notes:

bgs	Below ground surface	ND	Not detected
COPEC	Chemical of potential ecological concern	PAH	Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane	PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
HMW	High molecular-weight	SBI	Soft-bodied invertebrate
LMW	Low molecular-weight	TRV	Toxicity reference value
NA	Not applicable		

## 7.2.2.3. Shoreline SLERA Results for Birds and Mammals

Significant risk to birds is indicated only for the willet exposed to PCBs. No significant risk to either the surf scoter or the red-tailed hawk was indicated by the food-chain modeling. Other chemicals for which potential risk to birds is suggested included cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, PCBs, total DDTs, and dieldrin.

Birds and mammals are at risk from exposure to PCBs in surface and subsurface sediment along the Parcels E and E-2 shoreline. Ingestion of sediment and prey that contain cadmium, copper, molybdenum, zinc, and PCBs may pose a risk to the house mouse. The greatest significant risk (high TRV HQ) for mammals was indicated for PCBs ingested by the house mouse. Appendix G of this RI/FS Report presents the complete results for birds and mammals in the shoreline SLERA.

## 7.3. ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT FOR EXPOSURE TO GROUNDWATER

A screening-level assessment of ecological risk to aquatic wildlife exposed to potentially contaminated groundwater at Parcel E-2 is provided in Appendix M. The assessment consists of the following general steps:

- Aquatic evaluation criteria were selected based on surface water quality criteria (Basin Plan Table 3-3; California Toxics Rule [CTR]; National Recommended Water Quality Criteria [NRWQC]; and National Ambient Water Quality Criteria [NAWQC]). All of these standards apply to surface water; none of them applies to groundwater. Therefore, these potential ARARs for surface water would be applied to the surface water at the interface of the A-aquifer groundwater, but would not be used to set cleanup standards for in-situ A-aquifer groundwater at Parcel E-2.
- The Navy developed trigger levels for various inland locations to ensure surface water quality criteria are not exceeded if groundwater at Parcel E-2 discharges to the Bay. The trigger levels are intended to serve as conservative comparison values for groundwater to indicate when additional evaluation may be necessary. The development of the trigger levels was initially performed in the Parcel D FS, and has also been applied at HPS Parcels B and D (now referred to as Parcels D-1, D-2, G, and UC-1). The development of the trigger levels is discussed in Attachment M-1.
- Chemical concentrations in groundwater were screened against the assigned aquatic evaluation criteria, mainly comprised of saltwater aquatic criteria, to identify COPECs for surface water quality.
- Site-specific data for select COPECs were then evaluated against trigger levels, where appropriate, to confirm if the COPECs posed a potential risk to aquatic receptors requiring remedial option analysis.



Section 7 Risk Assessment

Based on concentrations exceeding trigger levels (as adjusted based on HGALs), the following chemicals (or groups of chemicals) pose a potential threat to aquatic wildlife through exposure to surface water impacted by contaminated groundwater at Parcel E-2:

- Metals: copper, lead, and zinc;
- Anions: un-ionized ammonia, sulfide, and cyanide;
- Total PCBs: sum of detected concentrations of all Aroclor compounds; and
- Total TPH: sum of detected concentrations of all TPH ranges (gasoline-range, diesel-range, and motor-oil range).

Figure 7-6 shows the locations where groundwater concentrations exceeded their respective trigger levels. Table 7-18 summarizes the specific COPECs at the locations identified on Figure 7-6.



#### Table 7-18. Groundwater COPECs for Aquatic Wildlife

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

			Screening Evaluation	Trigger Lev	el Evaluation (for Inlar	nd Areas > 250 feet from shoreline)
Chemical Group	COPEC	Aquatic Evaluation Criterion (μg/L) <sup>(a)</sup>	Nearshore Wells Recommended for Further Monitoring and Evaluation (b),(c)	Attenuation Factor Selected for Inland Area <sup>(d)</sup>	Calculated Trigger Level (µg/L) <sup>(e)</sup>	Inland Areas (Where Trigger Levels are Exceeded) Recommended for Further Monitoring and Evaluation (c),(f)
Anions	Un-ionized Ammonia	25	IR01MW38A, IR01MW48A, IR01MW47B, IR01MW43A <sup>(g)</sup> , TW053, TW023, TW024, TW002, TW045, TW003, TW013, TW014, TW016, TW032, TW031, TW040, TW039, and PZ150D	1	25	TW001, TW007, TW009, TW010, TW011, TW025, TW049, and TW055
	Cyanide	1	IR01MW38A, IR01MW48A, IR01MW60A, IR01MW62A, and IR01MW63A	NA	NA	NA
	Sulfide	2 <sup>(h),(i)</sup>	IR01MW43A <sup>(g)</sup> , IR01MW48A, IR01MW53B, IR01MW60A, IR01MW64A, and IR01MWI-3	NA	NA	NA
Metals	Copper	28 <sup>(j)</sup>	IR01MW53B, TW018, TW019, TW020, and TW045	2	56	TW004, TW005, and PZ131F
	Lead	14.4 <sup>(j)</sup>	IR01MW43A <sup>(g)</sup> , TW021, TW028B, and TW029	NA	NA	NA
	Zinc	81	IR01MW43A <sup>(9)</sup> , IR01MW44A, TW020, TW021, TW029, and TW006	NA	NA	NA
Pesticides and PCBs	PCBs (Total)	0.03 <sup>(i)</sup>	IR01MW43A <sup>(g)</sup> , IR01MW44A,TW036, TW038, TW047, TW021, TW031, TW040, TW039, and PZ150D	2	0.06	TW005 and PZ131F
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	TPH (Total)	1,400 - 20,000 <sup>(k)</sup>	IR01MWI-3 <sup>(g)</sup> , IR01MW43A <sup>(g)</sup> , TW033, TW032, TW031, PZ150E, TW016, TW013, TW042, and TW041	NA	NA	NA

Notes:	
(a)	References for the aquatic evaluation criteria are included in Appendix M.
(b)	Nearshore wells are located within 250 feet of the Parcel E-2 shoreline. Most nearshore wells are located within the tidally influenced zone (where the maximum tidal fluctuation exceeds 0.10 foot in the A-aquifer based on data collected during the Phase III groundwater data gaps investigation [TtEMI, 2004a]).
(c)	Temporary wells (denoted by the prefix TW in the table above) were installed as part of a data gaps investigation and are not available for long-term monitoring; however, they were included in this table to guide well placement during the development of the groundwater remedial action monitoring plan.
(d)	Attenuation factor assigned based on nomographs developed specifically for HPS groundwater (see Appendix M, Attachment M-1).
(e)	Value calculated by multiplying the aquatic evaluation criterion by the attenuation factor.
(f)	Inland monitoring wells are located more than 250 feet inland from the Parcel E-2 shoreline.
(g)	Wells IR01MWI-3 and IR01MW43A were decommissioned prior to the PCB Hot Spot Area removal action; these wells were replaced with IR01MW60A and IR01MW64A, respectively.
(h)	Criterion shown applies to hydrogen sulfide, not total sulfide
(i)	Criterion is significantly lower (at least 10 times less) than reporting limit for current, routinely used analytical methods

(j) Value shown has been HGAL-adjusted and is applicable to the A-aquifer.

(k) Range of values shown; total TPH aquatic criteria assigned as a function of distance from shoreline; the source of these criteria is the "Final New Preliminary Screening Criteria and Petroleum Program Strategy, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California" (Shaw Environmental, Inc., 2007)

μg/L micrograms per liter

COEPCs chemicals of potential ecological concern

NA not applicable

PCBs polychlorinated biphenyls
TPH total petroleum hydrocarbons



34	Trigger levels	Section 2.5.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix M, Section M2.5, pages M-2-5 through M-2-8.
			Record No. 4237.

wells. All A-aquifer wells, except well IR01MWI-9, within the TIZ are part of the well network used in the BGMP (Shaw Environmental, Inc., 2007).

The data evaluation was supplemented by data from a group of temporary wells and piezometers that were installed mainly within the TIZ, as well and in the northern inland portion of the Panhandle Area, adjacent to the western side of the Landfill Area (Figure M-1). These temporary wells were installed and sampled in early 2008 as part of a data gaps investigation conducted along the Parcel E-2 shoreline. Samples from the temporary wells were analyzed for un-ionized ammonia, metals, PCBs, and TPH.

The screening evaluation provided in Section M3 conservatively identifies COPECs that warrant further evaluation and monitoring to assess the potential effects on San Francisco Bay. For COPECs with apparently persistent and definable source areas, additional screening was performed against trigger levels developed for HPS to further evaluate the potential effects on the bay.

# M2.5. TRIGGER LEVEL EVALUATION

The nearest surface water body to Parcel E-2, where CTR is applicable, is San Francisco Bay. Elevated concentrations of chemicals in groundwater at Parcel E-2 could affect surface water quality as contaminated groundwater migrates and discharges to the bay.

To address the potential effects of groundwater discharging to the bay, the Navy developed trigger levels for various inland locations to ensure surface water quality criteria are not exceeded where groundwater at Parcel E-2 discharges to the bay. The trigger levels are intended to serve as conservative comparison values for groundwater to indicate when additional evaluation may be necessary. The development of trigger levels was initially performed for Parcel D evaluations (Parcel D FS; SulTech, 2007). The trigger level evaluation methodology has also been applied at Parcel C (Parcel C FS; SulTech, 2008). The development of the trigger levels is discussed in Attachment M1.

Site-specific data for select COPECs were evaluated against trigger levels, where appropriate, to determine the need to address these COPECs in the remedial design. The trigger level evaluation was originally developed to evaluate inland plume source areas. No definable plumes, however, are present at Parcel E-2, thus the trigger level evaluation was applied to chemicals exhibiting definable source areas with potentially persistent concentrations.

The trigger level evaluation, including the theoretical assumptions behind the evaluation and the evaluation methodology, are described in the following subsections.

## M2.5.1. Trigger Level Evaluation Theory

At HPS, attenuation of chemical and metal concentrations occurs in groundwater as it migrates through three different zones: (1) the area of groundwater transport to the TMZ, which includes the TIZ, (2) the TMZ, and (3) the bay discharge zone.



As chemicals migrate from an inland source area through soil and groundwater, they are subjected to physical, chemical, and biological processes that tend to reduce their concentrations. These processes include sorption of chemicals to soil particles, volatilization, hydrodynamic dispersion and molecular diffusion, and chemical and biological transformations. The magnitudes by which chemical concentrations are reduced depend on a number of physical, chemical, and biological factors, including groundwater flow gradients, which may vary across Parcel E-2. For example, as groundwater moves through the TIZ and approaches the TMZ, the tidal influence would be expected to decrease the groundwater flow gradient, and consequently increase the residence time during which chemical concentrations would be reduced through physical, chemical, and biological processes. For simplicity and conservatism, the trigger level evaluation presented herein does not account for potential reductions in groundwater flow gradients within the TIZ and further study would be needed to evaluate its potential effect. Such studies are not needed to support the Parcel E-2 RI/FS, but may be considered during the remedial design.

Additional reduction in chemical concentrations takes place in the TMZ near the shoreline. The TMZ is where bay waters move inland through the aquifer, mixing with groundwater. The net discharge of groundwater may not be changed by tidal influence, but rising tides introduce surface water into the aquifer so that concentrations of chemicals in groundwater that discharge during low tide are reduced by mixing of bay water and groundwater in the aquifer in this zone.

Finally, as groundwater discharges to the bay, concentrations of chemicals are further reduced due to dilution with bay water.

The processes described above needed to be accounted for to compare groundwater concentrations originating from inland source areas with aquatic evaluation criteria. To make this comparison, the Navy developed HPS-specific trigger levels. The development of trigger levels takes an extremely conservative approach because it does not account for attenuation in the TMZ or attenuation from discharge to the surface water body. Only hydrodynamic dispersion in the inland contaminant transport zone is used to establish attenuation factors (AFs), which are used to calculate the trigger levels. Therefore, the resulting trigger levels likely overestimate the potential for effects from COPECs migrating in groundwater to San Francisco Bay.

For the purposes of this evaluation, and to maintain consistency with past HPS trigger level evaluations (Parcels D and C), the AFs for the TMZ and for the bay discharge zone were assumed to be 1 (no attenuation). These assumptions provide a highly conservative approach that conforms to agreements made with regulatory agencies.

As part of the development of the Revised Parcel D FS Report (SulTech, 2007), the Navy developed a modeling approach to provide conservative estimates of the maximum concentrations in groundwater expected at the point of discharge (San Francisco Bay). The analytical solute transport model BIOSCREEN (EPA, 1997) was used to predict these maximum discharge concentrations and to then



calculate AFs. The summary of the modeling evaluation from the Revised Parcel D FS is included as Attachment M1.

The modeling confirmed that the amount of attenuation caused by hydrodynamic dispersion during groundwater transport can be significant at HPS, and that the greater the travel distance to the ecological receptor, the greater the AF. Results of the groundwater modeling effort were nomographs (Attachment M1, Figure G-1) that assign specific AFs for any chemical or metal found in HPS groundwater based on plume width and distance to the aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay. The nomograph information presented in Attachment M1 was used to assign AFs and calculate trigger levels for this evaluation.

# M2.5.2. Trigger Level Evaluation Methodology

The approach for assigning AFs and trigger levels and evaluating COPEC against trigger levels for Parcel E-2 is presented below.

1. As established in the nature and extent evaluation for groundwater at HPS (Section 5 of the RI/FS Report), most contamination in Parcel E-2 groundwater is not predictably distributed, contiguous, or temporally consistent. This conclusion is especially true in the Landfill Area, where discrete sources of contamination can be widespread, and where concentrations of chemicals at a single location can fluctuate significantly over time. For the Landfill Area, chemical data within A-aquifer wells located inland of the TIZ and other nearshore areas within 250 feet of the shoreline (Figure M-1) were not considered during selection of AFs for calculation of aquatic trigger levels. This decision was made because the landfill is a know source of a variety of inconsistently distributed chemicals; as a result, an assessment of attenuation within the landfill waste would make the evaluation complex and unreliable. Additionally, the trigger level evaluation was not meant to be applied to migration of groundwater chemicals through waste. The nomographs developed to estimate AFs for groundwater at HPS were based on groundwater flow and chemical transport through HPS soils (uniform porous media), not landfill waste.

For these reasons, the Landfill Area evaluation was focused on the TIZ wells (and other wells within 250 feet of the shoreline) because they are more indicative of potential chemical migration to the bay than inland wells. Within the TIZ and other nearshore areas, the nomographs specify AFs of 1 at small distances from the shoreline (less than 250 feet), so the evaluation performed during the initial screening evaluation (against saltwater aquatic evaluation criteria) remains unchanged. In other words, results for trigger level evaluation of the nearshore areas match the screening evaluation results because little to no attenuation is assumed within 250 feet of the shoreline, based on the assumed attenuation dynamics along the shoreline.

2. In the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas, chemical data within all A-aquifer wells were considered during selection of AFs for calculation of aquatic trigger levels. As with the Landfill Area, chemical data within the TIZ and other nearshore areas within 250 feet of the shoreline were not reevaluated because the nomographs specify AFs of 1 for small distances from the shoreline, which produces an evaluation corresponding to the initial screening evaluation (aquatic evaluation criteria). For chemical data farther inland than the TIZ and other nearshore areas, AFs were assigned to groundwater concentrations measured in areas where detections are persistent and constitute a definable source area.

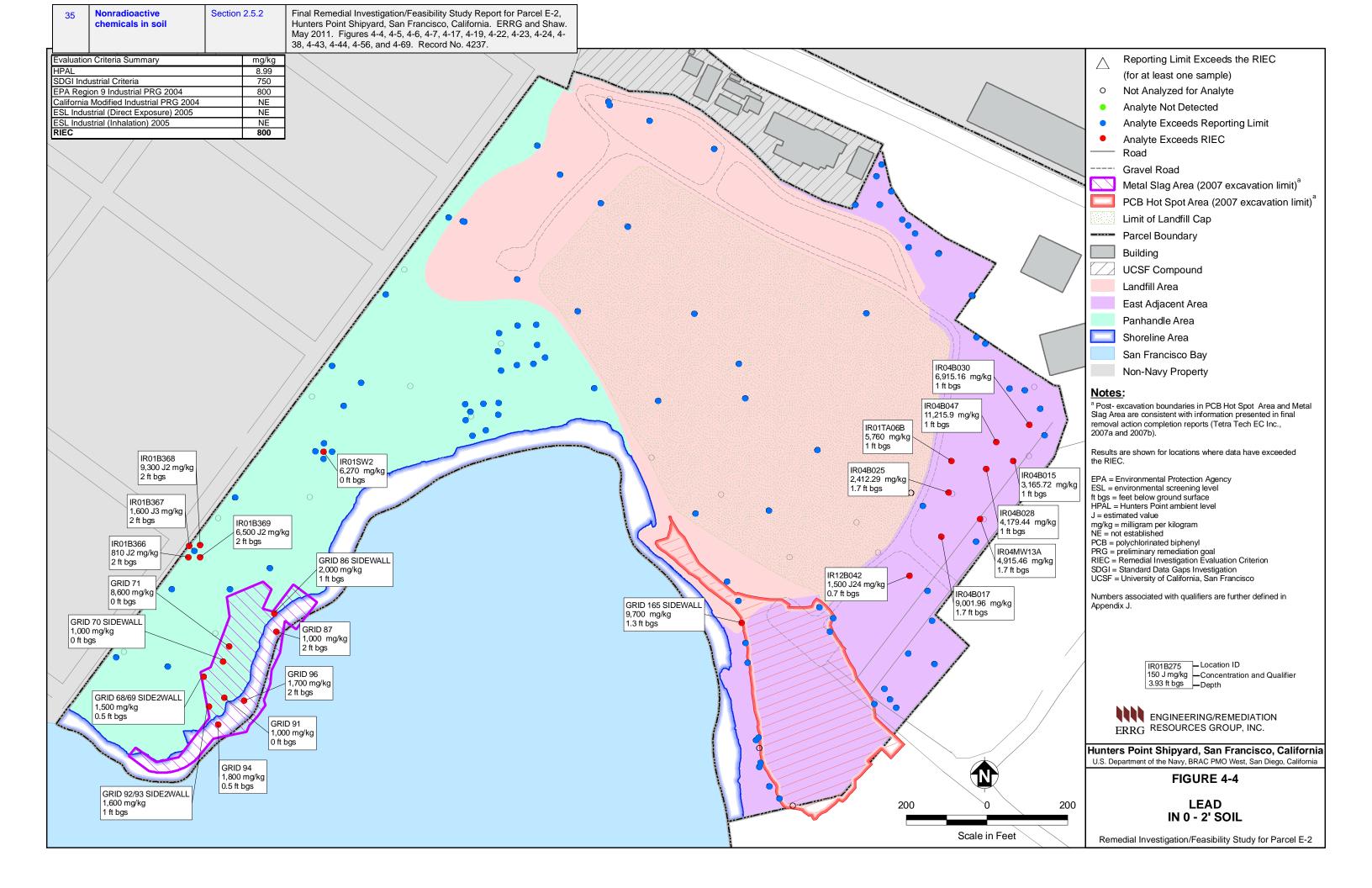


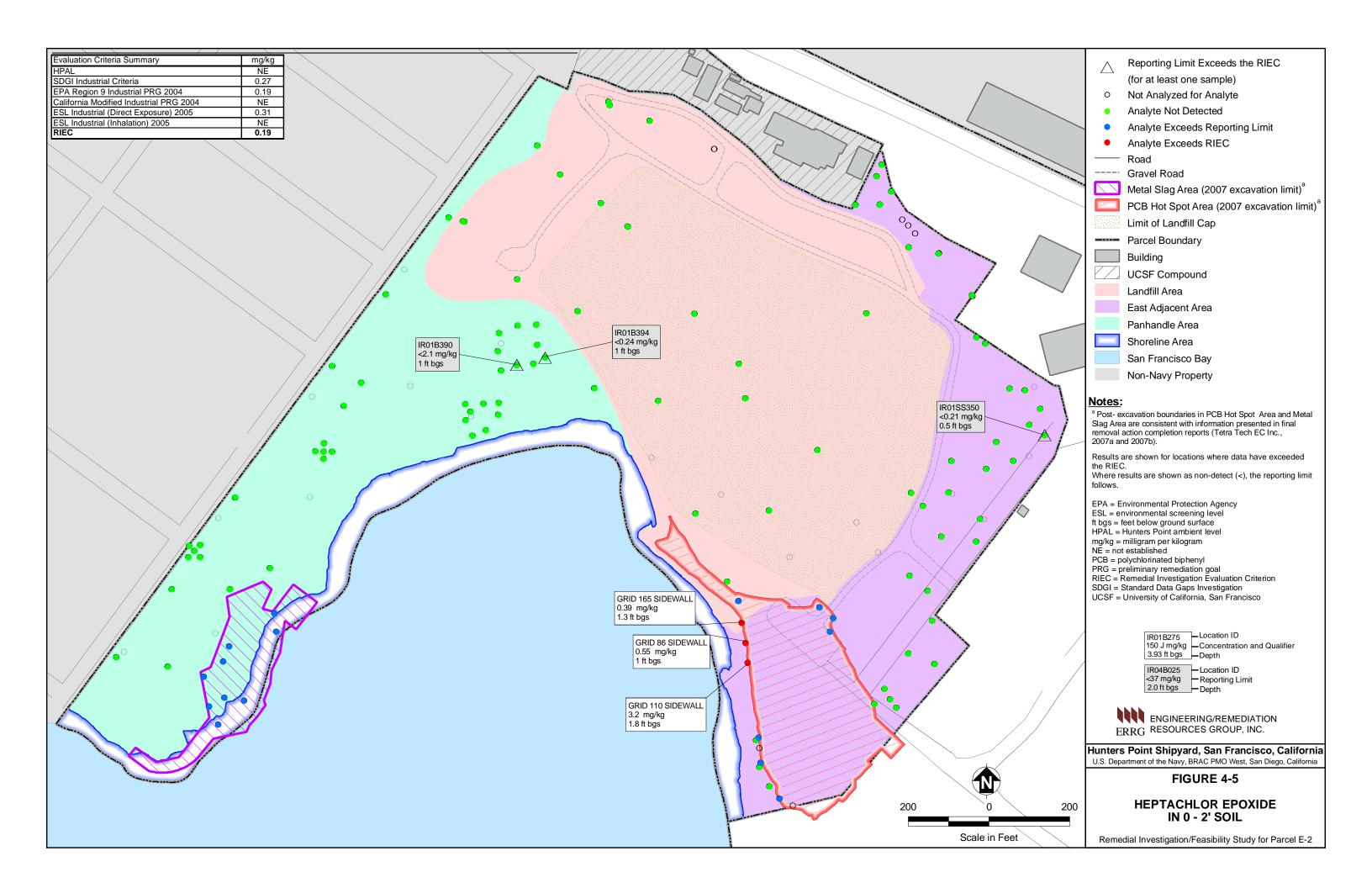
- 3. Because no discrete contamination plumes are present in Parcel E-2 groundwater, the source area width for each chemical was estimated using the following methodology:
  - a. If contamination is persistent and limited to a single well, the plume width was assumed to be 40 feet (the narrowest plume width represented by the nomographs). Also, the centerline of the plume was assumed to be perpendicular to the shoreline and passing through the center of the well.
  - b. If contamination is present in multiple adjacent wells extending a long distance (greater than 360 feet) along the shoreline, the plume width was assumed to be 360 feet, which corresponds to the widest plume width represented by the nomographs. Also, the center of the plume was assumed to be perpendicular to the shoreline and passing through the well with the highest and most persistent detected concentrations.
  - c. If contamination is present in multiple wells (more than one) adjacent to each other, but is limited to a source area width of less than 360 feet, then the plume width is assumed to be the distance between the wells at the edges of the contamination, plus an additional 20 feet on either side. Also, the center of the plume was assumed to be perpendicular to the shoreline and passing through the well with the highest and most persistent detected concentrations.
- 4. The chemical migration distance was measured as the distance from the source area to the TMZ, which was conservatively assumed to be located 50 feet inland from the shoreline. As stated above, an AF of 1 was assumed for the area between the TMZ boundary and the bay shoreline; therefore, that distance was not included in the measurement of the transport zone, where attenuation is assumed to occur.
- 5. Using the nomograph curve for the chosen source area width, the AF was selected by finding the intercept of the migration distance along the curve and reading off the associated AF along the y (vertical) axis.
- 6. Once the AF was determined, it was rounded down to the nearest whole number to produce a conservative usable AF.
- 7. The trigger level for each defined chemical or metal source area was then calculated by multiplying the AF by the applicable aquatic evaluation criterion.
- 8. Groundwater data in the identified source area were then rescreened against the associated trigger level, and results were evaluated to determine if the source area could potentially pose negative effects to surface water quality and aquatic wildlife.

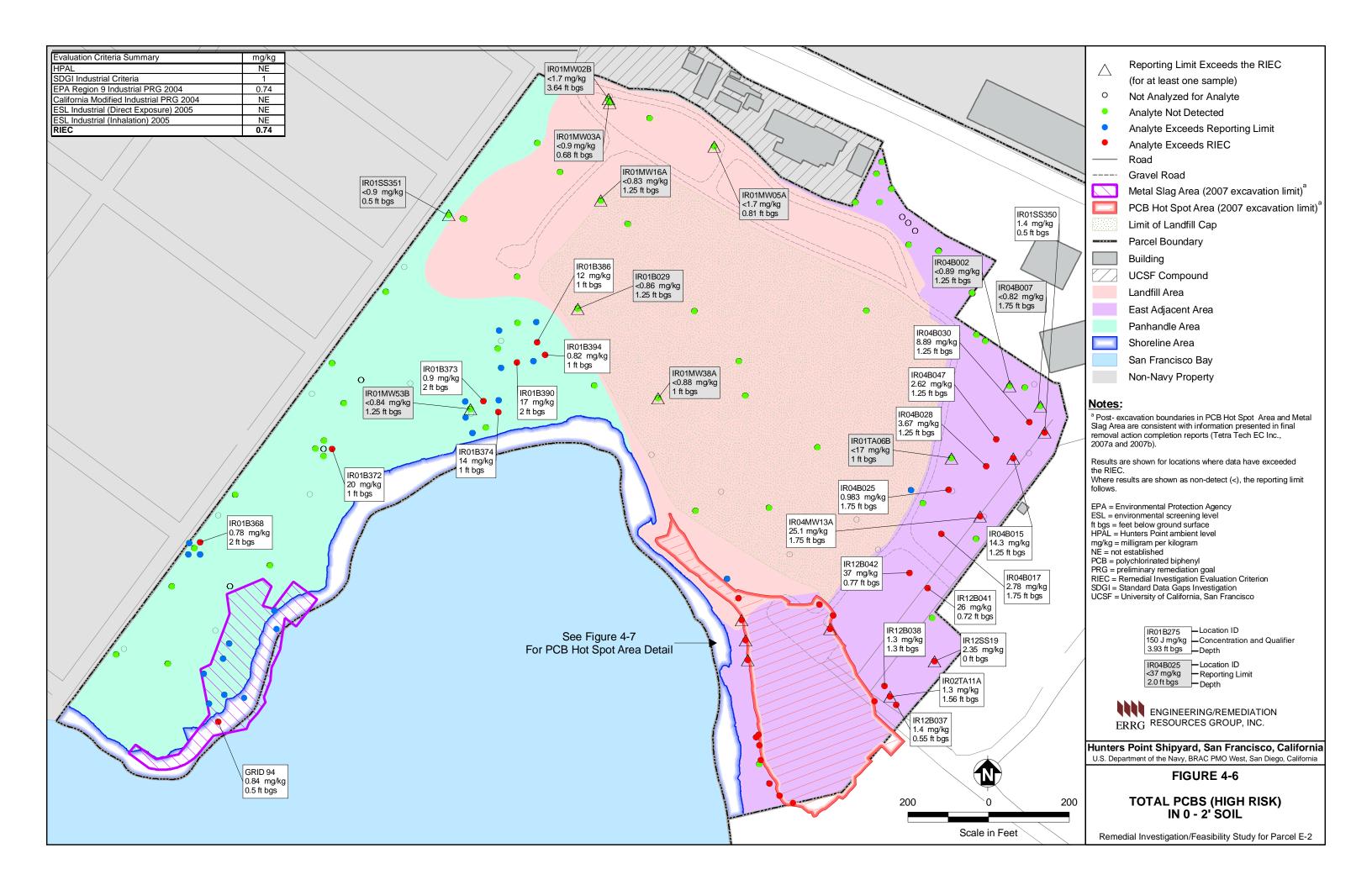
The approach for assigning attenuation factors described above is consistent with the approach used to evaluate other parcels at HPS, but it has been adapted for use with Parcel E-2 data. The only notable adaptation to the previously applied HPS trigger level methodology is that a qualitative method was used for assigning source area widths for Parcel E-2, whereas at other parcels defined plume widths were used.

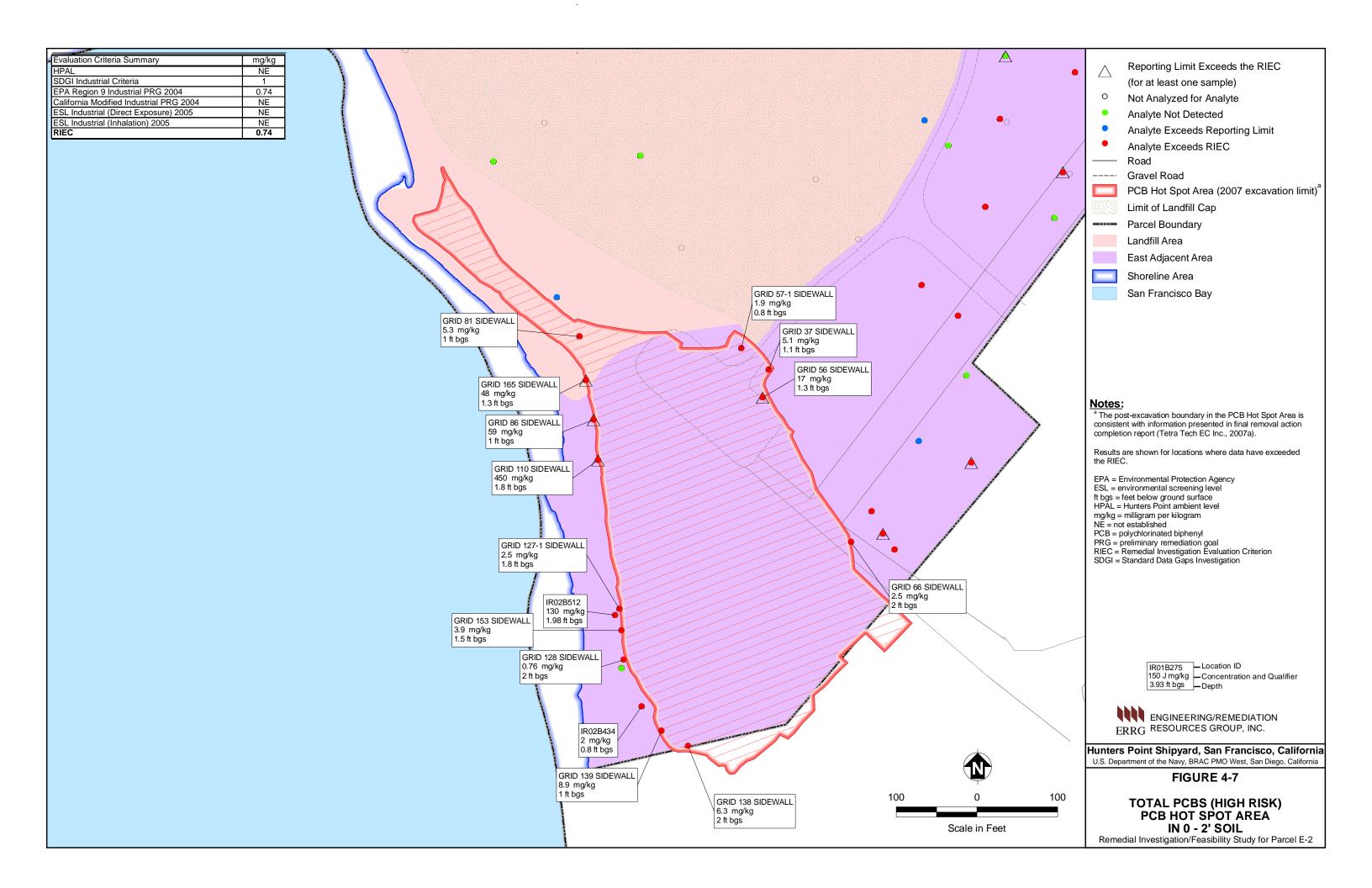
The trigger level evaluation is considered overly conservative because trigger levels only account for hydrodynamic dispersion in groundwater transport and ignore attenuation in the TMZ or attenuation from discharge to the surface water body. For this reason, trigger levels are only intended to serve as comparison values for groundwater to COPECs in groundwater that may pose a risk to aquatic organisms. During future remedial design efforts for Parcel E-2, the Navy may choose to perform more quantitative analyses and modeling to refine the identification of COPECs and specify risk-based remediation goals for groundwater affecting surface water.

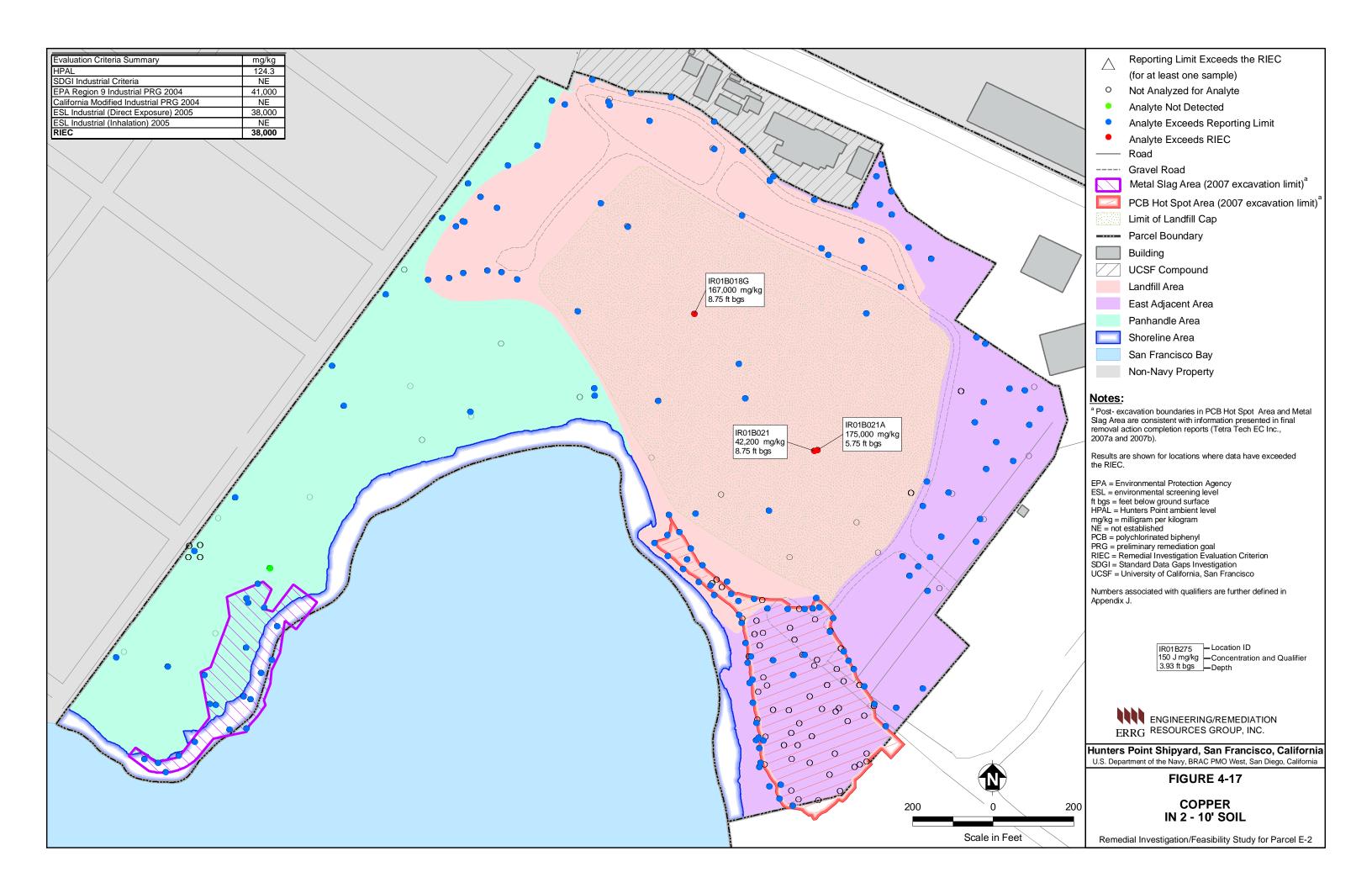


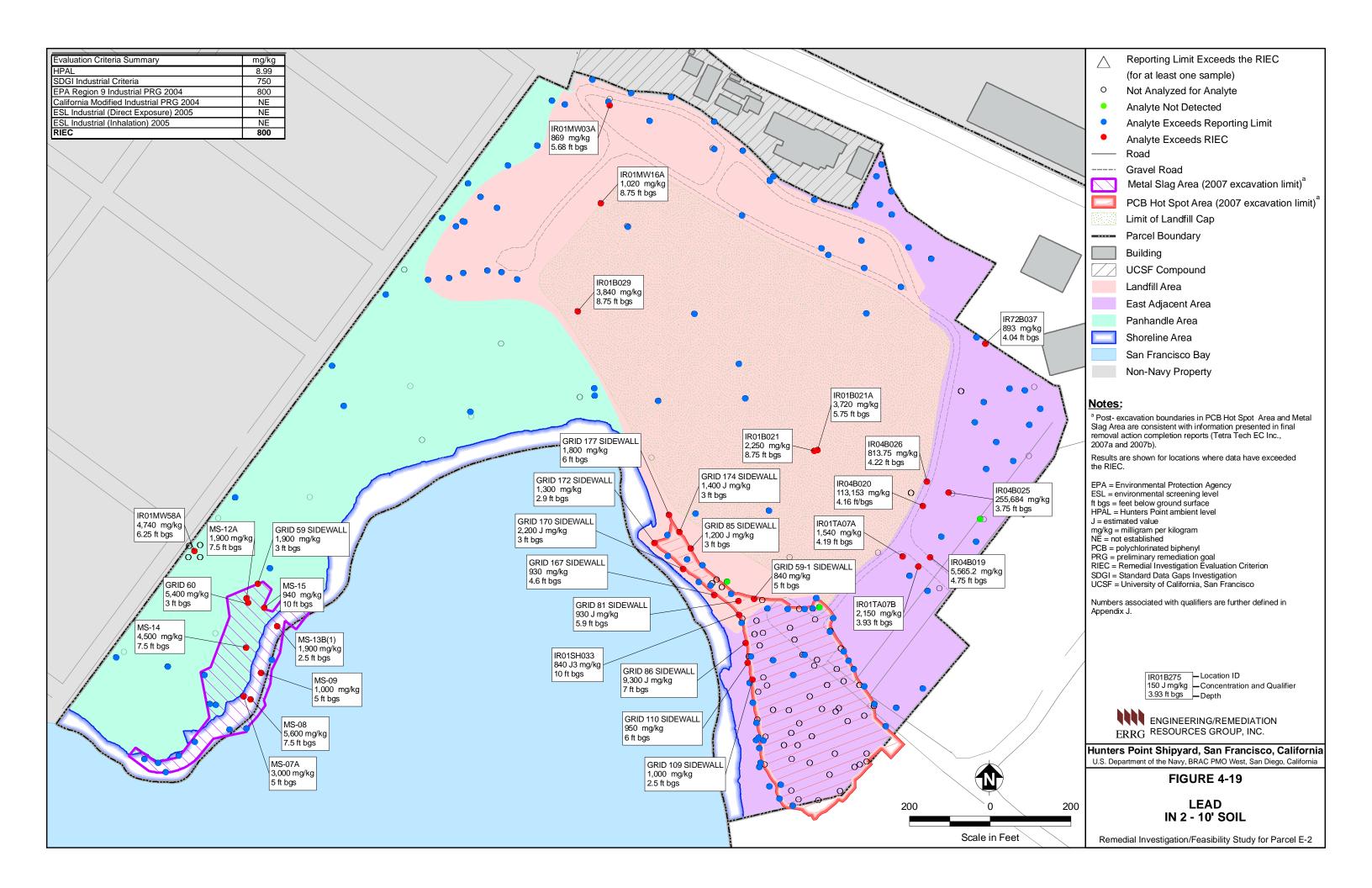


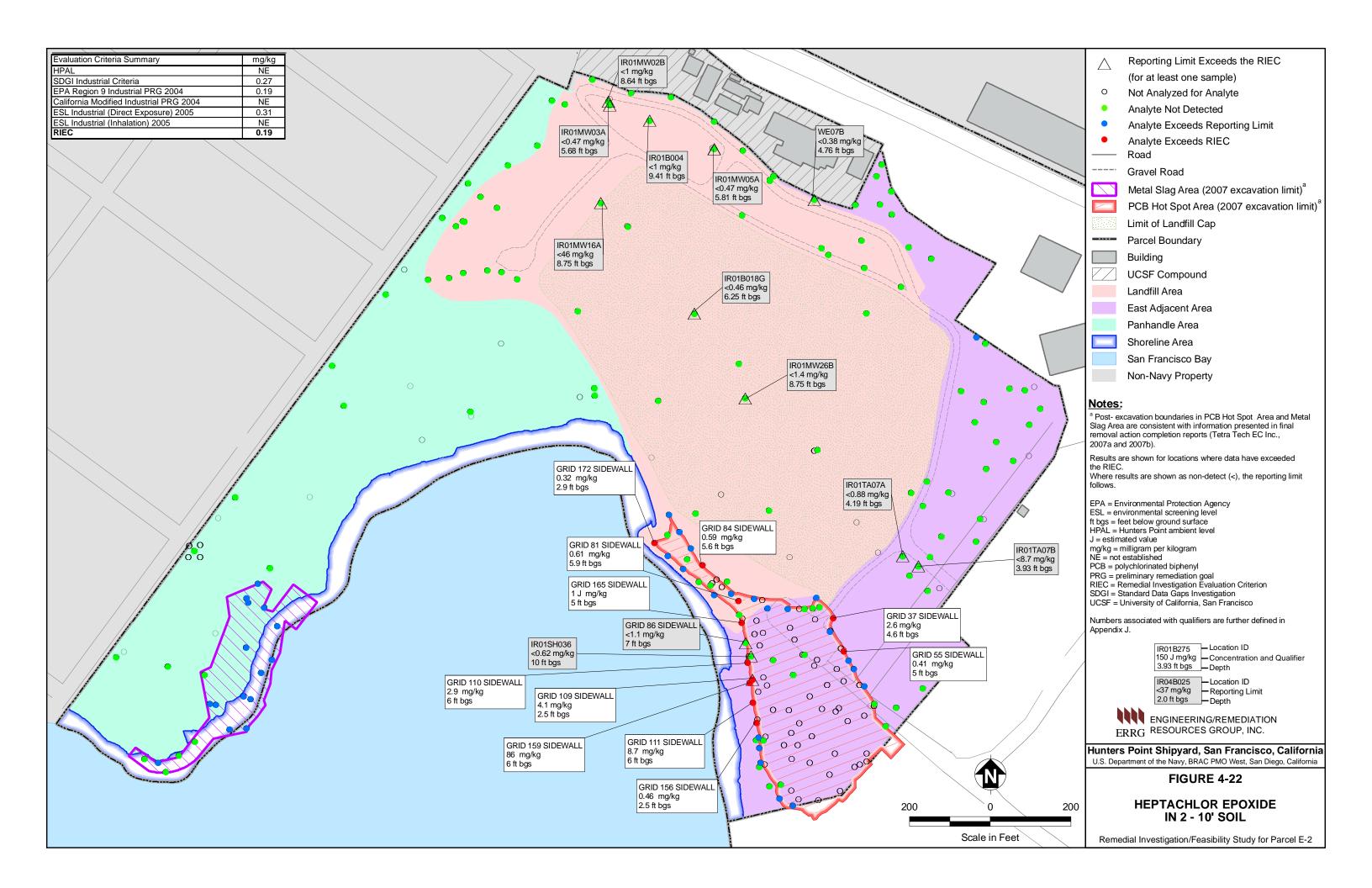


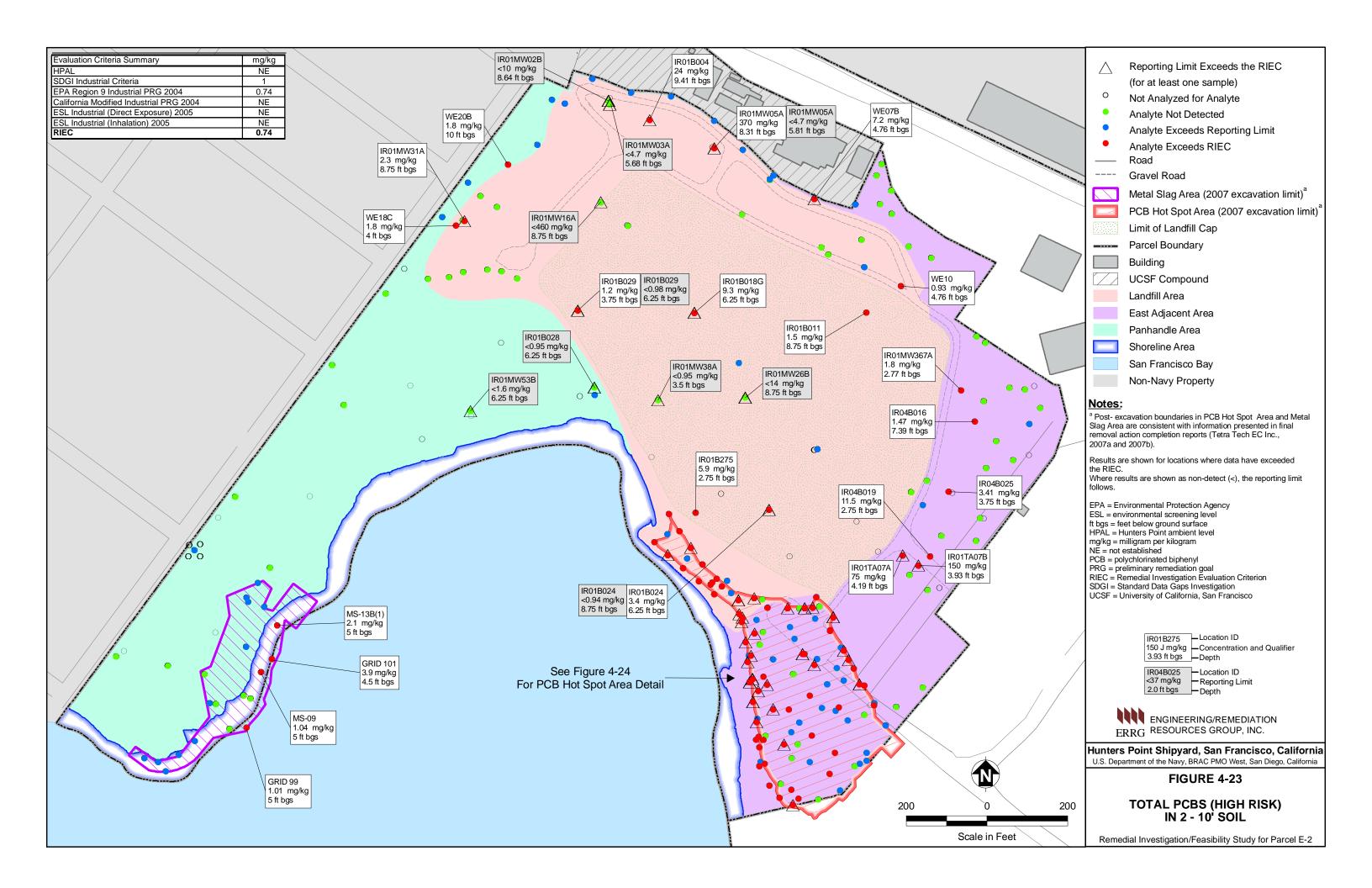


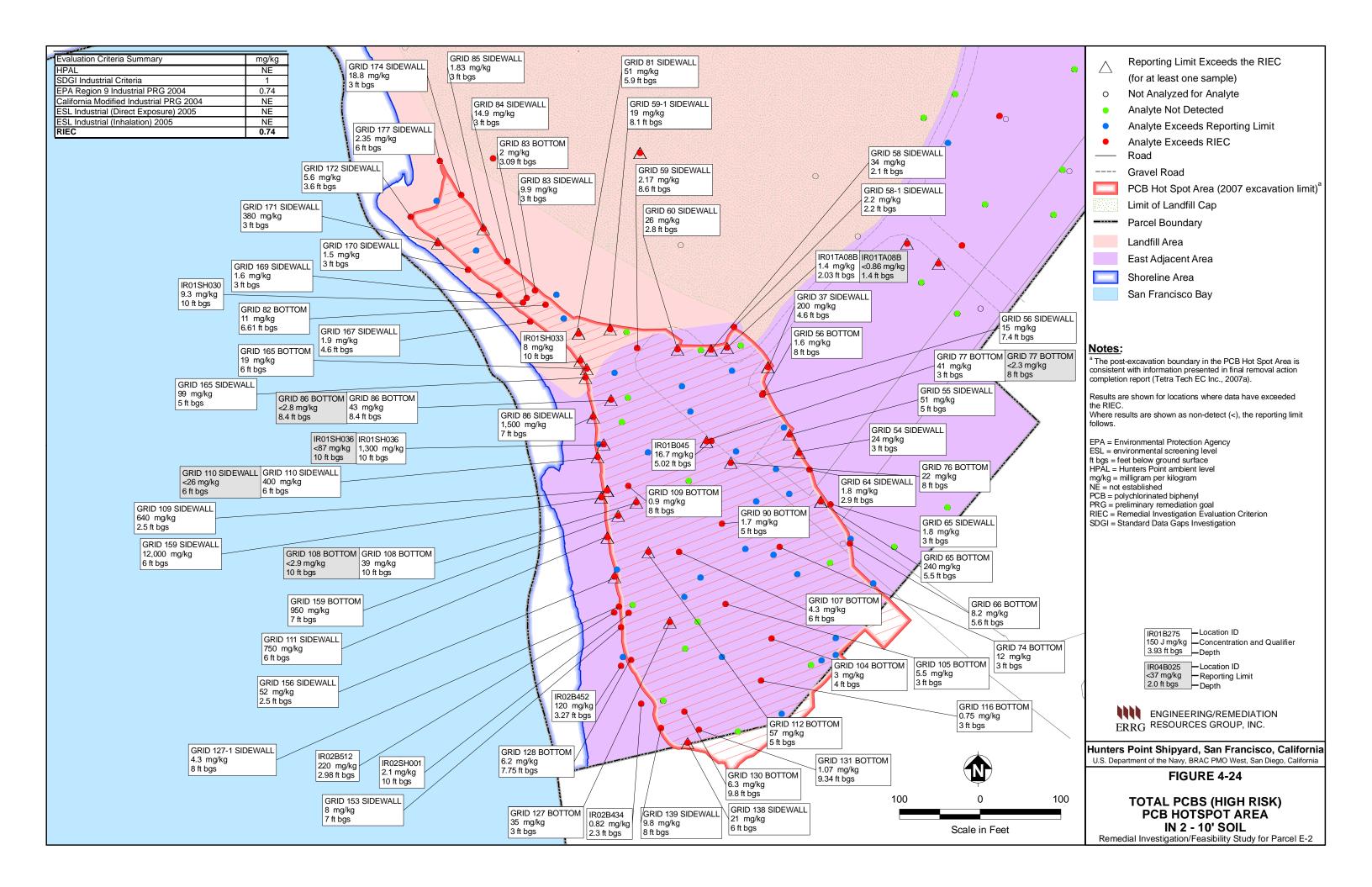


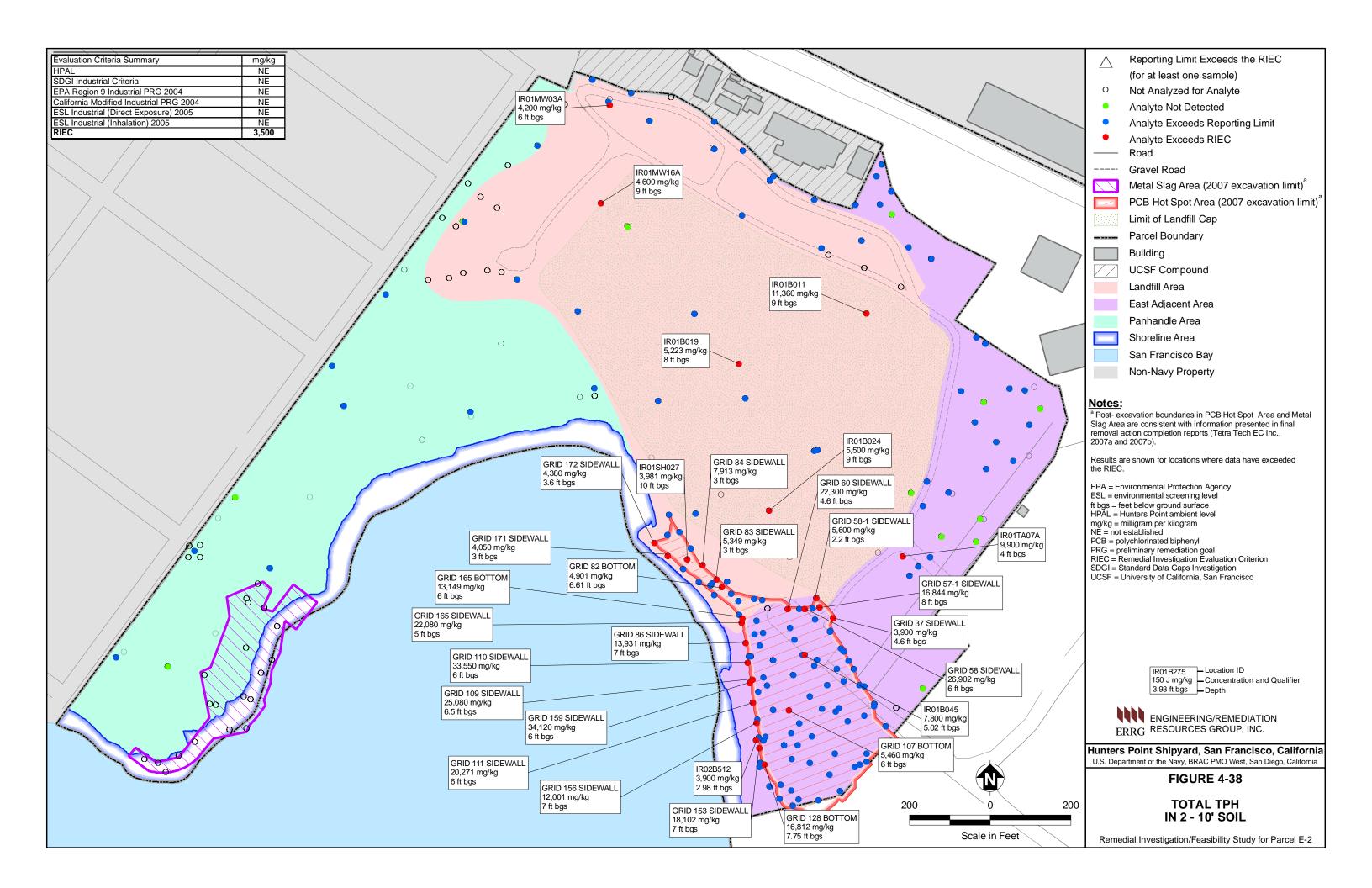


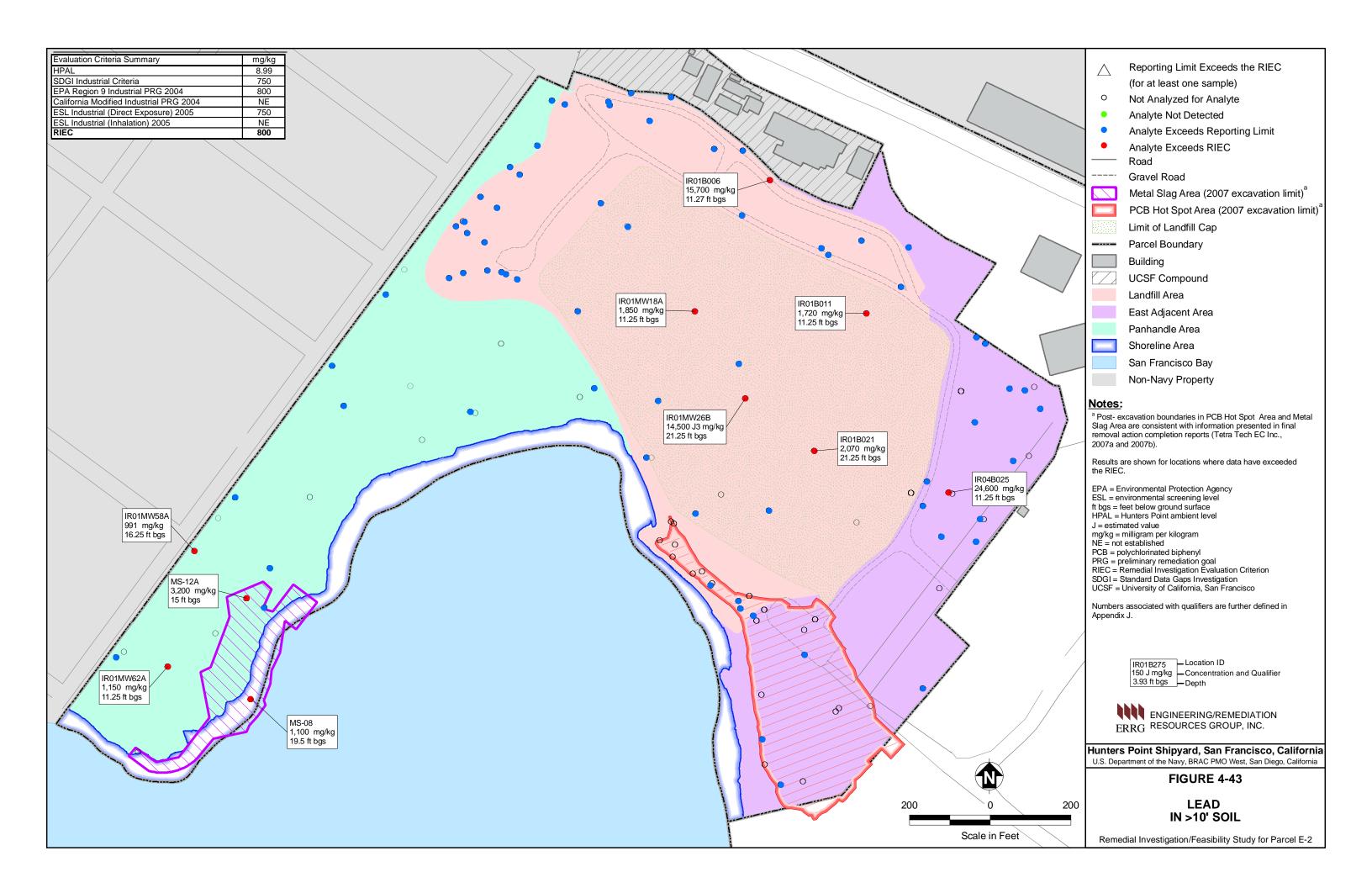


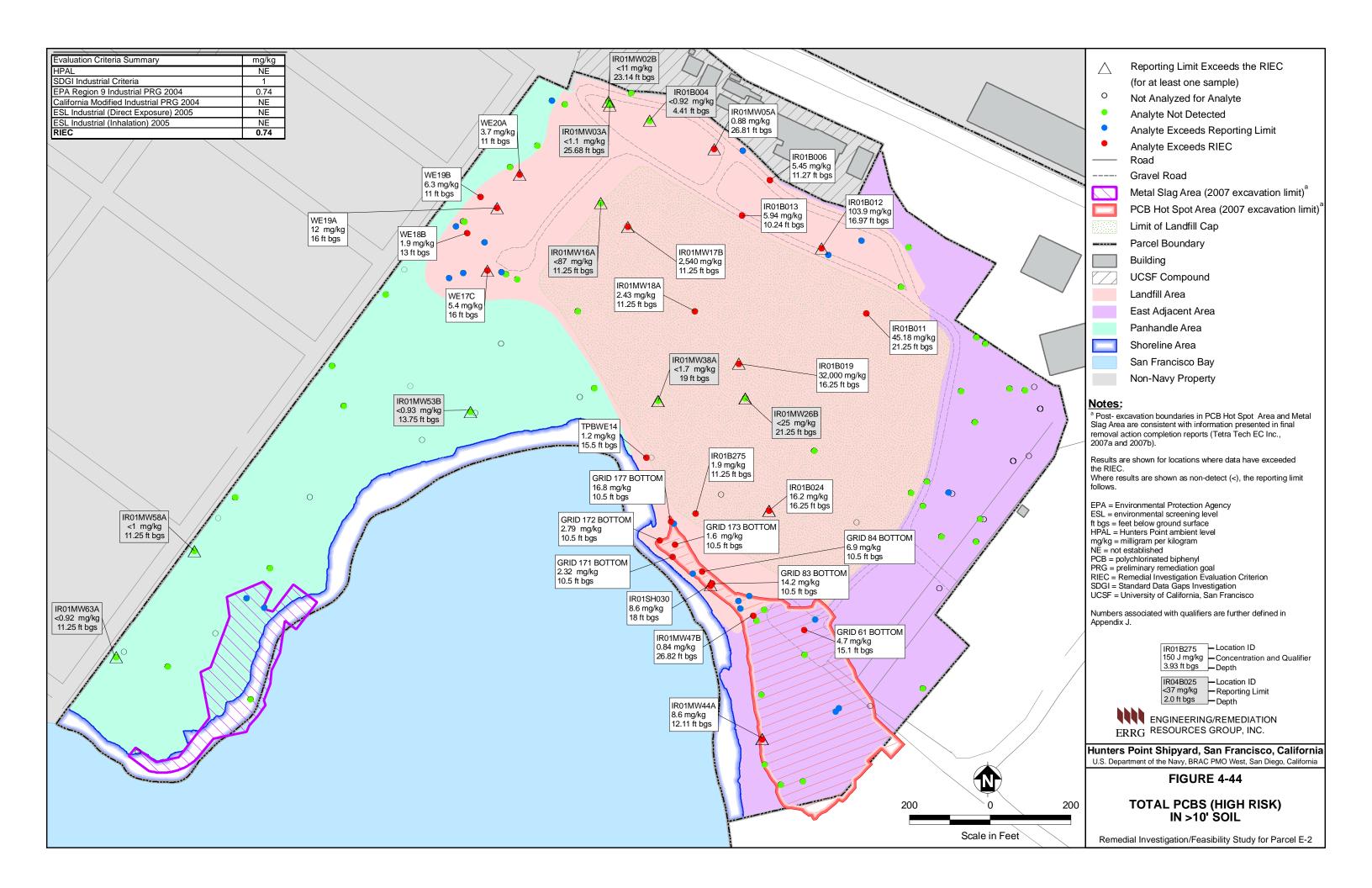


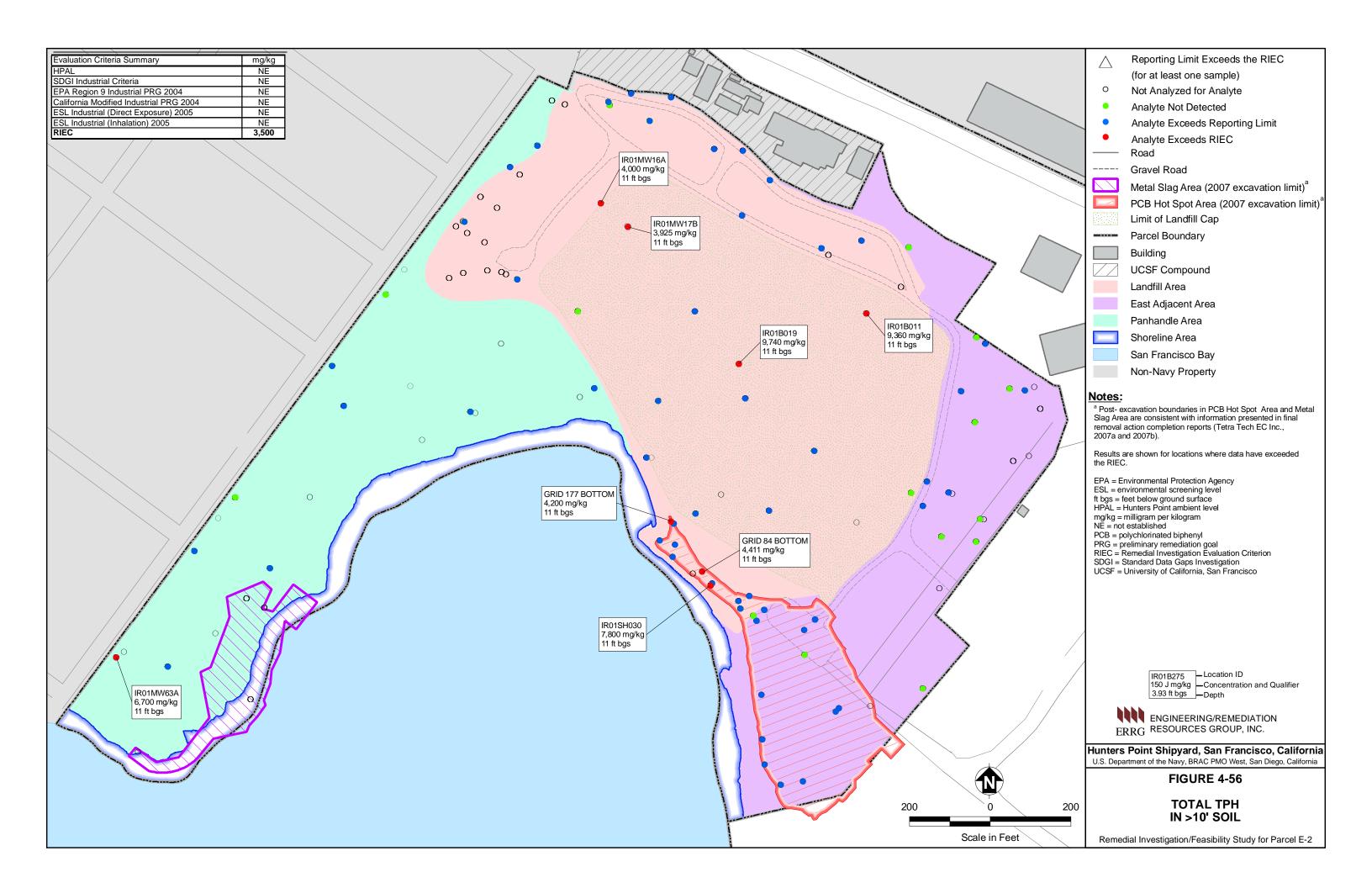


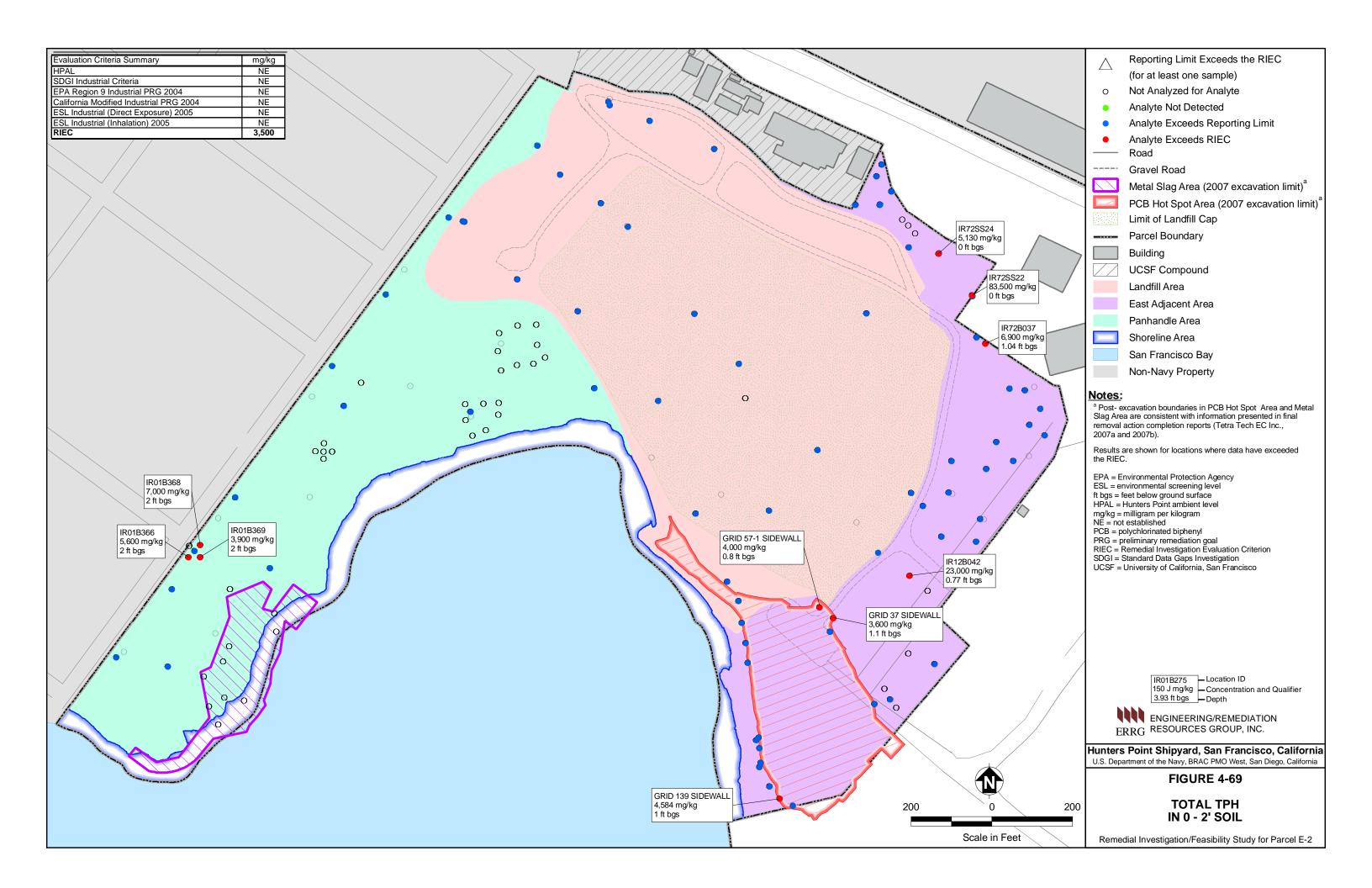


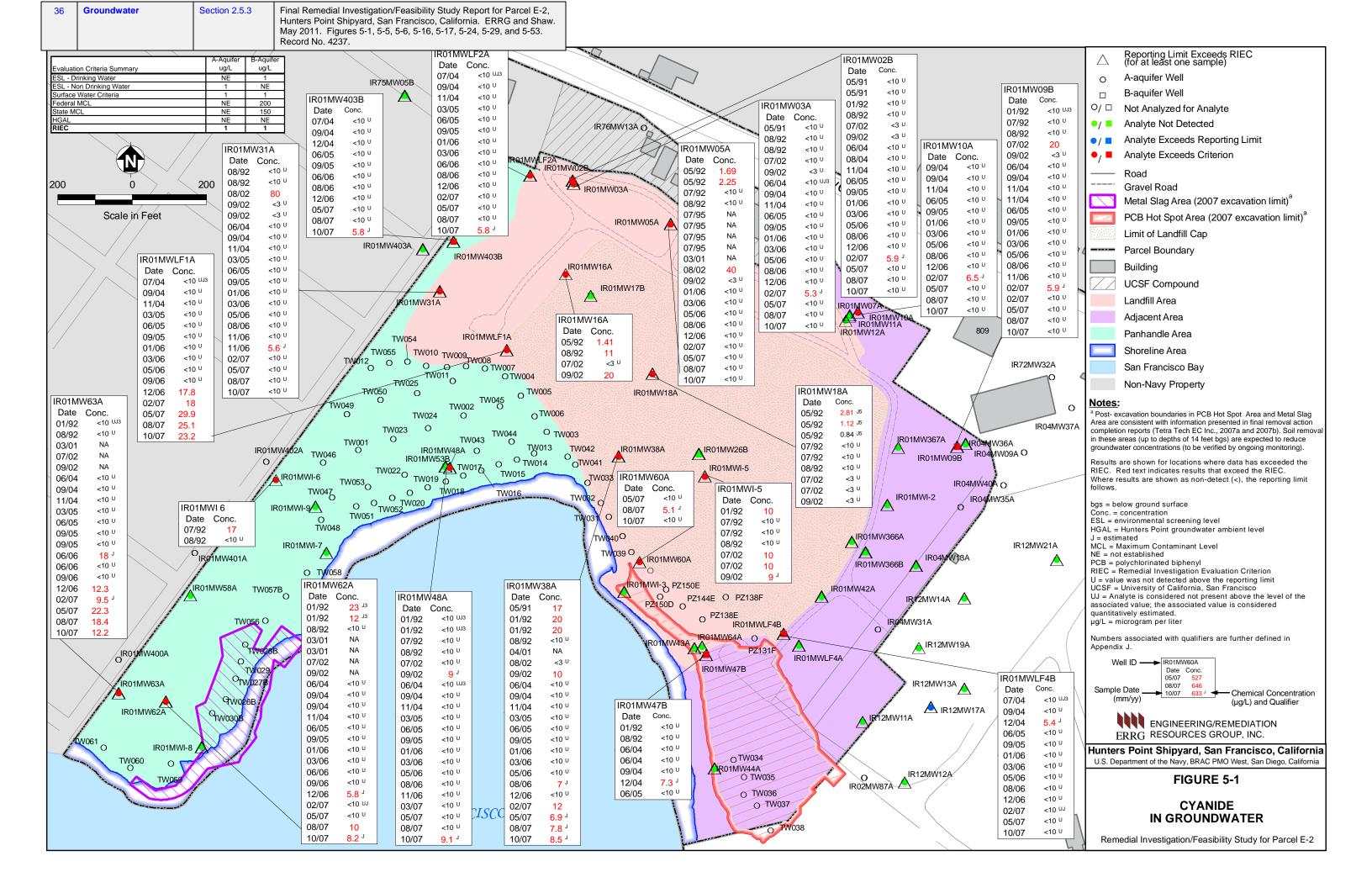


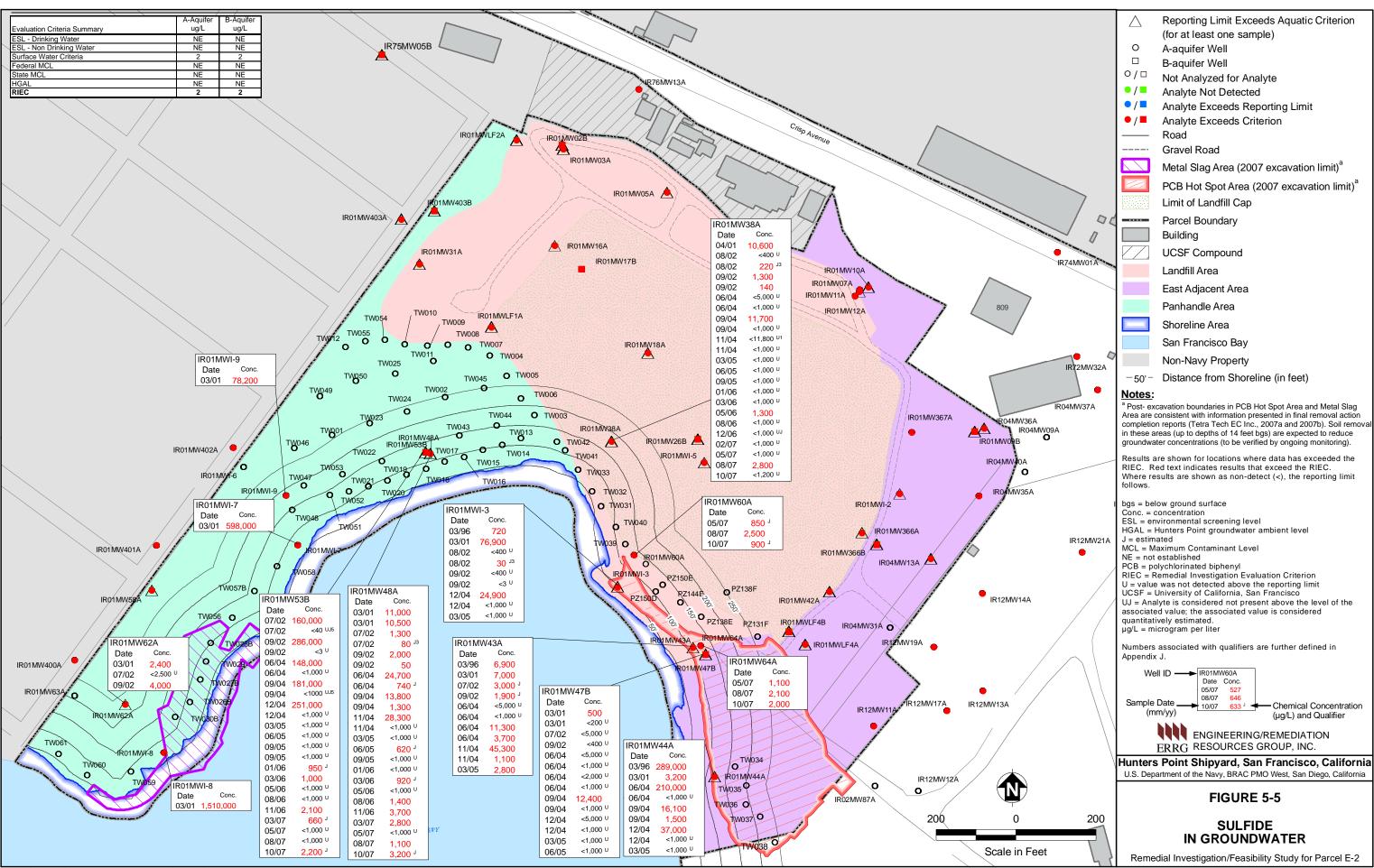


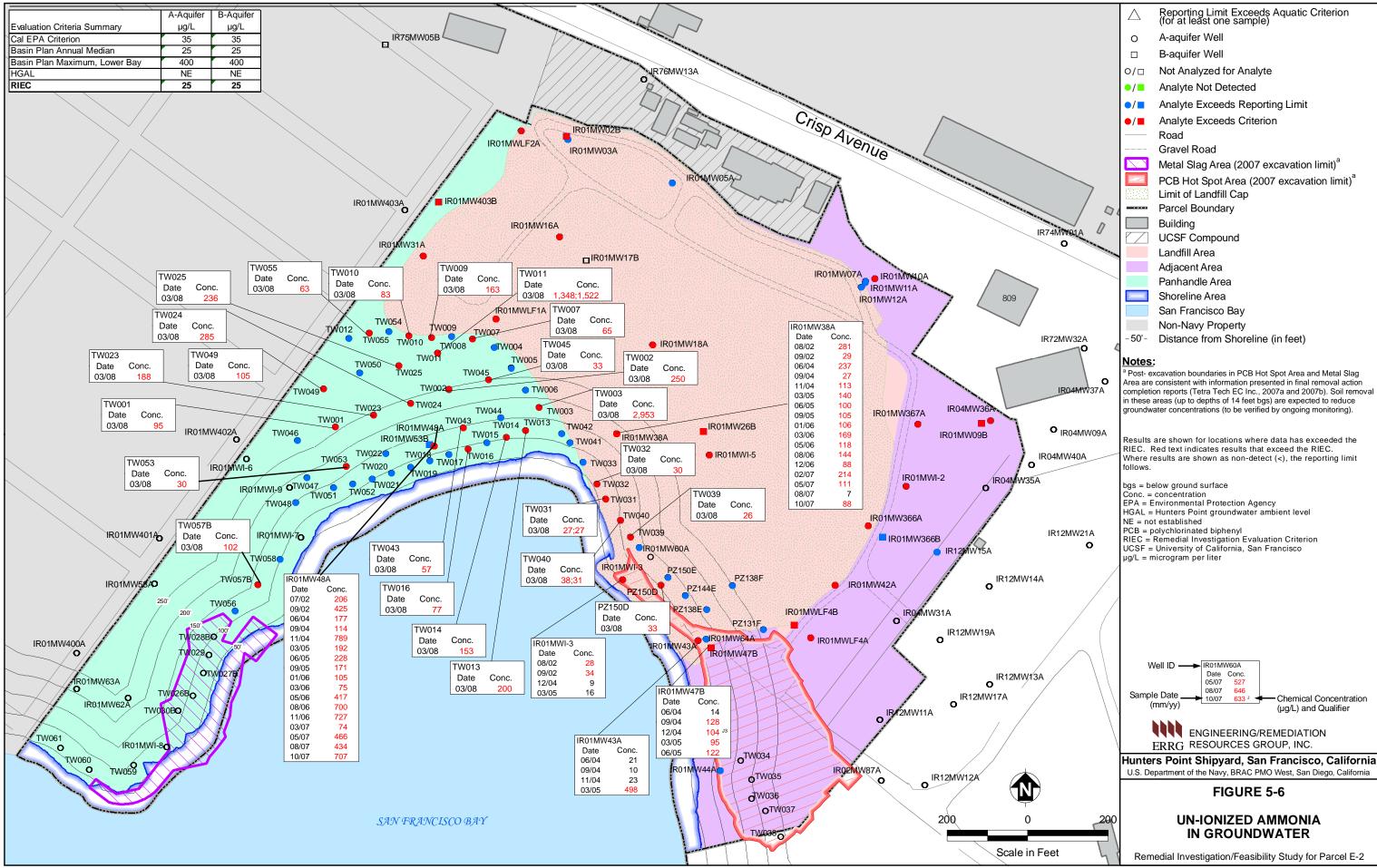


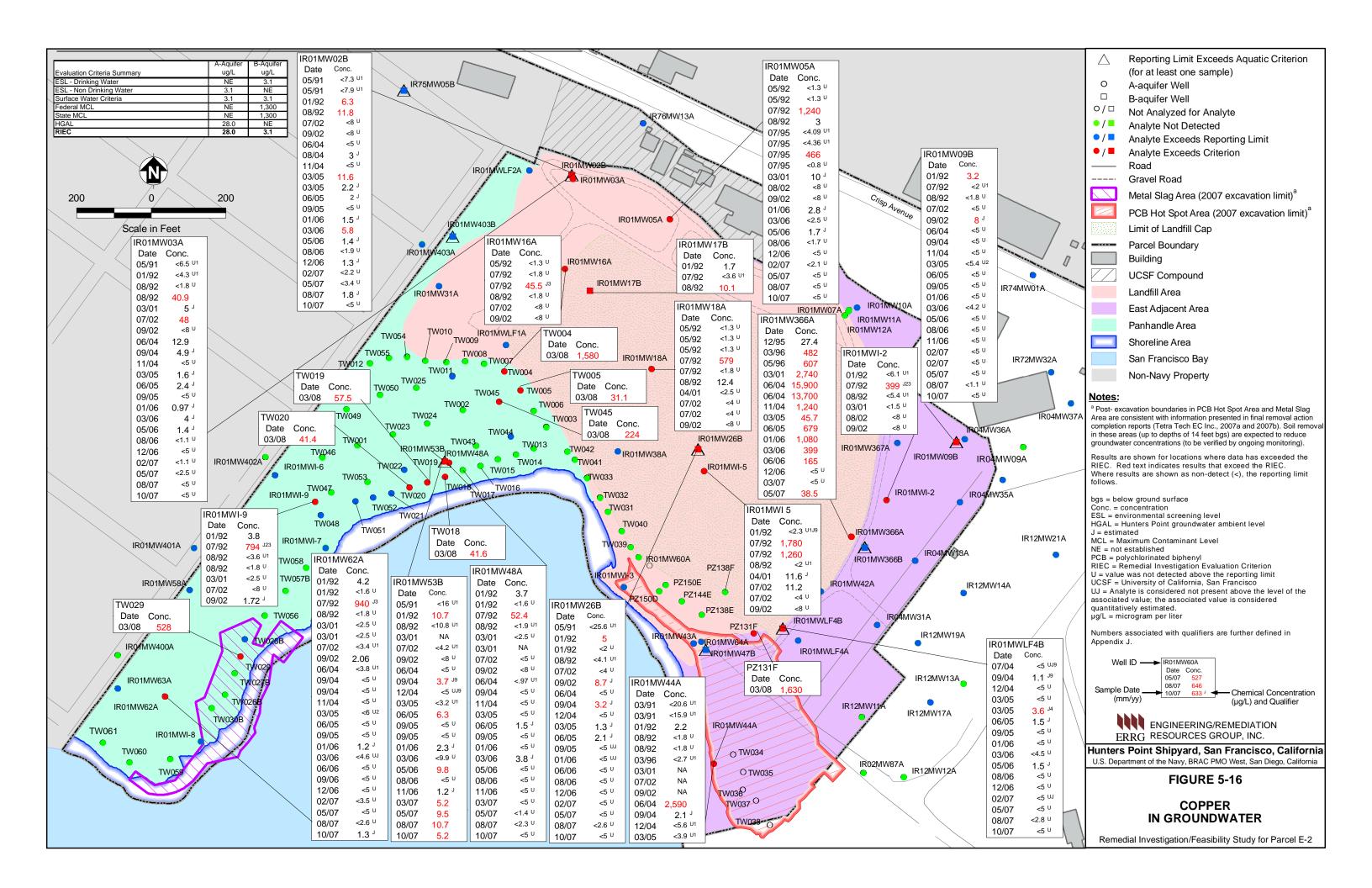


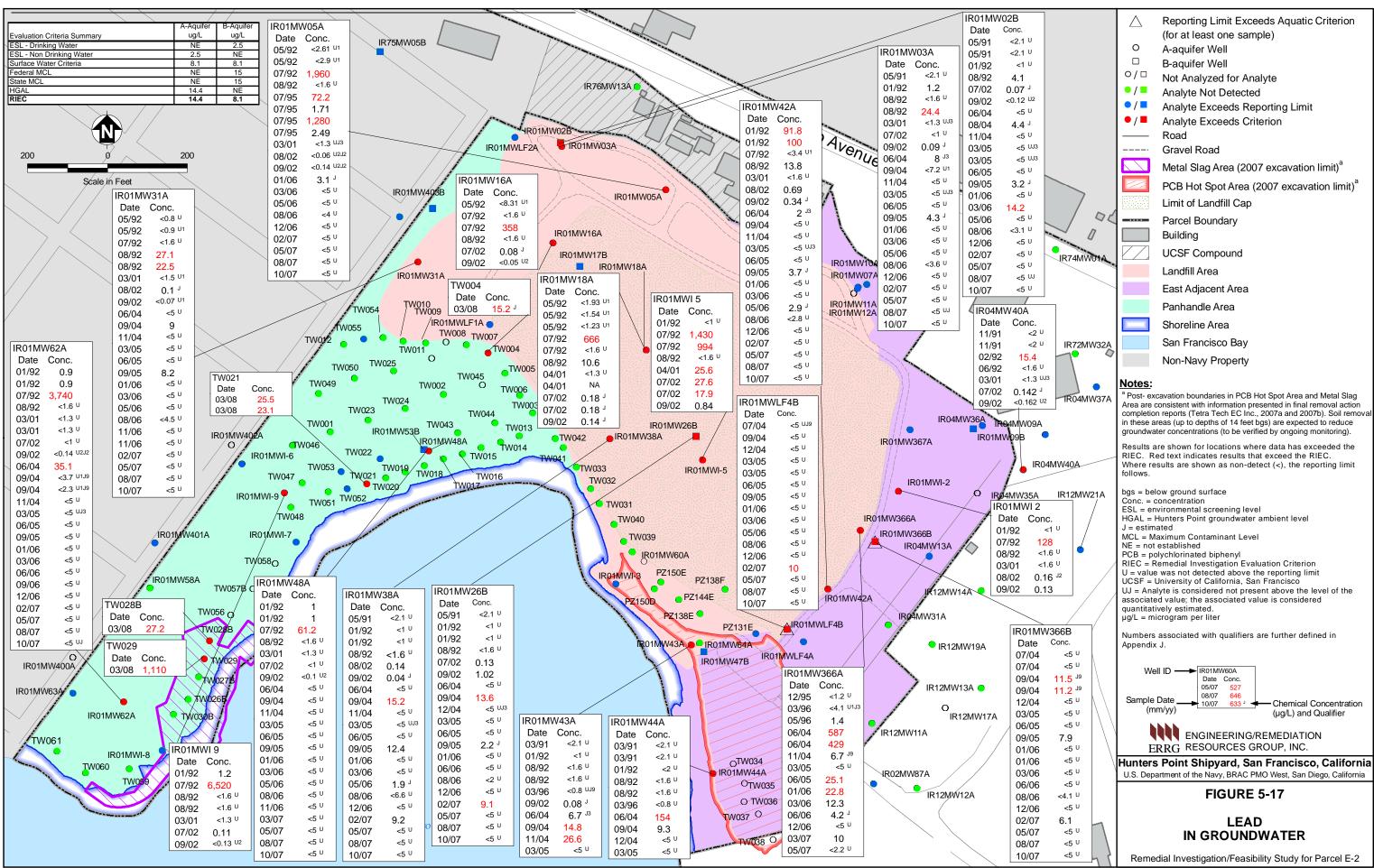


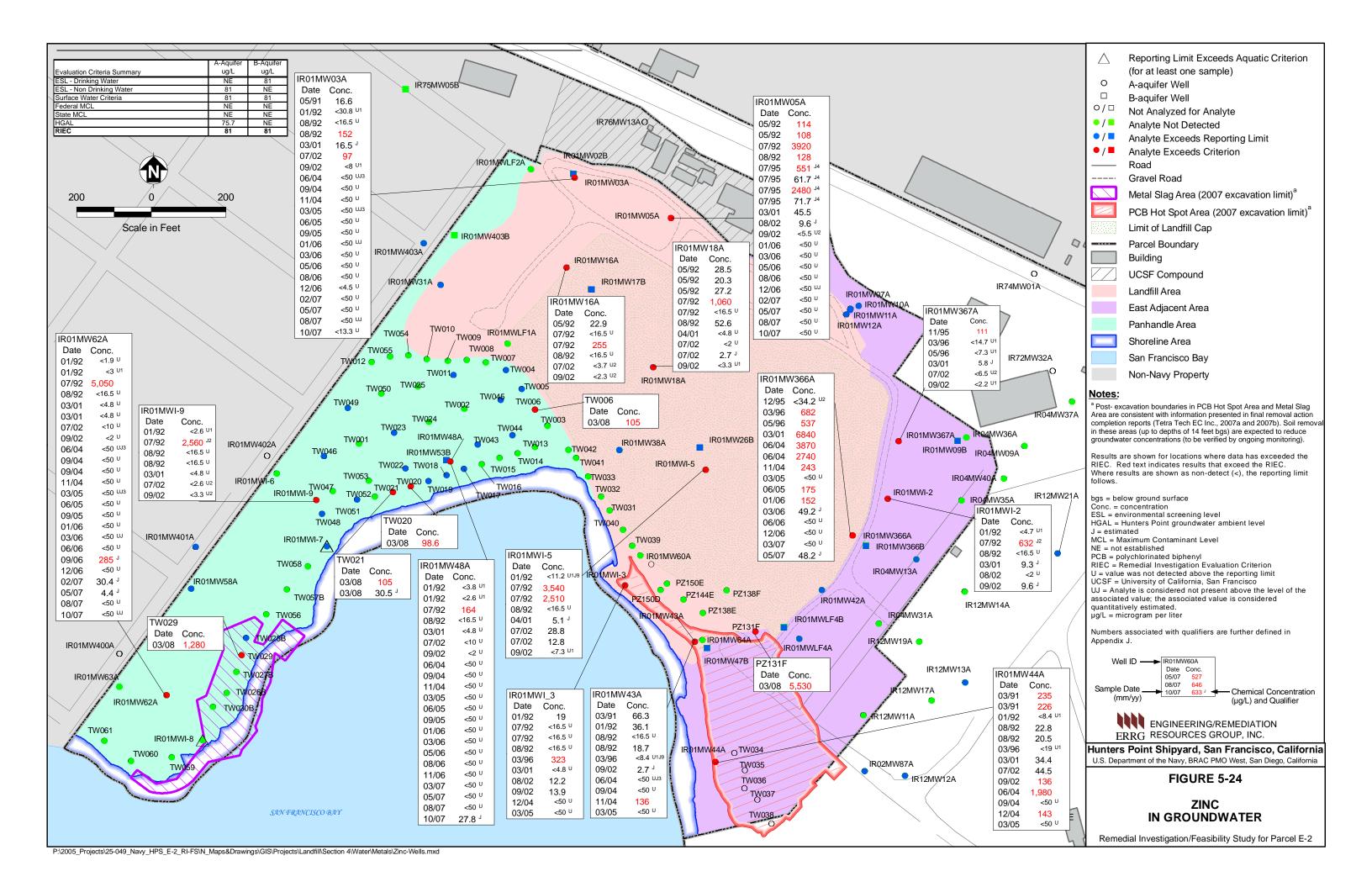


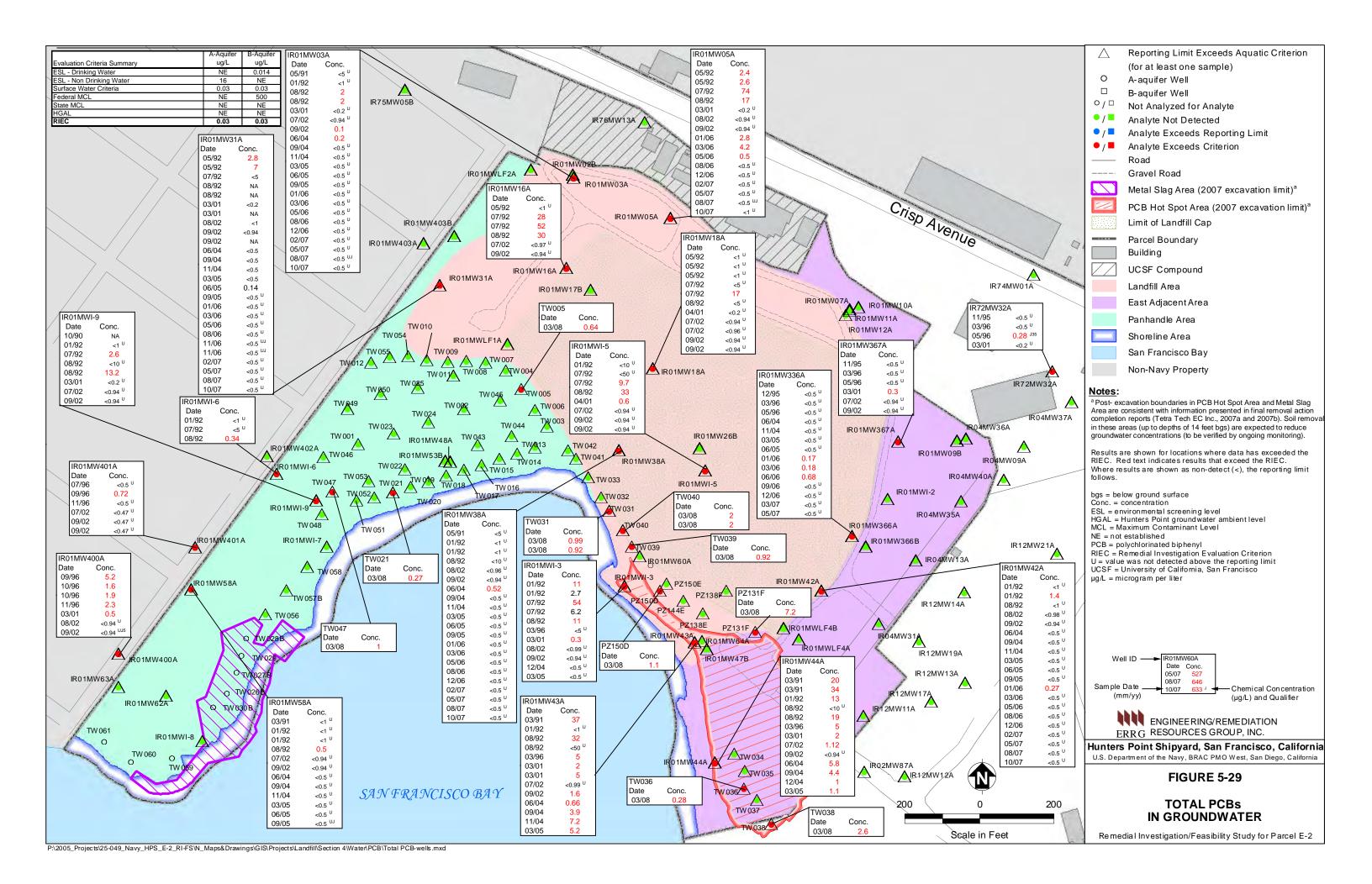


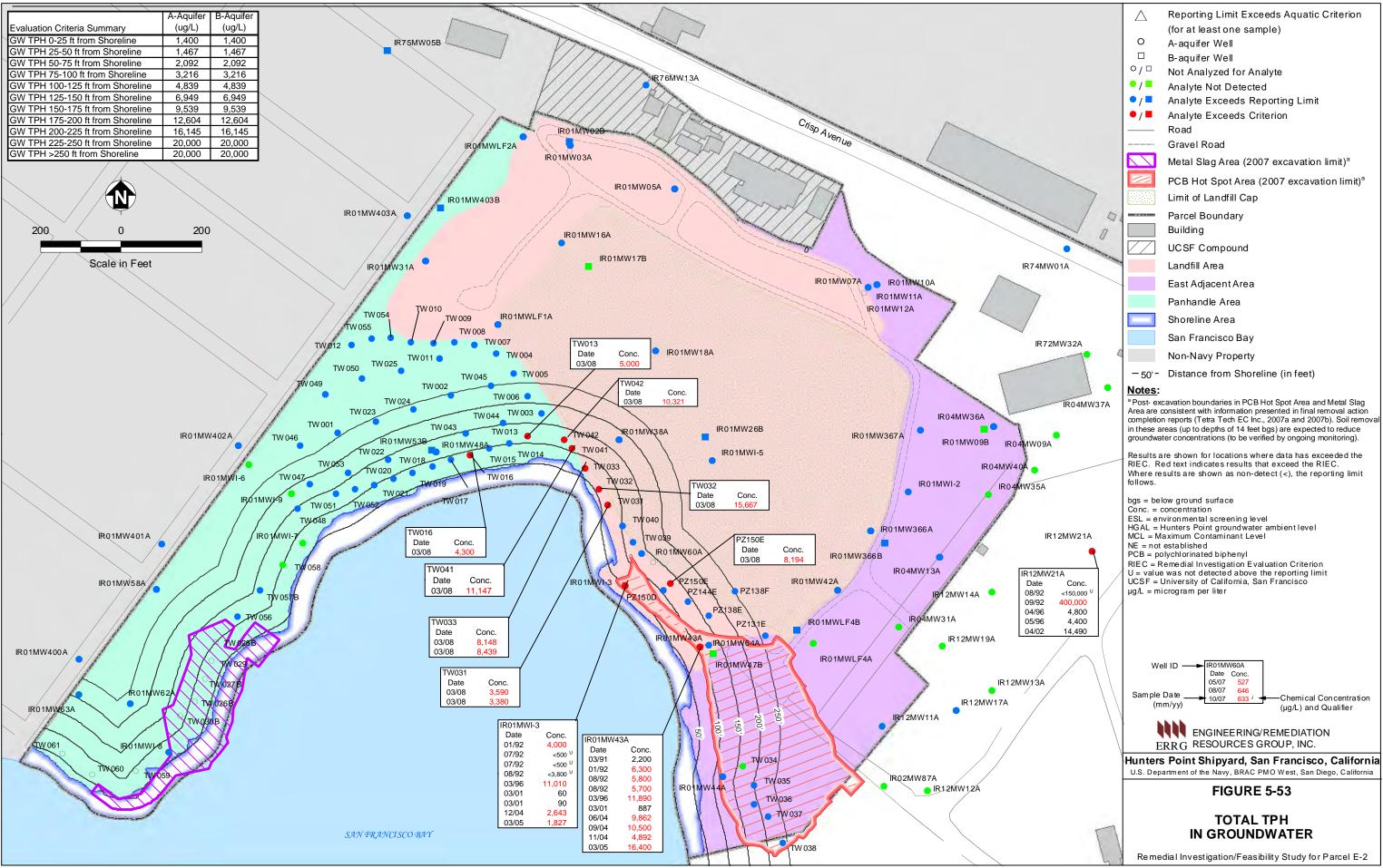


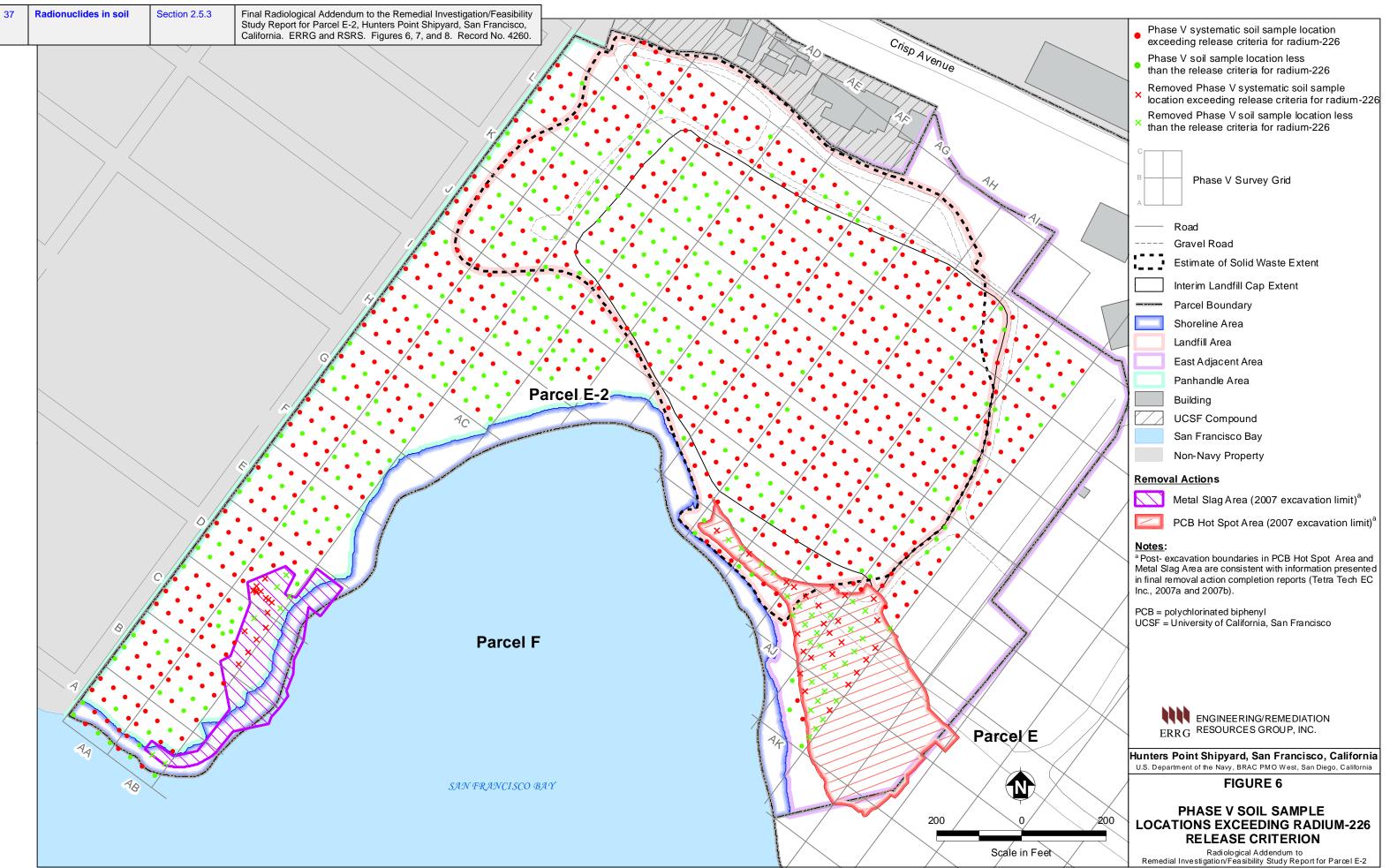


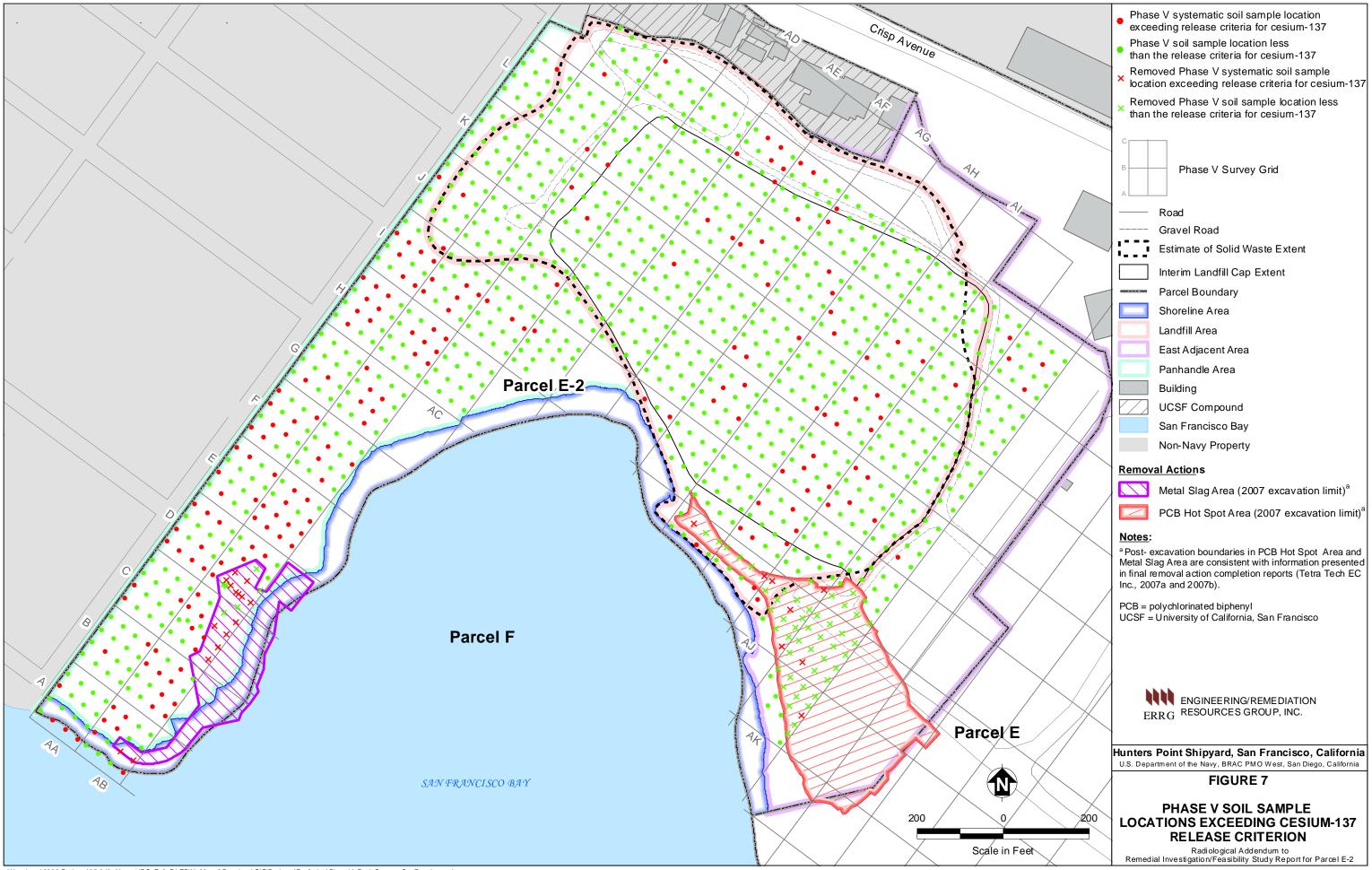


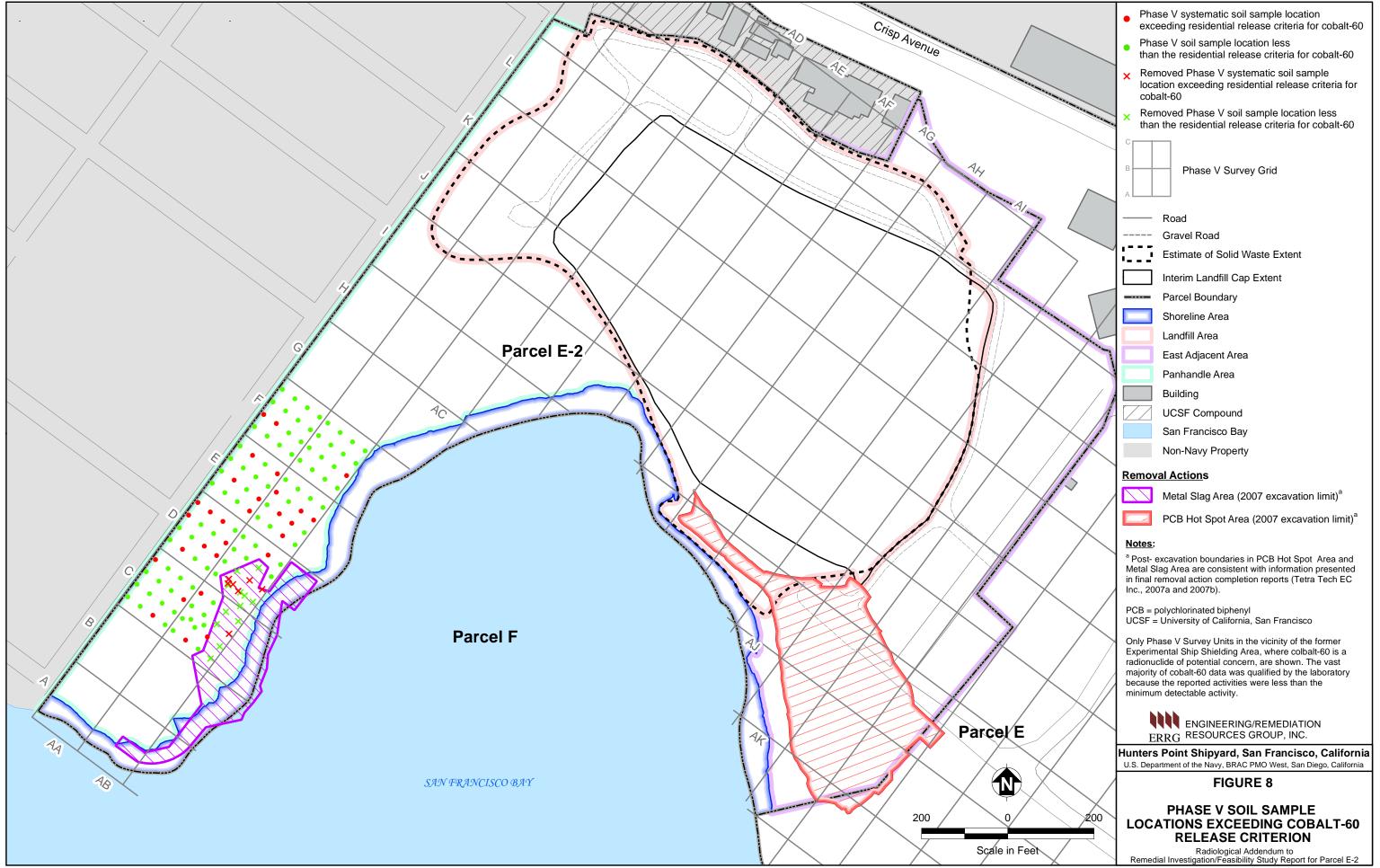


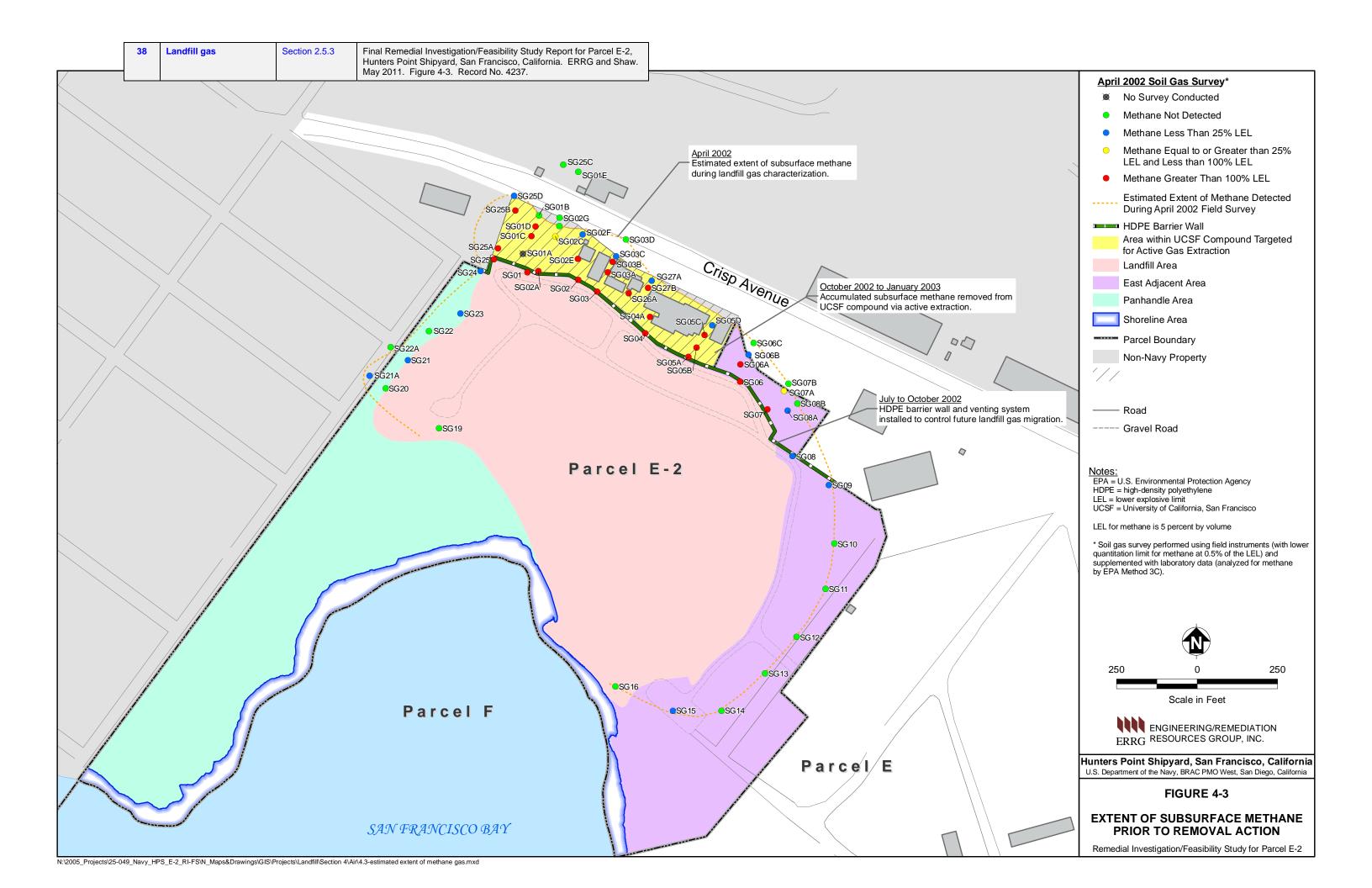


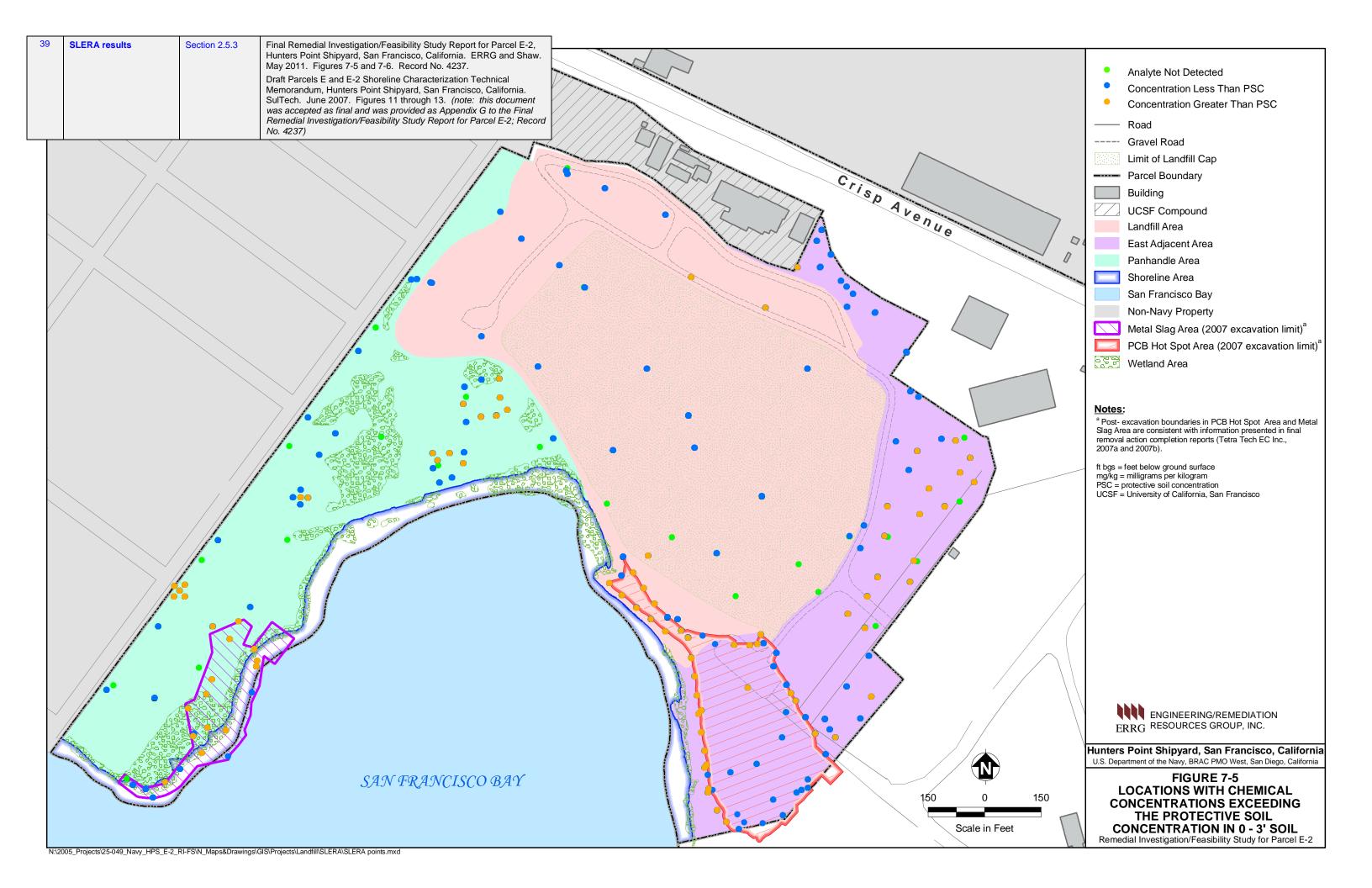


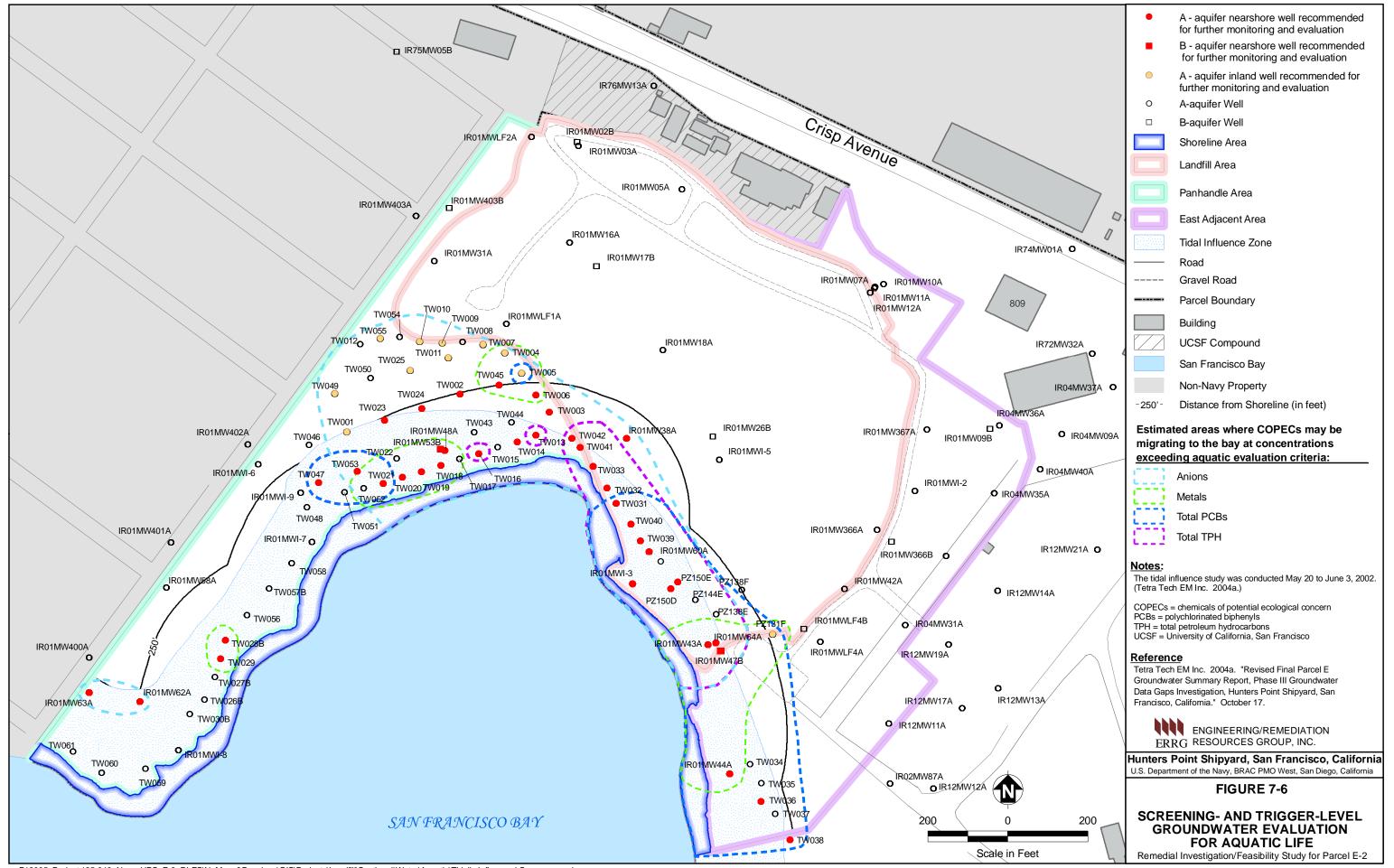


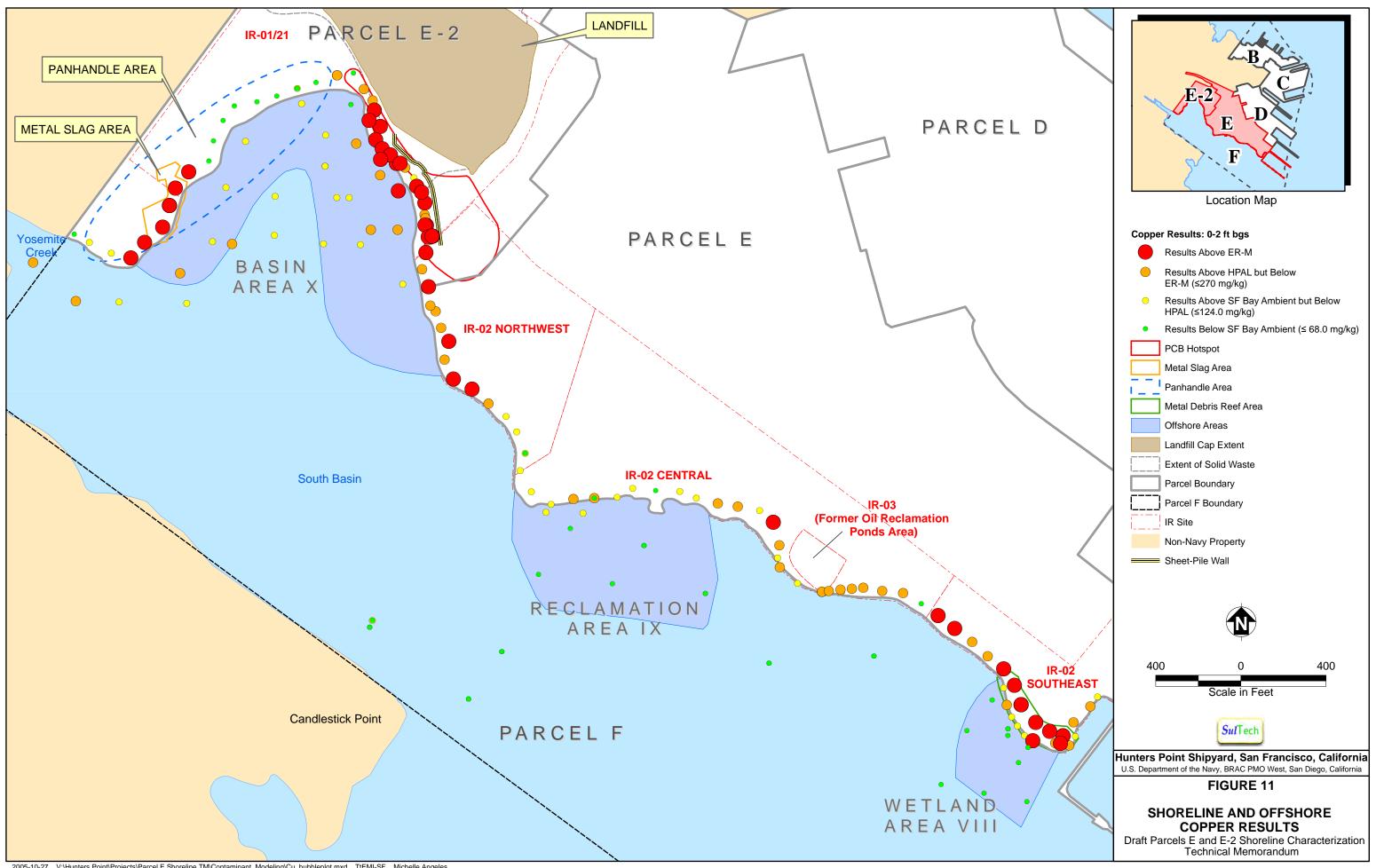


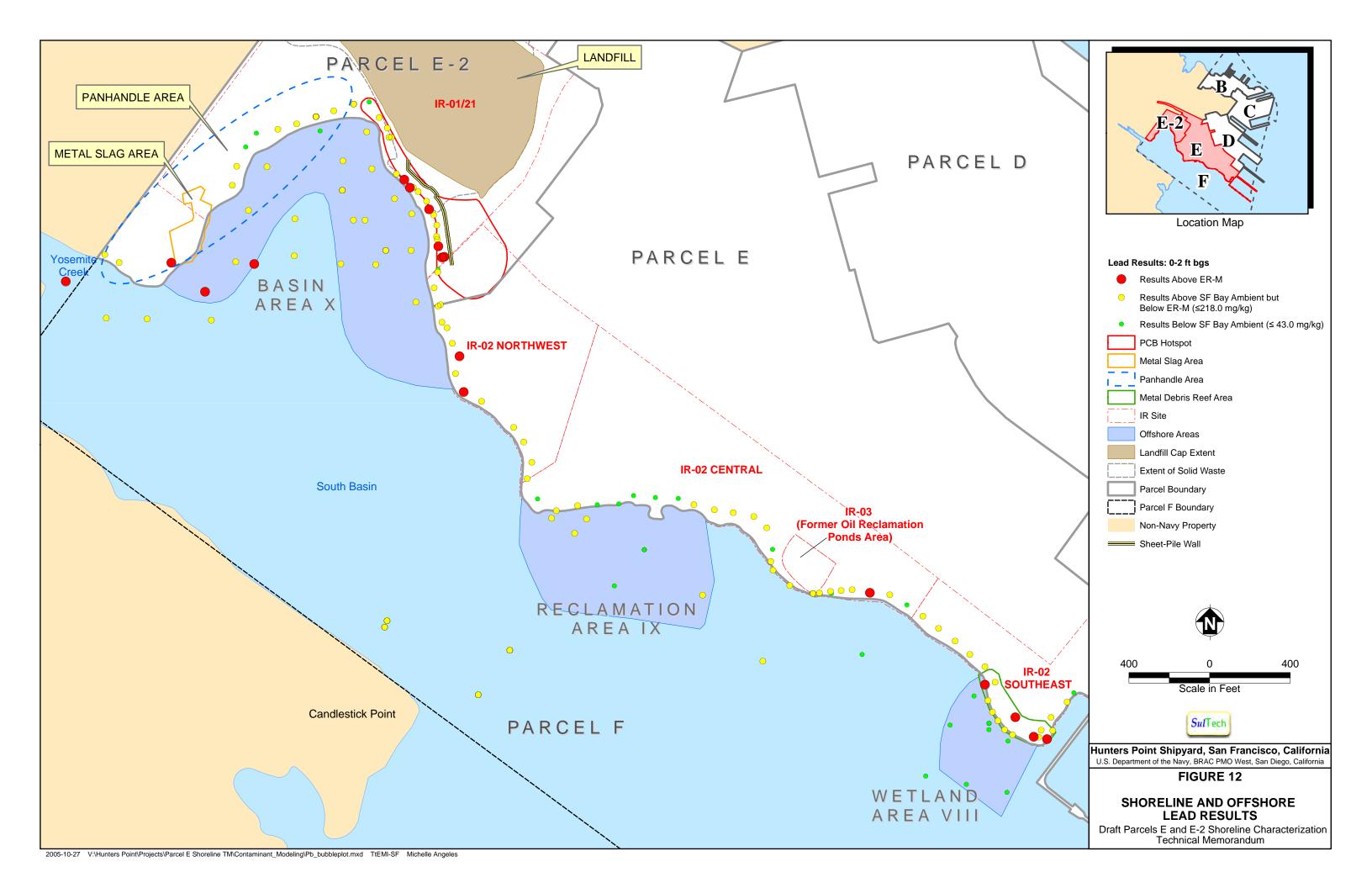


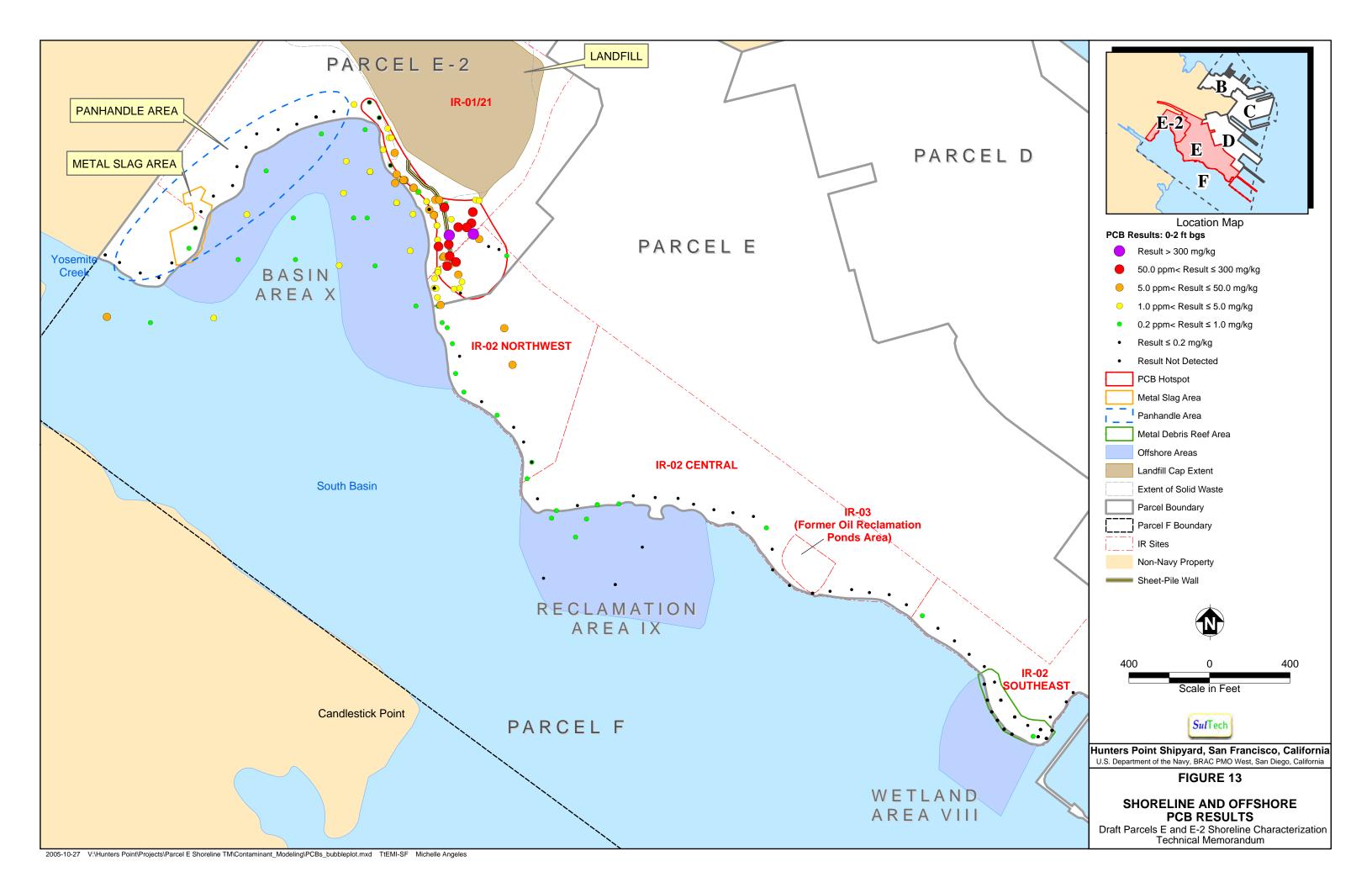












HGALs have been developed for groundwater in the A-aquifer at HPS and are likely applicable for groundwater in the B-aquifer. However, data for inorganic chemicals in the B-aquifer were not compared with HGALs in the HHRA as a conservative approach and incremental risks were not assessed for the groundwater domestic use evaluation.

#### 7.1.3. Remediation Goals

Remediation goals were developed for the COCs identified for soil and groundwater, using the methodology described in the subsections below. The development of remediation goals for soil was limited to COCs identified for soil based on the incremental risk evaluation results, which excludes the risks posed by metals at concentrations below ambient levels, in accordance with EPA guidance.

#### 7.1.3.1. Soil

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Remediation goals for COCs in soil were selected based on a comparison of the COC-specific RBC, laboratory practical quantitation limit (PQL) based on standard EPA analytical methods, and HPAL (inorganic chemicals only). For each COC, the highest of these three concentrations was selected as the remediation goal. With the exception of lead, exposure scenario-specific RBCs were calculated based on a target cancer risk level of 1E-06 and target noncancer HI of 1. This is consistent with the exposure pathways and assumptions described in Appendix K that were used to assess human health risks. For lead, the exposure scenario-specific RBCs were based on modeled blood lead concentrations, as discussed in Section K7.4 of Appendix K. Table 7-13 presents the remediation goals for COCs in soil.

Remediation goals for recreational visitors and construction workers for one inorganic chemical (arsenic) were based on the HPAL for arsenic. Comparison of the HPAL for arsenic with the RBCs for arsenic for recreational visitors and construction workers shows that the ambient level for arsenic in soil exceeds the respective RBCs. Section K9.1 of Appendix K addresses the risks and hazards associated with exposure to metals in soil at ambient levels at HPS.

## 7.1.3.2. Groundwater

Remediation goals for COCs in groundwater in the A- and B-aquifers, as identified by the HHRA, are shown in Tables 7-14 and 7-15. Development of the remediation goals for groundwater was based on consideration of chemical-specific ARARs (that is, state of California and federal MCLs), exposure-scenario-specific RBCs, laboratory PQLs, and HGALs (for metals only). Chemical-specific ARARs are discussed further and identified in Section 10.1.1. Chemical-specific ARARs were only considered in the development of the remediation goals for the B-aquifer; no ARARs are available to address the construction worker scenario assessed for the A-aquifer. When available, project-required quantitation limits from the BGMP (CE2-Kleinfelder Joint Venture, 2009c) were used as PQLs; otherwise, PQLs were based on standard EPA analytical methods. Exposure scenario-specific concentrations based on a target



Table 7-13. Remediation Goals for Chemicals of Concern in Soil

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Exposure Scenario	Chemical of Concern <sup>a</sup>	Risk-Based Concentration	Hunters Point Ambient Level	Practical Quantitation Limit	Remediatior Goal
Recreational	Antimony	270	9.05	0.5	270
	Aroclor-1242	0.74		0.01	0.74
	Aroclor-1248	0.74		0.01	0.74
	Aroclor-1254	0.74		0.01	0.74
	Aroclor-1260	0.74		0.01	0.74
	Arsenic	0.37	11.1	0.2	11.1
	Benzo(a)anthracene	1.3		0.33	1.3
	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.13		0.33	0.33
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1.3		0.33	1.3
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.3		0.33	1.3
	Dieldrin	0.12		0.004	0.12
	Heptachlor epoxide	0.21		0.0017	0.21
	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.3		0.33	1.3
	Lead	155	8.99	0.6	155
	Total PCBs (Non-Dioxin) b	0.74		0.01	0.74
Construction Worker	4,4'-DDT	45		0.004	45
	Antimony	120	9.05	0.5	120
	Aroclor-1016	7.4		0.01	7.4
	Aroclor-1242	2.1		0.01	2.1
	Aroclor-1248	2.1		0.01	2.1
	Aroclor-1254	2.1		0.01	2.1
	Aroclor-1260	2.1		0.01	2.1
	Arsenic	1.62	11.1	0.2	11.1
	Benzo(a)anthracene	6.5		0.33	6.5
	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.65		0.33	0.65
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	6.5		0.33	6.5
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	6.5		0.33	6.5
	Cadmium	150	3.14	0.04	150
	Copper	11,000	124.31	0.1	11,000
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1.1		0.33	1.1
	Dieldrin	0.57		0.004	0.57
	Dioxin (TEQ) <sup>c</sup>	0.000023		0.000001	0.000023
	Heptachlor epoxide	1		0.0017	1
	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	6.5		0.33	6.5
	Iron	93,000	58,000	0.6	93,000
	Lead	800	8.99	0.6	800
	Manganese	6,900	1,431	0.5	6,900
	Naphthalene	75		0.004	75
	Total PCBs (Non-Dioxin) b	2.1		0.01	2.1
	Vanadium	310	117.17	0.1	310

Notes: All concentrations shown in milligrams per kilogram.

a Chemicals of concern are based on the results of the incremental risk evaluation for soil.

b Aroclor-1254 was used as a surrogate.

c 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin was used as a surrogate.

Not applicable

DDT Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
PCB Polychlorinated biphenyl
TEQ Toxic equivalency quotient



41	Hot spots	Section 2.5.3	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2,
			Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw.
			May 2011. Section 12.1.6, pages 12-10 through 12-13; Figures 12-7
			through 12-9. Record No. 4237.

The CCSF proposed, as part of the environmental impact report for the Phase II development at HPS and Candlestick Point, building a roadway along the western portion of Parcel E-2 (SFRA, 2009). The footprint of the proposed roadway is adjacent to the proposed wetlands restoration areas, as shown on Figures 12-1 and 12-12. The proposed roadway is designated as a "local street" in the SFRA's 2010 amended Redevelopment Plan and is subject to adjustment based on detailed engineering studies prior to actual physical development (SFRA, 2010). Based upon the available information, the Navy does not believe that the proposed roadway is fundamentally incompatible with the excavation or restoration plans for this portion of Parcel E-2. As a result, the Navy has not adjusted the proposed excavation or restoration plans in this portion of Parcel E-2. The Navy recognizes that pertinent elements of the RD (such as surface water drainage) will need to be integrated with future infrastructure along the western property boundary; however, the Navy anticipates that this design integration process would only result in minor refinements of the conceptual designs presented on Figures 12-1 and 12-12 and would not alter the fundamental components of the remedial action.

## 12.1.5.3. Offshore Feasibility Study

An FS was prepared for Parcel F to evaluate remediation alternatives for the contaminated sediment offshore of Parcel E-2 (Barajas & Associates, Inc., 2008a). As described in the Parcel F FS Report, the remedial alternatives evaluated for Parcel E-2 constitute source control measures for offshore contamination at Areas IX and X because contaminated sediment along the Parcel E-2 shoreline has been a source of contamination to the offshore Areas IX and X. In addition, the Parcel F FS Report notes that source control measures at Parcel E-2 should be completed before or simultaneously with any remediation work at Areas IX and X, which are located offshore of Parcel E-2 (Barajas & Associates, Inc., 2008a). During the RD, the selected shoreline remediation approach for Parcel E-2 will be refined, as needed, to integrate with the remediation approach for Parcel F and the overall site restoration plans. For example, the current alignment of the shoreline protection system for Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 (Figure 12-1) does not contain all contaminated sediment within the Shoreline Area. This alignment was selected to follow the existing shoreline and minimize filling of the bay. Alternatives 3, 4 and 5 assume that the remediation approach selected for the Parcel F FS will be used in the Shoreline Area not currently covered by the shoreline protection system.

## 12.1.6. Hot Spot Removal in the Panhandle, East Adjacent, and Shoreline Areas

Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 would involve, to varying degrees, removal of identified hot spots in the Panhandle, East Adjacent, and Shoreline Areas. Although hot spot removal is not required to achieve the RAOs for soil, sediment, and solid waste, it constitutes removal of known or likely sources to groundwater contamination; therefore, it contributes to the remedial performance relative to the RAOs for groundwater. Hot spots were identified using existing soil and groundwater data (evaluated in Sections 4 and 5), as well as field observations from recent removal actions (for example, exploratory potholes



excavated between the PCB Hot Spot Area excavation and the bay identified oil staining and free-phase product). Based on this information, the Navy assessed the benefit of hot spot removal (that is, enhancing the performance of a remedial alternative relative to the RAOs) based on the following factors:

- The potential for soil hot spots to be a continuing source to groundwater contamination (e.g., chemicals that were identified in both soil and groundwater at concentrations exceeding RIECs)
- The magnitude of soil concentrations relative to RIECs (or alternative ecological risk-based criteria)
- The proximity of the potential hot spot relative to San Francisco Bay (which increases the likelihood of its affect on aquatic wildlife)

Based on these factors, the Navy identified five tiers of hot spots for removal at Parcel E-2 (Figure 12-7) that are discussed below.

- Tier 1 hot spots consist of nearshore locations (within the TIZ) where soil concentrations are greater than 10 times the RIECs (or alternative ecological risk-based criteria) and corresponding groundwater concentrations in monitoring wells consistently exceed aquatic evaluation criteria. As shown on Figure 12-7, Tier 1 hot spots were identified at the shoreline portion of the PCB Hot Spot Area. Proposed excavation boundaries, with estimated depths and volumes, for the Tier 1 hot spots are shown on Figure 12-8.
- Tier 2 hot spots consist of nearshore locations (within the TIZ) where soil concentrations are greater than 10 times the RIEC (or alternative ecological risk-based criteria) and corresponding groundwater concentrations in temporary wells exceeded aquatic evaluation criteria. As shown on Figure 12-7, Tier 2 hot spots were identified at the Metal Slag Area and northwest of the PCB Hot Spot Area. Proposed excavation boundaries, with estimated depths and volumes, for the Tier 2 hot spots are shown on Figures 12-8 and 12-9.
- Tier 3 hot spots consist of locations (inland of the TIZ) where soil concentrations are greater than 100 times the RIECs. Tier 3 hot spots were identified along the northern sidewall of the PCB Hot Spot Area excavation and in the central portion of the East Adjacent Area (Figure 12-7). Proposed excavation boundaries, with estimated depths and volumes, for the Tier 3 hot spots are shown on Figure 12-8.
- Tier 4 hot spots consist of nearshore locations (within the TIZ) where groundwater concentrations in temporary wells exceeded aquatic evaluation criteria and no corresponding soil data were available. Tier 4 hot spots were identified in the northern portion of the Panhandle Area (Figure 12-7). Proposed excavation boundaries, with estimated depths and volumes, for the Tier 4 hot spots are shown on Figure 12-9.



■ Tier 5 hot spots consist of locations (inland the TIZ) where soil concentrations are greater than 10 times the RIECs (or alternative ecological risk-based criteria) and corresponding groundwater concentrations in downgradient temporary wells exceeded aquatic evaluation criteria. Tier 5 hot spots were identified in the southern portion of the Panhandle Area (Figure 12-7). Additional Tier 5 hot spots were identified in the East Adjacent Area as part of a 2009 investigation (associated with a groundwater treatability study at Parcel E [Shaw, 2009a]) and were incorporated into an interim removal action at Parcel E-2 (Navy, 2010); these two locations (IR12B029 and IR04MW13A) contain elevated VOC concentrations that pose a risk to future site occupants (via the vapor intrusion pathway) in the adjoining Parcel E. Proposed excavation boundaries, with estimated depths and volumes, for the Tier 5 hot spots are shown on Figures 12-8 and 12-9.

Tier 1 and 2 hot spots are considered most important to enhancing the performance of a remedial alternative relative to the RAOs. As a result, removal of Tier 1 and 2 hot spots are included under Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5. Tier 3, 4, and 5 hot spots are considered less important to enhancing the performance of a remedial alternative relative to the RAOs; these hot spots are included only in Alternatives 2, 4, and 5. The Tier 4 hot spots, located primarily along the northern portion of the Panhandle Area between temporary well locations TW013 to TW047, pose a potential risk to aquatic wildlife in the bay because of their location within the TIZ. However, the Tier 4 hot spots were not included in Alternative 3 because of uncertainty related to whether source removal at the locations is necessary to protect aquatic wildlife in the bay. The following factors contributed to the uncertainty: (1) no collocated soil data were available to verify that residual concentrations exceeded the identified hot spot goals; (2) the magnitude of most exceedances (metals and petroleum hydrocarbons) was less than two times the corresponding surface water criteria; and (3) the fate and transport properties of PCBs (which exceed the corresponding surface water criteria by more than eight times) result in very slow contaminant transport rates (IT, 2001). As described in Section 12.1.3, Alternative 3 includes the following actions in close proximity to the Tier 4 hot spots that will minimize potential impact to aquatic wildlife in the bay: (1) excavation of nearshore sediment and soil prior to construction of the shoreline revetment, and (2) installation of a geosynthetic liner under the rock revetment wall.

The lateral and vertical extent of hot spots would be refined through pre-excavation characterization to be performed during the RD. This characterization effort would be guided by specific DQOs to better delineate hot spot contamination. This report assumes that individual hot spots would be excavated to meet the chemical-specific goals presented in Table 12-2; however, the RD may refine these goals to more accurately define the soil concentrations that could leach to groundwater at concentrations exceeding aquatic evaluation criteria. Refined goals, if deemed necessary, would be supported with technical information (such as modeling or site-specific leaching analyses) in the RD.



For Alternative 2, the hot spot removal would consist of extending the planned excavation deeper, as needed, to remove the hot spot contamination. Additional information on the planned hot spot removal under Alternative 2 is provided in Section 12.2.2.4. As discussed in Section 12.2.2, all material excavated under Alternative 2, including the hot spot removal, would be characterized and disposed of off site, following screening for and segregation of radiologically impacted material (which would also be disposed of off site). Any industrial debris (such as drums and associated liquid wastes) and MDAS (such as empty shell casings) would be disposed of off site with LLRW and soil containing chemicals at concentrations exceeding hot spot goals.

For Alternatives 3, 4, and 5, the hot spot removal would consist of targeted excavations and would be implemented as part of the grading process prior to capping. Removal of Tier 1 and 2 hot spots, which are located within or close to the Shoreline Area, would be implemented with the shoreline excavation process described in Section 12.1.3. Additional information on the planned hot spot removal under Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 is provided in Sections 12.2.3.3 and 12.2.4.1. As discussed in Section 12.2.3, following screening for and segregation of radiologically contaminated material (which would be disposed of off site), hot spots would be excavated and disposed of off site; material excavated as part of the overall grading process would be incorporated into the landfill under the new cap extension.

For Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5, post-excavation confirmation samples would be collected for analysis to verify that residual chemical concentrations were less than the hot spot goals. Upon receipt of acceptable confirmation sampling results, the excavations would be backfilled with clean imported soil in accordance with the final grading plan (discussed in Sections 12.2.2.6 and 12.2.3.4).

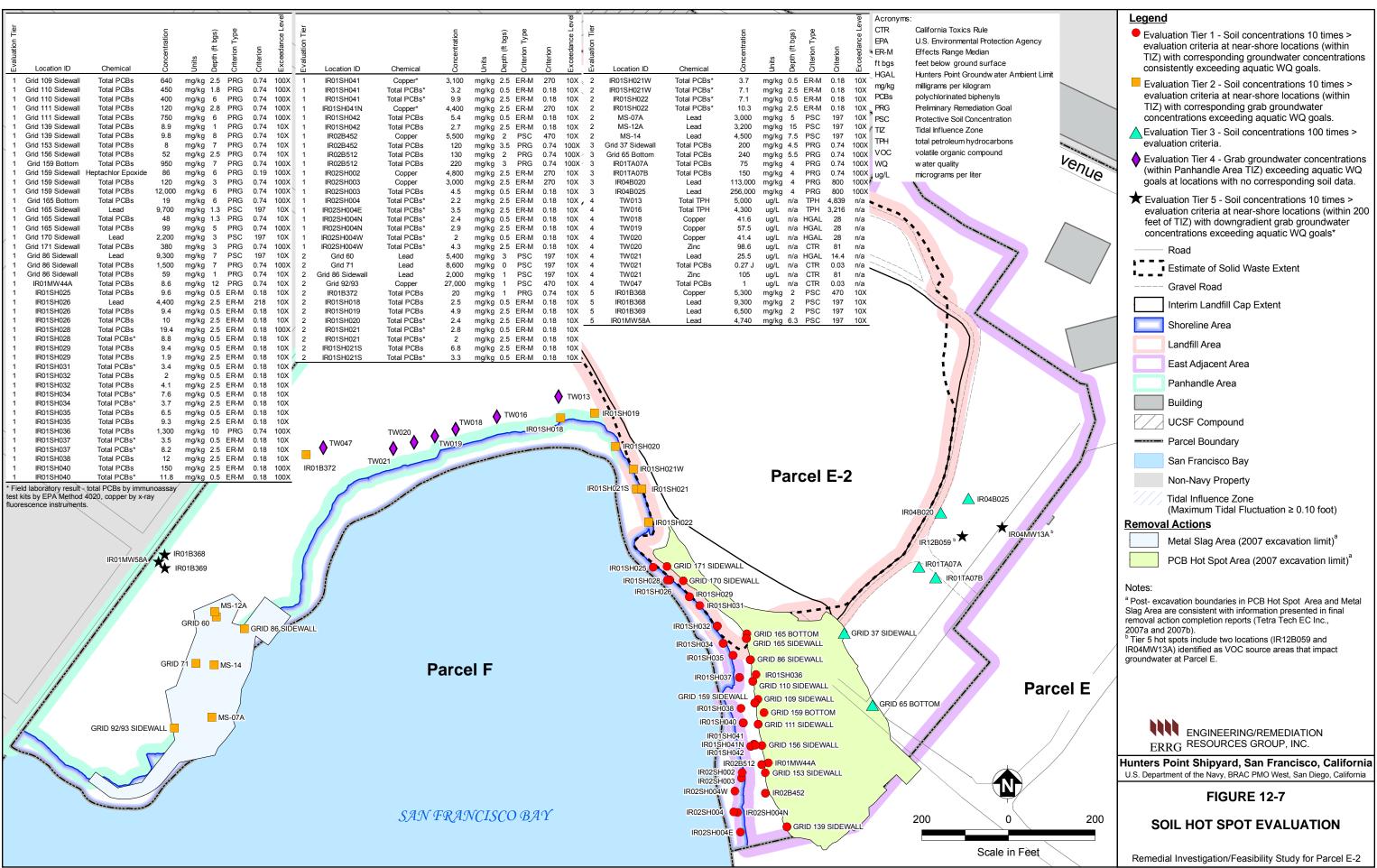
#### 12.2. REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES DEVELOPED FOR PARCEL E-2

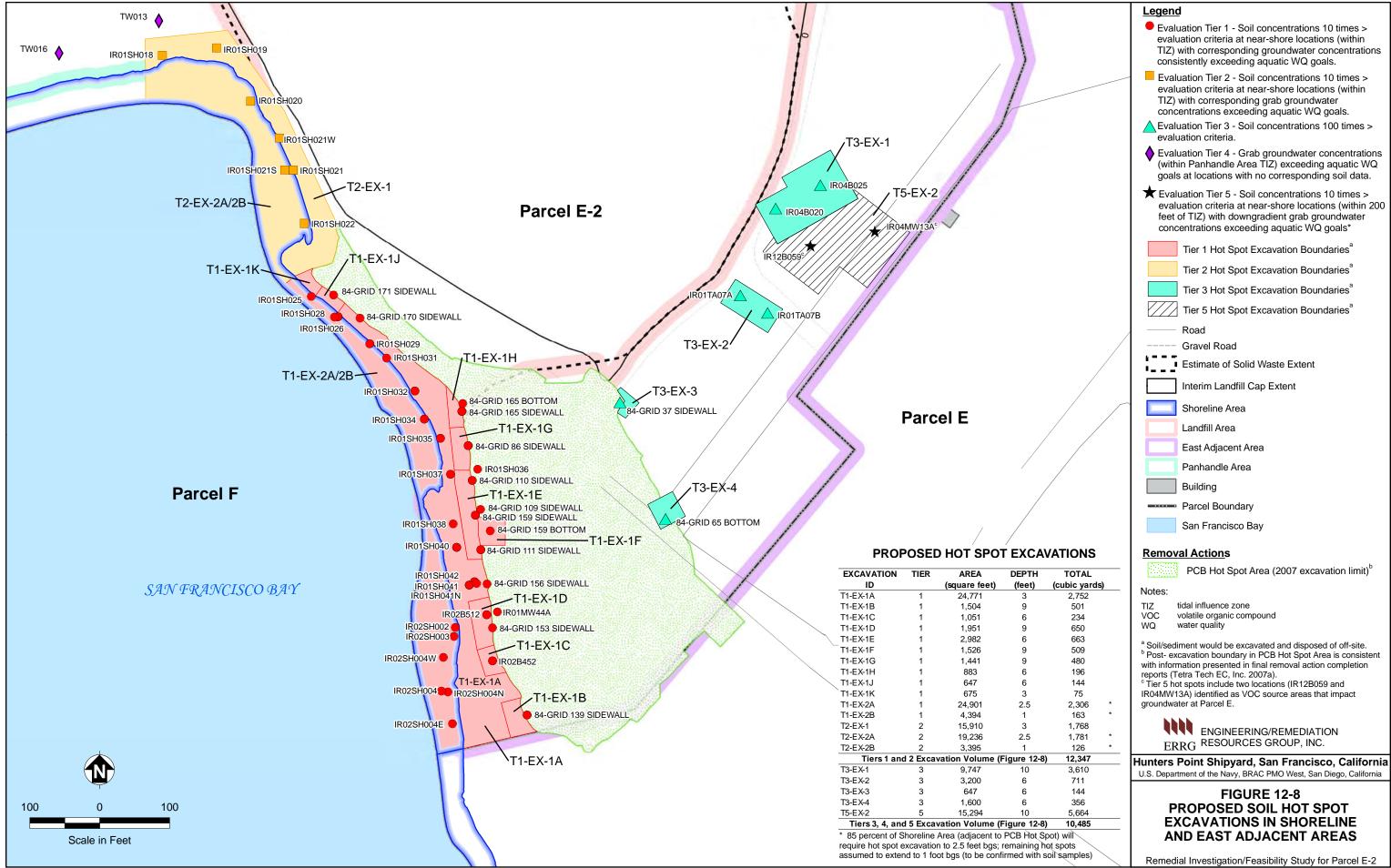
This section describes each of the remedial alternatives selected for Parcel E-2. Common components for each alternative are discussed in Section 12.1, and are only referred to in the following sections as appropriate. Appendix R of this report contains the cost estimates associated with each alternative.

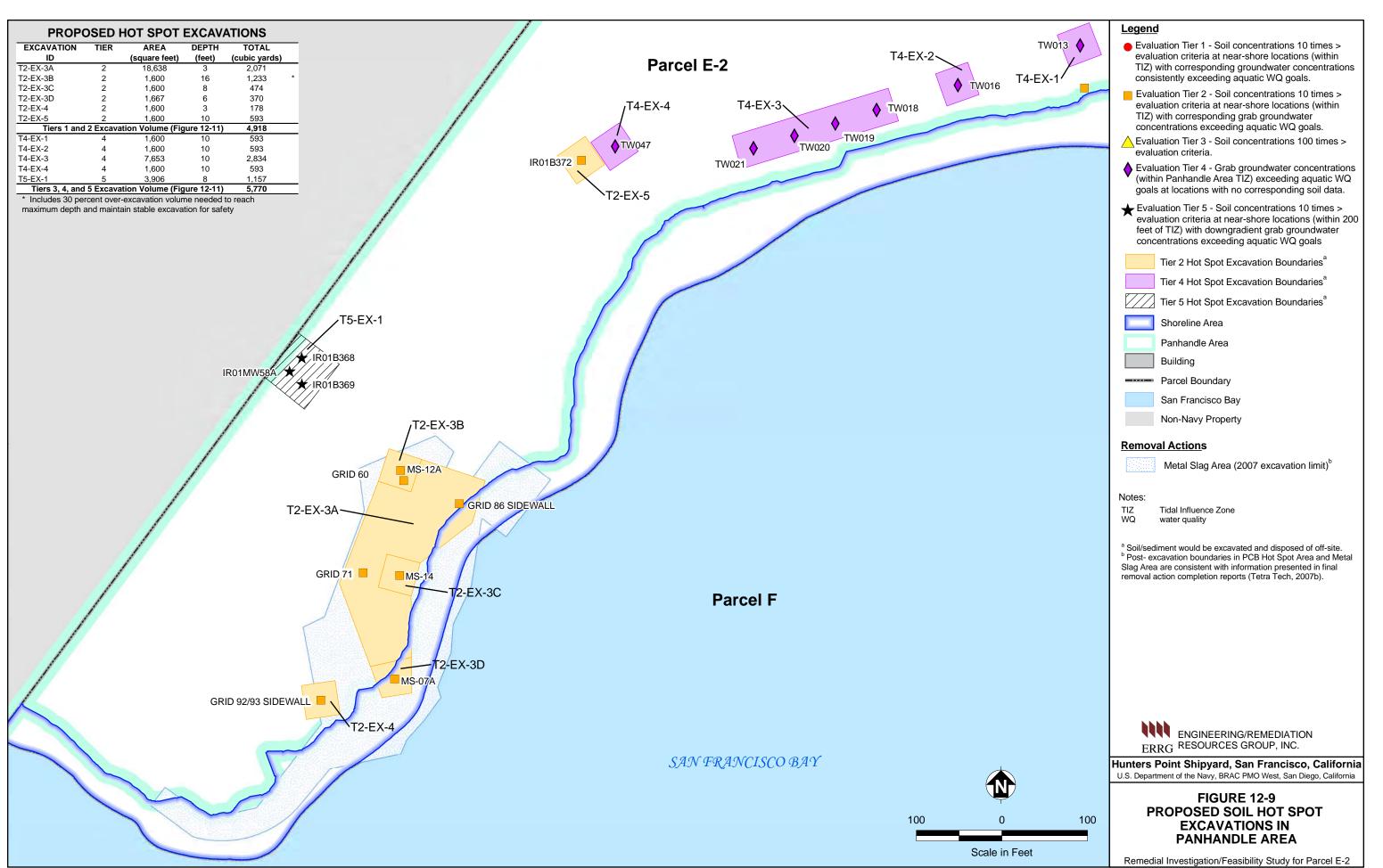
#### 12.2.1. Alternative 1: No Action

For this alternative, no remedial action would be taken. Solid waste, soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater would be left in place without implementation of any response actions (including monitoring, institutional controls, containment, removal, treatment, or other mitigating actions). The no action alternative is included throughout the FS process as required by the NCP to provide a baseline for comparison with and evaluation of other alternatives.









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with municipal wastes, which is one evaluation factor outlined in EPA presumptive remedy guidance (provided in Appendix H of this report). Based on the information presented in Section 4.2.4, nearly all of the hazardous substances detected in Landfill Area soil were of a limited extent relative to the overall waste volume. Several SVOCs and PCBs, such as benzo(a)pyrene and total high risk PCBs, were detected throughout a large portion of the Landfill Area at concentrations exceeding the RIEC but at concentrations that were not indicative of hot spots. These findings demonstrate that lesser quantities of hazardous wastes are present in the landfill as compared with municipal-type waste and construction debris.

## **4.5.3.1. Identification of Potential Hot Spots**

As discussed in Section 4.1.3.4, soil hot spots are defined as locations containing chemical concentrations 100 times greater than the corresponding RIEC. Based on the information presented in Sections 4.2.4, 4.3.2, and 4.4.2, the following potential hot spots were identified at Parcel E-2:

- Edges of PCB Hot Spot Area excavation within Landfill and East Adjacent Areas (0 to 10 feet bgs): 19 samples (18 locations) contained total high risk PCBs at concentrations greater than 100 times the RIEC (0.74 mg/kg). The majority of these locations were along the western and southwestern sidewall of the PCB Hot Spot Area excavation. As discussed in Section 3.8.8, oil-stained soil and free-phase product were observed along and adjacent to this sidewall during the removal action. In addition, one of these 18 locations (Grid 159 sidewall) also contained heptachlor epoxide at a concentration greater than 100 times the RIEC (0.19 mg/kg).
- East Adjacent Area (2 to 10 feet bgs): Two samples (IR01TA07A and IR01TA07B, 4 feet bgs) contained total high risk PCBs at concentrations greater than 100 times the RIEC (0.74 mg/kg). IR01TA07A and IR01TA07B are located about 50 feet apart. Also, two samples (IR04B020 and IR04B025; both at a depth of 4 feet bgs) contained lead at concentrations greater than 100 times the RIEC (800 mg/kg). IR04B020 and IR04B025 are located about 70 feet apart.
- Landfill Area (2 to 10 feet bgs): One sample (IR01MW05A, 8 feet bgs) contained total high risk PCBs at a concentration greater than 100 times the RIEC (0.74 mg/kg). In addition, one sample (IR01MW02B, 9 feet bgs) contained 1,4-DCB at a concentration greater than 100 times the RIEC (0.13 mg/kg). Also, one sample (IR01B021A, 9 feet bgs) contained naphthalene at a concentration greater than 100 times the RIEC (1.5 mg/kg). These locations are over 300 feet apart.
- Landfill Area (greater than 10 feet bgs): Three samples (IR01MW17B, 11 feet bgs; IR01B012, 17 feet bgs; IR01B019, 16 feet bgs) contained total high risk PCBs at concentrations greater than 100 times the RIEC (0.74 mg/kg). These locations are more than 400 apart from each other.

The potential hot spots within the Landfill Area will be analyzed in further detail in Section 8.2.3.2. The potential hot spots within the East Adjacent Area, as well as the western and southwestern sidewall of the PCB Hot Spot Area excavation, will be further evaluated in the FS portions of this report (Sections 11 through 14). Because of the inadequate delineation of most RIEC exceedances in the East Adjacent Area, additional characterization may be required for potential hot spots considered for removal in the FS.



practice bomb (TtECI, 2010). Of the 41 MPPEH items discovered in the removal area, 20 items were verified to not present an explosive hazard and were reclassified as MDAS. The remaining 21 MPPEH items appeared to have been subject to previous demilitarization actions and could not be completely inspected by UXO technicians for possible explosive hazards. Although the type, age, and condition of these 21 MPPEH items did not suggest a high potential for residual energetic material, the Navy, as a precautionary measure, properly handled, transported, and disposed of these items as either material documented as an explosive hazard (MDEH) (20 items consisting of expended cartridge casings of various calibers) or munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) (1 item. 3-pound practice bomb) (TtECI, 2010). The only reported munitions storage was at Building S-807 (located in the former Parcel A). This building was a bunker like concrete structure approximately 10 feet wide, 3 feet deep, and 5 feet high that was reportedly used by the Navy to store small caliber munitions for hand-held weapons (AFA and Golder, 1996). Based on this information, decontamination kits and munitions hardware, if present at all, likely would only be found in low proportion relative to other waste types and would be no more hazardous than some wastes found in municipal landfills.

The "low-hazard" military-specific wastes discussed above are distinct from "high-hazard" military-specific wastes, which include chemical warfare agents, artillery, bombs, and other military chemicals. Such high-hazard military-specific wastes may possess unique safety, risk, and toxicity characteristics that require special consideration (EPA, 1996). No anecdotal information, documentation, or physical evidence has been identified that such high-hazard military-specific wastes were ever used at HPS. Further, the shipyard's primary mission of fleet repair and maintenance did not include weapons storage.

## 8.2.3.2. Conclusions for Characterization of Potential Hot Spots

Existing data are used to identify hot spots within a landfill and to determine if additional characterization and treatment of these hot spots is warranted. EPA guidance poses four specific questions for determining whether or not hot spots require characterization and treatment. If all of the questions can be answered in the affirmative, it is likely that characterization and treatment of hot spots is warranted (EPA, 1993a). The four questions outlined below include the Navy's answers on the potential hot spots in the northern and central portions of the Landfill Area.

<u>Does evidence exist to indicate the presence and approximate location of waste?</u>: Yes. PCBs, 1,4-DCB, and naphthalene have been detected at concentrations greater than 100 times the RIEC at several locations within the Landfill Area.

<u>Is the hot spot known to be a principal threat waste?</u>: No. According to EPA guidance entitled "A Guide to Principal Threat and Low Level Threat Wastes" (EPA, 1991b), principal threat wastes are those source materials considered to be highly toxic or highly mobile that generally cannot be reliably contained or would present a significant risk to human health or the environment should exposure occur. The potential



hot spots identified within the northern and central portions of the Landfill Area were found to (1) be located at relatively deep depths (8 to 17 feet bgs); (2) not have migrated to A- or B-aquifer groundwater; (3) be located far from the Parcel E-2 shoreline (390 to 780 feet); and (4) not be connected with the PCB Hot Spot Area (where post-excavation conditions will prompt further analysis as recommended in the FS portions of this report). Based on this information, these potential hot spots are not highly mobile and can be reliably contained based on their depth and relative distance from the shoreline.

<u>Is the waste in a discrete, accessible part of the landfill?</u>: No. The potential hot spots in the northern and central portions of the Landfill Area are located at relatively deep depths (8 to 17 feet bgs) and within the solid waste (rather than at the edge of the waste).

Is the hot spot known to be large enough that its remediation will reduce the threat posed by the overall site, but small enough to consider removal?: No. Based on soil and groundwater data from surrounding areas, the potential hot spots in the northern and central portions of the Landfill Area are not considered large enough that remediation will reduce the potential risk posed by the Landfill Area. Further, these potential hot spots do not drive risk to human health or the environment because of their depth and lack of migration to groundwater.

These findings demonstrate that characterization and treatment of the potential hot spots within the northern and central portions of the Landfill Area is not warranted.

#### 8.2.3.3. Conclusions for Risk Evaluations in Landfill Area

The quantitative HHRA and onshore SLERA determined that several locations in the Landfill Area contain chemical concentrations in soil that result in unacceptable levels of risk to human and ecological receptors. However, most of these areas (excluding the potential hot spots discussed in Section 8.2.3.2) contain chemical concentrations that are low relative to their corresponding risk-based thresholds (such as, human-health RBCs or ecological PSCs). In addition, areas with no data may contain chemical concentrations that would result in risks of the same relative magnitude as found elsewhere in the Landfill Area. Therefore, the solid waste and soil throughout the Landfill Area warrants analysis in the FS but this analysis can be focused, consistent with EPA's RI/FS process for CERCLA landfills, which includes guidance specific to military landfills (EPA, 1996).

As discussed in Section 8.2.1.3, there are portions of the PCB Hot Spot Area that after the TCRA (1) extend into the Landfill Area and contain PCB concentrations in soil greater than 100 times the RIEC, (2) are in close proximity to San Francisco Bay, and (3) have affected groundwater conditions. Based on this information, conditions within the PCB Hot Spot Area are recommended for further analysis in the FS portions of this report. This evaluation may include hot spot removal and waste consolidation actions.



# Section 9. Remedial Action Objectives

This section identifies RAOs for contaminated media at Parcel E-2, as identified in Section 8, that will satisfy the remedial action goals for protecting human health and the environment. RAOs are medium-specific goals that specify (1) the COCs, (2) the exposure route(s) and receptor(s), and (3) an acceptable chemical concentration or range of concentrations for each exposure pathway and medium. RAOs include both an exposure pathway and a chemical concentration for a given medium because protectiveness can be achieved by either limiting (or eliminating) the pathway or by reducing (or eliminating) the chemical.

The RAO evaluation for Parcel E-2 is based on information from the RI field activities, subsequent environmental investigations, and risk assessments for human health and the environment. The NCP details the expectations for remedy selection in 40 CFR § 300.430 (a)(1)(iii). These expectations were used to evaluate RAOs for Parcel E-2. In addition, the U.S. Department of Defense integrates these NCP expectations with BRAC program objectives for expediting the transfer of U.S. Department of Defense property for reuse and development.

An important component of developing RAOs is the determination of future land use. According to EPA's land use directive (EPA, 1995a), RAOs "...should reflect the reasonably anticipated future land use or uses...," thereby allowing for the development of "alternatives that would achieve cleanup levels associated with the reasonably anticipated future land use..." of the site. The EPA land use directive states that "in cases where future land use is relatively certain, the RAOs generally should reflect this land use..." and "...need not include alternative land use scenarios..." (EPA, 1995a).

RAOs developed for Parcel E-2 are based on the city's reasonably anticipated future use of the property as described in the HHRA. According to the 2010 amended Redevelopment Plan, most of the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 is open space; however, a small area (about 0.42 acres) in the East Adjacent Area is designated as part of the Shipyard South Multi-Use District, which includes potential recreational, industrial, and residential reuse (SFRA, 2010). As discussed in Section 1.8 and documented in the previous versions of the RI/FS Report published in 2007 and 2009, land uses other than open space were not anticipated prior to publication of the 2010 amended Redevelopment Plan. Based on the risk assessment results discussed in Section 7.1.2.1, contamination is present in the 0.42-acre area at concentrations that pose an unacceptable risk for future recreational users, and a risk evaluation using more conservative exposure factors associated with potential residential reuse would have reached the same conclusion. Accordingly, this report evaluates remedial actions to address this potential risk.



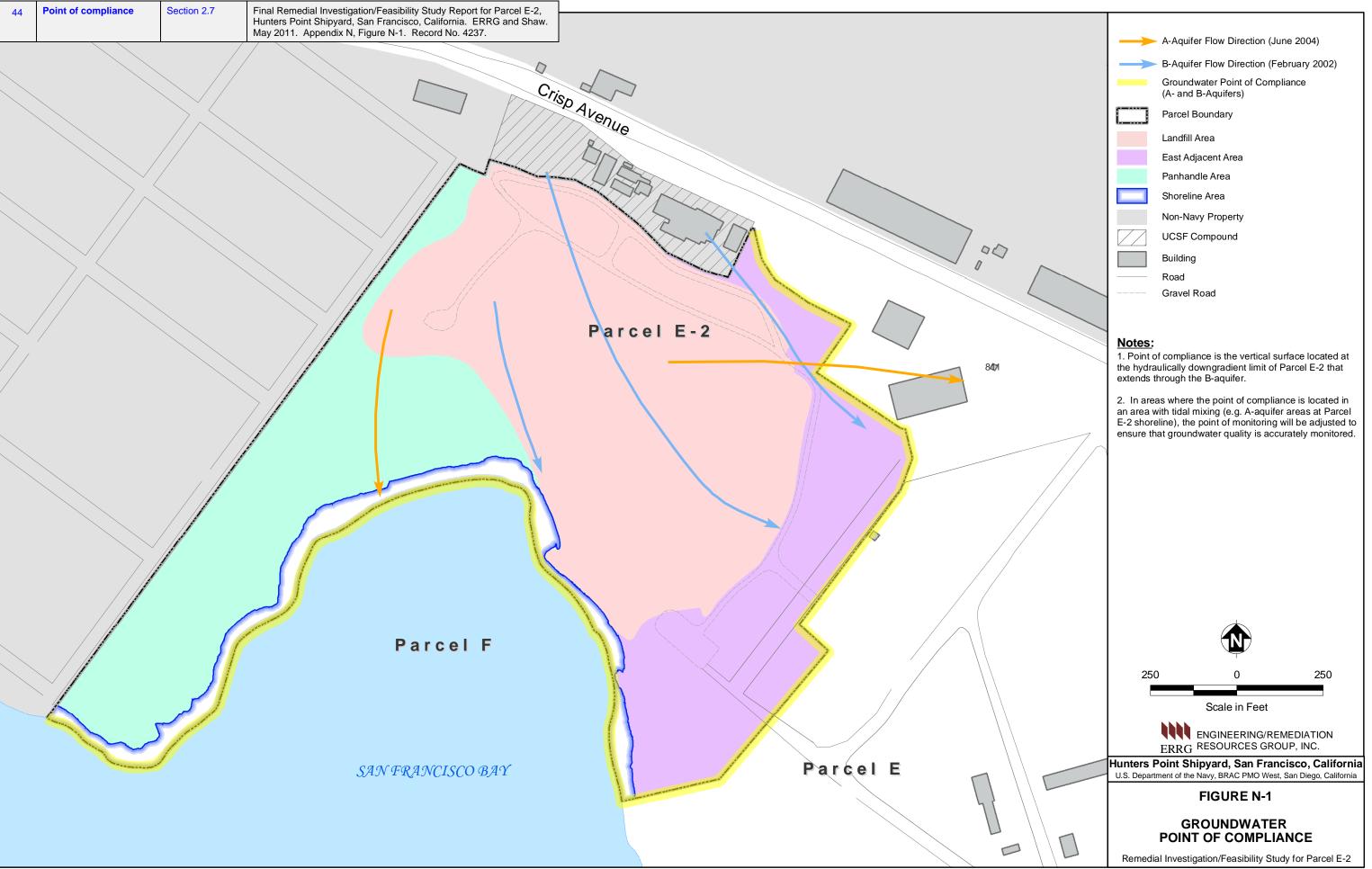


Table M-1. Surface Water Screening Criteria
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix M, Tables M-1 through M-3. Record No. 4237. Water quality criteria Section 2.7

	California Toxics Rule Criteria for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries <sup>a</sup> (μg/L)				Natio		ended Water Qu Itwater Aquatic	,	μg/L)	National A	mbient Water		a (AWQC) for Property		twater Aquatic	Life <sup>i</sup> (μg/L)	-								
	San Francisco Bay Basin Plan <sup>a</sup> (μg/L)		Chro	onic <sup>g</sup>		Acute <sup>g</sup>		Insta	antaneous Maxim	num	Chro	onic <sup>g</sup>		Acute <sup>g</sup>		Chron	nic <sup>h</sup>		Acute <sup>i</sup>		Otl	ner <sup>j</sup>		riteria (footnotes e source) (µg/L)	
Analyte Monitored Under Hunters Point Shipyard Groundwater Program	Concentration Footno	tes Co	oncentratio	n Footnotes	Concentration	20% of n Concentratio	n <sup>f</sup> Footnotes	Concentration	10% of n Concentration	n <sup>f</sup> Footnotes	Concentration	n Footnotes	Concentration	20% of Concentration	n <sup>f</sup> Footnotes	Concentration	n Footnotes	Concentration	20% of Concentration	<sup>f</sup> Footnotes	Concentration	n Footnotes	Other	r Footnotes	Surface Water Criteria Selected for Aquatic Evaluation (µg/L)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane								-					-					31,200	6,240			-			6,240
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethene																		9,020 224,000	1,804 44,800	(27)					1,804 44,800
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene				-				-							-	129	(22)	160		(22)					129
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene								-							-	129	(22)	160		(22)	-				129
1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichloroethane																129	(22)	1,970 113,000	22,600	(24)					129 22,600
1,2-Dichloroethene (total)																		224,000	44,800	(27)					44,800
1,2-Dichloropropane								-								3,040	(28)	10,300	-	(28)					3,040
1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichloropropene (total)																129	(22)	1,970 790	158	(24)					129 158
1,4-Dichlorobenzene								-								129	(22)	1,970		(24)					129
2,4-Dinitrophenol																		4,850	970	(88)	270	 (E2 92)			970
2,4-Dinitrotoluene 2,6-Dinitrotoluene															-			590 590	118 118	(53) (53)	370 370	(53, 82) (53, 82)			118 118
2-Chloronaphthalene								-							-			7.5	1.5	(48)					1.5
2-Nitrophenol 4,4'-DDD								-			0.001	(114 172)			-			4,850 3.6	970 0.72	(88)					970 0.001
4,4'-DDE											0.001	(114,172) (114,172)						3.b 14	2.8						0.001
4,4'-DDT			0.001	(114)				0.13	-		0.001	,aa,ii,(114, 17	0.13		G,ii					-					0.001
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylpheno 4-Amino-2,6-dinitrotoluene																		4,850 590	970 118	(88)	370	(82)			970 118
4-Nitrophenol															-			4,850	970	(88)		(62)			970
Acenaphthene																710		970				-			710
Acenaphthylene Aldrin								1.3		 II			1.3	0.26	 G			300	60	(52)					60 0.26
Alpha-chlordane			0.004	(114)				0.09			0.004	G,aa,o	0.09		G,o					-					0.004
Ammonia (un-ionized)	25 s										35	(112)	223		(112)								400	t	25
Anthracene Aroclor 1016			0.03	 (114, 116) rr							0.03	 (114,173)						300 10	60	(52)					0.03
Aroclor 1221			0.03	(114, 116) rr					-		0.03	(114,173)			-			10	2						0.03
Aroclor 1232			0.03	(114, 116) rr							0.03	(114,173)						10	2						0.03
Aroclor 1242 Aroclor 1248			0.03	(114, 116) rr (114, 116) rr							0.03	(114,173) (114,173)						10	2 2						0.03
Aroclor 1254			0.03	(114, 116) rr				-			0.03	(114,173)			-		-	10	2	-					0.03
Aroclor 1260			0.03	(114, 116) rr				-	-		0.03	(114,173)			-			10	2	-					0.03
Arsenic Atrazine	36 b		36	(142, 1) 00	69		00				36 17	(1) A,D,bb r,(68, 179)	69 760		(1) A,D,bb r,(68, 179)										36 17
Benzene																		5,100	1,020		700	(83)			700
Benzo(a)anthracene																		300	60	(52)					60
Benzo(a)pyrene Benzo(b)fluoranthene																		300 300	60 60	(52) (52)					60
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene																		300	60	(52)					60
Benzo(k)fluoranthene Bromochloromethane															-	6.400		300 12,000	60	(52)		-			60 6.400
Bromodichloromethane								-								6,400	(20)	12,000		(20)					6,400
Bromoform																6,400	(20)	12,000		(20)	-	(20, 82)			6,400
Bromomethane Butylbenzylphthalate															-	6,400	(20)	12,000 2,944	 589	(20)	3.4	(20, 82)			6,400 3.4
Cadmium	9.3 b	_	9.3	(1, 142)	42		(1, 142)				8.8	D,bb,gg	40		D,bb,gg			2,944	569	(45)		(50, 45)			8.8
Carbon tetrachloride				-				-								6,400	(20)	50,000			11,500	(20, 82)			6,400
Chlordane Chlorobenzene			0.004	(114)				0.09			0.004	G,aa	0.09		G	129	(22)	160		(22)					0.004
Chloroform															-	6,400	(22)	12,000		(22)	11,500	(20, 82)			129 6,400
Chloromethane																6,400	(20)	12,000		(20)	11,500	(20, 82)			6,400
Chromium VI Chrysene	50 (VI) b,o		50 (VI)	o, (1, 142)	1100 (VI)		(1,142)				50 (VI)	(1) D,bb,o	1100 (VI)		(1) D,bb,o			300	60	(52)					50 60
Cis-1,2-dichloroethene Copper	3.1 e		3.1		4.8						3.1	D,cc,ff	4.8		(1) D,cc,ff			224,000	44,800	(27)					44,800 3.1
Cyanide	1 e		1	pp	1		pp	-	-	-	1	(137) Q,bb	1		(137) Q,bb		-			-	-				1
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene																 6 400		300	60	(52)	11 500	(20, 92)			60
Dibromochloromethane  Dichlorodiflouromethane								-								6,400 6,400	(20)	12,000 12,000		(20)	11,500 11,500	(20, 82)			6,400 6,400
Dieldrin			0.0019	(114), II				0.71		II	0.0019	(114) G,aa	0.71		G					\>/ 					0.0019
Diethylphthalate Dimethylphthalate																		2,944	589	(45)	3.4	(38, 45)			3.4
Dimethylphthalate Di-n-butylphthalate								-										2,944 2,944	589 589	(45) (45)	3.4	(38, 45)			3.4
Di-n-octylphthalate								-					-					2,944	589	(45)	3.4	(38, 45)			3.4
Endosulfan I			0.0087	(114, 115), II				0.034		(115),	0.0087	G,Y,o	0.034		G,Y,o										0.0087
Endosulfan II Endrin			0.0087	(114, 115), II (114), II				0.034 0.037		(115), II	0.0087 0.0023	G,Y,o (114) G,aa	0.034 0.037		G,Y,o G										0.0087 0.0023
Ethylbenzene												(114) G,da						430	86	-					86
Fluoranthene								-							-	16	-	40							16



#### Table M-1. Surface Water Screening Criteria (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

											Nati		ended Water Qu	_, \	µg/L)	National An	nbient Wate	er Quality Criteria (	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		vater Aquatic Li	fe <sup>i</sup> (μg/L)			
				Calif	fornia Toxics R	ule Criteria for Er	nclosed Bays ar	nd Estuaries <sup>e</sup>	(µg/L)			Sa	altwater Aquatic	Life				Lowest Obs	erved Effect Lev	el (LOEL)					
	San Franci Basin Plar		Chro	onic <sup>g</sup>		Acute <sup>g</sup>		Insta	ıntaneous Maximu	m	Chr	onic <sup>g</sup>		Acute <sup>g</sup>		Chron	ic <sup>h</sup>		Acute <sup>i</sup>		Othe	er <sup>j</sup>	Other Criteria indicate sour		
Analyte Monitored Under Hunters Point Shipyard Groundwater Program	Concentration	n Footnotes	Concentration	n Footnotes	Concentration	20% of Concentration	n <sup>f</sup> Footnotes	Concentration	10% of n Concentration <sup>f</sup>	Footnotes	Concentration	on Footnotes	Concentration	20% of Concentration	n <sup>f</sup> Footnotes	Concentration	Footnotes	Concentration	20% of Concentration <sup>f</sup>	Footnotes	Concentration	Footnotes	Other	Footnotes	Surface Water Criteria Selected for Aquatic Evaluation (µg/L)
Fluorene																		300	60	(52)					60
Gamma-BHC (lindane)								0.16	0.016	II			0.16	0.032	G										0.032
Gamma-chlordane			0.004	(114)				0.09	0.009		0.004	G,aa,o	0.09		G,o										0.004
Heptachlor			0.0036	(114)	II			0.053	0.005	II	0.0036	(114) G,aa													0.0036
Heptachlor epoxide			0.0036	(114)	ll ll			0.053	0.005	II	0.0036	(114) G,V,aa													0.0036
Hexachlorobenzene																129	(22)	160		(22)					129
Hexachlorobutadiene																		32	6.4						6.4
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene																		7.0	1.4						1.4
Hexachloroethane																		940	188						188
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene																		300	60	(52)					60
Isophorone																		12,900	2,580						2,580
Lead	8.1	b	8.1	(1, 142), m	210		(1, 142), m				8.1	(1) D,bb	210		(1) D,bb										8.1
Mercury	0.025	b									0.94	D,ee,hh	1.8		D,ee,hh										0.025
Methoxychlor											0.03	F													0.03
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether											18,000		53,000										8,000	р	8,000
Methylene chloride																6,400	(20)	12,000		(20)	11,500	(20, 82)			6,400
Mirex											0.001	F													0.001
Naphthalene																		2,350	470						470
Nickel	8.2	b	8.2	(2, 142), oo	74		(1, 142), oo				8.2	(1, 142) D,bb	74		(1, 142) D,bb										8.2
Nitrobenzene																		6,680	1,336						1,336
N-Nitroso-di-methylamine																		3,300,000	660,000	(56)					660,000
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine																		3,300,000	660,000	(56)					660,000
N-nitrosodiphenylamine																		3,300,000	660,000	(56)					660,000
Pentachlorophenol			7.9		13						7.9	bb	13		bb										7.9
Phenanthrene																		300	60	(52)					60
Phenol																		5,800	1,160						1,160
Pyrene																		300	60	(52)					60
Selenium			71	(1, 142)	290		(1, 142)				71	1, 136) D,bb,d	290		(1) D,bb,dd										71
Silver	1.9	С			1.9	0.38	(1, 142)						1.9	0.38	D,G										0.38
Sulfide-Hydrogen sulfide																							2	(51)	2
Tetrachloroethene	-															450		10,200							450
Thallium																		2,130	426						426
Toluene	-															5,000		6,300							5,000
Toxaphene			0.0002		0.21						0.0002	aa	0.21												0.0002
TPH-Diesel																	-						1,400 - 20,000	q,v	1,400 - 20,000
TPH-Gasoline																							1,400 - 20,000	q,v	1,400 - 20,000
TPH-Motor Oil																							1,400 - 20,000	q,v	1,400 - 20,000
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene																		224,000	44,800	(27)					44,800
Tributyl Tin											0.0047		0.42												0.0047
Trichloroethene																		2,000	400						400
Zinc	81	b	81	mm, oo	90		mm, oo				81	(1) D,bb	90		(1) D,bb										81

No criterion available מממ Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane Fed Reg Federal Register

RWQCB Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Microgram per liter DDE Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethene

μg/L CFR Code of Federal Regulations DDT Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane TPH Total petroleum hydrocarbons TtEMI BHC EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Tetra Tech EM. Inc. Hexachlorocyclohexane

- California Environmental Protection Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Area Region (RWQCB). 2007. "San Francisco Bay Basin (Region 2) Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan)." January. Table 3-3 Marine Water Quality Objectives for Toxic Pollutants for Surface Waters.
- From RWQCB "Basin Plan" 4-Day Average (Chronic)
- From RWQCB "Basin Plan" 24-Hour and 1-Hour Average (Acute)

Footnotes and references are detailed below.

- From RWQCB "Basin Plan" Instantaneous Maximum
- From "Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California" (CTR) (EPA 2000) and "Water Quality Control Plan, San Francisco Bay Basin Region" (RWQCB 2007a). The most appropriate criteria were used.
- Criterion made more suitably protective by means of standard convention of lowering acute values by 80 percent and instantaneous values by 90 percent to make them more appropriate for use under chronic exposure scenarios.

  An acute criterion (EPA identified as Criteria Maximum Concentration [CMC]) is an estimate of the highest concentration of a material in surface water to which an aquatic community can be exposed briefly without resulting in an unacceptable effect. The chronic concentration (EPA identified as Criterion Continuous Concentration [CCC]) is an estimate of the highest concentration of a material in surface water to which an aquatic
- community can be exposed indefinitely without resulting in an unacceptable effect. The CMC and CCC are just two of the six parts of an aquatic life criterion; the other four parts are the acute averaging period, chronic frequency of allowed exceedence, and chronic frequency of allowed exceedence, and chronic frequency of allowed exceedence. Because 304(a) aquatic life criteria are national guidance, they are intended to be protective of the vast majority of the aquatic communities in the United States.
- EPA National "AWQC Lowest Observed Effect Level (Chronic)" (RWQCB 2007b)
- EPA National "AWQC Lowest Observed Effect Level (Acute)" (RWQCB 2007b) EPA National "AWQC Lowest Observed Effect Level (Other)" (RWQCB 2007b)
- From "National Recommended Water Quality Criteria" (EPA 2006), unless otherwise noted.
- From "Final Technical Memorandum Estimation of Ambient Concentrations of Metals in Groundwater" (TtEMI 2001)
- In instances where criteria from "Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California" (EPA 2000) refer to the "Water Quality Control Plan, San Francisco Bay Basin Region" (RWQCB 2006), RWQCB 2006 criteria were used.
- Detailed application of this toxicity criterion may require the review and/or summation of analyte isomer, congener, or speciation results, as applicable. Please see applicable regulatory agency source document for additional detail.
- RWQCB 1998
- TtEMI 1999 RWOCB 2007h
- From RWQCB 2007a, "Basin Plan" Annual Median
- From RWQCB 2007a "Basin Plan" Maximum, Lower Bay
- EPA National "AWQC for Saltwater Aquatic Life Protection, Recommended Criteria, Continuous Concentration (4-Day Average)" (RWQCB 2007b)
- Total TPH aquatic criteria assigned as a function of distance from shoreline; the source of these criteria is the "Final New Preliminary Screening Criteria and Petroleum Program Strategy, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California." December 21. (Shaw Environmental, Inc. 2007)



#### Table M-1. Surface Water Screening Criteria (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

#### Footnotes (Continued):

The following lettered footnotes are derived from EPA "National Recommended Water Quality Criteria" (EPA 2006), Table 1 - Priority Toxic Pollutants (unless otherwise noted):

- This recommended water quality criterion was derived from data for arsenic (III), but its applied here to total arsenic, which might imply that arsenic (IV) and arsenic criteria document (EPA 440/5-84-033, January 1985), Species Mean Acute Values are given for both arsenic (III), but its applied here to total arsenic, which might imply that arsenic (IV) are equally toxic to aquatic life and that their toxicities are additive. In the arsenic acute Values are given for both arsenic (IV) and arsenic (IV) for five species and the ratios of the SMAVs for each species range from 0.6 to 1.7. Chronic values are available concerning whether the toxicities of the forms of arsenic (III) and arsenic (V) for one species; for the fathead minnow, the chronic value for arsenic value for arsenic (III). No data are known to be available concerning whether the toxicities of the forms of arsenic to aquatic organisms are additive
- This criterion has been revised to reflect The Environmental Protection Agency's q1\* or RfD (Reference Dose), as contained in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) as of May 17, 2002. The fish tissue bioconcentration factor (BCF) from the 1980 Am
- This criterion is based on carcinogenicity of 10.6 risk. Alternate risk levels may be obtained by moving the decimal point (e.g., for a risk level of 10.5, move the decimal point in the recommended criterion one place to the right).
- Freshwater and saltwater criteria for metals are expressed in terms of the dissolved metal in the water column. The recommended water quality criteria value was calculated by using the previous 304(a) aquatic life criteria expressed in terms of total recoverable metal, and multiplying it by a conversion factor (CF). The term "Conversion Factor" (CF) represents the recommended conversion factor for converting a metal criterion expressed as the total recoverable fraction in the water column to a criterion expressed as the dissolved fraction in the water column. (Conversion factors derived for saltwater CMCs and CCCs). See "Office of Water Policy and Technical Guidance on Interpretation and Implementation of Aquatic Life Metals Criteria, @ October 1, 1993, by Martha G. Prothro, Acting Assistant Administrator for Water, available from the Water Resource center, USEPA, 401 M St., SW, mail code RC4100, Washington, DC 20460; and 40CFR'131.36(b)(1). Conversion Factors applied in the table can be found in Appendix A to the Preamble- Conversion Factors for Dissolved Metals.
- Freshwater aquatic life values for pentachlorophenol are expressed as a function of pH, and are calculated as follows: CMC = exp(1.005[pH)-4.869); CCC = exp(1.005[pH)-5.134). Values displayed in table correspond to a pH of 7.8.
- This Criterion is based on 304(a) aguatic life criterion issued in 1980, and was issued in one of the following documents: Aldrin/Dieldrin (EPA 440/5-80-027), DDT (EPA 440/5-80-047), Heptachlor (EPA 440/5-80-052), Hexachlorocyclohexane (EPA 440/5-80-054), Silver (EPA 440/5-80-051). The Minimum Data Requirements and derivation procedures were different in the 1980 Guidelines than in the 1985 Guidelines. For example, a CMC derived using the 1985 Guidelines was derived to be used as an instantaneous maximum. If assessment is to be done using an averaging period, the values given should be divided by 2 to obtain a value that is more comparable to a CMC derived using the 1985 Guidelines.
- This criterion applies to total polychlorinated biphenyls (e.g. the sum of all congener or all isomer or homolog or Aroclor analyses.)
- This recommended water quality criterion is expressed as mg free cyanide (as CN)/L.
  - This recommended water quality criterion for arsenic refers to the inorganic form only
- The organoleptic effect criterion is more stringent than the value for priority toxic pollutants
- This value was derived from data for heptachlor, and the criteria document provides insufficient data to estimate the relative toxicities of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide
- This value was derived from data for endosulfan and is most appropriately applied to the sum of alpha-endosulfan and beta-endosulfan.
- This criterion is based on a 304(a) aquatic life criterion issued in 1980 or 1986 and was iss procedure. Since the publication of the Great Lakes Aquatic Life Criteria Guidelines in 1995 (60FR15393-15399, March 23, 1995), the Agency no longer uses the Final Residue Value procedure for deriving CCCs for new or revised 304(a) aquatic life criteria. Therefore, the Agency anticipates that future revisions of this CCC will not be based on the FRV procedure.
- This water quality criterion is based on a 304(a) aquatic life criterion that was derived using the 1985 Guidelines (Guidelines (Guidelines (or Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses, PB85-227049, January 1985) and was issued in one of the following criteria documents: Arsenic (EPA 440/5-84-033), Cadmium (EPA-822-R-01-001), Chromium (EPA 440/5-84-029), Copper (EPA 440/5-84-031), Cyanide (EPA 440/5-84-028), Lead (EPA 440/5-84-027), Nickel (EPA 440/5-86-004), Pentachlorophenol (EPA 440/5-86-009), Toxaphene, (EPA 440/5-86-006), Zinc (EPA 440/5-87-003)
- When the concentration of dissolved organic carbon is elevated, copper is substantially less toxic, and use of Water-Effect Ratios might be appropriate
- The selenium criteria document (EPA 440/5-87-006, September 1987) provides that if selenium is as toxic to saltwater fishes in the field as it is to freshwater fishes in the field, the status of the fish community should be monitored whenever the concentration of selenium exceeds 5.0 Fg/L in salt water because the saltwater CCC does not take into account uptake via the food chain
  - This recommended water quality criterion was derived on page 43 of the mercury criteria Goudelines in 1995 (60FR15393-15399, March 23, 1995), the Agency no longer uses the Final Residue Value procedure for deriving CCCs for new or revised 304(a) aquatic life criteria.
- This recommended water quality criterion was derived in Ambient Water Quality Criteria Saltwater Copper Addendum (draft, April 14, 1995) and was promulgated in the Interim final National Toxics Rule (60 FR 22228-222237, May 4, 1995).
- EPA is actively working on this criterion, and so this recommended water quality criterion may change substantially in the near future.
- This recommended water quality criterion was derived from data for inorganic mercury (II), but is applied here to total mercury. If a substantial portion of the mercury in the water column is methylmercury and methylmercury and methylmercury bioaccumulates to a great extent, this criterion does not account for uptake via the food chain because sufficient data were not available when the criterion was derived
- This criterion applies to DDT and its metabolites (that is, the total concentration of DDT and its metabolites should not exceed this value.)

The following lettered footnotes are derived from EPA "Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California" (EPA 2000).

- Criteria revised to reflect the EPA q1\* or RfD, as contained in the Integrated Risk of RfD, as contained in the IRIS as of October 1, 1996. The fish tissue bioconcentration factor (BCF) from the 1980 documents was retained in each case (originally footnote).
- Criteria are based on carcinogenicity of 10 (-6) risk. (Originally footnote c in CTR)
- This criterion is based on 304(a) aquatic life criterion issued in 1980, and was issued in one of the following documents: Aldrin/Dieldrin (EPA 440/5–80–046), Endorsulfan (EPA 440/5–80–052), Hexachlorocyclohexane (EPA 440/5–80–054), Silver (EPA 440/5–80–071). The Minimum Data Requirements and derivation procedures were different in the 1980 Guidelines than in the 1985 Guidelines. For example, a "CMC" derived using the 1985 Guidelines (originally footnote g in the CTR).
- Criteria for these metals are expressed as a function of the water-effect ratio (WER) (originally footnote i in the CTR).
- No criterion for protection of human health from consumption of aquatic organisms (excluding water) was presented in the 1980 document to allow a calculation of a criterion, even though the results of such a calculation were not shown in the document (originally footnote j in the CTR).
- These freshwater and saltwater criteria for metals are expressed in terms of the dissolved fraction of the metal in the water column. Criterion values were calculated by using EPA's Clean Water Act 304(a) guidance values (described in the total recoverable fraction) and then applying the conversion factors in § 131.36(b)(1) and (2) (originally footnote m in the CTR).
- These criteria were promulgated for specific waters in California in the National Toxics Rule ("NTR"), at § 131.36. The specific waters of the State defined as bays or estuaries and waters of the State defined as bays or estuaries and waters of the State defined as bays or estuaries and waters of the State not ocean waters. These waters specifically include the San Francisco Bay upstream to and including Suisun Bay and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. This section does not apply instead of the NTR for this criterion (originally footnote o in the CTR).
- These criteria were promulgated for specific waters in California in the NTR. The specific waters to which the NTR criteria apply included: Waters of the State defined as bays or estuaries including the San Francisco Bay upstream to and including Suisun
- PCBs are a class of chemicals that include Aroclors 1242,1254,1221,1232,1248,1260, and 1016. The aquatic life criteria apply to the sum of this set of seven Aroclors (originally footnote u in the CTR).
- This criterion has been recalculated pursuant of all congener or isomer or homolog or Aroclor analyses.

The following numbered footnotes are derived from "A Compilation of Water Quality Goals" (RWQCB 2007b). These footnotes directly correlate with the source document

- Expressed as dissolved
- Expressed as total recoverable Expressed as total recoverable
- Pentavalent arsenic [As(V)] effects on plants.
- Applies separately to Endrin and Endrin aldehyde.
- For chlorinated benzenes
- Toxicity to a fish species exposed for 7.5 days
- For dichlorohenzenes
- For dichloroethylenes
- For dichloropropanes
- For dichloropropenes
- Toxicity to algae occurs For sum of phthalate esters
- For chlorinated naphthalenes
- From U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Quality Criteria for Water (1976) "The Red Book," and also appears in current list of recommended criteria
- For polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons
- For dinitrotoluenes
- For nitrosamines
- Draft / tentative / provisional; applies only to second value if two separate values are listed; applies to range if a range of values is listed.
- A decrease in the number of algal cells occurs.
- Adverse effects on a fish species exposed for 168 days For nitrophenols
- For the pentavalent form
- 113 Based on carcinogenicity at 1-in-a-million risk level
- Developed as 24-hour average using 1980 EPA guidelines, but applied as 4-day average in the National Toxics Rule.



#### Table M-1. Surface Water Screening Criteria (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

#### Footnotes (Continued):

- 15 Criterion most appropriately applied to the sum of alpha-endosulfan and beta-endosulfan.
- Applies separately to Aroclors 1242, 1254, 1221, 1232, 1248, 1260, and 1016; based on carcinogenicity at 1-in-a-million risk level.
- Draft Chronic Criterion: The concentration of selenium in whole-body fish tissue should not exceed 7.91 ug/g dw (dry weight). In addition, if whole-body fish tissue concentrations exceed 5.85 ug/g dw during summer or fall, fish tissue should be monitored during the winter to determine whether the selenium concentration exceeds 7.91 ug/g dw.
- 137 Expressed as free cyanide (as CN).
- 140 Criterion derived from data for inorganic mercury (II), but is applied to total mercury. It will probably be underprotective if a substantial portion of mercury in the water column is methylmercury. Derivation of criterion did not consider exposure through the diet, which is probably important for aquatic life occupying upper trophic levels.
- 142 Criteria do not apply to waters subject to water quality objectives in Tables III-2A and III-2B of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board's 1986 Basin Plan.
- These criteria were promulgated for specific California waters in the National Toxics Rule.
- The ambient level was set at or below the minimum reported detection limit.
- 145 The ambient concentration represents the 95th percentile of the distribution. Additionally, the 95th percentile of the distribution was calculated using distribution dependent formulae. For normal and lognormal distributions, the 95th percentile calcula

#### References:

Gilbert, R.O. 1987 Statistical Methods for Environmental Pollution Monitoring . Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York.

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RWQCB. 2007b. "A Compilation of Water Quality Goals." Prepared by Jon B. Marshack, Central Valley Region. August.

Shaw Environmental, Inc. 2007. "Final New Preliminary Screening Criteria and Petroleum Program Strategy, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California." December 21.

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TtEMI 2001. "Final Technical Memorandum Estimation of Ambient Concentrations of Metals in Groundwater, Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California." March 30.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2000. "Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California." 40 CFR Part 131, RIN 2040-AC44. May 18.

EPA. 2006. "National Recommended Water Quality Criteria."



**Table M-2. Hunters Point Groundwater Ambient Levels** 

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

	HGAL <sup>(1)</sup>
Metal	(μg/L)
Aluminum	NA
Antimony	43.3
Arsenic	27.3
Barium	504
Beryllium	1.40
Cadmium	5.08
Calcium	NA
Chromium	15.7
Chromium VI	NA
Cobalt	20.8
Copper	28.0
Iron	2,380
Lead	14.4
Mangesium	1,440,000
Manganese	8,140
Mercury	0.60
Molybdenum	61.9
Nickel	96.5
Potassium	448,000
Selenium	14.5
Silver	7.43
Sodium	9,240,000
Thallium	13.0
Vanadium	26.6
Zinc	75.7

Notes:

μg/L micrograms per liter

HGAL Hunters Point groundwater ambient level

NA Not available

1 PRC Environmental Management, Inc. 1996. "Estimation of Hunters Point Shipyard Groundwater Ambient Levels Technical Memorandum." September 16.



## Table M-3. Groundwater COPECs for Aquatic Wildlife

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

			Screening Evaluation	Trigger Lev	el Evaluation (for Inlar	nd Areas > 250 feet from shoreline)
Chemical Group	COPEC	Aquatic Evaluation Criterion (µg/L) <sup>(a)</sup>	Nearshore Wells Recommended for Further Monitoring and Evaluation (b),(c)	Attenuation Factor Selected for Inland Area <sup>(d)</sup>	Calculated Trigger Level (µg/L) <sup>(e)</sup>	Inland Areas (Where Trigger Levels are Exceeded) Recommended for Further Monitoring and Evaluation (c),(f)
Anions	Un-ionized Ammonia	25	IR01MW38A, IR01MW48A, IR01MW47B, IR01MW43A <sup>(g)</sup> , TW053, TW023, TW024, TW002, TW045, TW003, TW013, TW014, TW016, TW032, TW031, TW040, TW039, and PZ150D	1	25	TW001, TW007, TW009, TW010, TW011, TW025, TW049, and TW055
	Cyanide	1	IR01MW38A, IR01MW48A, IR01MW60A, IR01MW62A, and IR01MW63A	NA	NA	NA
	Sulfide	2 <sup>(h),(i)</sup>	IR01MW43A <sup>(g)</sup> , IR01MW48A, IR01MW53B, IR01MW60A, IR01MW64A, and IR01MWI-3	NA	NA	NA
Metals	Copper	28 <sup>(j)</sup>	IR01MW53B, TW018, TW019, TW020, and TW045	2	56	TW004, TW005, and PZ131F
	Lead	14.4 <sup>(j)</sup>	IR01MW43A <sup>(g)</sup> , TW021, TW028B, and TW029	NA	NA	NA
	Zinc	81	IR01MW43A <sup>(9)</sup> , IR01MW44A, TW020, TW021, TW029, and TW006	NA	NA	NA
Pesticides and PCBs	PCBs (Total)	0.03 <sup>(i)</sup>	IR01MW43A <sup>(9)</sup> , IR01MW44A,TW036, TW038, TW047, TW021, TW031, TW040, TW039, and PZ150D	2	0.06	TW005 and PZ131F
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	TPH (Total)	1,400 - 20,000 <sup>(k)</sup>	IR01MWI-3 <sup>(g)</sup> , IR01MW43A <sup>(g)</sup> , TW033, TW032, TW031, PZ150E, TW016, TW013, TW042, and TW041	NA	NA	NA

	10041						
Notes:							
(a)	References for the aquatic evaluation criteria are included in Appendix M.						
(b)	Nearshore wells are located within 250 feet of the Parcel E-2 shoreline. Most nearshore wells are located within the tidally influenced zone (where the maximum tidal fluctuation exceeds 0.10 foot in the A-aquifer based on data collected during the Phase III groundwater data gaps investigation [TtEMI, 2004a]).						
(c)	Temporary wells (denoted by the prefix TW in the table above) were installed as part of a data gaps investigation and are not available for long-term monitoring; however, they were included in this table to guide well placement during the development of the groundwater remedial action monitoring plan.						
(d)	Attenuation factor assigned based on nomographs developed specifically for HPS groundwater (see Appendix M, Attachment M-1).						
(e)	Value calculated by multiplying the aquatic evaluation criterion by the attenuation factor.						
(f)	Inland monitoring wells are located more than 250 feet inland from the Parcel E-2 shoreline.						
(g)	Wells IR01MWI-3 and IR01MW43A were decommissioned prior to the PCB Hot Spot Area removal action; these wells were replaced with IR01MW60A and IR01MW64A, respectively.						
(h)	Criterion shown applies to hydrogen sulfide, not total sulfide						
(i)	Criterion is significantly lower (at least 10 times less) than reporting limit for current, routinely used analytical methods						
(j)	Value shown has been HGAL-adjusted and is applicable to the A-aquifer.						
(k)	Range of values shown; total TPH aquatic criteria assigned as a function of distance from shoreline; the source of these criteria is the "Final New Preliminary Screening Criteria and Petroleum Program Strategy, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California" (Shaw Environmental, Inc., 2007)						
μg/L	micrograms per liter						
COEPCs	chemicals of potential ecological concern						
NA	not applicable						
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls						
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons						



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In the Application of the CERCLA Municipal Presumptive Remedy to Military Landfills (provided in Appendix H to this RI/FS Report), EPA examined 31 RODs that document the remedial decisions for 51 landfills at military installations (EPA, 1996). Of the 51 landfills, only 41 required remedial action. Of the 41 landfills, containment was the remedy at 23 landfills (56 percent of the sites). At the 18 landfills where other remedies were selected, institutional controls were implemented at 3 sites, excavation and on-site consolidation was selected for 4 sites, and excavation and off-site disposal was selected for 11 sites. The military also reports that, of the 41 landfill sites evaluated, 27 were greater than 1 acre in size and of those 27 sites, containment was recommended for 23 sites (85 percent). This information suggests that the size of the landfill is an important factor in determining whether containment is implemented.

As presented in Section 8.8, the Parcel E-2 Landfill meets all of the criteria specified in EPA guidance (EPA, 1996) for application of the containment presumptive remedy. However, the Navy has agreed to evaluate excavation of the landfill as part of this report to provide information to support the community's review of potential remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2. Therefore, the remedial technologies and process options identified and screened in this section are limited to those related to the containment and removal GRAs.

Evaluation of the containment GRA also includes addressing groundwater in Parcel E-2 and leachate emanating from the Parcel E-2 Landfill. This evaluation is provided for completeness, despite the uncertainty of the risk to humans and wildlife from exposure to groundwater, and as a formal evaluation of the current GES in the southeast portion of Parcel E-2 (that was installed as part of an interim action).

#### 11.1. APPLICABLE GENERAL RESPONSE ACTIONS

This subsection describes the GRAs to be evaluated for achieving the Parcel E-2 RAOs (Section 9). The RAOs were established to address potential exposure pathways that could affect human health and the environment from affected media at Parcel E-2. The GRAs presented on the following page have been selected for Parcel E-2 media.

As shown in the table on the following page, all affected media are evaluated for both the institutional action and containment action GRAs, except for surface water. As discussed in Section 6.2.5, surface water runoff (including runoff from freshwater wetlands located in the Panhandle Area) can be contaminated through surface erosion and could result in unacceptable exposures to aquatic life in the San Francisco Bay. However, this potential exposure can be effectively controlled by management (through implementation of BMPs), and monitoring of surface water runoff should be evaluated as part of any remedial alternative that leaves contaminated soil in place. Therefore, only institutional actions are evaluated for potentially affected surface water at Parcel E-2.



GRA	General Description	Applicable Media
No Action	No-action GRA is required by the NCP; used as a baseline for comparison	Solid waste, soil, sediment, landfill gas, groundwater, and surface water
Institutional Actions	Includes institutional controls, engineering controls, and site monitoring	Solid waste, soil, sediment, landfill gas, groundwater, and surface water
Containment Actions (with or without collection, treatment, and/or disposal)	Includes technologies that isolate media to reduce or eliminate exposure to, and off-site migration of surface and subsurface contaminants	Solid waste, soil, sediment, landfill gas, and groundwater
Removal Actions	Includes removal of contaminated media for treatment and/or disposal on or off site; exposure risk and migration potential are diminished by eliminating or reducing the contaminant source	Solid waste, soil, and sediment

The following subsections describe the GRAs appropriate for addressing contaminated media at Parcel E-2 in more detail.

## 11.1.1. No Action

Consideration of the no action GRA is required by the NCP and is used as a baseline against which other remedial actions are compared.

#### 11.1.2. Institutional Actions

Actions that can be taken to limit exposure to hazardous chemicals in media at Parcel E-2 include both institutional and engineering controls. In addition, site monitoring can be used to track the effectiveness of the remedy alternative or to verify that hazardous chemicals in media at the site do not migrate and affect human or ecological receptors.

Institutional controls, as defined by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) (2001), are nonengineering measures limiting potential exposures to a site or medium of concern or ensuring that engineering measures designed to remediate a site, or limit access to a site, remain in place. Similarly, EPA defines institutional controls as "non-engineering measures designed to prevent or limit exposure to hazardous substances left in place at a site, or assure effectiveness of a selected remedy" (EPA, 2000c).

Engineering controls are implemented technologies that serve to reduce exposure to chemicals in media. Examples of engineering controls include fencing and other physical barriers, which can be effective in limiting access to contaminated media.



Under CERCLA, site monitoring is a required component for any site remedy. Short-term monitoring is conducted to ensure that potential risks to human health and the environment are controlled while a site remedy is being implemented. Long-term monitoring can be used to track site chemicals after an active remedial technology has been used or to ensure that hazardous chemicals are not migrating off site at concentrations that might affect humans or the environment.

## 11.1.3. Containment Actions (With or Without Collection, Treatment, and Disposal)

Containment actions include technologies that isolate contaminated media from humans and wildlife. For contaminated solid waste, soil, and sediment, containment technologies are meant to minimize disturbance to the surfaces of those media and to reduce or eliminate off-site migration of surface and subsurface chemicals. These actions are effective at preventing direct contact with these media, as well as their migration by surface water, air (wind erosion), subsurface air (landfill gas), or groundwater.

Containment technologies for unlined landfill waste and soil typically include surface controls, such as runoff controls, erosion controls, and capping. Process options include the various types of caps, shoreline protection options, and drainage enhancements.

Containment of landfill gas is typically achieved by collection and treatment of landfill gas through a gas control system, which can minimize or prevent off-site subsurface migration and accumulation of the gas above explosive concentrations. Process options include passive gas venting and active gas collection.

Containment actions for groundwater refer to actions that isolate the chemical source or affected groundwater from downgradient areas to prevent further migration of chemicals. Technologies typically used for groundwater containment include physical barriers (such as sheet pile or slurry walls), hydraulic barriers (groundwater flow diversion structures or such as extraction wells), and reactive walls (such as permeable reactive barriers [PRB]). Depending on the chemical concentrations present, groundwater collected with hydraulic barriers can be disposed of off site, discharged to the surface, discharged to a publicly owned treatment facility for additional treatment, or reinjected into the ground after treatment. Numerous technologies are used for water treatment, most of which are chemical- and site-specific.

#### 11.1.4. Removal Actions

Removal actions refer to removing contaminated media from a site to significantly reduce or eliminate the risk of exposure to humans and wildlife. Removal actions for contaminated solid waste, soil, and sediment would require excavation and disposal at an off-site facility approved to receive the waste, or consolidation with the existing on-site waste.



## 11.2. EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR TECHNOLOGIES AND PROCESS OPTIONS

Technologies and associated process options selected for this evaluation were screened using the following three criteria:

- <u>Effectiveness</u>: Effectiveness is a judgment regarding the potential for the technology and process options to address the area and volume of contaminated media adequately and reliably. It also identifies any effects to human health and the environment caused by implementation of the technology.
- <u>Implementability</u>: Implementability is an evaluation of the technical appropriateness and the administrative implementability of the technology for the contaminated media.
- Cost: Cost is an approximation of the dollar value of the project; it is neither a bid cost nor an engineer's estimate and, in some cases, is a relative cost (high, medium, or low) rather than a quantified value.

Two issues in evaluating effectiveness and implementability of all of the technologies and process options are future land use and local climate. According to the 2010 amended Redevelopment Plan, most of the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 is open space. A small area (about 0.42 acres) in the East Adjacent Area is designated as part of the Shipyard South Multi-Use District, which includes potential recreational, industrial, and residential reuse (SFRA, 2010).

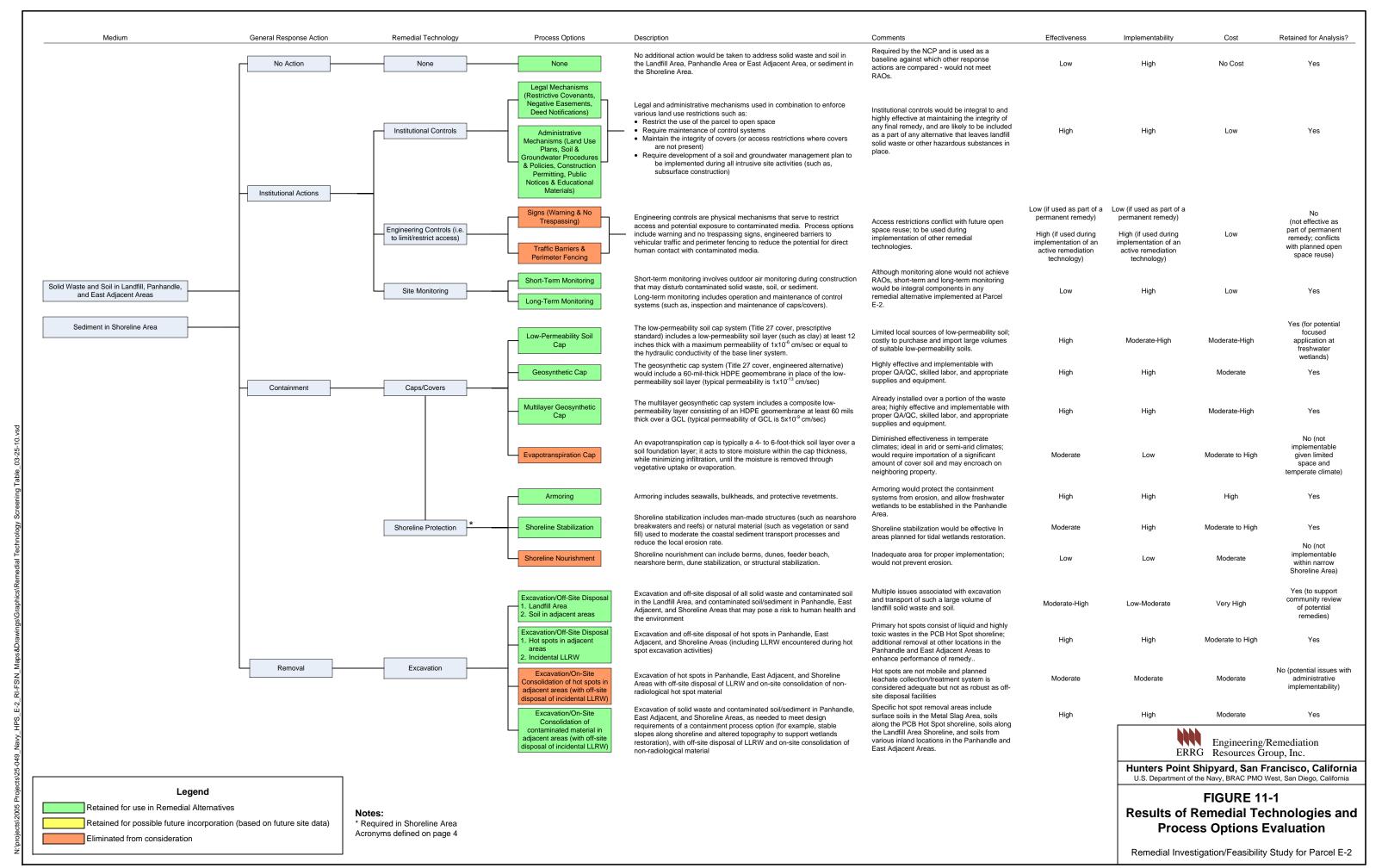
The following subsections describe remedial technologies and process options under each GRA that are appropriate for addressing solid waste, soil, sediment, landfill gas, groundwater, and surface water at Parcel E-2. The GRAs evaluated are no action (Section 11.3), institutional actions (Section 11.4), containment (with or without collection, treatment, and disposal) (Section 11.5), and removal (Section 11.6). Each process option within the GRA is discussed for each media if applicable. The evaluation of the remedial technologies and process options is presented on Figure 11-1.

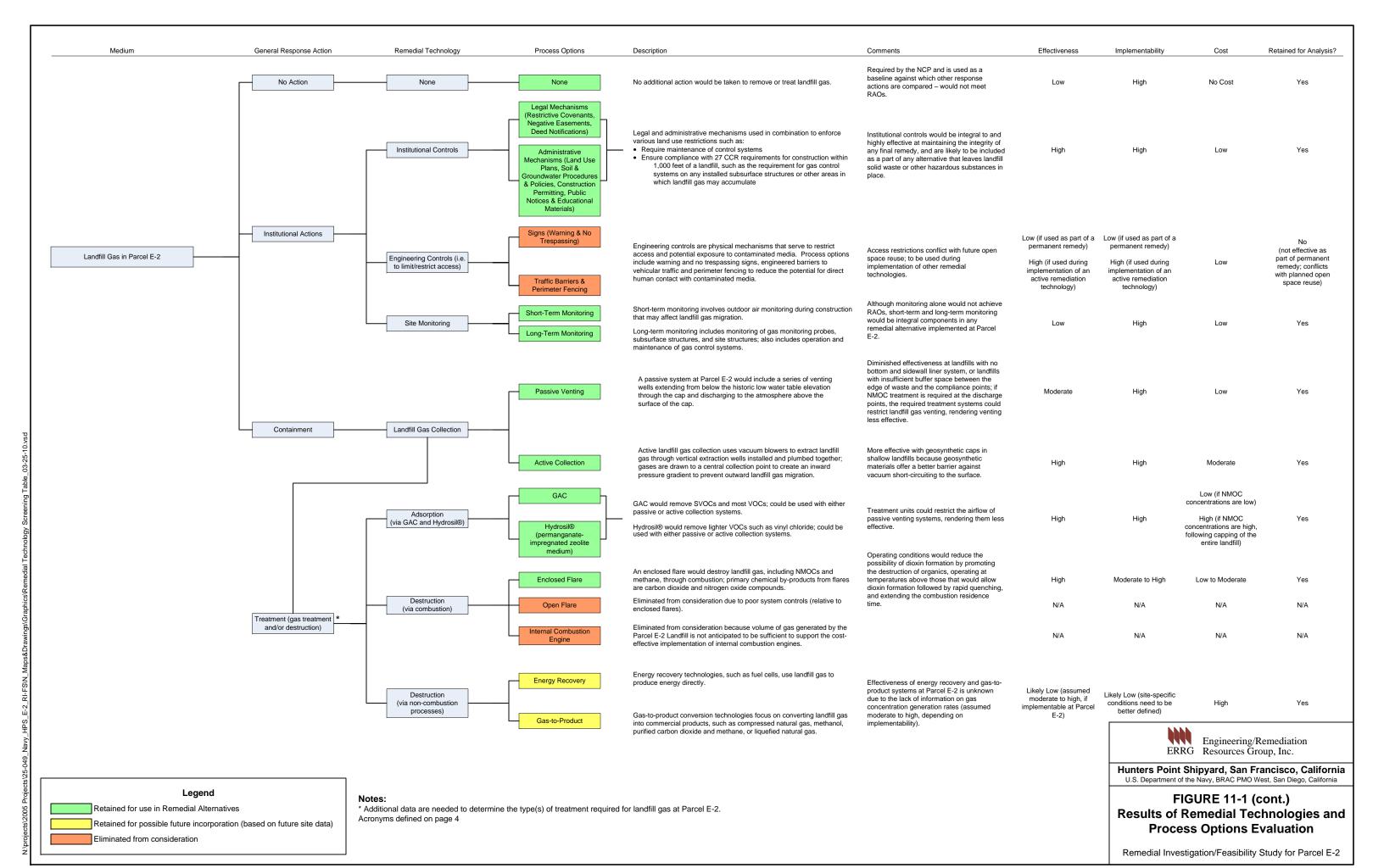
## 11.3. NO ACTION

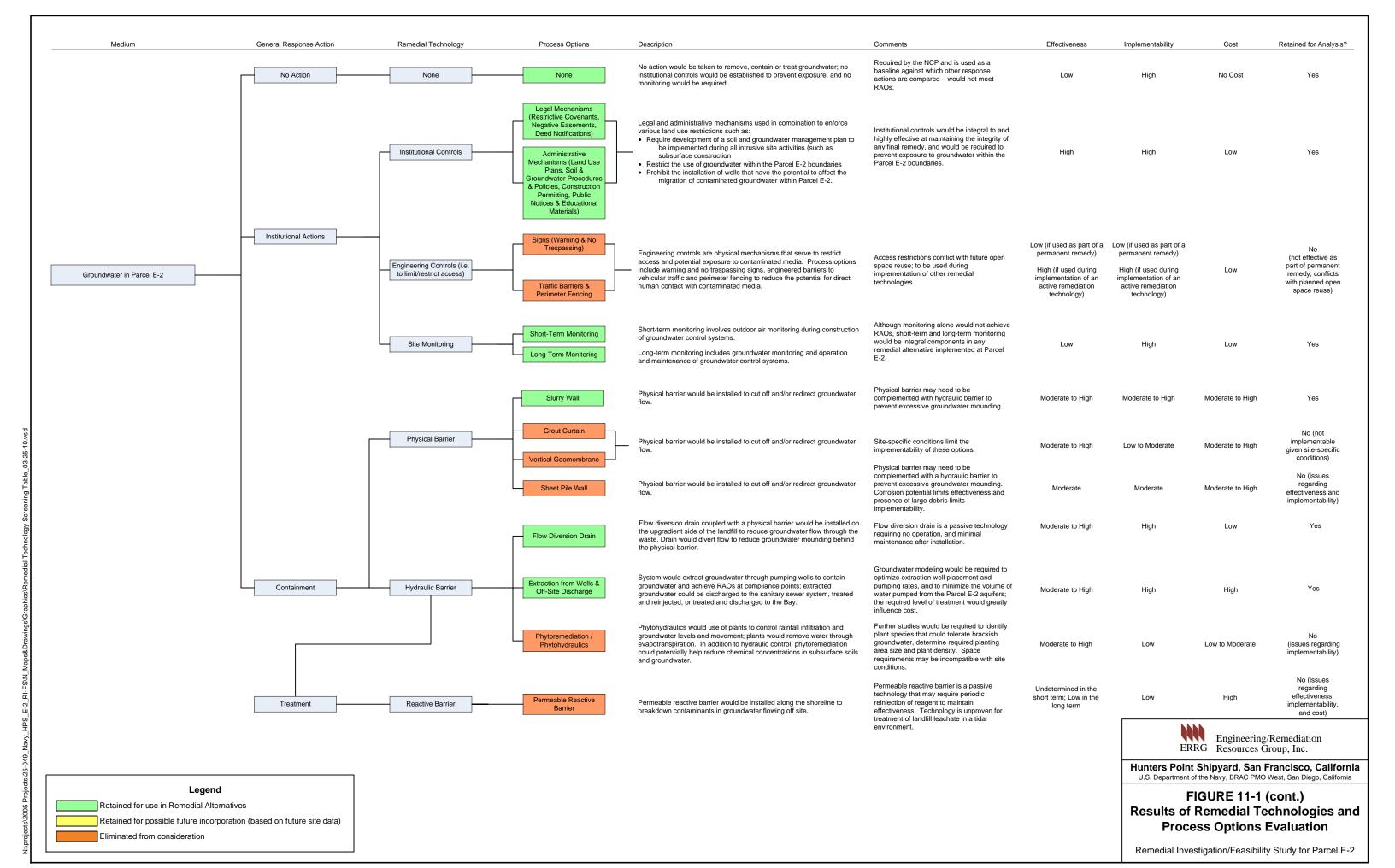
As discussed above, the NCP requires evaluation of the no action response for all media to provide a baseline for comparison with other response actions. Under this GRA, no additional action would be taken to address:

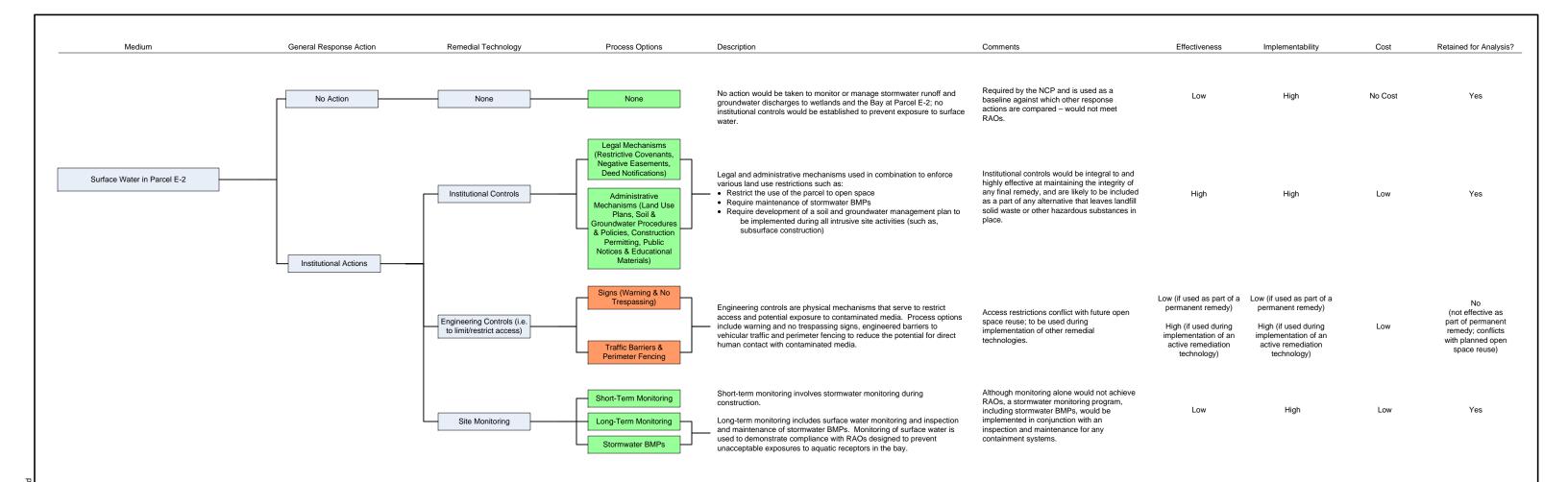
- Contaminated solid waste and soil in the Landfill Area and isolated solid waste, soil, and sediment in the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area, and Shoreline Area (as described in Section 2, a portion of the Landfill Area has been capped with an engineered multilayer cap, and the remainder has been covered with an approximately 2-foot-thick layer of soil)
- Landfill gas
- Groundwater
- Surface water

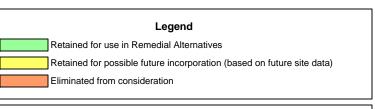


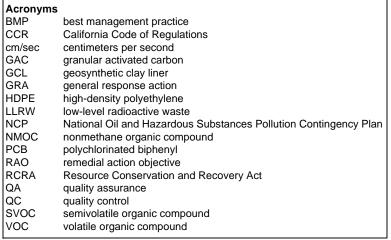












ERRG Engineering/Remediation Resources Group, Inc.

Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California U.S. Department of the Navy, BRAC PMO West, San Diego, California

FIGURE 11-1 (cont.)
Results of Remedial Technologies and
Process Options Evaluation

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for Parcel E-2

17	Presumptive remedy guidance	Section 2.8	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 8.2.3.4, pages 8-17 through 8-19. Record No.
			Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, Californi

## 8.2.3.4. Application of the Containment Presumptive Remedy

As discussed in Section 1.4.1, the EPA has developed a specialized RI/FS process for landfill sites (EPA, 1991a, 1993a, 1993b, 1994, and 1996) that, provided certain conditions are met, supports selection of a containment presumptive remedy. EPA guidance includes a decision framework for evaluating the applicability of the containment presumptive remedy to military landfills (EPA, 1996). The six-step process includes the following considerations:

- What information should be collected?
- How may land reuse affect remedy selection?
- Do landfill contents meet municipal landfill-type waste definition? (discussed in Section 8.2.3.1)
- Are military-specific wastes present? (discussed in Section 8.2.3.1)
- Is excavation of contents practical?
- Can the presumptive remedy be used?

The following paragraphs present the Navy's assessment of the applicability of the containment presumptive remedy relative to the above six steps. The results of the assessment are presented graphically on Figure 8-1.

## Step 1 – What information should be collected?

Available information on the waste types, operating history, and estimated size and volume of the Parcel E-2 Landfill were compiled and are summarized in Section 8.2.1.

### Step 2 – How may land reuse affect remedy selection?

According to the 2010 amended Redevelopment Plan, most of the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 is open space, including all of the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Therefore, the planned reuse of the Parcel E-2 Landfill is compatible with the containment presumption.

## Step 3 – Do landfill contents meet municipal-type waste definition?

The landfill contents meet the municipal-type waste definition, as summarized in Section 8.2.3.1. Although wastes within the Parcel E-2 Landfill meet the municipal-type waste definition outlined in EPA guidance, the presence of military-specific wastes warrants an additional evaluation step, which is discussed below.

## Step 4 – Are military-specific wastes present?

As discussed in Section 8.2.3.1, military-specific wastes present (or potentially present) in and around the Parcel E-2 Landfill are considered "low-hazard military-specific wastes," that is "generally are no more hazardous than some wastes found in municipal landfills" (EPA, 1996). As shown on Figure 8-1, EPA



guidance supports the application of the containment presumptive remedy when such low-hazard military-specific wastes are present.

## Step 5 – Is excavation of contents practical?

The effectiveness, implementability, and cost of excavating the Parcel E-2 Landfill was evaluated, consistent with EPA guidance (1996) and the NCP (55 Federal Register 8849, March 8, 1990), in order to answer this question. The estimated excavation volume of 1,008,250 cubic yards, includes the solid waste volume (473,000 cubic yards), the volume of overlying soil cover (393,500 cubic yards), and the volume of the soil below the solid waste (as deep as 13 feet below msl) that would be removed to support "clean closure" of the waste disposal unit (141,750 cubic yards). Experience from removal actions in Parcel E-2 has provided useful information for evaluating potential waste excavation, including field production rates, types of wastes encountered, and level of effort to implement site-specific requirements (e.g., the requirement to screen all material excavated in Parcel E-2 for radioactivity). However, the volume of the Parcel E-2 Landfill and surrounding soil fill is nearly 20 times the total volume of material removed at the Metal Slag Area and PCB Hot Spot Area (52,700 cubic yards).

Excavation is possible but may be very difficult to implement because of the depth of waste at the landfill, the proximity to surface water (the bay), and the proximity to adjacent non-Navy property. Difficulties associated with the removal of solid waste and soil from the landfill include:

- Slope stability during excavation
- Surface water control to prevent inundation resulting from tides or stormwater
- Groundwater inflow control for excavation below the water table
- Radiological screening, characterization, and confirmation sampling of all soil and debris transported from the site (for disposal and treatment) and to the site (for backfill and restoration)
- Locating and importing multiple, large-volume sources of backfill material that are free of contamination and do not contain metals concentrations in excess of existing ambient levels
- Control of potential releases of chemicals from waste and soil during removal and transport through the surrounding neighborhood

The implementation issues cited above also reflect issues regarding the short-term effectiveness of excavating the Parcel E-2 Landfill. For example, worker safety could be affected detrimentally by any problems in maintaining a stable excavation and controlling water inflow, considering the proximity of the deep excavations (down to 13 feet below msl) to the bay. In addition, excavation of the landfill would likely require multiple <u>years</u> of continuous construction to complete, and the resulting traffic, noise, and emissions from heavy equipment operation would affect the local population. Also, these implementation issues directly correspond to the high projected costs. The primary factors that result in the high costs of excavation and disposal are:



- Large volume of solid waste, soil, and sediment to be excavated and disposed of off site
- Large volume of solid waste, soil, and sediment to be screened for radiological contamination, sampled for characterization, and transported and treated or disposed of off site
- Extensive controls required to minimize, manage, treat (if necessary), and dispose of contaminated water during excavation and waste segregation processes
- Large volume of imported clean fill required for backfill to restore the site

Overall, the issues regarding the short-term effectiveness, implementation, and cost of excavating the Parcel E-2 Landfill do not offset the long-term effectiveness of such an action. This assessment is supported by EPA guidance (EPA, 1996), which states that "although no set excavation volume limit exists, landfills with a content of more than 100,000 cubic yards (approximately 2 acres, 30 feet deep) would normally not be considered for excavation."

## Step 6 – Can the presumptive remedy be used?

Based on the information outlined in the paragraphs above, the containment presumptive remedy meets all of the criteria specified in EPA guidance; therefore, it is well-suited to prevent exposure to solid waste and soil in the Landfill Area. In addition, the containment presumption also can be applied to landfill gas and contaminated A-aquifer groundwater or leachate emanating from the landfill.

Some members of the local community have expressed a strong desire for the Navy to thoroughly evaluate excavation of the landfill. To provide information to support the community's review of potential remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2, the Navy has agreed to evaluate excavation of the landfill as part of this report.

### 8.3. LANDFILL GAS

The following subsections summarize the nature and extent of landfill gas (Sections 8.3.1 and 8.3.2), the results of the landfill gas risk evaluations (Section 8.3.3), and the overall RI conclusions for the landfill gas (Section 8.3.4).

### 8.3.1. Landfill Gas Characterization

The initial landfill gas characterization, consisting of temporary soil gas borings and 21 permanent GMPs, determined that methane was present at concentrations exceeding 25 percent of the LEL along the northern side of the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Methane was also detected on the UCSF compound, located north of the landfill, at concentrations exceeding the LEL. Methane was not detected at concentrations exceeding 25 percent of the LEL in locations along Crisp Avenue (north of the UCSF compound) or to the east, south, and west of the Landfill.



48	Capital Cost: \$363.2M	Table 8	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix R, Tables R-1, R-3, R-4, R-6, and R-7. Record No. 4237.

Table R-1. Cost Estimate Summary for Alternative 2 (1)

Remedial Alternative	Tota	al Capital Cost	Tota	ıl O&M Cost	То	tal Periodic Cost	Period of Analysis <sup>(2)</sup>	Total Cost	Present Value <sup>(3)</sup>
2	\$	357,651,507	\$	3,831,834	\$	139,285	34 years	\$ 361,622,626	\$ 346,465,203



<sup>(1)</sup> Appended tables summarize backup calculations for all cost estimates provided

<sup>(2)</sup> Period of analysis includes a 4-year construction period and 30 subsequent years of long-term monitoring, including 5 years of stormwater discharge and wetlands monitoring and 30 years of groundwater monitoring

<sup>(3)</sup> Based on a 2.8% discount factor, as specified for federal facility sites in Appendix C of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-94 (effective January 2008, http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a094/a94\_appx-c.html)

45 Capital Cost: \$363.2M Ta		Table 8	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw.				
			May 2011. Appendix R, Tables R-1, R-3, R-4, R-6, and R-7. Record No. 4237.				

Table R-3. Alternative 2 - Capital Cost Estimate (continued)

San Francisco Location Factors		Means 2005
Material		112.60%
Labor and Equipment		133.80%
Assemblies		122%
Construction Project Duration:	1,062	days
48.0 months or 1,062 working days	48	months
Operations and Maintenance / Monitoring Period	7,965	days
	360	months

Description	Quantity Unit Unit Price	Cost	Project Year	rs Comments
DISTRIBUTIVE COSTS	DISTRIBUTIVE COSTS SUBTOTAL = \$	42,392,790	0-4	Includes labor and temporary facilities
		,,		
Labor	Labor Subtotal = \$	42,072,617		
Total project labor cost	\$	42,072,617	0-4	See backup worksheet "LABOR"
Temporary Facilities	Temporary Facilities Costs Subtotal = \$			
Furnished Field Office Trailer (50' x 10' w/ air conditioning) (2)	48 mo \$ 789.34 \$		0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Page 13. 01520 500 0450 + 0700
Office Equipment Rental	48 mo \$ 1,089.33 \$	,	0-4	See Backup Worksheet "OFFICE EQUIPMENT COST"
Office Supplies	48 mo \$ 114.07 \$	,	0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Page 13. 01520 550 0120
City Water Supply	48 mo \$ 76.86 \$	- ,	0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Page 12, 01510 800 0700
Telephone Bill	48 mo \$ 273.28 \$	,	0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Page 13. 01520 550 0140
Field Office Electrical Bill	48 mo \$ 131.76 \$	- / -	0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Page 13. 01520 550 0160
Portable Toilets (6)	48 mo \$ 2,515.64 \$		0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Page 24. 01590 400 6410
Rental Trucks (8) (for supervisory staff)	48 mo \$ 1,680.00 \$	80,640	0-4	Hertz Equipment Rental (http://www.hertzequip.com)
CAPITAL COSTS				
Mobilization and Demobilization	Mobilization and Demobilization Subtotal = \$	26,362		Assume cost split equally between project years 0 and 4
Excavator, diesel hydraulic, crawler mounted, 2.5 CY capacity (6)	6 ea \$ 505.08 \$	,	0,4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Page 51. 02305 250 0020 (unit cost multiplied by 2 to account for mob and demob)
Backhoe-loader, 80 hp, 1.25 CY capacity (1)	1 ea \$ 505.08 \$		0,4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Page 51. 02305 250 0020 (unit cost multiplied by 2 to account for mob and demob)
Grader, self-propelled, 30,000 lb. (3)	3 ea \$ 757.62 \$	, -	0,4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Page 51. 02305 250 0020 (unit cost multiplied by 2 to account for mob and demob)
Dump truck, 8.5 CY (12 ton payload) (8)	50 mi \$ 16.80 \$		0,4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction, Page 61. 02315 490 4700 (unit cost multiplied by 2 to account for mob and demob)
Office Trailers (assumed 100 mile haul) (2)	2 ea \$ 204.96 \$		0,4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Page 13. 01520 500 0800 (unit cost multiplied by 2 to account for mob and demob)
Modular tank, 21,000 gal. (5)	4 hr \$ 850.00 \$		0,4	Quote from Baker Tanks, 1/12/06; (925) 439-8251 (unit cost multiplied by 2 to account for mob and demob)
Crawler-mounted crane 100 ton capacity (for lifting large debris) (1)	4 ea \$ 1,683.60 \$	,	0,4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Page 52. 02305 250 2200 (unit cost multiplied by 2 to account for mob and demob)
Feed pump (submersible 300-gpm 3-in outlet) (1)	1 ea \$ 250.00 \$		0,4	Quote from Wayne Friesell, TIGG Corporation (wfriesell@tigg.com), Jan 13, 2006
Conveyer system with misters and radiological detectors (6)	6 ea \$ 1,515.24 \$	,	0,4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Page 51. 02305 250 0020 (unit cost multiplied by 2 to account for mob and demob)
Water truck for dust suppression, 6,000-gallon capacity (1)	1 ea \$ 252.54 \$		0,4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Page 51. 02305 250 0020 (unit cost multiplied by 2 to account for mob and demob)
Equipment Rental	Equipment Rental Subtotal = \$		0.4	Manage 2005 Harry Construction, De 24, 04500 2000
Excavator, diesel hydraulic, crawler-mounted, 2.5 CY capacity (6)	48 mo \$ 69,000.00 \$	, ,	0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 21; 01590 200 0320
Backhoe-loader, 80 hp, 1.25 CY capacity (1)	48 mo \$ 2,250.00 \$	,	0-4 3-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 19; 01590 200 0460
Grader, self-propelled, 30,000 lb. (3)	12 mo \$ 13,125.00 \$	,	3-4 0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 19; 01590 200 1910
Dump truck, 8.5 CY (12 ton payload) (8)	48 mo \$ 19,600.00 \$ 48 mo \$ 5,500.00 \$	,	0-4 0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 21; 01590 200 5250
Modular tank, 21,000 gal. (5) Crawler-mounted crane 100 ton capacity (for lifting large debris) (1)		,	0-4	Quote from Baker Tanks, 1/12/06; (925) 439-8251 Assumed 2 months per year during years 1,2,3 Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 26; 01590 600 1200
Feed pump (submersible 300 gpm 3-in outlet) (1)	6 mo \$ 15,300.00 \$ 48 mo \$ 300.00 \$	- ,	0-3 0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 23; 01590 400 4800
Water truck for dust suppression, 6,000 gallon capacity (2)	48 mo \$ 12.550.00 \$	,	0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 24; 01590 400 4600  Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 24; 01590 400 6950
Well points 25' with fittings and riser pipes, 2" diameter (12)	48 day \$ 372.00 \$	,	0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 27; 01590 700 1100
Well points 25 with hittings and riser pipes, 2 diameter (12) Well point pump, 10-in suction, 75 hp	48 mo \$ 1,425.00 \$	,	0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 27; 01590 700 1100  Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 27; 01590 700 1200
Well point header pipe, 4-in diameter, 150 gpm (max) (1,500 LF)	48 mo \$ 5,400.00 \$		0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 27; 01590 700 1200  Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 27; 01590 700 0400
Conveyer system with misters and radiological detectors (6)	48 mo \$ 6,300.00 \$		0-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 18; 01590 100 0800
Radiological monitoring equipment (16) for pre-excavation screening	48 mo \$ 7,200.00 \$	,	0-4	Ludlum Model 44-2 1"x 1" Nal GAMMA Scintillator (unit rental cost provided by Suntrac Services, 1-800-579-4513, 03-23-200
Radiological monitoring equipment (10) for post-excavation screening	48 mo \$ 27,000.00 \$	,	0-4	Assumed to be 10 times the cost of the portable scintillator
Health and Safety Equipment	Health and Safety Equipment Subtotal = \$	3.186.000	0-4	Assumed to be 10 times the cost of the portable scintillator
Includes PPE, first-aid equipment, fire safety equipment, and spill control equipment	1,062 ea \$ 3,000.00 \$	3,186,000	0-4	Assumed \$50 per field worker per day
Site Preparation	Site Preparation Subtotal = \$	-,,	0-4	Assumed 450 per field worker per day
Sump pump, 25 gpm	1 ea \$ 3,423.32 \$		0-1	Means 2005 Environmental Remediation - Assemblies; Pg 3-91; 33 29 0401: Safety Level C
Soil staging area grading, 3 acres	14,520 sy \$ 1.46 \$		0-1	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 52; 02310 100 1100
Soil staging area liner, includes rad screening and stockpiling areas (3-acre, 80-mil HDPE)	130,680 sf \$ 5.01 \$		0-1	Means 2005 Environmental Remediation - Assemblies; Pg 3-90; 33 08 0573; Safety Level C
Laydown area grading (200 x 100 ft)	2,222 sy \$ 0.77 \$	,	0-1	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 52; 02310 100 0100
Granular cover over laydown area (6-inch-thick crushed stone)	2,222 sy \$ 8.30 \$	,	0-1	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 102; 02720 200 0100
Fence replacement/repair (6-ft galvanized chain link fence)	800 ft \$ 32.12 \$	,	0-1	Means 2005 Environmental Remediation - Assemblies; Pg 4-24; 18 04 0107; Safety Level C
Site security (24-hours uniformed watchman at entrance)	34.560 hr \$ 19.52 \$	,	0-1	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 17; 01560 800 0100
Railroad extension (assumes 110 lb. new rail, steel ties in concrete, incl. fasteners and	4.000 lf \$ 218.00 \$	- ,-	0-1	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 203; 05655 700 1035
Rehabilitation of existing railroad track	1 ea \$ 87,200.00 \$	- ,	0-1	Assume to be 5-10% of cost for railroad extension
Land surveying (three-person crew)	1 day \$ 1,450.00 \$	,	0-1	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 6; 01100 700 1200
Subsurface utility surveying	10 hr \$ 125.00 \$	,	0-1	Quote from Cruz Brothers Surveying (831) 461-1467 and Subtronic Surveying (800) 998-3463. February 2006.



## Table R-3. Alternative 2 - Capital Cost Estimate (continued)

San Francisco Location Factors		Means 2005
Material		112.60%
Labor and Equipment		133.80%
Assemblies		122%
Construction Project Duration:	1,062	days
48.0 months or 1,062 working days	48	months
Operations and Maintenance / Monitoring Period	7,965	days
	360	months

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### Table R-3. Alternative 2 - Capital Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

San Francisco Location Factors		Means 2005
Material		112.60%
Labor and Equipment		133.80%
Assemblies		122%
Construction Project Duration:	1,062	days
48.0 months or 1,062 working days	48	months
Operations and Maintenance / Monitoring Period	7,965	days
	360	months

Description		Quantity Unit	Unit Price	Cost	Project Years	Comments
Waste Analysis (4 point composite samples)		Waste Analy	sis Subtotal = \$	2,481,688		
Pesticides/PCBs analysis (1 sample per 500 cy)		2,341 ea \$	160.00 \$	374,594	0-4	Means 2005 Environmental Remediation - Unit Price; Pg 9-34; 33 02 1717
Waste extraction test (WET) (1 sample per 500 cy)		2,341 ea \$	75.00 \$	175,591	0-4	Quote from Surinder Sidhu at STL, (925) 484-1919; See "SOIL LAB COST" Worksheet for Detail
WET leachate analysis (Metals, PCBs, PAHs, VOCs, SVOCs)		2,341 ea \$	825.00 \$	1,931,502	0-4	Quote from Surinder Sidhu at STL, (925) 484-1919; See "SOIL LAB COST" Worksheet for Detail
Waste Hauling		Waste Hauli	ing Subtotal = \$	135,205,156		
Hauling by rail car		1,638,850 ton \$	82.50 \$	135,205,156	0-4	Rate based on transportation estimates provided by various facilities that are accessible by rail and can accept the
						anticipated waste types 6/2009
Waste Disposal	Assumed Waste Fractions		sal Subtotal = \$	103,124,660		
RCRA hazardous waste (D008 - Lead)	35%	573598 ton \$		47,321,805	0-4	Rates based on disposal estimates provided by various facilities that are accessible by rail and can accept the
Non-RCRA hazardous waste	50%	819425 ton \$		44,248,960	0-4	anticipated waste types; pricing adjusted to include taxes and fees 6/2009
Nonhazardous waste	10%	163885 ton \$		5,735,976	0-4	
Low-level radiological waste (<200 pCi/g)	5%	81943 ton \$		5,817,919	0-4	
Backfilling			ing Subtotal = \$	4,641,227		
Backfill landfill with unclassified fill (delivered, spread, compacted in 6-in. lifts)		270,123 cy \$	11.87 \$	3,206,521	3-4	Means 2005 Environmental Remediation - Unit Price; Pg 4-23; 17 03 0423
Backfill adjacent areas (upland or wetland) with unclassified fill (delivered, spread,		120,862 cy \$	11.87 \$	1,434,706	3-4	Means 2005 Environmental Remediation - Unit Price; Pg 4-23; 17 03 0423
compacted in 6-in. lifts)						
Site Restoration			ion Subtotal = \$	4,948,859		
Fine grading and soil preparation		48 ac \$	88.66 \$	4,252	3-4	Means 2005 Environmental Remediation - Unit Price; Pg 5-17; 18 05 0101
Spread imported topsoil (6 inches thick)		38,690 cy \$	34.43 \$	1,332,050	3-4	Means 2005 Environmental Remediation - Unit Price; Pg 5-18; 18 05 0301
Seeding and vegetative cover		44 ac \$	4,623.80 \$	204,898	3-4	Means 2005 Environmental Remediation - Unit Price; Pg 5-18; 18 05 0402
Soil staging area liner removal (assumed 1/2 of construction cost)		130,680 sf \$	2.51 \$	327,628	3-4	Assumed half of installation cost
Treatment system slab removal (assumed 1/2 of construction cost)		2,400 sf \$	5.58 \$	13,381	3-4	Assumed half of installation cost
Wetland restoration		3.65 ac \$	631,800.00 \$	2,306,070	3-4	Unit cost derived from cost estimated by Shaw Environmental, Inc. (Alternatives 3 and 4)
Shoreline revetment		1.00 ea \$	648,230.00 \$	648,230	3-4	See Backup Worksheet "SHORELINE REVETMENT"
Replacement monitoring well installation with development		1.00 ea \$	88,690.00 \$	88,690	3-4	See Backup Worksheet "LONG TERM GW MONITORING"
Land Surveying (topographical)		52 ac \$	455.00 \$	23,660	3-4	Means 2005 Heavy Construction. Pg 6; 01100 700 0010
		Constructi	ion Subtotal = \$	337,407,082		
Design		Desi	ign Subtotal = \$	20,244,425		
Design assumed to be 6% of construction cost (including permitting)			\$	20,244,425	0-1	Includes: Remedial Design, Design Basis Report, HandS Plan, Contingency Plan,
						QA/QC Plan, QAPP, and Cost Estimates; consistent with EPA guidance (pp. 5-13, EPA, 2000)
TOTAL PROJECT CAPITAL COST	TO	TAL PROJECT CAI	PITAL COST = \$	357,651,507		
Total Construction Cost			\$	337,407,082		
Total Design Cost			\$	20,244,425		
	TOTAL COST	PER CY OF SOIL E	EXCAVATED = \$	306		

## **General Assumptions:**

Four-year project duration

Work will be performed in Level D PPE

Temporary sheet piling will be installed around entire perimeter of landfill (extent of waste)

Sheet pile will be keyed in at 2/3 of total depth (approx. 60 ft.)

Excavation dewatering will be implemented as needed using a skid-mounted pump through dewatering points

Water from decontamination and dewatering activities will require treatment and discharge to a sanitary sewer line, or to San Francisco Bay under NPDES permit

Dewatering and treatment volume estimates provided in worksheet "DEWATER"

Waste excavation will include removal of approximately 3 to 5 feet of clay or sand below waste

Waste fractions estimated based on PCB Hotspot TCRA and Metal Slag TCRA data

Contaminated water quality assumed to be average of samples obtained from wells IR01MW63A, 43A, 13A, 38A, 03A and IR01MWI-5

Carbon usage rate based on removal of 1,1-DCE and 1,1-DCA

Stripped landfill cap can be used as fill material

Finish grade will slope evenly from north to south in Landfill Area; backfill volume estimated by proposed grading plan, and includes a 20% contingency and a 20% fluff factor to account for compaction and consolidation

Assumed soil density of 1.4 ton/cy



Table R-4. Alternative 2 - Operation and Maintenance Cost Estimate

							С	ost Including 20%	
Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	20	% Contingency		Contingency	Remarks
Groundwater Monitoring (30 years)	ls	1	\$ 1,650,125	\$ 1,650,125	\$	330,025	\$	1,980,150	For details, see "LONG-TERM GW MONITORING" worksheet
Institutional Controls (30 years)	ls	1	\$ 1,080,000	\$ 1,080,000	\$	216,000	\$	1,296,000	Includes monitoring, enforcement, and reporting
Stormwater Monitoring (5 years)	ls	1	\$ 299,650	\$ 299,650	\$	59,930	\$	359,580	For details, see "LONG-TERM SW MONITORING" worksheet
Wetlands Monitoring (5 years)	ls	1	\$ 163,420	\$ 163,420	\$	32,684	\$	196,104	For details, see "LONG-TERM WL MONITORING" worksheet
Totals				\$ 3,193,195	\$	638,639	\$	3,831,834	



<sup>(1)</sup> O&M present value is based on 3% discount rate for 30 years for groundwater monitoring and 5 years for stormwater and wetland monitoring.

**Table R-6.** Alternative 2 - Excavation Volume Estimate

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Area Name	Area (sf)	Avg Depth (feet)	Volume (cy)	
Estimated Excavation Volumes - Landfill, Panhandle, East A	djacent, and Sho	eline Areas		
Landfill Area (see supporting calculations below)	958,313	28.4	1,008,250	
Panhandle Area	38,162	3	4,240	
	521,673	4	77,285	
	31,894	10	11,813	
			5,679	Additional volume for hot spot removal
		Subtotal	99,016	·
East Adjacent Area	288,310	3	32,034	
·			14,369	Additional volume for hot spot removal
		Subtotal	46,403	·
Shoreline Area	96,443	3.5	12,502	
			4,435	Additional volume for hot spot removal
		Subtotal	16,937	
Totals			1,170,607	= TOTAL EXCAVATION VOLUME
Waste Layer Volume Calculations - Landfill Area				
	37,375	4	5,537	
	31,903	12	14,179	
	72,037	17	45,357	
	7,406	22	6,035	
	8,444	23	7,193	
	51,006	7	13,224	
	118,150	15	65,639	
	76,685	18	51,123	
	47,183	20	34,950	
	82,454	8	24,431	
	425,532	13	204,886	
		Subtotal	472,553	
Cover Layer Volume Calculations - Landfill Area				
	42,825	3	4,758	
	162,603	7	42,156	
	112,787	20	83,546	
	53,296	21	41,452	
	84,207	4	12,475	
	502,457	11.25	209,357	
		Subtotal	393,745	
Excavated Volume Below Waste - Landfill Area				
	958,175	4		Assume overexcavation by 4 ft into layer below waste
Total Volume of Material Excavated fr	om Landfill Area		1,008,250	



Table R-7. Alternative 2 - Backfill Volume Estimate<sup>(1)</sup>
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Ar	Average Initial ea Elevation (feet)	Average Excavation Depth (feet bgs)	Average Final Elevation (feet)	Approximate Balance (feet)	Area (square feet)	Volume (cubic feet)	Volume (cy, with 20% fluff factor
andfill Area							
,	17	25	15	23	7,591	174,593	7,760
2	25	20	10	5	72,084	360,419	16,019
3	3 21	15	10	4	36,357	145,427	6,463
4	21	25	6.5	10.5	13,579	142,577	6,337
	5 21	20	6.5	5.5	14,380	79,091	3,515
6	3 13	10	7.5	4.5	33,141	149,134	6,628
-	16.5	15	8.5	7	41,364	289,551	12,869
8	3 23	10	14	1	22,645	22,645	1,006
9	21	20	12	11	99,141	1,090,546	48,469
1	0 22	15	11	4	83,686	334,745	14,878
1	1 21	20	8.5	7.5	79,818	598,635	26,606
1	2 17	15	8	6	89,234	535,405	23,796
1	3 17	10	12	5	8,887	44,436	1,975
1	4 23	15	10	2	548,800	1,097,600	48,782
						Total	225,102
						Total + 20% contingency	270,123
djacent Areas							
1	5 6	4	5	3	521,673	1,565,019	69,556
1	6 8	3	9.5	4.5	38,162	171,729	7,632
1	7 12	3	10	1	288,310	288,310	12,814
1	8 3	3.5	2	2.5	96,443	241,108	10,716
h	ot spot excavations backfi	Il volume				656,170	29,163
						Total	100,718
						Total + 20% contingency	120,862



<sup>(1)</sup> Approximate backfill volumes calcualted based on estimated excavation depths and average final grades; see figures 12-13 and 12-14 in the Parcel E-2 RI/FS, Section 12.

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# Section D4. Cost Estimate Assumptions

This section identifies the assumptions and parameters used in developing cost estimates in support of the radiological addendum to the Final RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2. Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 were developed to address nonradioactive chemical contamination throughout Parcel E-2, and proposed varying amounts intrusive work within radiologically impacted areas. As a result, Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5, as presented in the Final RI/FS Report, specify radiological control procedures to properly screen, segregate, characterize, and dispose of radioactive materials. The remedial alternatives evaluated in this radiological addendum are consistent with the remedial alternatives evaluated in the RI/FS Report, but also identify additional components of these alternatives that are needed to meet the remedial action objective for radioactively contaminated media. These additional components are:

- Removal and remediation of sanitary sewer, storm drain, and septic sewer lines that may contain radioactive contamination
- Removal and remediation of the ship-shielding berm in the Panhandle Area
- Final status surveys of the excavated subgrade of Parcel E-2 prior to backfilling with soil meeting the radiological acceptance criteria

These radiological-specific tasks are common to Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5, and the estimated level of effort to perform these tasks is independent of the extent of other remediation proposed under Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5. The cost estimate components and specific assumptions are presented for the three radiological-specific tasks are common to Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5. The cost to properly screen, segregate, characterize, and dispose of radioactive materials encountered during intrusive activities associated with the capping and excavation tasks were incorporated into Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 and were presented in the Final RI/FS Report; these costs are not repeated in this radiological addendum.

The following assumptions apply to the radiological-specific tasks common to Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5:

1. Removal of the Parcel E-2 sewer and storm drain systems (approximately 1,500 linear feet excluding portions within the Landfill Area that will not be removed) is estimated to result in 5,000 cubic yards (cy) of material to be excavated at an estimated cost of \$330 per cy of material excavated. This results in a total excavation cost of \$1,650,000.



- 2. The ship-shielding berm has an estimated volume of 3,700 cy of soil. Assuming the excavation cost, \$330 per cy, will be similar to those of the storm drain systems excavations, the total excavation cost is estimated to be \$1,221,000.
- 3. The radiological surface survey of Parcel E-2 areas not excavated and postexcavation survey of excavated areas is assumed to cover the entire 47.4 acres of Parcel E-2. Parcel E-2 will be divided into 1,000 square-meter survey units, resulting in approximately 192 survey units. The cost of performing the survey in each survey unit is assumed to be \$6,500, resulting in a survey cost of \$1,248,000. Each survey unit is assumed to have two elevated areas resulting in the generation of 10 cubic feet (ft³) of radiologically impacted soil from each survey unit. The total volume of radiologically impacted soil is estimated to be 1,920 ft³ (71 cy). The cost of disposal is assumed to be \$11,880 per bin, and based on 14 cy of soil per bin, the total disposal cost is estimated to be \$59,400. The total cost for survey and waste disposal is estimated to be \$1,307,400.

The table below provides a breakdown of the estimated cost for the radiological-specific tasks common to Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Sewer, Storm Drain, and Septic System Drain Lines Removal and Survey	\$1,650,000
Ship-Shielding Berm Removal	\$1,221,000
Parcel E-2 Radiological Surface Survey and Anomaly Removal	\$1,307,400
Design, Oversight, Management, and Administrative Cost (10%)	\$417,840
Subtotal Costs:	\$4,596,240
20% Contingency:	\$919,248
Total Estimated Cost:	\$5,515,000*

Note: \* = Total estimated cost has been rounded to the nearest thousand.



50	Capital Cost: \$62.4M	Table 8	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix R, Tables R-17, R-19, R-20, R-23, and R-24. Record No. 4237.
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# Table R-17. Cost Estimate Summary for Alternative 3 (1,2,3)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

## Alternative 3A

Cap the Landfill and Adjacent Areas

Install an active Gas Control and Collection System (GCCS) and treat landfill gas with a flare unit

Close northern landfill gas control system

Remove hot spots in adjacent areas

Install surface water control

Restore wetlands

Install groundwater relief and diversion systems

Items	Estimated Cost
Capital Cost	\$57,723,835
Inspection, Maintenance, and GCCS operation and maintenance (O&M)	\$21,714,480
Groundwater Monitoring Cost	\$1,980,150
Periodic Cost	\$675,298
Total Cost for Alternative 3A (Flare Unit)	\$82,093,763
Present Value for Alternative 3A (Flare Unit) <sup>(3)</sup>	\$72,243,536

## Alternative 3B

Cap the Landfill and Adjacent Areas

Install an active GCCS and treat the landfill gas with a GAC/KMnO4 adsorption unit

Close northern landfill gas control system

Remove hot spots in adjacent areas

Install surface water control

Restore wetlands

Install groundwater relief and diversion systems

Items	Estimated Cost
Capital Cost	\$56,904,200
Inspection, Maintenance, and GCCS O&M	\$23,982,480
Groundwater Monitoring Cost	\$1,980,150
Periodic Cost	\$675,298
Total Cost for Alternative 3B (Adsorption)	\$83,542,127
Present Value for Alternative 3B (Adsorption)(3)	\$72,925,647



 $<sup>\</sup>ensuremath{^{(1)}}$  Appended tables summarize backup calculations for all cost estimates provided

<sup>(2)</sup> Period of analysis is 32 years, which includes 2 years of engineering, permitting and construction periods, and 30 years of long-term monitoring.

<sup>(3)</sup> Based on a 2.8% discount factor, as specified for federal facility sites in Appendix C of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-94 (effective January 2008, http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a094/a94\_appx-c.html)

Table R-19. Alternative 3A - Backup Cost Estimate

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
General					
Mobilization and Demobilization	ls	1	\$ 2,172,000.00	\$ 2,172,000.00	Based on 5% of construction cost excluding CQA, permitting, H&S, and SWPPP implementation costs
Health and Safety	ls	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	
Engineering and Regulatory Compliance	ls	1	\$ 1,303,400.00	\$ 1,303,400.00	Includes preparation of construction documents, construction certification report, regulatory coordination, and local permits
Temporary Erosion Control and SWPPP Implementation	ls	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	
Demolition					
Remove existing drainage structures	ls	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	Dispose of spoils on site at northwest area of IR-01/21
Remove concrete rubble, riprap, bricks, etc.	су	9,921	\$ 10.00	\$ 99,210.00	Existing shoreline protection along the southern boundary of the Landfill and East Adjacent Areas and Panhandle Area; dispose of spoils on site at IR-01/21
Temporary Works					
Sheet-pile installation	lf	3,360	\$ 1,495.00	\$ 5,023,200.00	Along Landfill and Panhandle Areas shoreline
Dewatering	days	120	\$ 5,640.00	\$ 676,800.00	
Air Monitoring					
Ambient air monitors	mo	4	\$ 10,614.00	\$ 42,456.00	
Portable ambient air analyzer	mo	4	\$ 1,952.00	\$ 7,808.00	
Portable combustible gas/oxygen indicator	mo	4	\$ 464.00	\$ 1,856.00	
Landfill IR-01/21					Includes the north, west, and southeast section of IR-01/21
Earthwork					
Excavated waste, existing ground and debris consolidation	су	78,471	\$ 30.00	\$ 2,354,130.00	Stripped soil, waste, and concrete rubble excavation along the southern limit of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas bordering San Francisco Bay minus chemical hot spots and LLRW; place excavated material on site at IR-01/21
Earthfill	су	11,916	\$ 5.00	\$ 59,578.85	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	84,949	\$ 25.00	\$ 2,123,724.74	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Geosynthetic cover subgrade preparation	sf	395,686	\$ 0.10	\$ 39,568.58	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
2.0' foundation layer	су	29,066	\$ 5.00	\$ 145,328.66	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' vegetative soil cover	су	29,809	\$ 5.00	\$ 149,046.61	Moisture condition and compact
Final grading	ac	22	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 44,400.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Final Cover					
Geosynthetic clay liner (GCL)	sf	405,278	\$ 0.85	\$ 344,486.17	Includes additional landfill closure area only
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	417,125	\$ 0.60	\$ 250,274.91	Includes additional landfill closure area only
Drainage geocomposite	sf	403,530	\$ 0.80	\$ 322,823.88	Includes additional landfill closure area only
Demarcation layer	sf	405,278	\$ 0.20	\$ 81,055.60	
4"perforated HDPE pipe, SDR 11, including pipe fittings, and geotextile wrap	lf	3,440	\$ 12.00	\$ 41,280.00	
Toe of slope gravel fill	су	382	\$ 30.00	\$ 11,466.67	Includes geotextile filter fabric
Gravel blanket drain	lf	700	\$ 100.00	\$ 70,000.00	Blanket drain for groundwater relief system



Table R-19. Alternative 3A - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Landfill IR-01/21 (continued)					Includes the north, west, and southeast section of IR-01/21
Geosynthetic Termination and Tie-ins					
North and west perimeter final cover termination	lf	1,570	\$ 12.00	\$ 18,840.00	
South perimeter final cover termination	lf	700	\$ 15.00	\$ 10,500.00	
North and west tie-ins to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	1,000	\$ 20.00	\$ 20,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
South tie-in to existing geosynthetic cover	If	300	\$ 20.00	\$ 6,000.00	Same as above
Surface Water Drainage System					
ECM/grass-lined swale	lf	700	\$ 14.00	\$ 9,800.00	Install at north finish grade tie-in
Top deck diversion berm with ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	1,210	\$ 10.00	\$ 12,100.00	Install at deck area of landfill
ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	300	\$ 14.00	\$ 4,200.00	Install at northwest perimeter of landfill
Concrete-lined ditch	lf	700	\$ 30.00	\$ 21,000.00	Install at toe of slope at south landfill perimeter
Rock-lined downchute	ea	1	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Remove and reestablish existing rock gabion drainage swale and downchute lining
Pipe downdrain	If	180	\$ 50.00	\$ 9,000.00	Install at sideslope areas
Pipe crossdrain	If	100	\$ 70.00	\$ 7,000.00	Install across south perimeter access road
Drainage Inlet	ea	2	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Install at south perimeter access road
East Adjacent Area					Includes PCB remediation area
Earthwork					
Earthfill	су	31.641	\$ 5.00	\$ 158.205.00	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	99,038	\$ 25.00	\$ 2,475,939.72	Purchase and site delivery. Includes fluff factor.
1.0' foundation layer	cy	16,210	\$ 5.00	\$ 81.051.82	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' vegetative soil cover	cy	33,983	\$ 5.00	\$ 169,915.00	Moisture condition and compact
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	474,782	\$ 0.10	\$ 47,478.18	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
Final grading	ac	9.7	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 19,320.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Final Cap			,	,	, , ,
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	474,782	\$ 0.60	\$ 284,869.09	
Drainage geocomposite	sf	466,957	\$ 0.80	\$ 373,565.60	
Demarcation layer	sf	466,957	\$ 0.20	\$ 93,391.40	
North and east final cover termination	lf	2,285	\$ 12.00	\$ 27,420.00	4" perforated HDPE pipe, SDR 11, including pipe fittings, and geotextile wrap
South perimeter final cover termination	If	500	\$ 15.00	\$ 7,500.00	
Final cover tie-in to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	1,000	\$ 20.00	\$ 20,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
Surface Water Drainage System					
ECM/Grass-lined ditch	lf	2,260	\$ 14.00	\$ 31,640.00	Install at north and east boundary
Concrete-lined ditch	If	450	\$ 30.00	\$ 13,500.00	Install at north and east boundary
Pipe downdrain	lf	200	\$ 50.00	\$ 10,000.00	Install across access road
Pipe culvert	lf	50	\$ 75.00	\$ 3,750.00	Install across access road
Drainage inlet	ea	2	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Install across access road
Ditch outlet	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay



Table R-19. Alternative 3A - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity		Unit Price		Cost	Remarks
Panhandle Area							
Earthwork							
Earthfill	су	18,752	\$	5.00	\$	93,760.00	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	63,144	\$	25.00	\$	1,578,600.00	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Import hydric soil	су	26,547	\$	35.00	\$	929,155.50	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
2.0' upland soil layer	су	20,177	\$	5.00	\$	100,885.00	Moisture condition and compact
Hydric soil layer	су	20,421	\$	6.00	\$	122,526.00	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' bridge soil layer	су	13,691	\$	5.00	\$	68,455.00	Moisture condition and compact
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	216,792	\$	0.10	\$	21,679.20	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to
							geosynthetics placement
Final grading	ac	9.0	\$	2,000.00	\$	18,060.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Cap							
Drainage geocomposite	sf	284,422	\$	0.80	\$	227,537.60	
Clay import	су	2,881	\$	30.00	\$	86,430.00	
Clay placement	су	2,505	\$	5.00	\$	12,525.00	
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	216,792	\$	0.60	\$	130,075.20	
Final cover termination (west boundary)	lf	1,355	\$	8.00	\$	10,840.00	Geosynthetic cap termination, trench excavation and backfill
North tie-in to existing and new Landfill geosynthetics	lf	450	\$	20.00	\$	9,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
Surface Water Control System		-					
ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	1,355	\$	14.00	\$	18,970.00	Drainage ditch west side of west perimeter access road
Pipe culvert	lf	100	\$	75.00	\$	7,500.00	West perimeter ditch inlet to freshwater wetland
Drainage ditch outlet	ls	1	\$	5,000.00	\$	5,000.00	West perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay
Wetlands Outlet Structures							
Freshwater wetland outlet structure	ls	1	\$	60,800.00	\$	60,800.00	Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see Outlet worksheet.
Wetlands Restoration	ls	1	\$	616.798.00	\$	616.800.00	For details, see BKUP Wetlands worksheet
Shoreline Protection						,	
Rock riprap	tons	41,518	\$	100.00	\$	4,151,761.19	Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas.
Earthfill	су	9,663	\$	4.50	\$	43,483.50	Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacen Area; moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	11,596	\$	25.00	\$	289,890.00	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	53,043	\$	0.10	\$	5,304.30	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
60-mil HDPE	sf	53,043	\$	0.50	\$	26,521.50	Protective cover for soil backing
Cushion geotextile (12 oz/sy)	sf	53,043	\$	0.20	\$	10,608.60	Cushion fabric between rock riprap and HDPE protective cover
Geogrid	sf	28,380	\$	2.00	\$	56,760.00	For soil reinforcement
Access Road	-	-,-20	-		-	22, 23,00	
Class 2 Aggregate Base	су	3,920	\$	25.00	\$	98,007.41	12" thick AB; includes service road for the Landfill and Adjacent Areas



Table R-19. Alternative 3A - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Shoreline Protection (continued)					
Revegetation					
Hydroseeding	ac	32	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 63,080.00	Includes Landfill and Adjacent Areas
Temporary Fence	lf	2,400	\$ 24.00	\$ 57,600.00	Based on \$4/If per month rental
Hot Spot Excavation					
Hot spot soil excavation (Tier 1)	су	8,673	\$ 30.00	\$ 260,177.92	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	tons	13,182	\$ 135.50	\$ 1,786,208.12	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
Hot spot soil excavation (Tier 2)	су	13,603	\$ 30.00	\$ 408,090.00	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	tons	20,677	\$ 143.55	\$ 2,968,120.19	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
PCB-impacted groundwater	ls	1	\$ 153,374.48	\$ 153,374.48	Disposal option based on previous PCB TCRA; cost includes groundwater pretreatment system maintenance and temporary pipeline to discharge point and disposal fee to POTW
Dewatering					Includes wetlands excavation at Panhandle Area
Disposal cost	gal	6,011,280	\$ 0.006	\$ 36,070.00	
Equipment rental	mo	4	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 68,000.00	Based on 4 months equipment rental; includes settling tanks, filtration system, pumps, and pipeline to sewer manhole
Floating Barrier	ls	1	\$ 174,000.00	\$ 174,000.00	Floating barrier with skimmer on San Francisco Bay; includes material, deployment, and operation for 90 days
Decontamination Pad	ea	3	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 57,000.00	Includes sump pump and discharge pipe to settling tank
Groundwater Monitoring					
Existing well abandonment	ls	1	\$ 40,360.00	\$ 40,360.00	For details, see BKUP GW worksheet
New well installation	ls	1	\$ 46,414.00	\$ 46,410.00	Same as above
Landfill Gas (LFG) System - Option 3A					
LFG active system with flare unit	ls	1	\$ 971,000.00	\$ 971,000.00	For details, see BKUP LFG-4A worksheet
Groundwater Relief System					Proposed at south perimeter of landfill
Transmission pipeline	lf	2,100	\$ 50.00	\$ 105,000.00	Along south perimeter to sewer manhole tie-in
Force main tie-in to existing sewer manhole	ls	1	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Manhole tie-in near northwest corner of landfill
Pumps and electrical	ls	1	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	Includes submersible pumps, control panels and electrical works
Groundwater treatment	ls	1	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	Design build contingency for groundwater treatment package unit
Groundwater Diversion System					Proposed at west perimeter of Landfill
Slurry wall (soil/bentonite)	ls	1	\$ 1,050,500.00	\$ 1,050,500.00	For details, see BKUP GW Diversion worksheet
Excavation and Radiation Screening/Disposal					Includes Adjacent Areas and Shoreline excavation
Pre-Containment LLRW Surface Anomalies Removal					
Pre-clearing, grubbing, and stripping screening	days	38	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 455,460.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~613 equivalent grids)
Clearing, grubbing, and stripping	days	38	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 766,260.00	For quantity estimate, depth of stripping is assumed 1'; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate, or rad screening rate, whichever is greater



Table R-19. Alternative 3A - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Excavation and Radiation Screening/Disposal (continue	ed)				Includes Adjacent Areas and Shoreline excavation
Pre-excavation screening	days	108	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 1,288,360.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~1,734 equivalent grids)
Excavation	days	108	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 2,177,800.00	Excavation includes soil, waste, concrete rubble after clearing, grubbing, and stripping; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Secondary radiation screening	days	123	\$ 5,616.00	\$ 690,770.00	Based on 1,500-cy/day production rate
Soil confirmation sampling	ea	898	\$ 572.00	\$ 513,460.00	One sample per grid plus 10% QC sample; analytical includes TAL and WET testing
Post-excavation screening	days	38	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 455,460.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate
Disposal of LLRW	су	12,385	\$ 153.50	\$ 1,901,050.00	10% of clear, grub, stripped materials and 5% of additional excavation
Additional LLRW Anomalies Removal					
Pre-clearing, grubbing, and stripping screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~233 equivalent grids)
Clearing, grubbing, and stripping	days	15	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 292,630.00	For quantity estimate, depth of stripping is assumed 1'; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate, or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Pre-excavation screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~233 equivalent grids)
Excavation	days	15	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 292,630.00	Excavation includes soil, waste, concrete rubble after clearing, grubbing, and stripping; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Secondary radiation screening	days	30	\$ 5,616.00	\$ 166,010.00	Based on 1,500-cy/day production rate
Soil confirmation sampling	ea	288	\$ 572.00	\$ 164,930.00	One sample per grid plus 10% QC sample; analytical includes TAL and WET testing
Post-excavation screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate
Disposal of LLRW	су	3,617	\$ 153.50	\$ 555,210.00	10% of clear, grub, stripped materials, and 5% of additional excavation
Construction Quality Assurance					
Landfill and Adjacent Areas	days	327	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 981,000.00	CQA services for landfill closure and adjacent areas remediation based on 320 working days construction schedule.
LFG well field and flare unit	days	120	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	CQA services for gas field and flare unit based on 120 working days construction schedule.
Subtotal Capital Cost				\$ 48,103,196.19	
20% Contingency				\$ 9,620,639.24	
Total Capital Cost				\$ 57,723,835.42	



### Table R-19. Alternative 3A - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

#### Notes:

- 1. Capital cost is in 2008 dollars.
- 2. Cost estimates for LFG control system, groundwater monitoring system, and wetlands restoration were obtained from backup spreadsheets.
- 3. Assumes infrastructure and building demolition will be completed (by others) prior to final cover installation for Adjacent Area at the east side of the Landfill.
- 4. Cost for other construction items were obtained from vendor quotes and similar landfill closure and/or remedial projects.

AB = aggregate base

ac = acres

CQA = Construction Quality Assurance

cy = cubic yard

ea = each

GCL = geosynthetic clay liner

HDPE = high-density polyethylene

H&S = Health and Safety

If = linear feet

LFG = landfill gas

LLRW = low-level radioactive waste

Is = lump sum

mo = months

PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl

RC = reinforced concrete

sf = square feet

SWPPP = Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan



Table R-20. Alternative 3A - Operation and Maintenance Cost Estimate

Description	Unit	Quantity		Unit Price		Cost	Remarks
Final Cover	lump sum	1	\$	69,000.00	\$	69,000.00	Repair of final cover due to settlement, slope failure, or
	(ls)						erosion
Vegetation	ls	1	\$	12,600.00	\$	12,600.00	Maintenance of vegetation
LFG System - Option 3A	ls	1	\$	262,500.00	\$	262,500.00	For details, see BKUP LFG-3A worksheet
Stormwater Monitoring	ls	1	\$	60,980.00	\$	60,980.00	For details, see BKUP SW worksheet
LFG Condensate Disposal	ls	1	\$	55,800.00	\$	55,800.00	Assumes 60 gpd condensate, off-site disposal to Class I
							facility
Groundwater Relief System	ls	1	\$	67,700.00	\$	67,700.00	Assumes 20-gpm extraction rate for discharge to POTW via
							transmission pipeline; includes monthly inspection and
							reporting and pump replacement every 3 years
Drainage	Is	1	\$	5,000.00	\$	5,000.00	Maintenance of drainage control system, including clearing of
							materials blocking drainage conveyances
Site Security	ls	1	\$	9,600.00	\$	9,600.00	Periodic inspection of point of access to the landfill and
							environmental control systems
Emergency Response	ls	1	\$	5,000.00	\$	5,000.00	Includes landfill inspection after major earthquake, storm, or
							fire that may exceed site design that could require emergency response actions
Pariadia Inspection Desumentation	ls		\$	19,000.00	\$	10,000,00	<u> </u>
Periodic Inspection, Documentation, Reporting, and Regulatory Compliance	15	1	Φ	19,000.00	Φ	19,000.00	Includes preparation of iso-settlement maps and 5-year site review
Institutional Control	Is	1	\$	36,000.00	\$	36,000.00	Includes monitoring, enforcement, and reporting
Subtotal O&M Cost	15	<u>'</u>	φ	30,000.00	φ		includes monitoring, emorcement, and reporting
					Φ	603,180.00	
20% Contingency					\$	120,636.00	
Annual Average O&M Cost					\$	723,816.00	
30 Year O&M Present Value					\$	12,205,099.68	



Table R-23.Alternative 3B - Backup Cost EstimateRemedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
General					
Mobilization and Demobilization	ls	1	\$ 2,141,000.00	\$ 2,141,000.00	Based on 5% of construction cost, excluding CQA, Permitting, H&S, and SWPPP implementation costs
Health and Safety	ls	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	
Engineering and Regulatory Compliance	ls	1	\$ 1,284,400.00	\$ 1,284,400.00	Includes preparation of construction documents, construction certification report, regulatory coordination, and local permits
Temporary Erosion Control and SWPPP Implementation	ls	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	
Demolition					
Remove existing drainage structures	ls	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	Dispose of spoils on site at northwest area of IR-01/21
Remove concrete rubble, riprap, bricks, etc.	су	9,921	\$ 10.00	\$ 99,210.00	Existing shoreline protection along the southern boundary of the Landfill and East Adjacent Areas and Panhandle Area; dispose of spoils on site at IR-01/21
Temporary Works					
Sheet-pile installation	lf	3,360	\$ 1,495.00	\$ 5,023,200.00	Along Landfill and Panhandle Areas shoreline
Dewatering	days	120	\$ 5,640.00	\$ 676,800.00	
Air Monitoring					
Ambient air monitors	mo	4	\$ 10,614.00	\$ 42,456.00	
Portable ambient air analyzer	mo	4	\$ 1,952.00	\$ 7,808.00	
Portable combustible gas/oxygen indicator	mo	4	\$ 464.00	\$ 1,856.00	
Landfill IR-01/21					Includes the north, west, and southeast section of IR-01/21
Earthwork					
Excavated waste and debris consolidation	су	72,991	\$ 30.00	\$ 2,189,718.89	Stripped soil, waste, and concrete rubble excavation along the southern limit of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas bordering San Francisco Bay minus chemical hot spots and LLRW; place excavated material on site at IR-01/21
Earthfill	СУ	11,916	\$ 5.00	\$ 59,578.85	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	84,949	\$ 25.00	\$ 2,123,724.74	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Geosynthetic cover subgrade preparation	sf	395,686	\$ 0.10	\$ 39,568.58	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
2.0' foundation layer	су	29,066	\$ 5.00	\$ 145,328.66	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' vegetative soil cover	су	29,809	\$ 5.00	\$ 149,046.61	Moisture condition and compact
Final grading	ac	22	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 44,400.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Final Cover					
Geosynthetic clay liner (GCL)	sf	405,278	\$ 0.85	\$ 344,486.17	Includes additional landfill closure area only
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	417,125	\$ 0.60	\$ 250,274.91	Includes additional landfill closure area only
Drainage geocomposite	sf	403,530	\$ 0.80	\$ 322,823.88	Includes additional landfill closure area only
Demarcation layer	sf	360,422	\$ 0.20	\$ 72,084.40	·
4"perforated HDPE pipe, SDR 11, including pipe fittings,	If	3,440	\$ 12.00	\$ 41,280.00	
Toe of slope gravel fill	су	382	\$ 30.00	\$ 11,466.67	Includes geotextile filter fabric
Gravel blanket drain	If	700	\$ 100.00	\$ 70,000.00	Blanket drain for groundwater relief system



**Table R-23.** Alternative 3B - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Landfill IR-01/21 (continued)					Includes the north, west, and southeast section of IR-01/21
Geosynthetic Termination and Tie-ins					
North and west perimeter final cover termination	lf	1,570	\$ 12.00	\$ 18,840.00	
South perimeter final cover termination	lf	700	\$ 15.00	\$ 10,500.00	
North and west tie-ins to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	1,000	\$ 20.00	\$ 20,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
South tie-in to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	300	\$ 20.00	\$ 6,000.00	Same as above
Surface Water Drainage System					
ECM/grass-lined swale	lf	700	\$ 14.00	\$ 9,800.00	Install at north finish grade tie-in
Top deck diversion berm with ECM/grass-lined ditch	If	1,210	\$ 10.00	\$ 12,100.00	Install at deck area of landfill
ECM/grass-lined ditch	If	300	\$ 14.00	\$ 4,200.00	Install at northwest perimeter of landfill
Concrete-lined ditch	lf	700	\$ 30.00	\$ 21,000.00	Install at toe of slope at south landfill perimeter
Rock-lined downchute	ea	1	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Remove and reestablish existing rock gabion drainage swale and downchute lining
Pipe downdrain	lf	180	\$ 50.00	\$ 9,000.00	Install at sideslope areas
Pipe crossdrain	lf	100	\$ 70.00	\$ 7,000.00	Install across south perimeter access road
Drainage Inlet	ea	2	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Install at south perimeter access road
East Adjacent Area					Includes PCB remediation area
Earthwork					
Earthfill	су	31,641	\$ 5.00	\$ 158,205.00	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	99,038	\$ 25.00	\$ 2,475,939.72	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
1.0' foundation layer	су	16,210	\$ 5.00	\$ 81,051.82	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' vegetative soil cover	су	33,983	\$ 5.00	\$ 169,915.00	Moisture condition and compact
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	474,782	\$ 0.10	\$ 47,478.18	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
Final grading	ac	9.7	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 19,320.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Final Cap					
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	474,782	\$ 0.60	\$ 284,869.09	
Drainage geocomposite	sf	466,957	\$ 0.80	\$ 373,565.60	
Demarcation layer	sf	466,957	\$ 0.20	\$ 93,391.40	
North and east final cover termination	lf	2,285	\$ 12.00	\$ 27,420.00	4"-perforated HDPE pipe, SDR 11, including pipe fittings, and geotextile wrap
South perimeter final cover termination	If	500	\$ 15.00	\$ 7,500.00	
Final cover tie-in to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	1,000	\$ 20.00	\$ 20,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
Surface Water Drainage System					
ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	2,260	\$ 14.00	\$ 31,640.00	Install at north and east boundary
Concrete-lined ditch	lf	450	\$ 30.00	\$ 13,500.00	Install at north and east boundary
Pipe downdrain	lf	200	\$ 50.00	\$ 10,000.00	Install across access road



**Table R-23.** Alternative 3B - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Fast Adjacent Area (continued)   Fast Adjacent Area (continued)   File   File	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Drainage inleft   Ba	East Adjacent Area (continued)					Includes PCB remediation area
Dicho culter   S	Pipe culvert	lf	50	\$ 75.00	\$ 3,750.00	Install across access road
Panhardic Area   Earthwork	Drainage inlet	ea	2	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Install across access road
Earthwork	Ditch outlet	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay
Earthill	Panhandle Area					
Import soil	Earthwork					
Import hydric soil   Cy	Earthfill	су	18,752	\$ 5.00	\$ 93,760.00	Moisture condition and compact
2.0 upland soil layer	Import soil	су	63,144	\$ 25.00	\$ 1,578,600.00	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Hydric soil layer	Import hydric soil	су	26,547	\$ 35.00	\$ 929,155.50	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Subject   Compute   Comp	2.0' upland soil layer	су	20,177	\$ 5.00	\$ 100,885.00	Moisture condition and compact
Second programment   Second	Hydric soil layer	су	20,421	\$ 6.00	\$ 122,526.00	Moisture condition and compact
Final grading ac 9.0 \$ 2,000.00 \$ 18,060.00 Track walk prior to hydroseeding  Geosynthetic Cap  Clay import cy 2,881.0 \$ 30.00 \$ 86,430.00 For cap within wetlands area  Clay placement cy 2,505.0 \$ 5.00 \$ 12,525.00 Cap within wetlands area  Glomil HDPE geomembrane sf 216,792 \$ 0.60 \$ 130,075.20  Final cover termination (west boundary) If 1,355 \$ 8.00 \$ 10,840.00 Geosynthetic cap termination, trench excavation, and backfill north tie-in to existing and new Landfill geosynthetics If 1,355 \$ 14.00 \$ 18,970.00 Includes portholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material  Surface Water Control System  ECM/grass-lined ditch If 1,355 \$ 14.00 \$ 18,970.00 Drainage ditch west side of west perimeter access road  Pipe culvert If 100 \$ 75.00 \$ 7,500.00 West perimeter ditch inlet to freshwater wetland  Drainage ditch outlet 1 s 1,355 \$ 14.00 \$ 18,970.00 Drainage ditch west side of west perimeter access road  Wetlands Outlet Structures  Freshwater wetland outlet structure Is 1 \$ 60,800.00 \$ 5,000.00 West perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay  Wetlands Restoration  Is 1 \$ 616,798.00 \$ 60,800.00 Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see Outlet worksheet  Wetlands Restoration  Shoreline Protection  Rock riprap  tons 41,518 \$ 100.00 \$ 41,517,61.19 Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas  Earthfill cy 9,9663 \$ 4.50 \$ 289,890.00 Purchase and deliver soil for earthfill; includes fluffactor  Geosynthetic subgrade preparation  st 53,043 \$ 0.10 \$ 5,304.30 Remove coke protections and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics are and earlier and surface prior to geosynthetics placement	2.0' bridge soil layer	су	13,691	\$ 5.00	\$ 68,455.00	Moisture condition and compact
Clay piport   Cy   2,881.0   \$ 30.00   \$ 86,430.00   For cap within wetlands area	Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	216,792	\$ 0.10	\$ 21,679.20	
Clay import cy 2,881.0 \$ 30.00 \$ 86,430.00 For cap within wetlands area  Clay placement cy 2,505.0 \$ 5.00 \$ 12,525.00 Cap within wetlands area  60-mil HDPE geomembrane sf 216,792 \$ 0.60 \$ 130,075.20  Final cover termination (west boundary) If 1,355 \$ 8.00 \$ 10,840.00 Geosynthetic cap termination, trench excavation, and backfill  North tie-in to existing and new Landfill geosynthetics  If 450 \$ 20.00 \$ 9,000.00 Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material  Surface Water Control System  ECMgrass-lined ditch If 1,355 \$ 14.00 \$ 18,970.00 Drainage ditch west side of west perimeter access road  Pipe culvert If 100 \$ 75.00 \$ 7,500.00 West perimeter ditch inlet to freshwater wetland  Drainage ditch outlet  Is 1 \$ 5,000.00 \$ 5,000.00 West perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay  Wetlands Outlet Structures  Freshwater wetland outlet structure Is 1 \$ 616,798.00 \$ 60,800.00 Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see  Outlet worksheet  Wetlands Restoration Is 1 \$ 616,798.00 \$ 616,800.00 For details, See BKUP Wetlands worksheet  Shoreline Protection  Rock riprap tons 41,518 \$ 100.00 \$ 4,151,761.19 Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas:  Earthfill cy 9,663 \$ 4.50 \$ 289,890.00 Purchase and deliver solf for earthfill; includes fluff factor  Geosynthetic subgrade preparation sf 53,043 \$ 0.10 \$ 5,304.30 Purchase and level ground surface prior to geosynthetic splacement	Final grading	ac	9.0	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 18,060.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Clay placement cy 2,505.0 \$ 5.00 \$ 12,525.00 Cap within wetlands area 60-mil HDPE geomembrane sf 216,792 \$ 0.60 \$ 130,075.20 Final cover termination (west boundary) If 1,355 \$ 8.00 \$ 10,840.00 Geosynthetic cap termination, trench excavation, and backfill North tie-in to existing and new Landfill geosynthetics If 450 \$ 20.00 \$ 9,000.00 Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material  Surface Water Control System	Geosynthetic Cap					
Surface Water Control System   Single System	Clay import	су	2,881.0	\$ 30.00	\$ 86,430.00	For cap within wetlands area
Final cover termination (west boundary)  If 1,355 \$ 8.00 \$ 10,840.00 Geosynthetic cap termination, trench excavation, and backfill North tie-in to existing and new Landfill geosynthetics  If 450 \$ 20.00 \$ 9,000.00 Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material  Surface Water Control System  ECM/grass-lined ditch  If 1,355 \$ 14.00 \$ 18,970.00 Drainage ditch west side of west perimeter access road  Pipe culvert  If 100 \$ 75.00 \$ 7,500.00 West perimeter ditch inlet to freshwater wetland  Drainage ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay  Wetlands Outlet Structures  Freshwater wetland outlet structure  Is 1 \$ 60,800.00 \$ 60,800.00 Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see  Outlet worksheet  Wetlands Restoration  Rock riprap  tons 41,518 \$ 100.00 \$ 4,151,761.19 Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas  Earthfill  cy 9,663 \$ 4.50 \$ 43,483.50 Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compact  Import soil  Geosynthetic subgrade preparation  sf 53,043 \$ 0.10 \$ 5,304.30 Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	Clay placement	су	2,505.0	\$ 5.00	\$ 12,525.00	Cap within wetlands area
North tie-in to existing and new Landfill geosynthetics  If 450 \$ 20.00 \$ 9,000.00 Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material  Surface Water Control System  ECM/grass-lined ditch If 1,355 \$ 14.00 \$ 18,970.00 Drainage ditch west side of west perimeter access road  Pipe culvert If 100 \$ 75.00 \$ 7,500.00 West perimeter ditch inlet to freshwater wetland  Drainage ditch outlet to freshwater wetland  Drainage ditch outlet to freshwater wetland  Drainage ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay  Wetlands Outlet Structures  Freshwater wetland outlet structure  Is 1 \$ 60,800.00 \$ 60,800.00 Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see Outlet worksheet  Wetlands Restoration  Is 1 \$ 616,798.00 \$ 616,800.00 For details, See BKUP Wetlands worksheet  Shoreline Protection  Rock riprap  tons 41,518 \$ 100.00 \$ 4,151,761.19 Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas  Earthfill  cy 9,663 \$ 4.50 \$ 43,483.50 Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compact  Import soil  cy 11,596 \$ 25.00 \$ 289,890.00 Purchase and eliver soil for earthfill; includes fluff factor  Geosynthetic subgrade preparation  sf 53,043 \$ 0.10 \$ 5,304.30 Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	216,792	\$ 0.60	\$ 130,075.20	
Surface Water Control System  ECM/grass-lined ditch  If 1,355 \$ 14.00 \$ 18,970.00 Drainage ditch west side of west perimeter access road Pipe culvert  If 100 \$ 75.00 \$ 7,500.00 West perimeter ditch inlet to freshwater wetland Drainage ditch outlet 1 Is 1 \$ 5,000.00 \$ 5,000.00 West perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay  Wetlands Outlet Structures  Freshwater wetland outlet structure  Is 1 \$ 60,800.00 \$ 60,800.00 Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see Outlet worksheet  Wetlands Restoration  Is 1 \$ 616,798.00 \$ 616,800.00 For details, See BKUP Wetlands worksheet  Shoreline Protection  Rock riprap  tons 41,518 \$ 100.00 \$ 4,151,761.19 Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas  Earthfill  cy 9,663 \$ 4.50 \$ 43,483.50 Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compact  Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compact  Geosynthetic subgrade preparation  sf 53,043 \$ 0.10 \$ 5,304.30 Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	Final cover termination (west boundary)	If	1,355	\$ 8.00	\$ 10,840.00	Geosynthetic cap termination, trench excavation, and backfill
ECM/grass-lined ditch If 1,355 \$ 14.00 \$ 18,970.00 Drainage ditch west side of west perimeter access road Pipe culvert If 100 \$ 75.00 \$ 7,500.00 West perimeter ditch inlet to freshwater wetland Drainage ditch outlet Is 1 \$ 5,000.00 \$ 5,000.00 West perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay  Wetlands Outlet Structures  Freshwater wetland outlet structure Is 1 \$ 60,800.00 \$ 60,800.00 Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see Outlet worksheet  Wetlands Restoration Is 1 \$ 616,798.00 \$ 616,800.00 For details, See BKUP Wetlands worksheet  Shoreline Protection  Rock riprap  tons 41,518 \$ 100.00 \$ 4,151,761.19 Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas  Earthfill cy 9,663 \$ 4.50 \$ 43,483.50 Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compact  Import soil cy 11,596 \$ 25.00 \$ 289,890.00 Purchase and deliver soil for earthfill; includes fluff factor  Geosynthetic subgrade preparation sf 53,043 \$ 0.10 \$ 5,304.30 Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	North tie-in to existing and new Landfill geosynthetics	If	450	\$ 20.00	\$ 9,000.00	
Pipe culvert If 100 \$ 75.00 \$ 7,500.00 West perimeter ditch inlet to freshwater wetland Drainage ditch outlet Is 1 \$ 5,000.00 \$ 5,000.00 West perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay  Wetlands Outlet Structures  Freshwater wetland outlet structure Is 1 \$ 60,800.00 \$ 60,800.00 Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see Outlet worksheet  Wetlands Restoration Is 1 \$ 616,798.00 \$ 616,800.00 For details, See BKUP Wetlands worksheet  Shoreline Protection  Rock riprap tons 41,518 \$ 100.00 \$ 4,151,761.19 Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas  Earthfill cy 9,663 \$ 4.50 \$ 43,483.50 Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compact  Import soil cy 11,596 \$ 25.00 \$ 289,890.00 Purchase and deliver soil for earthfill; includes fluff factor  Geosynthetic subgrade preparation sf 53,043 \$ 0.10 \$ 5,304.30 Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	Surface Water Control System		-			
Drainage ditch outlet     Is     1     \$ 5,000.00     \$ 5,000.00     West perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay       Wetlands Outlet Structures     Is     1     \$ 60,800.00     \$ 60,800.00     Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see Outlet worksheet       Wetlands Restoration     Is     1     \$ 616,798.00     \$ 616,800.00     For details, See BKUP Wetlands worksheet       Shoreline Protection       Rock riprap     tons     41,518     \$ 100.00     \$ 4,151,761.19     Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas       Earthfill     cy     9,663     \$ 4.50     \$ 43,483.50     Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compact       Import soil     cy     11,596     \$ 25.00     \$ 289,890.00     Purchase and deliver soil for earthfill; includes fluff factor       Geosynthetic subgrade preparation     sf     53,043     0.10     \$ 5,304.30     Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	1,355	\$ 14.00	\$ 18,970.00	Drainage ditch west side of west perimeter access road
Wetlands Outlet Structures         Freshwater wetland outlet structure       Is       1       \$ 60,800.00       \$ 60,800.00       Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see Outlet worksheet         Wetlands Restoration       Is       1       \$ 616,798.00       \$ 616,800.00       For details, See BKUP Wetlands worksheet         Shoreline Protection       Rock riprap         Rock riprap       tons       41,518       \$ 100.00       \$ 4,151,761.19       Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas         Earthfill       cy       9,663       \$ 4.50       \$ 43,483.50       Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compact         Import soil       cy       11,596       \$ 25.00       \$ 289,890.00       Purchase and deliver soil for earthfill; includes fluff factor         Geosynthetic subgrade preparation       sf       53,043       \$ 0.10       \$ 5,304.30       Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	Pipe culvert	lf	100	\$ 75.00	\$ 7,500.00	West perimeter ditch inlet to freshwater wetland
Freshwater wetland outlet structure  Is 1 \$ 60,800.00 \$ 60,800.00 Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see Outlet worksheet  Wetlands Restoration  Is 1 \$ 616,798.00 \$ 616,800.00 For details, See BKUP Wetlands worksheet  Shoreline Protection  Rock riprap  tons 41,518 \$ 100.00 \$ 4,151,761.19 Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas  Earthfill  cy 9,663 \$ 4.50 \$ 43,483.50 Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compact  Import soil  cy 11,596 \$ 25.00 \$ 289,890.00 Purchase and deliver soil for earthfill; includes fluff factor  Geosynthetic subgrade preparation  sf 53,043 \$ 0.10 \$ 5,304.30 Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	Drainage ditch outlet	Is	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	West perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay
Wetlands RestorationIs1\$ 616,798.00\$ 616,800.00For details, See BKUP Wetlands worksheetShoreline ProtectionRock ripraptons41,518\$ 100.00\$ 4,151,761.19Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent AreasEarthfillcy9,663\$ 4.50\$ 43,483.50Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compactImport soilcy11,596\$ 25.00\$ 289,890.00Purchase and deliver soil for earthfill; includes fluff factorGeosynthetic subgrade preparationsf53,043\$ 0.10\$ 5,304.30Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	Wetlands Outlet Structures					
Shoreline Protection         Rock riprap       tons       41,518       \$ 100.00       \$ 4,151,761.19       Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas         Earthfill       cy       9,663       \$ 4.50       \$ 43,483.50       Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compact         Import soil       cy       11,596       \$ 25.00       \$ 289,890.00       Purchase and deliver soil for earthfill; includes fluff factor         Geosynthetic subgrade preparation       sf       53,043       \$ 0.10       \$ 5,304.30       Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	Freshwater wetland outlet structure	ls	1	\$ 60,800.00	\$ 60,800.00	
Rock riprap  tons 41,518 \$ 100.00 \$ 4,151,761.19 Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas  Earthfill  cy 9,663 \$ 4.50 \$ 43,483.50 Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compact  Import soil  cy 11,596 \$ 25.00 \$ 289,890.00 Purchase and deliver soil for earthfill; includes fluff factor  Geosynthetic subgrade preparation  sf 53,043 \$ 0.10 \$ 5,304.30 Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	Wetlands Restoration	ls	1	\$ 616,798.00	\$ 616,800.00	For details, See BKUP Wetlands worksheet
Earthfill cy 9,663 \$ 4.50 \$ 43,483.50 Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compact Import soil cy 11,596 \$ 25.00 \$ 289,890.00 Purchase and deliver soil for earthfill; includes fluff factor Geosynthetic subgrade preparation sf 53,043 \$ 0.10 \$ 5,304.30 Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	Shoreline Protection					
Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compact  Import soil cy 11,596 \$ 25.00 \$ 289,890.00 Purchase and deliver soil for earthfill; includes fluff factor  Geosynthetic subgrade preparation sf 53,043 \$ 0.10 \$ 5,304.30 Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	Rock riprap	tons	41,518	\$ 100.00	\$ 4,151,761.19	
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation sf 53,043 \$ 0.10 \$ 5,304.30 Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	Earthfill	су	9,663	\$ 4.50	\$ 43,483.50	
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation sf 53,043 \$ 0.10 \$ 5,304.30 Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement	Import soil	су	11,596	\$ 25.00	\$ 289,890.00	Purchase and deliver soil for earthfill; includes fluff factor
60-mil HDPE sf 53,043 \$ 0.50 \$ 26,521.50 Protective cover for soil backing	Geosynthetic subgrade preparation		53,043	\$ 0.10	\$ 5,304.30	
	60-mil HDPE	sf	53,043	\$ 0.50	\$ 26,521.50	Protective cover for soil backing



**Table R-23.** Alternative 3B - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Shoreline Protection (continued)					
Cushion geotextile (12 oz/sy)	sf	53,043	\$ 0.20	\$ 10,608.60	Cushion fabric between rock riprap and HDPE protective cover
Geogrid	sf	28,380	\$ 2.00	\$ 56,760.00	For soil reinforcement
Access Road					
Class 2 aggregate base	су	3,920	\$ 25.00	\$ 98,007.41	12"-thick AB; includes service road for the Landfill and Adjacent Areas
Revegetation					
Hydroseeding	ac	32	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 63,080.00	Includes Landfill and Adjacent Areas
Temporary Fence	lf	2,400	\$ 24.00	\$ 57,600.00	Based on \$4/If per month rental
Hotspot Excavation					
Hotspot soil excavation (Tier 1)	су	8,673	\$ 30.00	\$ 260,177.92	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	tons	13,182	\$ 135.50	\$ 1,786,208.12	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
Hotspot soil excavation (Tier 2)	су	13,603	\$ 30.00	\$ 408,090.00	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	tons	20,677	\$ 143.55	\$ 2,968,120.19	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
PCB-impacted groundwater	ls	1	\$ 153,374.48	\$ 153,374.48	Disposal option based on previous PCB TCRA; cost includes groundwater pre-treatment system maintenance, temporary pipeline to discharge point and disposal fee to POTW
Dewatering					Includes wetlands excavation at Panhandle Area
Disposal cost	gal	6,011,280	\$ 0.006	\$ 36,070.00	
Equipment rental	mo	4	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 68,000.00	Based on 4 months equipment rental; includes settling tanks, filtration system, pumps, and pipeline to sewer manhole
Floating Barrier	Is	1	\$ 174,000.00	\$ 174,000.00	Floating barrier with skimmer on San Francisco Bay; includes material, deployment, and operation for 90 days
Decontamination Pad	ea	3	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 57,000.00	Includes sump pump and discharge pipe to settling tank
Groundwater Monitoring					
Existing well abandonment	ls	1	\$ 40,360.00	\$ 40,360.00	For details, see BKUP GW worksheet
New well installation	ls	1	\$ 46,414.00	\$ 46,410.00	Same as above
Landfill Gas (LFG) System - Option 3B					
LFG active system with GAC	ls	1	\$ 756,000.00	\$ 756,000.00	For details, see BKUP LFG-Option B worksheet
Groundwater Relief System					Proposed at south perimeter of landfill
Transmission pipeline	lf	2,100	\$ 50.00	\$ 105,000.00	Along south perimeter to sewer manhole tie-in
Force main tie-in to existing sewer manhole	ls	1	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Manhole tie-in near northwest corner of landfill
Pumps and electrical	ls	1	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	Includes submersible pumps, control panels, and electrical
Groundwater treatment	ls	1	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	Design build contingency for groundwater treatment package unit.
Groundwater Diversion System					Proposed at west perimeter of Landfill Area
Slurry wall (soil/bentonite)	ls	1	\$ 1,050,500.00	\$ 1,050,500.00	For details, see BKUP GW Diversion worksheet



**Table R-23.** Alternative 3B - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Excavation and Radiation Screening/Disposal					Includes Adjacent Area and Shoreline excavation
Pre-Containment LLRW Surface Anomalies Removal					
Pre-clearing, grubbing, and stripping screening	days	38	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 455,460.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~613 equivalent grids)
Clearing, grubbing, and stripping	days	38	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 766,260.00	For quantity estimate, depth of stripping is assumed 1'; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate, or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Pre-excavation screening	days	108	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 1,288,360.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~1,734 equivalent grids)
Excavation	days	108	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 2,177,800.00	Excavation includes soil, waste, concrete rubble after clearing, grubbing, and stripping. Number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Secondary radiation screening	days	120	\$ 5,616.00	\$ 673,660.00	Based on 1,500-cy/day production rate
Soil confirmation sampling	ea	898	\$ 572.00	\$ 513,460.00	One sample per grid plus 10% QC sample; analytical includes TAL and WET testing
Post-excavation screening	days	38	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 455,460.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate
Disposal of LLRW	су	12,385	\$ 153.50	\$ 1,901,050.00	10% of clear, grub, stripped materials, and 5% of additional excavation
Additional LLRW Anomalies Removal					
Pre-clearing, grubbing, and stripping screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~233 equivalent grids)
Clearing, grubbing, and stripping	days	15	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 292,630.00	For quantity estimate, depth of stripping is assumed 1'; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate, or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Pre-excavation screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~233 equivalent grids)
Excavation	days	15	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 292,630.00	Excavation includes soil, waste, concrete rubble after clearing, grubbing, and stripping; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Secondary radiation screening	days	30	\$ 5,616.00	\$ 166,010.00	Based on 1,500-cy/day production rate
Soil confirmation sampling	ea	288	\$ 572.00	\$ 164,930.00	One sample per grid plus 10% QC sample; analytical includes TAL and WET testing
Post-excavation screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate
Disposal of LLRW	су	3,617	\$ 153.50	\$ 555,210.00	10% of clear, grub, stripped materials, and 5% of additional excavation



Table R-23. Alternative 3B - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Construction Quality Assurance		-			
Landfill and Adjacent Areas	days	327	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 981,000.00	CQA services for landfill closure and adjacent areas remediation based on 320 working days construction schedule
LFG well field and flare unit	days	120	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	CQA services for gas field and flare unit based on 120 working days construction schedule
Subtotal Capital Cost				\$ 47,420,166.27	
20% Contingency				\$ 9,484,033.25	
Total Capital Cost				\$ 56,904,199.53	

#### Notes:

- 1. Capital cost is in 2008 dollars.
- 2. Cost estimates for LFG control system, groundwater monitoring system, and wetlands restoration were obtained from backup spreadsheets.
- 3. Assumes infrastructure and building demolition will be completed (by others) prior to final cover installation for Adjacent Area at the east side of the Landfill Area.
- 4. Cost for other construction items were obtained from vendor quotes and similar landfill closure and remedial projects.

AB = aggregate base

ac = acres

CQA = Construction Quality Assurance

cy = cubic yard

ea = each

GCL = geosynthetic clay liner

HDPE = high density polyethylene

H&S = Health and Safety

If = linear feet

LFG = landfill gas

LLRW = low-level radioactive waste

ls = lump sum

mo = months

PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl

RC = reinforced concrete

sf = square feet

SWPPP = Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

WET = waste extraction test



Table R-24. Alternative 3B - Operation and Maintenance Cost Estimate

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Final Cover	lump sum (ls)	1	\$ 69,000.00	\$ 69,000.00	Repair of final cover due to settlement, slope failure, or erosion
Vegetation	ls	1	\$ 12,600.00	\$ 12,600.00	Maintenance of vegetation
LFG System - Option 3B	ls	1	\$ 325,500.00	\$ 325,500.00	For details, see BKUP LFG-3B worksheet
Stormwater Monitoring	Is	1	\$ 60,980.00	\$ 60,980.00	For details, see BKUP SW worksheet
LFG Condensate Disposal	ls	1	\$ 55,800.00	\$ 55,800.00	Assumes 60 gpd condensate, off-site disposal to Class I facility
Groundwater Relief System	Is	1	\$ 67,700.00	\$ 67,700.00	Groundwater relief system based on 20 gpm discharge to POTW via transmission pipeline; includes monthly inspection and reporting; assumed pump replacement every 3 years
Drainage	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Maintenance of drainage control system, including clearing of materials blocking drainage conveyances
Site Security	ls	1	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 9,600.00	Periodic inspection of point of access to the landfill and environmental control systems
Emergency Response	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Includes landfill inspection after major earthquake, storm, or fire that may exceed site design, which could require emergency response actions
Periodic Inspection, Documentation, Reporting and Regulatory Compliance	ls	1	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 19,000.00	Includes preparation of iso-settlement maps and 5-year site review
Institutional Control	ls	1	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 36,000.00	Includes monitoring, enforcement, and reporting
Subtotal O&M Cost				\$ 666,180.00	
20% Contingency				\$ 133,236.00	
Annual Average O&M Cost				\$ 799,416.00	
30 Year O&M Present Value				\$ 12,205,099.68	



51	Capital Cost: \$70.8M	Table 8	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix R, Tables R-33, R-35, R-36, R-39, and R-40.

# Table R-33. Cost Estimate Summary for Alternative 4 (1,2)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

#### Alternative 4A

Cap the Landfill and Adjacent Areas

Install an active Gas Control and Collection System (GCCS) and treat the landfill gas with a flare unit

Close northern landfill gas control system

Remove hot spots in adjacent areas

Install surface water control

Restore wetlands

Install groundwater relief, diversion, and containment systems

Items	Estimated Cost
Capital Cost	\$65,603,596
Inspection, Maintenance, and GCCS O&M	\$21,714,480
Groundwater Monitoring Cost	\$1,980,150
Periodic Cost	\$675,298
Total Cost for Alternative 4A (Flare Unit)	\$89,973,524
Present Value for Alternative 4A (Flare Unit)	\$79,914,634

## Alternative 4B

Cap the Landfill and Adjacent Areas

Install an active GCCS and treat the landfill gas with a GAC/KMnO4 adsorption unit

Close northern landfill gas control system

Remove hot spots in adjacent areas

Install surface water control

Restore wetlands

Install groundwater relief, diversion, and containment systems

Items	Estimated Cost
Capital Cost	\$65,325,916
Inspection, Maintenance, and GCCS O&M	\$23,982,480
Groundwater Monitoring Cost	\$1,980,150
Periodic Cost	\$675,298
Total Cost for Alternative 4B (Adsorption)	\$91,963,844
Present Value for Alternative 4B (Adsorption)	\$81,123,731

- (1) Appended tables summarize backup calculations for all cost estimates provided.
- (2) Period of analysis is 32 years, which includes 2 years of engineering, permitting and construction periods, and 30 years of long-term monitoring.
- (3) Based on a 2.8% discount factor, as specified for Federal facility sites in Appendix C of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-94 (effective January 2008, http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a094/a94\_appx-c.html).



Table R-35. Alternative 4A - Backup Cost Estimate
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
General					
Mobilization and Demobilization	ls	1	\$ 2,476,000.00	\$ 2,476,000.00	Based on 5% of construction cost, excluding CQA, permitting, H&S, and SWPPP implementation costs
Health and Safety	ls	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	
Engineering and Regulatory Compliance	ls	1	\$ 1,485,800.00	\$ 1,485,800.00	Includes preparation of construction documents, construction certification report, regulatory coordination, and local permits
Temporary Erosion Control and SWPPP Implementation	ls	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	
Demolition					
Remove existing drainage structures	ls	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	Dispose of spoils on site northwest area of IR-01/21
Remove concrete rubble, riprap, bricks, etc.	су	9,921	\$ 10.00	\$ 99,210.00	Existing shoreline protection along the southern boundary of the Landfill and East Adjacent Areas and Panhandle Area; dispose of spoils on site at IR-01/21
Temporary Works					
Sheet-pile installation	lf	3,360	\$ 1,495.00	\$ 5,023,200.00	Along Landfill and Panhandle shoreline
Dewatering	days	120	\$ 5,640.00	\$ 676,800.00	
Air Monitoring					
Ambient air monitors	mo	4	\$ 10,614.00	\$ 42,456.00	
Portable ambient air analyzer	mo	4	\$ 1,952.00	\$ 7,808.00	
Portable combustible gas/oxygen indicator	mo	4	\$ 464.00	\$ 1,856.00	
Landfill IR-01/21					Includes the north, west, and southeast section of IR-01/21
Earthwork					
Excavated waste, existing ground, and debris consolidation	су	67,786	\$ 30.00	\$ 2,033,586.50	Stripped soil, waste, and concrete rubble excavation along the southern limit of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas bordering San Francisco Bay, minus chemical hot spots and LLRW; place excavated material on site at IR-01/21
Earthfill	су	11,916	\$ 5.00	\$ 59,578.85	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	84,949	\$ 25.00	\$ 2,123,724.74	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Geosynthetic cover subgrade preparation	sf	395,686	\$ 0.10	\$ 39,568.58	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
2.0' foundation layer	су	29,066	\$ 5.00	\$ 145,328.66	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' vegetative soil cover	су	29,809	\$ 5.00	\$ 149,046.61	Moisture condition and compact
Final grading	ac	22	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 44,400.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Final Cover					
Geosynthetic clay liner (GCL)	sf	405,278	\$ 0.85	\$ 344,486.17	Includes additional landfill closure area only
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	417,125	\$ 0.60	\$ 250,274.91	Includes additional landfill closure area only
Drainage geocomposite	sf	403,530	\$ 0.80	\$ 322,823.88	Includes additional landfill closure area only
Demarcation layer	sf	360,422	\$ 0.20	\$ 72,084.40	
4"perforated HDPE pipe, SDR 11, including pipe fittings, and geotextile wrap	lf	3,440	\$ 12.00	\$ 41,280.00	
Toe of slope gravel fill	су	382	\$ 30.00	\$ 11,466.67	Includes geotextile filter fabric
Gravel blanket drain	lf	700	\$ 100.00	\$ 70,000.00	Blanket drain for groundwater relief system



Table R-35. Alternative 4A - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	į	Jnit Price	Cost	Remarks
Landfill IR-01/21 (continued)						Includes the north, west, and southeast section of IR-01/21
Geosynthetic Termination and Tie-ins						
North and west perimeter final cover termination	lf	1,570	\$	12.00	\$ 18,840.00	
South perimeter final cover termination	lf	700	\$	15.00	\$ 10,500.00	
North and west tie-ins to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	1,000	\$	20.00	\$ 20,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
South tie-in to existing geosynthetic cover	If	300	\$	20.00	\$ 6,000.00	Same as above
Surface Water Drainage System						
ECM/grass-lined swale	lf	700	\$	14.00	\$ 9,800.00	Install at north finish grade tie-in
Top deck diversion berm with ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	1,210	\$	10.00	\$ 12,100.00	Install at deck area of landfill
ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	300	\$	14.00	\$ 4,200.00	Install at northwest perimeter of landfill
Concrete-lined ditch	lf	700	\$	30.00	\$ 21,000.00	Install at toe of slope at south landfill perimeter
Rock-lined downchute	ea	1	\$	20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Remove and reestablish existing rock gabion drainage swale and downchute lining
Pipe downdrain	lf	180	\$	50.00	\$ 9,000.00	Install at sideslope areas
Pipe crossdrain	lf	100	\$	70.00	\$ 7,000.00	Install across south perimeter access road
Drainage inlet	ea	2	\$	3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Install at south perimeter access road
East Adjacent Area						Includes PCB removal area
Earthwork						
Earthfill	су	31,641	\$	5.00	\$ 158,205.00	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	99,038	\$	25.00	\$ 2,475,939.72	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
1.0' foundation layer	су	16,210	\$	5.00	\$ 81,051.82	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' vegetative soil cover	су	33,983	\$	5.00	\$ 169,915.00	Moisture condition and compact
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	474,782	\$	0.10	\$ 47,478.18	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
Final grading	ac	9.7	\$	2,000.00	\$ 19,320.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Final Cap						
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	474,782	\$	0.60	\$ 284,869.09	
Drainage geocomposite	sf	466,957	\$	0.80	\$ 373,565.60	
Demarcation layer	sf	466,957	\$	0.20	\$ 93,391.40	
North and east final cover termination	lf	2,285	\$	12.00	\$ 27,420.00	4" perforated HDPE pipe, SDR 11, including pipe fittings, and geotextile wrap
South perimeter final cover termination	lf	500	\$	15.00	\$ 7,500.00	
Final cover tie-in to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	1,000	\$	20.00	\$ 20,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
Surface Water Drainage System						
ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	2,260	\$	14.00	\$ 31,640.00	Install at north and east boundary
Concrete-lined ditch	lf	450	\$	30.00	\$ 13,500.00	Install at north and east boundary
Pipe downdrain	lf	200	\$	50.00	\$ 10,000.00	Install across access road
Pipe culvert	lf	50	\$	75.00	\$ 3,750.00	Install across access road
Drainage inlet	ea	2	\$	3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Install across access road
Ditch outlet	ls	1	\$	5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay



Table R-35. Alternative 4A - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Panhandle Area					
Earthwork					
Earthfill	су	18,752	\$ 5.00	\$ 93,760.00	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	63,144	\$ 25.00	\$ 1,578,600.00	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Import hydric soil	су	26,547	\$ 35.00	\$ 929,155.50	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
2.0' upland soil layer	су	20,177	\$ 5.00	\$ 100,885.00	Moisture condition and compact
Hydric soil layer	су	20,421	\$ 6.00	\$ 122,526.00	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' bridge soil layer	су	13,691	\$ 5.00	\$ 68,455.00	Moisture condition and compact
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	216,792	\$ 0.10	\$ 21,679.20	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
Final grading	ac	9.0	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 18,060.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Cap					
Drainage geocomposite	sf	284,422	\$ 0.80	\$ 227,537.60	
Clay import	су	2,881	\$ 30.00	\$ 86,430.00	For cap within wetlands area
Clay placement	су	2,505	\$ 5.00	\$ 12,525.00	Cap within wetlands area
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	216,792	\$ 0.60	\$ 130,075.20	
Final cover termination (west boundary)	lf	1,355	\$ 8.00	\$ 10,840.00	Geosynthetic cap termination, trench excavation, and backfill
North tie-in to existing and new landfill geosynthetics	lf	450	\$ 20.00	\$ 9,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
Surface Water Control System		-			
ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	1,355	\$ 14.00	\$ 18,970.00	Drainage ditch west side of west perimeter access road
Pipe culvert	lf	100	\$ 75.00	\$ 7,500.00	West perimeter ditch inlet to freshwater wetland
Drainage ditch outlet	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	West perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay
Wetlands Outlet Structures					
Freshwater wetland outlet structure	ls	1	\$ 60,800.00	\$ 60,800.00	Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see Outlet worksheet
Wetlands Restoration	ls	1	\$ 616,798.00	\$ 616,800.00	For details, see BKUP Wetlands worksheet
Shoreline Protection					
Rock riprap	tons	41,518	\$ 100.00	\$ 4,151,761.19	Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas
Earthfill	су	9,663	\$ 4.50	\$ 43,483.50	Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Area; moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	11,596	\$ 25.00	\$ 289,890.00	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	53,043	\$ 0.10	\$ 5,304.30	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
60-mil HDPE	sf	53,043	\$ 0.50	\$ 26,521.50	Protective cover for soil backing
Cushion geotextile (12 oz/sy)	sf	53,043	\$ 0.20	\$ 10,608.60	Cushion fabric between rock riprap and HDPE protective cover
Geogrid	sf	28,380	\$ 2.00	\$ 56,760.00	For soil reinforcement
Access Road					
Class 2 aggregate base	СУ	3,920	\$ 25.00	\$ 98.007.41	12" thick AB; includes service road for the Landfill and Adjacent Areas



Table R-35. Alternative 4A - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Shoreline Protection (continued)					
Revegetation					
Hydroseeding	ac	32	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 63,080.00	Includes Landfill and Adjacent Areas
Temporary Fence	lf	2,400	\$ 24.00	\$ 57,600.00	Based on \$4/lf per month rental
Hot Spot Excavation					
Hot spot soil excavation (Tier 1)	су	9,753	\$ 30.00	\$ 292,580.69	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	tons	14,824	\$ 136.50	\$ 2,023,488.08	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
Hot spot soil excavation (Tier 2 through 4)	су	23,036	\$ 30.00	\$ 691,070.00	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	tons	35,014	\$ 156.09	\$ 5,465,368.56	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
Hot spot soil excavation (Tier 5)	су	6,822	\$ 30.00	\$ 204,653.33	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	tons	10,369	\$ 181.00	\$ 1,876,807.50	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
PCB-impacted groundwater	ls	1	\$ 153,374.48	\$ 153,374.48	Disposal option based on previous PCB TCRA; cost includes groundwater pretreatment system maintenance, temporary pipeline to discharge point, and disposal fee to POTW
Dewatering					Includes wetlands excavation at Panhandle Area
Disposal cost	gal	6,011,280	\$ 0.006	\$ 36,070.00	
Equipment rental	mo	4	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 68,000.00	Based on 4 months equipment rental; includes settling tanks, filtration system, pumps, and pipeline to sewer manhole
Floating Barrier	ls	1	\$ 174,000.00	\$ 174,000.00	Floating barrier with skimmer on San Francisco Bay; includes material, deployment, and operation for 90 days
Decontamination Pad	ea	3	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 57,000.00	Includes sump pump and discharge pipe to settling tank
Groundwater Monitoring					
Existing well abandonment	ls	1	\$ 40,360.00	\$ 40,360.00	For details, see BKUP GW rolled-up worksheet
New well installation	ls	1	\$ 46,414.00	\$ 46,410.00	Same as above
Landfill Gas (LFG) System - Option 4A					
LFG active system with flare unit	ls	1	\$ 971,000.00	\$ 971,000.00	For details, see BKUP LFG-4A worksheet
Groundwater Relief System					Proposed at south perimeter of Landfill
Transmission pipeline	lf	2,100	\$ 50.00	\$ 105,000.00	Along south perimeter to sewer manhole tie-in
Force main tie-in to existing sewer manhole	ls	1	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Manhole tie-in near northwest corner of landfill
Pumps and electrical	ls	1	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	Includes submersible pumps, control panels, and electrical works
Groundwater treatment	ls	1	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	Design build contingeny for groundwater treatment package unit
Groundwater Containment System					Proposed at south and west perimeter of Landfill
Slurry wall (soil/bentonite)	ls	1	\$ 2,264,580.00	\$ 2,264,580.00	For details, see BKUP GW Containment System worksheet
Excavation and Radiation Screening/Disposal					Includes Adjacent Areas and Shoreline excavation
Pre-Containment LLRW Surface Anomalies Removal					
Pre-clearing, grubbing, and stripping screening	days	38	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 455,460.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~613 equivalent grids)
Clearing, grubbing, and stripping	days	38	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 766,260.00	For quantity estimate, depth of stripping is assumed 1'; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate, or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Pre-excavation screening	days	108	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 1,288,360.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~1,734 equivalent grids



Table R-35. Alternative 4A - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Excavation and Radiation Screening/Disposal (continue	ed)				Includes Adjacent Areas and Shoreline excavation
Excavation	days	108	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 2,177,800.00	Excavation includes soil, waste, concrete rubble after clearing, grubbing, and stripping; number of days based on 1488cy/day production rate or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Secondary radiation screening	days	123	\$ 5,616.00	\$ 690,770.00	Based on 1,500-cy/day production rate
Soil confirmation sampling	ea	898	\$ 572.00	\$ 513,460.00	One sample per grid plus 10% QC sample; analytical incldes TAL and WET testing
Post-excavation screening	days	38	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 455,460.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate
Disposal of LLRW	су	12,802	\$ 153.50	\$ 1,965,180.00	10% of clear, grub, stripped materials, and 5% of additional excavation
Additional LLRW Anomalies Removal					
Pre-clearing, grubbing, and stripping screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~233 equivalent grids)
Clearing, grubbing, and stripping	days	15	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 292,630.00	For quantity estimate, depth of stripping is assumed 1'; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate, or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Pre-excavation screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~233 equivalent grids)
Excavation	days	15	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 292,630.00	Excavation includes soil, waste, concrete rubble after clearing, grubbing, and stripping; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Secondary radiation screening	days	30	\$ 5,616.00	\$ 166,010.00	Based on 1,500-cy/day production rate
Soil confirmation sampling	ea	288	\$ 572.00	\$ 164,930.00	One sample per grid plus 10% QC sample; analytical includes TAL and WET testing
Post-excavation screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate
Disposal of LLRW	су	3,617	\$ 153.50	\$ 555,210.00	10% of clear, grub, stripped materials and 5% of additional excavation
Construction Quality Assurance					
Landfill and Adjacent Areas	days	327	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 981,000.00	CQA services for landfill closure and adjacent areas remediation based on 320 working days construction schedule
LFG well field and flare unit	days	120	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	CQA services for gas field and flare unit based on 120 working days construction schedule
Subtotal Capital Cost				\$ 54,669,663.43	
20% Contingency				\$ 10,933,932.69	
Total Capital Cost				\$ 65,603,596.11	

#### Notes:

mo = months

AB = aggregate base
ac = acres
If = linear feet
CQA = Construction Quality Assurance
cy = cubic yard
LLRW = low-level radioactive waste
ea = each
Is = lump sum

GCL = geosynthetic clay liner HDPE = high-density polyethylene PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl RC = reinforced concrete sf = square feet

SWPPP = Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

TAL = Target Analyte List WET = Waste Extraction Test



<sup>1.</sup> Capital cost is in 2008 dollars.

<sup>2.</sup> Cost estimates for LFG control system, groundwater monitoring system, and wetlands restoration were obtained from backup spreadsheets.

<sup>3.</sup> Assumes infrastructure and building demolition will be completed (by others) prior to final cover installation for Adjacent Area at the east side of the Landfill.

<sup>4.</sup> Cost for other construction items were obtained from vendor quotes and similar landfill closure and/or remedial projects.

**Table R-36.** Alternative 4A - Operation and Maintenance Cost Estimate

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Final Cover	lump sum (Is)	1	\$ 69,000.00	\$ 69,000.00	Repair of final cover due to settlement, slope failure, or erosion
Vegetation	ls	1	\$ 12,600.00	\$ 12,600.00	Maintenance of vegetation
LFG System - Option 3A	Is	1	\$ 262,500.00	\$ 262,500.00	For details, see BKUP LFG-3A worksheet
Stormwater Monitoring	ls	1	\$ 60,980.00	\$ 60,980.00	For details, see BKUP SW worksheet
LFG Condensate Disposal	Is	1	\$ 55,800.00	\$ 55,800.00	Assumes 60-gpd condensate, off-site disposal to Class I facility
Groundwater Relief System	ls	1	\$ 67,700.00	\$ 67,700.00	Assumes 20-gpm extraction rate for discharge to POTW via transmission pipeline; includes monthly inspection and reporting and pump replacement every 3 years
Drainage	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Maintenance of drainage control system, including clearing of materials blocking drainage conveyances
Site Security	ls	1	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 9,600.00	Periodic inspection of point of access to the landfill and environmental control systems
Emergency Response	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Includes landfill inspection after major earthquake, storm, or fire that may exceed site design, which could require emergency response actions
Periodic Inspection, Documentation, Reporting and Regulatory Compliance	Is	1	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 19,000.00	Includes preparation of iso-settlement maps and 5-year site review
Institutional Control	ls	1	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 36,000.00	Includes monitoring, enforcement, and reporting
Subtotal O&M Cost				\$ 603,180.00	
20% Contingency				\$ 120,636.00	
Annual Average O&M Cost				\$ 723,816.00	
30 Year O&M Present Value				\$ 12,205,099.68	



 Table R-39.
 Alternative 4B - Backup Cost Estimate

 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	 Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
General					
Mobilization and Demobilization	ls	1	\$ 2,466,000.00	\$ 2,466,000.00	Based on 5% of construction cost excluding CQA, Permitting, H&S, and SWPPP implementation costs
Health and Safety	ls	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	
Engineering and Regulatory Compliance	ls	1	\$ 1,479,400.00	\$ 1,479,400.00	Includes preparation of construction documents, construction certification report, regulatory coordination, and local permits
Temporary Erosion Control and SWPPP Implementatio	ls	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	
Demolition					
Remove existing drainage structures	ls	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	Dispose of spoils on site at northeast area of IR-01/21
Remove existing concrete rubble, riprap, bricks, etc.	су	9,921	\$ 10.00	\$ 99,210.00	Existing shoreline protection along the southern boundary of the Landfill and East Adjacent Area and Panhandle Area; dispose of spoils on site at IR-01/21
Temporary Works					
Sheet-pile installation	lf	3,360	\$ 1,495.00	\$ 5,023,200.00	Along Landfill and Panhandle shoreline
Dewatering	days	120	\$ 5,640.00	\$ 676,800.00	
Air Monitoring					
Ambient air monitors	mo	4	\$ 10,614.00	\$ 42,456.00	
Portable ambient air analyzer	mo	4	\$ 1,952.00	\$ 7,808.00	
Portable combustible gas/oxygen indicator	mo	4	\$ 464.00	\$ 1,856.00	
Landfill IR-01/21					Includes the north, west, and southeast section of IR-01/21
Earthwork					
Excavated waste and debris consolidation	су	67,786	\$ 30.00	\$ 2,033,586.50	Stripped soils, waste, and concrete rubble excavation along the southern limit of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas bordering San Francisco Bay minus chemical hot spots and LLRW; place excavated material on site at IR-01/21
Earthfill	су	11,916	\$ 5.00	\$ 59,578.85	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	84,949	\$ 25.00	\$ 2,123,724.74	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Geosynthetic cover subgrade preparation	sf	395,686	\$ 0.10	\$ 39,568.58	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
2.0' foundation layer	су	29,066	\$ 5.00	\$ 145,328.66	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' vegetative soil cover	су	29,809	\$ 5.00	\$ 149,046.61	Moisture condition and compact
Final grading	ac	22	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 44,400.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Final Cover					
Geosynthetic clay liner (GCL)	sf	405,278	\$ 0.85	\$ 344,486.17	Includes additional landfill closure area only
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	417,125	\$ 0.60	\$ 250,274.91	Includes additional landfill closure area only
Drainage geocomposite	sf	403,530	\$ 0.80	\$ 322,823.88	Includes additional landfill closure area only
Demarcation layer	sf	360,422	\$ 0.20	\$ 72,084.40	
4"-perforated HDPE pipe, SDR 11, including pipe fittings,	If	3,440	\$ 12.00	\$ 41,280.00	
Toe of slope gravel fill	су	382	\$ 30.00	\$ 11,466.67	Includes geotextile filter fabric
Gravel blanket drain	If	700	\$ 100.00	\$ 70,000.00	Blanket drain for groundwater relief system
Geosynthetic Termination and Tie-ins					
North and west perimeter final cover termination	If	1,570	\$ 12.00	\$ 18,840.00	
South perimeter final cover termination	If	700	\$ 15.00	\$ 10,500.00	



Table R-39. Alternative 4B - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price		Cost	Remarks
Landfill IR-01/21 (continued)						Includes the north, west, and southeast section of IR-01/21
North and west tie-ins to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	1,000	\$	20.00	\$ 20,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
South tie-in to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	300	\$	20.00	\$ 6,000.00	Same as above
Surface Water Drainage System						
ECM/grass-lined swale	lf	700	\$	14.00	\$ 9,800.00	Install at north finish grade tie-in
Top deck diversion berm with ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	1,210	\$	10.00	\$ 12,100.00	Install at deck area of landfill
ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	300	\$	14.00	\$ 4,200.00	Install at northwest perimeter of landfill
Concrete-lined ditch	lf	700	\$	30.00	\$ 21,000.00	Install at toe of slope at south landfill perimeter
Rock-lined downchute	ea	1	\$	20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Remove and reestablish existing rock gabion drainage swale and downchute lining
Pipe downdrain	lf	180	\$	50.00	\$ 9,000.00	Install at sideslope areas
Pipe crossdrain	lf	100	\$	70.00	\$ 7,000.00	Install across south perimeter access road
Drainage inlet	ea	2	\$	3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Install at south perimeter access road
East Adjacent Area						Includes PCB remediation area
Earthwork						
Earthfill	су	31,641	\$	5.00	\$ 158,205.00	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	99,038	\$	25.00	\$ 2,475,939.72	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
1.0' foundation layer	су	16,210	\$	5.00	\$ 81,051.82	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' vegetative soil cover	су	33,983	\$	5.00	\$ 169,915.00	Moisture condition and compact
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	474,782	\$	0.10	\$ 47,478.18	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
Final grading	ac	9.7	\$	2,000.00	\$ 19,320.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Final Cap						
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	474,782	\$	0.60	\$ 284,869.09	
Drainage geocomposite	sf	466,957	\$	0.80	\$ 373,565.60	
Demarcation layer	sf	466,957	\$	0.20	\$ 93,391.40	
North and east final cover termination	lf	2,285	\$	12.00	\$ 27,420.00	4"-perforated HDPE pipe, SDR 11, including pipe fittings, and geotextile wrap
South perimeter final cover termination	lf	500	\$	15.00	\$ 7,500.00	
Final cover tie-in to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	1,000	\$	20.00	\$ 20,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
Surface Water Drainage System						
ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	2,260	\$	14.00	\$ 31,640.00	Install at north and east boundary
Concrete-lined ditch	lf	450	\$	30.00	\$ 13,500.00	Install at north and east boundary
Pipe downdrain	lf	200	\$	50.00	\$ 10,000.00	Install across access road
Pipe culvert	lf	50	\$	75.00	\$ 3,750.00	Install across access road
Drainage inlet	ea	2	\$	3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Install across access road
Ditch outlet	ls	1	\$	5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay
Panhandle Area						
Earthwork						
Earthfill	су	18,752	\$	5.00	\$ 93,760.00	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	63,144	\$	25.00	\$ 1,578,600.00	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Import hydric soil	су	26,547	\$	35.00	\$ 929,155.50	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor



Table R-39. Alternative 4B - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price		Cost	Remarks
Panhandle Area (continued)						
2.0' upland soil layer	су	20,177	\$	5.00	\$ 100,885.00	Moisture condition and compact
Hydric soil layer	су	20,421	\$	6.00	\$ 122,526.00	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' bridge soil layer	су	13,691	\$	5.00	\$ 68,455.00	Moisture condition and compact
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	216,792	\$	0.10	\$ 21,679.20	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
Final grading	ac	9.0	\$	2,000.00	\$ 18,060.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Cap						
Drainage geocomposite	sf	284,422	\$	0.80	\$ 227,537.60	
Clay import	су	2,881	\$	30.00	\$ 86,430.00	For cap within wetlands area
Clay placement	су	2,505	\$	5.00	\$ 12,525.00	Cap within wetlands area
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	216,792	\$	0.60	\$ 130,075.20	
Final cover termination (west boundary)	lf	1,355	\$	8.00	\$ 10,840.00	Geosynthetic cap termination, trench excavation, and backfill
North tie-in to existing and new landfill geosynthetics	lf	450	\$	20.00	\$ 9,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
Surface Water Control System		-				
ECM/grass-lined ditch	If	1,355	\$	14.00	\$ 18,970.00	Drainage ditch west side of west perimeter access road
Pipe culvert	If	100	\$	75.00	\$ 7,500.00	West perimeter ditch inlet to freshwater wetland
Drainage ditch outlet	ls	1	\$	5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	West perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay
Wetlands Outlet Structures						
Freshwater wetland outlet structure	ls	1	\$	60,800.00	\$ 60,800.00	Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see Outlet worksheet
Wetlands Restoration	ls	1	\$	616,798.00	\$ 616,800.00	For details, see BKUP Wetlands worksheet
Shoreline Protection						
Rock riprap	tons	41,518	\$	100.00	\$ 4,151,761.19	Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas
Earthfill	су	9,663	\$	4.50	\$ 43,483.50	Soil backing along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Area; moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	11,596	\$	25.00	\$ 289,890.00	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	53,043	\$	0.10	\$ 5,304.30	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
60-mil HDPE	sf	53,043	\$	0.50	\$ 26,521.50	Protective cover for soil backing
Cushion geotextile (12 oz/sy)	sf	53,043	\$	0.20	\$ 10,608.60	Cushion fabric between rock riprap and HDPE protective cover
Geogrid	sf	28,380	\$	2.00	\$ 56,760.00	For soil reinforcement
Access Road						
Class 2 aggregate base	су	3,920	\$	25.00	\$ 98,007.41	12"-thick AB; includes service road for the Landfill and Adjacent Areas
Revegetation						
Hydroseeding	ac	32	\$	2,000.00	\$ 63,080.00	Includes Landfill and Adjacent Areas
Temporary Fence	lf	2,400	\$	24.00	\$ 57,600.00	Based on \$4/If per month rental
Hot Spot Excavation						
Hot spot soil excavation (Tier 1)	су	9,753	\$	30.00	\$ 292,580.69	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	tons	14,824	\$	136.50	\$ 2,023,488.08	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
Hot spot soil excavation (Tier 2 through 4)	су	23,036	\$	30.00	\$ 691,070.00	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad



Table R-39. Alternative 4B - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Shoreline Protection (continued)					
Off-site disposal	tons	35,014	\$ 156.09	\$ 5,465,368.56	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
Hot spot soil excavation (Tier 5)	су	6,822	\$ 30.00	\$ 204,653.33	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	tons	10,369	\$ 181.00	\$ 1,876,807.50	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
PCB-impacted groundwater	ls	1	\$ 153,374.48	\$ 153,374.48	Disposal option based on previous PCB TCRA; cost includes groundwater pretreatment system maintenance, temporary pipeline to discharge point, and disposal fee to POTW
Dewatering					Includes wetlands excavation at Panhandle Area
Disposal cost	gal	6,011,280	\$ 0.006	\$ 36,070.00	
Equipment rental	mo	4	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 68,000.00	Based on 4 months equipment rental; includes settling tanks, filtration system, pumps, and pipeline to sewer manhole
Floating Barrier	ls	1	\$ 174,000.00	\$ 174,000.00	Floating barrier with skimmer on San Francisco Bay; includes material, deployment, and operation for 90 days
Decontamination Pad	ea	3	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 57,000.00	Includes sump pump and discharge pipe to settling tank
Groundwater Monitoring					
Existing well abandonment	ls	1	\$ 40,360.00	\$ 40,360.00	For details, see BKUP GW worksheet
New well installation	ls	1	\$ 46,414.00	\$ 46,410.00	Same as above
Landfill Gas (LFG) System - Option 4B					
LFG active system with GAC	ls	1	\$ 756,000.00	\$ 756,000.00	For details, see BKUP LFG-4B worksheet
Groundwater Relief System					Proposed at south perimeter of landfill
Transmission pipeline	lf	2,100	\$ 50.00	\$ 105,000.00	Along south perimeter to sewer manhole tie-in
Force main tie-in to existing sewer manhole	ls	1	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Manhole tie-in near northwest corner of landfill
Pumps and electrical	ls	1	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	Includes submersible pumps, control panels, and electrical works
Groundwater treatment	ls	1	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	Design build contingency for groundwater treatment package unit
Groundwater Containment System					Proposed at south and west perimeter of landfill
Slurry wall (soil/bentonite)	ls	1	\$ 2,264,580.00	\$ 2,264,580.00	For details, see BKUP GW Containment System worksheet
Excavation and Radiation Screening/Disposal					Includes Adjacent Areas and Shoreline excavation
Pre-Containment LLRW Surface Anomalies Removal					
Pre-clearing, grubbing, and stripping screening	days	38	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 455,460.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~613 equivalent grids)
Clearing, grubbing, and stripping	days	38	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 766,260.00	For quantity estimate, depth of stripping is assumed 1'; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate, or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Pre-excavation screening	days	108	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 1,288,360.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~1,734 equivalent grids)
Excavation	days	108	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 2,177,800.00	Excavation includes soil, waste, concrete rubble after clearing, grubbing, and stripping; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Secondary radiation screening	days	123	\$ 5,616.00	\$ 690,770.00	Based on 1,500-cy/day production rate
Soil confirmation sampling	ea	898	\$ 572.00	\$ 513,460.00	One sample per grid plus 10% QC sample; analytical includes TAL and WET testing
Post-excavation screening	days	38	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 455,460.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate
Disposal of LLRW	су	12,802	\$ 153.50	\$ 1,965,180.00	10% of clear, grub, stripped materials and 5% of additional excavation



 Table R-39.
 Alternative 4B - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Excavation and Radiation Screening/Disposal					Includes Adjacent Area and shoreline excavation
Additional LLRW Anomalies Removal					
Pre-Clearing, grubbing, and stripping screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~233 equivalent grids)
Clearing, grubbing, and stripping	days	15	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 292,630.00	For quantity estimate, depth of stripping is assumed 1'; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate, or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Pre-excavation screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~233 equivalent grids)
Excavation	days	15	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 292,630.00	Excavation includes soil, waste, concrete rubble after clearing, grubbing, and stripping; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Secondary radiation screening	days	30	\$ 5,616.00	\$ 166,010.00	Based on 1,500-cy/day production rate
Soil confirmation sampling	ea	288	\$ 572.00	\$ 164,930.00	One sample per grid plus 10% QC sample; analytical includes TAL and WET testing
Post-excavation screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate
Disposal of LLRW	су	3,617	\$ 153.50	\$ 555,210.00	10% of clear, grub, stripped materials, and 5% of additional excavation
Construction Quality Assurance					
Landfill and Adjacent Areas	days	327	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 981,000.00	CQA services for landfill closure and Adjacent Area remediation based on 320 working days construction schedule
LFG well field and flare unit	days	120	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	CQA services for gas field and flare unit based on 120 working days construction schedule
Subtotal Capital Cost				\$ 54,438,263.43	
20% Contingency				\$ 10,887,652.69	
Total Capital Cost				\$ 65,325,916.11	

#### Notes:

Is = lump sum

AB = aggregate base
ac = acres
CQA = Construction Quality Assurance
cy = cubic yard
ea = each
GCL = geosynthetic clay liner

HDPE = high-density polyethylene
H&S = Health and Safety
If = linear feet
LFG = landfill gas
LLRW = low-level radioactive waste

PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl
RC = reinforced concrete
sf = square feet
SWPPP = Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

mo = months

WET = Waste Extraction Test



<sup>1.</sup> Capital cost is in 2008 dollars.

<sup>2.</sup> Cost estimates for LFG control system, groundwater monitoring system, and wetlands restoration were obtained from backup spreadsheets.

<sup>3.</sup> Assumes infrastructure and building demolition will be completed (by others) prior to final cover installation for Adjacent Area at the east side of the Landfill.

<sup>4.</sup> Cost for other construction items were obtained from vendor quotes and similar landfill closure and/or remedial projects.

Table R-40. Alternative 4B - Operation and Maintenance Cost Estimate

Describition	11	0	Hada Balan	04	Damada
Description	Unit	Quantity	 Unit Price	 Cost	Remarks
Final Cover	lump sum (ls)	1	\$ 69,000.00	\$ 69,000.00	Repair of final cover due to settlement, slope failure, or erosion
Vegetation	ls	1	\$ 12,600.00	\$ 12,600.00	Maintenance of vegetation
LFG System - Option 3B	ls	1	\$ 325,500.00	\$ 325,500.00	For details, see BKUP LFG-3B worksheet
Stormwater Monitoring	ls	1	\$ 60,980.00	\$ 60,980.00	For details, see BKUP SW worksheet
LFG Condensate Disposal	ls	1	\$ 55,800.00	\$ 55,800.00	Assumes 60-gpd condensate, off-site disposal to Class I facility
Groundwater Relief System	ls	1	\$ 67,700.00	\$ 67,700.00	Groundwater relief system based on 20-gpm discharge to POTW via transmission pipeline; includes monthly inspection and reporting; assumed pump replacement every 3 years
Drainage	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Maintenance of drainage control system, including clearing of materials blocking drainage conveyances
Site Security	ls	1	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 9,600.00	Periodic inspection of point of access to the landfill and environmental control systems
Emergency Response	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Includes landfill inspection after major earthquake, storm, or fire that may exceed site design, which could require emergency response actions
Periodic Inspection, Documentation, Reporting, and Regulatory Compliance	ls	1	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 19,000.00	Includes preparation of iso-settlement maps and 5-year site review
Institutional Control	ls	1	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 36,000.00	Includes monitoring, enforcement, and reporting
Subtotal O&M Cost				\$ 666,180.00	
20% Contingency				\$ 133,236.00	
Annual Average O&M Cost				\$ 799,416.00	
30 Year O&M Present Value				\$ 12,205,099.68	



	52	Capital Cost: \$70.9M	Table 8	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Appendix R, Tables R-49, R-51, R-52, R-55, and R-56. Record No. 4237.
١				Necola No. 4237.

#### Table R-49. Cost Estimate Summary for Alternative 5 (1,2)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

#### Alternative 5A

Cap the Landfill and Adjacent Areas

Install an active Gas Control and Collection System (GCCS) and treat the landfill gas with a flare unit

Close northern landfill gas control system

Remove hot spots in adjacent areas

Install surface water control

Restore wetlands

Install groundwater relief, diversion, and containment systems

Items	Estimated Cost
Capital Cost	\$65,643,139
Inspection, Maintenance, and GCCS O&M	\$21,714,480
Groundwater Monitoring Cost	\$1,980,150
Periodic Cost	\$675,298
Total Cost for Alternative 5A (Flare Unit)	\$90,013,067
Present Value for Alternative 5A (Flare Unit)	\$79,953,130

#### Alternative 5B

Cap the Landfill and Adjacent Areas

Install an active GCCS and treat the landfill gas with a GAC/KMnO4 adsorption unit

Close northern landfill gas control system

Remove hot spots in adjacent areas

Install surface water control

Restore wetlands

Install groundwater relief, diversion, and containment systems

Items	Estimated Cost
Capital Cost	\$65,364,259
Inspection, Maintenance, and GCCS O&M	\$23,982,480
Groundwater Monitoring Cost	\$1,980,150
Periodic Cost	\$675,298
Total Cost for Alternative 5B (Adsorption)	\$92,002,187
Present Value for Alternative 5B (Adsorption)	\$81,161,059

#### Notes

- (1) Appended tables summarize backup calculations for all cost estimates provided.
- (2) Period of analysis is 32 years, which includes 2 years of engineering, permitting, and construction periods and 30 years of long-term monitoring.
- (3) Based on a 2.8% discount factor, as specified for Federal facility sites in Appendix C of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-94 (effective January 2008, http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a094/a94\_appx-c.html).



Table R-51. Alternative 5A - Backup Cost Estimate

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
General					
Mobilization and Demobilization	Is	1	\$ 2,478,000.00	\$ 2,478,000.00	Based on 5% of construction cost excluding CQA, permitting, H&S, and SWPPP implementation costs
Health and Safety	ls	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	
Engineering and Regulatory Compliance	ls	1	\$ 1,486,700.00	\$ 1,486,700.00	Includes preparation of construction documents, construction certification report, regulatory coordination, and local permits
Temporary Erosion Control and SWPPP Implementation	ls	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	
Demolition					
Remove existing drainage structures	ls	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	Dispose of spoils on site northwest area of IR01/21
Remove concrete rubble, riprap, bricks, etc.	су	9,921	\$ 10.00	\$ 99,210.00	Existing shoreline protection along the southern boundary of the Landfill and East Adjacent Areas and Panhandle Area; dispose of spoils on site at IR-01/21
Temporary Works					
Sheet-pile installation	lf	3,360	\$ 1,495.00	\$ 5,023,200.00	Along Landfill and Panhandle shoreline
Dewatering	days	120	\$ 5,640.00	\$ 676,800.00	
Air Monitoring					
Ambient air monitors	mo	4	\$ 10,614.00	\$ 42,456.00	
Portable ambient air analyzer	mo	4	\$ 1,952.00	\$ 7,808.00	
Portable combustible gas/oxygen indicator	mo	4	\$ 464.00	\$ 1,856.00	
Landfill IR-01/21					Includes the north, west, and southeast section of IR-01/21
Earthwork					
Excavated waste, existing ground, and debris consolidation	су	67,786	\$ 30.00	\$ 2,033,586.50	Stripped soil, waste, and concrete rubble excavation along the southern limit of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas bordering San Francisco Bay minus chemical hot spots and LLRW; place excavated material on site at IR-01/21
Earthfill	су	11,916	\$ 5.00	\$ 59,578.85	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	84,949	\$ 25.00	\$ 2,123,724.74	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Geosynthetic cover subgrade preparation	sf	395,686	\$ 0.10	\$ 39,568.58	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
2.0' foundation layer	су	29,066	\$ 5.00	\$ 145,328.66	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' vegetative soil cover	су	29,809	\$ 5.00	\$ 149,046.61	Moisture condition and compact
Final grading	ac	22	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 44,400.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Final Cover					
Geosynthetic clay liner (GCL)	sf	405,278	\$ 0.85	\$ 344,486.17	Includes additional landfill closure area only
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	417,125	\$ 0.60	\$ 250,274.91	Includes additional landfill closure area only
Drainage geocomposite	sf	403,530	\$ 0.80	\$ 322,823.88	Includes additional landfill closure area only
Demarcation layer	sf	360,422	\$ 0.20	\$ 72,084.40	
4"-perforated HDPE pipe, SDR 11, including pipe fittings, and geotextile wrap	lf	3,440	\$ 12.00	\$ 41,280.00	
Toe of slope gravel fill	су	382	\$ 30.00	\$ 11,466.67	Includes geotextile filter fabric
Gravel blanket drain	If	700	\$ 100.00	\$ 70,000.00	Blanket drain for groundwater relief system



Table R-51. Alternative 5A - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	ı	Jnit Price	Cost	Remarks
Landfill IR-01/21 (continued)						Includes the north, west, and southeast section of IR-01/21
Geosynthetic Termination and Tie-ins						
North and west perimeter final cover termination	lf	1,570	\$	12.00	\$ 18,840.00	
South perimeter final cover termination	lf	700	\$	15.00	\$ 10,500.00	
North and west tie-ins to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	1,000	\$	20.00	\$ 20,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
South tie-in to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	300	\$	20.00	\$ 6,000.00	Same as above
Surface Water Drainage System						
ECM/grass-lined swale	lf	700	\$	14.00	\$ 9,800.00	Install at north finish grade tie-in
Top deck diversion berm with ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	1,210	\$	10.00	\$ 12,100.00	Install at deck area of landfill
ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	300	\$	14.00	\$ 4,200.00	Install at northwest perimeter of landfill
Concrete-lined ditch	lf	700	\$	30.00	\$ 21,000.00	Install at toe of slope at south landfill perimeter
Rock-lined downchute	ea	1	\$	20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Remove and reestablish existing rock gabion drainage swale and downchute lining
Pipe downdrain	lf	180	\$	50.00	\$ 9,000.00	Install at sideslope areas
Pipe crossdrain	lf	100	\$	70.00	\$ 7,000.00	Install across south perimeter access road
Drainage Inlet	ea	2	\$	3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Install at south perimeter access road
East Adjacent Area						Includes PCB removal area
Earthwork						
Earthfill	су	31,641	\$	5.00	\$ 158,205.00	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	99,038	\$	25.00	\$ 2,475,939.72	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
1.0' foundation layer	су	16,210	\$	5.00	\$ 81,051.82	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' vegetative soil cover	су	33,983	\$	5.00	\$ 169,915.00	Moisture condition and compact
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	474,782	\$	0.10	\$ 47,478.18	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
Final grading	ac	9.7	\$	2,000.00	\$ 19,320.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Final Cap						
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	474,782	\$	0.60	\$ 284,869.09	
Drainage geocomposite	sf	466,957	\$	0.80	\$ 373,565.60	
Demarcation layer	sf	466,957	\$	0.20	\$ 93,391.40	
North and east final cover termination	lf	2,285	\$	12.00	\$ 27,420.00	4" perforated HDPE pipe, SDR 11, including pipe fittings, and geotextile wrap
South perimeter final cover termination	lf	500	\$	15.00	\$ 7,500.00	
Final cover tie-in to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	1,000	\$	20.00	\$ 20,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
Surface Water Drainage System						
ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	2,260	\$	14.00	\$ 31,640.00	Install at north and east boundary
Concrete-lined ditch	lf	450	\$	30.00	\$ 13,500.00	Install at north and east boundary
Pipe downdrain	lf	200	\$	50.00	\$ 10,000.00	Install across access road
Pipe culvert	If	50	\$	75.00	\$ 3,750.00	Install across access road
Drainage inlet	ea	2	\$	3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Install across access road
Ditch outlet	ls	1	\$	5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay



Table R-51. Alternative 5A - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Panhandle Area					
Earthwork					
Earthfill	су	18,752	\$ 5.00	\$ 93,760.00	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	63,144	\$ 25.00	\$ 1,578,600.00	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Import hydric soil	су	29,804	\$ 35.00	\$ 1,043,133.00	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
2.0' upland soil layer	су	20,177	\$ 5.00	\$ 100,885.00	Moisture condition and compact
3.0' hydric soil layer	су	22,926	\$ 6.00	\$ 137,556.00	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' bridge soil layer	су	13,691	\$ 5.00	\$ 68,455.00	Moisture condition and compact
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	216,792	\$ 0.10	\$ 21,679.20	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
Final grading	ac	9.0	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 18,060.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Cap					
Drainage geocomposite	sf	284,422	\$ 0.80	\$ 227,537.60	
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	216,792	\$ 0.60	\$ 130,075.20	
Final cover termination (west boundary)	lf	1,355	\$ 8.00	\$ 10,840.00	Geosynthetic cap termination, trench excavation, and backfill
North tie-in to existing and new landfill geosynthetics	If	450	\$ 20.00	\$ 9,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
Surface Water Control System		-			
ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	1,355	\$ 14.00	\$ 18,970.00	Drainage ditch west side of west perimeter access road
Pipe culvert	lf	100	\$ 75.00	\$ 7,500.00	West perimeter ditch inlet to freshwater wetland
Drainage ditch outlet	Is	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	West perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay
Wetlands Outlet Structures					
Freshwater wetland outlet structure	ls	1	\$ 60,800.00	\$ 60,800.00	Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see Outlet worksheet
Wetlands Restoration	ls	1	\$ 616,798.00	\$ 616,800.00	For details, see BKUP Wetlands worksheet
Shoreline Protection					
Rock riprap	tons	41,518	\$ 100.00	\$ 4,151,761.19	Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas
Earthfill	су	9,663	\$ 4.50	\$ 43,483.50	Soil backfill along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Area; moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	11,596	\$ 25.00	\$ 289,890.00	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	53,043	\$ 0.10	\$ 5,304.30	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
60-mil HDPE	sf	53,043	\$ 0.50	\$ 26,521.50	Protective cover for soil backing
Cushion geotextile (12 oz/sy)	sf	53,043	\$ 0.20	\$ 10,608.60	Cushion fabric between rock riprap and HDPE protective cover
Geogrid	sf	28,380	\$ 2.00	\$ 56,760.00	For soil reinforcement
Access Road					
Class 2 aggregate base	су	3,920	\$ 25.00	\$ 98,007.41	12" thick AB; includes service road for the Landfill and Adjacent Areas
Revegetation					
Hydroseeding	ac	32	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 63,080.00	Includes Landfill and Adjacent Areas



Table R-51. Alternative 5A - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	1124	0		Helt Dele-		01	Demode
Description Shoreline Protection (continued)	Unit	Quantity		Unit Price		Cost	Remarks
Temporary Fence	If	2,400	\$	24.00	\$	57,600.00	Based on \$4/lf per month rental
Hot Spot Excavation		2,400	Ψ	24.00	Ψ	37,000.00	based on \$4/11 per month rental
Hot spot soil excavation (Tier 1)	CV	9,753	\$	30.00	\$	292,580.69	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	tons	14,824	\$	136.50	\$ \$	2,023,488.08	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
Hot spot soil excavation (Tier 2 through 4)		23,036	\$	30.00	\$ \$	691,070.00	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	cy	35.014	э \$	156.09	э \$	5,465,368.56	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
Hot spot soil excavation (Tier 5)	tons	6,822	\$ \$	30.00	э \$	204,653.33	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	Cy				э \$		
<u> </u>	tons	10,369	\$	181.00		1,876,807.50	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
PCB-impacted groundwater	ls	1	\$	153,374.48	\$	153,374.48	Disposal option based on previous PCB TCRA; cost includes groundwater pretreatment system maintenance, temporary pipeline to discharge point, and disposal fee to POTW
Dewatering							Includes wetlands excavation at Panhandle Area
Disposal cost	gal	6,011,280	\$	0.006	\$	36,070.00	
Equipment rental	mo	4	\$	17,000.00	\$	68,000.00	Based on 4 months equipment rental; includes settling tanks, filtration system, pumps, and pipeline to sewer manhole
Floating Barrier	ls	1	\$	174,000.00	\$	174,000.00	Floating barrier with skimmer on San Francisco Bay; includes material, deployment, and operation for 90 days
Decontamination Pad	ea	3	\$	19,000.00	\$	57,000.00	Includes sump pump and discharge pipe to settling tank
Groundwater Monitoring							
Existing well abandonment	ls	1	\$	40,360.00	\$	40,360.00	For details, see BKUP GW rolled-up worksheet
New well installation	ls	1	\$	46,414.00	\$	46,410.00	Same as above
Landfill Gas (LFG) System - Option 4A							
LFG active system with flare unit	ls	1	\$	971,000.00	\$	971,000.00	For details, see BKUP LFG-4A worksheet
Groundwater Relief System							Proposed at south perimeter of Landfill
Transmission pipeline	lf	2,100	\$	50.00	\$	105,000.00	Along south perimeter to sewer manhole tie-in
Force main tie-in to existing sewer manhole	ls	1	\$	20,000.00	\$	20,000.00	Manhole tie-in near northwest corner of landfill
Pumps and electrical	ls	1	\$	70,000.00	\$	70,000.00	Includes submersible pumps, control panels, and electrical works
Groundwater treatment	ls	1	\$	200,000.00	\$	200,000.00	Design build contingeny for groundwater treatment package unit
Groundwater Containment System							Proposed at south and west perimeter of Landfill
Slurry wall (soil/bentonite)	ls	1	\$	2,264,580.00	\$	2,264,580.00	For details, see BKUP GW Containment System worksheet
Excavation and Radiation Screening/Disposal							Includes Adjacent Areas and Shoreline excavation
Pre-Containment LLRW Surface Anomalies Removal							
Pre-clearing, grubbing, and stripping screening	days	38	\$	11,888.00	\$	455,460.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~613 equivalent grids)
Clearing, grubbing, and stripping	days	38	\$	20,095.00	\$	766,260.00	For quantity estimate, depth of stripping is assumed 1'; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate, or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Pre-excavation screening	days	108	\$	11,888.00	\$	1,288,360.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~1,734 equivalent grids)



Table R-51. Alternative 5A - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price		Cost	Remarks
Excavation and Radiation Screening/Disposal(continued)						Includes Adjacent Areas and Shoreline excavation
Excavation	days	108	\$ 20,095.00	\$	2,177,800.00	Excavation includes soil, waste, concrete rubble after clearing, grubbing, and stripping; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Secondary radiation screening	days	123	\$ 5,616.00	\$	690,770.00	Based on 1,500-cy/day production rate
Soil confirmation sampling	ea	898	\$ 572.00	\$	513,460.00	One sample per grid plus 10% QC sample; analytical incldes TAL and WET testing
Post-excavation screening	days	38	\$ 11,888.00	\$	455,460.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate
Disposal of LLRW	су	12,802	\$ 153.50	\$	1,965,180.00	10% of clear, grub, stripped materials, and 5% of additional excavation
Additional LLRW Anomalies Removal						
Pre-clearing, grubbing, and stripping screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$	173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~233 equivalent grids)
Clearing, grubbing, and stripping	days	15	\$ 20,095.00	\$	292,630.00	For quantity estimate, depth of stripping is assumed 1'; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate, or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Pre-excavation screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$	173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~233 equivalent grids)
Excavation	days	15	\$ 20,095.00	\$	292,630.00	Excavation includes soil, waste, concrete rubble after clearing, grubbing, and stripping; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Secondary radiation screening	days	30	\$ 5,616.00	\$	166,010.00	Based on 1,500-cy/day production rate
Soil confirmation sampling	ea	288	\$ 572.00	\$	164,930.00	One sample per grid plus 10% QC sample; analytical incldes TAL and WET testing
Post-excavation screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$	173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate
Disposal of LLRW	су	3,617	\$ 153.50	\$	555,210.00	10% of clear, grub, stripped materials, and 5% of additional excavation
Construction Quality Assurance						
Landfill and Adjacent Areas	days	327	\$ 3,000.00	\$	981,000.00	CQA services for landfill closure and adjacent areas remediation based on 320 working days construction schedule
LFG well field and flare unit	days	120	\$ 1,000.00	\$	120,000.00	CQA services for gas field and flare unit based on 120 working days construction schedule
Subtotal Capital Cost				\$	54,702,615.93	
20% Contingency Total Capital Cost				\$ \$	10,940,523.19 65,643,139.11	

#### Notes:

1. Capital cost is in 2008 dollars.

GCL = geosynthetic clay liner

HDPE = high-density polyethylene

- 2. Cost estimates for LFG control system, groundwater monitoring system, and wetlands restoration were obtained from backup spreadsheets.
- 3. Assumes infrastructure and building demolition will be completed (by others) prior to final cover installation for Adjacent Area at the east side of the Landfill.
- 4. Cost for other construction items were obtained from vendor quotes and similar landfill closure and/or remedial projects.

AB = aggregate base

AB = polychlorinated biphenyl

AB = polychlorinate

 Is = lump sum
 TAL = Target Analyte List

 mo = months
 WET = Waste Extraction Test



Table R-52. Alternative 5A - Operation and Maintenance Cost Estimate

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	<b>Unit Price</b>	Cost	Remarks
Final Cover	lump sum (ls)	1	\$ 69,000.00	\$ 69,000.00	Repair of final cover due to settlement, slope failure, or erosion
Vegetation	ls	1	\$ 12,600.00	\$ 12,600.00	Maintenance of vegetation
LFG System - Option 3A	ls	1	\$ 262,500.00	\$ 262,500.00	For details, see BKUP LFG-3A worksheet
Stormwater Monitoring	ls	1	\$ 60,980.00	\$ 60,980.00	For details, see BKUP SW worksheet
LFG Condensate Disposal	ls	1	\$ 55,800.00	\$ 55,800.00	Assumes 60-gpd condensate, off-site disposal to Class I facility
Groundwater Relief System	ls	1	\$ 67,700.00	\$ 67,700.00	Assumes 20-gpm extraction rate for discharge to POTW via transmission pipeline; includes monthly inspection and reporting and pump replacement every 3 years
Drainage	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Maintenance of drainage control system, including clearing of materials blocking drainage conveyances
Site Security	ls	1	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 9,600.00	Periodic inspection of point of access to the landfill and environmental control systems
Emergency Response	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Includes landfill inspection after major earthquake, storm, or fire that may exceed site design, which could require emergency response actions
Periodic Inspection, Documentation, Reporting, and Regulatory Compliance	Is	1	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 19,000.00	Includes preparation of iso-settlement maps and 5-year site review
Institutional Control	ls	1	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 36,000.00	Includes monitoring, enforcement, and reporting
Subtotal O&M Cost				\$ 603,180.00	
20% Contingency				\$ 120,636.00	
Annual Average O&M Cost				\$ 723,816.00	
30-Year O&M Present Value				\$ 12,205,099.68	



 Table R-55.
 Alternative 5B - Backup Cost Estimate

 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
General					
Mobilization and Demobilization	ls	1	\$ 2,467,000.00	\$ 2,467,000.00	Based on 5% of construction cost excluding CQA, permitting, H&S, and SWPPP implementation costs
Health and Safety	ls	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	
Engineering and Regulatory Compliance	ls	1	\$ 1,480,300.00	\$ 1,480,300.00	Includes preparation of construction documents, construction certification report, regulatory coordination, and local permits
Temporary Erosion Control and SWPPP Implementation	ls	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	
Demolition					
Remove existing drainage structures	ls	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	Dispose of spoils on site at northeast area of IR-01/21
Remove existing concrete rubble, riprap, bricks, etc.	су	9,921	\$ 10.00	\$ 99,210.00	Existing shoreline protection along the southern boundary of the Landfill and East Adjacent Area and Panhandle Area; dispose of spoils on site at IR-01/21
Temporary Works					
Sheet-pile installation	lf	3,360	\$ 1,495.00	\$ 5,023,200.00	Along Landfill and Panhandle shoreline
Dewatering	days	120	\$ 5,640.00	\$ 676,800.00	
Air Monitoring					
Ambient air monitors	mo	4	\$ 10,614.00	\$ 42,456.00	
Portable ambient air analyzer	mo	4	\$ 1,952.00	\$ 7,808.00	
Portable combustible gas/oxygen indicator	mo	4	\$ 464.00	\$ 1,856.00	
Landfill IR-01/21					Includes the north, west, and southeast section of IR-01/21
Earthwork					
Excavated waste and debris consolidation	су	67,786	\$ 30.00	\$ 2,033,586.50	Stripped soils, waste, and concrete rubble excavation along the southern limit of the Landfill and adjacent areas bordering San Francisco Bay, minus chemical hot spots and LLRW; place excavated material on site at IR-01/21
Earthfill	су	11,916	\$ 5.00	\$ 59,578.85	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	84,949	\$ 25.00	\$ 2,123,724.74	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Geosynthetic cover subgrade preparation	sf	395,686	\$ 0.10	\$ 39,568.58	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placemen
2.0' foundation layer	су	29,066	\$ 5.00	\$ 145,328.66	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' vegetative soil cover	су	29,809	\$ 5.00	\$ 149,046.61	Moisture condition and compact
Final grading	ac	22	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 44,400.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Final Cover					
Geosynthetic clay liner (GCL)	sf	405,278	\$ 0.85	\$ 344,486.17	Includes additional landfill closure area only
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	417,125	\$ 0.60	\$ 250,274.91	Includes additional landfill closure area only
Drainage geocomposite	sf	403,530	\$ 0.80	\$ 322,823.88	Includes additional landfill closure area only
Demarcation layer	sf	360,422	\$ 0.20	\$ 72,084.40	
4"perforated HDPE pipe, SDR 11, including pipe fittings, and geotextile wrap	lf	3,440	\$ 12.00	\$ 41,280.00	
Toe of slope gravel fill	су	382	\$ 30.00	\$ 11,466.67	Includes geotextile filter fabric
Gravel blanket drain	lf	700	\$ 100.00	\$ 70,000.00	Blanket drain for groundwater relief system



Table R-55. Alternative 5B - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Landfill IR-01/21 (continued)					Includes the north, west, and southeast section of IR-01/21
Geosynthetic Termination and Tie-ins					
North and west perimeter final cover termination	lf	1,570	\$ 12.00	\$ 18,840.00	
South perimeter final cover termination	lf	700	\$ 15.00	\$ 10,500.00	
North and west tie-ins to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	1,000	\$ 20.00	\$ 20,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
South tie-in to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	300	\$ 20.00	\$ 6,000.00	Same as above
Surface Water Drainage System					
ECM/grass-lined swale	lf	700	\$ 14.00	\$ 9,800.00	Install at north finish grade tie-in
Top deck diversion berm with ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	1,210	\$ 10.00	\$ 12,100.00	Install at deck area of landfill
ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	300	\$ 14.00	\$ 4,200.00	Install at northwest perimeter of landfill
Concrete-lined ditch	lf	700	\$ 30.00	\$ 21,000.00	Install at toe of slope at south landfill perimeter
Rock-lined downchute	ea	1	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Remove and reestablish existing rock gabion drainage swale and downchute lining
Pipe downdrain	lf	180	\$ 50.00	\$ 9,000.00	Install at sideslope areas
Pipe crossdrain	lf	100	\$ 70.00	\$ 7,000.00	Install across south perimeter access road
Drainage inlet	ea	2	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Install at south perimeter access road
East Adjacent Area					Includes PCB remediation area
Earthwork					
Earthfill	су	31,641	\$ 5.00	\$ 158,205.00	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	99,038	\$ 25.00	\$ 2,475,939.72	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
1.0' foundation layer	су	16,210	\$ 5.00	\$ 81,051.82	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' vegetative soil cover	су	33,983	\$ 5.00	\$ 169,915.00	Moisture condition and compact
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	474,782	\$ 0.10	\$ 47,478.18	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
Final grading	ac	9.7	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 19,320.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Final Cap					
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	474,782	\$ 0.60	\$ 284,869.09	
Drainage geocomposite	sf	466,957	\$ 0.80	\$ 373,565.60	
Demarcation layer	sf	466,957	\$ 0.20	\$ 93,391.40	
North and east final cover termination	lf	2,285	\$ 12.00	\$ 27,420.00	4" perforated HDPE pipe, SDR 11, including pipe fittings, and geotextile wrap
South perimeter final cover termination	lf	500	\$ 15.00	\$ 7,500.00	
Final cover tie-in to existing geosynthetic cover	lf	1,000	\$ 20.00	\$ 20,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
Surface Water Drainage System					
ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	2,260	\$ 14.00	\$ 31,640.00	Install at north and east boundary
Concrete-lined ditch	lf	450	\$ 30.00	\$ 13,500.00	Install at north and east boundary
Pipe downdrain	lf	200	\$ 50.00	\$ 10,000.00	Install across access road
Pipe culvert	lf	50	\$ 75.00	\$ 3,750.00	Install across access road
Drainage inlet	ea	2	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	Install across access road
Ditch outlet	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay



Table R-55. Alternative 5B - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Panhandle Area					
Earthwork					
Earthfill	су	18,752	\$ 5.00	\$ 93,760.00	Moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	63,144	\$ 25.00	\$ 1,578,600.00	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Import hydric soil	су	29,804	\$ 35.00	\$ 1,043,133.00	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
2.0' upland soil layer	су	20,177	\$ 5.00	\$ 100,885.00	Moisture condition and compact
3.0 ' hydric soil layer	су	22,926	\$ 6.00	\$ 137,556.00	Moisture condition and compact
2.0' bridge soil layer	су	13,691	\$ 5.00	\$ 68,455.00	Moisture condition and compact
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	216,792	\$ 0.10	\$ 21,679.20	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
Final grading	ac	9.0	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 18,060.00	Track walk prior to hydroseeding
Geosynthetic Cap					
Drainage geocomposite	sf	284,422	\$ 0.80	\$ 227,537.60	
60-mil HDPE geomembrane	sf	216,792	\$ 0.60	\$ 130,075.20	
Final cover termination (west boundary)	lf	1,355	\$ 8.00	\$ 10,840.00	Geosynthetic cap termination, trench excavation, and backfill
North tie-in to existing and new landfill geosynthetics	lf	450	\$ 20.00	\$ 9,000.00	Includes potholing, exposing, and cleaning of existing geosynthetic cover material
Surface Water Control System		-			
ECM/grass-lined ditch	lf	1,355	\$ 14.00	\$ 18,970.00	Drainage ditch west side of west perimeter access road
Pipe culvert	lf	100	\$ 75.00	\$ 7,500.00	West perimeter ditch inlet to freshwater wetland
Drainage ditch outlet	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	West perimeter ditch outlet to San Francisco Bay
Wetlands Outlet Structures					
Freshwater wetland outlet structure	ls	1	\$ 60,800.00	\$ 60,800.00	Remove and replace existing outlet structure; for details, see Outlet worksheet
Wetlands Restoration	ls	1	\$ 616,798.00	\$ 616,800.00	For details, see BKUP Wetlands worksheet
Shoreline Protection					
Rock riprap	tons	41,518	\$ 100.00	\$ 4,151,761.19	Shoreline protection along the south perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas
Earthfill	су	9,663	\$ 4.50	\$ 43,483.50	Soil backing along the southern perimeter of the Landfill and Adjacent Areas; moisture condition and compact
Import soil	су	11,596	\$ 25.00	\$ 289,890.00	Purchase and site delivery; includes fluff factor
Geosynthetic subgrade preparation	sf	53,043	\$ 0.10	\$ 5,304.30	Remove rock protrusions and level ground surface prior to geosynthetics placement
60-mil HDPE	sf	53,043	\$ 0.50	\$ 26,521.50	Protective cover for soil backing
Cushion geotextile (12 oz/sy)	sf	53,043	\$ 0.20	\$ 10,608.60	Cushion fabric between rock riprap and HDPE protective cover
Geogrid	sf	28,380	\$ 2.00	\$ 56,760.00	For soil reinforcement
Access Road					
Class 2 aggregate base	су	3,920	\$ 25.00	\$ 98,007.41	12"-thick AB; includes service road for the Landfill and Adjacent Areas
Revegetation					
Hydroseeding	ac	32	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 63,080.00	Includes Landfill and Adjacent Areas
Temporary Fence	lf	2,400	\$ 24.00	\$ 57,600.00	Based on \$4/If per month rental



Table R-55. Alternative 5B - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Shoreline Protection (continued)					
Hot Spot Excavation					
Hot spot soil excavation (Tier 1)	су	9,753	\$ 30.00	\$ 292,580.69	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	tons	14,824	\$ 136.50	\$ 2,023,488.08	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
Hot spot soil excavation (Tier 2 through 4)	су	23,036	\$ 30.00	\$ 691,070.00	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	tons	35,014	\$ 156.09	\$ 5,465,368.56	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
Hot spot soil excavation (Tier 5)	су	6,822	\$ 30.00	\$ 204,653.33	Direct to dump truck to LLRW screening pad
Off-site disposal	tons	10,369	\$ 181.00	\$ 1,876,807.50	Cost includes transportation, disposal, and TSCA tax
PCB-impacted groundwater	ls	1	\$ 153,374.48	\$ 153,374.48	Disposal option based on previous PCB TCRA; cost includes groundwater pretreatment system maintenance, temporary pipeline to discharge point, and disposal fee to POTW
Dewatering					Includes wetlands excavation at Panhandle Area
Disposal cost	gal	6,011,280	\$ 0.006	\$ 36,070.00	
Equipment rental	mo	4	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 68,000.00	Based on 4 months equipment rental; includes settling tanks, filtration system, pumps, and pipeline to sewer manhole
Floating Barrier	ls	1	\$ 174,000.00	\$ 174,000.00	Floating barrier with skimmer on San Francisco Bay; includes material, deployment, and operation for 90 days
Decontamination Pad	ea	3	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 57,000.00	Includes sump pump and discharge pipe to settling tank
Groundwater Monitoring					
Existing well abandonment	ls	1	\$ 40,360.00	\$ 40,360.00	For details, see BKUP GW worksheet
New well installation	ls	1	\$ 46,414.00	\$ 46,410.00	Same as above
Landfill Gas (LFG) System - Option 4B					
LFG active system with GAC	ls	1	\$ 756,000.00	\$ 756,000.00	For details, see BKUP LFG-4B worksheet
Groundwater Relief System					Proposed at south perimeter of landfill
Transmission pipeline	lf	2,100	\$ 50.00	\$ 105,000.00	Along south perimeter to sewer manhole tie-in
Force main tie-in to existing sewer manhole	ls	1	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Manhole tie-in near northwest corner of landfill
Pumps and electrical	ls	1	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	Includes submersible pumps, control panels, and electrical works
Groundwater treatment	ls	1	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	Design build contingency for groundwater treatment package unit
Groundwater Containment System					Proposed at south and west perimeter of landfill
Slurry wall (soil/bentonite)	ls	1	\$ 2,264,580.00	\$ 2,264,580.00	For details, see BKUP GW Containment System worksheet
Excavation and Radiation Screening/Disposal					Includes Adjacent Areas and Shoreline excavation
Pre-Containment LLRW Surface Anomalies Removal					
Pre-clearing, grubbing, and stripping screening	days	38	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 455,460.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~613 equivalent grids)
Clearing, grubbing, and stripping	days	38	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 766,260.00	For quantity estimate, depth of stripping is assumed 1'; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate, or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Pre-excavation screening	days	108	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 1,288,360.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~1,734 equivalent grids)
Excavation	days	108	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 2,177,800.00	Excavation includes soil, waste, concrete rubble after clearing, grubbing, and stripping; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Secondary radiation screening	days	123	\$ 5,616.00	\$ 690,770.00	Based on 1,500-cy/day production rate



Table R-55. Alternative 5B - Backup Cost Estimate (continued)

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Excavation and Radiation Screening/Disposal (contin	ued)				Includes Adjacent Areas and Shoreline excavation
Soil confirmation sampling	ea	898	\$ 572.00	\$ 513,460.00	One sample per grid plus 10% QC sample; analytical includes TAL and WET testing
Post-excavation screening	days	38	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 455,460.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate
Disposal of LLRW	су	12,802	\$ 153.50	\$ 1,965,180.00	10% of clear, grub, stripped materials, and 5% of additional excavation
Additional LLRW Anomalies Removal					
Pre-clearing, grubbing, and stripping screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~233 equivalent grids)
Clearing, grubbing, and stripping	days	15	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 292,630.00	For quantity estimate, depth of stripping is assumed 1'; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate, or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Pre-excavation screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate (~233 equivalent grids)
Excavation	days	15	\$ 20,095.00	\$ 292,630.00	Excavation includes soil, waste, concrete rubble after clearing, grubbing, and stripping; number of days based on 1,488-cy/day production rate or rad screening rate, whichever is greater
Secondary radiation screening	days	30	\$ 5,616.00	\$ 166,010.00	Based on 1,500-cy/day production rate
Soil confirmation sampling	ea	288	\$ 572.00	\$ 164,930.00	One sample per grid plus 10% QC sample; analytical includes TAL and WET testing
Post-excavation screening	days	15	\$ 11,888.00	\$ 173,120.00	Based on 50'x50' grid at 16 grids per day production rate
Disposal of LLRW	су	3,617	\$ 153.50	\$ 555,210.00	10% of clear, grub, stripped materials, and 5% of additional excavation
Construction Quality Assurance					
Landfill and Adjacent Areas	days	327	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 981,000.00	CQA services for landfill closure and adjacent areas remediation based on 320 working days construction schedule
LFG well field and flare unit	days	120	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	CQA services for gas field and flare unit based on 120 working days construction schedule
Subtotal Capital Cost				\$ 54,470,215.93	
20% Contingency				\$ 10,894,043.19	
Total Capital Cost				\$ 65,364,259.11	

#### Notes:

- 1. Capital cost is in 2008 dollars.
- 2. Cost estimates for LFG control system, groundwater monitoring system, and wetlands restoration were obtained from backup spreadsheets.
- 3. Assumes infrastructure and building demolition will be completed (by others) prior to final cover installation for Adjacent Area at the east side of the Landfill.

ls = lump sum

4. Cost for other construction items were obtained from vendor quotes and similar landfill closure and/or remedial projects.

AB = aggregate base ac = acres CQA = Construction Quality Assurance cy = cubic yard

ea = each
GCL = geosynthetic clay liner

HDPE = high-density polyethylene
H&S = Health and Safety
If = linear feet
LFG = landfill gas
LLRW = low-level radioactive waste

mo = months
PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl
RC = reinforced concrete
sf = square feet

SWPPP = Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan WET = Waste Extraction Test



Table R-56. Alternative 5B - Operation and Maintenance Cost Estimate

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost	Remarks
Final Cover	lump sum	1	\$ 69,000.00	\$ 69,000.00	Repair of final cover due to settlement, slope failure, or erosion
Vegetation	ls	1	\$ 12,600.00	\$ 12,600.00	Maintenance of vegetation
LFG System - Option 3B	ls	1	\$ 325,500.00	\$ 325,500.00	For details, see BKUP LFG-3B worksheet
Stormwater Monitoring	ls	1	\$ 60,980.00	\$ 60,980.00	For details, see BKUP SW worksheet
LFG Condensate Disposal	ls	1	\$ 55,800.00	\$ 55,800.00	Assumes 60-gpd condensate, off-site disposal to Class I facility
Groundwater Relief System	ls	1	\$ 67,700.00	\$ 67,700.00	Groundwater relief system based on 20-gpm discharge to POTW via transmission pipeline; includes monthly inspection and reporting; assumed pump replacement every 3 years
Drainage	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Maintenance of drainage control system, including clearing of materials blocking drainage conveyances
Site Security	ls	1	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 9,600.00	Periodic inspection of point of access to the landfill and environmental control systems
Emergency Response	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Includes landfill inspection after major earthquake, storm, or fire that may exceed site design, which could require emergency response actions
Periodic Inspection, Documentation, Reporting, and Regulatory Compliance	Is	1	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 19,000.00	Includes preparation of iso-settlement maps and 5-year site review
Institutional Control	ls	1	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 36,000.00	Includes monitoring, enforcement, and reporting
Subtotal O&M Cost				\$ 666,180.00	
20% Contingency				\$ 133,236.00	
Annual Average O&M Cost				\$ 799,416.00	
30-Year O&M Present Value				\$ 12,205,099.68	

# Section 13. Detailed Analysis of Remedial Alternatives

NCP § 300.430(e) and the guidance for conducting RI/FS activities under CERCLA (EPA, 1988a) requires a remedial alternative evaluation based on nine criteria. This section evaluates each alternative described in Section 12 against the nine criteria, which are summarized below.

- 1. Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment. This criterion provides an overall assessment of whether the alternative provides adequate protection of human health and the environment. The overall protection assessment draws upon other evaluation criteria, especially compliance with ARARs, long-term effectiveness and permanence, and short-term effectiveness. The protectiveness evaluation focuses on how site risks would be reduced or eliminated by the alternative, specifically how effectively an alternative meets the RAOs. This criterion is considered a threshold criterion and must be met by the selected alternative to be considered for use at Parcel E-2.
- **2. Compliance with ARARs.** This criterion is used to determine whether the alternative will meet all identified federal and state ARARs and, if not, whether justification exists for waiving one or more of the ARARs. This criterion is also a threshold criterion that must be met by the selected alternative to be considered for use at Parcel E-2. Section 10 summarizes potential chemical-, location-, and action-specific ARARs associated with the remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2.
- **3. Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence.** The alternative is evaluated in terms of risk remaining at a site after RAOs have been met. The primary focus of this evaluation is the extent and effectiveness of controls used to manage the risk posed by treatment residuals or untreated wastes. The following factors are considered under this criterion:
  - Adequacy of mitigation controls
  - Reliability of mitigation controls
  - Magnitude of the residual risk
- **4. Reduction in Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment.** This criterion addresses the statutory preference for treatment options that permanently and significantly reduce the toxicity, mobility, or volume of chemicals. This preference is satisfied when treatment reduces the principal threats through the following:



- Destruction of toxic chemicals
- Reduction in chemical mobility
- Reduction of the total mass of toxic chemicals
- Reduction of total volume of contaminated media
- **5. Short-Term Effectiveness.** This criterion addresses the effects of the alternative during the implementation and construction phase until RAOs are met. Under this criterion, the alternative is evaluated with respect to its effects on human health and the environment during implementation of the remedial action. The following factors are considered:
  - Exposure of the community during implementation
  - Exposure of workers during construction
  - Environmental effects
  - Time required to achieve RAOs
- **6. Implementability.** This criterion addresses the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing the alternative and the availability of various services and materials required during its implementation. The following factors are considered:
  - Ability to construct the technology
  - Reliability of the technology
  - Monitoring considerations
  - Availability of equipment and specialists
  - Ability to obtain approvals from regulatory agencies
- **7. Cost.** This criterion is based on estimates of capital and O&M costs for the alternative. Capital costs consist of direct and indirect costs. Direct costs include equipment, labor, and materials purchased as necessary to implement the alternative. Indirect costs include engineering, financial, and other services such as testing and monitoring. Annual O&M costs for each alternative include operating labor, maintenance materials and labor, auxiliary materials, and energy costs.

The cost estimate for each alternative is projected to range from 50 percent above to 30 percent below the actual cost. For estimating purposes, the post-closure O&M period is assumed to be 30 years based on landfill post-closure requirements. All costs are converted to a present value cost to allow comparison between alternatives with varying cash flow requirements over time.

**8. State Acceptance.** State acceptance is a modifying criterion used to evaluate technical and administrative issues and concerns of the state regarding the alternative. This criterion will be addressed in the ROD following comments on the RI/FS Report and the proposed plan.



**9. Community Acceptance.** Community acceptance is a modifying criterion used to evaluate technical and administrative issues and public concerns associated with the alternative. This criterion will be addressed in the ROD following comment on the RI/FS Report and the proposed plan.

The subsections below evaluate each alternative against these nine criteria. Table 13-1 provides a cost comparison of all the alternatives, and Appendix R provides detailed cost estimates and assumptions for each alternative.

#### 13.1. ALTERNATIVE 1: NO ACTION

Under the no action alternative, no remedial action would take place. Solid waste, soil, and sediment would be left in place; groundwater and surface water would not be contained or treated. The no action alternative would not involve any response actions (e.g., monitoring, institutional controls, containment, removal, treatment, or other mitigating actions). The no action alternative is included throughout the FS process as required by the NCP to provide a baseline for comparison with and evaluation of other alternatives.

#### 13.1.1. Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

This alternative would not provide adequate protection of human health and the environment because solid waste, soil, and sediment contributing risks to humans and wildlife would not be removed, contained, or treated. Migration of soil contamination to off-site locations through stormwater erosion would be possible. In addition, erosion could expose additional solid waste, increasing potential risks to humans and wildlife through direct contact. The potential for generation of leachate and migration from infiltration would not change from existing conditions under this alternative. The lack of institutional controls would provide no means of implementing various land use restrictions needed to control unacceptable exposure to the known COCs and COECs at the site. Furthermore, this alternative does not provide any mechanisms for monitoring potential migration of chemicals in landfill gas, surface water, or groundwater. Therefore, the no action alternative does not meet this threshold criterion.

#### 13.1.2. Compliance with ARARs

There is no need to identify ARARs for the no action alternative because ARARs apply to "any removal or remedial action conducted entirely on-site" and "no action" is not a removal or remedial action. CERCLA § 121 (42 USC § 9621) cleanup standards for selection of a Superfund remedy, including the requirements to meet ARARs, are not triggered by the no action alternative (EPA, 1991a). Therefore, a discussion of compliance with ARARs is not appropriate for this alternative.



54	Further developed in	Section 2.9.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2,
	the RD		Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw.
			May 2011. Table 12-3. Record No. 4237.

## **Table 12-3.** Actions to be Addressed in Remedial Design for Parcel E-2 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Alternatives	Action
2, 3, 4, and 5	Evaluation of measures for protection of special-status species (American peregrine falcon [Falco peregrinus anatum] is only special-status species at Parcel E-2).
2, 3, 4, and 5	Verification of the potential presence of utilities in the eastern portion of the Landfill Area, and evaluation of utilities as a preferential pathway for landfill gas migration.
2, 3, 4, and 5	Potential refinement of the method for comparing groundwater data with aquatic criteria to account for chemical attenuation and the nearshore mixing process to further assess the downgradient effect of groundwater contamination from the Shoreline Area on San Francisco Bay (if needed to supplement current trigger level approach).
2, 3, 4, and 5	Potential development of specific monitoring criteria for A-aquifer groundwater addressing potential risk to aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay using more refined fate and transport modeling (if needed to supplement current trigger level approach).
2, 3, 4, and 5	Further evaluation of the shoreline protection system relative to factors such as the potential rise in sea level.
2, 3, 4, and 5	Further groundwater delineation and augmentation of the groundwater data set using additional BGMP data.
2, 3, 4, and 5	Refinement of the preliminary groundwater monitoring plan using additional BGMP data.
2, 3, 4, and 5	Specification of best management practices for stormwater discharge to ensure surface water discharges do not present a threat to aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay.
2, 3, 4, and 5	Potential refinement of shoreline remediation approach to maximize efficiencies with the remediation approach for Parcel F.
2, 3, 4, and 5	Pre-design characterization of the lateral and vertical extent of hot spots, and possible refinement of remediation goals through measures such as refined modeling or site-specific leaching analysis.
3, 4, and 5	Quantitative slope stability analysis for the toe berm to ensure stability of the proposed cap.
3, 4, and 5	Further evaluation of the quality of groundwater for proposed groundwater diversion system.
3, 4, and 5	Refined modeling to evaluate interaction between surface water in freshwater wetlands, groundwater from proposed diversion system, and groundwater underlying freshwater wetlands.
3, 4, and 5	Investigation of soil gas in the Panhandle, East Adjacent, and Shoreline Areas to evaluate if gas collection and control is required.



Table 12-3.	Actions to be Addressed in Remedial Design for Parcel E-2 (continued)
	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard

Alternatives	Action
3, 4, and 5	Evaluation of landfill gas collected from the Landfill Area to determine the appropriate treatment technology.
4 and 5	Evaluation of the need to extend the slurry wall south into the PCB Hot Spot Area; evaluation will use updated groundwater monitoring data from wells in and around the PCB Hot Spot Area.

Notes:

BGMP Basewide Groundwater Monitoring Program

PCB polychlorinated biphenyl

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using field instruments and will include, to the extent practical, comparisons of regularly collected field instrument data for NMOCs with periodic laboratory sample analysis for NMOCs. The data will be used to verify that, in accordance with 27 CCR § 20921, exposure to residual NMOCs does not pose an unacceptable risk to future site users. The anticipated minimum monitoring period is 30 years, or until it is demonstrated that landfill gas no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment.

Several general assumptions were made to develop the FS costs for the landfill gas monitoring component. Landfill gas will not migrate below the groundwater table, which is between 6 and 20 feet bgs, so GMPs would not be screened below the water table; rather, GMPs would be screened from 5 feet bgs (above the historic high groundwater elevation at Parcel E-2) to the historic low groundwater elevation, which varies across Parcel E-2 to a maximum depth of 16 feet bgs (north of landfill). Existing GMPs are located approximately 150 feet apart on the Parcel E-2 boundary north of the landfill and would continue to be used under Alternative 3. Under Alternative 3, it is assumed that additional GMPs would be installed at 150-foot intervals along the western Parcel E-2 boundary and along the eastern edge of the existing multilayer geosynthetic cap. Along the southern boundary of Parcel E-2, the landfill is bounded by San Francisco Bay; thus, landfill gas migration cannot occur in this direction and GMPs would not be required.

In addition, the cap across Parcel E-2 would be inspected and maintained to ensure the integrity of the cap and the vegetative layer. Inspection and maintenance procedures will be detailed in the post-closure maintenance plan for Parcel E-2, consistent with requirements as provided in 27 CCR, and submitted for regulatory agency review in conjunction with the RD. The inspection and maintenance procedures will be developed based upon the Navy's experience to date in maintaining the interim cover at the Parcel E-2 Landfill, as well as at similar sites in the San Francisco Bay area. Inspection procedures would involve checking various site conditions, including searching for evidence of burrowing animals. Maintenance actions would include prompt repair of any damage and use of animal control measures to control burrowing animals. Low-impact control measures, such as the installation of raptor perches, would be preferable as opposed to higher impact control measures, such as the use of poisons, to control burrowing animals at Parcel E-2. Similar inspection and maintenance procedures, coupled with low-impact animal control measures, are being implemented at the Site 1 Landfill at the former Naval Air Station Moffett Field and have been demonstrated to be effective in protecting human health and the environment (EPA, 2009).

#### 12.2.3.11. Wetlands Restoration

Tidal wetlands would be restored along the shoreline of the Panhandle Area and made ecologically contiguous with the tidal wetlands being restored at the adjacent property (Yosemite Slough restoration project). Tidal water would be allowed to flow freely across the shoreline in the Panhandle Area to create a tidal wetland. Any potential scouring of the mudflat would be controlled through design features,



including shallow slopes and installation of vegetation. Freshwater wetlands would be restored at a similar location as the existing freshwater wetlands (which will be destroyed during the remedial action), would be underlain by hydric soil and a clay liner, as shown on Figures 12-13 and 12-14. Existing surface drainage that provides hydrologic support for the freshwater wetland would be maintained, and the freshwater supply would be supplemented by the groundwater diversion system (Section 12.2.3.7). It is anticipated that sufficient water would be available to replace the existing freshwater wetland at the selected 1:1 ratio (Appendix O). The freshwater wetlands would include a surface outfall to the drainage ditch along the western Parcel E-2 boundary that would be designed to minimize flooding during storm events.

Wetlands vegetation used for restoration would meet the requirements for the vegetative layer (for example, capable of sustained growth, root depth can be designed not to exceed the top of the low hydraulic conductivity layer, compatible with post-closure land use, and can tolerate soil conditions). Wetlands vegetation is resistant to adverse conditions of climate, disease, and pests; is self propagating; has a high percentage of surface area coverage; and minimizes the need for irrigation and maintenance. However, sustained freshwater and tidal wetlands are dependent on water and the seasonal freshwater wetland requires saturation within 12 inches of the surface to sustain the wetland vegetation.

Stormwater flowing toward Parcel E-2 from the UCSF compound would be intercepted by a drainage ditch north of the new cap, and either diverted to the existing storm sewer system north of Parcel E-2 or conveyed to a discharge point into the freshwater wetlands. Most of the stormwater flowing from the cap would flow south toward San Francisco Bay and be collected in perimeter ditches. The ditches would flow toward inlets located on the southern perimeter of the final cap for discharge to the bay through culverts or for discharge to the freshwater wetlands. Wetlands would be maintained and monitored in accordance with the wetlands mitigation and monitoring plan (Shaw, 2009b).

## 12.2.4. Alternative 4: Contain Solid Waste, Soil, Sediment, and Groundwater with Hot Spot Removal (including monitoring, institutional controls, and lined freshwater wetlands)

Alternative 4 involves all of the components of Alternative 3, but also includes (1) excavation and off-site disposal of Tier 3, 4, and 5 hot spots (in addition to Tier 1 and 2 hot spots; see Section 12.1.6); (2) containment of contaminated groundwater with a nearshore slurry wall in areas where the landfill waste is within 100 feet of San Francisco Bay; and (3) the contingency to extend the nearshore slurry wall south into the PCB Hot Spot Area. The need for extending the nearshore slurry wall will be assessed in the RD using updated groundwater monitoring data from wells in and around the excavated portion of the PCB Hot Spot Area, which is currently being collected under the BGMP. The groundwater diversion system (consisting of an upgradient slurry wall and subsurface drain) along the west side of the landfill, as proposed under Alternative 3, would minimize hydraulic head buildup behind the nearshore slurry wall.



Removal of the sanitary
sewer, storm drain, and
septic sewer lines

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Section 2.9.2

Final Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and RSRS. Section 12.1, pages 12-2 and 12-3. Record No. 4260.

Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5. The radiological-specific tasks common to Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 are described in Section 12.1. Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are briefly summarized in Sections 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, and 12.6, respectively, to provide the reader a better understanding of how the proposed remedial alternatives, as presented in the Final RI/FS Report, will satisfy the RAO specified for radionuclides at Parcel E-2. Additional detail on Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 is provided in Section 12 of the Final Parcel E-2 RI/FS Report.

For Alternatives 3 and 4, a geosynthetic liner underlying the proposed freshwater wetlands was previously proposed in the Draft Final RI/FS Report. The regulatory agencies raised the following two key technical concerns regarding the geosynthetic liner in their comments on the Draft Final RI/FS Report: (1) the potential for reduced effectiveness of a geosynthetic liner underlying the freshwater wetlands, and (2) the potential for reduced ecological function of freshwater wetlands that does not allow surface water to percolate into shallow groundwater. To address the concern regarding the effectiveness of the geosynthetic cap, the Navy revised Alternatives 3 and 4 to include a 1-foot-thick compacted clay liner underlying the proposed freshwater wetlands in place of the geosynthetic cap. To address the concern regarding the ecological function of the freshwater wetlands, the Navy developed Alternative 5 that eliminated the compacted clay liner; this revision consisted of simply increasing the thickness of the hydric soil layer to 3 feet and did not alter the radiological protectiveness of the containment remedy. Therefore, a detailed evaluation of a fifth alternative, as it relates to differentiating its performance relative to the other remedial alternatives, is presented only in the Final RI/FS Report.

#### 12.1. RADIOLOGICAL-SPECIFIC TASKS COMMON TO ALTERNATIVES 2, 3, 4, AND 5

Three radiological-specific tasks will be performed to satisfy the RAO specified for radionuclides at Parcel E-2. The first task involves removal of the sanitary sewer, storm drain, and septic sewer lines that extend into the East Adjacent Area but are located outside of the IR Site 01/21 site boundary (Figure 3), and removal of radioactive contamination exceeding the RGs within these trenches. Soil and debris from these areas (an estimated 10,000 cubic yards) would be excavated and transported to a screening yard, where the material would be screened for radioactivity and properly segregated, characterized and disposed of off site. Post-excavation gamma scans would be performed and soil samples would be collected to verify that residual radioactivity in the trenches does not exceed the RGs. Remaining sections of sanitary sewer, storm drain, and septic sewer lines that extend into the IR Site 01/21 site boundary would not be removed because the potential radioactivity within these lines is similar to that potentially present in subsurface soil throughout IR Site 01/21 which, as described in Section 11.3, requires containment and institutional controls to achieve the radiological RAOs. Remaining sections of sanitary sewer, storm drain, and septic sewer lines that extend into the IR Site 01/21 site boundary would be cut and capped (with an appropriate cement-based grout).

The second task involves removal of the ship-shielding berm in the Panhandle Area. Similar to the sewer and storm drain removal process, soil and debris from the area (an estimated 3,700 cubic yards) would be



- Post-construction monitoring of groundwater and stormwater (discussed in Sections 12.1.2 and 12.1.4, respectively)
- Construction (and subsequent monitoring) of freshwater and tidal wetlands in the Panhandle Area (discussed in Section 12.2.3.11)
- Construction of a groundwater containment system (nearshore slurry wall) to prevent the discharge of contaminated groundwater to the bay (discussed in Section 12.2.4.2)
- Post-construction monitoring of groundwater and stormwater (discussed in Sections 12.1.2 and 12.1.4, respectively)

The subsequent subsections discuss the unique components of this alternative in further detail.

#### 12.2.4.1. Removal of Tiers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Hot Spots

As part of this alternative, Tiers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 hot spots would be removed, as shown on Figure 12-20, in conjunction with the shoreline excavation and grading processes described in Sections 12.1.3 and 12.2.3.4, respectively. Following screening for and segregation of radiologically impacted material (which would be disposed of off site), hot spots would be excavated and disposed of off-site; material excavated as part of the overall grading process would be incorporated into the landfill under the new cap extension. The Tier 1 through 5 hot spot excavations entail the removal and off-site disposal of approximately 33,500 cubic yards of contaminated material. Additional information on the identification of Tier 1 through 5 hot spots is provided in Section 12.1.6.

#### 12.2.4.2. Groundwater Containment System

Alternative 4 would involve construction of a groundwater containment system consisting of (1) a nearshore slurry wall hydraulically downgradient of the landfill where wastes are within 100 feet of San Francisco Bay; (2) a groundwater diversion system (consisting of an upgradient slurry wall and subsurface drain) along the west side of the landfill to minimize hydraulic head buildup behind the nearshore slurry wall; and (3) a contingency to extend the nearshore slurry wall into the East Adjacent Area (hydraulically downgradient of the PCB Hot Spot Area). The need to extend the nearshore slurry wall will be assessed in the RD using updated groundwater monitoring data, which are currently being collected under the BGMP from wells in and around the excavated portion of the PCB Hot Spot Area. While the subsurface drainage system and associated groundwater extraction components meet the leachate collection and control requirements at 22 CCR § 66264.310(b)(2), the groundwater containment system is included in Alternative 4 to thoroughly evaluate the potential options needed to prevent discharge of COECs in groundwater at concentrations exceeding the chemical-specific ARARs for surface water (described in Section 10.1.2). As discussed in Section 9.3, the identified chemicals in groundwater that may pose a risk to aquatic wildlife in the bay (Appendix M) are considered COECs (that is, of chemicals of ecological concern) given the conservative nature of the risk analysis performed for that pathway.



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May 2011. Section 12.2.3.9, pages 12-28 and 12-29. Record No.
4237

Data from two groundwater monitoring wells (IR01MW403A and IR01MW403B, located within 100 feet of the proposed subsurface drain, Figure M-1) were reviewed to preliminarily assess the quality of groundwater proposed for diversion to the freshwater wetlands; the RD will refine this assessment, as appropriate. Maps presented in Appendix M indicate that most chemical concentrations at wells IR01MW403A and IR01MW403B do not exceed aquatic evaluation criteria. Low concentrations of several chemicals (cyanide, 4,4'-DDD, and dieldrin) were sporadically detected below laboratory reporting limits but greater than aquatic evaluation criteria; these trends do not suggest that cyanide, 4,4'-DDD, or dieldrin are COECs for the freshwater wetlands. Un-ionized ammonia and sulfide have

been consistently detected at concentrations exceeding aquatic evaluation criteria and are considered COECs for the freshwater wetlands. As discussed in Appendix M, both of these anions readily transform to non-toxic compounds upon discharge to oxygenated surface water. The subsurface drain will be designed to ensure that groundwater flow is sufficiently aerated prior to discharge into the freshwater

Section 2.9.2

#### 12.2.3.8. Subsurface Drainage System along Southern Perimeter of Landfill Area

Groundwater flow modeling was performed to determine the pumping rate that would be required to prevent head buildup against the proposed shoreline protection along the southern perimeter of the Landfill Area. Based on the groundwater modeling results, a 1-foot thick subdrain gravel blanket and a 6-inch drain pipe would prevent hydraulic build-up against the toe berm underlying the shoreline protection system (Figure 12-4). The drainage system and associated groundwater extraction components would meet leachate collection and control requirements at 22 CCR § 66264.310(b)(2).

The subsurface drainage system would be designed to handle the expected flow rate from groundwater upgradient flow recharge. The system would be equipped with riser pipes, submersible pumps, and a transmission pipeline for discharge to an on-site sanitary sewer manhole (Figure 12-16). A permit to discharge to a publicly owned treatment plant (POTW) would be prepared and submitted prior to construction. A contingency plan for installing a groundwater treatment system unit near Parcel E-2 would also be considered in the event that discharge to the POTW is required to meet pre-treatment standards (outlined in 40 CFR § 403); however, this is considered unlikely considering that, based on over 6 years of operational data, no pre-treatment of extracted groundwater was required for the former GES at the PCB Hot Spot Area (see Section 3.8.3).

#### 12.2.3.9. Landfill Gas Control

**57** 

wetlands.

Landfill gas controls

Future landfill gas generated within the Landfill Area would be controlled by an active landfill gas collection system that would prevent landfill gas from exceeding regulatory thresholds at compliance points. In the adjacent areas (Panhandle, East Adjacent, and Shoreline Areas), landfill gas is not expected to be generated to a degree that requires collection; however, an investigation will be conducted during



the RD to more thoroughly evaluate soil gas concentrations in the Panhandle, East Adjacent, and Shoreline Areas to determine if gas collection and control (such as passive subsurface venting) is required. Further, it should be noted that wetlands and bay mud are natural sources of methane, hydrogen sulfide, and other gases similar in composition to landfill gases; if not attributed to in-place waste, these gases would not be subject to gas collection requirements.

As stated above, a landfill gas collection system would be installed to actively collect landfill gas from the Landfill Area. The appropriate landfill gas treatment technology, if necessary, will be determined during the RD based on landfill gas data collected from within the landfill. Landfill gas treatment by flare is assumed for costing and evaluating Alternative 3A, and GAC and potassium permanganate treatment is assumed for Alternative 3B. Figure 12-19 shows the conceptual landfill gas collection system. This system would draw landfill gas from the landfill and away from the landfill perimeter to control gas migration. The system would consist of a series of vertical extraction wells spaced sufficiently close together to ensure removal of landfill gas from all solid waste areas, especially near the landfill perimeter. The vertical extraction wells would be connected to a header pipe that would tie the wells together. A blower assembly would create a vacuum in the header pipe that would draw gas to the central collection point located in the southeast corner of the landfill. The collected gas would then be conveyed to the flare or GAC and potassium permanganate treatment system for destruction or treatment, respectively. The header pipe would be installed underground, and all extraction wells would be terminated flush with the ground and have vaults with lockable covers at the surface to discourage vandalism. The subgrade collection header pipe would daylight inside the collection and treatment compound. The area around the gas treatment system would be fenced to restrict public access.

#### 12.2.3.10. Monitoring, Operation, and Maintenance

Landfill gas monitoring is required to meet the RAOs and to demonstrate compliance with 27 CCR §§ 20917 through 20934, "Gas Monitoring and Control at Active and Closed Disposal Sites." The specific landfill gas monitoring program will be determined during the RD and included as part of the Parcel E-2 closure plan. The gas monitoring program will be designed to account for:

- Local soil, rock, and hydrogeological conditions
- Locations of buildings and structures relative to the waste disposal area
- Adjacent land use and inhabitable structures within 1,000 feet of the landfill
- Manmade underground structures, such as vaults
- The nature and age of waste and its potential to generate landfill gas

At a minimum, monitoring would be quarterly for methane and NMOCs at wells around the perimeter of the landfill and at on-site structures, such as buildings, subsurface vaults, utilities, and any other areas where potential gas buildup can occur. The landfill gas monitoring program will primarily be performed



As discussed above, a geocomposite drainage layer is part of both types of geosynthetic caps for Alternative 3. In addition to providing a drainage path for water infiltrating through the vegetative layer, the geocomposite drainage layer would also deter burrowing animals from penetrating the HDPE The potential for burrowing animals to penetrate a geosynthetic cap is generally geomembrane. considered low by experts in the waste containment industry (Sharma and Lewis, 1992; Karr et al., 1992; Gee and Ward, 1997; AFCEE, 1999); however, this potential cannot be entirely dismissed, thus the geocomposite drainage layer is proposed as an additional deterrent to burrowing animals (to supplement post-closure inspection, maintenance, and animal control measures; see Section 12.2.3.10). The proposed use of a geocomposite drainage layer as an additional deterrent to burrowing animals is similar to approved final designs at several San Francisco Bay area landfill sites (TtEMI, 2005d; IT, 2000; U.S. Department of Energy, 2001). One of the sites, the Site 1 Landfill at the former Naval Air Station Moffett Field, uses regular inspection, maintenance, and low-impact control measures (raptor perches) to effectively manage burrowing animals. The cap at the Site 1 Landfill at the former Naval Air Station Moffett Field has been in place since November 1998 and continues to be protective of human health and the environment (EPA, 2009).

In the restored freshwater wetlands within the Panhandle Area, a 1-foot-thick low-permeability clay liner is proposed to limit potential intrusion of shallow groundwater, which contains chemicals that may be harmful to aquatic wildlife. The clay liner was selected to replace the geosynthetic liner, as proposed in the Draft Final RI/FS Report, because of its improved effectiveness in the presence of shallow groundwater. The geosynthetic cap adjacent to the freshwater wetlands would be keyed into the clay liner to form a continuous low-permeability layer within this portion of the Panhandle Area (Figure 12-2). No cap is proposed for the tidal wetlands area because additional excavation in this area will completely remove contaminated material from 0 to 3 feet bgs, thereby eliminating the exposure pathway for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife and significantly reducing the potential sources to groundwater contamination while integrating the tidal wetlands with the adjoining Yosemite Slough restoration project.

#### 12.2.3.7. Groundwater Diversion System along Western Boundary of Landfill Area

To reduce groundwater flow through the landfill waste, a groundwater diversion system (consisting of an upgradient slurry wall and subsurface drain) would be installed along the western boundary of the Landfill Area, the predominant upgradient source of groundwater entering the landfill. Off-site groundwater would be prevented from flowing directly into the landfill waste by the upgradient slurry wall and would be diverted by the subsurface drain, consisting of a 6-inch-diameter collector pipe buried in a gravel- or sand-filled trench (Figure 12-5). The diverted off-site groundwater would drain by gravity to the newly constructed freshwater wetlands (Figure 12-1). Based on results of preliminary groundwater modeling (Appendix P), the subsurface drain would be placed at approximately 6 feet msl and would drain into the freshwater wetlands, with bottom elevations ranging from 4 to 5 feet msl.



Data from two groundwater monitoring wells (IR01MW403A and IR01MW403B, located within 100 feet of the proposed subsurface drain, Figure M-1) were reviewed to preliminarily assess the quality of groundwater proposed for diversion to the freshwater wetlands; the RD will refine this assessment, as appropriate. Maps presented in Appendix M indicate that most chemical concentrations at wells IR01MW403A and IR01MW403B do not exceed aquatic evaluation criteria. Low concentrations of several chemicals (cyanide, 4,4'-DDD, and dieldrin) were sporadically detected below laboratory reporting limits but greater than aquatic evaluation criteria; these trends do not suggest that cyanide, 4,4'-DDD, or dieldrin are COECs for the freshwater wetlands. Un-ionized ammonia and sulfide have been consistently detected at concentrations exceeding aquatic evaluation criteria and are considered COECs for the freshwater wetlands. As discussed in Appendix M, both of these anions readily transform to non-toxic compounds upon discharge to oxygenated surface water. The subsurface drain will be designed to ensure that groundwater flow is sufficiently aerated prior to discharge into the freshwater wetlands.

#### 12.2.3.8. Subsurface Drainage System along Southern Perimeter of Landfill Area

Groundwater flow modeling was performed to determine the pumping rate that would be required to prevent head buildup against the proposed shoreline protection along the southern perimeter of the Landfill Area. Based on the groundwater modeling results, a 1-foot thick subdrain gravel blanket and a 6-inch drain pipe would prevent hydraulic build-up against the toe berm underlying the shoreline protection system (Figure 12-4). The drainage system and associated groundwater extraction components would meet leachate collection and control requirements at 22 CCR § 66264.310(b)(2).

The subsurface drainage system would be designed to handle the expected flow rate from groundwater upgradient flow recharge. The system would be equipped with riser pipes, submersible pumps, and a transmission pipeline for discharge to an on-site sanitary sewer manhole (Figure 12-16). A permit to discharge to a publicly owned treatment plant (POTW) would be prepared and submitted prior to construction. A contingency plan for installing a groundwater treatment system unit near Parcel E-2 would also be considered in the event that discharge to the POTW is required to meet pre-treatment standards (outlined in 40 CFR § 403); however, this is considered unlikely considering that, based on over 6 years of operational data, no pre-treatment of extracted groundwater was required for the former GES at the PCB Hot Spot Area (see Section 3.8.3).

#### 12.2.3.9. Landfill Gas Control

Future landfill gas generated within the Landfill Area would be controlled by an active landfill gas collection system that would prevent landfill gas from exceeding regulatory thresholds at compliance points. In the adjacent areas (Panhandle, East Adjacent, and Shoreline Areas), landfill gas is not expected to be generated to a degree that requires collection; however, an investigation will be conducted during



59	Below-ground barrier would be installed near the shoreline	Section 2.9.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 12.2.4.2, pages 12-33 and 12-34. Record No.
	the distribute		4237.

- Post-construction monitoring of groundwater and stormwater (discussed in Sections 12.1.2 and 12.1.4, respectively)
- Construction (and subsequent monitoring) of freshwater and tidal wetlands in the Panhandle Area (discussed in Section 12.2.3.11)
- Construction of a groundwater containment system (nearshore slurry wall) to prevent the discharge of contaminated groundwater to the bay (discussed in Section 12.2.4.2)
- Post-construction monitoring of groundwater and stormwater (discussed in Sections 12.1.2 and 12.1.4, respectively)

The subsequent subsections discuss the unique components of this alternative in further detail.

#### 12.2.4.1. Removal of Tiers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Hot Spots

As part of this alternative, Tiers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 hot spots would be removed, as shown on Figure 12-20, in conjunction with the shoreline excavation and grading processes described in Sections 12.1.3 and 12.2.3.4, respectively. Following screening for and segregation of radiologically impacted material (which would be disposed of off site), hot spots would be excavated and disposed of off-site; material excavated as part of the overall grading process would be incorporated into the landfill under the new cap extension. The Tier 1 through 5 hot spot excavations entail the removal and off-site disposal of approximately 33,500 cubic yards of contaminated material. Additional information on the identification of Tier 1 through 5 hot spots is provided in Section 12.1.6.

#### 12.2.4.2. Groundwater Containment System

Alternative 4 would involve construction of a groundwater containment system consisting of (1) a nearshore slurry wall hydraulically downgradient of the landfill where wastes are within 100 feet of San Francisco Bay; (2) a groundwater diversion system (consisting of an upgradient slurry wall and subsurface drain) along the west side of the landfill to minimize hydraulic head buildup behind the nearshore slurry wall; and (3) a contingency to extend the nearshore slurry wall into the East Adjacent Area (hydraulically downgradient of the PCB Hot Spot Area). The need to extend the nearshore slurry wall will be assessed in the RD using updated groundwater monitoring data, which are currently being collected under the BGMP from wells in and around the excavated portion of the PCB Hot Spot Area. While the subsurface drainage system and associated groundwater extraction components meet the leachate collection and control requirements at 22 CCR § 66264.310(b)(2), the groundwater containment system is included in Alternative 4 to thoroughly evaluate the potential options needed to prevent discharge of COECs in groundwater at concentrations exceeding the chemical-specific ARARs for surface water (described in Section 10.1.2). As discussed in Section 9.3, the identified chemicals in groundwater that may pose a risk to aquatic wildlife in the bay (Appendix M) are considered COECs (that is, of chemicals of ecological concern) given the conservative nature of the risk analysis performed for that pathway.



The conceptual design for the groundwater containment system is shown on Figure 12-20. The location of the nearshore slurry wall downgradient of the landfill waste is shown, relative to other components of the containment system, on Figure 12-2 (Section B). The location of the contingency nearshore slurry wall downgradient of the PCB Hot Spot Area is shown on Figure 12-2 (Section A). As discussed in Section 12.2.3.7, the groundwater diversion system would consist of an upgradient slurry wall designed to impede upgradient groundwater flowing from off-site and a subsurface drain that would direct the off-site groundwater to the newly constructed freshwater wetlands.

Installation of the slurry walls would require trenching 10 to 15 feet below the groundwater table to key the barrier into the Bay Mud aquitard. The slurry walls could be installed in saturated conditions without extensive dewatering; however, installation would need to account for the potential presence of large debris and irregular subsurface voids by contingency planning; for example, performing pre-design studies to identify subsurface irregularities, planning for potential realignment of the wall if large debris is encountered, and providing surplus slurry material to account for irregular subsurface voids. Such techniques were previously used at Parcel E-2 during construction of the GES and the interim gas control system.

# 12.2.5. Alternative 5: Contain Solid Waste, Soil, Sediment, and Groundwater with Hot Spot Removal (including monitoring, institutional controls, and unlined freshwater wetlands)

Alternative 5 involves all of the components of Alternative 4, but eliminates the 1-foot-thick clay liner within the proposed freshwater wetland and replaces it with an additional 1 foot of hydric soil (Figures 12-14 and 12-21). Alternative 5 was developed to evaluate the relative advantages of unlined freshwater wetlands as compared with the lined freshwater wetlands proposed under Alternatives 3 and 4. This alternative would provide a comprehensive closure strategy for Parcel E-2 similar to Alternative 4, but would promote a more natural hydrological function within the freshwater wetland (i.e., allowing interaction between surface water and underlying groundwater).

Figures 12-1 and 12-21 show the conceptual grading and excavation plans, respectively, for Alternative 5. The grading of solid waste, soil, and sediment would be required to create stable slopes in the Shoreline Area and allow for wetland creation in the Panhandle Area.

Two variations of Alternative 5 (5A and 5B) are presented in the evaluation and cost tables in Appendix R. Alternatives 5A and 5B are identical to Alternatives 3A and 3B presented in Alternative 3 and, as described in Section 12.2.3, describe two landfill gas treatment options: destruction by flare (Alternative 5A) and adsorption by GAC and a potassium permanganate medium (Alternative 5B).



Data from two groundwater monitoring wells (IR01MW403A and IR01MW403B, located within 100 feet of the proposed subsurface drain, Figure M-1) were reviewed to preliminarily assess the quality of groundwater proposed for diversion to the freshwater wetlands; the RD will refine this assessment, as appropriate. Maps presented in Appendix M indicate that most chemical concentrations at wells IR01MW403A and IR01MW403B do not exceed aquatic evaluation criteria. Low concentrations of several chemicals (cyanide, 4,4'-DDD, and dieldrin) were sporadically detected below laboratory reporting limits but greater than aquatic evaluation criteria; these trends do not suggest that cyanide, 4,4'-DDD, or dieldrin are COECs for the freshwater wetlands. Un-ionized ammonia and sulfide have been consistently detected at concentrations exceeding aquatic evaluation criteria and are considered COECs for the freshwater wetlands. As discussed in Appendix M, both of these anions readily transform to non-toxic compounds upon discharge to oxygenated surface water. The subsurface drain will be designed to ensure that groundwater flow is sufficiently aerated prior to discharge into the freshwater wetlands.

#### 12.2.3.8. Subsurface Drainage System along Southern Perimeter of Landfill Area

Groundwater flow modeling was performed to determine the pumping rate that would be required to prevent head buildup against the proposed shoreline protection along the southern perimeter of the Landfill Area. Based on the groundwater modeling results, a 1-foot thick subdrain gravel blanket and a 6-inch drain pipe would prevent hydraulic build-up against the toe berm underlying the shoreline protection system (Figure 12-4). The drainage system and associated groundwater extraction components would meet leachate collection and control requirements at 22 CCR § 66264.310(b)(2).

The subsurface drainage system would be designed to handle the expected flow rate from groundwater upgradient flow recharge. The system would be equipped with riser pipes, submersible pumps, and a transmission pipeline for discharge to an on-site sanitary sewer manhole (Figure 12-16). A permit to discharge to a publicly owned treatment plant (POTW) would be prepared and submitted prior to construction. A contingency plan for installing a groundwater treatment system unit near Parcel E-2 would also be considered in the event that discharge to the POTW is required to meet pre-treatment standards (outlined in 40 CFR § 403); however, this is considered unlikely considering that, based on over 6 years of operational data, no pre-treatment of extracted groundwater was required for the former GES at the PCB Hot Spot Area (see Section 3.8.3).

#### 12.2.3.9. Landfill Gas Control

Future landfill gas generated within the Landfill Area would be controlled by an active landfill gas collection system that would prevent landfill gas from exceeding regulatory thresholds at compliance points. In the adjacent areas (Panhandle, East Adjacent, and Shoreline Areas), landfill gas is not expected to be generated to a degree that requires collection; however, an investigation will be conducted during



61	Control soil movement	Section 2.9.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2,
	during maximum		Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw.
	probable earthquake		May 2011. Section 12.2.3.1, page 12-23. Record No. 4237.

- Decommissioning of the existing gas control system and installation (and subsequent maintenance) of an active gas collection system with treatment using a flare (Alternative 3A) or GAC and potassium permanganate (Alternative 3B)
- Installation of stormwater and erosion controls (discussed in Section 12.1.4)
- Post-construction landfill cap inspection and maintenance, and monitoring of landfill gas
- Post-construction monitoring of groundwater and stormwater (discussed in Sections 12.1.2 and 12.1.4, respectively)
- Construction (and subsequent monitoring) of freshwater and tidal wetlands in the Panhandle Area

The subsequent subsections discuss the various components of this alternative in further detail.

#### 12.2.3.1. Seismic Design of Containment System

The seismic design of the containment system planned for Alternative 3 will use information from (1) the 2002 liquefaction potential study at Parcel E-2 (Appendix C to this report), and (2) the qualitative slope stability analyses performed as part of this RI/FS Report (Appendix Q). Alternative 3 includes construction of a toe berm along the southern perimeter of the Landfill Area to stabilize the proposed cap (Figure 12-4). As presented in Appendix C, the potential exists for liquefaction of sand and silt fill materials underlying the perimeter of the Landfill Area during the maximum probable earthquake (a magnitude 7.9 earthquake on the San Andreas Fault Peninsula Segment, centered 12 kilometers from Parcel E-2; see Appendix C). Such liquefaction could affect the stability of the proposed toe berm, which in turn could affect the stability of the proposed cap; therefore, a qualitative slope stability analysis was performed for the toe berm based on residual shear strength within sand and silt fill resulting from liquefaction (Appendix Q).

Results of an iterative slope stability analysis determined that a Tensar® UX1500HS or equivalent geogrid with a long-term design tensile strength of 3,100 pounds per foot should be placed under the proposed toe berm, and should extend upslope to an appropriate anchor point within the proposed landfill cap; this conceptual design would meet or exceed design standards prescribed in EPA guidance (EPA, 1995b). This geogrid layer was added under the toe berm proposed for Alternative 3 (Figure 12-4). Because the analyses presented in Appendix Q are a qualitative assessment of the proposed toe berm evaluated in the FS, a quantitative slope stability analysis will be performed as part of the RD. The Navy plans to collect soil samples along the base of the proposed toe berm and to perform shear strength tests (and other appropriate geotechnical analyses) to support the quantitative slope stability analysis in the RD. The proposed sampling and geotechnical analyses would be detailed in a work plan to be reviewed by the regulatory agencies prior to implementation.



62	Potential rise in sea level	Section 2.9.2	Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California. ERRG and Shaw. May 2011. Section 12.1.3, pages 12-5 through 12-7. Record No.
			4237.

suite of monitoring parameters will be made in consultation with the regulatory agencies during either the annual evaluations or the CERCLA 5-year reviews.

For the purposes of costing and evaluating alternatives in this FS, it is assumed that 13 A-aquifer and 3 B-aquifer monitoring wells located in and around the Landfill Area will require long-term monitoring and will be sampled for the same parameters as specified in the current monitoring plan. In addition, it is assumed that 22 A-aquifer and 7 B-aquifer wells in the adjacent areas will require long-term monitoring, and will be sampled for analysis of chemical parameters specific to the area of concern (e.g., metals, PCBs, SVOCs, and TPH). For evaluation purposes, the monitoring frequency is assumed as semiannually for 5 years and annually for 25 years; this assumption would allow for changes to the monitoring frequency to be integrated with the CERCLA 5-year reviews. The 30-year monitoring period was selected based on the assumed post-closure monitoring period; however, this monitoring period may be adjusted, as appropriate, to account for pre-closure monitoring. In addition, groundwater monitoring results for the PCB Hot Spot Area will be evaluated in the RD to determine if the groundwater containment structure needs to be extended south to prevent discharge to the bay.

## 12.1.3. Completion of the Shoreline Protection (with Removal of Solid Waste, Soil, and Sediment)

Shoreline protection will be required under Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 to control erosion from tidal and wave action from San Francisco Bay. In areas proposed for tidal wetlands restoration (under Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5), shoreline protection would consist of a combination of wetland vegetation and low-profile rock structures with the objective of maintaining the integrity of the restored surfaces following remediation. For Alternative 2, which involves extensive excavation throughout Parcel E-2, these shoreline protection measures would be implemented along the entire Shoreline Area. For Alternatives 3, 4, and 5, these shoreline protection measures would be implemented at the southern portion of the Panhandle Area (and adjoining portions of the Shoreline Area), where expanded excavation would be performed to facilitate construction of tidal wetlands.

In areas not proposed for tidal wetlands restoration, Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 include a more extensive shoreline protection system, consisting of rock revetment underlain by compacted soil and a geosynthetic cap, to maintain the integrity of the containment systems (see Figure 12-1). Also, existing solid waste, soil, and sediment along the shoreline would be removed and consolidated on site prior to construction of the shoreline protection system or, in the case of the southern portion of the Panhandle Area, prior to construction of the tidal wetlands. The excavation depths along the shoreline would vary between approximately 2 and 5 feet, as shown on Figures 12-2 and 12-3.

At the southeastern portion of the Landfill Area, solid waste along the shoreline would be removed and consolidated on site prior to construction of the shoreline protection system. The geosynthetic cap



underlying the rock revetment and soil would be tied into the geosynthetic cap to be installed in the Landfill Area, East Adjacent Area, and the portions of the Panhandle Area outside of the tidal wetlands. Figure 12-4 depicts the tie-in of the multilayer geosynthetic cap in the Landfill Area with the shoreline protection system. Figure 12-2 depicts the tie-in of the geosynthetic cap in the Panhandle Area and East Adjacent Area with the shoreline protection system. The toe of the new landfill slope would generally be inward of the existing slope to allow placement of the shoreline protection and minimize filling of the bay. The landfill slope would be reconstructed at a 3:1 (horizontal:vertical) slope extending upward to where it intersects a future perimeter road (Figure 12-1). A 12- to 15-foot-wide bench would be provided for the future perimeter road that will dually serve as a maintenance access road and pedestrian walkway as a connection to the Bay Trail from the adjacent Yosemite Slough Restoration Project. South of the future perimeter road, the slope would be constructed to a 3:1 slope down to existing ground along the bay shoreline in that portion of Parcel E-2. Excavated material from this area would be placed at the northern portion of the landfill before a multilayer cap is installed.

Shoreline protection for Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 would include compacted soil and rock revetment, on the outer face of the soil, to an elevation above the highest observed water level in the bay (approximately 8.16 feet above the mean lower low water; 5.04 feet above msl). As shown on Figure 12-2, the top elevation of the shoreline protection system is approximately 15 feet above msl, or about 12 feet above the mean high tide level. This design provides an adequate level of shoreline protection, which based on the most recent estimates from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) can reasonably accommodate rising sea levels over the next 100 years. The following excerpt from Church et al. (2008) summarizes the most recent IPCC estimates of global sea level rise: "The IPCC provides the most authoritative information on projected sea-level change. The IPCC Third Assessment Report of 2001 (Church et al., 2001) projected a global-averaged sea-level rise of between 20 and 70 centimeters (cm) between 1990 and 2100 using the full range of IPCC greenhouse gas scenarios and a range of climate models. When an additional uncertainty for land-ice changes was included, the full range of projected sea-level rise was 9-88 cm. For the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (Meehl et al., 2007), the range of sea-level projections, using a larger range of models, is 18-59 cm (90% confidence limits) over the period from 1980-1999 to 2090-2099 (Meehl et al., 2007)." Based on the IPCC estimates, the estimated maximum sea level rise in 2100 (88 centimeters or 2.9 feet) is much lower than the 11 to 12 vertical feet of shoreline protection provided in the preliminary FS design. The shoreline protection system will be further evaluated in the RD relative to several factors including, but not limited to, potential rise in sea level.

The toe of the shoreline protection system would generally match the existing toe to minimize filling of the bay. The design would also include sufficient soil fill to provide buttress support to the solid waste along the perimeter. The shoreline protection would be designed for stability under static loading



conditions and during earthquakes. Seismic design considerations for Alternatives 3 and 4 are discussed in Section 12.2.3.1.

#### 12.1.4. Stormwater Discharge Management and Monitoring

Existing stormwater discharge from Parcel E-2 is subject to the requirements of the SWDMP (MARRS and MACTEC, 2009b). This plan specifies implementation of BMPs and monitoring to ensure that surface water discharges from the Parcel E-2 Landfill do not pose an unacceptable risk to aquatic life in San Francisco Bay. The SWDMP is updated annually based on site inspection and monitoring results. Under Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5, this process is anticipated to continue through remedial action implementation and long-term operation and maintenance.

Additional short-term considerations would be required during the construction phase of Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5, in accordance with the substantive provisions of SWRCB Order 99-08 entitled "Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities" (SWRCB, 1999). These provisions include implementation of BMPs to prevent stormwater from contacting construction pollutants and prevent erosion products from migrating off site. The BMPs likely to be used during construction include minimization of bare soil areas; use of topsoil conservation; placement of straw bale and straw waddle; mulching; seeding; slope cultivation; stabilization of construction entrances; and use of temporary crushed rock roads, temporary berms, filter screens, and sedimentation basins. The specific measures to be used will be determined as part of the RD and associated planning documents (e.g., a stormwater pollution prevention plan).

For Alternative 2, erosion protection in the Shoreline Area was described in Section 12.1.3. Erosion protection and stormwater controls in the Landfill, Panhandle, and East Adjacent Areas include vegetative cover and mats to maintain the integrity of the restored surfaces following remediation. These controls are considered adequate because the final slopes for Alternative 2 would be designed to eliminate areas with steep slopes, thereby minimizing erosion potential.

For Alternatives 3, 4, and 5, stormwater and erosion controls are required for the closed landfill under 27 CCR § 20365(c) and (d), which requires that diversion and drainage facilities be designed, constructed, and maintained to accommodate the anticipated volume of precipitation and peak flows. Solid waste would not be exposed to stormwater in capped areas, and erosion controls would be used to maintain the integrity of the containment structures and prevent sediment discharge above allowable limits. These goals would primarily be accomplished through vegetation and site grading to control stormwater overland flow velocities (slower flow velocities generally have less erosion potential). The final Parcel E-2 grades would be designed to prevent stormwater run-on onto the cap from surrounding areas and to prevent ponding (except in wetland areas) and erosion in other areas. Drainage from capped areas would be directed to designated locations that discharge into the newly constructed freshwater



### **Final**

## **Community Involvement Plan**

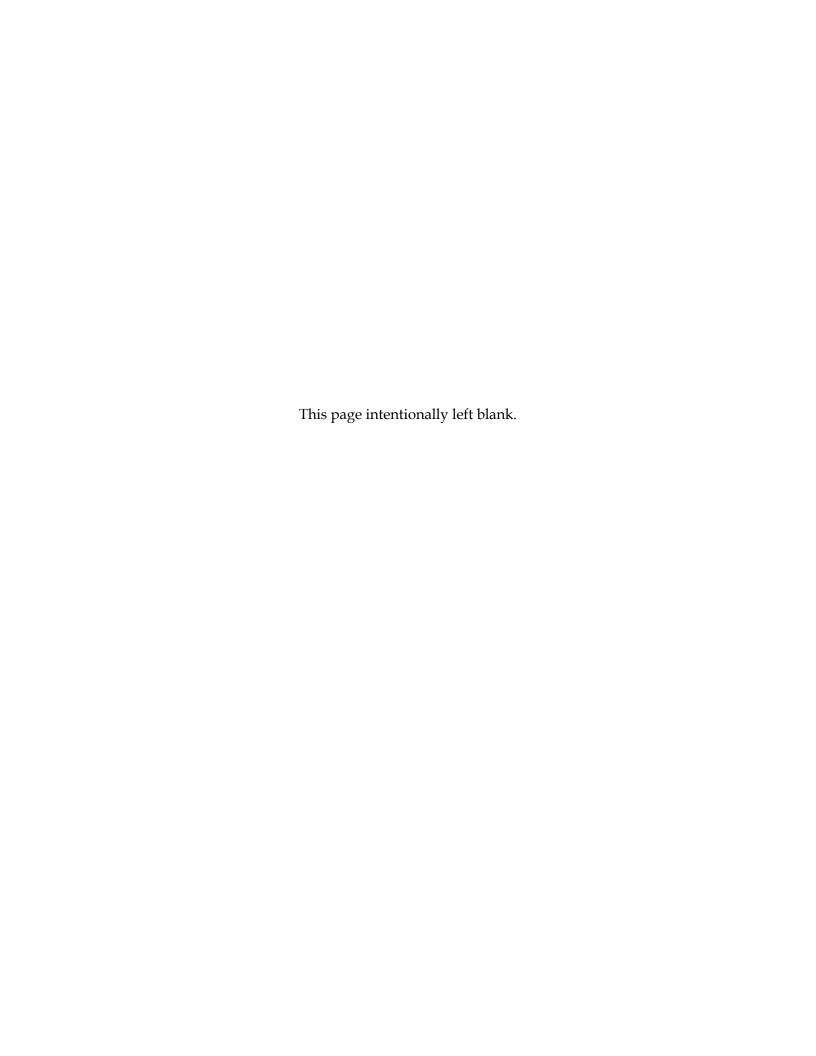
### Hunters Point Shipyard San Francisco, California

### NAVFAC Southwest CLEAN IV Program

Contract Number: N62473-09-D-2622 Contract Task Order 0004 Document Control Number: KCH-2622-0004-0043

U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy)
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)
Program Management Office West





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## **Executive Summary**

An executive summary gives a brief snapshot of what the full document contains. If you have limited time to read a document, especially a long technical document, try focusing on the executive summary first.

An important part of the Department of the Navy's environmental cleanup program at former Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) includes informing and involving the community in cleanup discussions. This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) presents the Navy's plans to inform and involve the community in the environmental cleanup program moving forward based on feedback obtained from the HPS community about past communication and community involvement program activities. The activities presented in the CIP for HPS go beyond the minimum requirements for community involvement set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (known as the National Contingency Plan, or NCP). The CIP adheres to the applicable regulatory guidance from the Navy and United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). The CIP is also a

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- J. Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP

resource for general information on the Navy's cleanup and whom to contact for further information.

From 1994 through 2009, the primary means of community involvement was the Navy's Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). Although the RAB was dissolved in December 2009 because it was no longer fulfilling its purpose, the Navy continues to involve the community in the details of the HPS environmental cleanup program. The Navy believes this CIP presents communication and community involvement program activities that will meet the specific needs and desires of the HPS community.

## **Executive Summary (continued)**

## Overview of Community Interviews and Feedback

During the summer of 2010, the Navy interviewed 73 members of the HPS community, defined as ZIP codes 94107, 94124, and 94134. Historically, these ZIP codes have been used to define the HPS community for the purpose of local contracting and community involvement efforts, such as establishing a mailing list. These three ZIP codes were used to define the HPS community because they comprise the majority of District 10 in the City and County of San Francisco and are served by one Supervisor. In addition, the Navy is attempting to reach out to as many people impacted by environmental conditions as possible, and these three ZIP codes are nearest to the shipyard.

The Navy went to significant lengths to ensure the most comprehensive survey practicable. The interviews focused on gathering feedback about the community's cleanup interests and concerns, as well as communication needs and preferences to help design this CIP to be more effective for the HPS community. The following six recurring themes surfaced during the interviews:

- Theme 1. The Navy's communication with the HPS community about the environmental cleanup program has not been effective.
- **Theme 2.** General information about the Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPS is lacking.
- Theme 3. The HPS community is diverse, resulting in varied concerns, communication preferences, and needs.
- Theme 4. The difference between the Navy's HPS environmental cleanup program and the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's (SFRA's) redevelopment of HPS has not been made clear.
- **Theme 5.** Health is a primary concern for most segments of the community.
- **Theme 6.** Coordinating with established community members to conduct involvement may be a good way to reach all sectors of the community.

# Overview of the Navy's Community Involvement Program Actions and Activities

Prior to developing a plan of action, the Navy considered the themes in the community feedback, reviewed applicable Navy and U.S. EPA guidance for community involvement, and evaluated what works well for other similar environmental cleanup programs. The Navy has developed a plan of action to ensure the success of the CIP for the HPS community. The Navy's objectives in its community involvement activities include the following:

- Work with the community to communicate information in a way that is transparent and in a way that the community wants to receive it
- Get information out early, and make sure it is easy to understand and translated as needed
- Respond to the community's concerns, ideas, and information and show how they are used in making decisions about the environmental cleanup

## Executive Summary (continued)

The Navy will track action items at meetings and respond to questions and comments. Frequently asked questions (FAQs) and responses will be posted on the Navy's Web site and brought to meetings as a handout, if appropriate. If written formal comments are received on any document, the Navy will respond to those comments in writing and include the responses in the next version of the document that also contains the applicable revisions.

Some of the actions and activities in this updated CIP for improving community involvement in the HPS cleanup include:

- Preparing short fact sheets with general information, such as the status of cleanup, and distributing them on the Internet, in the mail, and by having community members give them to their neighbors
- Conducting regularly scheduled community meetings
- Giving presentations at small group meetings (such as tenant associations and churches)
- Working with established community members to spread information and invite community members to participate in the HPS environmental cleanup discussions (referred to as "grassroots outreach")
- Participating in local radio shows, including multi-lingual shows, and answering questions from call in listeners
- Providing tours of HPS for those who are curious about what the property currently looks like and to see any ongoing environmental cleanup work
- Using a Web site and social media outlets such as Facebook to reach people who are online regularly and prefer electronic communication
- Publishing a calendar of community involvement program activities so community members can plan ahead to participate
- Providing a telephone hotline with a recorded update of activities, and also allow callers to leave a message

The Navy will seek feedback during community involvement events about whether community members are getting the engagement they need. The goals for each activity will be evaluated on a yearly basis by the Navy's Community Involvement Manager to ensure that they are being met. The Navy will also distribute a survey to the mailing list to evaluate the community involvement program every two years. The findings of this survey will be documented in a memorandum that will be included in the Administrative Record for HPS. The survey and documentation will comply with 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 202.10. The Navy will periodically review this CIP and update it accordingly.

# Overview of the Navy's Environmental Cleanup Program at HPS and Opportunities for Public Involvement

A general understanding of the Navy's environmental cleanup program is helpful to the HPS community when providing input on the cleanup. To help the HPS community understand the Navy's cleanup process, this CIP includes a chapter that discusses the historical operations at HPS that resulted in contamination. The Navy is actively conducting environmental investigations and cleanup at HPS to

## Executive Summary (continued)

protect human health and the environment and to prepare the property to be transferred to the SFRA. The shipyard is divided into parcels that are in various stages of environmental investigation and cleanup. The cleanup status at these parcels is often discussed during meetings and presented in technical reports.

## Overview of Environmental Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities

The Navy is responsible for the environmental cleanup at HPS; however, government agencies oversee the regulations for the cleanup process. These agencies are collectively referred to as "the regulatory agencies," and are important resources for the HPS community. The responsibility of the regulatory agencies is to review the Navy's plans and work at HPS to make sure regulations are followed. The primary regulatory agencies actively involved at HPS include the following:

- U.S. EPA
- California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
- San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board)

In addition, the SFRA is responsible for redeveloping HPS. The San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH) is another agency providing input to the Navy's cleanup of HPS.

The HPS community plays an active role in the Navy's environmental cleanup program by providing input to the regulatory agencies and the Navy on cleanup alternatives and selection of remedies. When it comes to concerns and interests related to the current or future redevelopment of the property, the community is responsible for communicating directly with the SFRA.

## Chapter 1: Introduction

The Department of the Navy and United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) recognize that Americans have the right to be involved in government decisions that affect their lives. Public involvement in the cleanup process results in a better outcome and a more robust cleanup. In addition to meeting the minimum requirements for community involvement set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (known as the National Contingency Plan, or NCP), the primary purpose of this Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) Community Involvement Plan (CIP) includes the following:

- Summarize concerns found through the community interview process
- Outline the actions that the Navy will use to achieve the community involvement program
- Incorporate community issues and concerns more effectively into cleanup decisions
- Serve as a resource for general information on the HPS environmental cleanup and provide guidance on where to obtain more information

"Environmental justice" is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people in the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Race, economic status and social status should not be barriers to becoming involved. The Navy is mindful of the diverse community representing numerous racial, economic and social groups that immediately surrounds HPS and takes steps to reach and engage all segments of the community. Demographic information for the HPS community is provided in Appendix D.

At HPS, the Navy has incorporated the principles of environmental justice into the planning and preparation of this Community

Involvement Plan. The Navy is addressing environmental justice through its outreach efforts, public participation process, and by providing access to information in a variety of ways. This includes providing information, as needed, in other languages.

Community members are encouraged to be involved in the cleanup process by providing feedback and information on an ongoing basis. The Navy acknowledges that community members, especially long time residents, have knowledge about HPS activities which may assist the cleanup activities.

From 1994 until 2009, the Navy maintained a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) at HPS. The purpose of the RAB was to (1) provide an expanded opportunity for community involvement in the environmental cleanup process, (2) act as a forum for the discussion and exchange of information about the environmental cleanup program, and (3) provide RAB members an opportunity to review progress and participate in discussions about the environmental cleanup with the cleanup decision makers. At one time, the RAB was a main component of the Navy's community involvement program. On a voluntary basis, RAB members contributed their time and energy to improving the Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPS.

In December 2009, the Navy, in consultation with the government agencies responsible for overseeing the cleanup process at HPS (which include the U.S. EPA, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC], and the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board [Water Board], referred to in this CIP as "the regulatory agencies") determined that the RAB was no longer fulfilling its purpose, and the RAB was dissolved (for more information on the

## Chapter 1: Introduction (continued)

dissolution of the RAB, see Appendix E). The Navy Installation Commander is required by the RAB Rule to assess community interest every 24 months to determine (1) if the cause for dissolution has been resolved, and (2) if there is community interest in reestablishing a RAB per the RAB Rule Handbook (2007). This new CIP meets this initial requirement in assessing community interest (for a list of community involvement program actions since the RAB was dissolved, see Appendix E).

The Navy is committed to keeping the community engaged in the environmental cleanup program at HPS. Part of that commitment includes preparing this CIP to plan the path forward for community involvement at HPS. This CIP presents communication and community involvement program activities to meet the specific needs of the HPS community.

The Navy will seek feedback during community involvement events about whether community members are getting the engagement they need. The goals for each activity will be evaluated on a yearly basis by the Navy's Community Involvement Manager to ensure that they are being met. The Navy will also distribute a survey to the HPS community involvement program mailing list to evaluate the program every two years. The findings of this survey will be documented in a memorandum that is included in the Administrative Record for HPS. The survey and documentation will comply with 32 CFR 202.10. The Navy will periodically review this CIP and update it accordingly.

# of this document describes the issues and concerns identified during the community interview process that the Navy conducted in 2010. # outlines the Navy's plans for the community involvement program, including

specific activities to be conducted. #
provides a history and timeline of HPS and also
describes the status of the Navy's
environmental cleanup program; it includes
maps and a table of planned environmental
milestones and related community involvement
program activities. # describes the
roles and responsibilities of the agencies
involved in the environmental cleanup at HPS,
including the transfer process. #
presents the references cited in this plan.

° provides various resources for health related concerns. \* " provides contact information so you can directly contact Navy and regulatory agency members working on the HPS project as well as other government # provides a list of all the officials. ° organizations interviewed, the questions they were asked, and selected statements made by interviewees. ) provides census data on the population, race, age, education, average income, employment, and housing for the HPS community. \* - provides information on the Navy's former RAB, and the details of the dissolution of the RAB.

7 provides a list of recent community involvement activities conducted by the Navy.
8 provides a list and some details

about the regulations and guidance for conducting community involvement.

# Chapter 2: Community Interviews and Feedback

Community interviews help the Navy to better understand the community's issues and concerns. The Navy went to significant lengths to gather interview candiates for this CIP, mailed postcards to residents, and contacted interested stakeholders to ensure that they had the most comprehensive interview list practicable.

The Navy conducted 73 interviews in 2010 with people who live in, work in, or serve the HPS community—defined as ZIP codes 94107, 94124, and 94134. Appendix C includes a breakdown of the interviewees by ZIP code.

Historically, these ZIP codes have been used to define the HPS community for the purpose of local contracting and community involvement efforts such as establishing a mailing list. These three ZIP codes were used to define the HPS community because they comprise the majority of District 10 in the City and County of San Francisco and are served by one Supervisor. In addition, the Navy is attempting to reach out to as many people impacted by environmental conditions as possible, and these three ZIP codes are nearest to the shipyard.

Interviewees were asked approximately 29 questions from a questionnaire that was created in advance with input from the regulatory agencies. The interviews were conducted in a discussion format. Each interviewee was encouraged to discuss his or her interests, concerns, and ideas, and some questions were occasionally unanswered as a result. A Navy representative and a contractor responsible for taking notes were present at each interview. At least one and up to four regulatory agency representatives were also present during all but one of the 73 interviews. For a list of all of the organizations interviewed and the full list of questions, see Appendix C.

The community wants the cleanup to be completed in a way that protects the current community and all future users and neighbors of HPS. The Navy and regulators share this goal with the community and are committed to involving the community in the cleanup process. The team will work with the community to ensure that the cleanup results are protective for current and future inhabitants and neighbors. The following six themes summarize the community concerns and opinions about public participation in the cleanup process that were revealed in the

## **Overview of Interviewees**

73 interviews conducted from June 15 to September 9, 2010:

10 interviews by phone

63 interviews in person

Average time interviewees have lived or worked in the HPS community area:

20 years

Self-described knowledge of the cleanup program:

A little bit: 37

A lot: 26

Nothing/No response: 10

35 interviewees had attended Navy events or provided input to the Navy on the cleanup program.

## Categories of Interviewees:

Civic Groups/Clubs and Organizations: 34

Local Residents: 31

Environmental Groups/

Activists: 15

Former RAB Members: 12

Local Business: 11

Educators/Childcare: 6

Media: 3

Health Providers: 2

Elected Official: 1

(Some interviewees represented multiple categories; therefore, total is

greater than 73.)

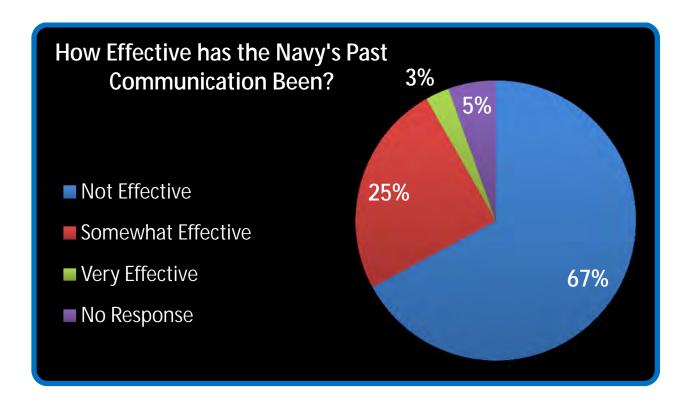
interviews. The Navy's plan to address these themes is discussed in Chapter 3 –Community Involvement Actions and Activities.

- Theme 1. The Navy's communication with the HPS community about the environmental cleanup program has not been effective. The majority of interviewees said they think the Navy's communication has not been effective; many people said they do not know what is going on at HPS.
- Theme 2. General information about the Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPS is lacking. Most interviewees said they would like general information about the cleanup at HPS but do not know where to find it. General information includes an overview of the program, the responsibilities of the people working on the cleanup, a timeline, and the status of work.
- The HPS community is diverse, resulting in varied concerns, communication preferences, and needs. No single involvement method exists to communicate with all of the stakeholders in the HPS community. Various segments of the community include those who:
  - a. Have Internet access, and those who do not
  - b. Do not speak English
  - c. Want general information, and those who want technical details
  - d. Live right next to the Base, and those who live in the outlying community
  - e. Prefer discussions and two way information, and those who just want an update
- Theme 4. The difference between the Navy's HPS environmental cleanup program and the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's (SFRA's) redevelopment of HPS has not been made clear. Many interviewees did not know that the Navy is still doing work on HPS; others thought the Navy is conducting the current redevelopment on a transferred parcel (known as Parcel A), when in fact it is the SFRA that now owns and controls development of Parcel A. In addition, confusion exists about the Navy's role in the selection of the SFRA's master developer.
- Theme 5. Health is a primary concern for most segments of the community. Interviewees were concerned that contamination at HPS is affecting their health, and they noted high rates of cancer and asthma in the area. Interviewees were also concerned that contamination at HPS will have negative health effects in the future, especially for people who will live on former HPS property.
- Theme 6. Coordinating with established community members to conduct involvement activities may be a good way to reach all sectors of the community. Some interviewees felt that the HPS community distrusts the Navy. It was suggested that the Navy work more closely with members from various sectors of the community who can relay information about the cleanup directly to their neighborhoods. This communication method was identified as the best way to inform members of every part of the community.

The following subsections present a summary of the questions asked of the interviewees. Each interviewee was encouraged to discuss his or her interests, concerns, and ideas; some questions were occasionally unanswered as a result.

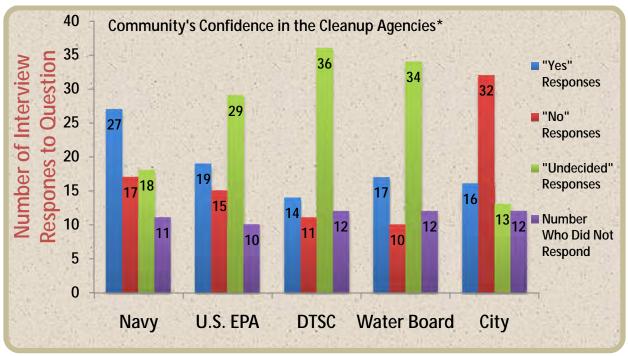
## Effectiveness of the Navy's Communication

Interviewees were asked if they think the Navy's communication about the environmental cleanup program has been effective. The following chart presents the percentages of interviewees responses. The chart confirms that most interviewees felt the Navy did not effectively communicate with the public in the past.



## Confidence in the Navy, Regulatory Agencies, and the City of San Francisco

Interviewees were asked if they have confidence in the Navy's ability to conduct the environmental cleanup at HPS. They were also asked if they have confidence in U.S. EPA, DTSC, the Water Board, and the City of San Francisco to oversee the Navy's environmental cleanup (to understand more about these agencies and their responsibilities in the HPS cleanup, see Chapter 5). The following graphic represents the results.



#### Note:

\*"Cleanup agencies" includes the regulatory agencies responsible for oversight of the cleanup. See Chapter 5 for more information about the cleanup agencies.

The "Undecided" category includes responses such as "somewhat" and "depends," as well as the response that an interviewee was not familiar enough with a particular agency to have an opinion. "Number Who Did Not Respond" indicates the number of interviewees who declined to answer that question.

#### Interests and Concerns

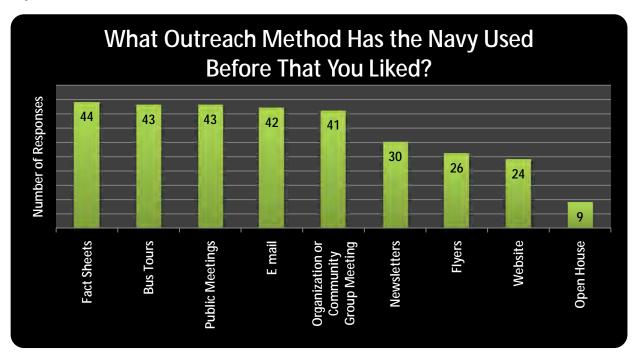
Interviewees were asked an open ended question about whether they have concerns or interests related to the base and the cleanup program, and what all of their concerns and interests might be. The following table represents concerns, listed in order of how frequently they were cited.

Interests and Concerns Listed by Frequency of Response	Number of Responses
Health	54
Redevelopment*	49
Quality or completeness of cleanup	43
Jobs/economics	35
Air quality/dust	30
Schedule and general status of the cleanup	28
Parcel E2 landfill	19
Lack of information going to the community	15
Navy responsibility in the future	<5
Shipyard history, having a museum about shipyard history and cleanup	<5
Politics related to cleanup	<5
Protection of the bay and wildlife	<5
Distrust for the Navy	<5
Budget for cleanup	<5
Yosemite Slough	<5
Concern that there is no RAB	<5
Confusion about cleanup versus redevelopment	<5
Shoreline access	<5
Note:  * Although the question was about environmental cleanup, many people voiced concer about redevelopment.	ns

## Community Rating of Navy Communication Methods

A list of nine communication methods the Navy has used in the past was provided during the interview. Interviewees were asked to give their opinions about whether any of these past methods would be useful in the future. People were also asked for other ideas that were not included on the list provided.

The following chart represents the preferences for established communication methods. The table describes each method and includes some of the reasons people said that a particular method may or may not be effective.



Note: Interviewees were asked to give their opinions about whether any of the nine communication methods the Navy has used in the past would be useful in the future. Some interviewees noted multiple methods in their answer.

Description of the Navy's Standard Involvement Activities and Interviewees' Concerns

Communication Method	LIGCTINTION	
1. Fact Sheets	One- or two-page mailers typically focused on one topic or site. Hardcopies are distributed via the mail, handed out, and placed at businesses. Electronic copies are distributed by posting on a Web site and e-mailing.	Pro: Easy to read; reaches people with and without e-mail. Con: People do not have time to read them; they are too technical.
2. Bus Tour of Site	Navy staff discusses activities at sites while community members see the sites in person. Typically, the Navy provides the bus; a map or other handout also may be provided.	Pro: People who have never been on the site get to see it; may be more interesting than just a meeting.  Con: There is nothing to see; it is dangerous to be at the shipyard.



Description of the Navy's Standard Involvement Activities and Interviewees' Concerns

Communication Method	Description	Pros and Cons Noted by Interviewees
3. Public Meeting	An at-large, community-wide meeting advertised to the greater community and held at a large venue. Examples include the current Navy community technical meetings, the former RAB, and Proposed Plan meetings (formal public meetings held per the NCP to obtain public comments on a proposed remedy).	Pro: Many people are informed at once.  Con: Many members of the community feel intimidated at a large, centralized meeting. It was stated that it is difficult to have individual questions addressed; there is no single venue where everyone in the community feels comfortable.
4. E-mail	An e-mail message is sent to everyone who has submitted an e-mail address for the Navy's list. E-mail can include an announcement, an attached fact sheet or newsletter, or a link to a Web site containing more information.	Pro: Quick delivery, inexpensive, good way to reach people who check e-mail often.  Con: Not everyone has access to e-mail.
5. Organization or Community Group Meeting	The Navy has been added to the agenda of an already-established meeting and presents an update on the environmental cleanup program. Attendees can then ask questions about specific interests. Groups have included or could include homeowners or tenant associations, churches, business groups, parent-teacher associations, and related organizations. Meetings were not open to the public unless the established group meeting was already open to the public.	Pro: Target information for just the interests of that group, more likely to get attendance when combined with a meeting people already attend.  Con: Different groups may get different or conflicting messages; may reach fewer people or require too great of an effort on the part of the Navy.
6. Newsletters	Four- to eight-page packet usually on general topics related to cleanup, providing overviews and language that is not overly technical. Hardcopies are distributed via the mail, handed out, and placed at businesses. Electronic copies are distributed by posting on a Web site and e-mailing.	Pro: Familiarize people with various aspects of cleanup, does not need overly technical language.  Con: They are too long; people do not have time to read them.

Description of the Navy's Standard Involvement Activities and Interviewees' Concerns

Communication Method	Description	Pros and Cons Noted by Interviewees
7. Hardcopy Flyers and Announcements	One-page or smaller, meant to announce an upcoming meeting or document for review and provide contact information. They are usually handed out at community meetings, posted in businesses, mailed, and e-mailed.	Pro: Short, easy to produce quickly to announce meetings in a timely manner. Can be posted in community.  Con: May be ignored unless someone from the community discusses the content with whoever receives the flyer.
8. Navy's Web Site	A public Web site that the community can access to review various information about the environmental cleanup program.	Pro: Convenient for Web-savvy community members, people can seek out various information and documents without having to keep track of hardcopy information.  Con: Navy's Web site is not up-to-date; not everyone has access; easier to talk to a person.
9. Open House	Multiple poster board stations set up with staff at each location to allow people to drop in any time during open hours and ask questions about topics of interest to them.	Pro: Informal setting makes some people feel more comfortable; people can stay long enough to ask their questions and then leave without having to attend a long meeting.  Con: Not everyone hears the same information; there is no single venue where everyone in the community feels comfortable.

## Additional Community-Suggested Communication Methods

Interviewees provided many different suggestions for different communication methods, not all of which will end up as part of the Navy's program. Some of the common suggestions provided by interviewees are listed as follows (a complete table of all suggestions made by interviewees is provided in Appendix C):

- Work with churches to share information
- Reestablish the RAB or a similar advisory board
- Give cleanup information on radio talk shows that allow listeners to call in and ask questions
- Collaborate with established community members to convey cleanup information
- Attend established community events and host a booth
- Create social media pages for HPS (Facebook and Twitter)

- Hold a community forum or town hall type of meeting
- Distribute a calendar of Navy involvement events
- Use food or free school supplies as incentive for community members to attend meetings or take information handouts
- Use a public relations firm to engage the community with well crafted messages and graphics

The interviews were successful with gathering feedback about the community's cleanup interests and concerns, as well as communication needs and preferences. The information obtained during the interviews was used to help design this CIP to be more effective for the HPS community, as discussed in the following chapter.

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The most important part of this CIP identifies the Navy's community involvement program actions and activities. The Navy used numerous resources to prepare the community involvement program actions, including community interview feedback, community census information, Navy and regulatory agency community involvement guidance, and CIPs from various environmental cleanup sites, including Fort Ord, McClellan Air Force Base, and Iron King Mine Site. The Navy considered what works well for other similar environmental cleanup programs; however, the Navy has developed a plan of action to specifically address the needs of the HPS community. The Navy's objectives in conducting activities include the following:

- Work with the community to communicate information in a way that is transparent and how the community wants to receive it
- Get information out early, make sure it is easy to understand, and translated as needed
- Share how community input is used in the cleanup process
- Respond to and show how community's concerns, ideas, and information is used in making decisions about the environmental cleanup

## Community Involvement Program Actions and Activities

The following community involvement program activities are designed to meet the communication needs, concerns, and preferences of the various HPS stakeholders in the HPS community. The actions are designed to link with Community Themes 1 through 6 found on Page 8. It is important to also note that the Navy will have to balance its resources and staff to appropriately plan and implement any of these activities.

Feedback from the HPS community on the Navy's environmental cleanup program will be considered and used by the Navy and regulatory agencies. The Navy will track action items at meetings and respond to questions and comments. Frequently asked questions (FAQs) and responses will be posted on the Navy's Web site and brought to meetings as a handout, if applicable. If written formal comments are received on any document, the Navy will respond to those comments in writing and include the responses in the next version of the document that also contains the applicable revisions.

## **Linking Interview Feedback Themes With Community Involvement Program Actions**

THEME 1: THE NAVY'S COMMUNICATION WITH THE HPS COMMUNITY ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN EFFECTIVE.

The goal for these actions is to make the Navy's communication with the community more effective. This goal will be measured based on feedback from the community and the regulatory agencies.

### Actions to address this theme:

#### 1. Distribute this CIP

- Draft CIP was made available for public comment on March 8, 2011. Comments received on the Draft CIP and the Navy's responses are included in Appendix J.
- Final copy will be on the Navy's Web site, in the information repositories, and available on request. It will include how the Navy addressed comments received during the public comment period.

### 2. Prepare a Calendar of Outreach Events

- The event calendar will be created annually and distributed in December for the next year.
- It will be prominently displayed on the Navy's Web site.
- The calendar will be designed to show forethought and commitment to activities and to help the public plan community involvement program activities into their schedules.
- The calendar is intended for wide distribution by mail and e mail; distribution at community meetings, the Web site, and social media outlets (Facebook); and posted in select neighborhood locations, including churches.
- At meetings, an updated calendar of events and documents to be released will be distributed for the next 3 months.

#### 3. Prepare Topic Specific Fact Sheets

• Prepare and distribute fact sheets on specific topics as requested by the community, including topics to address the top interests and concerns noted during the interviews, found on Page 11.

#### 4. Use a Community Involvement Manager

- The Navy will designate a full time Navy contractor to be the Community Involvement Manager and assist the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator with the implementation of this CIP.
- The Community Involvement Manager will be the main contact for the HPS community, making it easier to communicate with the Navy.
- The Community Involvement Manager will work with the regulatory agencies to gather feedback to assess the success of this updated involvement program. This could include feedback forms, a community survey every two years, and anecdotal feedback.

## **Linking Interview Feedback Themes With Community Involvement Program Actions**

# THEME 2: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE NAVY'S ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP PROGRAM AT HPS IS LACKING.

The goal for these actions is to make general information about HPS more available to the community. This goal will be measured by obtaining feedback from the community and the regulatory agencies.

### Actions to address this theme:

### 1. Prepare a General Fact Sheet

- The fact sheet will include HPS history, basic overview of cleanup activities and timeline, how human health is evaluated and addressed, agency roles and responsibilities, FAQs, contact information, and repository locations.
- The fact sheet will be updated annually.
- The fact sheet will be distributed at community meetings, posted on Web site and social media outlets (Facebook), and posted in select neighborhood locations (community centers, churches, and local businesses).
- The fact sheet will be translated into Chinese (Cantonese) and Spanish (other languages to be considered based on need). Based on information provided by the Chinese American community, Cantonese is the primary Chinese dialect spoken in San Francisco.

## 2. Hold Regularly Scheduled Community Meetings

- Meetings will be held bimonthly (every other month), or more frequently if deemed appropriate; possibly in various locations so people that live in different parts of the community can attend.
- Meeting will be facilitated and the agenda will consist of Navy presentations, regulatory agency update, discussion of action items from previous meetings, and public question and answer period.
   The Navy will solicit community input for future agenda items at each meeting.
- Meetings will have a facilitator, summary notes sent to the e mail list and placed on the Web site, and a translation provided, if needed.
- The meeting will be an opportunity for two way communication between the Navy, regulatory agencies, and the community.

#### 3. Prepare Progress Reports

- Progress reports will be created quarterly, and will be distributed via mail and e mail, at community
  meetings, posted on the Web site and social media outlets (Facebook), posted in select neighborhood
  locations, and handed out by established community members.
- The reports will be about two pages long, with an update on recent activities and future public comment opportunities.
- The reports will be translated into Chinese (Cantonese) and Spanish (other languages to be considered based on need). Based on information provided by the Chinese American community, Cantonese is the primary Chinese dialect spoken in San Francisco.

## **Linking Interview Feedback Themes With Community Involvement Program Actions**

# THEME 3: THE HPS COMMUNITY IS DIVERSE, RESULTING IN VARIED CONCERNS, COMMUNICATION PREFERENCES, AND NEEDS.

The goal for these actions is to communicate with broader segments of the community, include those with and without computer access, those who do not speak English, those who prefer meetings, and those who prefer written materials. This goal will be measured by obtaining feedback from the community and the regulatory agencies.

#### Actions to address this theme:

## 1. Participate in Local Radio Shows - multi lingual

• Give a presentation and/or answer questions during call in shows; translation will be provided as necessary

## 2. Provide a Telephone Hotline

- A recorded message will provide an update of monthly HPS activities such as meeting times and locations. Additional information on specific cleanup actions may also be provided, if timely.
- Callers will be able to hear the message in English Spanish, or Cantonese
- Callers will also be able to leave a message if they have a specific question and their call will be returned.

#### 3. Create a New Web Site

- Community members specifically said the current Web site is difficult to use.
- New Web site will be enhanced for better usability and functionality. The current Web site cannot be enhanced because of Department of Defense restrictions, so a new Web site must be created.
- The Web site will be updated at least monthly (i.e., when technical documents are released, notices of upcoming community involvement opportunities, etc.).
- The Web site will have a searchable FAQ of cleanup and site information.

#### 4. Maintain a Social Media (Facebook) Page

- Intended to give quick access to information, and will direct viewers to the new Web site. Those who follow the page will be able to send questions and comments to the Navy.
- Regularly updated with information on cleanup activities, cleanup photos, and meeting notices.
- Noted as a good way to reach the younger segments of the community.

#### 5. Update Mailing and Email Lists

- An updated mailing list to reach the full community will be purchased.
- Anyone can sign up at meetings or on the Web site to be added.
- The mailing list will be updated after each mailing with any returns; addresses for elected officials and businesses will be checked annually.
- An email distribution list will be maintained and updated similar to the mailing list.

#### 6. Print Newspaper Editorial

- In interview feedback, use of a newspaper was suggested as a good way to reach the Chinese American segments of the community, specifically using Sing Tao Daily newspaper.
- For required public notices, hardcopy newspapers that were highly recommended include the following: San Francisco Examiner, Sing Tao Daily, The Potrero View, and Visitacion Valley Grapevine (Note: this newspaper is not currently being published; however, it may be used if publishing resumes)

## **Linking Interview Feedback Themes With Community Involvement Program Actions**

THEME 4: THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NAVY'S HPS ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP PROGRAM AND THE SFRA'S REDEVELOPMENT OF HPS HAS NOT BEEN MADE CLEAR.

The goal for these actions is to explain the transfer process and clarify who community members can talk with about cleanup concerns versus redevelopment concerns.

## Actions to address this theme:

#### 1. Hold Bus Tours

- Bus tours will be held for the larger community by advanced registration twice a year. Tours will show
  participants the environmental cleanup progress, provide an understanding of what belongs to the
  Navy and what belongs to SFRA, and provide an opportunity for dialogue.
- Tours will be advertised through the active community members, on the Web site, and at meetings, as well as posted on the calendar.

## 2. Distribute Topic specific Fact Sheets

- Created bimonthly, these fact sheets will focus on one specific technical topic. The topic of the fact sheet will coincide with the community meetings.
- Technical fact sheets will not be mailed to the full mailing list. They will be distributed at community meetings, posted on the Web site, e mailed, and made available at the information repository and by request.
- The fact sheet will be translated into Chinese (Cantonese) and Spanish (other languages to be considered based on need). Based on information provided by the Chinese American community, Cantonese is the primary Chinese dialect spoken in San Francisco.

#### THEME 5: HEALTH IS A PRIMARY CONCERN FOR MOST SEGMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

The goal for these actions is to provide the community with the resources to have their health concerns addressed. It is also to communicate the ways the environmental cleanup is intended to be protective of human health.

#### Actions to address this theme:

#### 1. Provide Health Contact Information in this CIP

 This CIP includes information regarding how health is addressed during a cleanup, a summary of the common health concerns, how the Navy protects the workers and community during active cleanup work, and health officials to contact for more information and assistance. See Appendix A, Health Related Information, Resources and Contacts.

### 2. Use HPS Project Web site

Include health information in FAQ

## 3. Hold Regularly Scheduled Community Meetings

• The Navy will provide time, as needed, in meeting agendas for presentations by professional health organizations such as the Asthma Task Force for asthma education.

#### 4. Distribute Topic specific Fact Sheets

• Include health information in a general fact sheet that will be posted on the Web site and available at Navy events.

## **Linking Interview Feedback Themes With Community Involvement Program Actions**

THEME 6: COORDINATING WITH ESTABLISHED COMMUNITY MEMBERS TO CONDUCT INVOLVEMENT MAY BE A GOOD WAY TO REACH ALL SECTORS OF THE COMMUNITY.

The goal for these actions is to use community expertise and work together to communicate with the HPS community.

### Actions to address this theme:

#### Use Grassroots Outreach

- Activities will include having residents in the HPS community and community members hand out
  flyers, post meeting notices on community bulletin boards and at businesses, help improve the site
  mailing list, and share community feedback with the Navy and regulatory agencies.
- Grassroots outreach will be timed to coincide with distribution of flyers, fact sheets, or quarterly progress reports and/or the community meetings.

#### 2. Navy Presentations at Established Community Organized Meetings

- As invited, the Navy and regulators will give the "General Environmental Presentation" or other updates at an established group's meetings. Advertisements for the meeting and the agenda would be the responsibility of the community group.
- Presentation will consist of general information with time for questions and answers and will focus on the interests of the specific group addressed.
- The presentation will be intended to reach specific audiences that can then disseminate information through expanded group. Groups could include Parent Teacher Associations, tenants' associations, Board of Supervisors, and business associations.
- Regular updates could be given to the San Francisco Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) and the Project Area Committee (PAC) meetings.
- To be more transparent, the Navy will develop a FAQs list that will be updated after each meeting and shared as a handout at each event, in newsletters and on the Web site.

Note: Many actions address more than one theme. See the following table for a complete listing of all themes that an action is designed to address.

The purpose of these activities is to inform the community and engage them in cleanup decisions. The Navy will also distribute a survey to the mailing list to evaluate the program every two years. The findings of this survey will be documented in a memorandum that is included in the Administrative Record for HPS. The survey and documentation will comply with 32 CFR 202.10. The Navy will periodically review this CIP and update it accordingly. The goals for the activities will be evaluated on a yearly basis by the Navy's Community Involvement Manager to ensure that they are being met.

# Table of Navy's Updated Community Involvement Actions and Activities

			Interview Theme Addressed				
Actions and Activities	Delivered By	1. Communication Not Effective	2. Available General Information about the Environmental Cleanup Program Lacking	3. Varied Concerns, Communication Preferences, and Needs among Diverse Community	4. Difference between the Navy's Environmental Cleanup Program and the SFRA Redevelopment has Not Been Made Clear	5. Health is a Primary Concern	6. Coordination with Established Community Members to Conduct Involvement May be A Good Way To Reach All Sectors of the Community
Calendar of Outreach Events, multi lingual: Publish in January for calendar year ahead	Mail, email, post hardcopy, Web site	Х	Х	Х			
Community Involvement Manager: Use a Navy staff member to focus solely on community involvement program activities	N/A	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х
General Fact Sheet, multi lingual: Overview of environmental cleanup program, roles and responsibilities, and schedule formatted into brief fact sheet	Mail, e mail, post hardcopy, Web site	Х	Х	Х	х		
Regularly Scheduled Community Meetings: Held every other month, technical presentations and updates from Navy and regulatory agencies (held at various locations)	In person at Navy coordinated venue	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	
Progress Reports: Quarterly update on recent activities and upcoming opportunities to comment	Mail, e mail, post hardcopy, post on Web site	X	х	х	Х		
HPS Project Web Site: Searchable, with FAQ	Online	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Facebook Page: Public relations firm creates and manages HPS page with regular updates on activities, cleanup photos, meetings, and responses to questions	Web site, put links on fact sheets	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	
Mailing List Update: Current hardcopy mail and e mail distribution lists will be reviewed for accuracy	E mail, hardcopy	Х	Х	Х			Х
Newspaper Notices and Editorial Column: Public notices will be created to meet regulatory requirements and to announce community meetings; editorial columns will educate diverse community groups about the environmental cleanup progress	Hardcopy and online newspapers		х	х			
Bus Tours: Community wide on a larger bus and for smaller groups with a van	In person at HPS	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х
<b>Topic Specific Fact Sheets, multi lingual:</b> Brief update on a technical topic, meant to reach those who already know the basics about the project and want specific details	E mail, hardcopy handout, not mailed to full list			Х	х	Х	
<b>Presentations to Existing Groups:</b> Attend an established group meeting and give an update relevant to their members (could include a church, homeowners association, civic group, school, etc.)	Face to face presentation	Х	х	х	Х		х
<b>Grassroots Outreach:</b> Work with community members to hand out outreach materials, post flyers, and give basic information	Face to face interaction to promote trust between the community and Navy	X	х	х	Х		х
Local Radio Shows, multi lingual: Give a presentation and/or answer questions during call in shows.	Radio, internet via podcast if available	X	Х	Х	Х		х
<b>Telephone Hotline:</b> Give a recorded update of activities, and allow callers to leave a message	Telephone	Х	Х	Х			
General Environmental Presentation, multi lingual: Overview of environmental cleanup program in a 20 minute PowerPoint® presentation with time for questions and answers; appropriate for established community groups (this will also include an FAQ handout)	In person at group meetings	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х

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To help the community understand the cleanup process at HPS better, this chapter discusses historical operations at HPS that resulted in contamination, presents a timeline of these past activities, and describes the current status of the Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPS. Maps of HPS and its various parcels are also provided. The Navy will take requests for presentations about documents and cleanup actions. Providing these presentations will educate the community about topics of their interest, and will help the community to comment on the related documents.

## **HPS Timeline**

HPS is located in southeastern San Francisco on a peninsula that extends east into the San Francisco Bay. The timeline to the right and paragraphs that follow provide an overview of the history of HPS since the mid 1800s.

From the mid 1800s until 1938, HPS was used as a commercial dry dock. In 1939, the Navy purchased the property. From 1945 to 1974, the Navy was one of the largest employers of the HPS community. HPS was mostly used as a repair facility for Navy ships and submarines, and was partially occupied by the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory (NRDL) from 1948 to 1969. In 1974, the Navy ceased shipyard operations at HPS.

From 1976 until 1986, Triple A Machine Shop, Inc. leased 98 percent of HPS. Triple A Machine Shop was a private ship repair company that used the facility to repair commercial and naval vessels. It also subleased portions of the property to various other businesses for warehousing distribution centers and light industry.

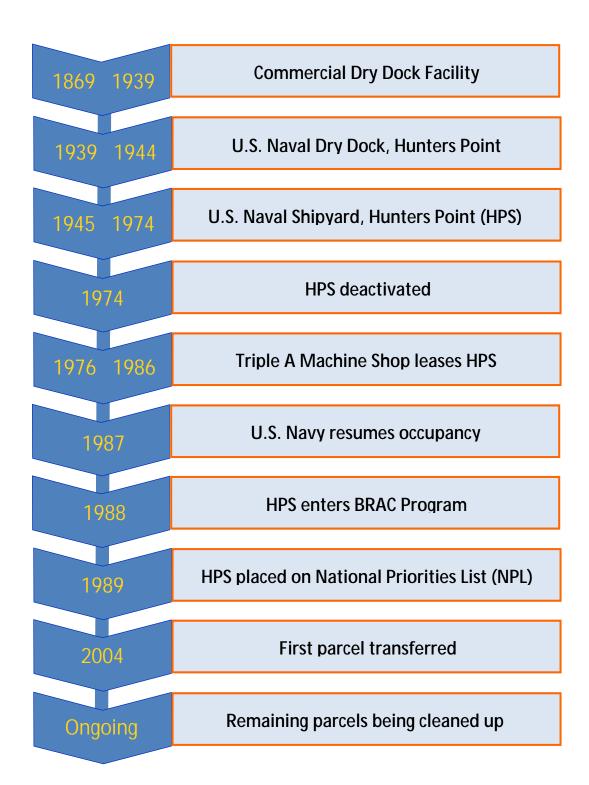
HPS entered the BRAC Program in 1988 (which is the Navy's program for cleaning up and transferring Navy properties that are no longer needed). The 934 acres at HPS were subsequently divided into parcels (see map on Page 30) as a way to organize the environmental investigation and cleanup. In 1989, HPS was evaluated by U.S. EPA and placed on its National Priorities List (NPL) based on the presence of hazardous materials from past Navy and private operations at the shipyard. NPL sites, also known as Superfund sites, are sites with hazardous contamination that are prioritized for long term environmental study and cleanup supervised by U.S. EPA.

In 2004, environmental cleanup on one of the parcels, known as Parcel A, met all the necessary cleanup requirements for residential use and was successfully transferred to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency. Since the transfer was completed, the SFRA has been responsible for redevelopment of Parcel A.

More information on the current status of other individual parcels and of the overall status of the environmental cleanup program at HPS begins on the following page.

USS Providence at HPS, June 24, 1965





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## Status of the Environmental Cleanup at HPS

The parcels at HPS are in various stages of environmental cleanup. During community interviews, several interviewees asked why HPS is being cleaned up in various stages instead of cleaning up the entire shipyard and then transferring it all at once. The HPS property, some of which is offshore (underwater), has various types and levels of contamination at various locations. The Navy has taken this large cleanup project and divided it into smaller, more manageable tasks. This helps the Navy set priorities and focus on cleanup of sites when timing, regulatory approval, and funding are available to move forward. The Navy is working to prepare land for transfer as soon as possible to allow the SFRA to reuse the property for the benefit of the community (land is ready for transfer when it has been through the required environmental studies and cleanup activities, and has been approved by the Navy and the regulatory agencies as suitable for transfer). By completing the cleanup in stages, the Navy can transfer parts of HPS sooner than waiting for all areas to be done.

The environmental investigation and cleanup underway at HPS on the remaining parcels is grouped into the following three programs:

- 1. <u>Residual Fuels Program</u>: Focuses on spills and leaks of fuels (diesel and gasoline) and motor oil from former fuel distribution lines and storage tanks.
- 2. <u>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)<sup>1</sup> Program regulated Chemicals</u>: The chemicals regulated under CERCLA include solvents, pesticides, metals (such as mercury and lead), and other chemicals listed on the table on the following page.
- 3. <u>Radiological Program</u>: Addresses a variety of low level residual radiological (meaning radioactive) materials, including areas that contain buried World War II era luminescent (glow in the dark) dials and buttons, sewer and storm drain lines from buildings used for radiological research or maintenance, and these buildings themselves.

A site is placed in a particular environmental cleanup program based on the contaminants found at that location. Following is a table of some common contaminants and uses found at HPS. For more health related information about these contaminants, go to <a href="www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp">www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp</a> or call 1 800 CDC INFO (232 4636). The link and number are the contacts for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), which is a federal government public health agency. Additional information on contaminants is also available from the U.S. EPA at <a href="www.epa.gov/wastes/topics.htm">www.epa.gov/wastes/topics.htm</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See the diagram in Appendix G for an explanation of how the CERCLA process, which is also known as the Superfund process, works.

## Common Contaminants in Soil and Groundwater at HPS

Contaminant	Description
Metals	Includes arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, manganese, zinc, and others. These metals can occur naturally in the soil and rock at HPS. Metals are also often present because of the ships that were repaired or cleaned at HPS.
Pesticides	Chemicals designed to kill pests (rodents, insects, or unwanted plants). They may have been sprayed to control pests or weeds on the site.
Polychlorinated Biphenyls ( <b>PCBs</b> )	A liquid used to cool or lubricate in electrical equipment because it does not burn easily and is a good insulator. The manufacture of PCBs was stopped in the U.S. in 1977 because of evidence they build up in the environment and can cause harmful health effects. Electrical equipment (such as transformers) used before 1977 may have used PCBs.
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons ( <b>PAHs</b> )	Chemicals that are formed when items are burned, such as oil, gasoline, garbage, wood, or coal. Tar and asphalt also contain PAHs.
Radionuclides	A radioactive element, human made or from natural sources, including radium, cesium, and strontium. Often occurring naturally in the soil in some areas, at HPS they may be present from paint that contained radionuclides so it would glow.
Semi volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)	Organic chemicals that do not evaporate as easily as VOCs (see below) and become liquid or solid at low temperatures. Kerosene is an example of an SVOC.
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons ( <b>TPH</b> )	TPH is a mixture of chemicals, but they are all made mainly from hydrogen and carbon, called hydrocarbons. These chemicals originally come from crude oil and can be found in gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, mineral oil, and asphalt.
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Organic chemicals that easily evaporate into the air and are often easy to smell. Common VOCs are paint thinners and automotive gasoline.

Following is a map of the region, followed by a map of the entire HPS showing its various parcel boundaries. The following pages provide an overview of the historical use, contamination, and current environmental investigations at each parcel.

## **Regional Map**

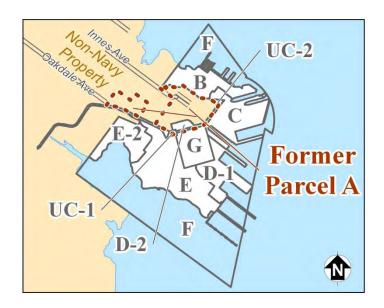


## **Hunters Point Shipyard Map**



## Parcel A

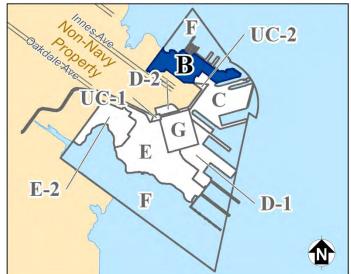
Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Residential housing
Contaminants at the site	Low levels of residual fuels
Status of the cleanup	The Navy completed the cleanup to residential standards and transferred the property to the SFRA in December 2004.
Next steps at this site	Parcel A is no longer Navy property.  The SFRA is working with developers selected by the SFRA to build housing, create parks, and have commercial uses at the former Parcel A location. The redevelopment must comply with standard City and State of California construction and dust control requirements.



Location of Former Parcel A. For a detailed satellite view, see Page 30.

## Parcel B

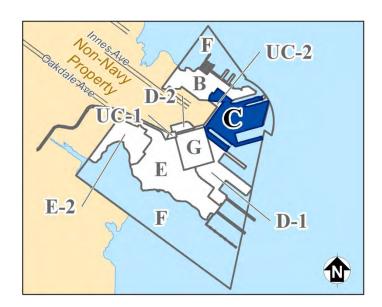
Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Shipping, repair, and maintenance
Contaminants at the site	Metals, VOCs, SVOC, pesticides, PCBs, and radionuclides
	The Navy has completed the investigations and chosen the cleanup remedy with public input and agency concurrence. The remedy includes removing soil contamination and disposing off site, placing cover material (e.g., clean soil or asphalt) over specified areas, cleaning up the groundwater plumes, and placing restrictions called land use controls. The land use controls make sure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.
tatus of the cleanup	Over the years, the Navy has removed tens of thousands of cubic yards of contaminated soil and hauled that soil off HPS for disposal at landfill sites. The Navy built a protective wall along the shoreline to hold sediment in place and a protective soil cover has also been placed over a portion of the Parcel. The storm and sewer lines that had the potential to be contaminated with low levels of radiation have been removed and sent off site for disposal. Buildings have also been surveyed and any radiological contamination has been removed.
Next steps at this site	Most of Parcel B is proposed for early transfer to the SFRA in 2011 and SFRA will complete the cleanup. The Navy is completing the cleanup of a smaller portion of Parcel B (IR 07/18) and transferring this portion to SFRA in 2011. The proposed reuse includes educational/cultural use, mixed use (residential and industrial), open space, and research and development.



Location of Former Parcel B. For a detailed satellite view, see Page 30.

## Parcel C

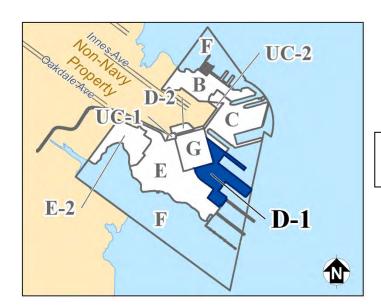
Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Ship repair, foundry, power plant, machine shops, paint shops, and radiological research
Contaminants at the site	Metals, PAHs, PCBs, SVOCs, VOCs, pesticides, and radionuclides
Status of the cleanup	The Navy has completed the investigations and chosen the cleanup remedy with public input and agency concurrence. The remedy includes removing soil contamination and disposing offsite, placing cover material over the entire parcel, cleaning up the groundwater plumes, and placing land use controls. The land use controls make sure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.
	The Navy is in the process of developing the remedial design and remedial work plan and treating the groundwater contamination, and is in the process of removing storm and sewer lines that have the potential to be contaminated with low levels of radiation. The Navy will survey the buildings and remove any radiological contamination.
Next steps at this site	The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel C to SFRA in 2013. The proposed reuse includes educational/cultural use, maritime/industrial, mixed use (residential and industrial), open space, and research and development.



Location of Former Parcel C. For a detailed satellite view, see Page 30.

## Parcel D-1

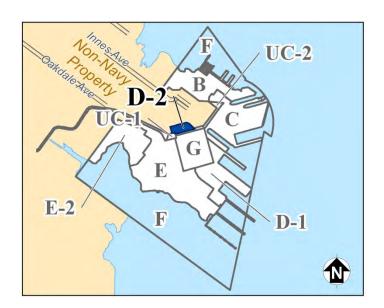
Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Shipbuilding, repair, and maintenance and radiological research	
Contaminants at the site	Metals, PAHs, VOCs, and radionuclides	
Status of the cleanup	The Navy has completed the investigations and chosen the cleanup remedy with public input and agency concurrence. The remedy includes removing soil contamination and disposing offsite, placing cover material over the entire parcel, cleaning up the groundwater plumes and placing land use controls. The land use controls make sure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.	
	The Navy removed the soil contamination and disposed of it offsite and has treated the contaminated groundwater. The Navy is finalizing the remedial design and is in the process of removing storm and sewer lines that have the potential to be contaminated with low levels of radiation. The Navy is also cleaning up the piers from potential low level radiation.	
Next steps at this site	The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel D 1 to SFRA in 2012. The proposed reuse includes mixed use (residential and industrial) and industrial.	



Location of Former Parcel D 1. For a detailed satellite view, see Page 30.

## Parcel D-2

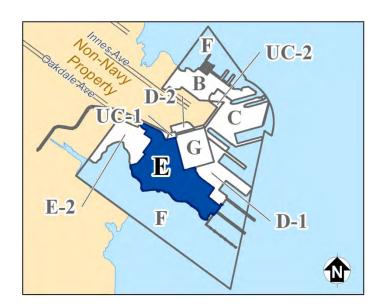
Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Radiological laboratory and former underground storage tank	
Contaminants at the site	Radionuclides	
Status of the cleanup	The Navy has completed the investigations and with public input and agency concurrence determined that no further action is necessary. Portions of the combined storm and sanitary sewers were removed between 2006 and 2009. After final review of the status of the cleanup, the Navy and agencies concluded that there are no unacceptable risks from hazardous substances or radiological material in this parcel.	
Next steps at this site	The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel D 2 to SFRA in 2011. The proposed reuse includes residential along with research and development.	



Location of Former Parcel D 2. For a detailed satellite view, see Page 30.

## Parcel E

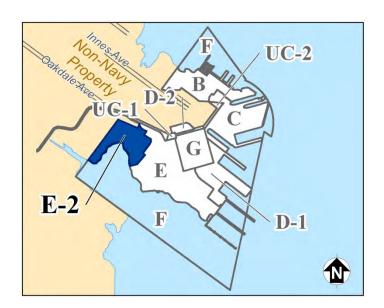
Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Ship repair and industrial operations	
Contaminants at the site	Metals, VOCs, PCBs, TPH, pesticides, and radionuclides	
Status of the cleanup	The Navy has completed the investigations and is in the process of completing the feasibility study. The feasibility study evaluates remedies specific to Parcel E. The Navy is also treating the groundwater in specific locations on Parcel E while performing studies on groundwater treatment methods.	
Next steps at this site	The Navy will choose the cleanup remedy with agency concurrence and input from the public. The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel E to SFRA in 2014. The proposed reuse includes research and development and open space.	



Location of Former Parcel E. For a detailed satellite view, see Page 30.

## Parcel E-2

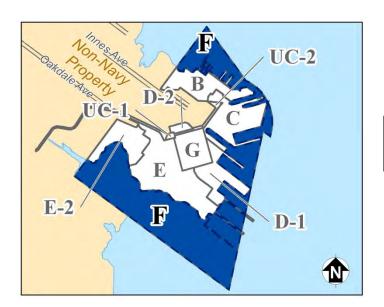
Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Landfill for HPS industrial operations and construction activities	
Contaminants at the site	Metals, VOCs, PCBs, TPH, pesticides, and radionuclides	
Status of the cleanup	The remedial investigation and feasibility study is being finalized. The remedial investigation evaluates the contamination and potential risk to human health and the environment. The feasibility study evaluates remedies specific to Parcel E 2. The Navy is also currently removing contaminated soil and debris along the shoreline.	
Next steps at this site	The Navy will choose the cleanup remedy with agency concurrence and input from the public. The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel E 2 to SFRA in 2017. The proposed reuse includes research and development and open space.	



Location of Former Parcel E 2. For a detailed satellite view, see Page 30.

## Parcel F

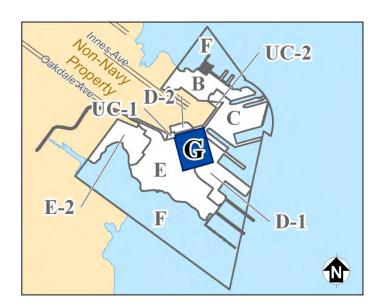
Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Historical industrial operations (offshore areas)	
Contaminants at the site	Metals, PCBs, and radionuclides	
Status of the cleanup	The investigation and feasibility study have been completed to address chemical contamination in the sediment. An investigation for evaluating the potential for low level radiation in Parcel F is being conducted. Piers that pose a navigational hazard are in the process of being removed.	
Next steps at this site	Once the radiological evaluation is completed, the Navy will choose the cleanup remedy with agencies' concurrence and input from the public. The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel F to SFRA in 2017.	



Location of Former Parcel F. For a detailed satellite view, see Page 30.

## Parcel G

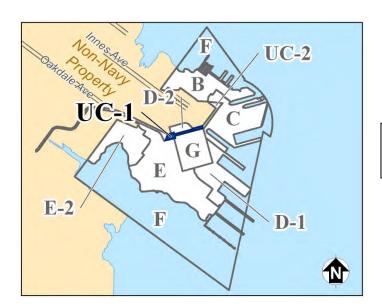
Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Shipbuilding, repair, and maintenance	
Contaminants at the site	Metals, PAHs, VOCs, and radionuclides	
Status of the cleanup	The Navy has completed the investigations and has chosen the remedy with public input and agency concurrence. The remedy consists of removing soil contamination and taking the soil off HPS for disposal at landfill sites, placing cover material over specified areas, monitoring the groundwater, and placing restrictions called land use controls. The land use controls make sure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.	
	The storm and sewer lines that had the potential to be contaminated with low levels of radiation have been removed and sent offsite for disposal. Buildings have also been surveyed and any radiological contamination has been removed.	
Next steps at this site	Parcel G is proposed for early transfer to the SFRA in 2011 and SFRA will complete the cleanup. The proposed reuse includes education/cultural, industrial and mixed use (residential and industrial) and open space.	



Location of Former Parcel G. For a detailed satellite view, see Page 30.

## Parcel UC-1

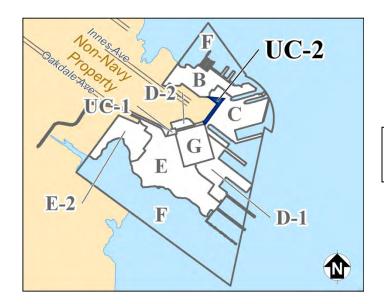
Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Storm sewer and sanitary sewer	
Contaminants at the site	Metals and radionuclides	
Status of the cleanup	The Navy has completed the investigations and has chosen the remedy with public input and agency concurrence. The remedy consists of placing a cover over the entire parcel. Land use controls are also included to make sure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment. The Navy is finalizing the remedial design and radiological remediation is complete.	
Next steps at this site	The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel UC 1 to SFRA in 2011. The proposed reuse includes mixed use (residential and industrial) and industrial.	



Location of Former Parcel UC 1. For a detailed satellite view, see Page 30.

## Parcel UC-2

Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Storm sewer and sanitary sewer	
Contaminants at the site	Metals, VOCs, and radionuclides	
Status of the cleanup	The Navy has completed the investigations and has chosen the remedy with public input and agency concurrence. The remedy consists of placing a cover over the entire parcel and groundwater monitoring to evaluate natural reduction of the contaminants in the groundwater. Land use controls are also included to make sure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment. The Navy is finalizing the remedial design and radiological remediation is complete.	
Next steps at this site	The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel UC 2 to SFRA in 2011. The proposed reuse includes mixed use (residential and industrial) and industrial.	



Location of Former Parcel UC 2. For a detailed satellite view, see Page 30.

### **Opportunities for Public Involvement at HPS**

In order to manage the multi year environmental cleanup for the parcels at HPS, the Navy created a schedule of activities that includes the environmental investigations, remediation, and the delivery of technical documents. Below is the estimated schedule of activities and technical documents for each parcel. Opportunities for community involvement throughout these investigations will be announced through community meetings, fact sheets, public notices, and/or the Navy's Web site. Note that some documents have a required formal public review period during which the public can provide comments and input on the document, as per NCP requirements. Others are not required by the NCP to have a public comment period, but the Navy will provide that opportunity upon request.

Name of Report <sup>a</sup>	Issue Date	Opportunities for Public Involvement
Basewide		
Groundwater Monitoring Program Semiannual Report	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Groundwater Monitoring Program Semiannual Report	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Groundwater Monitoring Program Semiannual Reports	Two times per year	Available upon request for public review and comment
PARCELS B, D 1, G, UC 2		
Draft Soil Vapor Intrusion <sup>b</sup> Technical Memorandum	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Soil Vapor Intrusion <sup>b</sup> Technical Memorandum	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
PARCELS C and E		
Draft Work Plan for Soil Vapor Intrusion Survey Parcels C and E	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Work Plan for Soil Vapor Intrusion Survey Parcels C and E	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Soil Vapor Intrusion Technical Memorandum Parcels C and E	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Soil Vapor Intrusion Technical Memorandum Parcels C and E	Winter 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
PARCELS B, D 1, G		
Draft Remedial Action Completion Report for Parcels B, D 1, and G Hot Spots	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment

Name of Report <sup>a</sup>	Issue Date	Opportunities for Public Involvement
Final Remedial Action Completion Report for Parcels B, D 1, and G Hot Spots	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
PARCEL B		
Draft Remedial Action Completion Report for IR Site 07/18	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Remedial Action Completion Report for IR Site 07/18	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel B Petroleum Program		
Final Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Closure Report	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
PARCEL C		
Draft Remedial Design	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Remedial Design	Winter 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Remedial Design	Spring 2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Remedial Action Work Plan (RU C2)	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Remedial Action Work Plan (RU C2)	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Completion Report (RU C2)	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Completion Report (RU C2)	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel C Groundwater Treatability Studies		
Draft Final In Situ Anaerobic Bioremediation <sup>c</sup> Treatability Study Report (RU C1)	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final In Situ Anaerobic Bioremediation <sup>c</sup> Treatability Study Report (RU C1)	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Groundwater Treatability Study Report (RU C5)	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Groundwater Treatability Study Report (RU C5)	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Groundwater Treatability Study Report (RU C5)	Winter 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment

Name of Report <sup>a</sup>	Issue Date	Opportunities for Public Involvement
Parcel C Petroleum Program		
Oraft Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Work Plan Addendum	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Work Plan Addendum	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Oraft Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Closure Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Closure Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel C Radiological Program		
Oraft Radiological Removal Action Closeout Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Radiological Removal Action Closeout Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel D 1		
Parcel D-1 Radiological Program		
Oraft Radiological Removal Action Closeout Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Radiological Removal Action Closeout Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel E		
Oraft Final Feasibility Study	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Feasibility Study	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Oraft Final Radiological Addendum to Feasibility Study	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Radiological Addendum to Feasibility Study	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Proposed Plan	2012	Formal public review and comment required
Oraft Record of Decision with Responsiveness Summary	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Record of Decision with Responsiveness Summary	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Record of Decision with Signatures	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment

Name of Report <sup>a</sup>	Issue Date	Opportunities for Public Involvement
Parcel E Groundwater Studies		
Final Groundwater Treatability Study Technical Report	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft IR 03 Site Characterization and Treatability Study Work Plan	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final IR 03 Site Characterization and Treatability Study Work Plan	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft IR 03 Site Characterization and Treatability Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final IR 03 Site Characterization and Treatability Study Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel E Petroleum Program		
Draft Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Closure Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Closure Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel E Radiological Program		
Draft Radiological Removal Action Closeout Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Radiological Removal Action Closeout Report with RTC	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel E 2		
Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Radiological Addendum to Feasibility Study	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Proposed Plan	Fall 2011	Formal public review and comment required
Draft Record of Decision with Responsiveness Summary	Winter 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Record of Decision with Responsiveness Summary	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Record of Decision with Responsiveness Summary	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment

Name of Report <sup>a</sup>	Issue Date	Opportunities for Public Involvement
Removal Action Reports for Parcel E-2		
Draft Removal Action Closeout Report for the Phase II PCB Time Critical Removal Action	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Action Memorandum – Shipshielding <sup>d</sup> Time Critical Removal Action	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Action Memorandum Shipshielding <sup>d</sup> Time Critical Removal Action	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Oraft Work Plan Shipshielding <sup>d</sup> Time Critical Removal Action	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Work Plan Shipshielding <sup>d</sup> Time Critical Removal Action	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Removal Action Completion Report Shipshielding <sup>d</sup> Time Critical Removal Action	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Removal Action Completion Report Shipshielding <sup>d</sup> Time Critical Removal Action	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Removal Action Closeout Report for the Phase II PCB Time Critical Removal Action	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Design and Remediation Reports for Parcel E-2		
Draft Field Summary Report for Geotechnical Investigation	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Field Summary Report for Geotechnical Investigation	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Remedial Design	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Remedial Design	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Remedial Design	2013	Available upon request for public review and comment
Oraft Work Plans for Remedial Work	2013	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Work Plans for Remedial Work	2013	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Remedial Action Closeout Report	2015	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Remedial Action Closeout Report	2015	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Remedial Action Closeout Report	2015	Available upon request for public review and comment

Name of Report <sup>a</sup>	Issue Date	Opportunities for Public Involvement
Wetland Mitigation Completion Report	2017	Available upon request for public review and comment
Wetland Mitigation Completion Report	2018	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel F		
Pier Removal Project		
Draft Removal Action Completion Report for Pier Removal Project	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Removal Action Completion Report for Pier Removal Project	Winter 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Sediment Reports and Investigations		
Final Radiological Data Gap Investigation Workplan	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Radiological Data Gap Investigation Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Radiological Data Gap Investigation Report	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Radiological Data Gap Investigation Report	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Radiological Addendum to Feasibility Study	Winter 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Radiological Addendum to Feasibility Study	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Radiological Addendum to Feasibility Study	2013	Available upon request for public review and comment
Proposed Plan	2013	Formal public review and comment required
Draft Record of Decision	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Record of Decision	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Record of Decision with Signatures	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Remedial Design	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Remedial Design	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment

### Schedule of Reports for Cleanup Activities at Each Parcel

Name of Report <sup>a</sup>	Issue Date	Opportunities for Public Involvement
Final Remedial Design	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Work Plan for Remedial Action	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Work Plan for Remedial Action	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Work Plan for Remedial Action	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Remedial Action Completion Report	2016	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Remedial Action Completion Report	2017	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Remedial Action Completion Report	2017	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel G		
Draft Removal Action Completion Report	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment

#### Notes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Name of Report: A description of typical CERCLA reports is provided in Appendix G.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Vapor Intrusion: When chemicals in soil or groundwater move into indoor air in buildings.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Bioremediation: Removing contamination by having microorganisms (such as bacteria) consume it. *In situ* means treating the contaminated material in place at the site, while *ex situ* means the contaminated material is removed and treated elsewhere.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup> Shipshielding: A former practice at the shipyard where the Navy tried various ways to shield ships from radiation.

## Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities

The environmental cleanup of HPS is a complex process involving several key state and federal agencies. The state and federal regulatory agencies provide oversight to make sure the Navy's cleanup complies with existing laws and regulations (for more information on the laws and regulations, see Appendix G). This section describes the roles and responsibilities of the Navy, the regulatory agencies, and the key stakeholders involved with the environmental cleanup at HPS. To contact the Navy or any of the regulatory agencies for more information, see the contact list in Appendix B.

### **Roles and Responsibilities of the Navy**



## Navy

- Lead federal agency
- Responsible for environmental cleanup
- Primary decision maker

The Navy is the lead federal agency responsible for the environmental cleanup and community involvement program at HPS and is therefore the primary decision maker. The regulatory agencies oversee all key decisions about cleanup and community involvement to ensure that the activities are meeting cleanup laws and regulations.

The Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPS is ongoing. The Navy's ultimate goal of the HPS

environmental cleanup program is to make property available for reuse by the San Francisco Redevelopment Authority. Once the Navy has completed cleanup at a parcel and the regulatory agencies have decided that cleanup meets the requirements to protect human health and the environment, the Navy can transfer the land to another landowner, such as the SFRA. The Navy's cleanup program is implemented in accordance with the SFRA's redevelopment plan for HPS. That plan designates the type of reuse planned – areas of residential, commercial, or recreational use – and the cleanup levels meet that reuse plan.

Once land transfer is complete, the
Navy is no longer in control of
activities on that property.
Redevelopment of transferred
land, including hiring a land
developer, is the responsibility of
the new landowner, the SFRA.

For example, in 2004, the Navy transferred Parcel A to SFRA. After the land was transferred, the Navy was no longer in control of activities on that property. Redevelopment of transferred land, including hiring a land developer, is then the responsibility of the new landowner; for Parcel A, it is the responsibility of the SFRA.

Sometimes property can be transferred prior to the completion of all environmental cleanup activities. As part of the Early Transfer process the Navy will prepare a Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer (FOSET), which will first be reviewed by U.S. EPA and the state regulators, and then made available to

the public for a 30 day comment period. The purpose of the FOSET is to present the Navy and regulatory agency findings that a parcel is environmentally suitable for transfer prior to completing all remedial action, pursuant to the deferral provisions of CERCLA Section 120(h)(3)(C) (for a graphic of the CERCLA process with early transfer, see Appendix G).

### The FOSET will do the following:

- 1) Describe the remedial actions taken by the Navy, including excavation of "hotspots" of contamination and the treatment of the groundwater
- 2) Document regulatory approval of the Navy's completion of the excavation of all radiation associated with storm and sanitary sewer lines
- 3) Document the "free release" of all buildings where radiological contamination was identified, or which were suspected of having radiological contamination (Note: the Navy must meet the requirements of free release prior to issuing the FOSET as it is a condition of transfer)
- 4) Describe the proposed transfer and the mechanisms to ensure that the remaining elements of the remedial action are properly conducted
- 5) Describe the Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) under which U.S. EPA and the State of California will oversee the remaining remediation
- 6) Describe the restrictions which will be established to assure protection of human health and the environment during and after the redevelopment

After the public has commented on the FOSET, the Navy will revise the FOSET in response to comments received before formally presenting it to U.S. EPA and the State as part of the package officially requesting approval of the Early Transfer. The Early Transfer package is called the Covenant Deferral Request (CDR). The CDR must be approved by U.S. EPA and by the Governor of the State of California before title to the property can be transferred to the SFRA. See Page 52 for an explanation of the SFRA's responsibilities.

### Roles and Responsibilities of the Regulatory Agencies



## **BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT)**

- Composed of the Navy and members from the regulatory agencies
- Responsible for reviewing specific cleanup activities
- Oversees the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) for HPS
- Can recommend additional actions for cleanup

Several regulatory agencies provide oversight of the Navy's environmental cleanup at HPS. In 1988, HPS entered the BRAC Program, which designated HPS for environmental cleanup and closure. The BCT is made up of Navy staff and several regulatory agencies. The BCT oversees specific environmental cleanup program activities and the environmental closeout process at HPS, which includes meeting legal requirements and regulations designed to protect human health and the environment. In addition to overseeing the environmental cleanup, the BCT ensures that the cleanup meets the legal requirements for public participation.

The primary regulatory agencies (and members of the BCT) actively involved at HPS, as well as their primary responsibilities, are as follows:

- U.S. EPA is the lead regulator agency and provides federal oversight for the environmental cleanup at HPS.
- DTSC is the lead state agency and provides oversight for the environmental cleanup at HPS.
- The Water Board supports DTSC and provides oversight for cleanup activities that affect water and the petroleum program.

The BCT signed a legal document, called the FFA, with the Navy that provides the enforcement mechanisms to do the following:

- 1. Ensure that the Navy has thoroughly investigated environmental impacts from past and current site activities.
- 2. Ensure that the Navy takes appropriate response action (such as cleanup activities) needed to protect public health, welfare, and the environment.
- 3. Ensure that the response actions comply with applicable laws and regulations.
- 4. Set up a framework and schedule for response actions.
- 5. Facilitate cooperation, exchange of information, and participation between the Navy and the regulatory agencies.

Other agencies are involved in the environmental cleanup process when cleanup affects resources they regulate. Those agencies include the California Department of Public Health, the California Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH), and the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission.

## Roles and Responsibilities of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency



## San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (SFRA)

- Becomes landowner once cleanup is complete
- Is responsible for redevelopment

The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, or its successors, is primarily responsible for redeveloping HPS. In 1997, after an extensive multi year community planning effort, the SFRA adopted the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan. An amendment to the plan was adopted in August 2010.

According to the SFRA Web site, the City selected Lennar/Bayview Hunters Point (**BVHP**) Partners (now known as "HPS Development Co., LP") as the master developer for HPS in March of 1999 (<a href="https://www.sfredevelopment.org/index.aspx?page=57">www.sfredevelopment.org/index.aspx?page=57</a>).

Once a parcel meets the cleanup requirements, or an agreement for Early Transfer has been reached, it is transferred from the Navy to the SFRA (refer to the Navy's responsibilities on Pages 49 50 for more details about Early Transfer). After the piece of property has been transferred, the SFRA is fully responsible for redevelopment of the site, including selecting a developer and deciding how the land will be developed.

## Roles and Responsibilities of the City and County of San Francisco



## City and County of San Francisco

Provides input during cleanup as needed

SFDPH is one of the agencies providing input to the Navy's environmental cleanup of HPS. The City is also able to provide input during the cleanup process if it determines that the cleanup activities will be detrimental to the property or in violation of City laws and codes. The City has several mechanisms in place that will require anyone who disturbs soil or other ground cover at HPS to comply with

requirements in the San Francisco Municipal Codes, specifically Health, Building and Public Works Codes. The City also will regulate the construction of new development through its Subdivision Code, which will require construction of public improvements in conjunction with subdivision of land for private development. The City and the SFRA have a formal process to confirm that the improvements were constructed as required by the permits. The City also has a process in its Building Code to confirm that structures are constructed to code. Permitted activities involving the disturbance of soil require the permit applicant to go through a special process set out under Article 31 of the Health Code. The Applicant is required to obtain approval of various plans under Article 31 from SFDPH to assure that environmental restrictions and conditions are appropriately taken into account during the permitted activities. Once the Applicant receives approval of the required plans and meets all other permit requirements the Applicant will receive approval for the building, grading or other permit and can begin grading or construction.

### **Roles and Responsibilities of the Community**



## **HPS Community**

- Active participant in HPS cleanup process
- Provides input regarding human health and environmental concerns
- Provides input into preparation and revision of the CIP

One of the ways the HPS community plays an active role in the Navy's environmental cleanup program is by providing input to the BCT on cleanup alternatives and selection of the remedy. The community fulfills these roles by doing the following:

- Reviewing documents
- Providing comments
- Participating in meetings and other community involvement program activities
- Providing advice and solutions that can be incorporated into the cleanup process and decisions

In addition to any interested stakeholders being involved in the cleanup process through the various community involvement activities, U.S. EPA also offers a Technical Assistance Grant (**TAG**) Program. The U.S. EPA TAG Program awards one grant per site to an eligible citizen group that lives near a Superfund site. This group contracts with an independent technical advisor to help the community interpret and comment on site related information. In August 2009, a 3 year, \$50,000 TAG was awarded to the India Basin Neighborhood Association (**IBNA**). IBNA recently contracted with Arc Ecology, Inc. as its technical advisor. The TAG grant administrator is Alex Lantsberg who can be contacted at (415) 938 6170. The U.S. EPA TAG project officer is Jackie Lane at (415) 972 3236 or e mail lane.jackie@epa.gov.

The Navy's community involvement program activities, designed to engage the community, are described in Chapter 3 of this document. The Navy plans to involve the IBNA and its technical advisor under the TAG Program in the cleanup process in the following ways:

- Technical advisors, as directed by IBNA, participate at Navy cleanup meetings with the regulators.
- The Navy will respond to technical advisor comments on Navy documents.
- The Navy will provide time on community meeting agendas for TAG updates and to make announcements. Technical advisor presentations can be arranged for when needed.

When it comes to concerns and interests related to the current or future redevelopment of property, the community can communicate directly with the SFRA. The City has set up several methods for doing this, including the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC), which is made up of community members selected by the mayor to provide input to the redevelopment process, and the Project Area Committee (PAC), a community based organization providing recommendations to SFRA. For contact information, see Appendix B.

#### **Conclusion**

The Navy is committed to providing information and listening to community concerns about the environmental cleanup plans and activities at HPS. Community review comments are incorporated into HPS cleanup related documents and have had an impact on cleanup activities, such as looking into alternate technologies, increasing air monitoring, adjusting work hours, and varying truck routes.

This CIP is a resource for enabling the Navy to engage with the community better, as well as a tool for the community to use to get information on the environmental cleanup program and get involved in the process. The CIP contains resources for the community, including more detailed information listed in the appendices that follow. Every two years, the Navy will evaluate its community involvement program, and the need for a RAB, including distributing a survey to the community, to ensure that the actions that are implemented continue to meet the needs of the HPS community.

## Chapter 6: References

This chapter presents the sources for information referenced in this CIP document.

- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Web site. 2010.
  - http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp.
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2001. "Department of Toxic Substances Control Public Participation Manual." Online:
  - http://www.envirolawyer.com/DTSC\_PublicParticipationManual\_10 01.pdf.
- Department of the Army. June 2006. "Final Community Relations Plan Update Number 3, Fort Ord, California."
- Department of Defense. 1994. "Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Implementation Guidelines" Web site. Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office (FFRRO). Online: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/documents/rab.htm">http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/documents/rab.htm</a>.
- Department of the Navy. February 1997. "Navy/Marine Corps Installation Restoration Manual." Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Alexandria, VA. Online: http://web.ead.anl.gov/ecorisk/basis/pdf/navymarineirmanual.pdf.
- Department of the Navy. August 2006. "Environmental Restoration Program Manual." Online: <a href="https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/navfac/navfac\_ww\_pp/navfac\_nfesc\_pp/environmental/erb/resourceerb/nerp\_manual\_2006\_0.pdf">https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/navfac/navfac\_ww\_pp/navfac\_nfesc\_pp/environmental/erb/resourceerb/nerp\_manual\_2006\_0.pdf</a>.
- Nielsen Claritas. 2010. Census information.
- Office of the Secretary of Defense. March 2007. "Restoration Advisory Board Rule Handbook." Online: <a href="http://www.saw.usace.army.mil/campbutner/RAB%20Rule%20Handbook\_23%20Jan%202007">http://www.saw.usace.army.mil/campbutner/RAB%20Rule%20Handbook\_23%20Jan%202007</a> <a href="http://www.saw.usace.army.mil/campbutner/RAB%20Rule%20Ammy.mil/campbutner/RAB%20Rule%20Ammy.mil/campbutner/RAB%20Rule%20Ammy.mil/campbutner/RAB%20Rule%20Ammy.mil/campbutner/RAB%20Rule%20Ammy.mil/campbutner/RAB%20Rule%
- San Francisco Department of Public Health Web site. 2010. Online: http://www.sfdph.org/dph/EH/default.asp.
- San Francisco Redevelopment Agency. July 1997. "Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan."
- San Francisco Redevelopment Agency. August 2010 (amended). "Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan." Online:
  - http://www.sfredevelopment.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=2429.
- Tetra Tech EM Inc. April 2004. "Final Community Involvement Plan, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California."

## Chapter 6: References (continued)

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). April 2005 (Revision 4). "Superfund Community Involvement Handbook." Online:
  - http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/cag/pdfs/ci\_handbook.pdf.
- U.S. EPA. 2005 (revised). "Superfund Community Involvement Toolkit." Online: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/toolkit.htm">http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/toolkit.htm</a>.
- U.S. EPA. October 2009. "Iron King Mine Humboldt Smelter Site Community Involvement Plan, Dewey Humboldt, Arizona."

## Appendix A: Health-Related Information, Resources, and Contacts

#### **Health Resources**

Most of the people interviewed for this Community Involvement Plan (CIP)—at least 54 of 73—were concerned about health issues. They mentioned concerns for health of former workers, former and current residents who live near the site, and future residents who will live on the site. Many interviewees mentioned high rates of asthma and cancer in the Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) community and their concern that the shipyard may affect these rates. A number of those interviewed have health problems and are curious whether the site caused or contributed to their compromised health.

The Department of the Navy recognizes that health is primary concern for the Bayview community and wants to help address this issue as best it can in this document. The Superfund Law driving the cleanup at HPS does not address health of individuals; but rather, it focuses narrowly on cleaning up contamination to levels that are no longer a threat to human health or the environment. Assistance for individual health concerns is provided through public health agencies and organizations whose missions are health based. Nevertheless, to better assist the community, the Navy and regulators compiled pertinent health resource information that includes contact name, roles, and mission focus (see table below beginning on page A 3). Other ways the Navy protects present and future public health are described below.

#### Health in the Environmental Cleanup Decision-Making Process

According to the U.S. EPA Superfund Law, the Navy is required to consider a number of factors when selecting environmental cleanup program actions to ensure the protection of human health and environment from the effects of contamination at the site. One of those factors is conducting a risk assessment to analyze contamination data from the site and develop a scientific estimate of the level of risk for people who might be exposed to these substances (present exposure and future land use). The risk assessment determines if these levels pose an unacceptable risk that could affect a person's health as defined by regulatory standards and requirements. This information is used to determine the types of environmental cleanup program actions that will reduce that risk. Conservative safety margins are built into this analysis; therefore, people will not necessarily become sick even if they are exposed to materials at higher dose levels than those estimated by the risk assessment. The most vulnerable people (e.g., children and the elderly) are carefully considered to make sure all members of the public will be protected.

#### **Dust Control at the Site**

Interviewees also stated they are concerned specifically about dust control. The Navy has an approved Dust Control Plan in place to ensure the safety of workers and the HPS Community. Dust control is important to prevent people being exposed to dust that may contain contaminants of concern. Dust issues are addressed through the following methods:

- (1) To prevent dust, work sites and roadways are sprayed with water.
- (2) Stockpiles of soil are coated with a substance that works like glue to control windblown dust.

- (3) Trucks carrying soil are covered before leaving the shipyard.
- (4) A 15 mile per hour speed limit is required for all vehicles on site, and a 5 mile per hour speed limit is required in work areas.
- (5) Air monitoring is done at HPS on a continuous basis during normal business hours and dust levels are monitored in real time—if dust is detected above approved concentrations, operations are immediately shut down and mitigation measures, such as spraying water, are promptly used.

#### Air Monitoring and Air Quality at the Site

The Navy will continue to monitor air quality (both dust and contaminant levels) during the cleanup process. Should additional health information about air quality issues at HPS become available, the Navy will compile another fact sheet and be prepared to make presentations to the local community about this issue.

You can review air quality data for HPS on the Navy's Web site:

- Go to www.bracpmo.navy.mil
- Click on the Installations Map (on the right)
- Click on the state of California (on the map)
- Click on the label "NSY Hunters Point" (on the map). Now you are on the HPS specific Web page.
- Scroll down to "Air Monitoring Data". Click the "Air Monitoring Data" to expand the list. From there you can click on the link to view air data for various time periods.

Local and federal agencies can answer your questions or give information about health or environmental conditions. See the following table for contacts related to health and asthma specifically, air quality, and health resources in the area.

## **Health Contacts/Resources:**

Broader Health Concern	Contact Agency/ Organization	Contact Information	Details
City and County of S	an Francisco, Regional, and St	ate Agencies	
Asthma Concerns and Services	Asthma Task Force	www.sfgov.org/asthma	Created to propose advocacy, legislative action, and citywide strategies to address the City's mounting asthma problem.
Environmental health concerns (including housing issues, asthma in home assessments)	City of San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH) Environmental Health Section	1390 Market St., Suite 210 San Francisco, CA 94102 8:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m., Monday Friday (415) 252 3800 FAX: 252 3875 www.sfenvironmentalhealth.org	Promotes health and quality of life in San Francisco by ensuring healthy living and working conditions in the City and County of San Francisco. For an in home doctor referral form, go to <a href="https://www.sfdph.org/dph/EH/asthma/default.asp">www.sfdph.org/dph/EH/asthma/default.asp</a>
Report on health programs and recommendations for neighborhood residents	SFDPH	Mitchell H. Katz, MD Director of Health, SFDPH 101 Grove Street San Francisco, CA 94102 4593 (415) 554 2600 Mitchell.katz@sfdph.org	Health Programs in Bayview Hunter's Point & Recommendations for Improving the Health of Bayview Hunter's Point Residents www.sfdph.org/dph/files/reports/StudiesData/ BayviewHlthRpt09192006.pdf
Transportation to medical services	Hunters Point Foundation for Community Improvement	(415) 822 7500 ext. 22 E mail: transportation@bayviewci.org www.bayviewci.org/transportation. html	Health access has been greatly increased by free hourly shuttle service from Hunters Point low income housing areas (Alice Griffith and Hunters View Developments) to medical services, including Southeast Health Center, Bayview Child Health Clinic, San Francisco General Hospital, and several other locations
Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health Coverage	SFDPH – Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Section	(800) 300 9950	English, Spanish, and Cantonese translation. Afterhours answering machine

## **Health Contacts/Resources:**

Broader Health Concern	Contact Agency/ Organization	Contact Information	Details
Health Coverage for Uninsured San Francisco Adult Residents	Healthy San Francisco (operated by SFDPH)	(415) 615 4500	
Outdoor Air Quality	Bay Area Air Quality Management District	939 Ellis Street San Francisco, CA 94109 (415) 771 6000 or (800) HELP –AIR www.baaqmd.gov	The BAAQMD is the public agency entrusted with regulating stationary sources of air pollution in the nine counties that surround San Francisco Bay—Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, southwestern Solano, and southern Sonoma Counties.
California Departme	nt of Public Health (CDPH) Pro	ograms in San Francisco County	
Black Infant Health Program	San Francisco City & County Health Department	30 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 260 San Francisco, CA 94102	CDPH provides clinical, preventive, and outreach work  For more information about CDPH programs specifically in San Francisco County, see:  www.cdph.ca.gov/services/Pages/SanFranciscoCounty.aspx
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	San Francisco City & County Health Department	1390 Market Street, Suite 410 San Francisco, CA 94102	CDPH provides clinical, preventive, and outreach work  For more information about CDPH programs specifically in San Francisco County, see:  www.cdph.ca.gov/services/Pages/SanFranciscoCounty.aspx

## **Health Contacts/Resources:**

Broader Health Concern	Contact Agency/ Organization	Contact Information	Details
Federal Agencies			
Hazardous waste exposure	U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) – Toxic Substance Regional Office and Local Contact for CDC	75 Hawthorne Street, Suite 100 D San Francisco, CA 94803 (415) 947 4323  Muza.susan@epa.gov To request that ATSDR evaluate potential exposure in your community or neighborhood, call (800) CDC INFO or visit  www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/petition.html	Federal public health agency whose mission is to prevent adverse human health effects that result from exposure to hazardous waste.  ATSDR performed a "Public Health Assessment" for Hunters Point in September, 1994, located online at  www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/pha/PHA.asp?docid=26&pg=0#figures  ATSDR also conducted a "Health Consultation: Parcel E Landfill Fire at Hunters Point Shipyard" in March, 2001, found online at  www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/pha/PHA.asp?docid=25&pg=0  ATSDR also conducted an asbestos study on Parcel A in September, 2008, found online at  www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/pha/ParcelABayviewHuntersPoint/Parcel%20A_Bayview_Hunters_%20Point %20HC%209 30 2008.pdf

Local Health Service Providers This is not an exhaustive list but these facilities have asthma expertise			
Pediatric and Adult Care	Southeast Health Center	2401 Keith Street San Francisco, CA 94124 3231 (415) 671 7000	SFDPH Clinic
Pediatric Care	Bayview Children's Health Center	1335 Evans Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 1705 (415) 600 1990 www.cpmc.org/about/e health/2007/g2 Bayview.html	Affiliated with California Pacific Medical Center /Sutter Health
Adolescent Care	Third Street Youth Center and Clinic	5190 Third Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 1707	SFDPH Clinic
Adult Care	Dr. Arthur H. Coleman Medical Center	6301 Third Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 467 1400	Private Practice Clinic
Pediatric Care	San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center Pediatric Asthma Clinic	1001 Potrero Avenue San Francisco, CA 94110 (415) 206 3844 or 206 4345 www.sfdph.org/dph/comupg/oservices/medSvs/SFGH /pediatricAsthmaClin/default.asp	

The table below provides contact information for Navy and other agency personnel who are involved in the cleanup activities at Hunters Point Shipyard.

	Primary Contacts for Nav	vy and Other Agencies Directly Involved with HP	S Cleanup Activities
Name	Title/Project Role	Address	Phone and E mail
Department of th	e Navy		
Keith Forman	Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator	Department of the Navy Base Realignment and Closure Program Management Office West 1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900 San Diego, CA 92108 4310	Phone: (619) 532 0913 Cell: (415) 308 1458 E mail: <u>keith.s.forman@navy.mil</u>
United States Env	ironmental Protection Agency (U.S.	EPA)	
Mark Ripperda	Lead Remedial Project Manager	U.S. EPA, (SFD 8 3) 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105 3920	Phone: (415) 972 3028 E mail: Ripperda.Mark@epa.gov
Jackie Lane	Community Involvement Coordinator	U.S. EPA, (SFD 6 3) 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105 3920	Phone: (415) 972 3236 E mail: <u>Lane.Jackie@epa.gov</u>
California Environ	mental Protection Agency		
Ryan Miya	Lead Remedial Project Manager	Department of Toxic Substances Control ( <b>DTSC</b> ) 700 Heinz Avenue Building F, Suite 200 Berkeley, CA 94710 2721	Phone: (510) 540 3775 E mail: RMiya@dtsc.ca.gov
Ross Steenson	Lead Remedial Project Manager	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board ( <b>Water Board</b> ) 1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400 Oakland, CA 94612 1482	Phone: (510) 622 2445 E mail: RSteenson@waterboards.ca.gov

	Primary Contacts for Na	vy and Other Agencies Directly Involved with I	HPS Cleanup Activities
Name	Title/Project Role	Address	Phone and E mail
City of San Francis	600		
Amy Brownell	Engineer, Oversight Representative	City of San Francisco Department of Public Health 1390 Market Street, Suite 210 San Francisco, CA 94102 5404	Phone: (415) 252 3967 E mail: amy.brownell@sfdph.org
Thor Kaslofsky	Project Manager	City of San Francisco Redevelopment Agency One South Van Ness Avenue, 5th Floor San Francisco, CA 94103	Phone: (415) 749 2464 E mail: <u>Thor.Kaslofsky@sfgov.org</u>
Ed Harrington	General Manager	City of San Francisco Public Utilities Commission 1155 Market Street, 11th floor San Francisco CA 94103	Phone: (415) 554 1600 E mail: not available
Other Agencies an	nd Organizations Involved with Env	ironmental Cleanup	
Gino Yekta	Waste Management Engineer	CalRecycle 1001 I Street PO Box 4025 Sacramento, CA 95812	Phone: (916) 341 6354 E mail: Gino.Yekta@CalRecycle.ca.gov
Mike McGowan	Scientist and TAG's Technical Advisor	Arc Ecology 1331 Evans Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124	Phone: (415) 643 1190 E mail: mikemcgowan@arcecology.org
Laurie Sullivan	Scientist	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration c/o U.S. EPA Region 9 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105	Phone: (415) 972 3210 E mail: Laurie.sullivan@noaa.gov
James Haas	Scientist	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office 2800 Cottage Way, Room W 2605 Sacramento, CA 95825	Phone: (916) 414 6740 E mail: james_haas@fws.gov

Websites for Additional Information					
Federal	Federal				
Navy	The Navy's Base Realignment and Closure Web site	www.bracpmo.navy.mil/basepage.aspx?baseid=45&state=California&name=hps			
U.S. EPA	The U.S. EPA's Region 9 Web sites	www.epa.gov/region09/HuntersPointNavalShipyard			
State of California					
DTSC	The California EPA DTSC Web site	www.dtsc.ca.gov			
Water Board	The California EPA Water Board Web site	www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb2/			
City of San Francisco					
Bayview HPS Redevelopment	The Hunters Point Web site giving information about redevelopment, maintained by the SFRA's selected redeveloper, Lennar.	www.hunterspointcommunity.com/			
Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC)	"San Francisco community residents and business owners selected by the mayor to oversee the redevelopment process."	www.hpscac.com/			
San Francisco Department of Public Health, Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Web site	Information on SFDPH oversight of Lennar Redevelopment Project at Parcel A (formerly Navy owned Parcel A)	www.sfdph.org/dph/EH/HuntersPoint/			
San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (SFRA)	"incorporated August 10, 1948, [SFRA] is authorized and organized under the provisions of the California Community Redevelopment Law. Seven Commissioners appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Board of Supervisors govern the Agency."	www.sfredevelopment.org/			
Project Area Committee (PAC)	"A community based organization serving the interests of the Bayview Hunters Point District of San Francisco providing advice, recommendation, and direction to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency."	www.bvhp pac.org/			

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#### **Online Information**

The Navy's Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) Web site: <a href="https://www.bracpmo.navy.mil/basepage.aspx?baseid=45&state=California&name=hps">www.bracpmo.navy.mil/basepage.aspx?baseid=45&state=California&name=hps</a>

The following information is available on this Web site:

- A brief history of HPS and the environmental restoration program
- Updated information on the status of the environmental restoration program
- Access to Navy reference documents and links to related cleanup Web sites
- Fact sheets and quarterly newsletters regarding various topics for the environmental restoration program at HPS
- Recently published documents that are currently available for public review

**Note**: This is not the new HPS Web site that the Navy will create to involve the community, as discussed in the Actions and Activities section (Chapter 3). A new improved Web site will be created as part of the implementation of this CIP.

### **Administrative Record Locations**

The Administrative Record contains all documents considered or relied on during the process of making environmental cleanup decisions. Due to the large volume of documents required for the Administrative Record and space issues associated with the local Information Repositories, the Bayview/Anna E. Waden Branch Library and the San Francisco Main Public Library only contain the Administrative Records indexes and other pertinent documents for public view (see Pages H 13 and H 14 for addresses). The Bayview/Anna E. Waden Branch Library was closed in April 2011; however, a temporary location for the Information Repository has been established at the HPS Site Trailer, located across the street from the security entrance to the Shipyard.

The complete Administrative Record for HPS is maintained at the Naval Facilities Engineering Command offices in San Diego, California. Copies of documents located at the Information Repository are available for review by appointment only by contacting the Administrative Record Administrator:

#### Diane Silva, NAVFAC SWDIV Code EV33

NBSD Bldg 3519 2965 Mole Road San Diego, CA 92136 Phone: (619) 556 1280 diane.silva@navy.mil

Administrative hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Documents may not be removed from the facility; however, they may be photocopied.

In addition, the U.S. EPA's Administrative Record is located at:

#### U.S. EPA Superfund Records Center

95 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105

Phone: (410) 536 2000

(hours 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.)

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# Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary

#### **Interview Process**

Conducting community interviews is a key part of preparing an updated Community Involvement Plan (CIP). The Department of the Navy began the interview process by compiling a large list of Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) community stakeholders, who were contacted and invited to be interviewed. The Navy also hosted a community meeting in February 2010 to discuss a new CIP. During the meeting, the Navy received comments from the community on a proposed table of contents for the CIP and the interview questionaire. Approximately 35 community members attended the meeting to discuss the CIP.

The Navy mailed a postcard to reach interested stakeholders, inviting all members of the community to participate in the interview process. The postcard was mailed on June 14, 2010, to more than 2,200 people within the HPS community. Those who responded were added to the list of potential interviews. The list also contained the following:

- Existing Navy and United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) distribution lists
- Web research conducted to locate appropriate groups
- Suggestions from other interviewees (each interviewee was asked who else they thought should be interviewed)

In total, from June 15 through September 9, 2010, the Navy conducted 73 interviews with people who live in, work in, or serve the HPS community—defined as ZIP codes 94107, 94124, and 94134 (see map in Appendix D). The Navy conducted 40 interviews for the previous HPS CIP, prepared in 2004. The Navy went to significant lengths in 2010 to ensure the most comprehensive survey practicable. Ten of the interviews were conducted via telephone and the rest were conducted in person. Although 73 people were interviewed, not every interviewee responded to every question. In addition, more than one response was offered for some questions; therefore, answers summarized in the following list do not always total 73 responses.

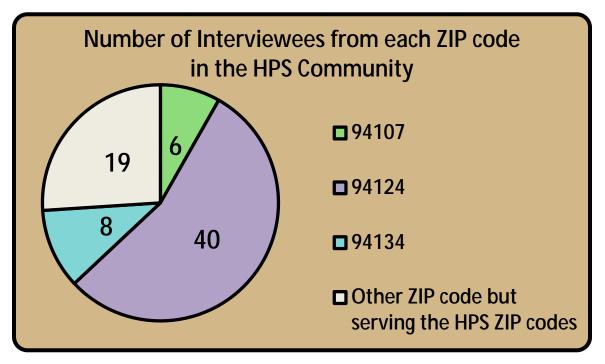
A Navy respresentative and a contractor who took notes were present at each interview. In all but one of the 73 interviews, at least one but as many as four regulatory agency representatives were also present.

Categories of stakeholders interviewed, and the number from each group is listed as follows:

- Civic Groups/ Clubs and Organizations 34
- Local Residents 31
- Environmental Groups/Activists 15
- Former Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)
   Members 12
- Local Businesses 11
- Education and Childcare Providers 6
- Media 3
- Elected Officials 1
- Health Care Providers 2

Many interviewees respresented more than one of the abovementioned groups; therefore, the total representation is greater than 73 individuals interviewed.

The Navy tried to interview stakeholders from all segments of the community. The following chart represents the breakdown of the 73 interviewees that work or reside in the 94124, 94107, and 94134 ZIP code areas.



For *Other ZIP code* designation, the physical address is outside of the 3 HPS community ZIP codes. However, the organizations service the 3 HPS ZIP codes. Of these, 7 are civic organizations, 5 are environmental organizations, 4 are media, and 3 are government or elected officials.

The table on the following page lists all of the affiliations of those interviewed, as noted by the interviewee. Some interviewees requested that their organization not be listed specifically by name. Note that most interviewees had numerous affiliations, so the total is more than 73.

Affiliations of Interviewees
A. Philip Randolph Institute
African American Revitalization Consortium
African Democratic Club
AIDS Youth
All Hallows Catholic Church
All Hollows Tenants Association
Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment (ACCE)
American Friends Service Committee
American Legion, Cathay Post #384
An unnamed childcare association
An unnamed environmental advocacy organization
An unnamed local union
Arc Ecology
Artist on Shipyard
Asian Community
Asian Pacific American Community Center
Association of Joint Ventures
Bay Area Youth Agency Consortium (BAYAC)
Bay Trail Project
Bayview Beacon
Bayview Heights Neighborhood Association
Bayview Hunters Point (BVHP) Community Advocates
BVHP Democratic Club
BVHP Renaissance Center
BVHP Beacon Center
BVHP Foundation for Community Improvement
BVHP Renaissance Center
BVHP Senior Services
Bayview Merchants Association
Bayview Opera House
Bayview Rotary Club
Blue Green Way Task Force
Board of San Francisco Tomorrow
Bret Harte Elementary School
California for Green Action
California Lawyers for the Arts
California Movement for Public Rights
Candlestick View Home Owners Association
Caring Loving Fathers Foundation
Central Democratic Club
Chinatown Business Association
Chinatown Economic Development Group
Chinese American Democratic Club
Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC)

Affiliations of Interviewees
Cleanup in Bayview
Coalition of Environmental and Environmental Justice groups
Communities of Opportunity
Community First Coalition (CFC)
Community for a Better Environment
Council of Neighborhood Libraries
CSU African Initiative Program
Daniel Webster School
Deep Solutions (local business)
Department of the Environment
Disaster Preparedness Group
Double Rock Garden
Elected official (514.2)
Environmental Justice Advisory Committee (EJAC)
Environmental Justice Advocacy
Environmental Justice Coalition for Water
First Generation
Friends of McClaren Park
George Washington Carver Elementary School Glide Foundation
Glide Memorial United Methodist Church
Glide Youth Build
Golden Gate Audubon
Good Samaritan Family Resource Center
Green Action
Green Depot – biodiesel service
Harvey Matthews BVHP Democratic Club
Hayes Valley Farm Project
Health and Environmental Resource Center (HERC)
Housing Rights Committee of San Francisco
Hunters Point Community Youth Park
India Basin Neighborhood Association (IBNA)
Infinity Productions Drama Group
Instituto Familiar de la Raza
Jamestown Homeowners Association
John Scott Consulting, Inc.
Julani Home for Drug Addicted Pregnant Women
KALX FM Radio
La Casa de las Madres
La Salle Heights Home Owners Association
Literacy for Environmental Justice (LEJ)
Local politics (running for District 10 Supervisor)
Mariners Village Homeowner's Association
Marine's Memorial Club
Martin Luther King Jr. Middle School

Affiliations of Interviewees
Mission Bay Citizen's Advisory Committee
Morgan Heights Homeowners Association
Muwekma Ohlone People
National Rifle Association (NRA)
New America Media
Omega Boys Club
Osiris Coalition
Project Area Committee
Pet Camp
Portola Business Group
Positive Direction and Change
Potrero Hill Democratic Club
People Organized to Win Employment Rights (POWER)
Providence Baptist Church
Public Arts Forum for Parcel A
PUC Citizens Advisory Committee
PUC Reaction Task Force for sewer digesters
Quesada Gardens Initiative
Former RAB members
Samoan Communities in Visitation Valley
Samoan Community Development Center
San Francisco Bay Railroad
San Francisco Bay Sierra Club
San Francisco Bay View
San Francisco Department of Public Heath
San Francisco Foundation Faith Board
San Francisco Human Rights Commission (SFHRC)
San Francisco Interfaith Council
San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (MUNI)
San Francisco Neighborhood Parks Council
San Francisco Organizing Project (SFOP)
San Francisco Permaculture Guild
San Francisco Ports Southern Waterfront Committee
San Francisco State University
Senior Action Network
Senior groups in Bayview
Shipyard Trust for the Arts (STAR)
Southeast Jobs Coalition
Southeast Community Response Network
Southeast Food Access Working Group (SEFA)
Southeast Jobs Coalition Southeast Sector Community Development Corneration
Southeast Sector Community Development Corporation Southern Waterfront Advisory Committee (SWAC)
Southern Waterfront Advisory Committee (SWAC) St. Andrews Church
St. Paul of Shipwreck Church
St. Faul of Shipwieck Church

Affiliations of Interviewees				
Starr King Elementary School				
Starr Ring Open Space				
Sustainable Watershed Alliance (SWALE)				
Tabernacle Minister Development Cooperation				
Technical Assistant Grantee				
The Betterment Association				
Transitioning AIDS Youth				
True Hope Baptist Church				
Union Lead for Stage Hands				
United Council				
Unity Foundation				
Waste Solutions				
Whitney Young Child Development Center				
Windows on the Shipyard				
Women for Genuine Security				
Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)				

#### **Interview Questionnaire and Responses**

Interviewees were asked approximately 29 questions that were created in advance with input from the regulatory agencies and community. The interviews were conducted in a discussion format. Each interviewee was encouraged to discuss his or her interests, concerns, and ideas during the interview, and so some questions were not answered. The interviewees were not handed the questionnarie to fill out; instead, questions were read by the interviewers and a contractor took notes to capture responses. Following are the questions that were asked.

\*\*\*\*

#### HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN (CIP)

#### **INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE**

#### **Background of Interviewee**

- 1. Do you work or live in the 94124, 94134, 94107, or in the Bayview Hunters Point area?
  - a. If yes, how long?
- 2. Do you belong to a community organization or group?
  - a. If so, which one(s)?
- 3. Have you given input or attended Navy/community outreach events for the environmental program at Hunters Point Shipyard?

#### General Knowledge about Hunters Point Shipyard

- 4. How much would you say you know about the Hunters Point Shipyard Environmental Restoration Program:
  - a. Nothing; a little bit, a lot

- 5. If you know a little bit or a lot, how did you get most of the information you know about Hunters Point Shipyard?
- 6. Do you have any interests or concerns regarding the base and the cleanup program?
  - a. If yes what are they?

#### **Your Information Needs and Resources**

- 7. Are you on the Navy's E mail or mailing list?
  - a. Would you like to be?
- 8. Do you get Navy newsletters and/or fact sheets?
- 9. What topics are you most interested in receiving information and updates from the Navy about?
- 10. The Navy has provided information in various ways.
  - a. Have you gotten information by any of these means?
  - b. How do you like to receive information?

Choose all that apply or add your own:

Outreach Method:	Yes I have received info this way	Yes I would like to receive info this way
Newsletters (4–8 pages on general topics)		
Fact Sheets (2–4 pages on one specific topic or site)		
Attend a public meeting		
Attend an open house		
Attend a Navy presentation at a group meeting (i.e., Homeowners Association meeting, Rotary Club meeting, etc.)		
Visit a Web site to download information		
Hardcopy announcements		
E mail announcements		
Bus Tour		
Other		

- 11. Do you prefer to receive items (such as fact sheets) by E mail or hardcopy mail?
- 12. What is the best way for the Navy to provide information about environmental activities at Hunters Point Shipyard? (Something from the list above, or another idea)
  - a. How often should it be provided?
- 13. Have you contacted elected officials, the Navy, regulatory agencies, or community groups about the cleanup activities at Hunters Point Shipyard?
  - a. If so, what information were you trying to get?
  - b. What kind of response did you receive and was it helpful?
- 14. If you wanted to contact the Navy about an environmental cleanup question you have, would you know who to contact and how to reach them?
  - a. What is your preferred method for contacting the Navy? (E mail/phone/in person)

- 15. Are there local civic or service clubs that the Navy should contact to provide information to or speak with?
- 16. What newspaper(s) do you prefer to read for local information and/or news about Hunters Point Shipyard?
- 17. What websites do you look at for local information and/or news about Hunters Point Shipyard?

#### The Community

- 18. What do you think are the issues and concerns of the community, related to environmental cleanup?
- 19. Do you think the community has the information they need, or know where to get it?
  - a. If not, how can the Navy make information available to the community?
- 20. Are there other organizations providing answers to questions or providing information about Hunters Point Shipyard?

#### Feedback

- 21. How effective has the Navy's communication about the cleanup program been? (very effective/somewhat effective/not effective)
- 22. Do you have confidence in the Navy to adequately cleanup Hunters Point Shipyard?
  - a. Why or Why not?
  - b. If not, how can the Navy gain your confidence?
- 23. Do you have confidence in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (federal agency) to provide effective oversight of the cleanup activities?
  - a. Why or Why not?
  - b. If not, how can they gain your confidence?
- 24. Do you have confidence in the State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control (California EPA) to provide effective oversight of the cleanup activities?
  - a. Why or Why not?
  - b. If not, how could they gain your confidence?
- 25. Do you have confidence in the State of California San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board to provide effective oversight of the cleanup activities?
  - a. Why or Why not?
  - b. If not, how could they gain your confidence?
- 26. Do you have confidence in the City of San Francisco to provide effective oversight of the cleanup activities?
  - a. Why or Why not?
  - b. If not, how could they gain your confidence?

#### Thank You and Wrap up

- 27. Is there anything you would like to add about how the Navy can improve their environmental cleanup program and related community outreach?
- 28. Who else should we contact for an interview?

29. May we identify you as an interview respondent with the understanding that your name will be kept separate from your answers and comments?

\*\*\*

#### **Interview Summary**

Overall, interviewees felt the Navy's communication about the environmental cleanup has not been effective. See Chapter 2, Community Interviews and Feedback, for additional summary information.

#### **Selected Interviewee Statements**

To protect privacy, names and specific affiliations of the participants in the interviews are not published. Some selected statements, intended to show the general tone and variety of responses given during the interviews, are presented in the following subsections. They are not direct quotes, but instead represent a synopsis written during the interview. The category of the interviewee making the statement is included after the statement.

#### Health

- "If you are doing outreach to the community, they have to know that you care about their health. You will have to address health concerns." —Local Resident, Church Representative, Education Provider
- "My grandkids have had headaches and nosebleeds, their mother died at 28 of cancer. I have concerns about the health of everyone in Hunters Point. Asthma is also a problem." —Local Resident, Environmental Activist
- "People attribute health problems in the community with the shipyard. There are numerous problem sites in areas like Brownfields, but everyone points to the shipyard. It's complex, and hard to say what the Navy is responsible for. You need to clarify that for the community." —Former RAB Member, Education Provider

#### **Quality or Completeness of Cleanup**

- "As a resident and environmental engineer, I want to make sure it is cleaned to best possible standards. I want the property cleaned so future use is not constrained too much. Have the land available for the best possible use beyond what is defined by the redevelopment authority." — Former RAB Member, Local Business Owner
- "I'm concerned with how thoroughly it is cleaned. Parcel E 2 is the most crucial; I am interested in how it is cleaned and then developed and re used." —Former RAB Member, Local Resident
- "Did the Navy really clean it and how would the people in this community know? We have to take your word for it." —Local Resident, Local Business Owner

#### Redevelopment

- "I'm concerned about property being transferred to a developer because they aren't having a vested interest in the cleanup of contamination." —Media
- "If the Navy had done better outreach to the community overall to explain the cleanup, people would be more comfortable with the idea of redevelopment."
   Civic Organizations/Group or Club

## Jobs/Economics

"You may be doing a good job on paper, but I do not see efforts of the Navy to use local
businesses and incorporate local contractors more in the cleanup. Have the right people in place
to get contractors from the community who do not undermine the program. There are people
who can make local contracting programs work, you need to engage them. There are good,
strong companies in this area who will do a good job." —Resident, Local Business

#### **Meetings and Getting Out Information**

- "I like public meetings, but it depends on the atmosphere of the meeting. The last meeting I went to was so angry and confrontational that I haven't been back." —Shipyard Artist
- "Promote positive information; talk about all the milestones (minor and major) to the community." —Education Provider
- "Sometimes the information that is provided is too technical and just not sufficient." —Former RAB Member, Resident, Local Business
- "Figure out some way to have scheduled, uninterrupted presentations, followed by questions and answers. Then have a detailed technical meeting at a later date that is smaller, gets more into the 'nitty gritty.'" —Former RAB Member, Local Business, Environmentalist
- "I only hear that the Navy is dragging their feet. I don't hear directly from the Navy." —Local Union Representative
- "To reach people, talk to people who already have a connection to those you are trying to reach." —Local Business
- "Recreate the RAB; that is what the people want in the community. They value dialogue. A new
  format for the RAB is structured presentation, questions and answers, dialogue. Take dialogue
  when it is given. Need to reformat the RAB so information can get out there. Make sure people
  chosen for new RAB have open minds and can work within a new structure. This will build
  confidence in the community and get the Navy to the finish line faster." —Environmental
  Activist
- "After the RAB dissolved, there were less newsletters and fact sheets coming out. The meetings
  are stacked with who's running the meeting. The community could not really discuss what was
  happening. I got tired of the meetings. Whoever runs the meeting, they need to have the respect
  of the community." —Media, Resident
- "Establish some kind of group, even if it's just five people from the community. Does not have to be a RAB. I would be on that group. Have some meetings just with the group, then a larger

- group meeting. Have the group of five rotate, be in the group for awhile, and then get five new people." —Resident, Local Business
- "Informality equals unaccountability. Keep a structure for and records of each meeting. The
  community should be able to say we do or don't like something or have certain concerns and
  have that be recorded. It's good to have one big meeting for a decision making meeting
  specifically. Do not do that in smaller meetings." —Environmental Activist

#### General

- "This feedback from us will go into a report and never be addressed or considered again. We are real people who have been affected. We want action, to hold you accountable, and if we feel you are doing good, then we can advocate for you." —Resident, Education Provider
- "The shipyard should be thoroughly cleaned. I don't want people getting sick in the future. In the World War II era, people didn't know the consequences of dumping stuff, but now we know. Families will be living out there, so it needs to be clean. San Francisco needs this to be redeveloped; it's no good to have that empty hole out there. It will be a brand new destination for tourists and will boost the economy." —Civic Organizations/Group or Club
- "The community has a significant level of distrust of all agencies with the cleanup. It will take time to manage trust. There is general paranoia of government agencies and also bad experience with the HPS project."
  - —Resident, Civic Organizations/Group or Club
- "What is the status of the cleanup now? What is the current schedule?"
  - —Numerous Interviewees

#### Suggested Communication Methods from Interviewees

Interviewees were presented with a list of several communication methods that the Navy has used in the past to reach out to the community. The feedback on those methods is presented in Chapter 2. Interviewees were also encouraged to suggest communication methods that they thought would be successful in informing and involving the community in the environmental cleanup program at HPS. The following table lists all of the methods that were suggested and notes with more details about the method.

Method	Interviewees' Critiques of Method
	Cross check against other local events to make sure no conflict
Prepare Calendar of Events	Publish far in advance
	Include on flyers, fact sheets, and Web site
Prepare Progress Reports	Have professional company, such as Baycat, create them
Prepare Progress Reports	Make simple and "cool"
	Good to reach Samoan and African American Communities
	Use church bulletin boards to post print materials related to HPS cleanup
Use Local Churches	Organize meetings with church groups
	Share information with pastors
	Good venues for "town hall" meetings
Collaborate with Established	Have local community members personally distribute flyers or door hangers
Community Members to Convey	Use young community developers to hire community members
HPS Environmental Cleanup Information	Outreach to churches for interested members
	Hire Chinese American contact to help reach Chinese community
	Flyer content could be meeting announcement or brief messaging about general HPS information and Web site; could also be formatted as a postcard
Distribute Flyers	Door to door; educate and train community members to be comfortable to discuss flyer content
	Target churches, YMCA, childcare providers, local businesses (i.e., barber shops, beauty salons)
	Insert in weekly Wednesday packets at Starr King Elementary School and other schools willing to participate
	Mail to every street address in 94124 (Note: also suggested personal distribution more effective than mail)

Method	Interviewees' Critiques of Method
	Explain/advertise specific purpose in advance
	Hold technical information oriented tours and basic information tours
	Include lunch
	Invite K-5 grade students with parents
	Invite high school students
0 1 15 7	Invite Health and Environmental Resource Center
Conduct Bus Tours	Invite Chinese community (include translator)
	Detriments to Bus Tours:
	<ul> <li>Cannot cross through neighborhoods because of safety concerns; not safe for members from certain neighborhoods to go into another neighborhood</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Too dangerous for people to be on the Navy base</li> </ul>
	There is nothing to look at
Attend Community Events	Unity Parade (Note: July and August annually)
Accord community Events	Host booth at Earth Day Event (Note: annually April)
	Project Area Committee (especially health and environment subcommittee)
	Bayview Childcare Association (meets quarterly)
Give Navy Presentation at	Parent Teacher Association
Meeting Hosted by Organization	Block or neighborhood groups
or Community Group	West Point Residents Council
	Bayview Merchants Association
	Misc. groups within the China Town area of San Francisco to reach Chinese community; meeting size small to promote dialogue

Method	Interviewees' Critiques of Method
	Open house style includes poster board stations
	Different meetings for different stakeholder groups
	Bring facilitator to help keep meeting on track
Hold a Public Meeting	Limit public comment time period
Tiold a Fability learning	Community Mapping Meeting—document community thoughts/issues by writing them on a map
	Town hall meetings
	Community forums
	"Bring back the RAB!"
Create Advisory Board	Have advisory board with technical experts from local colleges, such as University of California, Berkeley; University of San Francisco; San Francisco State
	Have small board made of community leaders with 1 year membership rotations
	Facebook and/or Twitter; Good outreach for Samoan community
	Several U.S. EPA cleanup sites have Facebook and Twitter
	Hire public relations firm to assist with messaging and monitoring posts
	Advertise meetings via Web site and e mail
Use Internet	Post work notices and traffic impacts that community should be aware of
	Live question and answer sessions
	Create online information repository with all current documents
	Current Web site too difficult to use with layers of links to access information; create more user friendly platform
	Commercials on popular stations to announce upcoming meetings
Use Radio	Air on popular Chinese American station (1450 AM)
Ose Raulo	Air on 30 minute radio show on KALX Radio (University of California, Berkeley) and KZSU (Stanford)

Method	Interviewees' Critiques of Method
	Ensure that correct information getting to media
Use Media Publications	Newspapers do not have a lot of readership
Oso Modia i dollociono	Use San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco Bayview, The Potrero View, and Visitacion Valley Grapevine
	Make local hotline number available and advertise (Note: local number currently available)
Use Telephone	Use phone bank to invite community to meetings
	Text message announcements or meeting invites (Note: majority of community members have text capabilities)
Provide Audio Recordings	Record executive summaries of technical documents and put on CDs for information repositories
	Create DVDs with information about HPS environmental cleanup program
Create a DVD	Incentivize barber shops and beauty salons to show DVDs by purchasing televisions and DVD players and paying store for each showing
Use Incentives to Increase	Give away backpacks with school supplies and HPS environmental cleanup information inside
Involvement	Provide food at any public event (Note: Navy rules do not allow taxpayer funds to be used to provide food or beverage service at public meetings or events)
Host Job Fair	Host a fair to help identify jobs
Involve High profile Scientists	To help refute those who are "making a big deal about toxics that are not a big deal"
	Use to manage Facebook
Hire Public Relations Firm	Use to make "cool" factsheets and flyers
	Use to train Navy on how to get their message out

# Postcard Mailed to Community Requesting Participation in the CIP Interview Process

#### Be a Voice of Your Community - Please Take Part!

We hope you will take part in a Community Involvement Plan interview with the Navy. The purpose of the interviews is to talk to various community members and groups to find out what people are interested in or concerned about when it comes to the environmental cleanup at Hunters Point. The Navy will use the feedback from the interviews to determine how to best involve you in the cleanup decision-making process. To be part of an interview, you DO NOT need to know a lot about Hunters Point Shipyard. The Navy wants to talk to local residents, business owners, activists, and other interested parties. We are scheduling interviews this summer in-person or via telephone.

If you would like to be interviewed, please provide your contact information and availability to:

Ms. Carolyn Hunter,

Tetra Tech Community Involvement Manager carolyn.hunter@tetratech.com, (510) 302-6297

About the Community Involvement Plan:
Based on the feedback in the interviews, the
Navy will outline how they will inform and
involve the community in environmental
cleanup decisions at Hunters Point. The
document will provide background
information about Hunters Point; a list of all
environmental sites and their status;
demographic information about the local
community; a list of past community
involvement activities; applicable regulatory
requirements; and contact information for the
cleanup team. This document will be made
available to the public.



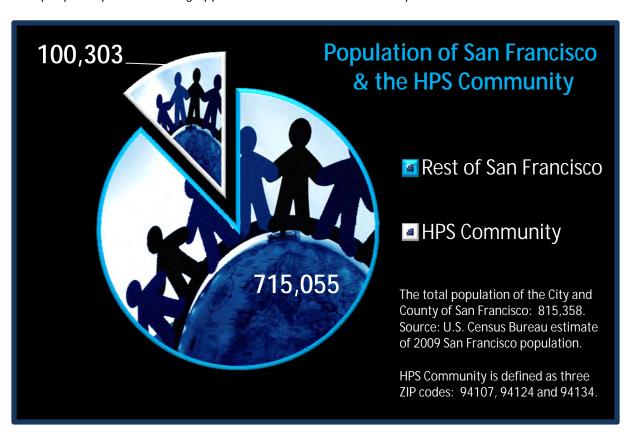
# Appendix D: Community Background

The Department of the Navy defines the Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) community as ZIP codes 94107, 94124, and 94134. In 1939, the Navy purchased the HPS property. From 1945 to 1974, the Navy was one of the largest employers of the HPS community. At its peak employment level during the last months of World War II, the shipyard employed over 17,000 civilians. When the shipyard closed in the late 1970s, thousands of people lost their jobs.

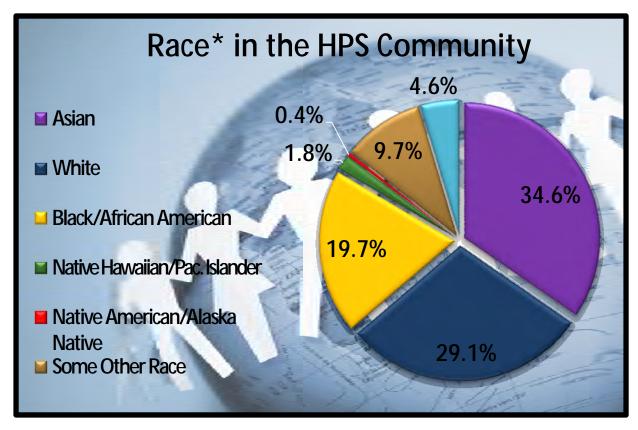
Following is information on the population, race, ages, education, average income, employment, and housing for the HPS community. All of the demographic information presented was provided by the Nielsen Company, 2010, unless otherwise noted.

This information helped the Navy know more about the community when planning the involvement program. Age breakdown (see PageD 3) indicated that the Navy could reach the community through schools as well as senior centers. Furthermore, the Navy may choose to use youth friendly involvement methods such as texting, along with retirement age friendly daytime meetings.

The census information also indicates there is a high unemployment level, which reinforces concerns that jobs and economic impacts of the environmental cleanup are a top interest for the community. The Navy is addressing this concern by using local vendors, holding job fairs, and creating a fact sheet to direct people to potential hiring opportunities related to the cleanup.



Population by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
Population	24,014	34,557	41,732

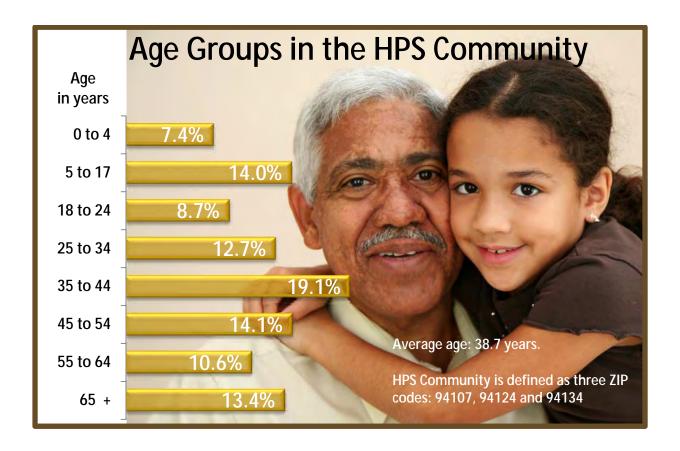


#### Note:

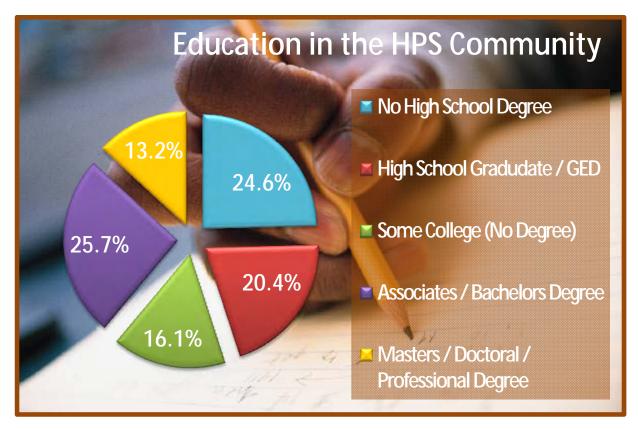
HPS Community is defined as three ZIP codes: 94107, 94124 and 94134.

Race By ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
Asian	19.1%	29.2%	55.5%
White	60.1%	11.0%	16.4%
Black/African American	11.5%	38.0%	9.7%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.6%	3.2%	1.5%
Native American/Alaska Native	0.5%	0.45%	0.3%
Some Other Race	3.5%	13.6%	12.0%
Two or More Races	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%
Ethnicity*			
Hispanic/Latino	8.5%	22.2%	20.7%

<sup>\*</sup> The U.S. Census Bureau considers the Hispanic/Latino designation an ethnicity, not a race. The population self identified as "Hispanic/Latino" is also represented within the categories in the "Race" demographic. In the HPS community, 17.1% defined themselves as Hispanic/Latino.



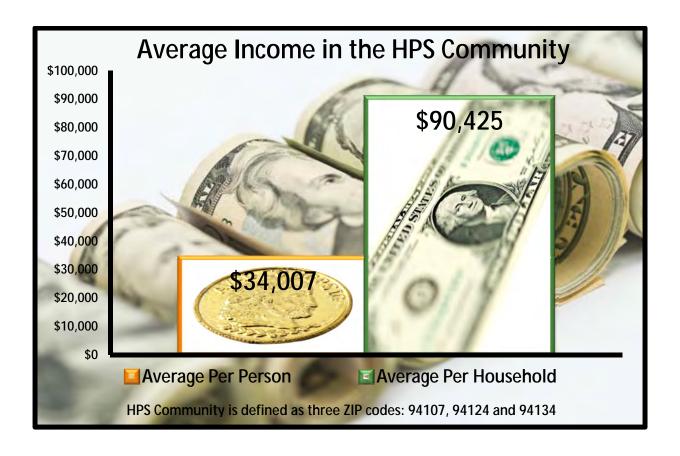
Age Groups by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
0 to 4 years	4.3%	9.6%	8.2%
5 to 17 years	8.5%	18.6%	15.0%
18 to 24 years	4.7%	11.6%	9.8%
25 to 34 years	16.3%	11.0%	10.7%
35 to 44 years	24.2%	15.6%	17.3%
45 to 54 years	15.7%	13.0%	13.6%
55 to 64 years	11.1%	9.8%	11.1%
65 + years	15.2%	10.8%	14.3%
Average age	42.8 years	34.9 years	38.4 years



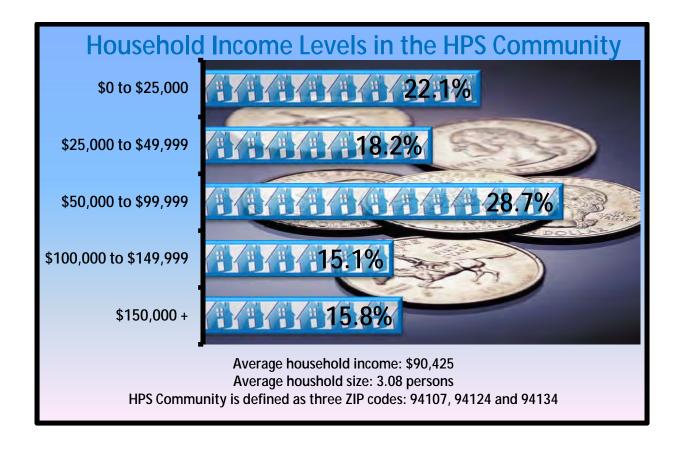
**Note:** Education level for population age 25 and older. Associates Degrees and Bachelor's Degrees: Typically 2 to 4 year degrees. Masters, Doctoral, and Professional Degrees: Graduate academic or professional degree programs composed of advanced studies. Includes but is not limited to MS, MA, PhD, EdD, DPH, MD, DDS, DSW, DO, JD, and ThD.

HPS Community is defined as three ZIP codes: 94107, 94124 and 94134.

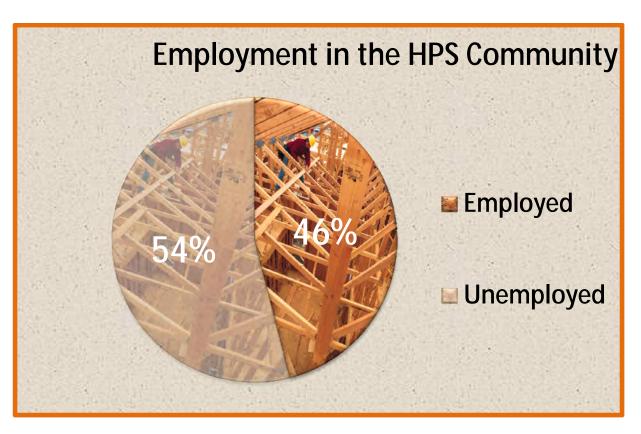
Education by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
No High School Degree	10.8%	31.6%	31.4%
High School Graduate/GED	11.2%	26.3%	23.7%
Some College (No Degree)	11.6%	20.4%	16.2%
Associates/Bachelors Degree (2 to 4 year degrees)	38.9%	16.0%	22.2%
Masters/Doctorate/Professional Degree	27.5%	5.7%	6.5%



Income by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
Average Household Income	\$112,344	\$69,953	\$88,979
Average per Person Income	\$58,737	\$19,761	\$23,524



Household Income by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
\$0 to \$24,999	23.2%	27.4%	15.7%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	16.4%	21.0%	17.3%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	22.9%	28.7%	34.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	13.0%	13.7%	18.6%
\$150,000 +	24.5%	9.2%	13.7%
Average Household Size	1.87 persons	3.58 persons	3.80 persons

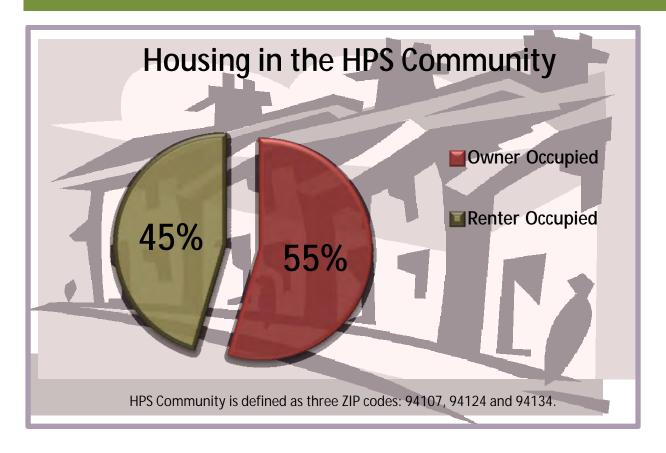


#### Note:

Employment percentage for population age 16 and older.

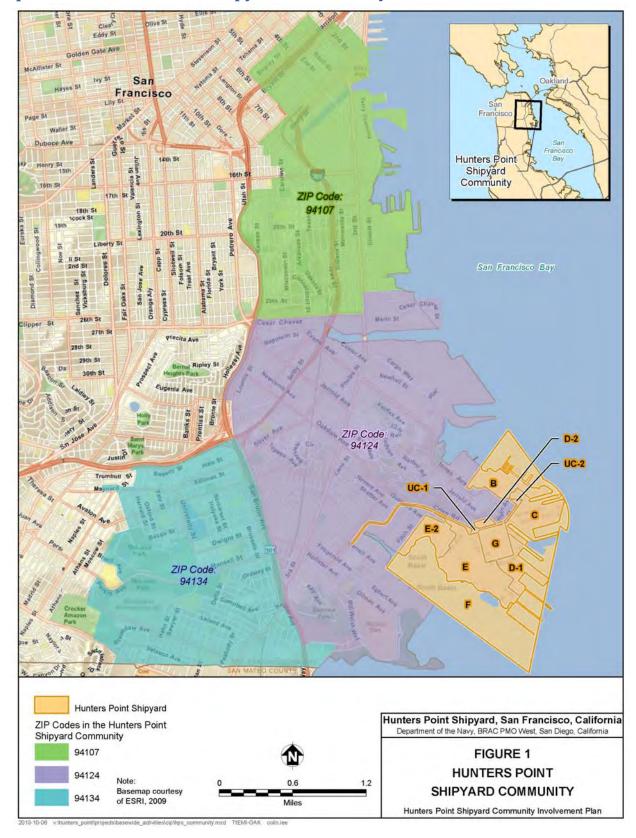
HPS community is defined as three ZIP codes: 94107, 94124, and 94134.

Employment by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
Employed	59.3%	35.2%	43.7%
Unemployed	40.7%	64.8%	56.3%



Housing by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
Home Owners	34.1%	57.6%	72.0%
Renters	65.9%	42.4%	28.0%

# **Map of the Hunters Point Shipyard Community**



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# Appendix E: Former Restoration Advisory Board

This appendix includes information on the Department of the Navy's former Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) at Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS). The HPS RAB was formed in 1994 and dissolved in 2009. The purpose of the RAB was to review and comment on environmental documents and to provide the Navy and regulatory agencies with input from the community on the environmental cleanup program. The Navy would like to take this opportunity again to acknowledge that service on the RAB was a voluntary effort on the part of community members and to thank those who participated and donated their time. Over the 15 years the RAB existed, there was helpful community input and productive dialogue between the Navy and regulatory agencies and the community. However, in 2009, it was determined that the RAB was no longer fulfilling its objective. This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is a key step in the Navy's goal to explore other means to promote two way communication with the HPS community.

A letter of intent to dissolve the RAB was issued on May 22, 2009, encouraging public comments on the letter (see Page E 9). The Navy HPS team began discussions with Navy management and the regulatory agencies to dissolve the RAB based on several factors, including the following:

- During RAB meetings, discussions turned into verbal arguments and focus was directed to items
  not within the scope of or related to the RAB. This resulted in many presentations and
  discussions about environmental cleanup not being completed.
- Some RAB members and community members who attended meetings confidentially stated they felt the meetings had a volatile tone that made them feel unwelcome and in some cases unsafe.
- The RAB did not provide comments on any Navy environmental documents.
- The RAB was not serving as a liaison between the Navy/regulatory agencies and the community, as it was designed to do.

On December 23, 2009, the Navy officially dissolved the RAB. The letter dissolving the RAB is presented on Page E 15. Per the Department of Defense RAB Rule Handbook, Chapter 7, the Navy will continue to evaluate community interest in a RAB at least every 24 months after the board was dissolved.

Following is additional information, including graphs, presenting the attendance trends at RAB meetings until the last RAB meeting held in January 2009. In addition, information is presented on attendance at technical meetings the Navy has held subsequent to the last RAB meeting in order to continue communication with the HPS community.

Data for Graphs 1 and 2 were compiled from the sign in sheets for RAB meetings from 2006 (when the last CIP update was finalized) through the last meeting in 2009. In addition, the post RAB meeting sign in sheets from 2009 through 2010 were also compiled. Once the data was compiled all "paid" attendees including Navy, regulatory agency, City of San Francisco, and contractor employees were identified and removed from the data set. The resulting graphs represent community member attendees at the meetings. The graphs included RAB members (not eliminated by the previously listed categories) as community members.

Data for Graphs 3 through 6 was compiled from sign in sheets for RAB meetings from 2005 through 2008. The data set evaluated only included community RAB members.

#### Graph 1: Meeting Attendance over Time, 2006 through 2011

Graph 1 shows community members in attendance at meetings from 2006 through 2011. Meeting attendance in 2006 was relatively low until December 2006, when a large increase occurred. The trend for number of community members in attendance during 2007 was greater than 2006 and trended downward except in August 2007 when the meeting attendance was greatest. 2008 saw some increases and decreases in attendance throughout the year, with the final RAB meeting in January 2009 having a larger attendance than any meeting in 2008. Since the RAB was dissolved, meeting attendance in 2009 and 2010 has continued to be variable with an upward trend since the low during the July 2010 meeting. A few reasons that might have contributed to the variance in attendance during 2009 included the lack of regularly scheduled meetings and the variability in meeting locations.

One item that was not tracked during the meetings was the number of participants present at the end of the meetings. General observations from Navy contractors in attendance at the latter RAB meetings indicate that some participants left during the meetings. Furthermore, during three RAB meetings in September 2007, December 2008, and January 2009, the planned presentations were not given or finished due to disruptions during the meetings. Some individuals provided feedback to the Navy that they did not feel comfortable coming to future meetings because of the aggressive environment during these meetings.

Graph 2: Percentage of New and Existing Community Members at Meetings in 2009 through 2011 Graph 2 shows the percentage of community members who attended post RAB meetings who had not been involved prior to the last RAB in January 2009. The graph indicates 64% of the meeting participants in 2009 through 2011 had not attended a prior RAB meeting. The post RAB meetings appear to be reaching out to new members of the HPS community.

# **Graph 3:** Percentage of RAB Members in Attendance from 2005 through 2008 The number of community RAB members varied by month; therefore, the percentage of RAB members in attendance during RAB meetings is shown on Graph 3.

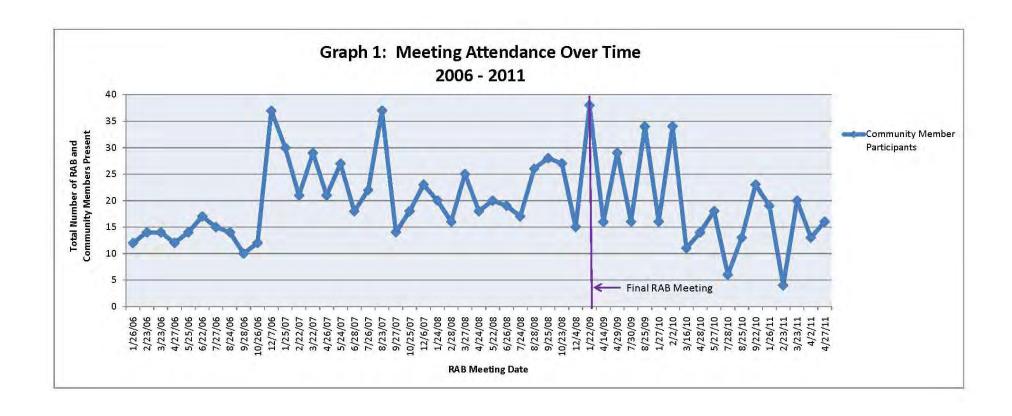
Graph 4: Percentage of RAB Members in Attendance by Month from 2005 through 2008
Graph 4 shows the percentage of community RAB members by month during 2005 through 2008. No specific trends were observed in the graphs, but some decreases in July and September were observed.

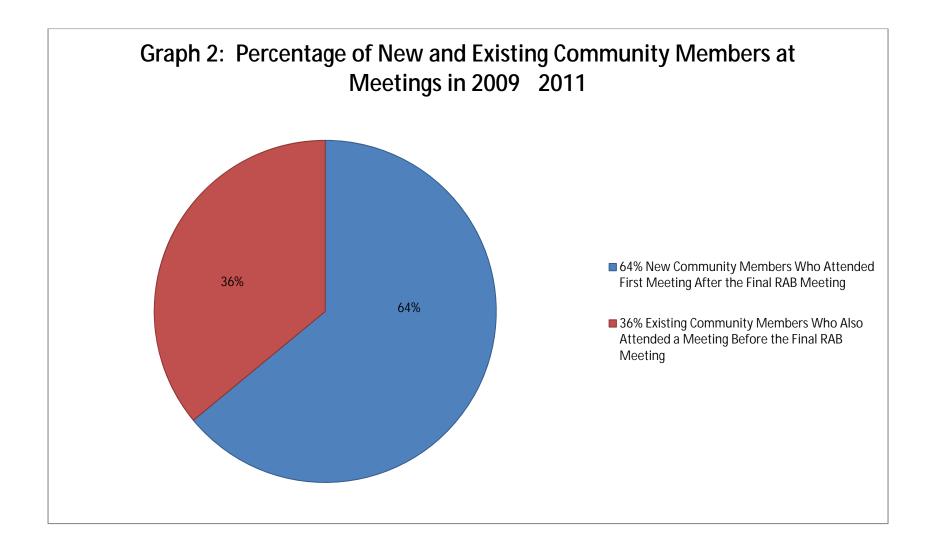
#### Graph 5: RAB Members in Attendance from 2005 through 2008

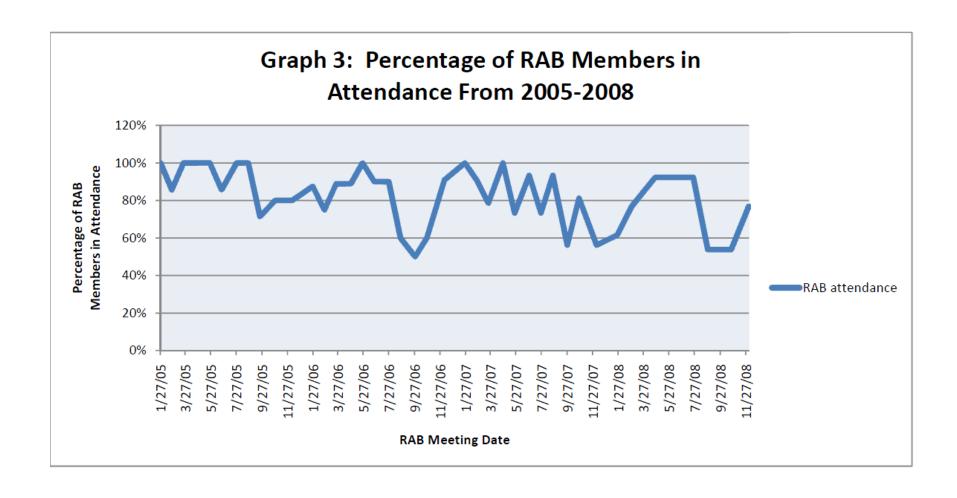
Graph 5 indicates the actual number of community RAB members who attended RAB meetings from 2005 through 2008. In general, more RAB members were present in 2007 and 2008 than 2005 and 2006.

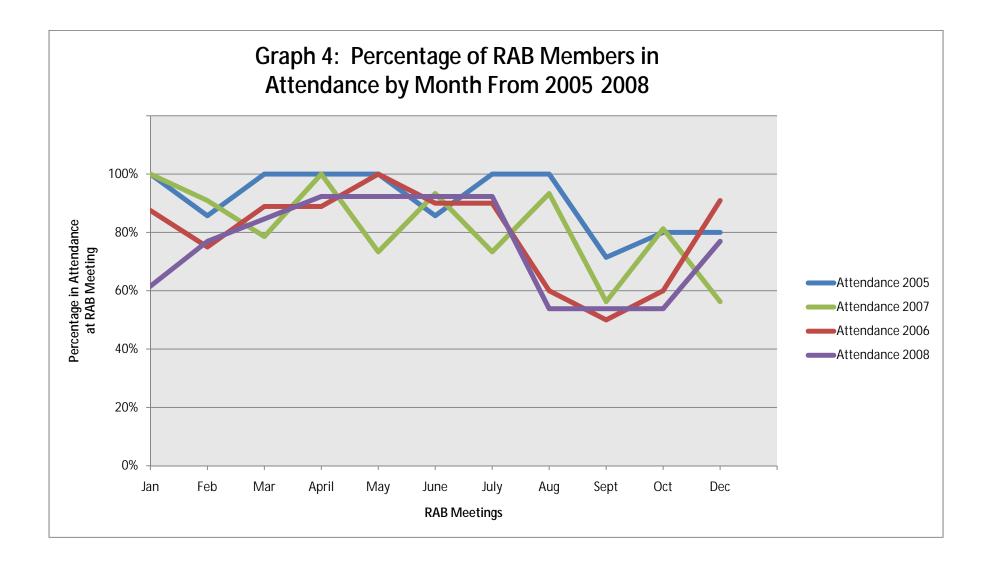
## Graph 6 Number of New and Resigning RAB Members from 2005 through 2009

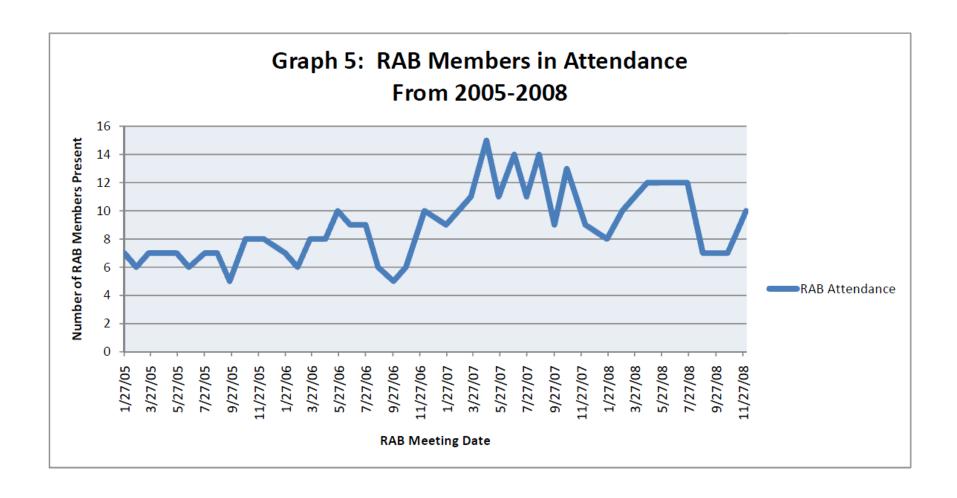
Graph 6 represents the number of new and resigning community RAB members during 2005 through 2009. The most people resigned in 2008 with four RAB members leaving. The most new community RAB members joined in during 2007 and 2009, when nine and seven new members joined, respectively.

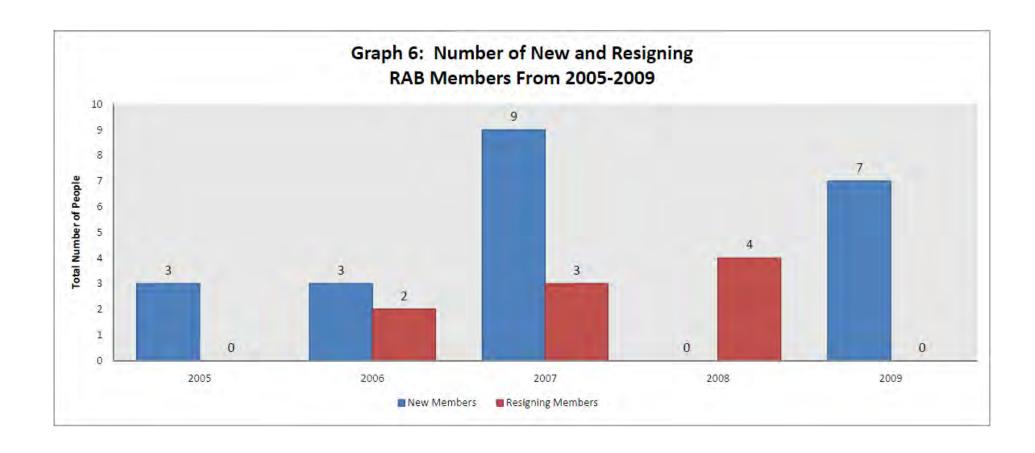














#### **DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT OFFICE WEST 1455 FRAZEE RD, SUITE 900 SAN DIEGO, CA 92108-4310

> Ser BPMOW.DG/0317 MAY **2 2** 2009

Dear Hunters Point Naval Shipyard RAB Community Co-Chair and RAB Members:

This letter serves as the Navy's notice of intent to dissolve the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPS) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) as provided by 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 202. My office has consulted with the Environmental Protection Agency, as well as State, and local government representatives about this proposal. The purpose of a RAB is to ensure community involvement in the environmental cleanup process whereby an open discussion and exchange of information occurs. The Navy fully supports the need for open, meaningful dialogue with the diverse Bayview Hunters Point Community regarding our environmental cleanup actions and decisions. However, the RAB is not fulfilling this objective. Therefore, we will be exploring other means to accomplish this important goal. As the Navy follows the RAB dissolution process (enclosed), my staff will be working with you, the greater Bayview Hunters Point Community, and our regulatory partners to find alternative means to meet these community involvement goals and requirements. I specifically request your ideas for an effective community involvement program which will reach a broad community audience and encourage effective two-way communication between the community and Navy regarding environmental cleanup issues at HPS.

My review of input from the RAB over the last 24 months regarding Navy environmental cleanup matters leads me to conclude that the HPS RAB should be dissolved. To continue holding meetings will not fulfill the RAB's purpose or mission. This conclusion is based on the following:

- 1. RAB meetings do not provide the diverse Bayview Hunters Point Community's input to the Navy's environmental cleanup program.
  - The Navy has issued over 80 documents for review over the last 24 months and only 3 have received formal written comments from RAB members.
  - The Navy has issued four different Proposed Plan/Record of Decision documents over the past year without receiving any formal written comment from RAB members.
  - RAB meetings are used to discuss non-Navy issues such as redevelopment actions. In fact, RAB members recently voted to stop all work on HPS due to concerns about work on an adjacent City-owned parcel.
  - RAB meetings are used to discuss contracting issues rather than the cleanup program. RAB members recently passed a resolution to pursue a civil grand jury investigation into economic issues at HPS.

While the Navy agrees that redevelopment and contracting issues are important to the community, they are outside the scope of the RAB and there are other appropriate forums for these topics. The Navy has repeated this point to the RAB without a change in RAB performance.

- 2. The RAB atmosphere is not productive to effective public discourse.
  - Rules of order are often not followed during meetings; interruptions are common; and meeting facilitators are not respected.
  - A number of RAB Community members have complained about the hostile tone
    of RAB meetings and decline to attend because of the unwillingness of other RAB
    members to listen to contrasting points of view and/or inability of the RAB to
    focus on environmental cleanup issues.
  - At the January 22, 2009 RAB meeting, RAB members voted to request replacement of the City's representative, which is not an appropriate RAB function.
  - At a February 18, 2009 "emergency meeting" RAB members voted to request replacement of the Navy RAB Co-Chair, which is not an appropriate RAB function.

As a consequence, valuable information from Navy and other state and Federal agency representatives has not been effectively presented. Instead of fostering discussion on the effectiveness of proposed Navy cleanup actions, RAB discussions focus on matters unrelated to the Navy's clean-up efforts.

- 3. Navy attempts to work with the Community to improve the RAB process have failed.
  - Over the past 24 months, the Navy RAB Co-Chair and others have attempted to refocus RAB meetings with the help of a professional facilitator.
  - The Navy RAB Co-Chair has had discussions outside of RAB meetings with RAB members to try to refocus the RAB on the environmental program.

These attempts have been unsuccessful in changing the atmosphere or inducing input on the environmental restoration program.

Though I believe the RAB should be dissolved, I remain fully committed to seeking community involvement and input for ongoing and future HPS cleanup actions. While we work through this RAB dissolution process, I will post information such as fact sheets and presentations on the Hunter's Point website (www.bracpmo.navy.mil), as well as provide informational mailings to elicit community member comments and questions.

#### Ser BPMOW.DG/0317 MAY **2 2** 2009

As stated earlier, the Navy fully supports the need for open, meaningful dialogue with the diverse Bayview Hunters Point Community regarding our environmental cleanup actions and decisions. Should the RAB be dissolved, the revised community involvement program may include community environmental forums, including using internet-based technology to more easily reach a diverse audience; expanded Monthly Progress Reports and facts sheets; and hosting technical discussions and tours of cleanup sites on HPS for interested community members. I solicit your comments on this letter of intent, as well as your ideas regarding more productive community involvement alternatives between the Bayview Hunters Point Community and the Navy. I request you provide your ideas and comments to HPS Base Closure Manager, Mr. Douglas Gilkey, at the address on the letterhead no later than 30 June 2009. Please feel free to contact Mr. Gilkey at (619)-532-0949 if you have any questions about this notice or the dissolution process.

During the interim period between my publishing of this intent letter and a final decision as to the RAB's dissolution, further meetings of the RAB are suspended.

I thank each of you for the effort you have made as a member of the HPS RAB. The Navy places a high priority on obtaining meaningful and timely input from the community in the course of its environmental cleanup activities and hope you will continue to participate in the HPS environmental restoration program in the future. Thank you for your contributions.

Sincerely,

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Director, BRAC PMO West

Encl: (1) 32 C.F.R Part 202.10

#### 32 C.F.R Part 202.10

- (b) RAB dissolution—(1) Requirements for RAB dissolution. An Installation Commander may recommend dissolution of a RAB when a RAB is no longer fulfilling the intended purpose of advising and providing community input to an Installation Commander and decision makers on environmental restoration projects as described in §202.1(b).
- (2) *Dissolution procedures.* If the Installation Commander is considering dissolving the RAB, the Installation Commander shall:
- (i) Consult with EPA, state, tribal and local government representatives, as appropriate, regarding dissolving the RAB.
- (ii) Notify the RAB community co-chair and members in writing of the intent to dissolve the RAB and the reasons for doing so and provide the RAB members 30 days to respond in writing. The Installation Commander shall consider RAB member responses, and in consultation with EPA, state, tribal and local government representatives, as appropriate, determine the appropriate actions.
- (iii) Notify the public of the proposal to dissolve the RAB and provide a 30-day public comment period on the proposal, if the Installation Commander decides to proceed with dissolution. At the conclusion of the public comment period, the Installation Commander will review the public comments, consult with EPA, state, tribal and local government representatives, as appropriate, and, if the Installation Commander still believes dissolution is appropriate, render a recommendation to that effect.
- (iv) Send the recommendation, responsiveness summary, and all supporting documentation via the chain-of-command to the Military Component's Environmental Deputy Assistant Secretary (or equivalent) for approval or disapproval. The Military Component's Environmental Deputy Assistant Secretary (or equivalent) shall notify the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment) (or equivalent) of the decision to approve or disapprove the request to dissolve the RAB and the rationale for that decision.

- (v) Document the recommendation, responsiveness summary, and the rationale for dissolution in a memorandum for inclusion in the Administrative Record, notify the public of the decision through written notice to the RAB members and through publication of a notice in a local newspaper of general circulation and describe other ongoing public involvement opportunities that are available, once the Military Component's Environmental Deputy Assistant Secretary (or equivalent) makes a final decision.
- (c) Reestablishing an adjourned or dissolved RAB. An Installation Commander may reestablish an adjourned or dissolved RAB if there is sufficient and sustained community interest in doing so, and there are environmental restoration activities still ongoing at the installation or that may start up again. Where a RAB is adjourned or dissolved and environmental restoration activities continue, the Installation Commander should reassess community interest at least every 24 months. When all environmental restoration decisions have been made and required remedies are in place and are properly operating at an installation, reassessment of the community interest for reestablishing the RAB is not necessary. When additional environmental restoration decisions have to be made resulting from subsequent actions, such as long-term management and five-year reviews, the installation will reassess community interest for reestablishing the RAB. Where the reassessment finds sufficient and sustained community interest at previously adjourned or dissolved RABs, the Installation Commander should reestablish a RAB. Where the reassessment does not find sufficient and sustained community interest in reestablishing the RAB, the Installation Commander shall document in a memorandum for the record the procedures followed in the reassessment and the findings of the reassessment. This document shall be included in the Administrative Record for the installation. If there is interest in reestablishment at a previously dissolved RAB, but the Installation Commander determines that the same conditions exist that required the original dissolution, he or she will request, through the chain-of-command to the Military Component's Deputy Assistant Secretary, an exception to reestablishing the RAB. If those conditions no longer exist at a previously dissolved RAB, and there is sufficient and sustained interest in reestablishment, the Installation Commander should recommend to the Deputy Assistant Secretary that the RAB be reestablished. The Deputy Assistant Secretary will take the Installation Commander's recommendation under advisement and may approve that RAB for reestablishment.

(d) *Public comment*. If the Installation Commander intends to recommend dissolution of a RAB or reestablish a dissolved RAB, the Installation Commander shall notify the public of the proposal to dissolve or reestablish the RAB and provide a 30-day public comment period on the proposal. At the conclusion of the public comment period, the Installation Commander shall review public comments; consult with EPA and state, tribal, or local government representatives, as appropriate; prepare a responsiveness summary; and render a recommendation. The recommendation, responsiveness summary, and all supporting documentation should be sent via the chain-of-command to the Military Component's Environmental Deputy Assistant Secretary (or equivalent) for approval or disapproval. The Installation Commander shall notify the public of the decision.

#### **DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY (INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT) 1000 NAVY PENTAGON WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

# MEMORANDUM TO MS. LAURA DUCHNAK, DIRECTOR, BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) PROGRAM

SUBJECT: Hunters Point Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)

I received your December 22, 2009 memorandum (Attachment 1) submitted pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at Title 32, Section 202.10(b) along with the supporting materials, wherein you recommend the dissolution of the Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). In accordance with Title 32, I considered your recommendation and the content of the administrative record in reaching my decision. I also reviewed the process you undertook to make the public aware of your intentions, as well as attempts made by your staff to resolve issues affecting the RAB's effectiveness. Based on review of that information, I have determined the HPS RAB is unable to fulfill its intended purpose of advising Navy's Environmental Restoration program managers and decision makers, and I therefore approve your request to dissolve the HPS RAB.

The Department of the Navy (DON) establishes RABs to provide stakeholder involvement in the environmental restoration process at Department of Defense (DoD) installations. The RAB is an opportunity for parties who may be affected by environmental restoration activities to review program progress, and participate in a dialogue where they provide comment and advice to environmental restoration program managers and decision makers. I have reviewed documents within the administrative record. I paid particular attention to the minutes of various RAB meetings (Attch. 2, 13, 14 and 20). The meeting minutes revealed a RAB that at times was productive but more often was unproductive. While members of the RAB listened and provided insightful comments at one point, the next moment conversations devolved into acrimony and accusation on issues which had little or nothing to do with HPS environmental restoration. The meeting of January 2009 is a prime example of this inconsistency (Attch. 20). The RAB Community Co-Chair notes in Attachment 22 that the RAB is an advisory board for environmental clean-up decisions; however, in that same note, he demands initiation of a grand jury investigation on economic matters and immediate removal from the RAB of a San Francisco City regulator. Email by current and former members of the RAB was also telling of the wide dichotomy of views within the RAB regarding its continued value (Attach. 30, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41 and 61). Reasonable steps were taken to resolve issues affecting the RAB's effectiveness, as seen by regular use of a meeting facilitator and numerous attempts by Navy personnel to work with RAB members on issues that are outside the RAB's purview (Attch. 62). Nevertheless, it appears clear to me that irresolvable internal issues prevent the HPS RAB from fulfilling its

intended purpose of advising the environmental restoration program managers and decision makers.

Since February 2009, you have taken numerous steps to seek out and implement enhanced community involvement in other forums and through internet technologies. While several actions have shown promise, others may not have been completely successful (Attch.6). I encourage you to continue to provide information to the public, seek their input on the environmental restoration program implementation, and continue to explore other opportunities for meaningful dialogue with the local community. I am directing you to monitor and reassess community interest in the RAB process at least every 24 months. If your reassessment finds sufficient and sustained community interest for reestablishing the HPS RAB, you should reestablish a RAB. However, if the same conditions occurring at the time of this RAB's dissolution still exist, you should notify this office through your chain of command and request an exception to reestablishment.

Richard G. Mach, Jr., P.E.

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Environment)

## Appendix F: History of Recent Community Involvement

Date of Meeting	Meeting Topic	Type of Meeting				
February 11, 2009	Parcel C Proposed Plan	Public Meeting				
April 14, 2009	Dust Control	Community Environmental Forum				
April 29, 2009	Basewide Update	Community Environmental Forum				
July 30, 2009	Parcel E Draft Feasibility Study	Community Technical Meeting				
August 25, 2009	Open House	Open House				
January 27, 2010	Parcel E 2 Polychlorinated Biphenyls Hot Spot	Community Technical Meeting				
February 2, 2010	Community Involvement Plan Meeting	Community Meeting				
March 16, 2010	Navy Update of HPS Clean Up Activities	Community Technical Meeting				
April 28, 2010	Parcel C Draft Record of Decision	Community Technical Meeting				
May 27, 2010	Radiological Program Update	Community Technical Meeting				
June 30, 2010	Business Information	Open House/Fair				
July 28, 2010	Parcel C Groundwater Fieldwork	Community Technical Meeting				
August 25, 2010	Pier Demolition	Community Technical Meeting				
September 22, 2010	Upcoming Radiological Work on Parcel D 1	Community Technical Meeting				
October 27, 2010	Parcel B Remediation	Community Technical Meeting				
November 18, 2010	Environmental Cleanup Activities	Community Meeting				
December 1, 2010	Year in Review – 2010 Environmental Cleanup	Community Meeting				
January 26, 2011	Upcoming 2011 Environmental Cleanup Activities	Community Meeting				
February 23, 2011	Upcoming 2011 Environmental Cleanup Activities	Community Meeting				
March 23, 2011	Draft Community Involvement Plan and the Early Transfer Process	Community Meeting				
April 2, 2011	Draft Community Involvement Plan	Community Meeting				
April 27, 2011	Update of Environmental Field Projects and Public Involvement	Community Meeting				

### Appendix F: History of Recent Community Involvement (continued)

Date of Fact Sheet	Fact Sheet Topic
January 22, 2009	Snapshot of HPS (Update on activities basewide)
January 23, 2009	Parcel C Proposed Plan
February 27, 2009	Snapshot of HPS
March 31, 2009	Snapshot of HPS
May 29, 2009	Snapshot of HPS
June 26, 2009	Snapshot of HPS
August 28, 2009	Snapshot of HPS
March 14, 2011	Draft Community Involvement Plan
Date of Other Outreach Activities	Outreach Activity
July 12, 2010	Morgan Heights Homeowners Association General Update Presentation
October 13, 2010	Community HPS Bus Tour
February 22, 2011	Hunters Point Shipyard Citizen's Advisory Committee
February 23, 2011	Bayview Hunters Point Senior Center General Update Presentation
February 23, 2011	Sing Tao Chinese Radio Interview Session
March 23, 2011	Sing Tao Chinese Radio Interview Session
March 23, 2011	El Show de Carlos DeMarty Spanish Radio Interview Session
April 26, 2011	KPOO Community Radio Show General overview
April 27, 2011	Sing Tao Chinese Radio Interview Session
April 27, 2011	El Show de Carlos DeMarty Spanish Radio Interview Session

The Department of the Navy's Installation Restoration Program is conducted in accordance with federal and state requirements, and its purpose is twofold—(1) to identify, investigate, and clean up or control releases of hazardous substances, and (2) to reduce the risk to human health and the environment. The Navy is the lead federal agency for the Installation Restoration Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS). The figure on Page G 2 presents the major phases of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

Federal and state environmental statutes and amendments require community involvement for hazardous waste sites, and guidance documents have been created to address these requirements. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) community involvement documents can be found at <a href="https://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/involvement.htm">www.epa.gov/superfund/community/involvement.htm</a>. The Department of Defense documents can be found at

https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/NAVFAC\_NAVFAC\_WW\_PP/NAVFAC\_NFESC\_PP/ENVIRONMENTAL/ERB/COMINV. The Navy's Community Involvement Plan (CIP) at HPS meets these requirements. The following state and federal environmental statutes and amendments require community involvement program activities for hazardous waste sites:

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (Title 42, *United States Code*, Section 9601, and following sections), also known as Superfund
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, which amended CERCLA
- Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act of 1992, which also amended CERCLA
- California Health and Safety Code, Division 20
- Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Division 4.5
- California Public Resources Code, Section 21000 and the sections that follow Section 21000 in the Public Resource Code

The guidelines for conducting community involvement, including preparing a CIP, are set forth in the following:

- "Superfund Community Involvement Handbook" (U.S. EPA, 2005)
- "Superfund Community Involvement Toolkit" (U.S. EPA, 2005)
- "Navy/Marine Corps Installation Restoration Manual" (Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 1997)
- "Department of Defense/EPA Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Implementation Guidelines" (Department of Defense, 1994)
- "State of California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Public Participation Manual" (DTSC, 2001)

In addition, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, also called the National Contingency Plan (NCP), contains the federal government's requirements for responding to

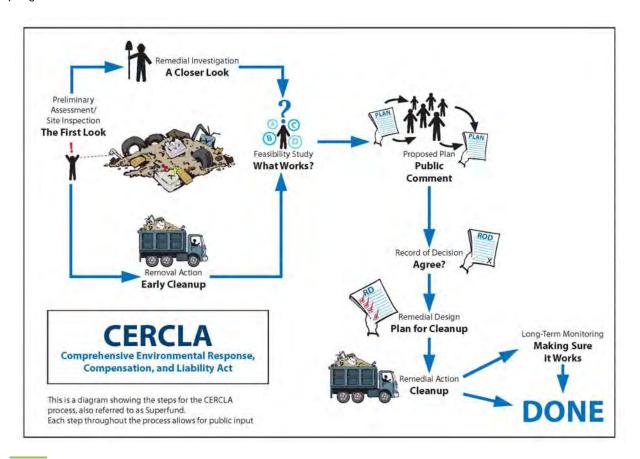
hazardous substance releases. The Navy meets all NCP requirements for public involvement. In addition, the Navy's Installation Restoration Program, described below, exceeds the NCP requirements for public involvement. The relevant text from the NCP (40 CFR 300.430) has been provided below beginning on page G 7.

#### **Installation Restoration Program**

The Department of Defense developed the Installation Restoration Program in 1981 to comply with CERCLA and other federal and state requirements at military facilities.

CERCLA requires that a remedial action or removal action process be selected specifically for each Installation Restoration Program site. A removal action is an environmental response that reduces threats to human health and the environment, such as fencing a site or excavating and removing contaminated soil. A removal action may be an interim action or may be the final cleanup for the site. A remedial action is the long term final cleanup of a site, such as a groundwater treatment system or a landfill cap.

A remedial action or removal action is selected by evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative to clean up a site and selecting the one that best protects human health and the environment in a cost effective manner. Illustrated in the following graphic and discussed on the following pages are the stages of each phase of CERCLA, including associated community involvement program activities.



#### **Remedial Action Process**

The CERCLA remedial action process, as defined in Title 42 USC Section 9601 and the following sections, specifies the phases to thoroughly evaluate the nature and extent of contamination and to identify and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The various phases of the cleanup process are described below.

**Discovery and Notification** – Discovery occurs when a hazardous waste site is discovered or a release of hazardous materials into the environment is noticed. The installation Commanding Officer is responsible for notifying the U.S. EPA and state regulatory agencies of the hazardous waste site.

**Preliminary Assessment** – A preliminary assessment is conducted to evaluate whether current or past waste management practices have resulted in a release of hazardous substances. The preliminary assessment is completed through record searches and visual inspections of the area. This stage results in a list of potential areas of concern that warrant further investigation.

**Site Inspection** – The site inspection usually requires sampling and analysis of soil, surface water, groundwater, or any combination of the three. Based on the data that result, the site will be (1) slated for no action, (2) recommended for a removal action, or (3) investigated further in the remedial investigation phase. If the area will be investigated further, an Information Repository is established.

Remedial Investigation – The remedial investigation involves a comprehensive study of site soils, surface water, and groundwater to evaluate the lateral and vertical extent of contamination. Risks to human health and the environment are also assessed. Based on the estimated risk posed, the site could be (1) recommended for a removal action, (2) recommended for no action, or (3) entered into the next phase, the feasibility study.

**Feasibility Study** – The feasibility study uses the data collected during the remedial investigation to develop and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Cleanup alternatives are evaluated based on a variety of criteria, including technical feasibility, cost effectiveness, and community acceptance.

Proposed Plan – The Proposed Plan is a fact sheet that is developed to describe cleanup alternatives and explain why the preferred alternative was chosen. *This is the key point at which community members are highly encouraged to provide comments*. The Navy considers all comments received on the Proposed Plan before a final decision is made. The Navy provides a reply to all significant comments in a responsiveness summary in the Record of Decision.

**Record of Decision** – The selected cleanup alternative is documented in the Record of Decision. The notice of availability of the Record of Decision is *publicized in a local newspaper of general circulation*.

Remedial Design – The design for the cleanup alternatives is prepared and a fact sheet is distributed before the Navy begins a remedial action (or cleanup). The need for updating the CIP will also be assessed at this time.

Remedial Action – The cleanup alternative is carried out and the *public is kept informed*. At a minimum, the community will have a point of contact who can be contacted to ask questions or raise concerns.

Post Project Activities – Post project activities may include long term monitoring. Long term monitoring occurs at sites where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain after the remedial action has been completed. Long term monitoring is also used to confirm that previous site remediation continues to be effective. Every five years the Navy will conduct a review of cleanup where waste is left in place to ensure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.

**Site Closeout** – Site closeout occurs when all necessary remedial action activities are complete and the Navy and regulatory agencies agree no further action is appropriate at the site. Site closeout can also occur during the remedial action process.

#### **Removal Action Process**

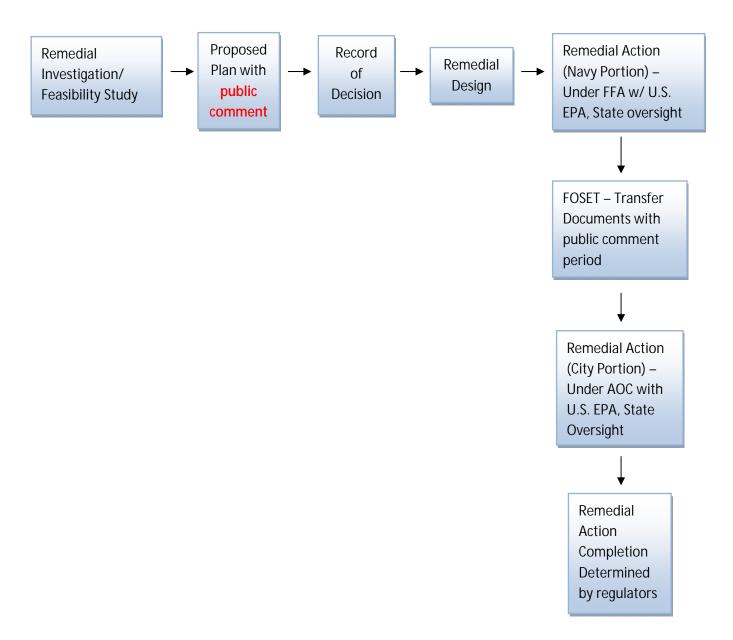
In some cases, the Navy may conduct a removal action of hazardous substances from a site. The removal action can be implemented at any time during the remedial action process. These removal actions are carried out in accordance with federal and state requirements. The Navy can conduct a removal action if there is an immediate or perceived threat to public health or the environment. Any one or more of the following criteria must be met to implement a removal action:

- An imminent threat to human health or the environment exists
- The source of the contamination can be removed quickly and effectively
- Access to contamination can be limited
- A removal action is the fastest way of remediating the site

The U.S. EPA has defined three types of removal actions—emergency, time critical, and non time critical removals. These removal actions types and corresponding documentation are detailed as follows:

- Emergency Removal Actions: Emergency removal actions occur when cleanup must begin within 2 weeks after the lead agency concludes that a removal action is necessary.
- Time Critical Removal Actions: Time critical removal actions occur when cleanup can be initiated within 6 months after the lead agency concludes that a removal action is necessary.
- Non Time Critical Removal Actions: Non time critical removal actions occur when cleanup need not begin within 6 months after the lead agency concludes that a removal action is necessary. Non time critical removal actions require preparation of an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis and an Action Memorandum.
- Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis: An Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis is the first step in the non-time critical removal action process. The Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis document evaluates alternatives for cleanup and states the Navy's preferred cleanup alternative.
- Action Memorandum: The final decision about the removal action selected is documented in the Action Memorandum. The draft Action Memorandum is normally announced with the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis in a public notice.

### **CERCLA Process with Early Transfer**



### Pertinent Passages from the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300.430)

The relevant NCP text from the Code of Federal Regulations pertaining to the requirements for community involvement has been provided on the following pages.

requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 concerning use of an incident command system.

(b) In a response action taken by a responsible party, the responsible party must assure that an occupational safety and health program consistent with 29 CFR 1910.120 is made available for the protection of workers at the response site.

(c) In a response taken under the NCP by a lead agency, an occupational safety and health program should be made available for the protection of workers at the response site, consistent with, and to the extent required by, 29 CFR 1910.120. Contracts relating to a response action under the NCP should contain assurances that the contractor at the response site will comply with this program and with any applicable provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) (OSH Act) and state laws with plans approved under section 18 of the OSH Act.

(d) When a state, or political subdivision of a state, without an OSHA-approved state plan is the lead agency for response, the state or political subdivision must comply with standards in 40 CFR part 311, promulgated by EPA pursuant to section 126(f) of SARA.

(e) Requirements, standards, and regulations of the OSH Act and of state OSH laws not directly referenced in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, must be complied with where applicable. Federal OSH Act requirements include, among other things, Construction Standards (29 CFR part 1926), General Industry Standards (29 CFR part 1910), and the general duty requirement of section 5(a)(1) of the OSH Act (29 U.S.C. 654(a)(1)). No action by the lead agency with respect to response activities under the NCP constitutes an exercise of statutory authority within the meaning of section 4(b)(1) of the OSH Act. All governmental agencies and private employers are directly responsible for the health and safety of their own employees.

### § 300.155 Public information and community relations.

(a) When an incident occurs, it is imperative to give the public prompt, accurate information on the nature of

the incident and the actions underway to mitigate the damage. OSCs/RPMs and community relations personnel should ensure that all appropriate public and private interests are kept informed and that their concerns are considered throughout a response. They should coordinate with available public affairs/community relations resources to carry out this responsibility by establishing, as appropriate, a Joint Information Center bringing together resources from federal and state agencies and the responsible party.

(b) An on-scene news office may be established to coordinate media relations and to issue official federal information on an incident. Whenever possible, it will be headed by a representative of the lead agency. The OSC/RPM determines the location of the on-scene news office, but every effort should be made to locate it near the scene of the incident. If a participating agency believes public interest warrants the issuance of statements and an on-scene news office has not been established, the affected agency should recommend its establishment. All federal news releases or statements by participating agencies should be cleared through the OSC/RPM. Information dissemination relating to natural resource damage assessment activities shall be coordinated through the lead administrative trustee. The designated lead administrative trustee may assist the OSC/ RPM by disseminating information on issues relating to damage assessment activities. Following termination of removal activity, information dissemination on damage assessment activities shall be through the lead administrative trustee.

(c) The community relations requirements specified in §§ 300.415, 300.430, and 300.435 apply to removal, remedial, and enforcement actions and are intended to promote active communication between communities affected by discharges or releases and the lead agency responsible for response actions. Community Relations Plans (CRPs) are required by EPA for certain response actions. The OSC/RPM should ensure coordination with such plans which may be in effect at the scene of a discharge or release or which may need to be developed during follow-up activities.

federal environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws. Waivers described in §300.430(f)(1)(ii)(C) may be used for removal actions. Other federal and state advisories, criteria, or guidance may, as appropriate, be considered in formulating the removal action (see §300.400(g)(3)). In determining whether compliance with ARARs is practicable, the lead agency may consider appropriate factors, including:

- (1) The urgency of the situation; and
- (2) The scope of the removal action to be conducted.
- (k) Removal actions pursuant to section 106 or 122 of CERCLA are not subject to the following requirements of this section:
- (1) Section 300.415(a)(2) requirement to locate responsible parties and have them undertake the response;
- (2) Section 300.415(b)(2)(vii) requirement to consider the availability of other appropriate federal or state response and enforcement mechanisms to respond to the release;
- (3) Section 300.415(b)(5) requirement to terminate response after \$2 million has been obligated or 12 months have elapsed from the date of the initial response; and
- (4) Section 300.415(g) requirement to assure an orderly transition from removal to remedial action.
- (l) To the extent practicable, provision for post-removal site control following a CERCLA Fund-financed removal action at both NPL and non-NPL sites is encouraged to be made prior to the initiation of the removal action. Such post-removal site control includes actions necessary to ensure the effectiveness and integrity of the removal action after the completion of the on-site removal action or after the \$2 million or 12-month statutory limits are reached for sites that do not meet the exemption criteria in paragraph (b)(5) of this section. Post-removal site control may be conducted by:
- (1) The affected state or political subdivision thereof or local units of government for any removal;
  - (2) Potentially responsible parties; or
- (3) EPA's remedial program for some federal-lead Fund-financed responses at NPL sites.

(m) OSCs/RPMs conducting removal actions shall submit OSC reports to the RRT as required by §300.165.

- (n) Community relations in removal actions. (1) In the case of all CERCLA removal actions taken pursuant to §300.415 or CERCLA enforcement actions to compel removal response, a spokesperson shall be designated by the lead agency. The spokesperson shall inform the community of actions taken, respond to inquiries, and provide information concerning the release. All news releases or statements made by participating agencies shall be coordinated with the OSC/RPM. The spokesperson shall notify, at a minimum, immediately affected citizens, state and local officials, and, when appropriate, civil defense or emergency management agencies.
- (2) For CERCLA actions where, based on the site evaluation, the lead agency determines that a removal is appropriate, and that less than six months exists before on-site removal activity must begin, the lead agency shall:
- (i) Publish a notice of availability of the administrative record file established pursuant to §300.820 in a major local newspaper of general circulation within 60 days of initiation of on-site removal activity;
- (ii) Provide a public comment period, as appropriate, of not less than 30 days from the time the administrative record file is made available for public inspection, pursuant to §300.820(b)(2); and
- (iii) Prepare a written response to significant comments pursuant to \$300.820(b)(3).
- (3) For CERCLA removal actions where on-site action is expected to extend beyond 120 days from the initiation of on-site removal activities, the lead agency shall by the end of the 120-day period:
- (i) Conduct interviews with local officials, community residents, public interest groups, or other interested or affected parties, as appropriate, to solicit their concerns, information needs, and how or when citizens would like to be involved in the Superfund process;
- (ii) Prepare a formal community relations plan (CRP) based on the community interviews and other relevant information, specifying the community

relations activities that the lead agency expects to undertake during the response; and

(iii) Establish at least one local information repository at or near the location of the response action. The information repository should contain items made available for public information. Further, an administrative record file established pursuant to subpart I for all removal actions shall be available for public inspection in at least one of the repositories. The lead agency shall inform the public of the establishment of the information repository and provide notice of availability of the administrative record file for public review. All items in the repository shall be available for public inspection and copying.

(4) Where, based on the site evaluation, the lead agency determines that a CERCLA removal action is appropriate and that a planning period of at least six months exists prior to initiation of the on-site removal activities, the lead

agency shall at a minimum:

(i) Comply with the requirements set forth in paragraphs (n)(3)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section, prior to the completion of the EE/CA, or its equivalent, except that the information repository and the administrative record file will be established no later than when the EE/CA approval memorandum is signed;

(ii) Publish a notice of availability and brief description of the EE/CA in a major local newspaper of general circulation pursuant to §300.820;

(iii) Provide a reasonable opportunity, not less than 30 calendar days, for submission of written and oral comments after completion of the EE/CA pursuant to §300.820(a). Upon timely request, the lead agency will extend the public comment period by a minimum of 15 days; and

(iv) Prepare a written response to significant comments pursuant to \$300.820(a).

#### [59 FR 47448, Sept. 15, 1994]

#### § 300.420 Remedial site evaluation.

(a) *General.* The purpose of this section is to describe the methods, procedures, and criteria the lead agency shall use to collect data, as required, and evaluate releases of hazardous sub-

stances, pollutants, or contaminants. The evaluation may consist of two steps: a remedial preliminary assessment (PA) and a remedial site inspection (SI).

- (b) Remedial preliminary assessment. (1) The lead agency shall perform a remedial PA on all sites in CERCLIS as defined in §300.5 to:
- (i) Eliminate from further consideration those sites that pose no threat to public health or the environment:
- (ii) Determine if there is any potential need for removal action;
- (iii) Set priorities for site inspections; and
- (iv) Gather existing data to facilitate later evaluation of the release pursuant to the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) if warranted.
- (2) A remedial PA shall consist of a review of existing information about a release such as information on the pathways of exposure, exposure targets, and source and nature of release. A remedial PA shall also include an off-site reconnaissance as appropriate. A remedial PA may include an on-site reconnaissance where appropriate.
- (3) If the remedial PA indicates that a removal action may be warranted, the lead agency shall initiate removal evaluation pursuant to  $\S 300.410$ .
- (4) In performing a remedial PA, the lead agency may complete the EPA Preliminary Assessment form, available from EPA regional offices, or its equivalent, and shall prepare a PA report, which shall include:
  - (i) A description of the release;
- (ii) A description of the probable nature of the release; and
- (iii) A recommendation on whether further action is warranted, which lead agency should conduct further action, and whether an SI or removal action or both should be undertaken.
- (5) Any person may petition the lead federal agency (EPA or the appropriate federal agency in the case of a release or suspected release from a federal facility), to perform a PA of a release when such person is, or may be, affected by a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Such petitions shall be addressed to the EPA Regional Administrator for

that conforms with 29 CFR 1910.120 (1)(1) and (1)(2).

- (7) If natural resources are or may be injured by the release, ensure that state and federal trustees of the affected natural resources have been notified in order that the trustees may initiate appropriate actions, including those identified in subpart G of this part. The lead agency shall seek to coordinate necessary assessments, evaluations, investigations, and planning with such state and federal trustees.
- (8) Develop sampling and analysis plans that shall provide a process for obtaining data of sufficient quality and quantity to satisfy data needs. Sampling and analysis plans shall be reviewed and approved by EPA. The sampling and analysis plans shall consist of two parts:
- (i) The field sampling plan, which describes the number, type, and location of samples and the type of analyses; and
- (ii) The quality assurance project plan, which describes policy, organization, and functional activities and the data quality objectives and measures necessary to achieve adequate data for use in selecting the appropriate remedy.
- (9) Initiate the identification of potential federal and state ARARs and, as appropriate, other criteria, advisories, or guidance to be considered.
- (c) Community relations. (1) The community relations requirements described in this section apply to all remedial activities undertaken pursuant to CERCLA section 104 and to section 106 or section 122 consent orders or decrees, or section 106 administrative orders
- (2) The lead agency shall provide for the conduct of the following community relations activities, to the extent practicable, prior to commencing field work for the remedial investigation:
- (i) Conducting interviews with local officials, community residents, public interest groups, or other interested or affected parties, as appropriate, to so-licit their concerns and information needs, and to learn how and when citizens would like to be involved in the Superfund process.

- (ii) Preparing a formal community relations plan (CRP), based on the community interviews and other relevant information, specifying the community relations activities that the lead agency expects to undertake during the remedial response. The purpose of the CRP is to:
- (A) Ensure the public appropriate opportunities for involvement in a wide variety of site-related decisions, including site analysis and characterization, alternatives analysis, and selection of remedy;
- (B) Determine, based on community interviews, appropriate activities to ensure such public involvement, and
- (C) Provide appropriate opportunities for the community to learn about the site.
- (iii) Establishing at least one local information repository at or near the location of the response action. Each information repository should contain a copy of items made available to the public, including information that describes the technical assistance grants application process. The lead agency shall inform interested parties of the establishment of the information repository.
- (iv) Informing the community of the availability of technical assistance grants.
- (3) For PRP actions, the lead agency shall plan and implement the community relations program at a site. PRPs may participate in aspects of the community relations program at the discretion of and with oversight by the lead agency.
- (4) The lead agency may conduct technical discussions involving PRPs and the public. These technical discussions may be held separately from, but contemporaneously with, the negotiations/settlement discussions.
- (5) In addition, the following provisions specifically apply to enforcement actions:
- (i) Lead agencies entering into an enforcement agreement with de minimis parties under CERCLA section 122(g) or cost recovery settlements under section 122(h) shall publish a notice of the proposed agreement in the FEDERAL REGISTER at least 30 days before the agreement becomes final, as required

by section 122(i). The notice must identify the name of the facility and the parties to the proposed agreement and must allow an opportunity for comment and consideration of comments; and

(ii) Where the enforcement agreement is embodied in a consent decree, public notice and opportunity for public comment shall be provided in accordance with 28 CFR 50.7.

(d) Remedial investigation. (1) The purpose of the remedial investigation (RI) is to collect data necessary to adequately characterize the site for the purpose of developing and evaluating effective remedial alternatives. To characterize the site, the lead agency shall, as appropriate, conduct field investigations, including treatability studies, and conduct a baseline risk assessment. The RI provides information to assess the risks to human health and the environment and to support the development, evaluation, and selection of appropriate response alternatives. Site characterization may be conducted in one or more phases to focus sampling efforts and increase the efficiency of the investigation. Because estimates of actual or potential exposures and associated impacts on human and environmental receptors may be refined throughout the phases of the RI as new information is obtained, site characterization activities should be fully integrated with the development and evaluation of alternatives in the feasibility study. Bench- or pilot-scale treatability studies shall be conducted, when appropriate and practicable, to provide additional data for the detailed analysis and to support engineering design of remedial alternatives.

(2) The lead agency shall characterize the nature of and threat posed by the hazardous substances and hazardous materials and gather data necessary to assess the extent to which the release poses a threat to human health or the environment or to support the analysis and design of potential response actions by conducting, as appropriate, field investigations to assess the following factors:

(i) Physical characteristics of the site, including important surface features, soils, geology, hydrogeology, meteorology, and ecology;

- (ii) Characteristics or classifications of air, surface water, and ground water;
- (iii) The general characteristics of the waste, including quantities, state, concentration, toxicity, propensity to bioaccumulate, persistence, and mobility;
- (iv) The extent to which the source can be adequately identified and characterized;
- (v) Actual and potential exposure pathways through environmental media;
- (vi) Actual and potential exposure routes, for example, inhalation and ingestion; and
- (vii) Other factors, such as sensitive populations, that pertain to the characterization of the site or support the analysis of potential remedial action alternatives.
- (3) The lead and support agency shall identify their respective potential ARARs related to the location of and contaminants at the site in a timely manner. The lead and support agencies may also, as appropriate, identify other pertinent advisories, criteria, or guidance in a timely manner (see § 300.400(g)(3)).
- (4) Using the data developed under paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section, the lead agency shall conduct a sitespecific baseline risk assessment to characterize the current and potential threats to human health and the environment that may be posed by contaminants migrating to ground water or surface water, releasing to air, leaching through soil, remaining in the soil, and bioaccumulating in the food chain. The results of the baseline risk assessment will help establish acceptable exposure levels for use in developing remedial alternatives in the FS, as described in paragraph (e) of this section.
- (e) Feasibility study. (1) The primary objective of the feasibility study (FS) is to ensure that appropriate remedial alternatives are developed and evaluated such that relevant information concerning the remedial action options can be presented to a decision-maker and an appropriate remedy selected. The lead agency may develop a feasibility study to address a specific site problem or the entire site. The development and evaluation of alternatives

- (8) The lead agency shall notify the support agency of the alternatives that will be evaluated in detail to facilitate the identification of ARARs and, as appropriate, pertinent advisories, criteria, or guidance to be considered.
- (9) Detailed analysis of alternatives. (i) A detailed analysis shall be conducted on the limited number of alternatives that represent viable approaches to remedial action after evaluation in the screening stage. The lead and support agencies must identify their ARARs related to specific actions in a timely manner and no later than the early stages of the comparative analysis. The lead and support agencies may also, as appropriate, identify other pertinent advisories, criteria, or guidance in a timely manner.
- (ii) The detailed analysis consists of an assessment of individual alternatives against each of nine evaluation criteria and a comparative analysis that focuses upon the relative performance of each alternative against those criteria.
- (iii) Nine criteria for evaluation. The analysis of alternatives under review shall reflect the scope and complexity of site problems and alternatives being evaluated and consider the relative significance of the factors within each criteria. The nine evaluation criteria are as follows:
- (A) Overall protection of human health and the environment. Alternatives shall be assessed to determine whether they can adequately protect human health and the environment, in both the short- and long-term, from unacceptable risks posed by hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants present at the site by eliminating, reducing, or controlling exposures to levels established during development of remediation goals consistent with §300.430(e)(2)(i). Overall protection of human health and the environment draws on the assessments of other evaluation criteria, especially long-term effectiveness and permanence, shortterm effectiveness, and compliance with ARARs.
- (B) Compliance with ARARs. The alternatives shall be assessed to determine whether they attain applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements under federal environmental laws and

- state environmental or facility siting laws or provide grounds for invoking one of the waivers under paragraph (f)(1)(ii)(C) of this section.
- (C) Long-term effectiveness and permanence. Alternatives shall be assessed for the long-term effectiveness and permanence they afford, along with the degree of certainty that the alternative will prove successful. Factors that shall be considered, as appropriate, include the following:
- (1) Magnitude of residual risk remaining from untreated waste or treatment residuals remaining at the conclusion of the remedial activities. The characteristics of the residuals should be considered to the degree that they remain hazardous, taking into account their volume, toxicity, mobility, and propensity to bioaccumulate.
- (2) Adequacy and reliability of controls such as containment systems and institutional controls that are necessary to manage treatment residuals and untreated waste. This factor addresses in particular the uncertainties associated with land disposal for providing long-term protection from residuals; the assessment of the potential need to replace technical components of the alternative, such as a cap, a slurry wall, or a treatment system; and the potential exposure pathways and risks posed should the remedial action need replacement.
- (D) Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment. The degree to which alternatives employ recycling or treatment that reduces toxicity, mobility, or volume shall be assessed, including how treatment is used to address the principal threats posed by the site. Factors that shall be considered, as appropriate, include the following:
- (*i*) The treatment or recycling processes the alternatives employ and materials they will treat;
- (2) The amount of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants that will be destroyed, treated, or recycled;
- (3) The degree of expected reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume of the waste due to treatment or recycling and the specification of which reduction(s) are occurring;
- (4) The degree to which the treatment is irreversible;

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- (5) The type and quantity of residuals that will remain following treatment, considering the persistence, toxicity, mobility, and propensity to bioaccumulate of such hazardous substances and their constituents; and
- (6) The degree to which treatment reduces the inherent hazards posed by principal threats at the site.
- (E) *Short-term effectiveness.* The short-term impacts of alternatives shall be assessed considering the following:
- (1) Short-term risks that might be posed to the community during implementation of an alternative;
- (2) Potential impacts on workers during remedial action and the effectiveness and reliability of protective measures:
- (3) Potential environmental impacts of the remedial action and the effectiveness and reliability of mitigative measures during implementation; and
- (4) Time until protection is achieved. (F) *Implementability*. The ease or difficulty of implementing the alternatives shall be assessed by considering the following types of factors as appropriate:
- (1) Technical feasibility, including technical difficulties and unknowns associated with the construction and operation of a technology, the reliability of the technology, ease of undertaking additional remedial actions, and the ability to monitor the effectiveness of the remedy.
- (2) Administrative feasibility, including activities needed to coordinate with other offices and agencies and the ability and time required to obtain any necessary approvals and permits from other agencies (for off-site actions);
- (3) Availability of services and materials, including the availability of adequate off-site treatment, storage capacity, and disposal capacity and services; the availability of necessary equipment and specialists, and provisions to ensure any necessary additional resources; the availability of services and materials; and availability of prospective technologies.
- (G) *Cost.* The types of costs that shall be assessed include the following:
- Capital costs, including both direct and indirect costs;
- (2) Annual operation and maintenance costs; and

- (3) Net present value of capital and 0&M costs.
- (H) State acceptance. Assessment of state concerns may not be completed until comments on the RI/FS are received but may be discussed, to the extent possible, in the proposed plan issued for public comment. The state concerns that shall be assessed include the following:
- (1) The state's position and key concerns related to the preferred alternative and other alternatives; and
- (2) State comments on ARARs or the proposed use of waivers.
- (I) Community acceptance. This assessment includes determining which components of the alternatives interested persons in the community support, have reservations about, or oppose. This assessment may not be completed until comments on the proposed plan are received.
- (f) Selection of remedy—(1) Remedies selected shall reflect the scope and purpose of the actions being undertaken and how the action relates to long-term, comprehensive response at the site.
- (i) The criteria noted in paragraph (e)(9)(iii) of this section are used to select a remedy. These criteria are categorized into three groups.
- (A) Threshold criteria. Overall protection of human health and the environment and compliance with ARARs (unless a specific ARAR is waived) are threshold requirements that each alternative must meet in order to be eligible for selection.
- (B) Primary balancing criteria. The five primary balancing criteria are long-term effectiveness and permanence; reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment; short-term effectiveness; implementability; and cost.I11(C) Modifying criteria. State and community acceptance are modifying criteria that shall be considered in remedy selection.
- (ii) The selection of a remedial action is a two-step process and shall proceed in accordance with §300.515(e). First, the lead agency, in conjunction with the support agency, identifies a preferred alternative and presents it to the public in a proposed plan, for review and comment. Second, the lead

agency shall review the public comments and consult with the state (or support agency) in order to determine if the alternative remains the most appropriate remedial action for the site or site problem. The lead agency, as specified in §300.515(e), makes the final remedy selection decision, which shall be documented in the ROD. Each remedial alternative selected as a Superfund remedy will employ the criteria as indicated in paragraph (f)(1)(i) of this section to make the following determination:

- (A) Each remedial action selected shall be protective of human health and the environment.
- (B) On-site remedial actions selected in a ROD must attain those ARARs that are identified at the time of ROD signature or provide grounds for invoking a waiver under § 300.430(f)(1)(ii)(C).
- (1) Requirements that are promulgated or modified after ROD signature must be attained (or waived) only when determined to be applicable or relevant and appropriate and necessary to ensure that the remedy is protective of human health and the environment.
- (2) Components of the remedy not described in the ROD must attain (or waive) requirements that are identified as applicable or relevant and appropriate at the time the amendment to the ROD or the explanation of significant difference describing the component is signed.
- (C) An alternative that does not meet an ARAR under federal environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws may be selected under the following circumstances:
- (1) The alternative is an interim measure and will become part of a total remedial action that will attain the applicable or relevant and appropriate federal or state requirement;
- (2) Compliance with the requirement will result in greater risk to human health and the environment than other alternatives;
- (3) Compliance with the requirement is technically impracticable from an engineering perspective;
- (4) The alternative will attain a standard of performance that is equivalent to that required under the otherwise applicable standard, requirement,

or limitation through use of another method or approach;

- (5) With respect to a state requirement, the state has not consistently applied, or demonstrated the intention to consistently apply, the promulgated requirement in similar circumstances at other remedial actions within the state; or
- (6) For Fund-financed response actions only, an alternative that attains the ARAR will not provide a balance between the need for protection of human health and the environment at the site and the availability of Fund monies to respond to other sites that may present a threat to human health and the environment.
- (D) Each remedial action selected shall be cost-effective, provided that it first satisfies the threshold criteria set forth in §300.430(f)(1)(ii)(A) and (B). Cost-effectiveness is determined by evaluating the following three of the balancing criteria noted in  $\S 300.430(f)(1)(i)(B)$  to determine overall effectiveness: long-term effectiveness and permanence, reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment, and short-term effectiveness. Overall effectiveness is then compared to cost to ensure that the remedy is cost-effective. A remedy shall be costeffective if its costs are proportional to its overall effectiveness.
- (E) Each remedial action shall utilize permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable. This requirement shall be fulfilled by selecting the alternative that satisfies paragraph (f)(1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section and provides the best balance of trade-offs among alternatives in terms of the five primary balancing criteria noted in paragraph (f)(1)(i)(B) of this section. The balancing shall emphasize longterm effectiveness and reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment. The balancing shall also consider the preference for treatment as a principal element and the bias against off-site land disposal of untreated waste. In making the determination under this paragraph, the modifying criteria of state acceptance and community acceptance described

in paragraph (f)(1)(i)(C) of this section shall also be considered.

(2) The proposed plan. In the first step in the remedy selection process, the lead agency shall identify the alternative that best meets the requirements in §300.430(f)(1), above, and shall present that alternative to the public in a proposed plan. The lead agency, in conjunction with the support agency and consistent with §300.515(e), shall prepare a proposed plan that briefly describes the remedial alternatives analyzed by the lead agency, proposes a preferred remedial action alternative, and summarizes the information relied upon to select the preferred alternative. The selection of remedy process for an operable unit may be initiated at any time during the remedial action process. The purpose of the proposed plan is to supplement the RI/FS and provide the public with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the preferred alternative for remedial action, as well as alternative plans under consideration, and to participate in the selection of remedial action at a site. At a minimum, the proposed plan shall:

(i) Provide a brief summary description of the remedial alternatives evaluated in the detailed analysis established under paragraph (e)(9) of this section:

(ii) Identify and provide a discussion of the rationale that supports the preferred alternative:

(iii) Provide a summary of any formal comments received from the support agency; and

(iv) Provide a summary explanation of any proposed waiver identified under paragraph (f)(1)(ii)(C) of this section from an ARAR.

(3) Community relations to support the selection of remedy. (i) The lead agency, after preparation of the proposed plan and review by the support agency, shall conduct the following activities:

(A) Publish a notice of availability and brief analysis of the proposed plan in a major local newspaper of general circulation;

(B) Make the proposed plan and supporting analysis and information available in the administrative record required under subpart I of this part;

(C) Provide a reasonable opportunity, not less than 30 calendar days, for sub-

mission of written and oral comments on the proposed plan and the supporting analysis and information located in the information repository, including the RI/FS. Upon timely request, the lead agency will extend the public comment period by a minimum of 30 additional days;

(D) Provide the opportunity for a public meeting to be held during the public comment period at or near the site at issue regarding the proposed plan and the supporting analysis and information;

(E) Keep a transcript of the public meeting held during the public comment period pursuant to CERCLA section 117(a) and make such transcript available to the public; and

(F) Prepare a written summary of significant comments, criticisms, and new relevant information submitted during the public comment period and the lead agency response to each issue. This responsiveness summary shall be made available with the record of decision

(ii) After publication of the proposed plan and prior to adoption of the selected remedy in the record of decision, if new information is made available that significantly changes the basic features of the remedy with respect to scope, performance, or cost, such that the remedy significantly differs from the original proposal in the proposed plan and the supporting analysis and information, the lead agency shall:

(A) Include a discussion in the record of decision of the significant changes and reasons for such changes, if the lead agency determines such changes could be reasonably anticipated by the public based on the alternatives and other information available in the proposed plan or the supporting analysis and information in the administrative record; or

(B) Seek additional public comment on a revised proposed plan, when the lead agency determines the change could not have been reasonably anticipated by the public based on the information available in the proposed plan or the supporting analysis and information in the administrative record. The lead agency shall, prior to adoption of the selected remedy in the ROD, issue a revised proposed plan, which

shall include a discussion of the significant changes and the reasons for such changes, in accordance with the public participation requirements described in paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this section.

- (4) Final remedy selection. (i) In the second and final step in the remedy selection process, the lead agency shall reassess its initial determination that the preferred alternative provides the best balance of trade-offs, now factoring in any new information or points of view expressed by the state (or support agency) and community during the public comment period. The lead agency shall consider state (or support agency) and community comments regarding the lead agency's evaluation of alternatives with respect to the other criteria. These comments may prompt the lead agency to modify aspects of the preferred alternative or decide that another alternative provides a more appropriate balance. The lead agency, as specified in §300.515(e), shall make the final remedy selection decision and document that decision in the ROD.
- (ii) If a remedial action is selected that results in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, the lead agency shall review such action no less often than every five years after initiation of the selected remedial action.
- (iii) The process for selection of a remedial action at a federal facility on the NPL, pursuant to CERCLA section 120, shall entail:
- (A) Joint selection of remedial action by the head of the relevant department, agency, or instrumentality and EPA; or
- (B) If mutual agreement on the remedy is not reached, selection of the remedy is made by EPA.
- (5) Documenting the decision. (i) To support the selection of a remedial action, all facts, analyses of facts, and site-specific policy determinations considered in the course of carrying out activities in this section shall be documented, as appropriate, in a record of decision, in a level of detail appropriate to the site situation, for inclusion in the administrative record required under subpart I of this part.

Documentation shall explain how the evaluation criteria in paragraph (e)(9)(iii) of this section were used to select the remedy.

- (ii) The ROD shall describe the following statutory requirements as they relate to the scope and objectives of the action:
- (A) How the selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment, explaining how the remedy eliminates, reduces, or controls exposures to human and environmental receptors;
- (B) The federal and state requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate to the site that the remedy will attain;
- (C) The applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements of other federal and state laws that the remedy will not meet, the waiver invoked, and the justification for invoking the waiver;
- (D) How the remedy is cost-effective, i.e., explaining how the remedy provides overall effectiveness proportional to its costs;
- (E) How the remedy utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable; and
- (F) Whether the preference for remedies employing treatment which permanently and significantly reduces the toxicity, mobility, or volume of the hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants as a principal element is or is not satisfied by the selected remedy. If this preference is not satisfied, the record of decision must explain why a remedial action involving such reductions in toxicity, mobility, or volume was not selected.
  - (iii) The ROD also shall:
- (A) Indicate, as appropriate, the remediation goals, discussed in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section, that the remedy is expected to achieve. Performance shall be measured at appropriate locations in the ground water, surface water, soils, air, and other affected environmental media. Measurement relating to the performance of the treatment processes and the engineering controls may also be identified, as appropriate;

(B) Discuss significant changes and the response to comments described in paragraph (f)(3)(i)(F) of this section;

(C) Describe whether hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site such that a review of the remedial action under paragraph (f)(4)(ii) of this section no less often than every five years shall be required; and

(D) When appropriate, provide a commitment for further analysis and selection of long-term response measures within an appropriate time-frame.

(6) Community relations when the record of decision is signed. After the ROD is signed, the lead agency shall:

(i) Publish a notice of the availability of the ROD in a major local newspaper of general circulation; and

(ii) Make the record of decision available for public inspection and copying at or near the facility at issue prior to the commencement of any remedial action.

### § 300.435 Remedial design/remedial action, operation and maintenance.

(a) General. The remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) stage includes the development of the actual design of the selected remedy and implementation of the remedy through construction. A period of operation and maintenance may follow the RA activities.

(b) RD/RA activities. (1) All RD/RA activities shall be in conformance with the remedy selected and set forth in the ROD or other decision document for that site. Those portions of RD/RA sampling and analysis plans describing the QA/QC requirements for chemical and analytical testing and sampling procedures of samples taken for the purpose of determining whether cleanup action levels specified in the ROD are achieved, generally will be consistent with the requirements of § 300.430(b)(8).

(2) During the course of the RD/RA, the lead agency shall be responsible for ensuring that all federal and state requirements that are identified in the ROD as applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements for the action are met. If waivers from any ARARs are involved, the lead agency shall be responsible for ensuring that the conditions of the waivers are met.

(c) Community relations. (1) Prior to the initiation of RD, the lead agency shall review the CRP to determine whether it should be revised to describe further public involvement activities during RD/RA that are not already addressed or provided for in the CRP.

(2) After the adoption of the ROD, if the remedial action or enforcement action taken, or the settlement or consent decree entered into, differs significantly from the remedy selected in the ROD with respect to scope, performance, or cost, the lead agency shall consult with the support agency, as appropriate, and shall either:

(i) Publish an explanation of significant differences when the differences in the remedial or enforcement action, settlement, or consent decree significantly change but do not fundamentally alter the remedy selected in the ROD with respect to scope, performance, or cost. To issue an explanation of significant differences, the lead agency shall:

(A) Make the explanation of significant differences and supporting information available to the public in the administrative record established under §300.815 and the information repository; and

(B) Publish a notice that briefly summarizes the explanation of significant differences, including the reasons for such differences, in a major local newspaper of general circulation; or

(ii) Propose an amendment to the ROD if the differences in the remedial or enforcement action, settlement, or consent decree fundamentally alter the basic features of the selected remedy with respect to scope, performance, or cost. To amend the ROD, the lead agency, in conjunction with the support agency, as provided in §300.515(e), shall:

(A) Issue a notice of availability and brief description of the proposed amendment to the ROD in a major local newspaper of general circulation;

(B) Make the proposed amendment to the ROD and information supporting the decision available for public comment;

(C) Provide a reasonable opportunity, not less than 30 calendar days, for submission of written or oral comments on the amendment to the ROD. Upon

timely request, the lead agency will extend the public comment period by a minimum of 30 additional days;

(D) Provide the opportunity for a public meeting to be held during the public comment period at or near the facility at issue;

(E) Keep a transcript of comments received at the public meeting held dur-

ing the public comment period;

(F) Include in the amended ROD a brief explanation of the amendment and the response to each of the significant comments, criticisms, and new relevant information submitted during the public comment period;

(G) Publish a notice of the availability of the amended ROD in a major local newspaper of general circulation;

and

(H) Make the amended ROD and supporting information available to the public in the administrative record and information repository prior to the commencement of the remedial action affected by the amendment.

(3) After the completion of the final engineering design, the lead agency shall issue a fact sheet and provide, as appropriate, a public briefing prior to the initiation of the remedial action.

(d) Contractor conflict of interest. (1) For Fund-financed RD/RA and O&M ac-

tivities, the lead agency shall:

(i) Include appropriate language in the solicitation requiring potential prime contractors to submit information on their status, as well as the status of their subcontractors, parent companies, and affiliates, as potentially responsible parties at the site.

- (ii) Require potential prime contractors to certify that, to the best of their knowledge, they and their potential subcontractors, parent companies, and affiliates have disclosed all information described in §300.435(d)(1)(i) or that no such information exists, and that any such information discovered after submission of their bid or proposal or contract award will be disclosed immediately.
- (2) Prior to contract award, the lead agency shall evaluate the information provided by the potential prime contractors and:
- (i) Determine whether they have conflicts of interest that could significantly impact the performance of the

contract or the liability of potential prime contractors or subcontractors.

- (ii) If a potential prime contractor or subcontractor has a conflict of interest that cannot be avoided or otherwise resolved, and using that potential prime contractor or subcontractor to conduct RD/RA or O&M work under a Fund-financed action would not be in the best interests of the state or federal government, an offeror or bidder contemplating use of that prime contractor or subcontractor may be declared nonresponsible or ineligible for award in accordance with appropriate acquisition regulations, and the contract may be awarded to the next eligible offeror or bidder.
- (e) Recontracting. (1) If a Fund-financed contract must be terminated because additional work outside the scope of the contract is needed, EPA is authorized to take appropriate steps to continue interim RAs as necessary to reduce risks to public health and the environment. Appropriate steps may include extending an existing contract for a federal-lead RA or amending a cooperative agreement for a state-lead RA. Until the lead agency can reopen the bidding process and recontract to complete the RA, EPA may take such appropriate steps as described above to cover interim work to reduce such risks, where:
- (i) Additional work is found to be needed as a result of such unforeseen situations as newly discovered sources, types, or quantities of hazardous substances at a facility; and
- (ii) Performance of the complete RA requires the lead agency to rebid the contract because the existing contract does not encompass this newly discovered work.
- (2) The cost of such interim actions shall not exceed \$2 million.
- (f) Operation and maintenance. (1) Operation and maintenance (O&M) measures are initiated after the remedy has achieved the remedial action objectives and remediation goals in the ROD, and is determined to be operational and functional, except for ground- or surface-water restoration actions covered under §300.435(f)(4). A state must provide its assurance to assume responsibility for O&M, including, where appropriate, requirements for maintaining

This table provides a list of potential media contacts that may be useful in reaching the Hunters Point Shipyard community. The contacts were compiled based on community interviews, input from other community members during community meetings, local research, and grassroots efforts.

				Local Ne	ews Media Resources			
Name	Address	City, State, ZIP Code	Phone	E mail	Website	Media Type	Language/Audience	Notes/ Distribution Frequency
San Francisco Chronicle	901 Mission Street	San Francisco, CA 94103	(415) 777 1111	Not Available	<u>www.sfgate.com</u>	Newspaper and Internet	English	Daily
San Francisco Examiner	988 Market Street	San Francisco, CA 94102	(415) 359 2600	Not Available	www.examiner.com/san francisco	Newspaper and Internet	English	Daily
Sing Tao	625 Kearny Street	San Francisco, CA 94108	(415) 989 7111	sf@singtaousa.com	www.singtaousa.com	Newspaper	Chinese	Daily
San Francisco Business Times	275 Battery Street, Suite 940	San Francisco, CA 94111	(415) 989 2522	sanfrancisco@bizjournals.com	http://sanfrancisco.bizjournals.com/sanfrancisco/	Newspaper and Internet	English	Weekly (available on Friday; submit ads by Tuesday)
San Francisco Bay Guardian	135 Mississippi Street	San Francisco, CA 94107	(415) 255 3100	listings@sfbg.com	s@sfbg.com www.sfbg.com		English	Weekly (available on Wednesday; submit ads 2 weeks prior to publication date)
San Francisco Weekly	185 Berry Street, Lobby 5, Suite 3800	San Francisco, CA 94107	(415) 536 8100; (415) 536 8158	Not Available	Not Available <u>www.sfweekly.com</u>		English	Weekly (available on Wednesday; submit ad the Thursday before publication)
Small Business Exchange	703 Market Street Suite 1000	San Francisco, CA 94103	(415) 778 6250	sbe@sbeinc.com	www.sbeinc.com	Newspaper and Internet	English	Weekly (available on Thursday)
Sun Reporter	1791 Bancroft Avenue	San Francisco, CA 94124	(415) 671 1000	sunmedia97@aol.com	www.sunreporter.com	Newspaper	English/African American	Weekly (available Thursday)
Asian Week	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Not Available	www.asianweek.com	Newspaper	Multiple/Asian	Weekly
El Tecolote	2958 24th Street	San Francisco, CA 94110	(415) 648 1045	rdaza@eltecolote.org	http://eltecolote.org/content/	Newspaper	Spanish/Latino	Bi weekly (every other Wednesday)
San Francisco Bay View	4917 Third Street	San Francisco, CA 94124 2309	(415) 671 0789	publisher@sfbayview.com	www.sfbayview.com	Newspaper	English/African American	Monthly
The Potrero View	2325 3rd Street, Suite 344	San Francisco, CA 94107	(415) 626 8723	editor@potreroview.net	http://potreroview.net/index.php	Newspaper	English	Monthly
Visitacion Valley Grapevine (not currently in print)	Visitacion Valley Community Center, 50 Raymond Avenue	San Francisco, CA 94134	(415) 467 9300	visvalley@earthlink.net	www.visvalleygrapevine.com	Newspaper and Internet	English	Monthly
The Western Edition	225 Bush Street, 16th Floor	San Francisco, CA 94104	(415) 439 8319	editor@thewesternedition.com	www.thewesternedition.com	Newspaper	English	Monthly
Bayview Footprints	Unavailable	Unavailable	(415) 822 0800	info@quesadagardens.org	www.bayviewfootprints.org	Newsletter and Internet	English	
Quesada Gardens	1747 Quesada Avenue	San Francisco, CA 94124	(415) 822 0800	Not Available	www.quesadagardens.org	Newsletter and Internet	English	

				Local N	ews Media Resources			
Name	Address	City, State, ZIP Code	Phone	E mail	Website	Media Type	Language/Audience	Notes/ Distribution Frequency
New America Media	275 9th Street	San Francisco, CA 94103	(415) 503 4170	Not Available	http://newamericamedia.org/about/	Multi Media Agency	Multi lingual (Arabic, Spanish, Chinese, and Korean)	
KPOO – San Francisco 89.5 FM	1329 Divisadero Street	San Francisco, CA 94115	(415) 346 5373	Not Available	www.kpoo.com	Radio	English	Community Worker show every other Tuesday, 4:00 p.m. with Eric Smith and Roland Washington
Sing Tao Chinese Radio (1400 AM, 1450 AM, and 96.1 FM)	625 Kearny Street	San Francisco, CA 94108	(415) 989 7111	sf@singtaousa.com	www.singtaousa.com and www.sanfranciscochinatown.com/culture/radio.html	Radio	Cantonese and Mandarin/Asian	
KALX Radio, University of California, Berkeley	University of California, 26 Barrows Hall #5650	Berkeley, CA 94720 5650	(510) 642 1111	mail@kalx.berkeley.edu	http://kalx.berkeley.edu	Radio	English	
Access San Francisco (Channel 29)	1720 Market Street	San Francisco, CA 94102	(415) 575 4949	info@accessf.org	www.freepress.net/node/29931	Public Access Television	English	
KTSF (Channel 26)	100 Valley Drive	Brisbane, CA 94005	(415) 468 2626		www.ktsf.com	Public Access Television	Cantonese and Mandarin/Asian	
KRON (Channel 4)	1001 Van Ness Avenue	San Francisco, CA 94109	(415) 441 4444	4listens@kron4.com	www.kron.com	Network Television	English	
The Usual Suspects	Barbary Coast Consulting, 660 Market Street, 5th Floor	San Francisco, CA 94104	(415) FOG 0000	Not Available	www.sfusualsuspects.com	Website	English	
India Basin Neighborhood Association (IBNA)	P.O. Box 880953	San Francisco, CA 94188	Not Available	info@indiabasin.org	www.indiabasin.org	Website	English	
City and County of San Francisco	1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place	San Francisco, CA 94102	(415) 701 2311	Not Available	www.sfgov.org	Website	English	
The World Journal	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	info@theworldjournal.com	www.TheWorldJournal.com	Website	English/students	
Mission Local	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	staff@missionlocal.org	http://missionlocal.org/	Internet publication	English and Spanish/Latino	Monthly
Bayview Hunters Point Home Blog	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	http://bvhp.blogspot.com/	Blog	English	
Twitter	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	www.twitter.com	Internet		
Facebook	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	www.facebook.com	Internet		
Text Messages	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Through individual cell phone lists		

The table below provides contact information for organizations and venues located in or providing services to the Hunters Point Shipyard community. The Navy contacted these organizations and venues to determine whether they could help support the Navy's community involvement actions. If an "X" is present in the column, the organization responded positively to that action. For example, some organizations indicated the Navy could come to one of their regularly scheduled meetings and provide a brief update or presentation. Other venues are included because they have space to hold a Navy meeting or places where Navy flyers could be posted. Other organizations indicated that the Navy could inform them about the Navy's opportunities for community involvement and the organization would pass the Navy's information along to its members.

	Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities										
		Outreach	Action		Venue Details						
Agency or Venue	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments				
APA Family Support Services 1337 Evans Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 824 1128			Х	Х							
Arc Ecology 1331 Evans Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 643 1190 www.arcecology.org			x	X			Contact Saul Bloom for more information on using this venue for public meetings.				
Asian Pacific American Community Center 2442 Bayshore Boulevard San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 587 2689 E mail: apacc_1999@yahoo.com E mail: tantammy@live.com	X	х	х	Х	~25	Yes (set when reservation is made)	Contact Tammy Tan to make reservation. Refreshments provided.				
Bayview/Anna E. Waden Branch Library 5075 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 355 5757 Web: http://sfpl.org/index.php?pg=0100000401 E mail: baymgr@sfpl.org		X	Х		35	Yes, depending on needs (such as outside normal hours of operation, or rental of audio/visual equipment)	Note: Location currently closed for remodeling.  Application for meeting space must be submitted no more than 6 months before the event, and no less than 1 week before the event. The library is scheduled for renovations in April 2011.				
Bayview Baptist Church 1509 Oakdale Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 4844			Х	Х			Rev. Milton H. Williams				
Bayview Hunters Point Beacon Center Burton High School 400 Mansell Street San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 469 4550 Web: http://www.sfbeacon.org/BeaconCenters/ Bayview HuntersPoint/		X	х	X							

		\	/enues and	d Organizations for Outread	h Activities			
		Outreach	Action		Venue Details			
Agency or Venue	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments	
Bayview Hunters Point Community Advocates 1579 Innes Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 648 6008	Х		Х	X				
Bayview Hunters Point Family Resource Center 1325 Evans Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 920 2850	Х	Х	X	X				
Bayview Hunter's Point Foundation for Community Improvement 150 Executive Park Boulevard, Suite 2800 San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 468 5100	X		х	X				
Bayview Hunters Point Senior Citizens Multipurpose Center 1706 Yosemite Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 1444 Web: http://www.bhpmss.org/ E mail: bhpmss1@aol.com	X	X	X	X	75 to 80		Contact Suzie Tyner to make reservations.	
Bayview Hunters Point Youth 5015 3rd Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 1585	Х	Х	Х	Х				
Bayview Opera House/Ruth Williams Memorial Theater 4705 3rd Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 824 0386 Web: <a href="http://www.bayviewoperahouse.org/aboutUs/index.shtml">http://www.bayviewoperahouse.org/aboutUs/index.shtml</a> E mail: <a href="mailto:info.bvoh@bvoh.org">info.bvoh@bvoh.org</a>		X	X		300 seat theater with a 45 foot indoor stage	Yes	Chairs and tables available; overhead projector, screen and video player available. Full sized movie screen with digital projector; outdoor stage in an enclosed garden courtyard, and a classroom for smaller meeting groups or breakout sessions.	
Bayview Tabernacle Baptist Church 1775 La Salle Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 641 5835			Х	X			Rev. Joe N. Sandles	

		,	lenues and	d Organizations for Outread	h Activities		
		Outreach	Action				Venue Details
Agency or Venue	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments
Bethel Cathedral Church of God in Christ 1229 Egbert Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 9936			X	X			Pastor Garlin Bluford
Bret Harte Elementary School 1035 Gilman Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 330 1520 Web: http://www.sfbretharte.org/		Х	Х	X	450	Yes	Call the main office phone line to check availability and to obtain a permit from the school. The fee depends on how many people and the room to be used.
Calvary Hill Community Church 141 Industrial Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 647 5300	X		Х	X			Large congregation, will allow the Navy to present.  Rev. Joseph Bryant
Carpenters Union Local #22 2085 3rd Street San Francisco, CA 94107 (415) 355 1322 Web: http://www.local22.org				X			
Double Rock Baptist Church 1595 Shafter Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 4566		Х	Х	X	150	Yes, \$75 for the event	The basement is currently unavailable; however, the sanctuary can be rented if available. At least 1 month notice required when inquiring about specific dates. Rev. Victor L. Medearis
Housing Rights Committee of San Francisco 427 South Van Ness Avenue San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 703 8634 Web: http://www.hrcsf.org/	Х			X			
Hunter's Point Community Youth Park 200 Middle Point Road San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 285 1415 Web: <a href="http://www.dcyf.org/GranteeDetail.aspx?id=918">http://www.dcyf.org/GranteeDetail.aspx?id=918</a>				X			

		\	enues and	d Organizations for Outreac	h Activities			
		Outreach	Action		Venue Details			
Agency or Venue	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments	
India Basin Neighborhood Association P.O. Box 880953 San Francisco, CA 94188 (415) 938 6170 Web: <a href="http://www.indiabasin.org/">http://www.indiabasin.org/</a> E mail: <a href="mailto:info@indiabasin.org">info@indiabasin.org</a>	X	X	X	X				
Instituto Familiar de la Raza 2919 Mission Street San Francisco, CA 94110 (415) 229 0500 Web: http://www.ifrsf.org/		X	Х	Х			Convenient location for the Latino community.	
Islais Creek Scale 480 Amador Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 824 0390				Х				
Joseph Lee Recreation Center 1395 Mendall Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 9040		X	Х					
Laborer's Local Union 261 3271 18 <sup>th</sup> Street San Francisco, CA 94110 (415) 826 4550			Х	X			Oscar De La Torre, Business Manager Laborer's Union 261 reaches out to the Latino community.	
La Raza Community Resource Center 474 Valencia, Suite 100 San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 863 0764 Web: <a href="http://larazacrc.org/">http://larazacrc.org/</a> E mail: <a href="mailto:info@larazacrc.org">info@larazacrc.org</a>		X	X	X			Convenient location for the Latino community.	
Milton Meyer Recreation Center 195 Kiska Road San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 695 5003		Х	Х					
New Home Baptist Church 1763 Newcomb Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 648 9344			Х	X			Rev. Kenneth Sampson	

	Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities												
		Outreach	Action				Venue Details						
Agency or Venue	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments						
Northridge Co op Homes 1 Ardath Court San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 647 1124				Х									
Olivet Baptist Church 1667 Revere Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 4049			Х	X			Rev. Steve Bailey						
Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church 1715 Oakdale Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 285 3377			Х	X			Father Kirk Ullery						
Pet Camp Main Campground 525 Phelps Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 282 0700 Web: http://www.petcamp.com/				X									
Portola Family Connections 2565 San Bruno Avenue San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 715 6746 Web: www.portolafc.org	Х	Х	Х	X			Post one sign in English and one in Chinese on the bulletin board.						
Portola Library 380 Bacon Street San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 355 5660			х				Post one sign in English and one in Chinese on the bulletin board.						
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House 953 De Haro Street San Francisco, CA 94107 (415) 826 8025	Х		Х										
POWER Bayview 4923 3rd Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 671 0911 Web: <a href="http://www.peopleorganized.org">http://www.peopleorganized.org</a>	Х		Х	X									

		,	lenues and	d Organizations for Outread	h Activities		
		Outreach	Action				Venue Details
Agency or Venue	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments
Providence Baptist Church 1601 McKinnon Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 641 8719			Х	Х			Rev. Calvin Jones, Jr.
Rebuilding Together San Francisco Pier 28, The Embarcadero San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 905 1611 Web: <a href="http://www.rebuildingtogethersf.org">http://www.rebuildingtogethersf.org</a>	X		х				
Ridgeview Terrace Townhouses 140 Cashmere Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 821 7440	Х		Х	Х			
Samoan Community Development Center 2055 Sunnydale Avenue San Francisco, CA 94134 2611 Patsy Tito, (415) 841 1086 Web: <a href="http://samoancenter.org/">http://samoancenter.org/</a> E mail: <a href="mailto:scdc_sf@pacbell.net">scdc_sf@pacbell.net</a>	X	X	Х	X	100+, depending on what room is used	Free	Convenient location for the Samoan Community. The Samoan Community Development Center is located in a school in Visitacion Valley. Contact Patsy Tito to reserve a room.
San Francisco Bayview Rotary Club 3801 Third Street, #1211 San Francisco, CA 94124 Web: http://sfbayview.clubwizard.com/	Х	Х	Х	Х			
San Francisco Bicycle Coalition 833 Market Street 10th Floor San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 431 BIKE Web: http://www.sfbike.org/			X				
San Francisco District Bayview Police Station 201 Williams Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 671 2300 Web: <a href="http://sf police.org/index.aspx?page=798">http://sf police.org/index.aspx?page=798</a> E mail: <a href="mailto:SFPDBayviewStation@sfgov.org">SFPDBayviewStation@sfgov.org</a>	X	X		X	49	Free	The police station currently conducts community meetings on the first Tuesday of the month starting at 6:00 p.m. Convenient location for the Asian community.

	Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities											
		Outreach	Action				Venue Details					
Agency or Venue	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments					
San Francisco Housing Development Center/Corporation 4439 Third Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 1022 Web: http://www.sfhdc.org	X		Х									
San Francisco Human Rights Commission 25 Van Ness Avenue, Room 800 San Francisco, CA 94102 6033 (415) 252 2500, (415) 252 2515 Web: http://www.sf hrc.org/			Х									
Shipyard Trust for the Arts P.O. Box 880083 San Francisco, CA 94199 (415) 822 0922 Web: http://www.shipyardtrust.org/	X			X								
Shoreview Resident Association 35 Lillian Court San Francisco, CA 94124	X			X								
Silver CDS, Community Development Solutions P.O. Box 31925 Oakland, CA 94604 (510) 387 9249 Web: <a href="https://www.silvercds.com">www.silvercds.com</a>				X								
Sojourner Truth Foster Family Service Agency 150 Executive Park Boulevard, Suite 3300 San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 330 6300				Х								
Southeast Community Facility Commission – Alex L. Pitcher, Jr. Conference Room San Francisco City College, Southeast Campus 1800 Oakdale Avenue, Suite B, Room 3 San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 821 1534, (415) 821 0921 Web: <a href="http://www.ccsf.edu/Campuses/Southeast/Main.html">http://www.ccsf.edu/Campuses/Southeast/Main.html</a> Web: <a href="http://www.sfgov3.org/index.aspx?page=639">http://www.sfgov3.org/index.aspx?page=639</a>	X	X	X		200	Yes (setup, take down, cleaning fee and fee for monitor [\$14/hour] minimum)	Application required in advance of meeting; audio/visual equipment can be rented from its vendor list; payment due via check on day of event.					

Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities											
		Outreach	Action				Venue Details				
Agency or Venue	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments				
Southeast Health Center 2401 Keith Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 671 7000	X		Х								
Southeast Neighborhood Jobs Initiative Round Table 6620 Third Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 550 4150	X		Х								
St. James Baptist Church 1470 Hudson Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 648 5995			X	Х			Rev. Michael S. Williams				
St. Lukes Baptist Church 343 Paul Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 467 4303			X	Х			Rev. C. Smith				
St. Paul of the Shipwreck 1122 Jamestown Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 468 3434			Х	Х			Father James Goode				
St. Paul Tabernacle Baptist Church 1789 Oakdale Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 642 4965			X	X			Rev. Billy Ware				
St. Peters Missionary Baptist Church 1606 Newcomb Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 648 4337			Х	Х			Rev. Joseph P. Alexander				
Supersave Market 4517 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 282 3722			X				Grocery store delivers groceries to seniors and will include a flyer for delivered groceries.				
Surfside Liquors 950 Innes Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 647 2677			Х				Proprietor: Bob				

Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities							
	Outreach Action				Venue Details		
Agency or Venue	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments
Swords to Plowshares 1060 Howard Street San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 252 4788 Web: http://swords to plowshares.org/				X			
The Point (auditorium on Base) Hunters Point Shipyard, Building 101 San Francisco, CA 94124		X					Navy property; auditorium seating; no equipment; no street lights after dark.
True Hope Church of God in Christ 950 Gilman Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 5626	Х		Х	Х			Rev. Arelious Walker
United Fathers Coalition 1595 Shafter Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 871 6812			Х				
Visitacion Chinese Baptist Church 57 Leland Avenue San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 333 4503			Х	Х			Rev. Samson Wong
Visitacion Valley Community Beacon 450 Raymond Avenue San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 452 4907	Х	х	Х	Х			
Visitacion Valley Community Center 50 Raymond Street San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 467 6400			х				
Visitacion Valley Library 45 Leland Avenue San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 355 2848			Х				Post two signs in English and two signs in Chinese on the bulletin boards.
Visitacion Valley Senior Center 66 Raymond Street San Francisco, CA 94134			Х				

Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities							
		Outreach	Action				Venue Details
Agency or Venue	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments
Whitney Young Child Development Center 100 Whitney Young Circle San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 821 7550, (415) 821 0573, (415) 821 1534 Web: http://www.whitneyyoungcdc.org/ E mail: tmoses@sfwater.org		X	х		450	Free Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Small fee to use facility after business hours and on weekends.	Call or e mail Dr. Moses to reserve space as soon as a need is identified. For 2011, reservations begin on December 4, 2010. The space books quickly and is used widely by the community and politicians.
YMCA (Bayview Hunters Point Branch) 1601 Lane Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 7728 Web: http://www.ymcasf.org/bayview/ E mail: ialsalte@ymcasf.org		X	X	X			Contact Gina Fromer (gfromer@ymcasf.org) to reserve meeting space.
Young Community Developers 1715 Yosemite Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 3491	Х		Х	X			

#### **Community Mailing List**

The Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) community mailing list is used to distribute information and updates via e mail and hardcopies to the HPS community and other interested parties in the City of San Francisco. The e mail list contains more than 500 members and the hardcopy mailing list has more than 3,000 addresses, including local residents; community organizations; local, state, and federal regulatory agencies; news media; elected officials; business associations; and other interested parties. Individuals on the list will receive fact sheets, meeting notifications, and other important information.

To create and maintain the mailing list, the Department of the Navy adds the following:

- Anyone who makes a telephone or e mail request for HPS information
- Community Involvement Plan (CIP) interviewees
- Meeting attendees
- Local elected officials (updated annually)
- Anyone who asks to be added

The Navy also updates the list with mailing or e mail returns, as required to update addresses or remove people from the lists. The mailing list will continue to be updated to ensure that the Navy is reaching all interested and concerned parties. If you want to be added to the Navy's e mail or hardcopy mailing list, please contact Keith Forman at (415) 308 1458, (619) 532 0913, or keith.s.forman@navy.mil.

#### **Key Mailing List Contacts**

The key contacts list is a subset of the community mailing list and includes Navy representatives, regulatory agency representatives, elected officials, and other government agencies for the area and state. Those individuals and organizations on the list will receive fact sheets, news releases, meeting notices, and other important information.

#### **Information Repository Locations**

The Information Repository contains the Administrative Record index plus site related documents such as technical reports, sampling data, fact sheets, newsletters, and public meeting transcripts. The Information Repository is available at the following locations:

#### San Francisco Main Public Library

Science, Technical, and Government Documents Room 100 Larkin Street San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 557 4400 http://sfpl.org/index.php?pq=0100000101

#### Hours:

Mondays: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays: 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Fridays: 12:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Saturdays: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Sundays: 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

#### Bayview/Anna E. Waden Branch Library

5075 Third Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 355 5757

http://sfpl.org/index.php?pg=0100000401

#### Hours:

Mondays and Tuesdays: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Wednesdays: 1:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Thursdays: 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Fridays: 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Saturdays: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Sundays: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

\* The Bayview/Anna E. Waden Branch Library is scheduled for renovations in April 2011. While the library is closed, the Navy will has relocated the Information Repository to a temporary location at:

Hunters Point Shipyard Site Trailer (Located across the street from the security entrance to the Shipyard)
690 Hudson Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94124

The table below provides contact information for local and State of California government officials; however, these entities are not directly involved in the HPS cleanup.

City, County, and State Government Contacts				
Name	Title or Role	Address	Phone and E mail	
City Council Members			·	
Edwin Lee	City of San Francisco Office of the Mayor	City Hall, Room 200 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 6160 E mail: mayoredwinlee@sfgov.org	
Amy Brown	City of San Francisco Office of City Administrator	City Hall, Room 362 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 4851 E mail: city.administrator@sfgov.org	
Phil Ting	City of San Francisco Office of the Assessor Recorder	City Hall, Room 190 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102 4698	Phone: (415) 554 5596 E mail: assessor@sfgov.org	
Jeff Adachi	City of San Francisco Office of the Public Defender	555 Seventh Street San Francisco CA 94103	Phone: (415) 553 1671	
David Chiu	City of San Francisco Board of Supervisor President Supervisor, District 3	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102 4689	Phone: (415) 554 7450 E mail: <u>David.Chiu@sfgov.org</u>	
Jose Cisneros	City of San Francisco Office of the Treasurer and Tax Collector	City Hall, Room 140 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 4478 E mail: treasurer.taxcollector@sfgov.org	
Michael Hennessey	City of San Francisco San Francisco's Sheriff's Department	City Hall, Room 456 1 Dr. Carlton Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 7225 E mail: sheriff@sfgov.org	
George Gascon	City of San Francisco Office of the District Attorney	Office of the City Attorney City Hall, Room 234 1 Dr. Carlton Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 4700 E mail: cityattorney@sfgov.org	

City, County, and State Government Contacts				
Name	Title or Role	Address	Phone and E mail	
San Francisco County Boar	d of Supervisors			
Eric Mar	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 1	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 7410 E mail: <u>Eric.L.Mar@sfgov.org</u>	
Mark Farrell	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 2	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 7752 E mail: <u>Mark.Farrell@sfgov.org</u>	
Carmen Chu	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 4	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 7460 E mail: <u>Carmen.Chu@sfgov.org</u>	
Ross Mirkarimi	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 5	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 7630 E mail: Ross.Mirkarimi@sfgov.org	
Jane Kim	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 6	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 7970 E mail: <u>Jane.Kim@sfgov.org</u>	
Sean Elsbernd	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 7	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 6516 E mail: <u>Sean.Elsbernd@sfgov.org</u>	
Scott Wiener	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 8	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 6968 E mail: <u>Scott.Wiener@sfgov.org</u>	
David Campos	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 9	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 5144 E mail: <u>David.Campos@sfgov.org</u>	
Malia Cohen	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 10	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 7670 E mail: Malia.Cohen@sfgov.org	

	City, County, and State Government Contacts				
Name	Title or Role	Address	Phone and E mail		
John Avalos	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 11	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 6975 E mail: John.Avalos@sfgov.org		
Other Local Government A	gencies				
	City of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce	235 Montgomery Street, 12th Floor San Francisco, CA 94104	Phone: (415) 392 4520		
	City of San Francisco Community Development	1 S Van Ness Avenue, #500 San Francisco, CA 94103	Phone: (415) 701 5500		
	City of San Francisco Planning Department	1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103	Phone: (415) 558 6378		
	City of San Francisco Public Health Department	101 Grove Street, Room 100 San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 2500		
	City of San Francisco Recreation and Park Department	501 McLaren Lodge San Francisco, CA 94117	Phone: (415) 831 2782 E mail: <a href="http://sfrecpark.org/ContactUs.aspx">http://sfrecpark.org/ContactUs.aspx</a>		
	City of San Francisco Housing Authority	1815 Egbert Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124	Phone: (415) 715 3280 E mail: feedback@sfha.org		
	City of San Francisco Children, Youth and Families Department	1390 Market Street, Suite 900 San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 8990 E mail: <u>Public@DCYF.org</u>		
	City of )San Francisco Department of the Environment	11 Grove Street San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 355 3700 E mail: <a href="mailto:environment@sfgov.org">environment@sfgov.org</a>		
	City of San Francisco Fire Department	Department Headquarters 698 2nd Street San Francisco, CA 94107	Phone: (415) 558 3403 E mail: FireAdministration@sfgov.org		
	City of San Francisco Police Department	850 Bryant Street, #525 San Francisco, CA 94103	Phone: (415) 553 1551 E mail: sfpdcommunityrelations@sfgov.org		
	City of San Francisco Bayview Police Station	201 Williams Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124	Phone: (415) 671 2300		

City, County, and State Government Contacts					
Name	Title or Role	Address	Phone and E mail		
	City of San Francisco Public Works	City Hall, Room 348 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 6920 E mail: dpw@sfdpw.org		
	City of San Francisco Public Utilities Commission	1155 Market Street, 11th Floor San Francisco CA, 94103	Phone: (415) 554 3155 E mail: <a href="http://www.sfwater.org">http://www.sfwater.org</a>		
	City of San Francisco Redevelopment Agency	1 S Van Ness Avenue, 5th Floor San Francisco, CA 94103	Phone: (415) 749 2400		
California State Senators					
Senator Mark Leno	California State Senate (District 3)	455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 14800 San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 479 6612 E mail: <u>senator.leno@senate.ca.gov</u>		
Senator Leland Yee	California State Senate (District 8)	455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 14200 San Francisco, CA 94102 Phone: (415) 557 7857	Phone: (415) 557 7857 E mail: senator.yee@senate.ca.gov		
California State Assembly F	Representatives				
Assembly Member Tom Ammiano	California State Assembly (District 13)	455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 14300 San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 557 3013  E mail: Assemblymember.Ammiano@assembly.ca.gov		
U.S. Senate					
Senator Dianne Feinstein	U.S. Senate	One Post Street, Suite 2450 San Francisco, CA 94104	Phone: (415) 393 0707		
Senator Barbara Boxer	U.S. Senate	1700 Montgomery Street, Suite 240 San Francisco, CA 94111	Phone: (415) 403 0100		
U.S. House of Representati	ves				
Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi	U.S. House of Representatives (District 8)	90 7th Street, Suite 2 800 San Francisco, CA 94103	Phone: (415) 556 4862		

### **Appendix I: Acronyms and Abbreviations**

AOC Administrative Order on Consent
ATSDR Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

BCT BRAC Cleanup Team

BRAC Base Realignment and Closure

BVHP Bayview Hunters Point

CAC Citizens Advisory Committee
CDR Covenant Deferral Request

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
CIP Community Involvement Plan

DTSC California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control

FAQ Frequently Asked Question FFA Federal Facility Agreement

FOSET Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer

HPS Hunters Point Shipyard

IBNA India Basin Neighborhood Association

IR Installation Restoration

NCP National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan/National Contingency Plan

NRDL Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory

NPI National Priorities List

PAC Project Area Committee

PAH Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

PCB Polychlorinated biphenyl

RAB Restoration Advisory Board

SFDPH San Francisco Department of Public Health
SFRA San Francisco Redevelopment Agency

SVOC Semi volatile organic compound

TAG Technical Assistance Grant

TPH Total petroleum hydrocarbons

# Appendix I: Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USC	U.S. Code
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
Water Board	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

# Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP

#### Comments from:

#### Jackie Lane, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Region 9, April 11, 2011

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
1.	Chapter 4, pg 40-41, Opportunities for Public Involvement at HPS	The Navy may want to use "Available upon request" for informal review and "Formal Public Comment Needed" for required public comment documents.	The text has been revised to "Available upon request for public review and comment" and "Formal public review and comment required."
2.	Chapter 4, pg 40-41, Opportunities for Public Involvement at HPS	Delete reference to draft CIP and final CIP at the beginning of this section. The public will not get an opportunity to review the final CIP again and they have already reviewed the draft final.	The two Community Involvement Plan (CIP) documents have been removed from the table and the schedule for other documents has been updated.
3.	Chapter 4, pg 40-41, Opportunities for Public Involvement at HPS	Delete the second "Removal" word in the title "Draft Action Memorandum – Shipshielding Time Critical Removal Action."	The text has been revised as requested.
4.	Chapter 4, pg 40-41, Opportunities for Public Involvement at HPS	Delete double entries of the draft and final document titles in the same section under "Removal Action Reports for Parcel E-2."	The table was reviewed; however, no double entries were found. Several draft and final versions of the same document are listed, as is the case throughout this table.
5.	Chapter 4, pg 40-41, Opportunities for Public Involvement at HPS	You may want to add a glossary to this section so people will understand what the report means as it concerns the cleanup. For example, what is "Shipshielding?" The average citizen does not know most of the terms used or those expressed in the titles of these documents.	The table has been revised to include footnotes to define terms not commonly used and to refer readers to Appendix G for a glossary of the types of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) documents.
6.	Chapter 5, pg 51 Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities	Paragraph 2, sentence 2: spell out CAC and PAC and what these groups do or support.  I could not find the contact reference for the groups in Appendix B as reference here.	The acronyms Community Advisory Council (CAC) and Project Area Committee (PAC) are now spelled out and defined in Chapter 5. CAC and PAC are now listed in Appendix B, under Websites for Additional Information. In the table in Appendix B, a description of what these groups do has been added.
7.	Appendix A	Page A-1, move paragraph 4 to end of page A-2.	The text has been revised as requested.
8.	Appendix A	"Dust Control at the Site" section: add a sentence that says why this action is important in protecting health	A sentence has been added explaining why controlling dust is important for health. Text was also added to explain some of the actions the Navy implements to control dust.

#### Comments from:

### Amy Brownell, P.E., on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco, and Lennar, April 11, 2011

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
1.	General	When discussing the redevelopment, please change the references from City of San Francisco to "the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency" or "the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency or its successor agency".	The text has been modified to "the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency" or SFRA where appropriate.
2.	Executive Summary, page 2, third paragraph, first sentence	Please replace with "In addition, the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, or its successor agency, is responsible for redeveloping HPS."	Redevelopment is not discussed in this section; therefore, the sentence was not replaced. The CIP has been reviewed and revised in all sections where redevelopment is discussed, to clarify that the SFRA is responsible for redeveloping HPS.
3.	Executive Summary, page 2, fourth paragraph, last sentence:	Please replace "the City" with "the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency"	The text has been revised as requested.
4.	Chapter 3: Community Involvement-Actions and Activities, page 16, ninth bullet:	Please reword first line to state "The Navy will designate a Navy contractor to be the Community Involvement Manager".	The text has been revised as requested.
5.	Chapter 3, Theme 1, bullet 7:	"At meetings, an updated calendar of events and"	The text has been revised as requested.
6.	Chapter 3, Community Involvement-Actions and Activities, page 18, Theme 4:	Please change title reference from "City of San Francisco Redevelopment" to "San Francisco Redevelopment Agency Redevelopment" and please change any references in text to correspond.	The text has been revised as requested.
7.	Chapter 4, Navy's Cleanup Program, page 23, sixth paragraph:	Please change references about Parcel A transfer and redevelopment from the City of San Francisco to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency.	The text has been revised as requested.
8.	Chapter 4, Navy's Cleanup Program, page 28, Shipyard Map:	Please change legend for red-dashed line to "Former Parcel A, currently SFRA property"	The map has been revised as requested.

#### Comments from:

### Amy Brownell, P.E., on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco, and Lennar, April 11, 2011

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
9.	Chapter 4, Navy's Cleanup Program, page 29, Parcel A table, next steps, 1st sentence:	Please change to: "The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency is working with developers, selected by the SFRA, to build"	The text has been revised as requested.
10.	Chapter 4, Parcel G, Status of Cleanup, second sentence, page 37:	It currently reads "areas specified areas" – it should be "specified areas".	The text has been revised as requested.
11.	Chapter 4, Opportunities for Public Involvement at HPS:	Shouldn't the Parcel B and Parcel G Findings of Suitability for Early Transfer and the FOSTs for other parcels be listed here?	Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) and Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer (FOSET) are transfer documents rather than cleanup documents; therefore, they have not been added to the list.
12.	Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities, page 47:	When referring to the transfer of land, please change all references when referring to transfer from the City of San Francisco to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency or SFRA.	The text has been revised as requested.
13.	Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities, Roles and Responsibilities of the City and County of San Francisco, starts on page 49:	You need to delete the second and third bullets in the blue box and all paragraphs except the last one which begins: "SFDPH is one"  You need to insert a new heading in front of this City and County of SF heading and titled it "Roles and Responsibilities of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency or its successors" and then insert the second and third bullets from the blue box (i.e. becomes landowner and is responsible for redevelopment). You also need to change the first two sentences to "The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, or its successors, is primary responsible for redeveloping HPS. In 1997, after an extensive multi-year community planning effort, the SFRA adopted the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan." In the third paragraph, please change the references from the City to the SFRA. Delete the third paragraph from this section – it will be retained in CCSF roles – see Comment #13.	The text has been revised as requested. The only exception is that the "or its successors" language was not include in the "Roles and Responsibilities of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency" heading.

### Comments from:

### Amy Brownell, P.E., on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco, and Lennar, April 11, 2011

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
14.	Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities, page 50:	Please consider adding the following "The City has several mechanisms in place that will require anyone who disturbs soil or other ground cover at HPS to comply with requirements in the San Francisco Municipal Codes, specifically Health, Building and Public Works Codes. The City also will regulate the construction of new development through its Subdivision Code, which will require construction of public improvements in conjunction with subdivision of land for private development. The City and the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency have a formal process to confirm that the improvements were constructed as required by the permits. The City also has a process in its Building Code to confirm that structures are constructed to code. Permitted activities involving the disturbance of soil require the permit applicant to go through a special process set out under Article 31 of the Health Code. The Applicant is required to obtain approval of various plans under Article 31 from SFDPH to assure that environmental restrictions and conditions are appropriately taken into account during the permitted activities. Once the Applicant receives approval of the required plans and meets all other permit requirements the Applicant will receive approval for the building, grading or other permit and can begin grading or construction."	The text has been revised as requested.
15.	Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities, page 51, last paragraph:	In last sentence, change "The City" to "The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency".	The text has been revised as requested, using the acronym SFRA throughout the document.

#### Comments from:

#### Amy Brownell, P.E., on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco, and Lennar, April 11, 2011

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
16.	Appendix A: Health- Related Information, Resources, And Contacts:	Please include information on the SFDPH's work to assist the Bayview Hunters point neighborhood with health related prevention, treatment and education including reference to the following: Health Programs in Bayview Hunter's Point & Recommendations for Improving the Health of Bayview Hunter's Point Residents Mitchell H. Katz, MD, Director of Health, San Francisco Department of Public Health September 19, 2006 (http://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/reports/StudiesData/BayviewHlthRpt0 9192006.pdf)	The text has been revised as requested.
17.	Appendix B: Navy, Federal, State and Local Government Contacts, page B-3:	Please add the San Francisco Department of Public Health, Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment website <a href="http://www.sfdph.org/dph/EH/HuntersPoint/">http://www.sfdph.org/dph/EH/HuntersPoint/</a> and the Citizens Advisory Committee; <a href="http://www.hpscac.com/">http://www.hpscac.com/</a>	The text has been revised as requested.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
1.	Executive Summary	The Executive Summary starts right in with acronyms so please make them easier to find than in a distant Appendix. Perhaps right inside the front cover of the report?	Although most technical documents include an acronym list in the front, this document is designed to be more reader-friendly. The acronym list has been kept in the appendices with its own tab because it is easy to flip to in the hard copy and it is linked in the electronic file.  Acronyms are defined as they are used, so the reader will not have to refer to the acronym list for the definitions in the Executive Summary.

### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
2.	General	<ul> <li>This is a Community Involvement Plan, not a how-to on preparing a Community Development Plan. I recommend rearranging the sections so the plan's emphasis is on now and going forward, not so much demonstrating that the voice of the community has been heard in preparing the plan. The users of the plan are primarily going to want to know how to use it, secondarily how it came to be. Specifically: put Section 5.0 Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities right after the Introduction. Then put Section 4 on the cleanup program history and status, followed by Section 3 Community Involvement. After that can be the section documenting how the plan was arrived at and the References section and appendices. This arrangement is more logical because it introduces the plan and its purposes, it describes the process and regulatory responsibilities of the agencies, it describes the existing conditions that require a cleanup and community involvement, and then it presents the plan for give and take between the community and the Navy. Community members who wish to participate can then do so and can read the next section about how the plan was produced, if they want to, and can use the resources presented in the appendices. A statement about how thoroughly the community was involved in the preparation of the CIP is important to include, but it should not be the main focus of the CIP.</li> <li>The Executive Summary and Introduction should be edited to have a consistent arrangement of topics with the new arrangement of sections.</li> </ul>	The table of contents and outline for this document were developed in coordination with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and are based on existing CIP examples provided by U.S. EPA. To avoid confusing the public by moving significant text in the final round, this request was not incorporated.
3.	Pie Charts	Quantitative information should be displayed in bar charts or other ways but not pie charts in the view of experts on presenting data. Please use graphics other than pie charts wherever possible.	Most qualitative information has been revised to be presented in bar charts.
4.	General	Why does translating into Chinese equal translating into Cantonese and not Mandarin? Please provide a little explanation for this.	Based on information provided by the Chinese-American community, Cantonese is the primary Chinese dialect spoken in San Francisco. The Navy may provide other translations in the future if a specific need is identified.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
5.	Chapter 4 page 40	Two "time" per year should be "times" per year.	The text has been revised as requested.
6.	Chapter 5 page 49	Change "DTSC that is" to "DTSC is".	The text has been revised as requested.
7.	Chapter 5 page 49	Change "The City and County of San Francisco are" to "The city of San Francisco is"	The text has been alternately revised to address City and County of San Francisco comments on the CIP.
8.	Chapter 5 pages 49 and 50	Rearrange the paragraphs at the bottom of page 49 and the top of page 50 so they are in the logical order: 1. SFDPH is one 2. Once a parcel meets 3. The city of San Francisco 4. According to the SFRA website (also change the W to w in "website")	The text has been revised to address City and County of San Francisco comments on the CIP.
9.	Appendix A page A-1	Change "See the following table" and label the three separate kinds of content as Table A-1, Table A-2, and Table A-3. Change the one table to three with individual titles.	The table has not been revised into three tables. It is relatively short, and to break it up would mean one table would have only one row.
10.	Appendix A page A-1	Change "if air quality is recorded at above approved" to "if dust is detected above approved" or some other factually and grammatically correct statement.	The text has been revised as requested.
11.	Appendix A page A-3	Explain here or previously why Cantonese translations and not Mandarin or other Chinese dialects. What is the basis for providing Spanish and Cantonese? Will the Navy provide other translations if requested?	See response to comment number 4.
12.	Appendix A page A-4	Under Broader Health Concern for Bay Area Air Quality Management District insert, "Outdoor Air Quality". The mandate of BAAQMD is outdoor air.	The text has been revised as requested.
13.	Appendix A page A-4	In the box for Federal Agencies Details include the 2008(?) review by ATSDR of the asbestos monitoring at the shipyard and Parcel A. There was a report, a workshop at the CAC, and a variety of correspondence.	The text has been revised as requested.

### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
14.	Appendix A, pages A-4 and A-5	Federal and local agencies are included, but what about state agencies?	In general, the local agencies will provide more specific information than the state agencies. However, the document has been revised to include the California Department of Public Health, with a link to their San Francisco-specific programs.
15.	Appendix B, page B-2	Change the street address of Arc Ecology to 1331 Evans Avenue. ZIP code remains 94124	The text has been revised as requested.
16.	Appendix B, page B-2	The email address for James Haas is not clear. Is there an underline between his first and last names, or?	An underscore is present between his first and last names. The text was revised to include a bolded underscore in his email address for clarity.
17.	Appendix B, page B-3	The website for U.S. EPA is formatted differently from all the rest	The text has been revised to include a hyperlink, which also formats the website consistently.
18.	Appendix C, page C-14	In the Use Radio box the entry should be edited to show that the University of California radio station is kalx, not Calx, Stanford's radio station is kzsu, and I don't think Lawrence Livermore Lab has a broadcast radio station. Please correct this information.	The text has been revised as requested, with radio station call letters capitalized.
19.	Appendix C, page C-15	Do Navy rules prohibit food or beverages or just paying to have them at the meeting? Please clarify.	The text has been revised to clarify the prohibition on using taxpayer funds to provide food and beverages during meetings.
20.	Appendix C, page C-15	Please change the spelling "faire" to "fair" throughout the document.	The text has been revised as requested.
21.	Appendix D, page D-2	Please change the format of the data in the table to 1 decimal place for all entries to facilitate comparisons.	The text has been revised as requested.
22.	Appendix D, page D-3, D-4, and D-6	One decimal place in all data, please.	The text has been revised as requested.
23.	Appendix E, page E-1	Data "were", not "was".	The text was revised as appropriate.
24.	Appendix E, page E-8	The 3-D bars do not help view the data and obscure the numbers above the bars. Please use 2-D bars for clarity.	Graph 6 has been revised as requested.

#### Comments from:

#### Michael F. McGowan, Ph.D, Arc Ecology, March 14, 2011

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
25.	Appendix H, page H-3	Please include information for Arc Ecology in this table. Contact Saul Bloom about Arc's ability to host a meeting and other entries in the table.	The text has been revised as requested.
26.	Appendix H, pages H-3	Clarify "Attend Its Meeting" in column heading. Does this mean "Navy willing to Attend Organization's Meeting"?	The text has been revised as requested.

#### Comments from:

#### Marlene Tran, spokesperson for Visitacion Valley Asian Alliance, during HPS Community Meeting, March 23, 2011

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
1.	Proposed Outreach: Dedicated Call-in line	For those who speak Cantonese, Spanish, or other languages, please have a dedicated phone number someone can call, get cleanup updates in their language and leave a message. This option is especially important for those people who lack internet access.	A dedicated call-in line has been added to the list of planned activities.
2.	Pie Charts	In the Draft CIP, the legends on the pie charts are too small. Please enlarge them so they can be read more easily.	The charts have been modified as requested.
3.	Proposed Outreach: Translated materials	Make sure there is transparency in the Navy's program by sending translated information to the ethnic media.	The CIP includes sending translated materials to ethnic media. Chapter 3 was revised to include radio show presentations and call-in shows and other information that will be provided to the media in other languages.
4.	Section 5.0 Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities	The community needs clearer definitions of the roles of each party (Navy, regulatory agencies, city, Redevelopment agency). It's very unclear who is involved in the cleanup and what their role is.	Please refer to Chapter 5 of the CIP, which has been updated to clarify the roles of all the responsible parties.

#### Comments from:

### Jaron Browne, community member, during HPS Community Meeting, March 23, 2011

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
1.	Proposed Outreach: Two-way communication	The Navy should have an elected body that provides input & two-way communication. All the CIP activities are one-way communication.	The need for a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) or another such elected body will be reevaluated at least every 2 years.
		RAB was a body that was recorded & could make recommendations, that is missing from the plan for new activities.	The current plan includes activities for two-way communication, such as:
		The fundamental concern that POWER has with the CIP is that all of the action and activities are geared toward one-way communication from the Navy to community. The CIP lacks formal mechanisms for the community opinions and concerns to be recorded. The CIP absolutely must include a democratically elected community body that can vote and make formal decisions. Even if this body does not have power over the Navy's decisions – it would make a record of the community's democratic decision.	<ul> <li>Community meetings with question and answer (Q&amp;A) and break-out sessions</li> <li>Radio call-in shows</li> <li>Bus tours</li> <li>Dedicated call-in line</li> <li>Presentations at established group meetings</li> <li>Use of a Community Involvement Manager</li> <li>In addition, community opinions and concerns are recorded by:</li> </ul>
			<ul> <li>Writing community comments at meetings and reading them aloud to the group</li> <li>Providing meeting summaries on the website</li> <li>Saving radio shows as podcasts</li> <li>Issuing formal responses to comments on documents</li> </ul>

#### Comments from:

#### Mishwa Lee, community member, during HPS Community Meeting, March 23, 2011

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
1.	Proposed Outreach: Meeting with local groups/organizations	Instead of community coming to you, go to them. Meet with their church groups, etc.  Find out what they know already, and then give them more information.	The CIP includes plans for meeting with several community groups during the group's regular meetings (see Chapter 3). In addition, see the updated list of recent outreach activities in Appendix F.
2.	Dissolution of the RAB	Does the Navy have the legal right to dissolve the RAB Board? Why is the Navy trying to appear to involve the community, when the Navy didn't abide by the community input?	Yes, the Navy has the legal right to dissolve the RAB. Please see Chapter 1 and Appendix E for more explanation on that process. The Navy strictly followed standing requirements in the <i>Restoration Advisory Board Rule Handbook</i> . Just because the Navy does not fully incorporate community input that does not mean the requirement for community acceptance is being ignored. Please see Chapter 1 and Appendix E.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
1.	Generalized Theme	<ul> <li>a) The dissolution of the RAB is driving the update of the CIP.</li> <li>b) There is an underlying unstated but nevertheless clear theme that the Navy is disinclined to undertake a new Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) process;</li> <li>c) The CIP is an attempt to reorganize public participation in the cleanup process to accommodate its disinclination to undertake a new RAB</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a) The CIP was last updated in 2004; therefore, it was due for an update regardless of the dissolution of the RAB. It is accurate to state a new plan for the community involvement program was required; therefore, the CIP was updated.</li> <li>b) Based on feedback received in the 73 interviews, a RAB was not identified as the type of outreach that meets the needs of the community. The RAB was no longer serving its purpose, as detailed in Appendix E. This CIP outlines new and different activities designed to better reach the greater community and meet the needs identified in the CIP interviews.</li> <li>c) The CIP is designed to create an involvement program that uses more diverse involvement activities, per the needs of the community identified during the community interviews.</li> </ul>

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
2.	Generalized Theme	By seeking to avoid creating another RAB the Navy has made decisions that could negatively impact meaningful public participation in the Navy Hunters Point Shipyard remedial program.  1. The CIP has redefined community involvement as information, outreach, and education;  2. The CIP fails to grasp important community involvement issues. Substituting outreach and education for engagement is the wrong strategy;  3. The CIP has deemphasized dialogue and the creation of a process for developing an ongoing informed community analysis of the process of cleanup.	The CIP uses information gathered from the Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) community to design a program that, in addition to meeting regulatory requirements for public involvement, meets the needs of the various sectors of the community through varied means of communication.  1. Community involvement has not been redefined as only information, outreach, and education. Throughout the CIP, the desire to engage and involve the community in the cleanup process is described.  2. For the community to provide input on the proposed cleanup actions during the formal public comment periods, it is necessary to provide opportunities to solicit input and to educate the HPS community. Activities in the CIP are designed to engage the HPS community in the cleanup process in ways community members have expressed are most suitable.  3. The Navy has increased the variety of activities in the CIP allowing for dialogue/two-way communication, including:  • participating in multi-lingual radio call-in shows  • holding community meetings that include formal question and answer sessions in addition to smaller break-out sessions where community members can talk one on one with the Navy and regulatory agencies' representatives  • scheduling bus tours  • giving presentations at established group meetings  • using a local Community Involvement Manager  • maintaining a multi-lingual hotline where people can leave messages and have the call returned.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
3.	Generalized Theme	The text of the CIP demonstrates an ongoing resistance to seat this program in the context of its regulatory requirements and guidance directions.  1. In a number of the comments to follow we will raise ongoing concern with regard to the clear avoidance by the authors of the CIP to acknowledge or quote from regulatory requirement and guidance directions governing public participation;  2. Furthermore the CIP has failed to list or otherwise acknowledge several guidances, orders, and an expression of community preference that would replace the general sense of the Navy's conferring of opportunity with meeting legal requirements.	<ol> <li>The CIP has been modified to clearly identify the community involvement activities and opportunities for public comment that are specifically required per the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The CIP is intended to provide opportunities for public involvement above and beyond the required activities conducted at the project-level as part of the CERCLA process.</li> <li>Appendix G provides a list of the guidance documents pertaining to community involvement. An excerpt from the NCP explaining the regulatory requirements for community participation has been added to Appendix G.</li> </ol>
4.	Chapter 1	The first paragraph of Chapter 1 makes it appear as though the Navy and U.S. EPA were acknowledging conceptual rights and therefore conferring an opportunity to the public to participate. Public engagement is a regulatory responsibility not a conferred opportunity. The CIP should acknowledge the Navy's regulatory requirement to seek public engagement up front in the introduction.	The introductory paragraph is a positive statement describing the right of the community to be involved and the value of involvement. In addition, this is standard language found in other U.S. EPA-led Community Involvement documents, such as the Iron King Mine CIP. It has now been noted in Chapter 1 that there are regulatory requirements for public participation. In addition, an excerpt from the NCP explaining the regulatory requirements for community participation has been added to Appendix G.
5.	Chapter 1	Chapter 1 reference to Appendix G Regulations and Guidance appears as six words in its final paragraph which presents a guide to the entire document. The contents of Appendix G are mentioned without listing its letter designation or explaining the importance to understanding how public participation is governed. Appendix G is located in a part of the document members of the public might not read if its importance is not underscored in the introduction.	The final paragraph of Chapter 1 has been expanded to include a more detailed description of all appendices, including Appendix G. In addition, an excerpt from the NCP explaining the regulatory requirements for community participation has been added to Appendix G.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
6.	Chapter 1	Given that the focus of the CIP is public participation, it would be appropriate for some of the space in Chapter 1 to be devoted to a discussion of the regulatory requirements and departmental guidances for public participation.	See response to comment 3. The last paragraph of Chapter 1 has been updated to include a more thorough description of what is included in each appendix, including Appendix G. In addition, an excerpt from the NCP explaining the regulatory requirements for community participation has been added to Appendix G.
7.	Chapter 2	Chapter 2 "Community Interviews and Feedback" provides useful information and is well organized however:  a) the resistance to specifying regulatory and guidance requirements within the text of the CIP analysis calls into question whether the information being fed back within the CIP was subjected to an institutional bias;  b) the failure to provide a statistical analysis of interviewee feedback on each of the survey questions reinforces the concern about institutional bias when reviewing the summary of respondent themes;  c) the underlying resistance to creating another RAB further undermines confidence in the interpretation of respondent data.	<ul> <li>a) The purpose of Chapter 2 is to summarize the community interview purpose, process, and feedback. In addition, an excerpt from the NCP explaining the regulatory requirements for community participation has been added to Appendix G.</li> <li>b) Interviews were planned and conducted using the U.S. EPA's Superfund Community Involvement Handbook as guidance, referenced in Chapter 6. Interviews were not conducted with the intent of producing a statistical survey evaluation. Questions were open-ended and interviews were conversational to promote open communication, resulting in qualitative responses. A strictly statistical analysis of the feedback is not possible. Responses were quantified where possible, and themes in the feedback were identified after all of the responses were gathered.</li> <li>c) Please see response to comment number 1.</li> </ul>

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
8.	Chapter 2	The CIP fails to acknowledge the National Contingency Plan and the invocation of its Community Acceptance Criteria. The Navy summarizes its understanding of the cleanup objectives of the community in paragraph 5 of Page 7 in Chapter 2 as follows:  "The community wants the cleanup to be completed in a way that protects the current community and all future users and neighbors of HPS. The Navy and regulators share this goal with the community and are committed to involving the community in the cleanup process."  While we appreciate this expression of the Navy's understanding, the community adopted a clear Community Acceptance Criteria for cleanup with the passage of Proposition P in 2000. Proposition P sought to establish the National Contingency Plan's (NCP) 9th Criterion on Community Acceptance. The NCP establishes nine criterions for a cleanup program. 87% of the electorate in San Francisco and 93% in the greater Bayview Hunters Point community voted for this criterion. While the 9th criterion is modifying and not mandatory, the criterion has nevertheless been established and the Navy must acknowledge its existence. There is no exemption within the NCP enabling an agency to simply ignore an NCP criterion or the existing establishment of a Community Acceptance criterion. This comment is related to the concern expressed in Comment III. The Navy should make specific reference to Proposition P here.	The NCP requirements have been added to Appendix G. The ninth NCP criterion is community acceptance of a specific remedy during the Proposed Plan.  Chapter 2 of the CIP states a general understanding that all community members want a cleanup that protects the current community and future users of the site, regardless of providing specific comments on a remedy. Proposition P is better categorized as a recommendation on what level voters want HPS cleaned to. The Navy's cleanup is directly tied to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's redevelopment plan. The cleanup recommendation in Proposition P does not match the SFRA redevelopment plan.  Though the Navy does not always follow all recommendations from the community that does not mean the requirement for community acceptance is being ignored. The Navy will continue to adhere to the NCP requirements to solicit public comment on each proposed plan for HPS.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
9.	Chapter 2	The Navy's resistance to the establishment of a new RAB has implications for the response reported in the portion of the respondent theme table presented on Page 12 as Public Meetings:  Pro "Many people are informed at once." & Cons "Many members of the community feel intimidated at a large, centralized meeting. It was stated that it is difficult to have individual questions addressed; there is no single venue where everyone in the community feels comfortable."  Under existing regulation and guidance RABs and or other committees and meetings are one of many methods to be used when reaching out to a community. The above argument was incorporated into the Navy letters and memos discussing its rationale for disbanding the RAB and its appearance here seems to reinforce the impression that the Navy continues to be unwilling to consider creating a new RAB. The bias in this response is further emphasized by the fact that these conclusions are not fully representative of the range of results available through a meeting oriented process and specifically a RAB. The fact that such processes and bodies can result in the development of a group of community representatives conversant in the issues associated with the Shipyard's cleanup and capable of providing the Navy with useful guidance based upon knowledge and experience is completely ignored.	The column header for the last column of the table has been adjusted to read "Pros and Cons Noted by Interviewees." The pros and cons listed for each of the nine historical outreach methods were identified by the community during the interviews, not by the Navy. The Navy does not feel the response is biased.  The Navy letters and memoranda included in Appendix E were written prior to and separately from this draft CIP. The Navy does not feel it was biased. The Navy is required to reevaluate the need for a RAB every 2 years, and will continue to do so.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
10.	Chapter 2, page 11	The table on Page 11 presents themes raised and by how many interviewees however there are problems with the presentation.  a. It does not correspond to the questions asked in the survey which leads to questions with regard to how the responses were interpreted and presented by the Navy;  b. The lack of correspondence of the findings presented in the Table to the actual questions presented in the survey creates questions about how the survey data is being interpreted;  c. For example there was no question on the Navy's survey form regarding whether an interviewee had an opinion on the status of the RAB, nevertheless the table on Page 11 indicates that less than 5 individuals raised the lack of a RAB as a concern. Table gives the appearance that the RAB issue was surveyed. The problem the table creates is that we can't tell whether the size of the response is a function of a lack of interest or lack of a question in the survey;  It would have been more useful for the Navy to have been presented with a matrix providing a summary and numerical scoring of the community responses to the specific survey questions. This way it would have been easier to know how many respondents felt a particular way about the issue raised and there would be less question about the potential for Navy bias in interpreting the data.	As noted in the response to comment number 7, the interview format included many open ended questions. Responses in the table on page 11 were in response to the open-ended question: Do you have any interests or concerns regarding the base and the cleanup program? If yes, what are they?  This question offered the interviewees an opportunity to raise any concern or interest they have, not to review a list that the Navy would have had to develop.  The introductory sentence to the table on page 11 has been revised to read: Interviewees were asked an open-ended question about whether they have concerns or interests related to the base and the cleanup program, and what all of their concerns and interests might be.  After feedback was received, it was reviewed for themes developed after feedback was received.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
11.	Chapter 3 Community Involvement Actions and Activities	Chapter 3 Community Involvement Actions and Activities is the portion of the CIP wherein the Navy changes the emphasis of past CIPs from public participation and engagement to information, outreach and education. While we have no objection to the activities discussed, it is the overall effect that we are concerned about. It is our view that the proposed plan substitutes superficial involvement to the type of detailed engagement consistent with CIPs including RAB and other committees wherein the focus is developing a group of advisors capable of contextualizing their reviews based on prior experience and providing the Navy with informed opinions with regard to the management of the IR program.	Engage is a synonym for involve. The activities outlined in the draft CIP are designed to get information to the broader community and involve them in the cleanup. Feedback received during interviews is that many people are lacking basic information about the cleanup. The Navy seeks to inform and educate the community about the cleanup in order to involve and engage the community in discussions about cleanup decisions during formal public comments periods as well as during informal community involvement activities.  No single activity fits the needs of all HPS community members. The plan has included activities for those who want minor updates all the way to those who wish to read and comment on technical documents and contact the Navy or regulatory agencies directly.  In the past, the reach of the RAB was relatively narrow, and it was the primary means of involvement. By relying heavily on the RAB as the primary means of involvement, the Navy was unable to engage members of the community who were unable to attend regular meetings, or who had a negative experience at the RAB and were unwilling to attend another meeting. The new plan offers numerous and diverse ways of involving the public, including the use of radio and newspapers as well as other media. Holding regular meetings continues to be an activity in the CIP.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
12.	Chapter 3 Opening Statement	The reference to Fort Ord and McClellan Air Force Base emphasizes that the overriding theme of the new CIP is life without a RAB. Both Fort Ord and McClellan Air Force Base had RABs that were shuttered after the local Base commander determined that the committees were no longer meeting their objectives. Both Fort Ord and McClellan's RAB dissolutions were subject to extended litigation. In the case of Fort Ord, the litigation there led directly to the promulgation of the RAB rule of 2007. In the case of McClellan Air Force base the concerns that drove the disagreement – that the site was more radiologically contaminated than the Air Force was willing to admit – was later verified by subsequent remedial research. In both instances the RABs became fractious however records show that the dysfunctionality of both RABs were as much the responsibility of the local base and environmental commands and regulators as they were RAB members. Many members of the respective communities were unhappy with the disbanding of the RABs and the replacement CIPs. As such reference herein is discomforting. Community engagement at both sites has been dramatically curtailed and the benefit to the ongoing cleanup is debatable. Iron Mountain on the other hand is a private site on the NPL in Arizona. There is no military involvement. Nor are there any BRAC conditions on the Site. The analogy to the Hunters Point Shipyard therefore may be more tenuous than not and more likely close to a brownfield. As to public participation specifically, there is a community coalition playing a prominent role in providing feedback to the U.S. EPA, this model is not likely to be applicable to the greater Bayview Community owing to the wide diversity of opinion here.	The CIPs for Fort Ord and McClellan Air Force Base were reviewed as resources because they are both sites in California that are on the National Priorities List, and because these sites do not have a RAB. It is noted that the Navy's plan in this CIP is not a copy of any other outreach program, but was designed to meet the needs of the HPS community. The Iron King Mine CIP was provided by U.S. EPA as an example of a CIP with a format that is user-friendly and a model for other plans. There was no intention to draw a parallel between the cleanup programs at Iron King Mine and HPS.  The text in the second sentence has been modified to remove any implication that the Iron King Mine site is in California.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
13.	Chapter 3	Theme Two – Hold Regularly Scheduled Meetings. We question whether having the bi-monthly meetings without a commitment to the close coordination involved in a RAB or RAB like entity will result in a different outcome than was the case with the previous RAB. It seems more likely that without addressing the causes of the dysfunctionality experienced with the prior RAB the Navy process will be unsuccessful. We also wonder whether bi-monthly meetings are insufficient to keep up with the schedule presented in the CIP.	Although the CIP identifies bi-monthly meetings, the Navy is currently holding monthly or even twice monthly meetings to reach different segments of the community. The CIP has been revised to acknowledge that the Navy may hold meetings more frequently when appropriate. Various meeting formats are being used to foster more participation and engagement, including sending agendas ahead of time, having small break-out sessions for people to speak directly with the Navy and regulatory agencies, and holding meetings in various locations and on different days and times.
14.	Chapter 4	Chapter 4, The Navy's Cleanup Program at the Hunters Point Shipyard provides a useful and excellent summary of the Shipyard program, however: it is not relevant within the context of a description of a community involvement plan. The material presented in Chapter 4 should have been placed in an Appendix, and the space devoted to a greater explanation of the regulatory requirements of the Navy CIP.	The CIP was prepared using guidance from U.S. EPA's Superfund Community Involvement Handbook, and with collaboration from U.S. EPA.  Based on feedback gathered in the interviews, the community requested more general information about the Navy's cleanup program. Placing the site cleanup summary in the main text of the CIP provides the reader with the context for the community involvement activities described in the CIP. Additional feedback gathered in the interviews indicated a need for more information about the roles and responsibilities of the regulatory agencies,
			along with the Navy and other entities involved in the cleanup. Information to address this concern has also been included in the main text of the document, in Chapter 5.
15.	Chapter 4	Ordinarily we would be very appreciative of such a well thought out and clear summary of the Navy's cleanup activities. We were particularly pleased to see the schedule of documents, however this is not a document focused on the cleanup itself but rather how the Navy will engage the public in cleanup decision making.	The CIP was prepared using guidance from U.S. EPA's Superfund Community Involvement Handbook and with collaboration from U.S. EPA. It is a standard format for a CIP to present an overview of the installation and information about the status of the cleanup. Chapter 4 may educate readers who are not inclined to read more technical documents, and it also provides context for the types of cleanup projects about which they may review and submit comments.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
16.	Chapter 4, Page 23	The historical presentation presented on Page 23 is also interesting although highly abbreviated and of questionable utility. It would have been more useful, if the Navy was of a mind to present a relevant history, it could have provided an overview of the evolution of public participation in cleanup decision making and the crafting of the Navy CIP process. These points would include a review of the public participation components of regulations including NEPA, the NCP, 1986 SARA, as well as a summary of the key point from the Federal Facilities Environmental Dialogue Committee report, a review of the Clinton/ Perry Executive Order on RABs and the Clinton Executive Order on Environmental Justice, the Bush Administration RAB rule and other related issues.	The CIP is not intended to be a primer about regulations and guidance pertaining to public involvement. This document is specific to HPS, and as such provides basic information about the shipyard, including a general timeline. Please see the response to comment number 3.
17.	Chapter 4	As indicated above, we appreciate the presentation of the document schedule, however the table includes references to informal and formal comment periods without defining the difference between the two. This distinction is of the utmost importance and represents a significant failing in the goal of the CIP to inform the public. The formal comment periods associated with the Proposed Plans are the only time during the CERCLA review process when the Administrative Record is open to public comment because an action is being contemplated. As such not providing a description of the difference and its import anywhere in this document represents a significant omission.	An introduction has been added to the table to explain the difference between the informal and formal comment periods. In addition, Appendix G has been revised to highlight in red the opportunities for required public comment on page G3 and G4 and in the CERCLA graphic on page G-5.  Please note that one distinction between the NCP requirements and the Department of Defense (DoD) Installation Restoration program is that the DoD provides significant additional opportunities for formal comment, which are added to the administrative record.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
18.		The nine evaluation criteria listed in the NCP, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 300.430(e)(9)(iii) are used to evaluate cleanup alternatives for a given site or project. Community acceptance is the ninth criterion and is gauged based on community comments provided on the Proposed Plan document. The Navy is required to provide the Proposed Plan and a minimum 30-day public comment period and address public comments in the Record of Decision. The Navy will continue to meet these requirements.  The text in Chapter 5 has been modified to cite the 2004 conveyance agreement between the Navy and SFRA. The Navy will meet those conveyance agreements.  However, Proposition P is not the guiding authority for the Navy's cleanup. Proposition P is a recommendation to the Navy to clean up to certain standards, but is not enforceable policy.	
		Contingency Dian which governs the Chinyard cleanus	In 2011, the SFRA issued new redevelopment plan. This document helps guides the Navy on the cleanup levels based on future reuse.
19.	Appendix C	This Appendix is somewhat confusing. On Page C2 the graphic pie chart caption states that the Navy team conducted 73 interviews and that these many of those interviewed had multiple affiliations which is why the list beginning on Page C3 had 151 affiliations listed. It is unclear however whether individuals with multiple affiliations are representative of the views of each of the organizations they belong to. As such the value of presenting the list is unclear. Is the list intended to show organizational interest or the potential for information resonance in the community? The use of the list is therefore troubling because the CIP does nothing to document either interest or resonance. This being the case it raises we believe a justifiable concern that the list merely serves to inflate the reach of the survey.	Individuals self-identified the organizations they belong to and were asked if the document could note that they were interviewed as a member of that organization before the organization's name was included in the document. Interviewees were not asked to state that they represent the views and opinions of any group in any formal manner. In addition, responses are kept separate from interviewees' names.  The goal was to talk with a wide variety of individuals who have varied experiences, interests, and needs. The listing of organizations is an indication of the wide variety of people interviewed.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
20.	Appendix C	If affiliation was a driver in the selection of individuals surveyed we are curious about the selection of entities interviewed. Of the 151 affiliations listed, perhaps as many as 58% would appear to be organizationally disinterested in the details or issues associated with the Shipyard's cleanup. With no disrespect intended the interest of The National Rifle Association, the Good Samaritan Family Resource Center, and Friends of McClaren Park in the subject is unclear as is the interest of 84 other organizations of the 151 entities listed. Of the remaining 42% of organizations and entities it seems likely that no more than perhaps half have had any experience with the HPS cleanup. Including duplicated affiliations by different names (Arc Ecology and Community Window for example), 26% or just 40 entities might possess more than a cursory opinion about the cleanup sufficient to provide an informed view of the engagement process.  While we recognize that such external views are very useful, we frankly question the balance because of its potential for view shopping. In the past, instances of view shopping lead the Navy to the mistaken notion that residents of Bayview Hunters Point would accept the lowest standard of cleanup if it would hasten the creation of jobs. This view was shown to be in error when 93% of the voting residents of the district voted for Proposition P.	As noted above, people self –identified the groups they belong to. Often, individuals were asked for an interview because of one or two of their affiliations, and then during the interview they identified additional affiliations they wished to have included on the list.  The purpose of interviews was not just to talk to people who have already had experience with the HPS cleanup, but also to reach local community members and groups who may want information and were underserved in the past.  The list of potential interviewees was reviewed by the regulatory agencies. According to the U.S. EPA Superfund Community Involvement Handbook, listed as a reference in Chapter 6, most CIPs rely on 15 to 25 interviews. The 2004 HPS CIP included 40 interviews, and this CIP includes 73 interviews. The interviews for this document represent a diverse sampling and an enormous effort. The Navy believes it far exceeded previous efforts on this base and other bases in which to form a richer more complete picture of the HPS community.
21.	Appendix D	Appendix D reinforces the concerns expressed in VII by clearly demonstrating why Bayview Hunters Point is an environmental justice community but never referring to it as such,  1. Neither the phrase nor reference to the Executive Order on Environmental Justice appears in the text of the CIP; 2. The failure to include reference to EJ guidances calls into question whether the Navy intends to incorporate this concern into its deliberations over cleanup and public participation.	A description of environmental justice (EJ) has been added to the introduction.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
22.	Appendix E	This Appendix recounts the reasons why the RAB was discontinued. While it was the opinion of the author of this memo that the RAB Guidance gave the Navy sufficient authority to dissolve the HPS RAB, it was nevertheless difficult to observe so little self examination on the part of the Navy for its role in creating the situation.	The Navy is focused on the current cleanup and creating an inclusive ongoing community involvement program moving forward.  The Navy continues to believe the arguments for dissolving the RAB are appropriately captured in the letter of December 23, 2011, in Appendix E.
23.	Appendix E	The issues of employment, mistrust, insulting and raucous behavior, and the inability of contractors and Navy personnel to complete entire presentations have been part and parcel of the culture of this body since it was created. Misbehavior was endemic to this RAB from the very beginning and frequently encouraged by Navy personnel and contractors. If the minutes of the HPS RAB beginning in 1994 were scrutinized against the criteria utilized for its dissolution in 2009, the RAB would have been disestablished in 1995. In truth, the RAB has only had brief periods of geniality breaking up its overall fractious history.	The Navy seeks to have a community involvement program moving forward that allows for the two-way exchange of information in a manner that is safe, welcoming, and inclusive of the diverse HPS community.  The Navy disagrees that misbehavior at RAB meetings was ever encouraged by Navy personnel or contractors. The Navy also believes that the level of discord and ineffectiveness of the RAB did vary from year to year; however, what is important is that the end-state of the RAB in the 2008/2009 time period was, despite Navy efforts, an ineffective community involvement vehicle.
24.	Appendix E	The reason for this situation was insufficient up front training of RAB members starting in 1994. It was unrealistic on the part of the Navy to presume that individuals residing in a community with long term socio economic, environmental and equality disadvantages to immediately give over their trust to an entity whose actions in 1974 helped drive the community into poverty.	The Navy disagrees with the assumptions listed in this comment regarding reasons that the RAB was ineffective. The Navy has never stated that a goal of the RAB is for community members to "give over their trust" to the Navy.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
25.	Appendix E	Another contributing factor was that the Navy failed to take advantage of City-based efforts to assist the RAB's management. In 1995, the Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee created its Environment and Reuse Subcommittee to address matters the Navy considered outside of the scope of the HPS RAB. These issues include questions regarding cleanup employment and contracting and non CERCLA environmental concerns. The Navy BEC at the time, Michael McClellan, and the Western Division Commander were informed that the Subcommittee was being created to in part take the pressure off the RAB by providing an alternative forum for these views. The Navy was invited to participate. Had the Navy partnered with the Subcommittee as was proposed, the RAB might not have been burdened by these questions over the past sixteen years.	The Navy disagrees with the idea that if it had invested more time in the CAC subcommittee that the RAB would have been more effective.
26.	Appendix E	It was also unrealistic for the Navy to assume that a community with long-term socio-economic, environmental and equality disadvantages would not see environmental remedial activity as a source of employment and be frustrated by the Navy's segmentation of its hiring, contracting and remedial activities. However valid the Navy's process from its own point of view, the Navy mission centered viewpoint was as destructive to the goals of that mission as counter insurgency methods were to our national campaigns prior to the Petraeus doctrine of engagement.	The Navy disagrees with the assumption stated in this comment.  Page 11 of the CIP indicates that during interviews jobs were identified as a primary concern for the community. The Navy will continue to provide information for obtaining jobs through the City's CityBuild Information Line. A handout has been prepared in multiple languages that describes the use of local vendors in the Navy's cleanup. Additionally, a vendor sign-up sheet is provided at each meeting in English, Chinese, and Spanish for any community member who wants to provide contact information.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
27.	Appendix E	By viewing external sources of expertise as competitors or agent provocateurs rather than individuals lending their expertise to help the Navy through its cleanup effort, the Navy failed to build the necessary external technical support mechanism in the RAB that would have brought the non environmental professional members of the Board along when there was agreement on remedial strategies. The use of local academic technical expertise would have over the long term built a strong community/ Navy team working on mutual goals around the remedial program each gaining understanding and concessions from the other.	The Navy disagrees with the assumptions contained within this comment. The Navy has historically reached out to a number of individuals, not only to try to increase RAB membership, but also to provide more opportunities for involvement.
28.	Appendix E	The lack of internal introspective analysis regarding the Navy's role in the failure of the RAB significantly undermines the credibility of the analysis presented in Appendix E.	The Navy disagrees with this statement. The Navy believes reasons articulated in the letter dated December 23, 2009, accurately reflect the Navy's decision to dissolve the RAB.  No further "internal introspective analysis" would have added value to this document.
29.	Appendix G	Appendix G should have been Chapter 1 or 2 of the CIP.	The format for this CIP is not uncommon and was developed in cooperation with U.S. EPA. Chapter 1 provides a reader-friendly introduction to the document, and Chapter 2 delves into the feedback received during interviews, which is the cornerstone for the plan outlined in Chapter 3.
			Regulations can be confusing and the information can be overwhelming to the non-technical reader. General information has been provided, with references for those who wish to review the detailed guidance. See response to comment number 3.

#### Comments from:

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
30.	Appendix G, Page G1	The statement appearing in the second paragraph of Appendix G:	Please see response to comment number 29.
		"Federal and state environmental statutes and amendments require community involvement for hazardous waste sites"	
		should have been the first paragraph of a chapter devoted to explaining these requirements. Such a chapter should appear as either the 1st or 2nd chapter of the CIP to provide the reader with a context for the requirements and expectations of Congress and successive federal and state administrations for the conduct of public engagement activities.	
31.	Appendix G	The first paragraph of Appendix G should have been the second paragraph of the chapter described above in VII.1 "The Department of the Navy's Installation Restoration Program is conducted in accordance with federal and state requirements, and its purpose is twofold(1) to identify, investigate, and clean up or control the releases of hazardous substances and (2) to reduce the risk to human health and the environment. The Navy is the lead federal agency for the Installation Restoration Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS). The figure on Page G2 presents the major phases of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process. "Appendix G, Page G1	The format for this CIP is not uncommon and was developed in cooperation with U.S. EPA. A thorough explanation of regulations is provided in Appendix G, and an additional chapter specific to regulations is not deemed necessary for this document.
		To this the Navy should add: CERCLA includes guidance with regard to the provision of public involvement activities found in 42 USC, Section 9601 and following; The Navy could then present a summary of the relevant CERCLA and SARA provisions or cite that the relevant sections of those laws are presented in a new Appendix G.	

# Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

# Comments from:

# India Basin Neighborhood Association, Technical Assistant Grant Technical Advisor, May 8, 2011

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response		
32.	Appendix G	Although the CIP provides Appendix G which contains a good overview of the regulations governing public participation, this section is not cited elsewhere in the document and the relevant sections of the regs are not quoted.	A more thorough description of Appendix G has been added to Chapter 1. Please see response to comment number 3.		
		The Navy goes into significant detail about matters regarding the cleanup that are not specific to the issue of public participation (these issues such as those presented in Chapter 4) however it fails to provide equal description to matters of specific relevance to the CIP and public participation such as providing the public participation requirements in each regulation, guidance and other directives in whole or summarized anywhere in the document;			
33.	Appendix G	This comment corresponds with and expands upon Comment [32]. The Navy has couched the CIP in such a ways as to de-emphasize its regulatory requirement to conduct a community involvement process. This clear trend within the document is worrisome.	The Navy disagrees that the CIP in any way deemphasizes regulatory requirements to conduct community involvement. In fact, the Navy is proposing a program that far exceeds any minimum requirements for community involvement.		
34.	General observation/ recommendation	While there are genuinely many useful concepts in the CIP, the document is undermined by its unstated but obvious antipathy to the full acknowledgement of the requirements of regulation and guidance. The document would be far richer, more informative, and useful if the rules and guidances were fully presented and discussed.	Please see response to comment number 16.		
35.	General observation/ recommendation	The Navy should acknowledge its own role in the dysfunctionality of the RAB. We refer the Navy to the comments provided on Appendix E [above].	The Navy disagrees with the accuracy and relevance of this comment. Furthermore, the CIP is not meant to focus on the past but to provide a path forward for the future.		

# Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

# Comments from:

# India Basin Neighborhood Association, Technical Assistant Grant Technical Advisor, May 8, 2011

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
36.	General observation/ recommendation	The Navy should reconsider creating a new RAB. RABs can play important and useful roles if utilized well and organized appropriately. Particular care must be given to balancing community representation with technical expertise from non military academic and environmental sources because doing so will ultimately serve to educate the full membership of the Board and help it make better recommendations in a more professional collegial environment.	Navy acknowledges that RABs on most Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) bases do play important and useful roles. However the circumstances described in this comment capture an ideal situation that did not exist at HPS.  Although a RAB or other advisory board is not currently part of the planned community involvement activities, as noted in Appendix E, the need for a RAB will be assessed at least every 2 years, as required.

# Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

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# Summary of the Navy's Proposed Cleanup of Parcel E-2

Shoreline of Parcel E-2

September 2011

This fact sheet provides a summary of the Proposed Plan (included in this mailing) for Parcel E-2 on the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard. In addition, the Proposed Plan and other Parcel E-2 information can be viewed on the BRAC PMO website at:

www.bracpmo.navy.mil. The Navy is requesting public comment on the Proposed Plan in writing before October 24th, 2011 – or in person at a 6:00pm public meeting on September 20, 2011 in the Alex L. Pitcher, Jr. Conference Room at the Southeast Community Facility Commission, located at 1800 Oakdale Avenue in San Francisco.

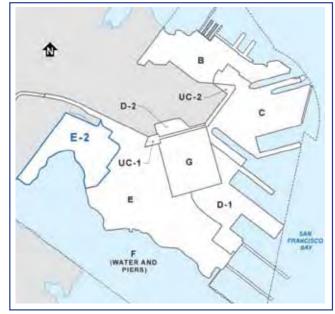


Figure 1 - Location of Parcel E-2

# A Brief History of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

unters Point Naval Shipyard (the Shipyard) is located in the southeastern portion of the City of San

Francisco and is adjacent to San Francisco Bay (Figure 1). The Shipyard is now closed, but formerly had many uses, including a commercial dry dock from 1869 until it was purchased by the United States Navy (Navy) in 1939. From 1945 until 1974, the Shipyard was used for shipbuilding, repair, and maintenance. The Shipyard was also the site of the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, which operated from 1948 through 1969. The Shipyard was closed in 1974 and remained vacant until 1976, when Triple A Machine Shop, Inc. leased the property until 1986. Several buildings have been leased by artists and others between 1986 and the present. Since 1991, the Navy has conducted hundreds of studies, excavations and groundwater treatment actions in an effort to clean up the Shipyard. This fact sheet focuses on the proposed cleanup of a part of the Shipyard called Parcel E-2.

# **History of Parcel E-2**

Parcel E-2 is a 48-acre area located in the southwestern portion of the Shipyard. It is part of an area that was created by filling in the edge of San Francisco Bay with soil, crushed bedrock, dredged sediments and debris. Parcel E-2 also includes a 22-acre landfill where the Navy disposed of construction debris, municipal-type trash, and industrial waste from the mid-1950s until the 1960s. After the landfill closed in the early 1970s, the Navy covered it with 2 to 5 feet of soil. In 2000, the Navy constructed a multi-layer cap across 14 acres affected by a fire. This multi-layer cap remains in place today. The Navy has previously conducted cleanup actions to address known areas of contamination on Parcel E-2, including extracting contaminated groundwater, removing landfill gas, and excavating contaminated soil. These previous actions are all consistent and build upon the Navy's proposal for a permanent remedy at Parcel E-2.

## **Site Risks**

The landfill does NOT currently pose a risk to the Bayview/Hunters Point community because direct exposure to contaminants in the landfill is controlled by the successful completion of the previous Navy actions. The Navy's Proposed Remedy expands on these actions and creates a permanent remedy that will be protective of human health and the environment in the long term. The Navy's proposal allows the property to be developed by the City of San Francisco as open space/parklands.

# **Parcel E-2 Proposed Cleanup Actions**

The Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 outlines several cleanup alternatives and recommends the following actions to address contaminated soil, sediment, landfill gas, groundwater, and soil which may have low levels of radioactive elements that remain on Parcel E-2. The Navy has carefully studied Parcel E-2 and believes that the following is the best way to protect public health and the environment:

#### Soil

- Excavate contaminated soil from several areas and dispose of it off site at an approved landfill.
- Install a protective cap and soil cover over all of Parcel E-2 (in addition to the 14 acres already capped) to prevent exposure to the public and minimize rainwater from coming into contact with remaining onsite contamination (Figure 2).
- Build a protective shoreline barrier of large boulders to prevent shoreline erosion along the edge of the Landfill (Figure 2).
- Create new wetlands along parts of the shoreline to restore the environment in the "panhandle" area (Figure 2).
- Conduct a radiation scan of the entire surface of Parcel E-2, remove shallow soil contaminated with radiation, if found, and dispose of it off site at an approved landfill.
- Investigate and clean storm drain lines with any residual low levels of radiation found in them.

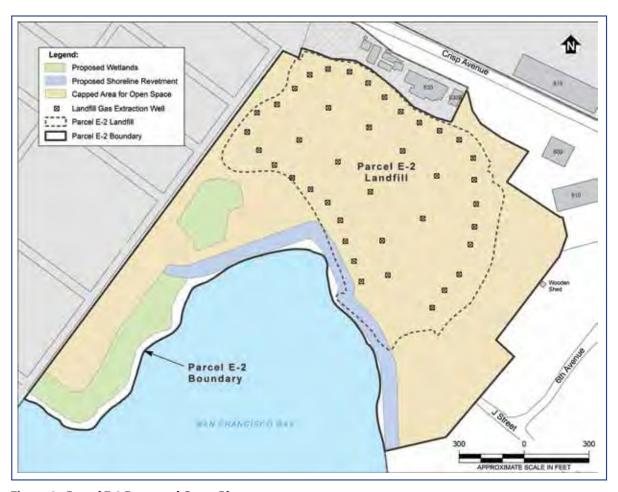


Figure 2 - Parcel E-2 Proposed Cover Plan

# Parcel E-2 Proposed Cleanup Actions (continued)

#### Groundwater

- Install below-ground barriers to control groundwater from entering San Francisco Bay.
- Monitor groundwater underneath Parcel E-2 and continue verifying that contaminated groundwater is NOT impacting the San Francisco Bay.

#### **Landfill Gas**

- Install wells and equipment to remove, treat, and contain landfill gas and prevent it from moving beyond the boundary of Parcel E-2 (Figure 2).
- Monitor the landfill gas to verify that it is being managed effectively on the property.

# Maintaining Parcel E-2 after these cleanup actions

After conducting the actions described above, regular inspections and maintenance of the soil cap, below-ground barriers, well and landfill gas equipment, shoreline revetment, and restored wetlands will be conducted to ensure they are functioning as intended. Use of the land will be limited to open space/parkland, and future digging through the cap will be restricted to ensure the contamination is contained, stays in place, and that the public and the environment are protected.

#### **Estimated Cost**

The estimated cost of the proposed actions for soil, sediment, groundwater, landfill gas, and "rad"-impacted soil is approximately \$87 million.

The Proposed Remedy discussed above will protect human health and the environment by removing contaminants near the surface and shoreline and installing a cap that will prevent exposure to any remaining waste. The Bay will be protected by keeping contaminants from seeping or moving out of the landfill. When the Navy actually designs these parts of the remedy, the design will take into account future sea level rise, extreme weather conditions and future earthquakes.

## **Public Comment Period**

The Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 was released to the public in September 2011. You are invited to comment on the preferred remedy for Parcel E-2 at

a public meeting on September 20, 2011 at the Southeast Community Facility Commission Building in the Alex L. Pitcher, Jr. Room located at 1800 Oakdale Avenue in San Francisco. Comments from the community will also be accepted in writing from September 7 through October 24, 2011.

The Navy considers all comments before making a final remedy selection. The selected remedy must then be approved by federal and state regulatory agencies. The Navy's selected remedy will then be described in a document called a Record of Decision. This will include a summary of all comments received and the Navy's response to each comment, including how the comment may have influenced aspects of the final remedy selected.



# For more information, please contact:

## Keith Forman Matt Robinson

OR

Navy Base Realignment and Closure Environmental Coordinator 1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900, San Diego, CA 92108-4310 Local telephone number: (415) 308-1458 Office telephone number: (619) 532-0913

> Fax number: (619) 532-0995 E-mail: keith.s.forman@navy.mil

Community Involvement Manager Telephone: (415) 295-4645 Information Line: (415) 295-4742 E-mail: Info@sfhpns.com

# Where do I get more information about the Parcel E-2 cleanup at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard?

Navy documents and reference materials about Hunters Point Naval Shipyard are available to the public at the City of San Francisco Main Library and the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Site Trailer. The downtown San Francisco library contains a nearly complete record of all documents related to the investigation and cleanup actions under way at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard. Information is also available on the Navy's Hunters Point Naval Shipyard website: www.bracpmo.navy.mil.

Click 'Prior BRAC' at bottom of page, and then select 'Former NSY Hunters Point' from the 'Prior BRAC Installations', then scroll down and select 'View/Hide all Documents', then select 'Parcel E-2 Landfill' from the menu.

#### Information is also available at:

## **City of San Francisco Main Library**

Government Information Center, 5th Floor 100 Larkin Street San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 557-4500

#### **Hours of Operation:**

Monday: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Tuesday through Thursday: 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Friday: 12:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Saturday: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Sunday: 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

# **Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Site Trailer**

(Adjacent to the security entrance to the Shipyard.) 690 Hudson Avenue San Francisco, CA 94102

#### **Hours of Operation:**

Monday - Friday: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The complete Administrative Record for Hunters Point Naval Shipyard is maintained at the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) offices in San Diego, California.

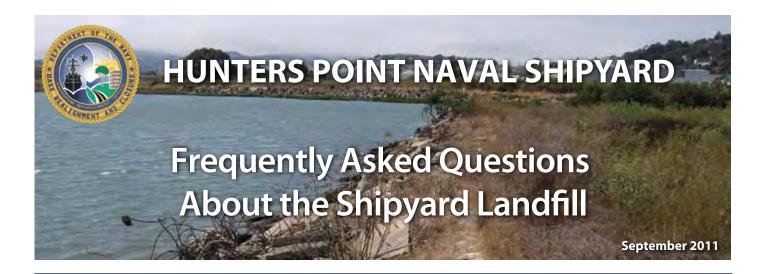
Because of the volume of documents required for the Administrative Record, all documents may not be in the local Information Repository. However, a copy of the complete Administrative Record index and documents are available for public review at the Information Repository located at the San Francisco Main Public Library.

Copies of documents located at the Administrative Record are available for review by appointment only by contacting:

#### **Diane Silva**

Code EVR-FISC Bldg. 1, 3rd Floor NAVFAC Southwest Phone: (619) 532-3676 Fax: (619) 532-3546 diane.silva@navy.mil

Administrative hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Documents may not be removed from the facility; however, they may be photocopied.



The community has many questions about the landfill at Parcel E-2 at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard. Below is a list of frequently asked questions, and answers to those questions based on what the Navy has learned from numerous investigations and cleanups conducted over the years.

## What do we know about what's in the landfill?

The Navy has thoroughly studied the landfill, including reviewing historical records and collecting hundreds of samples. The Navy has done a large number of investigations at the site, including digging test pits, drilling boreholes to take samples from below the ground, using radiation detectors over the entire surface and sampling the water from under the landfill. Based on this work, the Navy knows that municipal trash,

construction debris, soil, and shippard industrial waste were buried in the landfill.

The Navy took over 300 samples of soil within the landfill (from soil borings, excavation holes where PCB removal was being conducted, groundwater monitoring wells, and test pits). The results of these samples show low levels of contamination, with lead, PCBs and chemicals related to asphalt, being the most common.

Most of the samples show levels of contamination within EPA's acceptable risk range. The worst areas were in the PCB Hotspot Area, which the Navy is currently excavating (Figure 1).

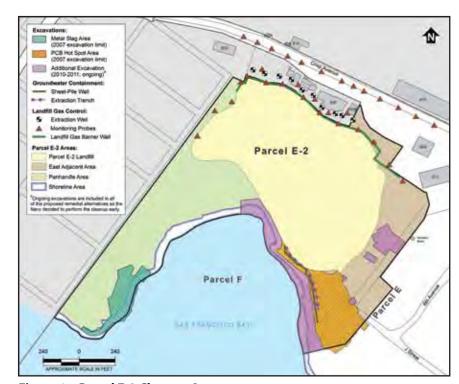


Figure 1 – Parcel E-2 Cleanup Areas

# Who is making decisions about the landfill?

The Navy doesn't make cleanup decisions alone. The landfill project at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard involves the Navy, the U.S. EPA, California EPA (also called the Department of Toxic Substances Control), the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board, and other regulatory agencies. In the Proposed Plan, the Navy is announcing what it believes is the best way forward for the landfill. However, the Navy must work with the environmental regulators and the City of San Francisco every step of the way. The cleanup process only moves forward once the Navy and the regulators are in agreement.

Further, the voice of the community plays a significant role. Telling the Navy and regulators your views and opinions can help shape the final decision. The Navy wants to hear from you!

# Is there radioactive waste in the landfill?

The Navy has found glow-in-the-dark dials and markers during several excavations. These devices were painted with radium, which is a radioactive material that is no longer used. The Navy has excavated the two areas most likely to have such devices, though there may be more scattered throughout the landfill. The radiation levels are low in these devices and do not pose any risk if they remain underground.

From the late 1940s through the late 1960s, the Navy conducted experiments on the health effects of radiation on animals, and some of those animals may have been buried in the landfill. However, any animals buried in the landfill were not radioactive since the radiation levels they were exposed to were low (similar to those of an x-ray). Any animals that were radioactively contaminated were disposed of at licensed off-site disposal facilities or drummed and disposed of at sea.

Sandblast waste from cleaning ships used during weapons testing in the South Pacific may also have been disposed of at the landfill. However, historic records suggest that waste with the highest levels of radioactivity was controlled and not disposed of at the landfill.

# What about toxic chemicals?

The results of the sampling described on Page 1 show that while there are industrial wastes in the landfill, the amounts and concentrations are not that high, except for a few specific hotspots. The Navy has sampled over 200 groundwater locations and did not find any plumes of chemicals in the groundwater. In addition, the soil borings and test pits found mostly wood, glass, cement, metal and paper. The most highly contaminated areas were the Metal Slag area and the PCB Hotspot. The Navy found over 100 buried metal drums filled with oil and tarry waste in the PCB Hotspot Area. The Navy excavated both areas and removed the drums. The Navy is currently extending the excavations in the PCB Hotspot to remove more contamination, including lead contaminated soil in an area where batteries were disposed (see photo to the right).



**Excavation of soil with lead contamination** 

# What Navy cleanup actions have been completed at the landfill and in Parcel E-2 to date?

- Installed a sheet pile wall and groundwater extraction system in the southeast portion of Parcel E-2 in 1998 to keep PCBs from moving towards the Bay. The system operated until 2005 when the Navy excavated and removed the source of contamination.
- Installed a multi-layer cap over 14.5 acres of the landfill in 2000.
- Installed a landfill gas control and extraction system in 2002.
- Removed debris from the shoreline in 2003, including 81 tons
  of metal sent to a recycler, 52 dump trucks of non-metal debris,
  344 tires and 10 cubic yards of material containing asbestos.



Old cables excavated from PCB Hot Spot shoreline area



**Debris excavated from PCB Hot Spot** 

- Excavated 8,200 cubic yards (600 dump trucks) of soil, metal slag and debris from the Metal Slag area on the Panhandle in 2005-2006. The Navy found 32 radiological devices (glow-in-the-dark dials or markers) in this waste.
- Excavated 44,500 cubic yards (3,100 dump trucks) of soil and sediment containing PCBs, along with 110 buried drums, from the PCB Hotspot Area in 2005-2007.
- Currently excavating another 40,000 cubic yards (about 2,500 dump trucks) of soil from the PCB Hotspot and East Adjacent Area, where the Navy is removing soil with lead contamination from an area where batteries were disposed.

# What about gases from the landfill?

The primary gases from landfills, including the one at Hunters Point, are methane and carbon dioxide that come from rotting material. Neither of these is toxic, though methane must be controlled because it is flammable. In addition, there are small amounts of other gases, called non-methane organic compounds. The Navy installed a cap over the landfill in 2000 to trap the gases, which are then captured for monthly testing. The gases are sent through a carbon filter that removes the non-methane organic compounds before venting them to the atmosphere. Navy tests have shown the gases do not pose a risk to the community.

#### What about dust and risk?

During soil moving, there is a risk of releasing dust that has chemicals and asbestos in it. The Navy follows an approved dust control plan that prevents public exposure to dust during earth-moving activities. Measures include containing soil to prevent contaminated dust from getting into the air. All trucks carrying soil on or off the Shipyard must have covers and truck wheels are washed or brushed off before leaving the Shipyard. The Navy continuously waters down any areas where soil is being moved to keep dust down. In addition, the Navy monitors the air around all of its active cleanup areas. Test results to date show no risk to the community or the workers. Results from dust monitoring can be found on the Navy's website: www.bracpmo.navy.mil.

# What about earthquakes and liquefaction?

The Navy has done geotechnical testing of the landfill area and found a low likelihood for major soil movement, called liquefaction. Liquefaction and earthquake related effects are well understood in California. CERCLA, the "Superfund" law regulating cleanup at the Shipyard, requires an evaluation of nine criteria, including short and long-term protectiveness for any remedy proposed. Any remedy will be designed to be protective during and after an earthquake. If a landfill cap and revetment wall are chosen as the remedy, they will be designed and constructed with this in mind.

# Can contaminants move into the Bay?

The Navy has completed a large amount of sampling in the Bay and did find PCBs at low levels in sediment near the landfill and the mouth of Yosemite Slough. The sources are private companies near Yosemite Slough and the PCB Hotspot along the shoreline of the landfill. The Navy is removing the PCB Hotspot and evaluating methods to dredge or clean contaminated sediments near Yosemite Slough and the landfill. The Navy has thoroughly sampled groundwater flowing underneath the landfill and has not found any groundwater plumes with contamination migrating towards the Bay.

## What if there is a rise in sea level?

All Navy remedies at Hunters Point, including those proposed for the landfill, are designed to withstand potential sea level rise. Any capping remedy will have revetments and elevations that will account for significant sea level rise.

## Will the landfill be safe for reuse?

The proposed remedy at the landfill includes an engineered cap, soil cover, and rock revetment along the shore-line. This proposed remedy is summarized in the Navy's Proposed Plan (included in this mailer) and will break the pathway to any contamination left beneath the ground. This action will protect humans and the environment for future reuse of the landfill site. The current projected reuse of the landfill and immediately surrounding area is open space, including a park and Bay Trail.

# Where can I get more information about the landfill and Parcel E-2 cleanup at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard?

Information is available on the Navy's Hunters Point Naval Shipyard website: www.bracpmo.navy.mil.

Click 'Prior BRAC' at bottom of page, and then select 'Former NSY Hunters Point' from the 'Prior BRAC Installations', then scroll down and select 'View/Hide all Documents', then select 'Parcel E-2 Landfill' from the menu.

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## You can also contact:

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#### **Matt Robinson**

Community Involvement Manager

Telephone: (415) 295-4645 Information Line: (415) 295-4742

E-mail: Info@sfhpns.com

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5	HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
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8	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC MEETING
9	
10	SEPTEMBER 20, 2011
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13	City College of San Francisco Southeast Campus
14	Alex Pitcher, Jr., Community Room  1800 Oakdale Avenue
15	San Francisco, California
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18	Reported by Christine M. Niccoli, RPR, C.S.R. No. 4569
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20	NICCOLI REPORTING
21	619 Pilgrim Drive
22	Foster City, CA 94404-1707
23	(650) 573-9339
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ARBITRATIONS \* DEPOSITIONS \* HEARINGS \* MEETINGS

1	PARTICIPANTS
2	
3	FACILITATOR:
4	MATT ROBINSON - United States Navy
5	U.S. NAVY PRESENTERS:
6	KEITH FORMAN - BRAC Environmental Coordinator
7	MELANIE KITO - Lead Project Manager
8	LARA URIZAR - Project Manager
9	000
10	
11	REGULATORS & U.S. NAVY
12	
13	AMY D. BROWNELL - San Francisco Department of Public
14	Health
15	JOHN CHESNUTT - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
16	CRAIG COOPER - U.S. EPA
17	THOR KASLOTSKY - San Francisco Redevelopment Agency
18	JACQUELINE ANN LANE - U.S. EPA
19	GRACE MA - U.S. EPA
20	RYAN MIYA - California Department of Toxic Substances
21	Control (DTSC)
22	ALEC NAUGLE - California Regional Water Quality
23	JIM SMITH - Bay Area Air Quality Management District
24	ROSS STEENSON - California Regional Water Quality

25 DEB THEROUX - United States Navy

1 AUDIENCE

2

- 3 TERRY ANDERS Anders and Anders Foundation
- 4 JEFF AUSTIN Geosyntec
- 5 DOUG BIELSKIS Engineering/Remediation Resources Group
- 6 SAUL BLOOM Arc Ecology
- 7 LANCE BURTON Planet Fillmore
- 8 JEFFREY BUTRON Costanoan Rumsen Ohlone
- 9 RONALD CAMESE R. C. Camese Transportation
- 10 LINDSEY DILLON U.C. Berkeley
- 11 GREG DOXEY Osiris Coalition
- 12 MICHAEL ESH Department of Defense (DoD) police
- 13 LARRY FRIAS Waste Solutions Group, Bayview-Hunters
- 14 Point (BVHP) resident
- 15 KAREN GAINES Waste Solutions Group
- 16 PASTOR GAVIN
- 17 LEE GRAY Lee G & Co. Inc
- 18 SUSAN GREEN India Basin Neighborhood Association
- 19 ESPANOLA JACKSON Muwekma Ohlone, BVHP resident
- 20 OSCAR JAMES BVHP resident
- 21 JAMIE
- 22 ELL JENNISON
- 23 MINDY KENER Anders and Anders Foundation
- 24 KEVIN LAWSON Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.
- 25 LESLIE LUNDGREN CH2M HILL

- 1 AUDIENCE [Cont.]:
- 2 MACIU LYONS SF SECDC
- 3 LAVONNE MOORE DBEL Trucking Co./Enterprise
- 4 JOHN V. McCARTHY United States Army Reserve (retired)
- 5 JEROME McGADNEY City Build
- 6 LAWRENCE McGUIRE Circlepoint
- 7 NEIL MacLEAN Ohlone Profiles
- 8 MEI LEI
- 9 HANK NEWTON Corporate Media Systems, Inc.
- 10 WILLIAM NICHOLSON DoD police
- 11 SUDEEP MOTUPALLI RAO Beautiful Communities
- 12 JOILEEN RICHARDS Black Coalition on Aids
- 13 MARY JEAN ROBERTSON Ohlone Profiles Project
- 14 RACHEL RUSSELL Neighborhood Parks Council
- 15 ROYAL SCELLT Royal Paint
- 16 JOHN SCOTT Resident
- 17 CHERYL SMITH Lennar
- 18 JOHN SOURIAL Engineering/Remediation Resources Group
- 19 REX TABORA Consultant
- 20 KEITH TISDELL BVHP resident
- 21 REV. ARNOLD TOWNSEND Without Walls Church, San
- 22 Francisco Neighbors Association
- 23 SHAMANN WALTON Young Community Developers
- 24 GWENDOLYN WESTBROOK The United Council of Human
- 25 Services

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- 1 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2011
- 2 6:32 P.M.
- 3 ---000---
- 4 MR. ROBINSON: All right. Well, thank you very
- 5 much, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for coming
- 6 tonight. I'm Matt Robinson. I'm the community
- 7 involvement manager for the Hunters Point Naval
- 8 Shipyard.
- 9 We're here tonight to have a meeting on the
- 10 Proposed Plan for the Parcel E-2 section at the naval
- 11 shipyard.
- 12 Here tonight to speak to you about the project
- 13 is Keith Forman, the Navy's environmental coordinator;
- 14 Melanie Kito, the Navy's lead project manager; Laura
- 15 Urizar, another Navy project manager. Also here with us
- 16 tonight are regulators who oversee what the Navy is
- 17 doing at the shipyard.
- 18 I'm going to ask them all to stand up and wave,
- 19 the people who are talking tonight as well. From the
- 20 EPA, U.S. EPA, John Chesnutt, Craig Cooper and Jackie
- 21 Lane; from California EPA, Ryan Miya; from the Water
- 22 Board, Alec Naugle and Ross Steenson.
- Now, for tonight the purpose of tonight's
- 24 meeting, we're here to provide overview of the Proposed
- 25 Plan for Parcel E-2 at the shipyard. We're also

- 1 accepting public comment tonight on the Proposed Plan,
- 2 but you'll also have more time to put in written
- 3 comments on the plan after this meeting.
- 4 Tonight we will also be, as I've said,
- 5 presenting the Proposed Plan on Parcel E-2. Now, in the
- 6 back, if you signed in, you can also get a copy of the
- 7 Proposed Plan to read at your leisure after the
- 8 meeting.
- 9 We'll also be giving you a chance after the
- 10 presentation to ask clarifying questions on what you've
- 11 seen and heard from the folks up here about the
- 12 Parcel E-2 plan. You'll get a chance to ask them for
- 13 clarifying questions. And then afterwards we'll have
- 14 you come up. There will be a microphone up here for you
- 15 to give comments about the Proposed Plan as well.
- Now, tonight we want to make sure that
- 17 everybody has a chance to speak if you would like to
- 18 speak. And to make sure that everyone is heard, we also
- 19 have some ground rules that we'd all like you to adhere
- 20 to tonight.
- 21 First of all, we'd like to have you respect
- 22 other people here participating in the event so not only
- 23 they can hear what's going on and get a chance to talk
- 24 with the folks up here about the E-2 parcel and their
- 25 questions about it. We'd also like you to hold your

- 1 questions and comments until after the presentation is
- 2 done and you've heard from the folks up here about
- 3 what's going on at Parcel E-2.
- 4 We ask that when we have public comment and on
- 5 clarifying questions that we speak one at a time. We'll
- 6 have a microphone set up here for you to come up, give
- 7 us your name, and spell it for the court reporter and be
- 8 able to talk to the folks up here and do it one at a
- 9 time.
- 10 And there will also be time for everybody to
- 11 make comment. We want to hear from everyone here
- 12 tonight who came out to talk about what's going on. We
- 13 want to give you the opportunity to have some comments
- 14 to speak to the Navy about the E -- Parcel E-2.
- We're going to give three minutes per speaker.
- 16 And after three minutes, we'd like you to move aside and
- 17 let someone else have a chance to speak.
- 18 But we also want to hear from you if your
- 19 comments are longer than three minutes. You can wait --
- 20 Please wait until the last person is done, and then come
- 21 back up to continue your comments for another three
- 22 minutes.
- We also want to make sure that everyone is
- 24 heard. When you come up for your three minutes, please
- 25 don't give your three minutes to somebody else. If you

- 1 have a comment, please make it. Otherwise, let others
- 2 have a chance to speak.
- 3 Also, we also have handouts in the back. If
- 4 you -- As you sign in, we have a comment card. We have
- 5 a Fact Sheet as well as Frequently Asked Questions sheet
- 6 about the parcel that you can also take home and review
- 7 it.
- 8 So now we will turn this over to Keith Forman
- 9 about Parcel E-2.
- 10 MR. FORMAN: Okay. We good to go? All right.
- 11 All right. Thank you, everybody, for coming
- 12 tonight. This is an important meeting for us and for
- 13 you as we reach a point in the shipyard where we talk
- 14 about Parcel E-2, which is known to many as the parcel
- 15 on the shipyard where the base landfill is located.
- 16 We're going to talk a little bit about the cleanup
- 17 process.
- 18 Just so you know where this meeting tonight
- 19 fits in, we're going to document the Proposed Plan
- 20 handout that you have, where that fits into the
- 21 process. We're going to talk about what we know about
- 22 Parcel E-2 and why the Navy's in a position to make a
- 23 recommendation now, a proposal to you and to regulators
- 24 about what to do with Parcel E-2.
- We're also going to talk a little bit about

- 1 site risks and how they factored into the
- 2 decision-making process. And we are going to let you
- 3 know what data the Navy has and what the Navy's done as
- 4 far as early cleanup actions, many of which have already
- 5 been done and some of which are ongoing.
- 6 And then we're going to look at the different
- 7 choices for cleanup. They are called remedial
- 8 alternatives. We are going to look at those choices and
- 9 then -- and then tell you what we think the best choice
- 10 is. We call that a preferred alternative. We're going
- 11 to do that tonight, and we're going to tell you what the
- 12 next step of the process is during -- of our
- 13 presentation.
- 14 Then after that there's going to be two
- 15 sections, one to clarify what we have said. You'll have
- 16 an opportunity to question us. And then we'll take a
- 17 break.
- 18 And then there will be comments for the
- 19 record. Those of you who have been at these formal
- 20 meetings before know that's your opportunity to comment
- 21 for the record and become part of the process, and
- 22 that's one of the reasons we have Christine here to
- 23 record everything tonight.
- Okay. Parcel E-2, if you see the map -- do we
- 25 need to turn down the lights at all, or can everyone

- 1 see? Turn out some of the lights?
- 2 Thank you. Thank you.
- 3 Pardon?
- 4 Yeah. Can you see?
- 5 Okay. Is that a little better? Okay. I just
- 6 want to make sure you can see, and I understand it's not
- 7 the largest screen in the world, but I'm hoping that you
- 8 can see this. Let us know if there's a problem with
- 9 that, or you can move up closer here.
- 10 Okay. So we're talking about Parcel E-2.
- 11 Parcel E-2 is located on the southwest part of Hunters
- 12 Point. Many of you know where it is. If you're
- 13 standing on the parcel, you'll look across that bay into
- 14 Candlestick Park. And Candlestick Park, which is
- 15 located over here [indicating]. This is Parcel E-2.
- 16 It's about 48 acres; and out of the 48 acres, about 22
- 17 of those acres comprise the base landfill.
- 18 Okay. Little bit of history of this parcel.
- 19 Parcel E-2 shares a lot in common with the other parcels
- 20 that you might know about on the shipyard.
- 21 When the Navy first purchased the property in
- 22 1939, it was a rocky peninsula. There wasn't much to
- 23 it. And over the course of the decades of 1940s, '50s
- 24 and '60s, the Navy filled in the bay. It was a process
- 25 that occurred year after year as the Navy built out the

- 1 parcels to form the base as we now know it.
- 2 And when the Navy was filling in this portion
- 3 of the base, we have -- we have a lot of evidence to
- 4 suggest what created this new land that jutted out into
- 5 the bay; and it's soil, crushed bedrock, dredged
- 6 sediments. Dredged sediments means things that came
- 7 from the bay already. Construction debris, trash, and
- 8 some industrial waste also fill out the volume of this
- 9 portion of the base. We'll talk a little bit more about
- 10 that and go over that for -- particularly for the base
- 11 landfill.
- 12 So I want to show you some of the photographic
- 13 record we have; and if you want to study this more
- 14 intently, we have poster boards, poster boards over here
- 15 that show you really sort of a chronological record of
- 16 how Parcel E-2 was built.
- 17 So let's start with 1946. The 1935
- 18 shoreline -- I hope you can all see this in blue. Some
- 19 of you -- some of you who are -- actually know about
- 20 this is that's a natural shoreline.
- 21 Now, Parcel E-2 [indicating], the outline of
- 22 Parcel E-2 is here. This is all bay [indicating]. This
- 23 is a portion of the bay. It hasn't been filled in
- 24 much. You can see, though, this east adjacent area is
- 25 already built out.

- 1 So let's go to 1955. You can see there that
- 2 there's been a lot of work to create new land. The east
- 3 adjacent area again; but still this large section, it's
- 4 water. But this panhandle area has been built out a
- 5 little bit. You can see there's actual solid land
- 6 here. This is not on the Navy base, but this part of
- 7 the Navy base has been built out and so is this. And
- 8 you can see that there's -- from the photograph there's
- 9 been activity here too.
- 10 Let's go a few more years, 1965. You can see a
- 11 big difference now. The Navy's been building out this
- 12 parcel. The panhandle area has been completed. This
- 13 area looks all filled in. Here is the bay out here.
- 14 This area -- this area had to do with the radiological
- 15 research program, and the Navy's going to do a separate
- 16 investigation on that. This is in Parcel E-2. You can
- 17 see how this has been built out, and this area as well
- 18 has been all nicely filled in. But this area still
- 19 remains water.
- 20 Okay. So 1969, four years later, you can see
- 21 the Navy was busy filling in in this four-year period,
- 22 and we are down to a drainage channel here. Everything
- 23 else pretty much seems to be filled in.
- 24 And then finally, 1974. Unfortunately for
- 25 many -- we talked a lot about this in the past -- 1974

- 1 is the year that the Navy officially closed the
- 2 shipyard. Many of the shipyard operations went away in
- 3 1974. But this is what it looked like at the time.
- 4 Parcels have been filled in, and the landfill is green
- 5 here. This is the 22 acres that comprise the
- 6 landfill -- the base landfill.
- 7 Okay. Now, a little bit about the process of
- 8 where this meeting tonight and the document in your
- 9 hand, the Proposed Plan, where that fits in.
- 10 The Navy's done a bunch of investigations.
- 11 They have fancy names through the years: site
- 12 inspections, assessments, remedial investigation, and
- 13 the document where we looked at all the different
- 14 options, and so we put them on the table. That's called
- 15 a Feasibility Study.
- 16 But the important thing to really remember is
- 17 the Navy's been at this for many years taking samples
- 18 from the site, looking at the site, using instruments to
- 19 monitor the site to learn more and more about the site;
- 20 and that's because the regulatory agencies -- there's a
- 21 number of them -- actually demand that we know more
- 22 about the parcel.
- 23 So that's led us up to this moment. We're now
- 24 in a position where we have enough -- enough data,
- 25 enough information, enough history where the Navy can

- 1 look at all of the options of what to do and then pick
- 2 one as a recommendation.
- 3 So we're here tonight to tell you what our
- 4 recommendation is and give you an opportunity tonight
- 5 and throughout the comment period here to give us input
- 6 and the regulatory agencies input on what you think we
- 7 ought to do. You also have an opportunity tonight to
- 8 ask us questions about the presentation to learn more.
- 9 Now, after that we'll have -- after that the
- 10 next step in the process will be the Record of
- 11 Decision. That's the next document. That's basically
- 12 where we go from a proposal to a draft document that
- 13 suggests this is what we think we want to do; this is
- 14 how we want to move forward. That's going to be
- 15 incorporated, your comments.
- So if you speak here tonight, Christine again
- 17 will take that -- your comments down on the record that
- 18 will become a permanent part of the record, a permanent
- 19 part of the process.
- The Navy's required to respond to each and
- 21 every one of the comments, and you will get to see that
- 22 in writing and become a permanent part of this Record of
- 23 Decision. We anticipate this coming out in early 2012,
- 24 and you'll get to see your comment and make or submit
- 25 one later and see our response again.

- 1 After that in the process, when you have a
- 2 final decision here, then you have to do a design. The
- 3 design is for the actual details of how you're going to
- 4 build the remedy and what it's going to be composed of,
- 5 all the nitty-gritty details of what it really needs to
- 6 do -- what we decide to do on the landfill.
- 7 And then the remedial action is when we go out
- 8 and actually build a remedy for a period of years, and
- 9 this is all to seek in the future site closure.
- 10 Okay. So what we know about Parcel E-2.
- 11 That's just another picture of one of our workers out on
- 12 the site on a field work project that's actually ongoing
- 13 now, and that's one of the hot-spot areas where we have
- 14 been digging up contamination, in this case, the
- 15 contamination called PCBs. We're going to learn a
- 16 little bit about what the Navy knows.
- 17 Okay. But first, this is -- these are the
- 18 different areas that we refer to. When you read your
- 19 handouts, your Proposed Plan -- if you don't feel like
- 20 doing that and you just want to read the Fact Sheet that
- 21 summarizes the Proposed Plan, feel free to do that. You
- 22 should receive a copy of that. It's a summary of what
- 23 the 28-page Proposed Plan says.
- 24 And it divides the parcels in different areas.
- 25 This was for ease of investigation, also just to make it

- 1 easier to talk about the parcel, about the 48 acres.
- 2 So we've got the panhandle area I talked
- 3 about. We have a specific recommendation we're going to
- 4 make about that.
- 5 You have the landfill proper, I call it,
- 6 because all of this is really landfill. But the actual
- 7 base dump or base landfill is in this area
- 8 [indicating].
- 9 And then you have the east adjacent area I
- 10 talked about. There's contamination there the Navy
- 11 knows a lot about that's taking some actions on that is
- 12 separate from this landfill.
- 13 And then we have the shoreline area. We have
- 14 worked some -- diligently on some projects for the
- 15 shoreline area in order to remove contamination to be
- 16 protective in this case of San Francisco Bay.
- 17 Okay. So previous investigations at this
- 18 parcel. Now, it was considered when we make this
- 19 presentation, how detailed do I really want to get? How
- 20 much do I want to throw out document names? And I don't
- 21 think that that's really so important as giving you a
- 22 decent take-away that represents how much effort the
- 23 Navy's put in and what the results have been.
- 24 We have been investigating this parcel for
- 25 20 years. 1980 to 2008 we've gathered a lot of data.

- 1 And when the Navy gathers data, we go out and check the
- 2 soil not only on the surface, but at depth, by digging
- 3 borings into it and taking samples and sending them off
- 4 to a lab and then sharing that data in public documents
- 5 that you can read. You can go to the San Francisco Main
- 6 Library or -- and the regulators always check out. And
- 7 we have been doing this for a long time.
- 8 We've also done trenches. Some of those
- 9 trenches are in the landfill itself, and some of them
- 10 are just outside the perimeter of the boundary of the
- 11 landfill.
- 12 We have also done a lot of groundwater
- 13 monitoring. And if you talk to folks who are in this
- 14 environmental cleanup business or environmental
- 15 investigation business, one thing that stands out to me
- 16 is this is a 48-acre section of the base we're talking
- 17 about. And look at what we've got here. Over this time
- 18 period, we have put in 103 groundwater monitoring
- 19 wells. That's an awful lot for 48 acres.
- Now, the comeback to that if the Navy were to
- 21 complain about this -- we are not -- is: This part of
- 22 the base, this Parcel E-2, deserved that amount of
- 23 attention. And it's been given over the years.
- We also have 32 soil gas monitoring probes.
- 25 That's fancy -- That's a fancy name for a place to

- 1 monitor the landfill gas that's generated by the
- 2 landfill. Landfills generate landfill gases. It's one
- 3 of the facts in the business that we deal with. And we
- 4 have 32 monitoring probes currently, and you'll get --
- 5 when we get to our recommendations, we're going to put
- 6 in even more.
- 7 Now, the subtotal of this is pretty important.
- 8 And I don't want to bore you with too many numbers
- 9 because most people don't really want to get into that
- 10 too much. You can get further detail if you wish by
- 11 reading the Proposed Plan.
- But the take-away here is we have many, many
- 13 soil samples, many groundwater samples, many
- 14 radiological soil groundwater samples that the Navy has
- 15 taken over the years in an attempt to be able to show
- 16 the public and show the regulatory agencies that
- 17 scrutinize this how much, if any, radioisotopes still
- 18 exist in the soil of the groundwater out there. And we
- 19 have taken a lot of outdoor air samples and landfill gas
- 20 samples over the years.
- 21 So my take-away of this to you is the Navy has
- 22 done a lot of investigation. We have a ton of data to
- 23 support what's going on out there, and we think that
- 24 makes us very confident tonight in telling you what our
- 25 recommendation for moving forward is.

- 1 Okay. I want to show you this because it sort
- 2 of graphically demonstrates some things about
- 3 Parcel E-2. These are some of the data points that we
- 4 posted just outside the parcel in the case of landfill
- 5 gas probes in the compound near the landfill and then on
- 6 the parcel itself.
- 7 Now, the density of the data points varies
- 8 depending upon whether an area that has similar fill
- 9 material and similar stuff that you've logged, results,
- 10 versus an investigation where digging is occurring and
- 11 then the sampling points are much closer together
- 12 because when the Navy goes out and does some of these
- 13 cleanup actions, we dig and sample and dig and sample
- 14 and dig, sample. That's the way we do it.
- 15 But I wanted to show you that this 48 acres has
- 16 been very thoroughly characterized. We have a lot of
- 17 data to support putting together the picture, pieces of
- 18 the puzzle, to tell us what goes on with this parcel and
- 19 this landfill.
- 20 So some of the things we know about the
- 21 landfill is what went into it. Well, we know that a lot
- 22 of construction debris went into it: wood, steel,
- 23 concrete, and soil.
- 24 And I actually was fortunate enough to be on
- 25 the team and on the base at the time when we put in a

- 1 landfill gas barrier system. When we did that, we dug
- 2 deep trenches for many feet along the western and
- 3 northern boundary of the landfill, and it's a little bit
- 4 like peeling it back and looking at the different layers
- 5 of a sandwich. We were able to see what was in the
- 6 landfill on the northern and western edges of it.
- 7 And that's not all you need to know and it's
- 8 not the complete picture, but it gives you a pretty
- 9 darned good idea, looking and peering in there, of what
- 10 it looks like.
- 11 And what we found there is huge concrete slats
- 12 that take up a lot of volume, a lot of metal ropes and a
- 13 lot of -- a lot of metal rebar that's used in
- 14 construction to reinforce concrete, a lot of things like
- 15 that. In addition to that, a lot of wood, wood being
- 16 decomposed and wouldn't even -- most of the time it's
- 17 going to create landfill gas, and a lot of soil as well,
- 18 not necessarily clean soil, but a lot of soil to fill in
- 19 the gaps.
- 20 And again, this was part of the Navy filling in
- 21 the volume part of the parcel, not just -- not just
- 22 taking its trash out of the landfill. This site really
- 23 is a mixture of that.
- We also had a lot of municipal-type trash.
- 25 You're familiar with that. It's the kind of trash that

- 1 any base would generate. They have housing areas on the
- 2 base during -- during the heyday of the shipyard, and
- 3 they also had a lot of offices there and a lot of
- 4 industrial activity.
- Now, the offices, as you -- as you know, know
- 6 anyone in your family or friends who's been in the Navy,
- 7 the Navy runs on a lot of paper. There's a lot of
- 8 admin. There's a lot of that kind of stuff that's
- 9 generated on the base. And this is one of the waste
- 10 streams that went into the landfill.
- 11 We also have industrial waste, and this is
- 12 important not to overlook. The Navy's not minimizing
- 13 this at all. In fact, much of the sampling we had to do
- 14 over the years is because there's this other category of
- 15 waste coming off of the industrial activities on the
- 16 base. And some of it, not all of it, but some of it
- 17 ended up in this landfill.
- 18 That includes sandblast grit, sandblast waste
- 19 from the ships that were pulled into the dry docks, and
- 20 then paint was sandblasted off them while they were
- 21 undergoing repairs and maintenance. Much of that ended
- 22 up in the landfill.
- 23 Also some low-level radioactive material.
- 24 We're pretty familiar with this because we have a huge
- 25 radiological investigation program on the base.

- 1 And those of you who have followed this some
- 2 years know the Navy has this very extensive and very
- 3 thorough program that we executed since 2004 where we're
- 4 going after any residual low-level radioisotopes, like
- 5 radium, that could be left -- could have left -- been
- 6 left on the base. And we know there is some of that
- 7 there. That's not uncommon for a military landfill.
- 8 Much of it consists of dials and
- 9 radioluminescent devices. Radioluminescent device is a
- 10 fancy name for a glow-in-the-dark deck marker or a
- 11 glow-in-the-dark dashboard dial where radium paint was
- 12 used back in the day so that it glowed in the dark and
- 13 would let the submarine sailor or a surface -- a ship
- 14 sailor know what was going on in the night.
- 15 And to this day, Navy ships, they don't use
- 16 radium paint for these devices anymore, but they have a
- 17 lot of night -- night lights, a lot of glow-in-the-dark
- 18 markers. We just simply don't use radium paint anymore
- 19 to do that.
- 20 But that's -- that will be found in the waste
- 21 stream of the landfill, also a lot of paint sludge
- 22 because paint is involved. Paint and things like red
- 23 lead and primers were used a lot on shipyards. Cleaning
- 24 solvents, a lot of chlorinated compounds, a lot of
- 25 things that were used to pickle metal and to degrease

- 1 things were also found on the base as well as waste
- 2 soils and a family of chemicals called PCBs. Might have
- 3 heard that.
- 4 PCBs were used in a lot of electrical
- 5 equipment, like transformers, and basically they are
- 6 coolants. They're just a liquid that was used in
- 7 machinery to transfer heat from one location to another
- 8 to cool it.
- 9 Do we use PCBs anymore? No. The EPA has
- 10 determined that it's -- and a lot of these facts, the
- 11 fact that it's a carcinogen, it's no longer used in our
- 12 modern industry. But back in the day, 1940s and '50s
- 13 and '60s, it was used, and there is PCB contamination in
- 14 this part of the base.
- Before I leave this too, I want to say that
- 16 this photo -- I don't know how -- if you can see the
- 17 details very much. But again, this is from one of the
- 18 trenches, and it shows you a lot about metal rebar
- 19 hanging out, a lot of paper and ash and par -- on parts
- 20 of wood, things like that. That's very typical of what
- 21 we have seen when we've gone into the landfill area.
- Okay. For the next section, talk about site
- 23 risk, I'll turn it over to Melanie Kito. She's the
- 24 lead -- engineer lead project manager for the base.
- 25 MS. KITO: Good evening. My name is Melanie

- 1 Kito. I'm a lead engineer or project manager for
- 2 Hunters Point Shipyard. I'm in charge of all the
- 3 technical projects here. It's nice to see everyone
- 4 here.
- 5 My slide here is "What are the site risks?"
- 6 And I think this is an important slide, just to kind of
- 7 take my time on a little bit. I think it's one reason
- 8 why a lot of people are here is the Navy might say --
- 9 willing to say after the selected remedy is chosen.
- 10 So No. 1 is risk. What is risk? Now,
- 11 remember, in life, everyone's always going to be at
- 12 risk. It doesn't matter what it is. There's always
- 13 going to be some type of risk.
- 14 I'm going to use the example of a Clorox bleach
- 15 bottle, okay. Everyone knows what Clorox -- Clorox
- 16 bleach is because we normally do laundry. Well, guess
- 17 what, is also risk with it. If you inhale it, it's
- 18 going to be -- it's going to be harm to you. If you put
- 19 it on your hands, it's going to be harmful. If you
- 20 drink it, it's going to be harmful.
- 21 Well, does that mean that you can't have it in
- 22 your household? Absolutely not. Most people here
- 23 actually own Clorox bleach. But everyone knows that it
- 24 can be dangerous. Why? Be a little bottle. The bottle
- 25 actually says: Don't inhale; don't drink this; don't

- 1 put this on your hands. And with that, it's okay. It's
- 2 in a nice sealed sturdy bottle with a -- with a cap on
- 3 it, and that's your remedy.
- 4 Your remedy is going to keep you safe. Can you
- 5 still use it? Yes. Is there a risk? Yes. But it's
- 6 still okay. So I'm going to kind of use analogies as I
- 7 talk about risk a little bit.
- Now, the figure that you see here is not
- 9 considered our land. It's a typical landfill that we're
- 10 looking at. And what the Navy does is very similar to a
- 11 Clorox bleach, which is can people -- you know, is this
- 12 safe for people?
- Well, first of all, you have to look at your
- 14 risk and then see what you're exposed to. So the risk
- 15 with Clorox, if you're exposed to it, there's a risk if
- 16 you inhale it. But let's look and stop the inhalation
- 17 problem.
- 18 So we look at -- at a landfill; can people
- 19 actually breathe in the vapors? If you have a landfill,
- 20 ask what is in there. And as Keith Forman mentioned, we
- 21 did a lot of sampling, since 1988 did a lot of
- 22 sampling.
- 23 Well, this material will actually leach out or
- 24 actua- -- dissolve into the groundwater and then
- 25 eventually go into the well or the bay. Will it --?

- 1 Can it actually harm critters in the bay? We looked at
- 2 that too. When you look at actually rains, will it go
- 3 into the landfill, get contaminants into the bay or the
- 4 wetlands, again, causing harm to the wildlife. We look
- 5 at that. Can people drink the water?
- 6 So we look at all these things.
- 7 Now, the main thing we looked at when we choose
- 8 a remedy is, number one, we want everyone to be safe,
- 9 humans and the wildlife.
- 10 So enable to do that, you have to cut off the
- 11 exposure. You have to make sure people -- take that
- 12 Clorox bleach: Make sure you can't inhale, drink, put
- 13 the Clorox on your hands. You have to cut off the
- 14 exposure somehow. That's going to be your bottle.
- 15 Institution controls basically is the -- is going to be
- 16 the warning label on that bottle. Tells people what you
- 17 can and cannot do.
- Next, please.
- 19 All right. So on E-2 we have been doing
- 20 studies since 1988; and with that when we actually
- 21 sample something, you can see the density. I don't
- 22 think you can remember how Keith had it. But the
- 23 density of samples was in these areas [indicating].
- 24 The reason why there are more samples out in
- 25 the areas is because you can see that there was a higher

- 1 risk. We actually found contaminants that were a higher
- 2 risk, either PCBs or maybe it was a radiological
- 3 concern, whatever it was. So what we did is we just
- 4 removed them.
- 5 So -- and then this area -- it's green -- is
- 6 called the metal slag area. This is an area that's full
- 7 of metal, metal debris. It was a risk to the bay and
- 8 actually has some radiological concerns there too. So
- 9 we removed it.
- 10 Same thing with the PCB hot spot here, very
- 11 high in PCB. It was too high to leave it there. It was
- 12 too much of a risk. We removed that.
- 13 And then this area here in purple, a little
- 14 purple here or there too, same thing: high
- 15 contamination. And whenever I say this, as far as the
- 16 Navy is, we're in collaboration with the regulators
- 17 here, and together we decided it's too high of a risk
- 18 not remove it, so we removed that as well.
- 19 And up here we have the landfill gas probes to
- 20 make sure that methane isn't migrating in that area.
- 21 Now, one thing that's not on here but was on
- 22 the figure that Keith had shown is all throughout here
- 23 we've done radiological groundwater sampling too. So
- 24 the one reason why we didn't do sam- -- do any type of a
- 25 little work there is because it was very, very low.

- 1 There's no need to. Again, low risk, if none at all.
- Next, please.
- 3 All right. These are just some pictures here,
- 4 and this is what the PCB hot spot looked like at first.
- 5 You can see there's a lot of junk here, junk. We didn't
- 6 sample there. It was just too high. You can see how
- 7 close it is to the bay here.
- Next, please.
- 9 Afterwards we removed it, removed all of the
- 10 contamination, which again lowers the risk; and that's
- 11 what it looks like now. So it looks very good.
- 12 Next, please.
- 13 All right. So after doing all the sampling and
- 14 you get your data, then you calculate it; then you have
- 15 a whole team of engineers, scientists, risk assessors
- 16 with the EPA Water Board, we actually determine that
- 17 there should be five alternatives.
- 18 Now, five alternatives, you have to pick one.
- 19 You see which ones -- let's see, is this one going to be
- 20 better than the other? And you have to think of it
- 21 as -- well, for us we picked five.
- 22 And you can see for No. 1, it's no action.
- 23 Well, that's not one that we're going to pick. But you
- 24 have to have a baseline that you go somewhere because
- 25 you have to have your worst-case scenario. If you know

- 1 that there's a risk there and you do nothing, then
- 2 what's going to be the baseline numbers to calculate
- 3 from? That's why we always have that.
- 4 So the ones that we look at are going to be 2,
- 5 3, and 4.
- 6 Number 2 is going to be remove and dispose of
- 7 everything in that landfill. Number 3 is to contain the
- 8 landfill and also the areas -- remove some of the --
- 9 what, some hot spots, that need to remove the highest
- 10 contaminated areas there, to remove high contaminated --
- 11 contamination around that area. And then 4 and 5 we're
- 12 actually removing more contamination than you do in 3,
- 13 and you also have some landfill -- I mean some wetland
- 14 design as well.
- Next, please.
- 16 All right. This is a comparison criteria. I'm
- 17 not going to go too much into detail. It's a little
- 18 boring. If you guys are really interested, you can look
- 19 on page 15 of the Proposed Plan for detail.
- 20 But the main thing is -- I want you guys to
- 21 know is that there's nine criteria here that we must
- 22 actually go through. Now, all the alternatives, you see
- 23 1 and 2 here? Number 1 is probably the most important.
- 24 Are we safe to humans and are we safe to wildlife? If
- 25 the answer is no, it's out the door. So no action, we

- 1 do nothing, it's out the door. It's not even protective
- 2 of humans and the environment.
- Number 2 is another one. These are called the
- 4 threshold criteria from the EPA, the EPA criteria that
- 5 we use. And what that one just means is, are we
- 6 actually going into all the rules and regulations? And
- 7 again, that is no; it's out the door.
- 8 So 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 -- and 7 is a -- called
- 9 short-term implementability. Those type of things are
- 10 balancing criteria. So once we actually get some very
- 11 good alternatives and now that balance, okay, which one
- 12 is the right one we choose?
- 13 So then we have state acceptance. And then
- 14 No. 9, which is community acceptance, why we're here
- 15 today, we want to actually tell you all the things that
- 16 we've done, all the calculations that we've done. We're
- 17 going to actually tell you what we think is the best
- 18 remedy, and then we want your input.
- 19 Next, please.
- 20 Okay. This is a comparison of alternatives,
- 21 kind of like a consumer report. You guys have -- ever
- 22 seen CONSUMER REPORT magazines? They have these pie
- 23 charts here and, you know, on the pie charts the bubbles
- 24 that are full, and there's bubbles that are empty here.
- 25 And it's a little deceiving here. You guys may

- 1 look at this and go, Wow, this remedy is really good and
- 2 there's two really full. Well, you have to remember,
- 3 though, this is going to be no action here.
- 4 So the short-term effectiveness is really good
- 5 because you're not going to cause any harm to any
- 6 construction worker because there is no construction
- 7 work. You're not doing it.
- 8 Same thing with implementability. It's easy
- 9 'cause you're not doing it. So that's why it's full.
- 10 And here it's nothing here because it's -- there's no
- 11 long-term effect if you're not doing it.
- 12 So after getting all of those alternatives that
- 13 I talked about, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the very bottom one,
- 14 which is blue, is in the opinion of the Navy and all of
- 15 our professionals and also the regulatory agencies here
- 16 is the best one that should be chosen only because it
- 17 protects human health and wildlife and lowers the risk
- 18 significantly.
- 19 And you can see that the pie chart here, these
- 20 are three quarters; this was half. And Lara will talk
- 21 more about this in future slides.
- Next, please.
- 23 Okay. So I'm going to hand off the microphone
- 24 to Lara, who's a project manager for this project, and
- 25 she's going to tell you about our preferred remedy.

- 1 MS. URIZAR: Okay. So as Melanie mentioned,
- 2 Alternative 5, or Option 5, this is the option that
- 3 we're looking at for cleaning up Parcel E-2, right?
- 4 Five different ways we could do it, and this is the one
- 5 that's the best way for cleaning up Parcel E-2, the Navy
- 6 landfill.
- 7 Okay. And so this included containing the
- 8 landfill, excavating and disposing of hot spots, so
- 9 dispose -- excavating those areas and digging up the
- 10 most contaminated areas surrounding the landfill,
- 11 excavating and disposing of radioactive material that's
- 12 near the surface, installing protective liner and soil
- 13 cover over the remaining contamination, and then
- 14 installing something called slurry walls to --
- 15 below-ground barriers, and this is to limit the
- 16 groundwater flow.
- 17 And I'm just going to skim over this pretty
- 18 quickly and show you some pictures and then to explain
- 19 some of the components of this option so that you can
- 20 better see what these mean.
- 21 Okay. Alternative 5, or Option 5. Option 5
- 22 also includes additional actions to protect humans and
- 23 wildlife. That's -- So that's really why we're doing
- 24 all this, because we want to be protective. Whatever we
- 25 do, in the end when we're done, we need to make sure

- 1 we've been protective of humans and wildlife.
- 2 Okay. So we're going to remove and treat
- 3 landfill gas. That's the methane gas that builds up
- 4 from, like, the decomposing wood that might be in the
- 5 landfill.
- 6 We're going to build a shoreline revetment.
- 7 That's just a fancy word for a rock wall. So we'll plan
- 8 on building a rock wall on the shoreline.
- 9 Build new wetlands, tidal and freshwater. I'll
- 10 show you a picture of that in a minute.
- 11 And then we'll monitor and maintain the
- 12 different parts of these preferred alternatives. So
- 13 we're not going to just walk away. When the Navy's
- 14 done, we will monitor this and make sure that it's still
- 15 protective of humans and the wildlife basically as long
- 16 as we need to.
- 17 And then we're going to use institutional
- 18 controls, which basically just restricts specific land
- 19 uses. So while it's likely good for a park, you're not
- 20 going to be able to dig a well and have water, take a
- 21 shower in it, and you won't be able to build a house
- 22 there. But that's basically what -- institutional
- 23 controls.
- 24 All right. So this is -- okay, they are
- 25 showing some of the components, and it's a little washed

- 1 out, but here you have the tidal wetlands. We're going
- 2 to build wetlands. We have freshwater wetlands, kind of
- 3 in an inland area; the shoreline revetment, or the rock
- 4 wall, along here [indicating].
- 5 And here's our landfill. So you'll see all
- 6 these little squares. These are landfill gas extraction
- 7 wells. So we're going to have many wells in place to
- 8 extract any methane or other landfill gases to prevent
- 9 those from migrating off the site and from going off the
- 10 site. And we're also going to have what's called slurry
- 11 walls. There's going to be one here and one here.
- 12 Oh, wait. Actually, go back one.
- One of the thing that isn't on this is a
- 14 hot-spot removal. And so if you look at these poster
- 15 boards we have over here -- and you can't really see
- 16 them right now, but after the meeting -- you can see
- 17 where all the hot spots are going to be where we're
- 18 excavating. And some of them Keith and Melanie
- 19 mentioned they are going to take early action and take
- 20 some of those more contaminated areas out, and those are
- 21 areas that are surrounding the areas outside of the
- 22 landfill.
- Okay. So "Preferred Alternative" still.
- 24 Okay. This is a picture actually of our current
- 25 landfill cap. And the reason why I'm showing you that

- 1 is because it's basically going to look like this when
- 2 we're done.
- 3 Here you have some fancy names, "Schematic of
- 4 Future Landfill Cap." It's basically you imagine like a
- 5 layer cake with the bottom layer being the landfill
- 6 waste, which is, you know, mostly trash and debris,
- 7 which is about, you know, up to 25 feet thick.
- 8 On top of that in 1974 when the Navy ceased
- 9 operations at the landfill, they placed at least 2 feet
- 10 and up to 5 feet of soil on top of that three.
- 11 And then on top of that, you have 2 more feet
- 12 of soil -- it was placed in 2000 -- and a liner. And
- 13 actually, I brought you a sample you can come and look
- 14 at when the meeting is over at what the liner looks
- 15 like. It's basically like a plastic liner, and then on
- 16 top of it it's a drainage so that water comes down
- 17 through that top layer of soil and hits that and it can
- 18 drain off the landfill rather than going into it. So
- 19 that's the liner material.
- 20 And then on top of that the Navy will bring in
- 21 2 feet, minimum 2 feet, of clean soil off the base
- 22 that's been tested and it's clean, certified clean, to
- 23 be put on top of that liner, and then the final ground
- 24 surface, which you see there, and it will look pretty
- 25 much like that.

- 1 Next.
- 2 All right. So here's the slurry wall. This is
- 3 a picture of a slurry wall being constructed not on
- 4 Hunters Point, but this is what it will look like. You
- 5 have an excavator, and it's digging a trench along the
- 6 line, and inside that trench is what's called
- 7 soil-bentonite mixture, and that's just a fancy word for
- 8 like a clay material mixed with sand; and that material
- 9 is so thick that it helps prevent groundwater, which is
- 10 the water that's underneath the ground, from flowing
- 11 through it.
- 12 And here we have a typical cross section with
- 13 the landfill, and you can see all the debris and the
- 14 trash; and right here this dash line is where the
- 15 groundwater is, right? So that's groundwater underneath
- 16 the ground. And all of this debris is in groundwater.
- 17 And then here is soil-bentonite slurry wall,
- 18 which is being built in this picture, and it goes down
- 19 to the bottom of the base. And so this groundwater
- 20 that's sitting here in waste has a harder time reaching
- 21 the bay.
- Okay. So these are some pictures. This is a
- 23 picture of the tidal wetlands that's actually in the
- 24 East Bay. But if you'll remember, we're going to be
- 25 building also shoreline wetlands along the panhandle

- 1 area. So they'll -- they may look something like this.
- 2 And then here is the picture of the shoreline
- 3 revetment. It's just a rock wall. And this is actually
- 4 a picture of another site on the base that we just
- 5 finished this year.
- 6 Next.
- 7 Okay. So why is this the preferred
- 8 alternative? Well, it protects people and wildlife from
- 9 being exposed to contamination that may cause
- 10 unacceptable risk. It would remove and dispose of the
- 11 hot-spot areas. So those more contaminated areas that
- 12 were surrounding landfill will be excavated, dug up,
- 13 hauled away, and taken off the base. And in fact, we've
- 14 already done that.
- We would remove and dispose of radioactive
- 16 material near the ground surface, install soil cover,
- 17 and this is actually a picture of a typical soil cover
- 18 being installed.
- We have landfill gas and groundwater
- 20 controls -- those are the facts posed that I had showed
- 21 you in the previous picture -- and the groundwater
- 22 controls for the slurry wall. That would help prevent
- 23 contact with remaining contamination.
- 24 And then we have long-term monitoring and
- 25 maintenance. Once again, don't forget, the Navy's not

- 1 going to walk away. We are going to maintain this, keep
- 2 it safe as long as it needs to be kept in place.
- 3 All right. So the landfill on the Navy base
- 4 can be safely maintained because all of our
- 5 investigations, all those samples that Keith showed you
- 6 and talked about in numerous trenches, you know exactly
- 7 what -- you know what the waste looks like, the soil
- 8 samples that were collected, the groundwater samples.
- 9 All of those show us that we know pretty well what's in
- 10 the landfill.
- 11 We got construction debris, trash, industrial
- 12 waste, and they're all very similar to landfills --
- 13 other landfills around the bay that have also been
- 14 closed in place. So this isn't a new thing. We didn't
- 15 invent the wheel here.
- 16 We have low-level radioactive waste that
- 17 consists mostly of glow-in-the-dark dials that could be
- 18 safely and easily managed in place. If you'll remember,
- 19 those are just the painted dials to keep the sailors
- 20 from tripping over their toes. So it's -- this is not
- 21 high-level radioactive waste we are talking about.
- 22 And then we know that groundwater does not pose
- 23 a major risk to humans and wildlife. We did a
- 24 groundwater study in 2008 where we looked at radioactive
- 25 chemicals, and we found no levels that impact people and

- 1 wildlife, and we did numerous investigations and would
- 2 have seen it. We did not see high-level radioactive
- 3 levels.
- 4 Okay. So the preferred alternative will
- 5 protect people and wildlife. It's consistent with EPA
- 6 national policy for keeping large landfills in place.
- 7 It's similar to other landfill closures around the bay.
- 8 So the other thing I have to point out with
- 9 regards to the second one especially is that we didn't
- 10 do this in a vacuum. All these investigations over all
- 11 these years, every step of the way we've worked and
- 12 coordinated with the agencies, with the Water Board,
- 13 with the Cal EPA and U.S. EPA. And they wanted more
- 14 samples; we took more samples. We didn't move to that
- 15 next step in the process until everybody on the team was
- 16 okay with where we are.
- 17 So you still might be wondering, Why are we
- 18 still digging it up? Alternative 2 was the dig the
- 19 whole landfill up. Why are we choosing Alternative 5?
- 20 Well, because Alternative 5 presents fewer short-term
- 21 risks.
- 22 It -- If you think about it, you have to dig
- 23 up all -- use Alternative 2, and you're digging up the
- 24 landfill. That's over a million cubic yards. That's, I
- 25 think, over 60,000 trucks would have to be driven

- 1 through the neighborhood for a minimum of four years.
- 2 That would be smelly. It would potentially cause more
- 3 risk to the community because you're digging up all the
- 4 material.
- 5 So in the short term, it's much safer to
- 6 contain the material in place.
- 7 All right. So what happens if Alternative 5 is
- 8 selected? Well, the Navy will design and build a final
- 9 remedy to control potential liquefaction after an
- 10 earthquake. So if there's a big earthquake, all the
- 11 components of the remedy, the rock wall, the soil cover,
- 12 all these will be designed to be very robust and stand
- 13 up to earthquakes.
- We'll treat landfill gas.
- 15 Maybe you're worried about potential sea-level
- 16 rise. We'll protect against that. And all that is
- 17 designed to accommodate potential sea-level rise.
- 18 And then, again, we'll provide pedestrian
- 19 access. So this area will be a park that can be used.
- Okay.
- 21 MR. FORMAN: Okay. Thank you.
- Okay. So what are some of the next steps in
- 23 the process? Tonight we're going to hear clarifying
- 24 questions, which are questions that are related to the
- 25 presentation that you want to get a better idea about,

- 1 an opportunity to do that, as Matt Robinson indicated.
- 2 Also, we're going to have a part of the meeting
- 3 where we take official comments where you -- they are
- 4 not necessarily questions. You can take comment -- We
- 5 will take comments down. Christine may ask you to spell
- 6 your name and to speak a little slower.
- 7 But we want to get it down on the record, each
- 8 of your comments, because, as I indicated earlier, they
- 9 will become part of the process and part of the
- 10 permanent record so that when we go to the next step,
- 11 which is the Record of Decision, your comments will be
- 12 there and our responses will be there, the Navy's
- 13 responses, that is.
- 14 Public comments are due on this Proposed Plan
- 15 for Parcel E-2 -- they are due October 24th; and then
- 16 the Navy will start writing a Record of Decision and
- 17 will release this document in early 2012, February-March
- 18 time frame.
- 19 And the difference between Proposed Plan and
- 20 the Record of Decision is, what we have recommended here
- 21 tonight in the next document will actually say: Well,
- 22 we feel this is the final choice. This should be final
- 23 choice. And that comes out again in the Record of
- 24 Decision document.
- 25 Then where many of the nitty-gritty details are

- 1 ironed out about what exactly -- what exactly the
- 2 program is going to be like will be formed in the
- 3 design, the remedial design, for the -- this parcel.
- 4 And then and only then after that's been finalized and
- 5 approved by the regulatory agencies will we then go out
- 6 and construct what is chosen as the final remedy for
- 7 this parcel.
- 8 So those are the future steps in the process.
- 9 MR. ROBINSON: Okay. Thank you, Keith.
- 10 So how can you provide a comment tonight? We
- 11 got a couple of ways. One, you can submit questions in
- 12 writing. We have provided comment cards out there for
- 13 you if you want to submit your writing -- comments in
- 14 writing, or you can speak to this group of folks up
- 15 here, being able to ask them your questions yourself if
- 16 you'd like to do that as well.
- 17 Also, after tonight what you can do is send
- 18 comments in mail, E-mail, fax to Keith Forman. Also,
- 19 we'd like to have these comments no later than
- 20 October 24th.
- 21 Also, some of the other contacts available,
- 22 which is on page 20 of the Proposed Plan, of course, is
- 23 Keith, Craig, Ryan, and Ross, some of the people who
- 24 were working on this project for a long time and can
- 25 help you with any questions you might have.

- 1 Any additional information, if you want to look
- 2 at the Proposed Plan but don't have a copy, you may have
- 3 lost a copy, you can get other copies and read them at
- 4 the San Francisco Main Library on Larkin or also go to
- 5 the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard trailer office. The
- 6 trailer office is right before the security gate, and
- 7 you can go in there and look at the Proposed Plan if
- 8 you'd like.
- 9 You can also find the Proposed Plan at the
- 10 Navy's Web site. The Web site is up here as well. It's
- 11 also in the Proposed Plan if you have a printed copy.
- 12 So now we will take a break and let all of you
- 13 take a chance to digest what you've just heard. We'll
- 14 come back with our clarifying questions, comments, if
- 15 you'd like to ask for clarifying questions about what
- 16 you've just heard. Please come back at 7:30. Okay.
- 17 Thank you very much.
- 18 Also, while you are walking around if you'd
- 19 like to talk to . . . One more thing, folks. During
- 20 the break, go ahead and look at all of the posters up
- 21 here, also have a chance to talk to the Navy or any of
- 22 the regulators walking around.
- 23 (Whereupon, a recess is taken from
- 7:22 p.m. to 7:33 p.m.)
- MR. ROBINSON: Ladies and gentlemen, let's get

- 1 started with the second portion of tonight's meeting.
- 2 Take your seat. Thank you very much.
- 3 So now we are getting started on Part Two of
- 4 tonight's meeting, which is the chance for you to ask
- 5 clarifying questions for the presentation you just heard
- 6 a few moments ago. Here's a chance for you to ask the
- 7 folks up here what they may have meant by certain
- 8 information.
- 9 Also, if you'd like, you could also pose your
- 10 question to one of the folks, Melanie, Keith, or
- 11 Laura -- Lara, to ask them what they meant by something
- 12 they said earlier.
- 13 This is not a chance for you to make a comment
- 14 about the E-2. We just want to help you clarify any
- 15 questions you had about what you have just seen.
- Now, we ask that if you have any comment --
- 17 clarifying questions, please step up to the mike, and
- 18 please again go single file in line, and then go ahead
- 19 and please ask your question.
- 20 Please state your name.
- 21 MS. JACKSON: Good evening. Thank you for
- 22 coming. My name is Espanola Jackson, and I live here in
- 23 the area.
- One of the questions I did ask Matt but I will
- 25 ask you the same question is why the police are here.

- 1 This is the first time that I came to a meeting and
- 2 several police is out there; they say they came to
- 3 contain Espanola, which is me. Okay?
- 4 Now, the question that I would like because it
- 5 wasn't there, there was no talk of lead or asbestos in
- 6 any of the talks that was made. You talked about the
- 7 cleaning of the ship, the paint, this, that, and the
- 8 other. Now, we all know from last time there was plenty
- 9 of lead in all of the paint so -- that's in the ground.
- 10 And I would just like to know why that was left out,
- 11 paint and asbestos.
- 12 Thank you.
- 13 MR. ROBINSON: Thank you, Miss Jackson.
- MR. FORMAN: Is this on?
- MR. NEWTON: Yes.
- 16 MR. FORMAN: Okay. Espanola, thank you for
- 17 coming and thank you for that question.
- 18 We didn't go through the long list of chemicals
- 19 that are there. But you're absolutely right. Lead is
- 20 there. There's an area, as -- As you stated, the
- 21 shipyard used lead-based paint. They used lots of
- 22 primers that were high in lead at the time, and that is
- 23 waste that is included, really, within the whole paint
- 24 waste streams in the landfill.
- 25 As far as asbestos, asbestos used to be used in

- 1 many ship activities on many ships and so on and so
- 2 forth. And I'm sure there is asbestos in the land -- it
- 3 is in the landfill, and it's another one of those
- 4 industrial waste streams that is there.
- 5 There's also some specific areas outside of the
- 6 landfill that have lead. We didn't go into the details
- 7 of one of the areas, but let's see here, if I can go
- 8 back. Okay. Well, this isn't working.
- 9 Pardon?
- 10 SPEAKER: (Brief statement off mike.)
- 11 MR. FORMAN: Well, no. I want to -- I just
- 12 want to show a map so that I can show her a little bit
- 13 of the detail of what we've done.
- When it comes to elevated levels of lead, we
- 15 have --
- 16 Well, further . . . No. Keep on going.
- 17 Good. Right there. Okay.
- 18 Sorry about that.
- 19 Okay. So this area -- I believe is this area
- 20 of elevated lead?
- MS. URIZAR: Yes.
- MR. FORMAN: Okay. There was, I believe, a
- 23 battery disposal area there. That is one of the hot
- 24 spots. We didn't -- You're ri- -- absolutely right; we
- 25 didn't go into the details of what drove that hot spot,

- 1 what drove us to dig there.
- 2 We had elevated levels of lead, a lot of --
- 3 some other things too, that we dug out. And on a recent
- 4 bus tour, we took folks to that area, to the pit that we
- 5 dug there. This area has been dug up and hauled off.
- 6 It had elevated levels of lead that we found, and that
- 7 was one of the hot spots we've already removed.
- 8 Okay?
- 9 MR. ROBINSON: Any other questions, please step
- 10 up to the mike.
- MR. JENNISON: My name is Ell Jennison.
- 12 I heard the one la- -- Lara say that the remedy
- 13 to extract everything would be -- would take four years
- 14 to remove all the landfill, and you also said that it
- 15 would also take 60,000 trucks to go through the
- 16 neighborhood?
- 17 MS. URIZAR: Yes.
- 18 MR. JENNISON: Is that correct?
- 19 MS. URIZAR: Yes, a minimum of four years,
- 20 yeah.
- 21 MR. JENNISON: Has it ever been proposed to
- 22 take it out on barges out of the neighborhood and go
- 23 ahead and extract? 'cause it seems to me that when you
- 24 start extracting these hot spots and then you leave --
- 25 you have to put a barrier, that's necessary to put a

- 1 barrier before you can put the final landfill to have a
- 2 park or whatever on top of it. Why hasn't that been
- 3 analyzed just to go ahead and remove all this stuff and
- 4 then be done with it?
- 5 MS. URIZAR: You know, I don't think we did
- 6 barging. Did we?
- 7 MS. JACKSON: What are you saying? I can't
- 8 hear you.
- 9 MR. FORMAN: Yeah, put it on.
- 10 MR. BIELSKIS: So as part of our evaluation, we
- 11 looked at several different options for waste.
- 12 Actually, one of them by rail. That was another way to,
- 13 you know, minimize truck traffic.
- But, you know, the analogy that Lara used in
- 15 the presentation of 60,000 truckloads was just to give
- 16 people a visual representation of what the option we
- 17 looked at. Barging in this particular area, you know,
- 18 is not -- you can't do it at the shoreline 'cause of
- 19 the -- there's not deep enough water to bring a boat
- 20 in.
- 21 So you have to truck it from one spot to a
- 22 different location on the base, and it's more cost
- 23 effective to simply look at something else, for example,
- 24 extending existing rails where they're already
- 25 relatively close to the -- to the parcel.

- 1 MR. FORMAN: So there's -- I mean, just to
- 2 summarize here, there's a -- That is a good question.
- 3 There's different ways you can do it.
- 4 The main point, though, in that alternative is
- 5 that there's going to be exposure -- there's going to be
- 6 exposure as you open up the landfill, and there's going
- 7 to exposure during transportation phase of carting that
- 8 waste from Point A to Point B. Even if you were to come
- 9 in, that base is far too shallow to have barge
- 10 operations.
- 11 But let's say that you did some trucking to
- 12 some other point on the base that's deep enough. You
- 13 barge it in across the bay. A truck is going to have to
- 14 pick it up on the other end there. They are going to
- 15 have to do something to still transport it to the legal
- 16 authorized place for it to be deposited on another part
- 17 of the planet.
- 18 In doing all of that, the take-away point is
- 19 that there's a lot of opportunities for exposure to
- 20 stuff that has been buried for a long period of time;
- 21 and it's going to be many, many truckloads over an
- 22 extended period of time.
- 23 So over that period of time, the community
- 24 under that alternative would be exposed to things that
- 25 they have never been exposed to before by the very

- 1 nature of having to dig things up, drag them out into
- 2 piles, separate them, and eventually put them on
- 3 something, whether it's a railroad truck or a barge
- 4 temporarily or/and onto another truck to eventually get
- 5 it to a land-based landfill some other place on the
- 6 planet where it would then have to be put back into
- 7 another landfill.
- 8 And now again, the whole take-away there is,
- 9 you would have newly created exposure pathways over an
- 10 extended period of time to cart the waste from Point A
- 11 to Point B, and that was the Navy's thinking of why
- 12 that's a disadvantage to that alternative.
- MR. JENNISON: But hasn't the community been
- 14 exposed when you've been trucking the stuff into the
- 15 other hot spots through the community already?
- 16 MR. FORMAN: Well, what we do is we take -- we
- 17 take a lot of time and -- to put together a plan to put
- 18 the contaminated soil into a sealed bin, sealed truck,
- 19 right, before it leaves the base.
- 20 That -- Now, what I'm talking about for
- 21 exposure is not just the truck portion. The fact that
- 22 if you had thousands and thousands of trucks and you
- 23 apply statistics to that, there probably would be
- 24 accidents that happen or other things that would happen
- 25 if you're talking about 60,000 trunks.

- 1 But I'm talking really about the exposure that
- 2 would occur when you dug up this incredible, you know,
- 3 landfill, right, you would have to put out the waste on
- 4 pads for an extended period of time. Much of the waste
- 5 is below the groundwater level that you saw. So you'd
- 6 have wet trash that would somehow have to be dried out
- 7 and then would have to be handled and separated over an
- 8 extended period of time.
- 9 The way we look at it is: This type of
- 10 landfill doesn't lend itself to that type of operation.
- 11 And the Navy's feeling is that we don't want to incur
- 12 that additional risk or the potential for a lot of
- 13 additional risk over that extended period of time.
- 14 You don't have that when you're digging in hot
- 15 spots in relatively localized areas and then putting it
- 16 into sealed trucks. You don't have quite the same
- 17 exposure level.
- 18 You always have some risk attendant to any
- 19 alternative. But in the Navy's view, the short-term
- 20 risk and the additional exposure over time for the whole
- 21 operation is a disadvantage to that alternative.
- MR. JENNISON: Just one more question.
- MR. FORMAN: Sure.
- 24 MR. JENNISON: Since it was a shipyard for
- 25 gigantic ships and aircraft carriers --

- 1 MR. FORMAN: Sure.
- 2 MR. JENNISON: -- there has to be accessibility
- 3 to the water for, you know, when you say it's low --
- 4 MS. JACKSON: I don't hear what he's saying.
- 5 MR. JENNISON: Where you say it's low -- low
- 6 water for it to be -- it's not accessible for barges --
- 7 MR. FORMAN: In that --
- 8 MR. JENNISON: -- it seems like -- it seems
- 9 like in that E-2 -- that F -- in the F -- F parcel --
- 10 MR. FORMAN: Yes, sir.
- 11 MR. PONTON: -- that area is probably
- 12 contaminated too. So it won't hurt to go ahead and
- 13 dredge that up and get rid of that material too, and
- 14 then --
- MR. FORMAN: That is --
- 16 MR. JENNISON: Then you would have
- 17 accessibility to --
- 18 MR. FORMAN: It's a great point. That's
- 19 another parcel; but you're right, there is contamination
- 20 in the bay in that area that the Navy will have to take
- 21 some action on in the future. We're not as far along in
- 22 the process for that.
- 23 And as far as the barge operations, the
- 24 potential barge operations you're talking about, I was
- 25 pointing out that there's another part of the base

- 1 obviously where the deep ships came in where you could
- 2 use barges conceivably, that's true.
- But to get it from Point A to Point B on base,
- 4 it would be a rather large trucking operation in
- 5 itself. Even though it would be short hauls, you'd have
- 6 to find a way to do that. And again, that's, again,
- 7 another facet that we think is a disadvantage for this
- 8 alternative. Okay.
- 9 MR. JENNISON: Just one more question. Just
- 10 one more question I want to --
- 11 MR. FORMAN: Yes, sir.
- 12 MR. JENNISON: Just the fact is, would it be
- 13 hard to seal off the whole --
- MS. JACKSON: Could I ask, talk in the mike.
- 15 MR. JENNISON: -- to keep -- to keep the whole
- 16 Navy yard sealed off until everything is completely
- 17 cleaned up. Instead of trying to do it in piecemeals
- 18 and have development here and there, why not just go
- 19 ahead and have the whole thing sealed off until it is --
- 20 everything is clean, you know, and it has a -- and the
- 21 Navy's been cleared and say they can move on instead of
- 22 doing these developments, trying to get developments in
- 23 and this fast track instead of having it completed --
- 24 the cleanup complete?
- 25 MR. FORMAN: That's a great question. Some --

- 1 some folks do believe that the proper approach to a base
- 2 is to do the entire cleanup for every portion, every
- 3 parcel, before you begin any kind of conveyance of the
- 4 property.
- 5 MS. JACKSON: That's right.
- 6 MR. FORMAN: And I understand that, and I
- 7 respect that viewpoint.
- 8 But currently the way the Navy's operating and
- 9 not just on Hunters Point but on virtually every base
- 10 that I'm familiar with is that when we finish the
- 11 cleanup on other -- on a piece of land and we deem that
- 12 that piece of land is ready, we then have to do a
- 13 finding of suitability to transfer to see if it's safe
- 14 to transfer.
- 15 If we get regulatory approval to do that and if
- 16 we can demonstrate that it's safe to convey it, the
- 17 Navy's position is that anything that's safe to convey
- 18 will convey as soon as it is safe to do that.
- 19 The other approach would be for the base to sit
- 20 there until the entire cleanup is done, which would be
- 21 many, many years.
- 22 What Congress has told the Base Realignment and
- 23 Closure Commission is: When possible and when done
- 24 safely, we want parts of bases to be reintegrated into
- 25 the community sooner rather than later, even if it's

- 1 portions of bases. So that's why the Base Realignment
- 2 and Closure Commission across the country really
- 3 operates the way we do.
- 4 But I do understand and respect that there are
- 5 those who do not share that viewpoint and don't want
- 6 anything done until the entire cleanup is complete
- 7 everywhere. I understand that.
- 8 MR. JENNISON: Thank you.
- 9 MR. ROBINSON: Go ahead.
- 10 MR. TISDELL: Hi. My name is Keith Tisdell,
- 11 d-e-l-l, and I'm a resident.
- 12 Keith, along the back wall where those air
- 13 monitors -- the methane gas monitors was placed along
- 14 the U.C. -- the back of U.C.S.F. and --
- MR. FORMAN: Right. And, Keith, just -- excuse
- 16 me. We'll just point this out so everyone can
- 17 participate in this. You're talking about the gas
- 18 probes here [indicating]?
- 19 MR. TISDELL: Yes, yes. Okay. Now, the Navy
- 20 wasn't afraid to dig there and find out what was going
- 21 on there.
- MR. FORMAN: Right.
- 23 MR. TISDELL: Why should the Navy be scared to
- 24 take out E-2? because you know -- you already know
- 25 what's down there. It wasn't a risk factor to the

- 1 community when you was taking -- you know, building a
- 2 trench and a slurry wall. But why would it be such of a
- 3 big hassle to do E-2? That's just a question.
- 4 MR. FORMAN: Okay. Great question.
- 5 I think I probably need -- I probably should
- 6 set the record straight and say the Navy isn't scared to
- 7 do that.
- 8 But, Keith, one of the things that experience
- 9 across the nation has told us is that landfills of this
- 10 type, of this size, and of these contents can be
- 11 professionally managed in place, in other words,
- 12 contained in place, and that the pros outweigh the cons
- 13 in doing that; that when it comes to the long term, that
- 14 the best way is to professionally manage waste in place
- 15 and to be responsible for where it was put.
- Now, you always have to have a lot of data to
- 17 support the fact that that's the right choice to make,
- 18 and I think we do have the data to support that, both
- 19 the groundwater and the soil.
- 20 So when you're talking about digging up the
- 21 entire landfill, the question that I would have for you
- 22 is, knowing everything up to this point that we know,
- 23 what would be the driving reason to handle this landfill
- 24 differently than many other landfills that fit this same
- 25 profile across the country?

- 1 MR. TISDELL: One quick question.
- 2 MR. FORMAN: Sure.
- 3 MR. TISDELL: How many other landfills --?
- 4 MR. FORMAN: Keith, I'm sorry; but if you're
- 5 going to ask a question, you have to go up to the
- 6 microphone. I'm sorry.
- 7 MR. TISDELL: Say it different, how many other
- 8 landfills are in, say, a sector like this in a black
- 9 community? Is that a --?
- 10 MR. FORMAN: Well, okay. We're talking about a
- 11 landfill -- let me -- if I could fill in some of the
- 12 blanks. You let me know if I do a good job at this
- 13 point.
- 14 It is a landfill that's perched on the bay like
- 15 other landfills of San Francisco Bay and other bays.
- 16 It's on a military base in a closed urban area.
- 17 There's -- there's actually quite a few locations that
- 18 fit that profile.
- 19 Now, the thing that we were looking for and
- 20 that we have been doing investigation on since 1988 is,
- 21 Do we know enough about this landfill? Do we have
- 22 enough data to know that this landfill is the kind of
- 23 landfill that could be professionally managed in place?
- 24 And I'm very confident in saying from the
- 25 groundwater in the sense of work we've done around the

- 1 perimeter of the landfill from the 25 investigative
- 2 trenches that we dug into the landfill, when you look at
- 3 the different pieces of the puzzle that were provided to
- 4 us over the years, we know enough to say that this
- 5 landfill does not present the kinds of risks that can't
- 6 be -- that cannot be designed for to be protective for
- 7 the long term. And that won't be a proper way to
- 8 address the situation.
- 9 MR. ROBINSON: Folks, we are -- want to make
- 10 sure that you have any questions clarifying the
- 11 presentation, so try to keep it to the presentation at
- 12 this moment.
- MR. FORMAN: All right. And I'm sorry, I'll
- 14 try to make my answers more directed towards the
- 15 presentation. Okay?
- MR. McCARTHY: Yes. Given the graphics that
- 17 we're seeing related to the different categories of
- 18 remediation in this E-2 parcel site -- and I was active
- 19 with the RAB before. My name is John McCarthy. I'm
- 20 from the East Bay.
- 21 Anyway, there are two categories that I wanted
- 22 to question. One is starting with the NRDL activity
- 23 site in the panhandle area.
- MR. FORMAN: Yes.
- MR. McCARTHY: What information has been given

- 1 about monitoring what happens with that, with that area
- 2 that the -- someone is responsible for concerning the
- 3 NRDL activity in the panhandle? That's the first
- 4 question regarding my first category.
- 5 The other question is that my understanding for
- 6 over 15 years that there was a large drum area full
- 7 of -- drums -- maybe 55-gallon drums --
- 8 MR. FORMAN: Yes.
- 9 MR. McCARTHY: -- that were full of
- 10 contaminated material --
- 11 MR. FORMAN: Yes.
- 12 MR. McCARTHY: -- in the area that shows as the
- 13 gas well monitoring area. I think that's where it was.
- MR. FORMAN: Okay.
- MR. McCARTHY: So what information has been
- 16 provided relating to that drum storage area? So those
- 17 are probably both questions related to the NRDL
- 18 activities.
- 19 MR. FORMAN: Well, okay. Quite a few questions
- 20 there, John. Let me -- let me go over a few things
- 21 here.
- This is the ship shielding area. You see this
- 23 very interesting shape? That's the ship shielding area
- 24 that you're referring to, which is the Navy Radiological
- 25 Defense Laboratory site. That's going be to subject

- 1 to -- and -- its own investigation and removal action.
- 2 MR. McCARTHY: From who? From --
- 3 MR. FORMAN: From the Navy.
- 4 MR. McCARTHY: Okay.
- 5 MR. FORMAN: Yes. We're going to do that in
- 6 the not-too-distant future. We've already laid the
- 7 groundwork to be able to do that. Melanie has already
- 8 laid the groundwork to be able to include that in the
- 9 future budget. Well, we're going to actually go out
- 10 there and do some significant studies.
- 11 Now, again, that's a specific part of the base.
- MR. McCARTHY: Right.
- 13 MR. FORMAN: And we have a very, very good idea
- 14 what's there. We have done significant removals in this
- 15 area [indicating] --
- MR. McCARTHY: Right.
- 17 MR. FORMAN: -- for the metal slag area --
- MR. McCARTHY: Yeah.
- 19 MR. FORMAN: -- which had -- which had some
- 20 elevated readings from some devices that were imbedded
- 21 in molten metal.
- MR. McCARTHY: Right.
- 23 MR. FORMAN: And so -- and there was also a lot
- 24 of trash on the shoreline that we cleaned up, oh, quite
- 25 a few years ago now.

- 1 MR. McCARTHY: Right.
- 2 MR. FORMAN: So, now, when you're talking about
- 3 the nest of drums, 55-gallon drums, we found -- in our
- 4 first large removal action for the PCBs along the
- 5 shoreline here --
- 6 MR. McCARTHY: Right.
- 7 MR. FORMAN: -- we found a nest of 9 -- I
- 8 believe it was 95 drums, 55-gallon drums, in about 2005,
- 9 2006 that we removed.
- 10 MR. McCARTHY: I think this was a larger
- 11 accumulation of drums that -- than --
- MR. FORMAN: Well, okay. If you can show me
- 13 something that indicates that, because we were able to
- 14 get our arms around that and actually remove every one
- 15 of the drums in that area.
- 16 MR. McCARTHY: I've been looking for that
- 17 documentation --
- 18 MR. FORMAN: Okay.
- 19 MR. McCARTHY: -- at the city library since
- 20 they moved.
- 21 MR. FORMAN: Yes, sir. I can help you with
- 22 that. That's -- It's a -- It's called a completion
- 23 report. It's the completion report for the PCB hot-spot
- 24 area in 2005, 2006.
- MR. McCARTHY: And the other thing was related

- 1 to the graphics --
- 2 MR. FORMAN: Sure.
- 3 MR. McCARTHY: -- the nearshore -- there's a
- 4 hot-spot nearshore area --
- 5 MR. FORMAN: Right in there.
- 6 MR. McCARTHY: -- and a hot-spot upland area.
- 7 And I'm wondering -- since I didn't see
- 8 anything specific to the future monitoring for those two
- 9 areas, I'm wondering what that is.
- 10 MR. FORMAN: Well, we have removed a lot off of
- 11 that shoreline area: PCBs, gas and oil spills, elevated
- 12 levels of lead, elevated levels of copper that we
- 13 found. But that's also a continuing ongoing project.
- 14 What -- The largest field work project we had
- 15 this year, in fact, is still ongoing. Lara's in charge
- 16 of it. I think she's between 60 and 70 percent done
- 17 with it where we are removing an additional 40,000 cubic
- 18 yards to remove the contaminants from that area. So
- 19 that's all going to be taken care of, you know, within
- 20 the next six months.
- 21 And this again is the follow-on to what we
- 22 started in 2005, 2006 where we removed 44,000 cubic
- 23 yards of PCB contaminants, lead, copper, oil, and gas
- 24 contamination that was in that shoreline area.
- 25 So we're -- the answer -- the short answer is:

- 1 We are removing all that before we put the rock wall in.
- 2 MR. McCARTHY: And then -- and then the upland
- 3 area, the upland hot-spot area, which is adja- -- I
- 4 think it's part of the east side --
- 5 MR. FORMAN: Yes.
- 6 MR. McCARTHY: -- adjacent area which is also a
- 7 location of hot spot.
- 8 MR. FORMAN: We're right in there -- Right,
- 9 and we've removed -- we have one of those areas that I
- 10 showed you has PCBs that we removed, and another one is
- 11 battery -- we think the battery disposal area where we
- 12 found parts of batteries and elevated levels of lead in
- 13 soil that we have removed very recently.
- MR. McCARTHY: Okay. Thanks a lot.
- MR. FORMAN: Thank you.
- Okay. And again, Matt, I don't want to rush
- 17 things here; but when it comes to questions, I think we
- 18 need to somewhat keep to a three-minute rule on this so
- 19 that we can get really the comments section where people
- 20 can make official comments for the record.
- 21 MS. JACKSON: Well, don't you talk so long.
- MR. FORMAN: Yes, ma'am. I'll take that
- 23 advice.
- MR. JAMES: Good evening, Keith.
- MR. FORMAN: Good evening, Oscar. Good to see

- 1 you.
- 2 COMMENT
- 3 BY OSCAR JAMES:
- 4 My name is Oscar James. I'm a native of
- 5 Bayview-Hunters Point. I was born on Navy Road.
- 6 MR. FORMAN: Yes, sir.
- 7 MR. JAMES: I seen all them Parcel E, E-2. I
- 8 seen it fill. My father helped fill a lot of that. I
- 9 had a uncle who drove the dump trucks down there who put
- 10 a lot of those chemicals and those toxins there.
- 11 My father was one of the ones that put a lot of
- 12 those barrels that were put in Parcel E-2, and they also
- 13 put those same barrels out at the Farallon Islands where
- 14 they -- the Navy did and then would perform experiments
- 15 that were done in the old experimental lab in Hunters
- 16 Point Shipyard where they had those dogs, and they would
- 17 test them, put them in those barrels, and they would
- 18 dump --
- 19 MR. ROBINSON: Sir, sir --
- 20 MR. JAMES: What I'm saying, I wasn't here -- I
- 21 wasn't here for the presentation. I was at another
- 22 meeting. I came here.
- 23 But I'm talking -- what I want to do, I want to
- 24 make sure you do 100 percent clean, take out all those
- 25 materials of Parcel E-2, make sure the community

- 1 truckers are allowed to do some of that work. I wish
- 2 everyone is meeting from the community, from the city,
- 3 write to you guys, stating that they want 100 percent
- 4 clean and no cap at Hunters Point Shipyard.
- 5 When I was a little bitty boy, we used to look
- 6 down, and that was a beach front before they started
- 7 filling in. They used to have shrimps, trails, horses,
- 8 and what have you like that --
- 9 MR. ROBINSON: I'm sorry.
- 10 MR. JAMES: -- down --
- 11 MR. ROBINSON: This is the question portion.
- 12 MR. JAMES: This is the question portion.
- 13 MR. ROBINSON: Did you have a question? Please
- 14 ask your question.
- MR. JAMES: My question is, All of the toxins
- 16 have been down there, and you guys don't know what's
- 17 been down there. I -- What my father told me and what
- 18 my wife's uncle told me what was down there, Jack Jones,
- 19 who was one of the truckers who did that, they took the
- 20 materials out of 11 hospital [sic] into the shipyard
- 21 that was toxic.
- We had crab, shrimps, and oysters out there.
- 23 And when they start dumping in the '40s, in the '50s,
- 24 there were no more crabs out there. We want to see our
- 25 crabs and our shrimps come back.

- 1 This was an industrial area where we selling
- 2 shrimps. That's why they had the -- The Chinese had
- 3 the shrimp farms out here, and they were getting shrimps
- 4 out there. Soon as they start dumping, all of that
- 5 left.
- 6 We want our community 100 percent clean. I'll
- 7 be not here another 20, 30 years from now, but my
- 8 grandkids is going to be here. I want to make sure they
- 9 have the same opportunity, the same thing I seen when I
- 10 was a little bitty boy.
- 11 Thank you very much.
- MR. FORMAN: All right. Thank you, Mr. James.
- 13 Matt, I guess that really is more of a
- 14 official --
- 15 MR. ROBINSON: Yeah, it's official question
- 16 [sic].
- 17 MR. FORMAN: I just want to make sure.
- 18 So, Mr. James, that will be part of the
- 19 official record.
- 20 MR. JAMES: Yes, sir.
- 21 MR. FORMAN: It won't -- Thank you very much.
- MR. ROBINSON: We are in the question portion
- 23 of the proposal that you heard. Please keep it to the
- 24 questions for now. After we have the last question,
- 25 then we'll move on to being able to give comments.

- 1 Thank you.
- DR. RAO: Hello. My name is Sudeep Motupalli
- 3 Rao. I'm a resident, and I reside right here in Bayview
- 4 Hunters Point. I've served on the RAB before it was
- 5 dissolved. I have four quick questions.
- 6 MR. FORMAN: Okay.
- 7 DR. RAO: There are two slides I'd like to
- 8 refer to. One is the slide which has the meatball
- 9 chart, I guess you call it.
- 10 MR. FORMAN: Hold on. We'll see how fast I
- 11 am. I guess I'm not as fast as some folks. Okay.
- DR. RAO: So I'm wondering, so there's a
- 13 short-term implementability and short-term effectiveness
- 14 and others.
- MR. FORMAN: Yes.
- DR. RAO: I'm wondering -- I know you
- 17 addressed -- there was a question earlier a gentleman
- 18 asked about instead of trucking the 60,000 that Lara
- 19 mentioned truckloads of waste -- I mean, basically it
- 20 wasn't a request. The community was saying we don't
- 21 want to have something, you know, in the community which
- 22 is a landfill.
- 23 So in terms of implementability as far as
- 24 barging the waste out, does it change -- if we consider
- 25 barging, does it change the chart significantly, or does

- 1 it change there at all? That's one question I have.
- 2 MR. FORMAN: Okay.
- 3 DR. RAO: Should I --?
- 4 MR. FORMAN: First question -- No. First
- 5 question I would say is, it wouldn't change it at all
- 6 because the short-term effectiveness would still be zero
- 7 in -- in -- because you'd be still exposing. The key
- 8 here is not the method of transporting from Point A to
- 9 Point B or what most likely will be in the case of a
- 10 barge or railway from Point A to Point B to Point C to
- 11 Point D because you ultimately have to put this stuff
- 12 somewhere.
- DR. RAO: Yeah.
- 14 MR. FORMAN: So the idea is in the short term,
- 15 you're not -- you're not being effective at all in
- 16 decreasing risk. You are in fact increasing risk by the
- 17 very nature of creating whole new exposure pathways by
- 18 digging this stuff up.
- 19 And one of the Navy's contentions is, using the
- 20 data, working with the regulators, is -- what we found
- 21 is, the data strongly supports that the risk that we're
- 22 finding, right, does not warrant a removal of -- of the
- 23 waste, and that in fact getting to the point of getting
- 24 the waste exposed and creating exposure creates a
- 25 greater risk than professionally managing and containing

- 1 the landfill in place. That -- that is the Navy's
- 2 position.
- 3 DR. RAO: Thank you.
- 4 And there's another slide. I think it's --
- 5 MR. FORMAN: Sure.
- 6 DR. RAO: -- Slide 33.
- 7 MR. FORMAN: Sure.
- 8 DR. RAO: This looks like this is what is going
- 9 to be in place, construction debris, trash; and there's
- 10 also going to be some low-level radioactive waste, maybe
- 11 some dials there, that were not found through our
- 12 sampling.
- MS. URIZAR: Right. This is --
- MR. FORMAN: Right.
- 15 MS. URIZAR: -- material that would be left in
- 16 places in the landfill.
- DR. RAO: So -- But the question I have is,
- 18 Can you call this a closure of the landfill? I mean,
- 19 this is maybe semantic, but --
- MR. FORMAN: Sure.
- 21 DR. RAO: -- but I'm just wondering, can we
- 22 actually call this a closure of the landfill? because
- 23 we're still having this in place. Or can we call it
- 24 sealing of the landfill? because we're not technically
- 25 closing the landfill. That is just a question that I

- 1 have. I mean --
- MR. FORMAN: No, great question. Okay. Yeah,
- 3 it might be similar semantics. I think you've hit on a
- 4 good point here.
- 5 It would be professionally managing the waste
- 6 in place. That will go on -- Unless there's something
- 7 dramatic as landfills age through the centuries, that
- 8 would go on for as far as I can see. We would have to
- 9 professionally manage it and have controls in place, and
- 10 then we would have to provide data to indicate that it's
- 11 operating properly and successfully; and we would have
- 12 to continue to do that with regulatory agencies.
- DR. RAO: That leads my -- The next point
- 14 is if you have --
- MR. FORMAN: Sure.
- DR. RAO: -- we leave the landfill in place
- 17 after cleaning it up as much as we can --
- MR. FORMAN: Yeah.
- DR. RAO: -- if we leave it in place it will be
- 20 good for the community. I'm just wondering if it's
- 21 possible to have some kind of a real-time monitoring so
- 22 when you're going back, well, let's say walking that,
- 23 Oscar James hit on a point very well. He served on the
- 24 RAB with me. He said when he was a kid he'd travel.
- I have a dream that we can have our children or

- 1 our grandchildren be able to swim around and walk
- 2 around, eventually to figure out ways in which we can
- 3 clean up whatever parcels left and other things, go in
- 4 the bay so -- and had a desire to jump into the water, I
- 5 know the risks involved.
- 6 So if there's a way, is there a way to have
- 7 real-time monitoring where people, as they're walking
- 8 by, they can say, oh, that alarm's not going off or that
- 9 dial is green or --?
- 10 I'm just thinking, you know, thinking outside
- 11 the box a little bit rather than wait for the samples to
- 12 go out, et cetera, some way in which we can leave behind
- 13 a monitoring active laboratory, small dials or some ways
- 14 in which we can reassure in real time that, hey, things
- 15 are in place and that we can walk by the beach; we can
- 16 walk by that walk, things like that? I'm just
- 17 wondering -- you don't have to answer it right now, but
- 18 just real-time monitoring would be a --
- MR. FORMAN: It's a good question. We have --
- 20 kind of have real-time monitoring.
- 21 MS. URIZAR: Well, and that's something that we
- 22 can actually look at during the next step of the
- 23 process, which is the design process, 'cause that seems
- 24 like a really probably easy thing to look at, yeah.
- DR. RAO: Dago Mary's where we had the meetings

- 1 was proposed at that time that it would be good to
- 2 have -- use the Naval Shipyard as sort of a model museum
- 3 of restoration, showing that, hey, we used best
- 4 practices so that -- that means you have to use best
- 5 practices.
- 6 And so the last and final point, somewhat
- 7 technical, but if we are sort of using these dry -- wet
- 8 slurry walls, I think it was -- wet or dry?
- 9 MS. URIZAR: They don't dry, particularly,
- 10 yeah.
- 11 DR. RAO: Oh.
- MS. URIZAR: They say --
- 13 DR. RAO: So --
- MS. URIZAR: -- they're viscous.
- DR. RAO: So if we use these walls, it's a
- 16 desire to prevent any kind of transport between the
- 17 landfill and the --
- 18 MS. URIZAR: Slow down, limit, not completely
- 19 prevent, but to slow it down, yeah.
- 20 DR. RAO: Okay. So the question that I have
- 21 is, Does it still allow to filter the toxic materials
- 22 but not with water? But -- and you've answered the
- 23 question that it does.
- 24 MS. URIZAR: Yes. Well, and we also have a
- 25 revetment which also includes a very fine filter which

- 1 also keeps the contaminants that are attached to the
- 2 soil and the sediment from flowing out into the bay.
- 3 So, you know, there's -- there's two parts to the -- to
- 4 the remedy.
- 5 DR. RAO: Thank you.
- 6 MR. ROBINSON: Any other questions?
- 7 MR. MacLEAN: Thanks for your presentation. My
- 8 name is Neil MacLean. I've been a resident at Hunters
- 9 Point. I'm currently from Mission and lifetime in San
- 10 Francisco.
- 11 Despite that I -- in the presentation
- 12 especially I was -- what I missed was an understanding
- 13 of several things. One is sort of what is the -- what
- 14 is the problems? Why -- It was almost like why is this
- 15 designated a Superfund site? It was almost like it was
- 16 a cleaned-over presentation in a sense. I didn't get
- 17 what is the real risk that's ongoing.
- 18 And so one of the questions that I would come
- 19 to is, like, what happened in 2000 when clearly it got
- 20 out of control?
- 21 And following on that question, and why didn't
- 22 we hear anything about that?
- 23 And why -- how do we know that it won't go out
- 24 of control again? is sort of implicit in that.
- 25 And then following that also is that one of the

- 1 response to that, of course, was the citywide
- 2 proposition around it, and the question I have there is,
- 3 How do you feel your recommendation responds to that, as
- 4 clearly people expressed at that time?
- 5 MR. ROBINSON: Do you want to answer those
- 6 questions one at a time, Keith?
- 7 MR. MacLEAN: Okay.
- 8 MR. FORMAN: Well, sure.
- 9 Okay. When it -- when it comes to greater
- 10 detail of the risk numbers, if you go to the handout in
- 11 of the Proposed Plan itself --
- Doug, you may have a copy that you can -- if
- 13 the gentleman doesn't have it.
- 14 And you can go into great detail for the
- 15 numbers. If you want to see the actual numbers of the
- 16 risk as they can calculate it, yeah, many of them are in
- 17 the Proposed Plan. Other than that, if you want any
- 18 greater level of detail, you have to dig into other
- 19 documents which you may or may not want to do.
- 20 But when you calculate risks, you use
- 21 assumptions on what the risk would be if humans and
- 22 wildlife are actually exposed. So when you calculate
- 23 risk in risk as- -- and assess the risk in a risk
- 24 assessment, which we did, you are looking for risk in
- 25 worst-case scenarios that involve complete exposure

- 1 pathways.
- 2 When the Hunters Point Shipyard was put on the
- 3 National Priorities List, which is referred to -- the
- 4 nickname that is the Superfund, it was a compilation of
- 5 the number of sites on the shipyard, I believe. It's
- 6 a -- it's a function of addition. There are, I believe,
- 7 78 installation restoration sites on the base. And when
- 8 it made the National Priorities List, it had fewer than
- 9 that at the time because it qualified for it at the
- 10 time.
- 11 But to be -- in this case for the shipyard to
- 12 have been on the National Priorities List, it was a
- 13 function of the number of sites, not any one site that
- 14 was particularly toxic, which is another way to get on
- 15 the National Priorities List.
- I'm -- Let me see. Did I --?
- 17 MR. MacLEAN: Thanks for that answer.
- 18 MR. FORMAN: Sure.
- 19 MR. MacLEAN: Another part of that --
- MR. FORMAN: Oh, Proposition P?
- 21 MR. MacLEAN: Sorry.
- MR. FORMAN: Did you want me to respond to
- 23 Proposition P --
- MR. MacLEAN: Yes.
- 25 MR. FORMAN: -- question? That's a good

- 1 question. Mr. Bloom always brings this up,
- 2 Proposition P, and others do too.
- 3 My answer to that is, the Navy's program is --
- 4 is very much targeted to working with the City and
- 5 County of San Francisco. The City San -- and County of
- 6 San Francisco set part of the agenda because what
- 7 Congress has told -- in this case, the Navy, whatever
- 8 branch for a particular base -- what Congress has told
- 9 us to do is to work hand in hand with the local reuse
- 10 authority, in this case the City and County of San
- 11 Francisco.
- When they put out a redevelopment plan or a
- 13 reuse plan for the base, one of the things -- the target
- 14 that we have to meet is our cleanup options are what we
- 15 look at, and ultimately the cleanup decisions we make
- 16 must be compatible with the reuse and redevelopment as
- 17 proposed by the City and County of San Francisco. So
- 18 the Navy has to meet that standard.
- 19 This additional standard that you're talking
- 20 about, Proposition P, which I believe was a
- 21 recommendation for the Navy to follow an even higher
- 22 standard, is not something that we're required to meet.
- 23 It was -- it was a recommendation.
- 24 And we understand that there's strong
- 25 sentiment, particularly the way Proposition P was worded

- 1 or interpreted anyway, to clean up to an even higher
- 2 level is one interpretation of it than is called for by
- 3 the redevelopment or reuse plan. But we understand
- 4 that. However, we are tied to and our cleanup program
- 5 is very much tied to making sure that we meet the goals
- 6 of the redevelopment and reuse plan.
- 7 So I guess in summary I can say it's sort of
- 8 two ships passing in the night in terms of what a local
- 9 vote would be and what the -- really the rules of the
- 10 Navy follows, that Congress tells us to follow, to clean
- 11 up a base and then transfer it to the City and County of
- 12 San Francisco.
- MR. ROBINSON: Okay.
- 14 MR. MacLEAN: Thanks. So that's clear, if I
- 15 can summarize, it's that --
- MR. FORMAN: Sure.
- 17 MR. MacLEAN: -- you're not responding to the
- 18 proposition. You're saying that's --
- 19 MR. FORMAN: Right. The Navy -- the Navy in no
- 20 way directly correspond -- directly tunes its program, I
- 21 guess is one way of looking at it, with regard to that.
- 22 We need official document in a community for reuse or
- 23 the redevelopment plan, and then we work with the
- 24 regulatory agencies and in this case the City and County
- 25 of San Francisco to make sure that we meet the standards

- 1 of reuse and redevelopment. That's really our -- one of
- 2 our missions.
- 3 Does that make sense?
- 4 MR. MacLEAN: Yes.
- 5 MR. FORMAN: And that may -- I understand fully
- 6 that may not be a satisfactory response, but really
- 7 that's one of the guidelines from Congress that the Navy
- 8 has, the base realignment program.
- 9 MR. MacLEAN: There was a question in there too
- 10 of what went wrong in 2000 that the fire started and all
- 11 of that, that that -- it got so out of control? And
- 12 so -- and how can we know that that -- and -- and how --
- 13 how has that been taken care of? I guess is the
- 14 question.
- 15 And I -- if I could just also sort of tune that
- 16 a little bit to say that one of my concerns -- I think
- 17 other people's -- is the bay itself at this point. How
- 18 do we know that similar things are not occurring in
- 19 terms of leaks into the water, and what is the long-term
- 20 monitoring that you're proposing to do? How will we
- 21 actually know? He just said he'd like to swim there,
- 22 and we would like to be -- I mean, it's clearly a
- 23 potentially wonderful place.
- 24 MS. KITO: I'll try to make this as short as I
- 25 can with the first, first of all, in 2000.

- 1 Landfills in general, one thing you have to --
- 2 every landfill is going to have to be monitored for
- 3 methane. Methane's a gas that's produced once materials
- 4 start decomposing. Normally it's going to be a wood or
- 5 a paper material, and there are a lot of constructive
- 6 wood, also paper from administrative things.
- 7 When it gets wet, groundwater goes up and down
- 8 because of fluctuations of rainy season; that when it
- 9 gets wet, that's what creates methane.
- Now, in 2000 -- the landfill's closed in '76.
- 11 A lot of time since '76 and 2000 had occurred; we had a
- 12 lot of methane build up. If anyone has a compost, a
- 13 compost can get really hot. That's what happens. It
- 14 caught on fire.
- What we did to remedy that is we put a cap on
- 16 that. As with any fire, a fire cannot happen if it
- 17 doesn't have oxygen. So you put a cap on top of it, a
- 18 2- -- in our case, it was a 2-foot cap; and we put a
- 19 plastic liner on it. You cut the exposure; you cut your
- 20 oxygen; there goes your fire.
- 21 So we will -- we have never had any flare-ups
- 22 at all and we won't because, again, a fire can't happen
- 23 with -- without an oxygen source. So -- so that's that
- 24 one.
- 25 I think you had one small --

- 1 MR. MacLEAN: Well, it was about the water, and
- 2 it's really the monitoring of the water that's going to
- 3 be ongoing and it's about its safety and it's about the
- 4 use of the shoreline; and --
- 5 MS. KITO: Yeah, and we have a long --
- 6 MR. MacLEAN: -- and considering the history of
- 7 sort of at least that major error --
- 8 MR. FORMAN: Sure.
- 9 MR. MacLEAN: -- how do we -- how do we know?
- 10 MS. KITO: Sure. We have a monitoring system
- 11 that -- it's called long-term monitoring. And we have
- 12 to make sure that -- you're absolutely correct -- that
- 13 we know for a fact that no contaminants will be actually
- 14 migrating from the contaminated area into the bay, and
- 15 that will be going on -- ongoing to the person who
- 16 wants -- like Sudeep said, I want to go out there and
- 17 eventually, you know, dive in the water; it may be
- 18 contaminated.
- 19 Eventually we are going to be cleaning up the
- 20 bay too and Parcel F. That's what we call Parcel F and
- 21 actually say that that's going to be clean eventually as
- 22 well. But we just haven't gotten to that point yet.
- MR. FORMAN: Okay.
- 24 MR. ROBINSON: Okay. Before we go to our next
- 25 question, let's take a ten-minute break to allow our

- 1 court reporter a chance to rest her hands, and then we
- 2 will -- we will just take a quick ten-minute break.
- 3 (Whereupon, a recess is taken from
- 4 8:17 p.m. to 8:26 p.m.)
- 5 MR. ROBINSON: Ladies and gentlemen, we could
- 6 get started again for folks to ask questions of the
- 7 Navy. Please take your seats. All right.
- 8 MS. MOORE: Good evening. My name is Lavonne
- 9 Moore.
- 10 MR. ROBINSON: Hold on. I'm sorry.
- 11 Let's get started for questions to be heard.
- 12 MS. MOORE: My name is Lavonne Moore, and I'm a
- 13 citizen, a resident of the community, and self-employed
- 14 here.
- 15 Prior to going into construction trucking, for
- 16 20 years I was a paralegal downtown. And cases that we
- 17 handled were from the shipyard. We had
- 18 50,000 plaintiffs, most of which died.
- 19 But the ones that had the highest exposure
- 20 levels to everything that's out there, "D" and "E"
- 21 specifically, it was unreal. They lived a total of
- 22 maybe two months.
- 23 I want to know, what have you done now to make
- 24 "E" safer to go in as opposed to what was going on out
- 25 there in '86, '87, '88, '89? I lost three uncles out

- 1 there to the exposure, and they were in "D" and "E."
- Now, at the same time, there was, like, man, at
- 3 least 150 law firms involved with these cases, but we
- 4 were defendants, so they were suing us, so we had to pay
- 5 plaintiffs.
- 6 It was determined in 1989 that Parcel D and E
- 7 should never be touched, based on the IMEs that the
- 8 plaintiffs were coming back with, the levels of
- 9 asbes- -- I suppose asbestosis but from the asbestos,
- 10 the mesothelioma, the upper respiratory problems. It
- 11 was awful. I never seen anything like it in my life.
- So now you're saying "D" and "E," we can
- 13 actually approach those two areas? I mean, if we did
- 14 investigation and stuff, 'cause we were the defendants,
- 15 so we were trying to save money. So the first thing we
- 16 needed to do is get investigators out there to really
- 17 see what was going on.
- 18 We had plaintiffs from Mare Island and Oakland
- 19 Army Base as well; but the Hunters Point Shipyard,
- 20 Parcel E and D, and laid them out.
- 21 So I need to know what have you done that's
- 22 going to make "E," I mean, accessible where people that
- 23 have already died from this stuff? You're going to send
- 24 truckers in there to move all the yards. Once you start
- 25 digging and moving stuff, it's airborne. So what -- I

- 1 mean, how is this going to be handled?
- We got this [indicating] Thursday at City Hall
- 3 where a superior court judge has already ruled that the
- 4 Hunters Point Shipyard parcels, until they are federally
- 5 mandated, the remediation process has to be complete.
- 6 He ruled that the City of San Francisco's redevelopment
- 7 plan for the former Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, they
- 8 failed to properly evaluate the environmental and health
- 9 risk from allowing the Navy to transfer ownership of a
- 10 contaminated Superfund site before the cleanup of the
- 11 area is complete.
- 12 So we're talking vital now. We're talking
- 13 serious at the areas. This other stuff I heard,
- 14 truckers, is lightweight. I have truckers that have had
- 15 heart attacks out there. They are bleeding from
- 16 orifices. Now, we're talking about going into an area
- 17 which they're not suited up either.
- 18 So whoever is responsible for that, Navy, EPA,
- 19 my men need masks; they need respirators. They don't
- 20 wear suits. All this stuff is being dredged up. It's
- 21 airborne. So now we getting ready to go into "E" and
- 22 then probably "D" next?
- I know somebody -- The truckers are not
- 24 responsible for our deal. I know that for a fact. So
- 25 somebody in this room with a name badge on needs to take

- 1 a look at this, because I have a few truckers here I
- 2 think you already know. They have been out there
- 3 trucking.
- 4 But we had three guys that had a heart attack.
- 5 One of them died. And then we have had another guy, he
- 6 has constant nose bleeds. And they have gotten sick a
- 7 couple days out there, and they have had to shut that
- 8 job down.
- 9 Now, I don't know exactly where they are, but
- 10 what I do know is they are in an area that would be a
- 11 little more subtle than "E," and I guess after "E" you
- 12 going to do "D."
- 13 So what I would request and I'd like to see is
- 14 somebody directly from the Navy and someone from the EPA
- 15 work closely with the community, because we do have
- 16 truckers here that are certified for HAZMAT. They have
- 17 got their credentials, everything through the EPA,
- 18 Washington D.C. But it needs to be monitored a little
- 19 better as far as what they are being exposed to --
- MR. FORMAN: Yes, ma'am.
- MS. MOORE: -- 'cause this one time
- 22 Mr. Blankenship, he has a nose bleed every day.
- So, I mean, you know, it really makes you
- 24 wonder.
- 25 MR. FORMAN: Well --

- 1 MS. MOORE: So I'm hoping someone will take
- 2 responsibility for that.
- 3 MR. FORMAN: Yes, ma'am. Okay. Here -- Thank
- 4 you.
- 5 MR. ROBINSON: Your question for the Navy
- 6 is . . ?
- 7 MS. MOORE: Yeah. What you going to do? I
- 8 mean, you're going into "E."
- 9 MR. FORMAN: Yes, ma'am. I think I got it.
- MS. MOORE: Thank you.
- 11 MR. FORMAN: Thank you.
- MS. MOORE: You going to answer?
- MR. FORMAN: Yes, ma'am.
- MS. MOORE: Okay.
- MR. FORMAN: I think there's a lot here that
- 16 you may not be aware of that we can make folks better
- 17 aware of if they have an interest level that you've
- 18 indicated.
- 19 And it's this: We very closely characterize a
- 20 site before we go in and do any digging and hauling.
- 21 We're required to do that. So we don't dig and haul in
- 22 any areas where we don't already know the contaminants,
- 23 the contaminant levels, and the areas of those
- 24 contaminants that are going to be found.
- When we do that, we have a dust -- a basewide

- 1 dust control plan which has to gain the approval of all
- 2 the regulators, and that includes not only the U.S. EPA,
- 3 the state EPA, California EPA, but also the Bay Area Air
- 4 Quality Management District.
- 5 In addition to getting that plan, that
- 6 dust-control plan, approved -- very stringent plan, I
- 7 might add -- we have a representative from the
- 8 area called Air -- from the Air Quality Management
- 9 District in the Bay Area that is overlooking the
- 10 operation. She's -- often spends all of her day on the
- 11 base looking at operations in that area. So wherever
- 12 we're digging, we do have oversight for that.
- We're also required within the air-monitoring
- 14 plans to present data, and we do so. If you go to our
- 15 Web site, the Web site that's listed in the Proposed
- 16 Plan, you can actually see the data that is posted on
- 17 the Web site, the air quality data.
- 18 MS. URIZAR: So, Keith, I just want to . . .
- 19 We do test for asbestos, and I've had one
- 20 really large construction excavation project on
- 21 Parcel E-2, and we have not had a single exceedance of
- 22 anything we tested for, and that includes not only
- 23 asbestos, but rad and other chemicals that we're digging
- 24 up there.
- MR. FORMAN: Yeah.

- 1 So I think the good news is -- and I hope this
- 2 is a satisfying enough answer for now. The good news is
- 3 we have many plans in place, many controls in place; and
- 4 whenever we do something like dig and haul, there's a
- 5 lot of controls and a lot of supervision and scrutiny
- 6 that the Navy gets not after the operation but actually
- 7 while it's occurring, and that's the good news.
- 8 The other things you cited now of which I
- 9 understand the heartbreak there; I understand the
- 10 tragedy of having folks that have contacted these
- 11 diseases, many of which are based on industrial activity
- 12 and exposure. Much of which you were talking about, the
- 13 methos- --
- I can't said that word. Thank you.
- 15 -- and other diseases that are related to
- 16 asbestos exposure did in fact occur and are connected to
- 17 industrial activities during the shipyard operations.
- 18 That was when the operations for shipping and
- 19 some repair were in full swing, which occurred from
- 20 about 1939, 1940, up till 1974.
- 21 Those operations are long past since the
- 22 shipyard's been closed. So we don't face that set of
- 23 risks anymore.
- 24 What you were, I believe, referring to was the
- 25 cap bins that were left in the soil and the

- 1 groundwater.
- 2 And again, just in summary, there's everything
- 3 from dust-control plans, air -- air monitoring that's
- 4 done along with very strict work plans that have to be
- 5 approved by the regulators before the Navy can go out
- 6 and address those problems. To date, it's usually been
- 7 with -- with digging them up and removing them from the
- 8 base.
- 9 So I am very confident that we do that very
- 10 well and very successfully and that we are closely
- 11 scrutinized every day that we're out there doing field
- 12 work.
- MR. ROBINSON: All right. Next question,
- 14 please.
- 15 MS. ROBERTSON: Thank you for taking the time
- 16 to answer our questions and our concerns. My name is
- 17 Mary Jean Robertson, and I'm a resident of the city
- 18 council.
- 19 And my question has to do with how you're doing
- 20 this piecemeal, you know, like he was saying, doing
- 21 Parcel E-2 and then ultimately going to do "F."
- When, for example, the City decides that they
- 23 are going to put in sewers and, you know, or electrical
- 24 work or phone company, there are times when it feels
- 25 like the street is torn up three times when it could

- 1 likely have been done all at the same time.
- 2 So when you do things piecemeal, like you were
- 3 saying that you were going to do "F" after E-2, what
- 4 happens when you're doing some dredging and found some
- 5 difficulties and you're going to be dredging out the --
- 6 behind the -- under the water and then you're going to
- 7 go right through E-2 with some more of that contaminated
- 8 stuff after you've already cleared E-2? Do you see what
- 9 I'm saying, you know? What's the planning on the
- 10 process?
- 11 The second question that I have -- and you did
- 12 mention something about how you were trying to work
- 13 through this. But we are in one of the most seismically
- 14 active areas. And not that many bases, although who
- 15 knows, Washington, D.C., just -- the monument just
- 16 cracked. So who knows?
- 17 But we are in very seismically active --
- 18 What -- what reassurances do we have that the capping is
- 19 going to last longer than, say, ten years if we have a
- 20 large major earthquake?
- 21 MR. FORMAN: Well, first of all, when it comes
- 22 to seismic activity, the Navy will assure and the
- 23 regulators will demand it that we do the proper studies
- 24 and have enough information so that we know when it
- 25 comes to the design phase how to design a remedy that is

- 1 going to be protective in this area. That's really a
- 2 bottom-line requirement for it.
- Now, today we have done something called --
- 4 there's a phenomenon called liquefaction that you might
- 5 be familiar with. We have done a liquefaction study,
- 6 actually, that was completed a number of years ago that
- 7 looked specifically at the landfill in Parcel E-2.
- 8 In addition to that, Lara Urizar is doing
- 9 geotechnical studies that involve soil borings and using
- 10 sophisticated equipment in order to better refine these
- 11 conditions there and then to use professionals in this
- 12 field in order to determine what the risks are and then
- 13 use further professionals when we construct -- design
- 14 and construct a remedy to make sure that it is fit to a
- 15 couple of different things, the seismic activities that
- 16 you -- the maximum probable seismic activity you would
- 17 encounter and also sea levelwise and also weather
- 18 conditions.
- 19 So all that has to be taken into account in
- 20 order to get a design approved by the regulatory
- 21 agencies.
- MS. URIZAR: We should also mention that once
- 23 the remedy is in place and once the cap is in place, we
- 24 have operation and maintenance ongoing. So people will
- 25 go out and after a certain earthquake, 6.0 or whatever,

- 1 that will go out and inspect the ground and then look if
- 2 there's a crack in the cover or if, you know, looks like
- 3 it needs maintenance; and then we will do that and we'll
- 4 fix it.
- 5 So that's been going forward through time to
- 6 make sure that we are protective.
- 7 MS. ROBERTSON: What about the -- what
- 8 about --?
- 9 MR. FORMAN: Madam, if you could go to the
- 10 microphone.
- MS. ROBERTSON: I'm sorry.
- 12 What about the -- doing Parcel F after E-2?
- 13 Or, you know, what -- how did you plan how to do which
- 14 parcel when? How -- and how is that affecting
- 15 recontaminating the ones that are cleared?
- MR. FORMAN: Okay. Well, certainly, it is
- 17 never in anybody's interest, you know, not the
- 18 community's, not the Navy's, not the regulators, to ever
- 19 recontaminate an area.
- 20 And I can tell you I'm responsible for a lot of
- 21 what goes on in the program; and if I recontaminate an
- 22 area, I'd have some -- some definite questions to
- 23 answer. So it's in everybody's best interest not to do
- 24 that.
- When you talk about doing the base "piecemeal,"

- 1 that's interesting. In a sense, we do that; but every
- 2 month the Navy and regulators get together in an
- 3 official meeting, and we look at the project as a
- 4 whole. If you were to look at the base and we would
- 5 talk about every parcel on the base today, you'd see
- 6 that there's a lot of activities on many of the parcels
- 7 that are going concurrently.
- 8 So we really don't piecemeal it in the sense
- 9 that just one area is looked at at a time. But there is
- 10 a limited amount you can do for a lot of good reasons at
- 11 any one time. One of them's budget. You know, we have
- 12 a very substantial budget -- cleanup budget on Hunters
- 13 Point, but you don't have enough budget to do cleanup in
- 14 one year or two years.
- 15 And the other thing is, you run out of area to
- 16 do cleanup in. When you do cleanup, you have to have
- 17 routes planned; you to have ways for trucks to get in
- 18 and out; you have to have lay-down areas to screen soil,
- 19 and then you have to have areas to store the clean soil
- 20 because every time the Navy digs a big hole, it's
- 21 required to fill that hole with clean fill.
- 22 So all of these things are real-estate
- 23 demands. And if we were to show you a map that has all
- 24 the screening yards, the lay-down areas, the places
- 25 where the contractors have to work and put trucks and

- 1 the digging areas and the safety associated with that,
- 2 we are doing so much on the base right now, we couldn't
- 3 do any more projects right now if we wanted to because
- 4 we've just run out of land in which to do it safely. We
- 5 have to do it safely.
- 6 So we're doing a lot of things concurrently on
- 7 different parcels, and we have been doing a lot of work
- 8 over the last few years on "B" and "G" concurrently and
- 9 on "D"; and the large project is the largest project
- 10 this year, and it's -- it might be on E-2, but we also
- 11 had a huge project removing major piers in Parcel F this
- 12 year. So we did a lot in different places.
- 13 But we do get together with the regulators on a
- 14 monthly basis, and we go over the program
- 15 comprehensively just to make sure that we're doing it in
- 16 the right order and doing as much as we can do and the
- 17 right way to do it concurrently.
- MS. ROBERTSON: Thank you.
- 19 MR. FORMAN: But I can assure you, a component
- 20 of that is the regulators and the Navy looking always to
- 21 make sure that we don't recontaminate an area. That
- 22 within and of itself would be a serious mistake and cost
- 23 a lot of extra funds in the outreach to go back and
- 24 clean something up again.
- MR. ROBINSON: Okay. Great. Thank you, Keith.

- 1 Let's go to our next question. Public comment
- 2 or question?
- 3 MR. FORMAN: Right.
- 4 MR. ROBINSON: Have we any other questions
- 5 about the proposal?
- 6 MR. FORMAN: Questions or comments. Yeah,
- 7 again, I --
- 8 REV. TOWNSEND: I just have a quick question.
- 9 I'll wait for the comments for comment --
- 10 MR. FORMAN: Okay.
- 11 REV. TOWNSEND: -- comment period for my
- 12 comments.
- But just real quickly, you mentioned --
- MR. FORMAN: Sir, if you can state your name.
- 15 REV. TOWNSEND: Oh. Reverend Arnold Townsend.
- 16 MR. FORMAN: Thank you, sir.
- 17 REV. TOWNSEND: You mentioned earlier --
- 18 someone did -- about using liners, and I would like to
- 19 know if that -- those -- if that technology has been
- 20 used anywhere else in the Bay Area.
- 21 Hold on. And -- 'cause I'm going to let you
- 22 answer both, and I'm going to sit down.
- 23 And then can you give me an idea of the shelf
- 24 life of those liners?
- Thanks.

- 1 MS. URIZAR: Right. So this [indicating] is an
- 2 example that I showed you what the liners looked like,
- 3 and it's called high-density polyethylene, HDPE. And
- 4 then on top we have the dredge layer. And this is a
- 5 very common material. It's used in every landfill
- 6 anywhere after landfill is covered.
- 7 And I think that during our evaluation of how
- 8 long this would last, it's hundreds of years. And the
- 9 operation and maintenance period that comes after, we
- 10 look at that, and so we'll see if it's starting to break
- 11 down or there's settling. So, you know, if it needs to
- 12 be repaired going forward, you would -- we would take
- 13 care of that.
- 14 REV. TOWNSEND: Thank you.
- MS. URIZAR: You're welcome.
- 16 MR. FORMAN: Thank you.
- 17 MR. ROBINSON: Thank you.
- 18 Any other questions about the Proposed Plan?
- 19 Okay. Then let's of move on to the next phase,
- 20 which is our comment period. Here is your opportunity
- 21 to give comment on the E-2 project.
- 22 Some basic rules again. For the comment
- 23 period, we want to hold your comments to three minutes.
- 24 We have a timer up here, and I will also be letting you
- 25 know just as backup that we have two minutes, one

- 1 minute, 30 seconds as well.
- 20:45:04 2 So please will -- go ahead and line up if you'd
  - 3 like to start giving comment. And if you could, once
  - 4 again, please state your name and then go ahead with
  - 5 your comment.
- 20:45:16 6 If -- One more thing. If you have -- your
  - 7 comment goes further than three minutes, we'll have to
  - 8 stop you at three minutes and ask you to go to
  - 9 essentially back and let others speak. And then once
  - 10 everyone else is completed, you can resume your
  - 11 comments. Thank you.
- 20:45:30 12 COMMENT
- 20:45:30 13 BY SAUL BLOOM:
- 20:45:30 14 Okay. Good evening, folks. My name is Saul
  - 15 Bloom. I'm with Arc Ecology. Nice to see you all
  - 16 again. Thank you for having the hearing.
- 20:45:36 17 And I just want to say to begin with that Arc
  - 18 Ecology is formally requesting extension of public
  - 19 comment period.
- 20:45:52 20 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. Can you --
- 20:45:52 21 MR. BLOOM: I'm sorry.
- 20:45:52 22 THE COURT REPORTER: -- slow down so I can
  - 23 understand what you're saying, please?
- 20:45:52 24 MR. BLOOM: Arc Ecology is formally requesting
  - 25 an extension for public comment period.

- 20:45:53 1 I'm going to be fairly easy on my comments
  - 2 tonight because we're going to give extensive commentary
  - 3 in writing.
- 20:45:59 4 As you know, the best way to comment on
  - 5 Proposed Plan is to actually comment on the Feasibility
  - 6 Study. So we're going to be going back through the
  - 7 Feasibility Study. We're bringing our consultants in,
  - 8 and we are going to have a very, very thorough look at
  - 9 that.
- 20:46:13 10 But I want to point to the landfill cap
  - 11 construction 2000, 2001 because there's some historical
  - 12 inaccuracies in the statement. The statement says, "a
  - 13 protective liner and soil cover were installed over part
  - 14 of the landfill, about 14.5 -- [background noise]
- 20:46:39 15 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm not hearing you. I'm
  - 16 hearing other things going on. Covering part of the
  - 17 landfill what?
- 20:46:39 18 MR. BLOOM: Can I get my time back?
- 20:46:39 19 THE NAVY: Yes.
- 20:46:39 20 MR. BLOOM: Thank you. I'll just jump ahead.
- 20:46:41 21 (Reading:) The fire started on
  - 22 August 16th, 2000, and was extinguished at the
  - 23 surface within six hours, but small areas
  - 24 continued to smolder below ground for
  - 25 approximately one month. Because the

- 1 protective liner and soil cover limits the air
- 2 from entering into the landfill, the effect
- 3 was a smothering of any smoldering . . . below
- 4 the ground.
- 20:47:03 5 The problem is -- is that the timing is not
  - 6 exactly correct. I have here the E-mail correspondence
  - 7 for Chein Kao from the Department of Toxic Substances
  - 8 Control. In that period of time, as you know, Chein Kao
  - 9 worked for Arc Ecology.
- 20:47:19 10 It shows that on -- as of September 11th,
  - 11 almost a month later, the Navy was first introducing the
  - 12 landfill expert to the public at this point. I know
  - 13 this isn't your problem because you weren't here at the
  - 14 time, so no reflection on you, but that just simply did
  - 15 not occur at that time.
- 20:47:39 16 If you jump ahead to September 12th, you have a
  - 17 letter from Dan Meer from the U.S. EPA, Mr. Chetnut's --
  - 18 Chesnutt's predecessor; and he is talking about three
  - 19 weeks problem getting the Navy to respond to the
  - 20 landfill fire.
- 20:48:03 21 If you jump ahead to the 15th, you find the
  - 22 letter that the Navy is preparing an emergency removal
  - 23 action plan for the proposed cap at the time.
- 20:48:14 24 And so the timing simply doesn't work. You
  - 25 need to get that right.

- 20:48:16 1 And we all know that ATSDR began a program
  - 2 on -- in November that was finalized in December. And
  - 3 at that point, the land -- the air documentation came,
  - 4 and the Navy proposed in February that stopped sampling
  - 5 there; and in March it was announced. So thank you.
  - 6 That it was closed.
- 20:48:37 7 So I think the record needs to be adjusted to
  - 8 reflect that time line. It's easy to have it.
- 20:48:44 9 And the problem that I have with seeing an
  - 10 error like that is that it worries me about the rest of
  - 11 the analysis because it's a very, very simple thing to
  - 12 check.
- 20:48:52 13 I will come back at the end of public comment
  - 14 to make my second point. I should mention, Mr. Forman,
  - 15 I do like to speak about Prop P, and I will address that
  - 16 at that point.
- 20:49:04 17 Thank you.
- 20:49:11 18 COMMENT
- 20:49:11 19 BY REVEREND ARNOLD TOWNSEND:
- 20:49:11 20 Thank you. My name is a Reverend Townsend.
  - 21 I'm associate pastor at Without Walls Church, which
  - 22 happens to be located at 860 Innes Street, which is
  - 23 right down the block from the shipyards. So quite
  - 24 naturally, we have concerns, had concerns before we
  - 25 moved there. The concerns have only been -- have only

- 1 increased since moving.
- 20:49:38 2 I support the project, support the concept of
  - 3 the project, certainly. But I think it's simple to say
  - 4 that no one in their right mind, I hope, wants a project
  - 5 that is not clean and absolutely cleaned; and it is
  - 6 absolutely essential that you do it for the people of
  - 7 Hunters Point who have suffered and who have sat here
  - 8 all these years with the site that's basically not safe
  - 9 right now, a site that's basically not really clean
  - 10 right now. And folks are not quite sure how bad it is.
- 20:50:16 11 So we certainly need something to be done. The
  - 12 reality is we would just like to see it done right and
  - 13 want to make sure that there's some confidence given to
  - 14 the people that it is being done right.
- 20:50:31 15 So reality, once again, is that you need to
  - 16 make sure you go out of your way to assuage the fears
  - 17 and concerns of the people in the community and --
  - 18 because the things that may seem clean to -- may seem
  - 19 clear to those of you who work in the process are not
  - 20 always as clear to lay people. So you need to take the
  - 21 time to work and spend the money to make sure that all
  - 22 the questions are answered and answered publicly.
- 20:51:03 23 Thank you so much.
- 20:51:04 24 MR. FORMAN: Thank you, sir.
- 20:51:08 25 COMMENT

- 20:51:08 1 BY ESPANOLA JACKSON:
- 20:51:08 2 Espanola Jackson again.
- 20:51:12 3 I would just like to say that I been to so many
  - 4 of these. In fact, I was at the beginning of getting
  - 5 the Navy to come and -- when I learned that this was a
  - 6 Superfund site here in Hunters Point. I been living
  - 7 here since 1943, all right?
- 20:51:37 8 What I've seen going on over and over again is
  - 9 that the little millions of dollars that Congress gives
  - 10 that clean the shipyard has been nothing.
- 20:51:52 11 2001 -- and I've talked to the city
  - 12 officials -- I even told you, sweetheart -- that the
  - 13 Navy should get together with our Congress persons
  - 14 because I felt when those planes hit in New York and
  - 15 Congress decided that they will spend \$10 billion a
  - 16 month to fight a war over in the other countries, I'm
  - 17 going to say it again, I feel that you, Navy, along with
  - 18 the City, along with EPA and everybody else, should send
  - 19 to our representatives, which is Dianne Feinstein,
  - 20 Pelosi, and Boxer -- I called those names before -- that
  - 21 \$10 billion one time be set aside to clean up that
  - 22 Superfund site because there's no way that -- there is
  - 23 no way them few little million dollars just goes
  - 24 straight to the surface.
- 20:53:23 25 I'm not going to fault you, baby, 'cause you

- 1 weren't here. I'm not going to fault anyone. But the
- 2 thing of it is, it seems as though we cannot get
- 3 together to said this is what the Navy need and how it
- 4 is to be done. Maybe won't take \$10 billion to clean
- 5 the shipyard. Maybe it just takes 6 billion. But let's
- 6 do something instead of just coming back, because you
- 7 been here too long.
- 20:53:53 8 You know, when I went and found out that there
  - 9 was a need for a -- what was the name of that
  - 10 committee? When I went to the Navy, the Navy said that
  - 11 they had them in Southern California but that was done
  - 12 in Northern California. What's the name of that board?
- 20:54:09 13 MR. FORMAN: Restoration Advisory Board?
- 20:54:11 14 MS. JACKSON: Yeah, the RAB board.
- 20:54:12 16 MS. JACKSON: I'm the one that requested and
  - 17 let them know to send a RAB board not only to Hunters
  - 18 Point, but at the day that I was speaking, the Presidio
  - 19 was in the process of closing.
- 20:54:24 20 Now, the honest side, if you -- the Navy
  - 21 started the same time. Honey, for the Presidio, what
  - 22 they had to do has been done. They got everything. Why
  - 23 don't we just come together here at Bayview-Hunters
  - 24 Point and do the same thing? That's all I'm asking.
- 20:54:43 25 And when you and my --

- 20:54:47 1 THE NAVY: Miss --
- 20:54:47 2 MS. JACKSON: Excuse me, baby. You just --
  - 3 Hold it, honey, because, you see, I'm 78 years old. I
  - 4 been living too long. And when I come here to speak,
  - 5 I'm speaking for the rest of the people in my community
  - 6 because you don't have that many people here from the
  - 7 community, and you need to hear what I'm saying. And
  - 8 I'm not arguing. I just want to make sure you all
  - 9 understand what we are talking about.
- 20:55:09 10 I want to -- My husband was in the Navy. He
  - 11 go back. And I was out there at the shipyard, and
  - 12 everybody know that.
- 20:55:16 13 But I just want to thank you all for coming,
  - 14 and please take under consideration what I'm saying
  - 15 tonight about how we get it done of cleaning up that
  - 16 shipyard.
- 20:55:29 17 Thank you very much.
- 20:55:30 18 MR. FORMAN: Thank you very much, Miss Jackson.
- 20:55:33 19 COMMENT
- 20:55:33 21 My name is Jeff Butron. I spell my last name
  - 22 B-u-t-r-o-n. I'm a Costanoan Rumsen Ohlone. I come to
  - 23 represent my people today.
- 20:55:43 24 You know what? It's only apparent a lot of
  - 25 people are really concerned about this cleanup here.

- 1 And it's kind of like cleaning the house. You know,
- 2 when you clean the house and you sweep all the dirt
- 3 underneath the rug, guess what: The house is still
- 4 dirty.
- 20:55:56 5 And you know what? I think that we should take
  - 6 into consideration all the concerns that were said here
  - 7 today. But also, what my tribe is requesting, we're not
  - 8 taking -- asking for consideration. We're requesting.
  - 9 Since this was once occupied by our ancestors and, of
  - 10 course, there's a lot of shell still out there and
  - 11 there's probably some villages and there's also a lot of
  - 12 digging that's being dug up. What we're requesting
  - 13 is -- we're not asking for land, but we are asking for
  - 14 an easement.
- 20:56:26 15 An easement is basically to where our tribe and
  - 16 other Ohlone tribes and other California tribes and even
  - 17 other cultures of the other ethnic cultures can come and
  - 18 utilize this area --
- 20:56:38 19 I see your two minutes.
- 20:56:40 20 -- come utilize this area and so that they
  - 21 could actually have a ceremony and some kind of
  - 22 spiritual, you know, gathering together.
- 20:56:48 23 And like I said once before, we're not asking
  - 24 to take into consideration. We're asking for -- We're
  - 25 asking the question. Thank you.

- 20:56:57 1 MR. FORMAN: Thank you very much.
- 20:57:11 2 COMMENT
- 20:57:11 3 BY SAUL BLOOM:
- 20:57:11 4 Saul Bloom again for the record, Arc Ecology.
  - 5 I just wanted to touch again on the Proposition P for a
  - 6 second.
- 20:57:21 7 The reason why I spent some time talking about
  - 8 the fire was because it was the Seminole event. It was
  - 9 the event that made this community concerned about this
  - 10 landfill more than any other event and scarred this
  - 11 community and continues to scar this community today.
  - 12 And Proposition P was now of that fire then.
- 20:57:41 13 Now, in Proposition P -- and I know because I
  - 14 wrote it -- was focused on the community acceptance
  - 15 criteria of the National Contingency Plan. There's no
  - 16 opt-out in the -- in the NCP with regard to agreeing or
  - 17 not agreeing. The Navy's required to look at this
  - 18 modifying criteria. It may not necessarily abide by it,
  - 19 but it is required to look at it and consider it duly.
- 20:58:09 20 But it's also based on BRAC policy, required to
  - 21 look at reuse authority. The reuse authority is a --
  - 22 powered by the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco.
  - 23 And in August 2001, the Board of Supervisors adopted the
  - 24 Proposition P as city policy. Proposition P was also
  - 25 incorporated in 2004 as a conveyance agreement that the

- 1 Navy signed with the City of San Francisco.
- 20:58:34 2 And I should also mention that the 1992 Federal
  - 3 Facilities Compliance Act also followed the BRAC
  - 4 legislation, and so that further informed BRAC
  - 5 legislation, which again requires the Navy to follow all
  - 6 federal regulations.
- 20:58:52 7 Reuse plan for the shipyard is silent on the
  - 8 matter of whether or not the use has any effect on
  - 9 Proposition P, in fact. One could go ahead and
  - 10 remediate that site fully to Proposition P levels, and
  - 11 there's nothing to say that that will not be fully
  - 12 compliant with the use.
- 20:59:10 13 And there are long-term interests that people
  - 14 have within that site. In fact, the failure to provide
  - 15 Prop P guidance does in fact dictate what the City's
  - 16 options are with regard to future uses of that site. We
  - 17 can't do certain little things, wetlands and other
  - 18 activities on that site. They are required for
  - 19 excavation because it would violate the institutional
  - 20 controls and land-use controls and instruments the Navy
  - 21 plans to have in place at that site.
- 20:59:38 22 So Proposition P is an important thing for the
  - 23 Navy to take into consideration and to give its due
  - 24 weight too.
- 20:59:44 25 So again, thank you for your time, comments on

- 1 Proposition P.
- 20:59:48 2 MR. FORMAN: Thank you very much.
- 20:59:57 3 MR. JENNISON: Could I just make one --
- 20:59:58 4 THE NAVY: Yes.
- 20:59:58 5 MR. JENNISON: -- one quick comment?
- 20:59:58 6 COMMENT
- 20:59:58 7 BY ELL JENNISON:
- 20:59:58 8 And I -- and I kind of -- Ell Jennison.
- 21:00:01 9 I kind of brought it up in my question, but I
  - 10 think that there should be a total cleanup before the
  - 11 land is turned over to the City for redevelopment.
- 21:00:10 12 And I think that it is very important that
  - 13 these -- the high standards. And you are our Navy. You
  - 14 know, it's not like the Navy Navy.
- 21:00:19 15 And I -- and I think that we should realize
  - 16 that we're all in this together as far as not just the
  - 17 community but the whole nation. This is part of --
  - 18 This -- this and the -- and the toxicity that was
  - 19 generated there in Hunters Point was to protect this
  - 20 country.
- 21:00:37 21 And so then I think it's important to realize
  - 22 that you are our Navy and that I think that you should
  - 23 stipulate to our city government that this is completely
  - 24 cleaned up before it is -- any type of development is
  - 25 allowed in that area.

- 21:00:54 1 Thank you.
- 21:00:55 2 MR. FORMAN: Thank you very much, sir.
- 21:00:57 3 MS. JACKSON: Very good, babe.
- 21:00:59 4 MR. ROBINSON: Any other --? Anyone want to
  - 5 make a comment on Parcel E-2? The mike is open.
- 21:01:15 6 Okay. Well, thank you very much, folks.
  - 7 Remember, the comment portion isn't over yet. You have
  - 8 until October 24th to make comments. The Navy will take
  - 9 the comments in the course and put them into the Record
  - 10 of Decision.
- 21:01:37 12 MR. FORMAN: Did someone ask for an extension?
- 21:01:41 13 AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Yes.
- - 15 quantify that extension?
- 21:01:48 16 MR. BLOOM: No. No, no. One of the concerns
  - 17 that we have, to answer your question, is that we know
  - 18 we have a mayor's race, and everybody's --
- 21:01:57 19 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm not hearing you.
- 21:01:57 20 MR. ROBINSON: Could you come up to the
  - 21 microphone and get it on the record?
- 21:02:01 22 MR. BLOOM: Yes, yes, yes. Sorry, sorry,
  - 23 sorry.
- 21:02:01 24 MR. FORMAN: Again, I'm sorry. Maybe I
  - 25 shouldn't have opened up --

- 21:02:03 1 MR. BLOOM: You know what, I just want to --
- 21:02:03 2 MR. FORMAN: -- open this one up because my
  - 3 sense of it is you did want some more immediate answer
  - 4 than you suggest.
- 21:02:09 5 MR. BLOOM: No, no. I mean, I'm perfectly
  - 6 happy to hear back from you about when you think -- you
  - 7 ask the question about why. One of the reasons why is,
  - 8 of course, we do the analysis where it's going to take
  - 9 us a little bit of time.
- 21:02:20 10 But the other part of the thing is -- is that
  - 11 we are in the middle of a mayor's race, and people are
  - 12 extremely focused on that race. And I had several
  - 13 meetings today where I talked to people about the fact
  - 14 that this is going on now. And they were, like, Oh, my
  - 15 God, it's the mayor's race. What am I supposed to do
  - 16 about it? So -- and that was at least three members of
  - 17 the Board of Supervisors.
- 21:02:40 18 So I think that these are things that we need
  - 19 to take into account. We have had many a time to look
  - 20 at, and that's all.
- 21:02:50 21 I understand that we need to be -- I -- you
  - 22 know, I wouldn't ask you to go up to the Thanksgiving
  - 23 holiday, of course. I don't think that's necessary.
  - 24 But I think sometime after the holiday would be
  - 25 appropriate so folks can then take a look finally and

- 1 say, okay, here's what, you know, we talked about. You
- 2 have some time to respond then, and I think that would
- 3 be very helpful.
- 21:03:13 4 Thank you so much.
- 21:03:14 5 MR. FORMAN: Thank you again.
- 21:03:17 6 MR. ROBINSON: Any concluding comments
  - 7 tonight?
- 21:03:18 8 MR. FORMAN: No. I think that --
- 21:03:18 9 I want to thank everybody for coming. I -- We
  - 10 realize this is on your time, and we really appreciate
  - 11 not only your interest; you listen to the presentation,
  - 12 but then offering questions and comments. We really
  - 13 appreciate that.
- 21:03:32 14 And I look forward to this being a continuing
  - 15 process. This isn't the last time you'll have a chance
  - 16 to interact with us.
- 21:03:41 17 And take -- please take the handouts with you,
  - 18 and you can reach me by cell phone, or you can reach me
  - 19 by E-mail. And please continue to interact with me,
  - 20 give me your input and hold my feet to the fire to get
  - 21 answers to your questions because I think that's one of
  - 22 our obligations here that we take very seriously.
- 21:04:00 23 And I want to thank you, once again, everybody,
  - 24 for coming tonight. I appreciate it.
  - 25 (Off record at 9:04 p.m., 9/20/11.)

1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	
3	I, CHRISTINE M. NICCOLI, Certified Shorthand
4	Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify
5	that this 112-page transcript of the foregoing meeting
6	was reported by me stenographically to the best of my
7	ability at the time and place aforementioned.
8	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
9	this, day of,,
10	
11	
12	CHRISTINE M. NICCOLI, C.S.R. NO. 4569
13	CIMIDITAL M. MICCOLI, C.B.M. NO. 1309
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ROD for Parcel E-2, HPNS ERRG-6011-0000-0022

#### INTRODUCTION

The responsiveness summary provides the views of the public and regulatory agencies as expressed during the public comment period on the Proposed Plan, and documents how public comments were integrated into the decision-making process. Because of the large number of comments received on the Proposed Plan, this introduction summarizes the most commonly expressed views and the Navy's associated responses. This introduction is intended to facilitate a better understanding of how public comments were integrated into the decision-making process, but is not intended to replace the complete responses to each comment received on the Proposed Plan. The complete responsiveness summary immediately follows this introduction.

## Issue 1 – Does the Navy know enough about the Parcel E-2 Landfill to select a remedy?

Yes. The Navy has worked closely with the EPA<sup>1</sup>, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders for more than 20 years to obtain and evaluate data from the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Section 3 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) details the previous environmental investigations performed in and around the Parcel E-2 Landfill. During these investigations, the Navy installed 28 soil borings and 18 monitoring wells and excavated 25 test pits within the Parcel E-2 Landfill (from which over 300 soil and over 240 groundwater samples were analyzed) to evaluate the nature and extent of contamination. As demonstrated by the approval of the Final RI/FS by the EPA, DTSC, and Water Board, the investigations at Parcel E-2 have satisfied the regulatory stakeholders and have provided adequate data to support an informed risk management decision.

When the Navy began preparing the RI/FS Report in 2004, the first step involved evaluating existing site data and reviewing pertinent EPA guidance to develop a preliminary list of remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2. Based on the review, the Navy determined that (1) conditions at the Parcel E-2 Landfill support use of the presumptive containment remedy, and (2) conditions at the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area, and Shoreline Area do not support use of the presumptive containment remedy but, consistent with the streamlined approach outlined in the NCP preamble (55 Federal Register 8704-8705, March 8, 1990) and in EPA RI/FS guidance (EPA, 1988), support evaluation of remedial alternatives focused on containment and excavation. The Navy consulted with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH during this initial stage and, based on their input and input from the community, determined that complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill should also be evaluated as one of the remedial alternatives. This approach is consistent with EPA's directive regarding presumptive remedies (EPA, 1993b), which states that "there may be unusual circumstances (such as, complex contaminant mixtures, soil conditions, or extraordinary State and community concerns) that may require the site manager to look beyond the presumptive remedies for additional (perhaps more innovative) technologies or remedial approaches." The information contained in the RI/FS Report demonstrates that Parcel E-2 is characterized adequately to support an evaluation of the focused set of remedial alternatives developed in

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

consultation with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH. In addition, the information contained in the RI/FS Report supports the use of the presumptive containment remedy for the Parcel E-2 Landfill and explains the relative risks of that option compared to complete excavation.

## Issue 2 – Why was Alternative 5 selected instead of Alternative 2?

The Navy acknowledges the input from many community members expressing their support for Alternative 2 instead of Alternative 5. The Navy is obligated to consider the community's input regarding the cleanup decision for Parcel E-2 because community acceptance is one of nine CERCLA remedy selection criteria identified in the federal regulation called the NCP. As described on page 15 of the Proposed Plan, Criteria 1 and 2 (protection of human health and the environment and compliance with ARARs) are threshold criteria that each alternative must meet to be eligible for selection. Criteria 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are balancing criteria used to weigh major tradeoffs in the benefits and limitations among alternatives. Criteria 8 and 9 (state acceptance and community acceptance) are modifying criteria considered in the ROD.

The Navy's evaluation of the remedial alternatives is summarized on pages 15, 16, and 17 of the Proposed Plan. Additional information is included in Sections 2.8 and 2.9 of this ROD. In summary, the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The State of California, through DTSC and the Water Board, and segments of the community, represented by the SFRA and Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have agreed with the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan. In addition, the preferred alternative is generally consistent with Proposition P as explained on the following pages (under Issue 4). The information presented by members of the community that disagree with the preferred alternative does not justify modification of the preferred alternative based upon the "community acceptance" criteria of the NCP. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

## Issue 3 – How are Environmental Justice principles considered in the remedy selection process?

The Navy and EPA are firmly committed to achieving the goals identified in the Executive Order on Environmental Justice (E.O. 12898) at HPNS. Both agencies are dedicated to consistent, fair treatment and meaningful participation in environmental decision-making for minority, low-income, and indigenous populations that are disproportionately impacted by pollution. The Navy and EPA, in performing environmental cleanup work at HPNS with support from DTSC and the Water Board, have worked together to achieve the environmental justice goals of fully protective cleanup actions, fair and equal

treatment, and meaningful involvement for all people in the Bayview-Hunters Point community. Our efforts to satisfy these goals include:

- Substantial regulatory review and oversight of all Navy cleanup activities. The EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF, California Department of Public Health, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, and San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission all have dedicated significant additional staff to HPNS to ensure that the Navy's cleanup work is performed in a way that is protective of the Bayview-Hunters Point community and complies with federal and state laws and regulations.
- Substantial financial commitment from the Navy to HPNS cleanup. The Navy has spent approximately \$716M over the past 20 years on the HPNS cleanup program, and these expenditures have made HPNS one of the nation's largest BRAC cleanup programs. The Navy's cleanup efforts to date have successfully removed, treated, or contained a significant volume of contamination that would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk to site workers and future occupants.
- EPA's Technical Assistance Grants to the Community.
  - Technical Assistance Grants (TAG). Since 1993, EPA has consistently provided various
    community groups with grant money to hire an independent technical advisor to review and
    provide independent input on the Navy's plans and reports, and to help further explain the
    Navy's cleanup work to interested community members.
  - Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC). EPA used its TASC contract program to provide the community with an independent asbestos technical expert to review the "Draft 2010 U.S. EPA's Review of Dust/Asbestos Control Measures and Air Monitoring at Hunters Point Shipyard Parcel A Report" and other supporting documentation. A community meeting was held where the independent technical advisor presented his findings. In addition, TASC services were used by the community to review the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for HPNS related to land use and site cleanup. The technical advisor presented formal comments to the CCSF and held a meeting to present independent findings to the broader community.
  - Region 9 Environmental Justice Grant for HPNS. Prior to the national program, the Region 9
    EPA Superfund Program developed and awarded a "one-time" HPNS Environmental Justice
    Small Grant to encourage new activity or improve the quality of existing activities related to
    environmental justice and cleanup of the HPNS.
- Meaningful Community Engagement under the Navy's Updated Community Involvement Plan (CIP). The Navy updated their CIP in 2011 to present the communication and community involvement program activities that were designed to meet the specific needs and desires of the HPNS community (Navy, 2011a). The Navy conducts the following specific community outreach efforts in accordance with the CIP: (1) publishing an annual calendar of outreach events; (2) dedicating a Navy team member to serve as Community Involvement Manager; (3) publishing fact sheets on important technical topics; (4) holding regularly scheduled community meetings; (5) publishing an annual overview of the HPNS cleanup program; (6) regularly updating a hardcopy mail and e-mail distribution list to maximize communication; (7) holding periodic bus tours of HPNS to describe the cleanup program; (8) participating in local radio programs to answer questions from the local community; (9) presenting technical

- information to a variety of existing community groups; (10) making translation services available to interested community members; and (11) publishing notices in local newspapers to announce public meetings associated with important document reviews.
- Employment. The Navy works closely with their existing contractors to emphasize the importance of hiring community members to assist in the cleanup program, and works with interested stakeholders (such as the CCSF) to promote job training programs. These efforts have proven successful based on recent estimates—from 2009 to 2011 over 1,000 community members have been employed under Navy contracts (on either full-time, part-time, or temporary basis) to assist in the cleanup program. In addition, the Navy and their contractors have identified a large network of local businesses to assist in the cleanup program, such as those providing document production services, supplying building materials and consumables (drinking water and ice), renting heavy equipment, and transporting soil and rock. These efforts have proven successful based on recent estimates of over \$11 million worth of goods and services from local businesses.
- Commitment to Protective Cleanup Actions. Most importantly, the Navy, EPA, and the State of California regulatory agencies are committed to fully protective cleanup actions at Parcel E-2 and throughout HPNS. As described in previous responses, the selected remedy for Parcel E-2 will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife. Since 2005, the Navy has undertaken a great deal of early action to remove contaminated soil at Parcel E-2, involving the excavation and off-site disposal of over 90,000 cubic yards (over 6,400 truckloads). For the Parcel E-2 landfill itself, the Navy, EPA, and State of California jointly believe that safely isolating and capping the Parcel E-2 Landfill (as specified in Alternative 5) presents less overall risk to the adjacent community when compared with the risks of other cleanup alternatives evaluated, including complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill (in Alternative 2). The combination of removal and containment proposed under Alternative 5 reduces risk sooner, is easier to implement, and is much more cost-effective as compared with Alternative 2. In addition, Alternative 5 provides additional risk reduction as compared with Alternatives 3 and 4.

## Issue 4 – How is Alternative 5 consistent with City and County of San Francisco Proposition P?

Proposition P was adopted by the CCSF Board of Supervisors in Resolution 634-01 in August of 2001. Although Proposition P does express a recommendation from the Hunters Point Bayview community for cleanup to a level allowing unrestricted use of the property, Proposition P also urges the Navy to clean up the shipyard in a manner that does not rely on future owners to maintain barriers to protect the public from exposure unless other remedies are technically infeasible. The Navy, in its RI/FS Report that was concurred upon by the other Federal Facility Agreement signatories, has determined that Alternative 2 (which involves excavation and off-site disposal of the entire Parcel E-2 Landfill) poses many complex engineering challenges and borders on being technically infeasible. In addition, Alternative 2 is not cost-effective pursuant to the CERCLA and NCP remedy selection criteria addressed in the Proposed Plan and ROD. The containment remedy selected in the ROD includes a surface cover and a below-ground barrier that will protect the public from exposure to contaminated soil and groundwater.

Proposition P was later addressed in the "Conveyance Agreement Between the United States of America Acting by and Through the Secretary of the Navy United States Department of the Navy and the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency for the Conveyance of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard" executed on March 31, 2004. Recital paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Conveyance Agreement referenced Proposition P and reiterated community support for cleanup to the highest level practical. Furthermore, Article 1(q)(iv) of the Conveyance Agreement specifically addresses Parcel E (which at the time of execution also included Parcel E-2) and states in relevant part: "In any event, the remedies selected for Parcels E and F shall meet applicable Federal and State regulatory requirements, including the nine criteria set forth in 40 CFR 300.430(e)(9)(iii), one of which is community acceptance." Recital 10 also acknowledges that the Navy is required under CERCLA to take community acceptance into account in its cleanup decision. The Navy has done so in this ROD and responsiveness summary in accordance with CERCLA and the NCP and has also addressed technical feasibility and cost effectiveness in the ROD in a manner that is consistent with CERCLA, the NCP, Proposition P, the Conveyance Agreement, and the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan.

The Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPNS addresses the planned reuse outlined in the SFRA's amended Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan (SFRA, 2010), which was approved 9 years after the adoption of Proposition P and 6 years after execution of the Conveyance Agreement. The Redevelopment Plan was initially approved in 1997 and adopted as the official Redevelopment Plan for HPNS by the CCSF Board of Supervisors (Ordinance 285-97 pursuant to Chapter 4.5 of California Community Redevelopment Law, California Health and Safety Code § 33492). The Redevelopment Plan was subsequently amended in 2010, and the selected remedy would accommodate the future reuses identified in the amended plan.

The Navy also notes that Proposition P is a local governmental resolution and is not a federal or state statute or promulgated regulation. Therefore, Proposition P is not a CERCLA federal or state ARAR for purposes of CERCLA remedy selection in Parcel E-2.

#### Issue 5 – How will the Navy involve the community during the design of the selected remedy?

Once the ROD for Parcel E-2 is finalized, the Navy will work closely with federal and state regulatory agencies, representatives from the CCSF, and members of the local community to develop a remedial design document. This document will identify the actions necessary to (1) properly implement the selected remedy for Parcel E-2, and (2) perform maintenance and monitoring of the remedy as long as necessary to protect people and wildlife and comply with the pertinent federal and state requirements (as identified in Attachment 4 of this ROD). The remedial design document will also include a detailed analysis of several important elements of the selected remedy that are of interest to the community, including:

- Shoreline Protection,
- Landfill Gas Treatment, and
- Liquefaction Potential.

The remedial design document will be submitted for review and approval by EPA, DTSC, and the Water Board. The Navy will also solicit comments from representatives from the CCSF and members of the local community.

# Issue 6 – How will the Navy ensure that the selected remedy will protect people and wildlife in the long-term?

The selected remedy includes the following monitoring and maintenance activities that would be performed as long as necessary to protect human health and the environment and to comply with pertinent federal and state requirements (as identified in Attachment 4 of this ROD):

- Groundwater monitoring will be performed, consistent with the pertinent federal and state requirements, to verify that chemical concentrations in groundwater do not exceed concentrations designated by the RAOs at the compliance boundary.
- Landfill gas monitoring will be performed to demonstrate compliance with the pertinent state requirements.
- Stormwater and erosion controls will be installed and maintained, and stormwater discharges will be monitored as required under the pertinent federal and state requirements.
- The cover will be inspected and maintained to ensure its integrity as required under the pertinent state requirements.

The long-term monitoring and maintenance program will be detailed in the post-closure operation and maintenance plan for Parcel E-2, and submitted for review and approval by EPA, DTSC and the Water Board in conjunction with the remedial design. Regulatory oversight will continue during long-term operation and maintenance of the selected remedy. In addition, the selected remedy will be subject to statutory reviews every 5 years (pursuant to CERCLA) to ensure that it remains protective of human health and the environment.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

## Spoken Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) at the public meeting held on September 20, 2011

1.

## Comment No. Comment Response

(Reading from page 7 of Proposed Plan): "The fire started on August 16<sup>th</sup>, 2000, and was extinguished at the surface within six hours, but small areas continued to smolder below ground for approximately one month. Because the protective liner and soil cover limits the air from entering into the landfill, the effect was a smothering of any smoldering . . . below the ground."

The problem is -- is that the timing is not exactly correct. I have here the E-mail correspondence for Chein Kao from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. In that period of time, as you know, Chein Kao worked for Arc Ecology.

It shows that on -- as of September 11<sup>th</sup>, almost a month later, the Navy was first introducing the landfill expert to the public at this point. I know this isn't your problem because you weren't here at the time, so no reflection on you, but that just simply did not occur at that time.

If you jump ahead to September 12<sup>th</sup>, you have a letter from Dan Meer from the U.S. EPA, Mr. Chestnut's -- Chesnut's predecessor; and he is talking about three weeks problem getting the Navy to respond to the landfill fire.

If you jump ahead to the 15<sup>th</sup>, you find the letter that the Navy is preparing an emergency removal action plan for the proposed cap at the time.

And so the timing simply doesn't work. You need to get that right.

And we all know that ATSDR began a program on -- in November that was finalized in December. And at that point, the land -- the air documentation came, and the Navy proposed in February that stopped sampling there; and in March it was announced. So thank you. That it was closed.

So I think the record needs to be adjusted to reflect that time line. It's easy to have it.

And the problem that I have with seeing an error like that is that it worries me about the rest of the analysis because it's a very, very simple thing to check. [Refer to the transcript of the public meeting on pages 97 through 100 for the complete comment.]

The subject statement in the Proposed Plan correctly states that the surface fire was extinguished in 6 hours, but subsurface smoldering continued for approximately 1 month. This information was published previously in fact sheets prepared by the Navy (Navy, 2000a, 2000b, and 2000c) and a health consultation performed by the ATSDR² (2001). Information relating to the fire and associated response actions is provided in the document titled "Removal Action Landfill Cap Closeout Report." This document, which was finalized in February 2005 after review and comment by the EPA, DTSC, and Water Board, was provided as Appendix E to the RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2 (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). Based on this information, the Navy believes that the administrative record accurately reflects the timeline of activities regarding the landfill fire and associated response actions, and that no correction is required.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Spoken Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) at the public meeting held on September 20, 2011 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. Now, in Proposition P -- and I know because I wrote it -- was focused on the community acceptance criteria of the National Contingency Plan. There's no opt-out in the -- in the NCP with regard to agreeing or not agreeing. The Navy's required to look at this modifying criteria. It may not necessarily abide by it, but it is required to look at it and consider it duly.

But it's also based on BRAC policy, required to look at reuse authority. The reuse authority is a -- powered by the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco. And in August 2001, the Board of Supervisors adopted the Proposition P as city policy. Proposition P was also incorporated in 2004 as a conveyance agreement that the Navy signed with the City of San Francisco. And I should also mention that the 1992 Federal Facilities Compliance Act also followed the BRAC legislation, and so that further informed BRAC legislation, which again requires the Navy to follow all federal regulations.

Reuse plan for the shipyard is silent on the matter of whether or not the use has any effect on Proposition P, in fact. One could go ahead and remediate that site fully to Proposition P levels, and there's nothing to say that that will not be fully compliant with the use.

And there are long-term interests that people have within that site. In fact, the failure to provide Prop P guidance does in fact dictate what the City's options are with regard to future uses of that site. We can't do certain little things, wetlands and other activities on that site. They are required for excavation because it would violate the institutional controls and land-use controls and instruments the Navy plans to have in place at that site.

So Proposition P is an important thing for the Navy to take into consideration and to give its due weight too. [Refer to the transcript of the public meeting on pages 106 through 108 for the complete comment.]

As described on page 16 of the Proposed Plan, the community acceptance criterion is one of two modifying criteria and has been evaluated based on comments provided in the course of the CERCLA remedy selection process, including those received on the Proposed Plan, and other community input, including Proposition P. Consistent with the NCP [40 CFR § 300.430(e) and (f)], the Navy's evaluation of the community acceptance criterion is documented in this ROD, which includes the subject responsiveness summary. The Navy notes that the SFRA and the Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have agreed with the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan and their agreement documents community acceptance.

Proposition P was adopted by the CCSF Board of Supervisors in Resolution 634-01 in August of 2001. Although Proposition P does express a recommendation from the Hunters Point Bayview community for cleanup to a level allowing unrestricted use of the property, Proposition P also urges the Navy to clean up the shipyard in a manner that does not rely on future owners to maintain barriers to protect the public from exposure unless other remedies are technically infeasible. The Navy, in its RI/FS Report that was concurred upon by the other Federal Facility Agreement signatories, has determined that Alternative 2 (which involves excavation and off-site disposal of the entire Parcel E-2 Landfill) poses many complex engineering challenges and borders on being technically infeasible. In addition, Alternative 2 is not cost-effective pursuant to the CERCLA and NCP remedy selection criteria addressed in the Proposed Plan and ROD. The containment remedy selected in the ROD includes a surface cover and a below-ground barrier that will protect the public from exposure to contaminated soil and groundwater.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Spoken Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) at the public meeting held on September 20, 2011 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. (see above) (cont.)

Proposition P was later addressed in the "Conveyance Agreement Between the United States of America Acting by and Through the Secretary of the Navy United States Department of the Navy and the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency for the Conveyance of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard" executed on March 31, 2004. Recital paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Conveyance Agreement referenced Proposition P and reiterated community support for cleanup to the highest level practical. Furthermore, Article 1(q)(iv) of the Conveyance Agreement specifically addresses Parcel E (which at the time of execution also included Parcel E-2) and states in relevant part: "In any event, the remedies selected for Parcels E and F shall meet applicable Federal and State regulatory requirements, including the nine criteria set forth in 40 CFR 300.430(e)(9)(iii), one of which is community acceptance." Recital 10 also acknowledges that the Navy is required under CERCLA to take community acceptance into account in its cleanup decision. The Navy has done so in this ROD and responsiveness summary in accordance with CERCLA and the NCP and has also addressed technical feasibility and cost-effectiveness in the ROD in a manner that is consistent with CERCLA, the NCP, Proposition P, the Conveyance Agreement, and the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan.

The Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPNS addresses the planned reuse outlined in the SFRA's amended Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan (SFRA, 2010), which was approved 9 years after the adoption of Proposition P and 6 years after execution of the Conveyance Agreement. The Redevelopment Plan was initially approved in 1997 and adopted as the official Redevelopment Plan for HPNS by the CCSF Board of Supervisors (Ordinance 285-97 pursuant to Chapter 4.5 of California Community Redevelopment Law, California Health and Safety Code § 33492). The Redevelopment Plan was subsequently amended in 2010, and the selected remedy would accommodate the future reuses identified in the amended plan.

The Navy also notes that Proposition P is a local governmental resolution and is not a federal or state statute or promulgated regulation. Therefore, Proposition P is not a CERCLA federal or state ARAR for purposes of CERCLA remedy selection in Parcel E-2.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

## Spoken Comments by Reverend Arnold Townsend at the public meeting held on September 20, 2011

## Comment No. Comment Response

I'm associate pastor at Without Walls Church, which happens to be located at 860 Innes Street, which is right down the block from the shipyards. So quite naturally, we have concerns, had concerns before we moved there. The concerns have only been -- have only increased since moving.

I support the project, support the concept of the project, certainly. But I think it's simple to say that no one in their right mind, I hope, wants a project that is not clean and absolutely cleaned; and it is absolutely essential that you do it for the people of Hunters Point who have suffered and who have sat here all these years with the site that's basically not safe right now, a site that's basically not really clean right now. And folks are not quite sure how bad it is.

So we certainly need something to be done. The reality is we would just like to see it done right and want to make sure that there's some confidence given to the people that it is being done right.

So reality, once again, is that you need to make sure you go out of your way to assuage the fears and concerns of the people in the community and -- because the things that may seem clean to -- may seem clear to those of you who work in the process are not always as clear to lay people. So you need to take the time to work and spend the money to make sure that all the questions are answered and answered publicly. [Refer to the transcript of the public meeting on pages 100 and 101 for the complete comment.]

The Navy understands the desire of community members to have HPNS<sup>3</sup> cleaned up to the highest standards. The Navy also recognizes its responsibility to properly communicate the potential risks at Parcel E-2 to community members, and to answer all questions posed regarding the Navy's preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan. This responsiveness summary is an important tool that the Navy uses to meet these obligations. The Navy understands the challenges of reaching out to the community and directly answering their questions; we continue to work on improving our CIP to help more people understand recommended cleanup actions at HPNS. The following paragraphs provide the Navy's responses to questions about the potential risks at and the degree of cleanup for Parcel E-2.

The potential risks at Parcel E-2 are summarized in pages 9 and 10 of the Navy's Proposed Plan. Additional information is included in Section 2.5 of this ROD. In summary, the Navy estimated potential risk from exposure to contamination (based on current conditions if no action was taken) and determined that there were unacceptable risks that required remedial (cleanup) action. The Navy determined that Remedial Alternatives 2 through 5, once properly implemented, would each protect humans and wildlife from these potential risks. The EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH have reviewed and have agreed with the Navy's findings. The Navy will continue to make its staff available to participate in various community outreach activities, and will answer questions regarding the cleanup process at HPNS (including Parcel E-2). The next community meeting is scheduled for April 2012, at which the draft ROD for Parcel E-2 will be discussed. Navy staff will be available at this meeting to answer questions about the proposed cleanup activities at Parcel E-2.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Spoken Comments by Reverend Arnold Townsend at the public meeting held on September 20, 2011 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

1. (see above) (cont.)

The Navy is obligated to consider the community's input regarding the cleanup decision for Parcel E-2 because community acceptance is one of nine CERCLA remedy selection criteria identified in the federal regulation called the NCP. As described on page 15 of the Proposed Plan, Criteria 1 and 2 (protection of human health and the environment, and compliance with ARARs) are threshold criteria that each alternative must meet to be eligible for selection. Criteria 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are balancing criteria used to weigh major tradeoffs in the benefits and limitations among alternatives. Criteria 8 and 9 (state acceptance and community acceptance) are modifying criteria considered in the ROD.

The Navy's evaluation of the remedial alternatives is summarized on pages 15, 16, and 17 of the Proposed Plan. Additional information is included in Sections 2.8 and 2.9 of this ROD. In summary, the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The State of California, through DTSC and the Water Board, and segments of the community, represented by the SFRA and Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have agreed with the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan. In addition, the preferred alternative is generally consistent with Proposition P, as explained in the responses to comments from Arc Ecology (see pages 8 and 9 of this responsiveness summary). The information presented by members of the community that disagree with the preferred alternative does not justify modification of the preferred alternative based upon the "community acceptance" criteria of the NCP. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

## Spoken Comments by Espanola Jackson at the public meeting held on September 20, 2011

## Comment No. Comment Response

1. What I've seen going on over and over again is that the little millions of dollars that Congress gives that clean the shipyard has been nothing.

...I feel that you, Navy, along with the City, along with the EPA and everybody else, should send to our representatives, which is Dianne Feinstein, Pelosi, and Boxer -- I called those names before -- that \$10 billion one time be set aside to clean up that Superfund site because there's no way that -- there is no way them few little million dollars just goes straight to the surface.

Maybe won't take \$10 billion to clean the shipyard. Maybe it just takes 6 billion. But let's do something instead of just coming back, because you been here too long. [Refer to the transcript of the public meeting on pages 102 through 104 for the complete comment.]

The Navy has spent approximately \$716M over the past 20 years on the HPNS<sup>4</sup> cleanup program, and these expenditures have made HPNS one of the nation's largest BRAC cleanup programs. The Navy's cleanup efforts to date have successfully removed, treated, or contained a significant volume of contamination that would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk to site workers and future occupants. The cleanups are consistent with the SFRA's Redevelopment Plan (SFRA, 2010). In addition, the Navy has worked closely with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF to investigate and study all of the contaminated sites at HPNS and make sure that these efforts are performed and documented to comply with federal and state regulations. The Navy will continue to work with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF, the community, and the congressional representatives from San Francisco to move forward with the cleanup program as quickly and efficiently as possible.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

## Spoken Comments by Jeffrey Butron at the public meeting held on September 20, 2011

1.

## Comment No. Comment Response

But also, what my tribe is requesting, we're not taking -- asking for consideration. We're requesting. Since this was once occupied by our ancestors and of course there's a lot of shell still out there and there's

I'm a Costanoan Rumsen Ohlone. I come to represent my people today.

ancestors and, of course, there's a lot of shell still out there and there's probably some villages and there's also a lot of digging that's being dug up. What we're requesting is -- we're not asking for land, but we are asking for an easement.

An easement is basically to where our tribe and other Ohlone tribes and other California tribes and even other cultures of the other ethnic cultures can come and utilize this area -- and so that they could actually have a ceremony and some kind of spiritual, you know, gathering together. [Refer to the transcript of the public meeting on pages 104 through 106 for the complete comment.]

The Navy understands its obligation, as required by the National Historic Preservation Act, to consider and properly address potential impacts upon cultural resources at HPNS<sup>5</sup>, including shellmounds from native people who used the land prior to the Navy's occupancy. To meet this obligation, the Navy, in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and State Historic Preservation Office, identified potential archaeological resources at HPNS and established a process by which all proposed underground construction must be reviewed to make sure that potential archaeological resources are not adversely affected. The Navy identified a potential buried shellmound in the northwest portion of Parcel E-2, but determined that the proposed remedial alternatives would not adversely affect this potential resource because the underground construction is limited to excavation of artificial fill and solid waste placed by the Navy and placement of clean imported soil. Further information is included in Appendix N (Section N3.4.1) of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011).

Regarding the request for an easement, the Navy wishes to clarify that SFRA has identified the planned redevelopment and future use of HPNS in coordination with the Navy's cleanup program. As discussed in the Proposed Plan, Parcel E-2 is planned for open space use. The SFRA's Redevelopment Plan for HPNS states that the planned open space in Parcel E-2 may include recreational areas and plazas that will be open to the public (SFRA, 2010).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

## Spoken Comments by Ell Jennison at the public meeting held on September 20, 2011

## Comment No. Comment Response

1. I kind of brought it up in my question, but I think that there should be a total cleanup before the land is turned over to the City for redevelopment.

And I -- and I think that we should realize that we're all in this together as far as not just the community but the whole nation. This is part of -- This -- this and the -- and the toxicity that was generated there in Hunters Point was to protect this country.

And so then I think it's important to realize that you are our Navy and that I think that you should stipulate to our city government that this is completely cleaned up before it is -- any type of development is allowed in that area. [Refer to the transcript of the public meeting on pages 108 and 109 for the complete comment.]

The Navy understands the desire of community members to have HPNS<sup>6</sup> cleaned up to the highest standards. The Navy is obligated to consider the community's input regarding the cleanup decision for Parcel E-2 because community acceptance is one of nine CERCLA remedy selection criteria identified in the federal regulation called the NCP. As described on page 15 of the Proposed Plan, Criteria 1 and 2 (protection of human health and the environment, and compliance with ARARs) are threshold criteria that each alternative must meet to be eligible for selection. Criteria 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are balancing criteria used to weigh major tradeoffs in the benefits and limitations among alternatives. Criteria 8 and 9 (state acceptance and community acceptance) are modifying criteria considered in the ROD.

The Navy's evaluation of the remedial alternatives is summarized on pages 15, 16, and 17 of the Proposed Plan. Additional information is included in Sections 2.8 and 2.9 of this ROD. In summary, the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The State of California, through DTSC and the Water Board, and segments of the community, represented by the SFRA and Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have agreed with the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan. In addition, the preferred alternative is generally consistent with Proposition P as explained in the responses to comments from Arc Ecology (see pages 8 and 9 of this responsiveness summary). The information presented by members of the community that disagree with the preferred alternative does not justify modification of the preferred alternative based upon the "community acceptance" criteria of the NCP. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

<sup>6</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

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## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Sudeep Rao received at the public meeting held on September 20, 2011

Comment No.	Comment	Response
1.	We need to assess the feasibility and risk including short-term implementability of using barges to transport the wastes from Parcel E-2.	The Navy's RI/FS <sup>7</sup> Report considered a range of options to transport wastes from Parcel E-2, but the analysis focused mostly on a combination of truck and rail transport (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). Transport by barge was not evaluated in detail because of several factors, most notably:
		<ul> <li>Suitable dock facilities are not available near Parcel E-2, and the lack of nearby dock facilities would require picking up and moving the waste multiple times before loading onto a barge. This handling process would be significantly less efficient and more expensive as compared to truck and rail transport.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Relatively few licensed disposal facilities located in the western U.S. accept the range of wastes types that would be generated during cleanup at HPNS. None of these facilities are located close to waterways that allow for barge transport. As a result, the material to be transported by barge would also need to be picked up and transported significant distances by either truck or rail. This handling process would be significantly less efficient and more expensive as compared to truck and rail transport.</li> </ul>
2.	I don't see how this is a plan for <u>closure</u> of a landfill when it is just a sequestered landfill. Radium dials, etc. are left behind.	"Closure" is broad term used in federal and state regulations regarding actions performed at inactive landfill sites to prevent exposure to buried solid waste. The most common closure action for large landfills (like that at Parcel E-2) is to contain and manage the waste in place, although complete removal is performed sometimes for small landfills. Based on the evaluation presented in the RI/FS Report and summarized in the Proposed Plan, the selected remedy for Parcel E-2 involves containment and professional management (including ongoing monitoring and maintenance in accordance with federal and state ARARs) of the Parcel E-2 Landfill.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Sudeep Rao received at the public meeting held on September 20, 2011 (continued)					
3.	Landfill cannot be hermitically sealed. So why not use permeable barriers that filter toxic materials but not water?	The Navy evaluated the potential contaminant migration pathways from the landfill waste to surrounding groundwater and San Francisco Bay. The site data indicate that the primary area of potential concern is along the Parcel E-2 shoreline, at the PCB Hot Spot Area and the adjoining portions of the Parcel E-2 Landfill located close to San Francisco Bay. The Navy evaluated the potential use of permeable reactive barriers to treat groundwater near the Parcel E-2 shoreline and determined that it was not a viable technology because of issues with its effectiveness, implementability, and cost in addressing the site-specific conditions at Parcel E-2. Additional information is provided in Section 11.5.5.5 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011).			
4.	If we leave a landfill in place, we need real-time monitoring. Can this be made a reality?	Certain types of contaminants (for example, methane in landfill gas) can be monitored in real-time using field instruments. However, other chemicals in landfill gas and groundwater require collection and analysis of samples at a licensed laboratory to obtain data that meets federal and state requirements for quality and accuracy. Accordingly, with the exception of some landfill gas			

Certain types of contaminants (for example, methane in landfill gas) can be monitored in real-time using field instruments. However, other chemicals in landfill gas and groundwater require collection and analysis of samples at a licensed laboratory to obtain data that meets federal and state requirements for quality and accuracy. Accordingly, with the exception of some landfill gas monitoring, real-time monitoring is not currently a viable option for long-term monitoring at Parcel E-2. The Navy will evaluate the best available technologies when developing the long-term monitoring plan for Parcel E-2 (after the ROD is finalized and in conjunction with the remedial design). In addition, the Navy will reevaluate the monitoring program on a regular basis to ensure that activities are being performed as efficiently as possible. As previously discussed, professional management, including ongoing monitoring and maintenance in accordance with federal and state ARARs, is an essential component of the selected remedy for Parcel E-2.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) received on October 5, 2011 via e-mail

Comment No. Comment Response

#### Introduction

1.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, dated September 2011

The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency through the San Francisco Department of Public Health and its consultants, Treadwell and Rollo, have closely monitored the Regulatory Agencies' oversight and the Navy's investigation and cleanup of the Hunters Point Shipyard including Parcel E-2 for the past 18 years. We have reviewed many technical documents written about Parcel E-2 (Attachment A). Based on our review and involvement in this process, it is our opinion that the Navy has adequately studied and understands the nature and extent of the contamination on Parcel E-2 and that the remedial alternatives listed in the Parcel E-2 Proposed Plan are, in our technical judgment, feasible and follow accepted scientific understanding and industry standards for the range of possible remedies for dealing with the contamination at Parcel E-2.

We support the process being implemented by the Navy and the Regulatory Agencies to select a preferred alternative that best meets all CERCLA criteria. We strongly encourage that substantial consideration and weight are given in this process to input from the public and all stakeholders.

## We have a few technical comments on some elements of the Alternatives as follows:

Where feasible and practical, we support the removal of contaminants to off-site disposal facilities to facilitate the intended reuse of the property as set forth in the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan, amended August 3, 2010.

The Navy understands its obligation to consider the community's input regarding the cleanup of Parcel E-2. The Navy's evaluation of the community acceptance criterion is documented in this ROD<sup>8</sup>, which includes the subject responsiveness summary.

The Navy's selected remedy incorporates excavation and off-site disposal in areas that pose substantial risk to humans and wildlife, with remaining contamination being safely contained to facilitate future use of Parcel E-2 in accordance with the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan (SFRA, 2010).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) received on October 5, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No.	Comment	Response
2.	to protect the remedies and public health and the environment. We look forward to working with the Navy to design land use and activity	The Navy will work closely with stakeholders from the CCSF to develop a LUC RD for Parcel E-2. The LUC RD will build upon similar documents developed for other HPNS parcels and will identify the actions (including inspections, enforcement, and reporting) necessary to properly implement land use and activity restrictions at Parcel E-2. The LUC RD will also identify the roles and responsibilities of federal, state, and local government in implementing the land use and activity restrictions at Parcel E-2.

For the wetlands design, as long as the sediment contamination issues have been adequately addressed by other elements of the remedy, we encourage the selection of an alternative that allows for construction of unlined wetlands because it will allow for better freshwater interaction with groundwater which might make the wetlands more sustainable in the long run. We look forward to the Navy's further analysis of the design of the wetlands in the Remedial Design process.

3.

The Navy's selected remedy includes restoration of tidal and freshwater wetlands without a liner (to promote a more natural hydrologic function within the wetlands and underlying groundwater). As noted in Section 14.1 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011), additional analysis would be performed during the remedial design to verify that the net inflow of potentially contaminated groundwater into the proposed freshwater wetlands would be negligible.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Francisco DaCosta received on October 24, 2011 via internet blog posting (http://www.franciscodacosta.com/articles/bayview168.html)

Comment No. Comment Response

1. The United States Navy has harmed millions of people all over the world. In recent times using missiles and other dangerous bombs sometimes with justification at other times without. It is no exception at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard - in San Francisco at Bayview Hunters Point.

The U.S. Navy took a large area of land over 800 acres by eminent domain as part of its World War II operations and contaminated pristine land. It filled the pristine wetlands and destroyed two hills containing serpentine rock, crushed the rock containing and released Asbestos structures and spread the contaminated material all over Hunters Point Naval Shipyard - as part of the fill in operations and created of the piers and naval operations.

The United States Navy known well for its "jettison orders" from around 1850 to late 1970s continued to contaminate the entire Hunters Point Naval Shipyard. When the U.S. Navy shut down its operations in 1974 - it leased the Shipyard to entities like AAA Shipyard Repairs who further contaminated the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard - dumping contaminated wastes of the worst order.

Most egregious behavior of the U.S. Navy was the desecration of the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard by spreading the remains of the Ohlone the First People of San Francisco and the immediate area. The U.S. Navy well knows that it cannot run away from its obligation to first apologize and then offer restitution. The U.S. Navy has shunned addressing the archeological survey mandated by Federal Regulation and linked to the First People in this case the Ohlone.

Thus as the Spokesperson on all matters linked to Base Closures, Infrastructure and related issues representing the Muwekma Ohlone, the First People of the San Francisco area and having Patrimonial Jurisdiction over Hunters Point Naval Shipyard - I said; and stand by my statement: "No good will ever come at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard." Aho.

The Navy has spent approximately \$716M over the past 20 years on the HPNS<sup>9</sup> cleanup program, and these expenditures have made HPNS one of the nation's largest BRAC cleanup programs. The Navy's cleanup efforts to date have successfully removed, treated, or contained a significant volume of contamination that would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk to site workers and future occupants. The cleanups are consistent with the SFRA's Redevelopment Plan (SFRA, 2010). In addition, the Navy has worked closely with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF to investigate and study all of the contaminated sites at HPNS and make sure that these efforts are performed and documented in a way that meets federal and state regulations.

The Navy understands its obligation, as required by the National Historic Preservation Act, to consider and properly address potential impacts upon cultural resources at HPNS, including shellmounds from native people who used the land prior to the Navy's occupancy. To meet this obligation, the Navy, in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and State Historic Preservation Office, identified potential archaeological resources at HPNS, and established a process by which all proposed underground construction must be reviewed to make sure that potential archaeological resources are not adversely affected. The Navy identified a potential buried shellmound in the northwest portion of Parcel E-2, but determined that the proposed remedial alternatives would not adversely affect this potential resource because the underground construction is limited to excavation of artificial fill and solid waste placed by the Navy and placement of clean imported soil. Further information is included in Appendix N (Section N3.4.1) of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

## Written Comments by Francisco DaCosta received on October 24, 2011 via internet blog posting (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

1. (cont.)

The United States must apologize and do it soon - if it does not - Mother Earth will teach the corrupt a lesson and it does not matter what remediation, abatement; the unjust have in mind and what Environmental Impact Report or California Environmental Quality Act or other act is evoked and followed.

The presentation offered by some Navy personnel at the Land Use meeting at City Hall on October 24, 2011 in Room 263 was to say the least drab, more shallow, and a very pathetic representation of the ability of the United States Navy to tell the truth and facilitate an open dialog with the constituents of the Bayview Hunters Point and neighboring areas. More San Francisco and San Franciscans; our politicians have told their souls and Big Developers want to take pride building 10,500 homes on very contaminated land. Go Figure!

The Navy recognizes its responsibility to properly communicate with community members regarding the proposed cleanup at Parcel E-2 and has attended the following community meetings to discuss the cleanup program at Parcel E-2:

- On August 24, 2011, Navy staff presented to the Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee. At this meeting, Navy staff summarized the cleanup activities at Parcel E-2 and answered questions about the cleanup process at Parcel E-2.
- On September 20, 2011, the Navy held a public meeting to present its preferred alternative for Parcel E-2. At the public meeting, the Navy gave presentations on the conditions at Parcel E-2, and the representatives from the Navy, EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH were available to answer questions.
- On October 24, 2011, the Navy, EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH presented to the CCSF Board of Supervisors regarding the preferred alternative for Parcel E-2.
- On February 22, 2012, the Navy held a community meeting to summarize recent cleanup activities at Parcel E-2 and answer questions about the cleanup process at Parcel E-2.

The Navy will continue to make its staff available to participate in various community outreach activities, and will answer questions regarding the cleanup process at HPNS (including Parcel E-2). The next community meeting is scheduled for April 2012, at which the draft ROD for Parcel E-2 will be discussed. Navy staff will be available at this meeting to answer questions about the proposed cleanup activities at Parcel E-2.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

#### Written Comments by Francisco DaCosta received on October 24, 2011 via internet blog posting (continued)

# Comment No. Comment Response

1. (cont.)

In the year 2000 the voting constituents in San Francisco by an overwhelming majority of eighty seven percent voted for Proposition P - and mandated that the entire Hunters Point Naval Shipyard be cleaned to the highest standards.

Local politicians; led by Diane Feinstein, Nancy Pelosi, Willie L. Brown Jr., Sophie Maxwell, Gavin Newsom pressured the U.S. Navy to hand over Parcel A against the wished of the people. Today Parcel A is contaminated and daily reports some of us receive - show elevated Asbestos Structures on Parcel A. However, the wind carries these dangerous particles all over the Shipyard and beyond.

Some of us in the know including myself because of my position working at the Presidio of San Francisco for Sixth U.S. Army and Presidio of San Francisco having had access to manifests and other sensitive documents and know a lot about the landfill material and its containment at Parcel E and more at the much seriously contaminated, Parcel E-2.

The Navy understands the desire of community members to have HPNS cleaned up to the highest standards. The Navy is obligated to consider the community's input regarding the cleanup decision for Parcel E-2 because community acceptance is one of nine CERCLA remedy selection criteria identified in the federal regulation called the NCP. As described on page 15 of the Proposed Plan, Criteria 1 and 2 (protection of human health and the environment, and compliance with ARARs) are threshold criteria that each alternative must meet to be eligible for selection. Criteria 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are balancing criteria used to weigh major tradeoffs in the benefits and limitations among alternatives. Criteria 8 and 9 (state acceptance and community acceptance) are modifying criteria considered in the ROD.

The preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The State of California, through DTSC and the Water Board, and segments of the community, represented by the SFRA and Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have agreed with the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan. In addition, the preferred alternative is generally consistent with Proposition P, as explained in the following paragraph. The information presented by members of the community that disagree with the preferred alternative does not justify modification of the preferred alternative based upon the "community acceptance" criteria of the NCP. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

Proposition P was adopted by the CCSF Board of Supervisors in Resolution 634-01 in August of 2001. Although Proposition P does express a recommendation from the Hunters Point Bayview community for cleanup to a level allowing unrestricted use of the property, Proposition P also urges the Navy to clean up the shipyard in a manner that does not rely on future owners to maintain barriers to protect the public from exposure unless other remedies are technically infeasible.

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Francisco DaCosta received on October 24, 2011 via internet blog posting (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

1. (cont.)

The U.S. Navy's own document the Final Historical Radiological Assessment Report and the following amendments all of which I have copies and are available at the San Francisco, Main Library at 11 Grove Street - reveal in detail the contents of this very polluted area. Elements; more radiological in nature with very, very high and dangerous levels of toxic elements, methane gas, and of course radiological in nature because of the atomic bomb experiments, depleted uranium, and other tests all sensitive and part of the World War II operations.

One Atomic Bomb left Hunters Point to be dropped on Japan during World War Two. The U.S. Navy has an obligation whatever the amount to clean up the entire Hunters Point Naval Shipyard. Now.

The Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory was located just outside Parcel E-2. You do not have to be a Rocket Scientist to know why and this close proximity to Parcel E-2; - contains so much of Radiological Waste that the United States Navy lies about any opportunity it gets.

The Navy, in its RI/FS Report that was concurred upon by the other Federal Facility Agreement signatories, has determined that Alternative 2 (which involves excavation and off-site disposal of the entire Parcel E-2 Landfill) poses many complex engineering challenges and borders on being technically infeasible. In addition, Alternative 2 is not cost-effective pursuant to the CERCLA and NCP remedy selection criteria addressed in the Proposed Plan and ROD. The containment remedy selected in the ROD includes a surface cover and a below-ground barrier that will protect the public from exposure to contaminated soil and groundwater.

Regarding the potential presence of radioactive waste at Parcel E-2, Section 8.2.3.1 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) states that, based on the findings of the HRA (NAVSEA, 2004), low-level radioactive wastes may be present at Parcel E-2. These wastes consist primarily of buried radioluminescent devices (typically covered with paint containing radium-226), but may also include sandblast waste used to decontaminate ships used during atomic testing. Section 4.2 of the Radiological Addendum to the RI/FS Report (ERRG and RSRS, 2011) provides detailed information on the potential sources of radioactive contamination at Parcel E-2. Based on information from removal actions at Parcel E-2, low-level radioactive wastes at Parcel E-2 are found in low proportion relative to other waste types. EPA's presumptive remedy guidance for military landfills specifically identifies "low-level radioactive waste" among the "low-hazard military-specific waste" that "generally are no more hazardous than some wastes found in municipal landfills" (EPA, 1996; page 3). Consistent with the analysis presented in Section 8.2.3.4 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011), the presence of low-level radioactive waste does not preclude the Navy from selecting a remedy that contains waste in place at Parcel E-2. The Navy worked collaboratively with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders to solicit input on the RI/FS Report and associated radiological addendum. As a result of this effort, the Navy's conclusions in the RI/FS Report and associated radiological addendum have been reviewed and agreed upon by the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH.

### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Francisco DaCosta received on October 24, 2011 via internet blog posting (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

1. (cont.)

The U.S Navy wants to cap the area using some plastic material which in the Bay Area on many sites has failed. At Midway Village; off Geneva Avenue in Daly City and by the Cow Palace - Pacific Gas and Electric; experimented on this so called plastic cap and it has failed miserably. What are more hundreds of people have died from Cancer in this area and more will die slowly in the future. The United States Navy knows about this area; is devoid of understanding, less compassion, and is on a deliberate course to challenge the community and for this very reason will fall on its knees and face; and regret for not listening to the community and those that have spoken and told the TRUTH.

None of the models for abatement and mitigation have been vetted by the community. The U.S. Navy failed; because may be for the first time in the history of the United States Navy and its link with the history and formation of all the Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) the U.S. Navy chose and went against the wishes of the people to dismantle the only body that could give a qualified opinion and represent the community at large at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard.

By dismantling the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) the U.S. Navy clearly demonstrated that it does not want to shoulder its responsibilities, has something to hide, and is a despicable, coward. More a disgrace to this Nation and I served well as the last Congressional Liaison of Sixth U.S. Army and Presidio of San Francisco and won two Commander Awards. I also participate in Desert Shield and Storm and was awarded for my participation at the highest level. The United States Navy should feel ashamed of itself for the cover up, dishonest behavior, unbecoming on any so called professional organization. President George Washington would feel ashamed of such behavior and so would a President such as President Jimmy Carter.

High-density plastic liners (which will be used at the Parcel E-2 Landfill) are a common and proven way to reduce water infiltration at inactive landfills and be protective of future site users. Additional information is provided in Section 11.5.1.2 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). Based on a review of publicly available information at the California DTSC website <sup>10</sup>, the cleanup efforts at the Midway Village site did not use plastic liners but rather consisted of removing contaminated soil near the ground surface, and then covering the surface with either soil, concrete, or asphalt to prevent residents from being exposed to contamination in subsurface soil (DTSC, 2003). Further, the cover at the Midway Village site is regularly inspected and maintained, and has been shown to remain protective of human health (DTSC, 2011).

From 1994 through 2009, the primary means of community involvement was the Navy's RAB. Although the RAB was dissolved in December 2009 because it was no longer fulfilling its purpose, the Navy continues to involve the community in the details of the environmental cleanup program for HPNS in a manner that fully complies with and exceeds the requirements of CERCLA and the NCP. The Navy updated their CIP in 2011 to present the communication and community involvement program activities that were designed to meet the specific needs and desires of the HPNS community (Navy, 2011a). Some of the specific community outreach efforts that the Navy conducts in accordance with the CIP include (1) preparation of topic-specific fact sheets; (2) use of a calendar of outreach events; (3) holding regularly scheduled community meetings; and (4) conducting bus tours. The Navy will regularly reevaluate the community involvement program, and determine if additional outreach efforts will help better inform the public of the HPNS cleanup program.

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<sup>10</sup> http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/index.cfm

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

### Written Comments by Francisco DaCosta received on October 24, 2011 via internet blog posting (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

1. (*cont.*)

My work as the Congressional Liaison gives me a unique purview of the U.S. Navy and its shallow and unprofessional manner of operating - the word "jettison" is well known to the United States Navy and that "word" and many operations linked to that word - were common at the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard - more during World War Two and the many sordid experiments much before the Environmental Protection Agency came to be an off shoot of the National Radiological Defense Laboratory established first at Hunters Point now carried on at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory and other sites.

All the experiments conducted at "Bikini Islands" the exposure of the many ships in close proximity to the experimental Atomic Bombs. The large animals that were exposed on purpose and radiated to be tested latter, the many other experiments that one can review today - through the Freedom of Information Act and written in many books - are clear about the experiments and the adverse impacts to the Polynesian People the people that were adversely impacted on Bikini Islands and the neighboring islands and the Pacific Ocean.

The ships that participated in these experiments were towed to Hunters Point Naval Shipyard and sand blasted as part of the cleanup operations. The particles collected landed mostly on Parcel E and Parcel E-2 for burial - but knowing the nonchalant, hazarded behavior of the United States Navy - they buried and dumped all over the place. In keeping with its mentality - "jettison".

Large animals that were radiated were buried on Parcel E and Parcel E-2. We have witnesses who are alive and live in the community who can testify to this. These witnesses will not talk to the U.S. Navy - they are afraid that they will be killed.

Section 4.2 of the Radiological Addendum to the RI/FS Report (ERRG and RSRS, 2011) provides detailed information on the potential sources of radioactive contamination at Parcel E-2. Also, in conjunction with the Proposed Plan, the Navy distributed a fact sheet titled "Frequently Asked Questions About the Shipyard Landfill" (Navy, 2011b). As described on page 2 of the fact sheet, "From the late 1940s through the late 1960s, the Navy conducted experiments on the health effects of radiation on animals, and some of those animals may have been buried in the landfill. However, any animals buried in the landfill were not radioactive since the radiation levels they were exposed to were low (similar to those of an x-ray). Any animals that were radioactively contaminated were disposed of at licensed on-site disposal facilities or drummed and disposed of at sea. Sandblast waste from cleaning ships used during weapons testing in the South Pacific may also have been disposed of at the landfill. However, historic records suggest that waste with the highest levels of radioactivity was controlled and not disposed of at the landfill."

Because of the potential for sandblast waste to contain radioactive contamination, the Navy samples and analyzes any sandblast waste encountered during excavation activities at HPNS. This procedure was followed during previous removal actions at Parcels E and E-2 and the sandblast waste was found to not be radioactively contaminated. This finding is consistent with the history of the shipyard in that, throughout shipyard operations (early 1940s through the early 1970s), abrasive sandblast material was commonly used to clean ships not associated with radiological operations.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Francisco DaCosta received on October 24, 2011 via internet blog posting (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

1. (cont.)

This all happening in the year 2011. These men earned more for doing the burying and tell us that these animals were cut open and tested by University of California San Francisco. They gave us details; how the animals were transported, where they were transported to, at what time of the night these burials were performed, and how much money they were paid. Of course the U.S. Navy with all its investigative operations, highly trained operatives; pretend they are NOT aware of such nefarious and shameful operations. "Nothing good will happen at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard". I said this before and I say it again.

The UCSF still has a laboratory on the edge of the U.S. Navy Shipyard at Hunters Point by the Palou Gate - now mostly conducting experiments on rats and other such animals like monkeys. Such devious experiments by the UCSF; but UCSF often times likes to boast about the Bio-Medical operations at Mission Bay. But, rarely mentions its devious and sly operations at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard adversely impacting our community. So, much for our politicians that I have mentioned, the sell outs that are many and of Lennar the Rogue Developer and its minions who want to build 10,500 homes at Hunters Point and adjoining Candlestick Point.

In the year 2000 there was a raging fire that went on for over two months. The U.S. Navy was fined a measly; \$250 but the people living by Mariner's Village, Kiska Road, beyond - suffered from the many ailments - severe headaches, burning of the eyes and throats, vomiting and so on.

We discussed this issue of the raging fire in the year 2000 at the Restoration Advisory Board and were told lies and the matter was delayed. Years later a model from the East Coast was brought to the West Coast that is San Francisco to explain the fire. When we asked in what direction was the wind blowing; the culprits fully understood their model would not work. The wind caused most of the trouble and we knew in what direction the wind was blowing, causing untold misery to the community.

Information relating to the fire and associated response actions is provided in the document titled "Removal Action Landfill Cap Closeout Report." This document, which was finalized in February 2005 after review and comment by the EPA, DTSC, and Water Board, was provided as Appendix E to the RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2 (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). Based on this information, the Navy believes that the administrative record accurately reflects the timeline of activities regarding the landfill fire and associated response actions, and that no correction is required beyond that provided by the soil cover and liner component of the selected remedy for Parcel E-2.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

#### Written Comments by Francisco DaCosta received on October 24, 2011 via internet blog posting (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

1. (*cont.*)

It is the same with the Asbestos Dust and other toxic dust some from the operations of the U.S. Navy and others from the Rogue Developer - Lennar - even today nothing much has changed. The community daily in adversely impacted by clandestine operations going on at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard conducted by the United States Navy and Tetra Tech the Prime Contractors whose term will soon - expire.

The United States Navy must be ashamed of itself. It should adhere to Proposition P passed in the years 2000 and many proposals vetted at the Restoration Advisory Board and bring back the Restoration Advisory Board. Failure to do that the people will STOP the operations.

The U.S. Navy and the failed politicians, the sell outs, the many Poverty Pimp Pastors, cannot fool all the people all the time. Aho.

The Muwekma Ohlone demand the entire Hunters Point Naval Shipyard restores the once pristine wetlands. Clean the watershed and remove all the contaminants. Conduct an Archeological Survey and initiated the process of Restitution. In the year 1991 the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe exercised its Rights of First Refusal. All Bases Closed under BRAC and declared Excess Property must first contact the Native American Tribes closely associated with the deactivated base and having jurisdiction - in this case Patrimonial Jurisdiction.

The United States Navy deadline for this proposal and its abatement and mitigation of Parcel E-2 was October 24, 2011 - this was extended to November 21, 2011. Written comments can be sent to:

Mr. Keith Forman BRAC Environmental Coordinator BRAC Program Management Office West 1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900 San Diego, California 92108-4310 Telephone: (619) 532-0913

Telephone: (619) 532-0913 Cell Phone: (415) 308-1458

Fax: (619) 532-0995E-mail: keith.s.forman@navy.mil

[Please refer to the response on pages 21 and 22 regarding the degree of cleanup proposed for Parcel E-2 and the Navy's consideration of Proposition P during its evaluation of the community acceptance criterion.]

Although the RAB was dissolved in December 2009 because it was no longer fulfilling its purpose, the Navy continues to involve the community in the details of the environmental cleanup program for HPNS. The Navy updated their CIP in 2011 to present the communication and community involvement program activities that were designed to meet the specific needs and desires of the HPNS community (Navy, 2011a).

[Please refer to the response on page 19 regarding the Navy's activities to properly address archaeological resources at HPNS.]

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

# Written Comments by Subra Company (Wilma Subra on behalf of POWER and SLAM) received on November 12, 2011 via e-mail

#### Comment No. Comment Response

#### Introduction

The following comments on the Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 of the Hunters See below for the Navy's response to the subject comments. Point Naval Shipyard are submitted on behalf of People Organized to Win Empowerment Rights (POWER) and Stop Lennar Action Movement (SLAM).

#### 1. **Proposition P**

According to Proposition P, adopted by the voters of San Francisco in 2000, and the legally binding Conveyance Agreement implementing the covenant agreement executed in 2004, regarding the cleanup and the transfer of the Shipyard between the Navy and the City, the Navy, EPA and Cal EPA should pursue the highest practicable level of cleanup for Parcel E-2 of Hunters Point Naval Shipvard.

Proposition P was adopted by the CCSF<sup>11</sup> Board of Supervisors in Resolution 634-01 in August of 2001. Although Proposition P does express a recommendation from the Hunters Point Bayview community for cleanup to a level allowing unrestricted use of the property, Proposition P also urges the Navy to clean up the shipyard in a manner that does not rely on future owners to maintain barriers to protect the public from exposure unless other remedies are technically infeasible. The Navy, in its RI/FS Report that was concurred with by the other Federal Facility Agreement signatories, has determined that Alternative 2 (which involves excavation and off-site disposal of the entire Parcel E-2 Landfill) poses many complex engineering challenges and borders on being technically infeasible. In addition, Alternative 2 is not cost-effective pursuant to the CERCLA and NCP remedy selection criteria addressed in the Proposed Plan and ROD. The containment remedy selected in the ROD includes a surface cover and a below-ground barrier that will protect the public from exposure to contaminated soil and groundwater.

Proposition P was later addressed in the "Conveyance Agreement Between the United States of America Acting by and Through the Secretary of the Navy United States Department of the Navy and the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency for the Conveyance of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard" executed on March 31, 2004. Recital paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Conveyance Agreement referenced Proposition P and reiterated community support for cleanup to the highest level practical. Furthermore, Article 1(q)(iv) of the Conveyance Agreement specifically addresses Parcel E (which at the time of execution also included Parcel E-2) and states in relevant part: "In any event, the remedies selected for Parcels E and F shall meet applicable Federal and State regulatory requirements, including the nine criteria set forth in 40 CFR 300.430(e)(9)(iii), one of which is community acceptance."

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Subra Company (Wilma Subra on behalf of POWER and SLAM) received on November 12, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

# Comment No. Comment Response

1. (see above) (cont.)

Recital 10 also acknowledges that the Navy is required under CERCLA to take community acceptance into account in its cleanup decision. The Navy has done so in this ROD and responsiveness summary in accordance with CERCLA and the NCP and has also addressed technical feasibility and cost effectiveness in the ROD in a manner that is consistent with CERCLA, the NCP, Proposition P, the Conveyance Agreement, and the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan.

The Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPNS addresses the planned reuse outlined in the SFRA's amended Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan (SFRA, 2010), which was approved 9 years after the adoption of Proposition P and 6 years after execution of the Conveyance Agreement. The Redevelopment Plan was initially approved in 1997 and adopted as the official Redevelopment Plan for HPNS by the CCSF Board of Supervisors (Ordinance 285-97 pursuant to Chapter 4.5 of California Community Redevelopment Law, California Health and Safety Code § 33492). The Redevelopment Plan was subsequently amended in 2010, and the selected remedy would accommodate the future reuses identified in the amended plan.

The Navy also notes that Proposition P is a local governmental resolution and is not a federal or state statute or promulgated regulation. Therefore, Proposition P is not a CERCLA federal or state ARAR for purposes of CERCLA remedy selection in Parcel E-2.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Subra Company (Wilma Subra on behalf of POWER and SLAM) received on November 12, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

#### 2. Remedial Alternative 2

The remedial alternative developed in the Parcel E-2 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, March 5, 2011, which most closely complies with Proposition P and implementing Conveyance Agreement for the pursuit of the highest practical level of cleanup for Parcel E-2 is presented as Remedial Alternative 2. Remedial Alternative 2 consist of excavation of all waste and contaminated soil in the landfill area and under the waste in the landfill of Parcel E-2. The alternative also requires the excavation of all shallow waste, soil and sediment in the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area and Shoreline Area. The alternative requires the off site disposal of all excavated waste and contaminated soil and sediment. Remedial Alternative 2 also includes Wetland Restoration in the Panhandle Area and Shoreline Area, Groundwater Monitoring, Institutional Controls, and additional radiological actions. The Institutional Controls are required to protect people from being exposed to the remaining contaminants (after remedial activities) in deep soil in the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area and Shoreline Area.

An evaluation of the Remedial Alternative indicates that Remedial Alternative 2, even with the need for Institutional Controls to control human exposure to remaining contamination, comes the closest to the "highest practical level of cleanup for Parcel E-2" identified in Proposition P and the Conveyance Agreement regarding the cleanup.

Remedial Alternative 2 is estimated to cost \$351.5 million and will require four years to excavate the contaminated material on Parcel E-2, dispose of the excavated contaminated material off site and fill the excavation with clean soil. The Remedial Alternative 2 would be protective of human health and the environment, comply with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) and reduce toxicity, mobility and volume of contaminants. Remedial Alternative 2 was the only Remedial Alternative that would fully insure long-term effectiveness and permanence of the remedy. This remedy would be the most effective in the long-term due to the excavation and off site disposal of waste posing unacceptable risks. However, Remedial Alternative 2 was identified as presenting many short-term risks, difficulties in implementation and very expensive by the Navy.

The Navy understands the desire of community members to have HPNS cleaned up to the highest standards, and is obligated to consider the community's input regarding the cleanup decision for Parcel E-2 because community acceptance is one of nine CERCLA remedy selection criteria identified in the federal regulation called the NCP. As described on page 15 of the Proposed Plan, Criteria 1 and 2 (protection of human health and the environment, and compliance with ARARs) are threshold criteria that each alternative must meet to be eligible for selection. Criteria 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are balancing criteria used to weigh major tradeoffs in the benefits and limitations among alternatives. Criteria 8 and 9 (state acceptance and community acceptance) are modifying criteria considered in the ROD.

The Navy's evaluation of the remedial alternatives is summarized on pages 15, 16, and 17 of the Proposed Plan. Additional information is included in Sections 2.8 and 2.9 of this ROD. In summary, the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The State of California, through DTSC and the Water Board, and segments of the community, represented by the SFRA and Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have agreed with the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan. In addition, the preferred alternative is generally consistent with Proposition P, as explained previously in the response to comment 1. The information presented by members of the community that disagree with the preferred alternative does not justify modification of the preferred alternative based upon the "community acceptance" criteria of the NCP. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Subra Company (Wilma Subra on behalf of POWER and SLAM) received on November 12, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. (cont.)

Thus, as a result of the Navy's evaluation of Remedial Alternative 2, as (see responses on pages 27, 28, and 29) being protective of human health and the environment, reduce toxicity, mobility and volume of contamination and fully insure long term effectiveness, the Navy focused on the many short-term risks, difficulty in carrying out the remedy and being very expensive, as the reasons to dismiss Remedial Alternative 2. Thus, in combination with the large volume of waste and soil to be excavated and removed, the Navy removed Remedial Alternative 2 from consideration. The removal from consideration of Remedial Alternative 2, by the Navy, is contrary to the conditions contained in Proposition P and the Conveyance Agreement and is thus unacceptable. Remedial Alternative 2 must continue to be considered as a viable option for the remedial activities to be performed at Parcel E-2.

#### 3. Cap as Remedy for Parcel E-2

In July 2010, the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco adopted Resolution No. 347-10 (File No. 100572). Resolution stated in part on page 5, that "the Board of Supervisors hereby (i) declares the adoption of these findings shall not in any way imply support for a cap for Parcel E-2."

With the Navy's dismissal of consideration of Remedial Alternative 2, the Navy has focused the Remedial Activity on excavation and off site disposal of radioactive contamination and capping the remaining waste on Parcel E-2 with a soil cover over all of Parcel E-2. As stated in the July 2010 Board of Supervisor resolution, the findings (in the resolution) shall not in any way imply support for a cap for Parcel E-2. Thus the Navy has forced the Board of Supervisors to only have a Remedial Alternative that requires the waste, other than radioactive contamination, to remain on site and be capped with a soil cover. This approach is unacceptable. Remedial Alternative 2 must continue to be considered by the Navy as a viable remedial alternative.

The subject resolution by the CCSF Board of Supervisors does not preclude the Navy from selecting a remedial alternative for Parcel E-2, pursuant to the CERCLA and NCP remedy selection criteria addressed in the Proposed Plan and ROD, that includes a cap. The subject resolution also urges the Navv. EPA, and the State of California to participate in a hearing before the CCSF Board of Supervisors prior to selecting a remedy for Parcel E-2. In accordance with this request, the Navy, EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH participated in a hearing before the CCSF Board of Supervisors on October 24, 2011. The Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPNS addresses the planned reuse outlined in the SFRA's Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan (SFRA, 2010). The Navy's selected remedy will allow for future use of Parcel E-2 in accordance with the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan. The Navy has followed the process established in the NCP (40 CFR § 300.430) to evaluate potential remedial alternatives in the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) and identify a preferred alternative in the Proposed Plan, and now is in the process of selecting a remedial action in the ROD.

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Subra Company (Wilma Subra on behalf of POWER and SLAM) received on November 12, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

3. (cont.) (see above

The preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria identified in the NCP. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The State of California, through DTSC and the Water Board, and segments of the community, represented by the SFRA and Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have agreed with the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan. In addition, the preferred alternative is generally consistent with Proposition P, as explained previously in the response to comment 1. The information presented by members of the community that disagree with the preferred alternative does not justify modification of the preferred alternative based upon the "community acceptance" criteria of the NCP. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Subra Company (Wilma Subra on behalf of POWER and SLAM) received on November 12, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

#### 4. Remedial Alternatives 3, 4 and 5- Soil Cap

Remedial Alternatives 3, 4 and 5 approach the Parcel E-2 waste containment through the use of a soil cap. As detailed in the previous section of these comments, the approval of using a soil cap to contain the waste on site, does not meet the requirements of Proposition P and the associated Conveyance Agreement for "highest practical level of cleanup for Parcel E-2" and goes against the Board of Supervisors lack of support for a cap remedy. However, with that stated, the following comments are provided to clarify the more acceptable of Remedial Alternatives 3, 4 and 5.

Remedial Alternatives 3, 4 and 5 propose a soil cap over Parcel E-2. Remedial Alternatives 4 and 5 also require additional excavation and off site disposal of contaminated soil and waste from the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area and Shoreline Area. Remedial Alternatives 4 and 5 require a below ground barrier along the shoreline to limit the flow of contaminated groundwater to San Francisco Bay. This barrier is very important due to the fact that the landfill was not lined and the groundwater exist in contact with the waste disposed of in the landfill. The contaminated groundwater in contact with the waste in the landfill will continue to negatively impact the quality of the groundwater. The additional excavation and groundwater controls contained in Remedial Alternatives 4 and 5 are a much needed approach if a soil cap is selected as the remedy.

Remedial Alternatives 4 and 5 have a greater long-term effectiveness and performance when compared to Remedial Alternative 3. Thus Remedial Alternative 3 is unacceptable when considering Remedial Alternatives 3, 4 and 5.

As previously discussed, the environmental cleanup program at HPNS addresses the planned reuse outlined in the SFRA's amended Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan (SFRA, 2010). The Navy's selected remedy will allow for future use of Parcel E-2 in accordance with the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan. Also, as previously discussed, Proposition P is a local governmental resolution and is not a federal or state statute or promulgated regulation. Therefore, Proposition P is not a CERCLA federal or state ARAR for purposes of CERCLA remedy selection in Parcel E-2. However, Proposition P provides pertinent input regarding the cleanup program at HPNS. This input is considered in the Navy's evaluation of the community acceptance criterion, as provided in this ROD. Consistent with the NCP [40 CFR § 300.430(e) and (f)], the community acceptance criterion is one of two modifying criteria and has been evaluated based on comments provided in the course of the CERCLA remedy selection process, including those received on the Proposed Plan, and other community input, including Proposition P.

The Navy acknowledges that Alternatives 4 and 5 offer improved long-term effectiveness relative to Alternative 3, and the Navy's considered this information in identifying Alternative 5 as the preferred alternative in the Proposed Plan.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Subra Company (Wilma Subra on behalf of POWER and SLAM) received on November 12, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

#### 5. **Institutional Controls**

Remedial Alternative 2 through 5 all require Institutional Controls to limit the use of the land and restrict activities on Parcel E-2. The Institutional Controls are necessary because the contaminants remaining on site threaten to contaminate human health and the environment if the remedy fails. After remediation, Parcel E-2, will be subject to restricted use in order to restrict exposure. The contamination remaining on site will continue to impact the ground water and air quality.

The proposed Institutional Controls are lacking in timely monitoring of restrictions. The superfund program requires reviews of the effectiveness of the remedy every five years. In the case of Remedial Alternatives 3, 4 and 5, which utilize a soil cap to isolate the waste, the five year review process is not adequate. Parcel E-2 must be evaluated on a yearly basis for effectiveness of the remedy and on a quarterly basis for impacts to the soil cover/cap. If the soil cover/cap is breached, the groundwater and air quality will be degraded by the waste remaining on the site.

The Navy will work closely with stakeholders from the CCSF to develop a remedial design document that, consistent with similar documents developed for other HPNS parcels, will identify the actions (including inspections, enforcement, and reporting) necessary to properly implement the institutional controls at Parcel E-2. The remedial design document will also identify the roles and responsibilities of federal, state, and local government in implementing the institutional controls at Parcel E-2.

In addition, the selected remedy includes the following monitoring and maintenance activities that would be performed on a regular schedule and for as long as necessary to protect human health and the environment, and to comply with pertinent state and federal ARARs:

- Groundwater monitoring will be performed, consistent with the requirements of Title 22 CCR § 66264.100(d) and § 66264.310(b)(3), to verify that chemical concentrations in groundwater do not exceed concentrations designated by the RAOs at the compliance boundary.
- Landfill gas monitoring will be performed to demonstrate compliance with Title 27 CCR § 20917 through § 20934.
- Stormwater and erosion controls will be installed and maintained as required under Title 27 CCR § 20365(c) and (d), and stormwater discharges will be monitored as required under Title 22 CCR § 66264.97(c)(1) and (c)(2)(B).
- The cover will be inspected and maintained to ensure its integrity as required under Title 27 CCR § 21180(a).

The long-term monitoring and maintenance program will be detailed in the post-closure operation and maintenance plan for Parcel E-2, consistent with content requirements as provided in Title 27 CCR § 21800(c), and submitted for review and approval by EPA, DTSC and the Water Board in conjunction with the remedial design. Regulatory oversight will continue during long-term operation and maintenance of the selected remedy.

### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang, Ph.D., Staff Toxicologist) received on November 18, 2011 via e-mail

Comment No. Comment Response

Introduction

Comments on Proposed Plan (PP) for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS), San Francisco, California

The California Department of Fish and Game, Office of Spill Prevention and Response (DFG-OSPR) has completed its review of the subject document, received on September 7, 2011. The comments that follow are provided as part of our role as a natural resource Trustee for the State of California's fish and wildlife, and their habitats. DFG-OSPR's review focused on the ecological risk assessment and biological resource related sections of the document. The DFG is the State's Trustee for fish and wildlife resources pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 711.7. The DFG is also designated as a Trustee for natural resources pursuant to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Section 107 (1)(2)(B).

#### **Background**

HPS, located in southeast San Francisco on a peninsula that extends east into San Francisco Bay, was identified for closure during the Base Realignment and Closure process of 1991. The shipyard is approximately 936 acres in size, 443 acres of which are on land with the remaining acreage under water (Tetra Tech, 2000). HPS is bounded on the north and east by San Francisco Bay and on the south and west by the Hunters Point district of San Francisco, which consists of public and private housing and commercial & industrial buildings. The north and east shores of HPS are developed for ship repair with dry docks and berths; there are no shipping facilities on the southwest shore.

HPS was operated as a commercial dry dock facility from 1869 until 1939. In 1940, the Navy obtained ownership of the shipyard for ship building, repair, and maintenance activities. Activities shifted from ship repair to submarine servicing and testing after World War II. HPS was deactivated in 1974 and remained relatively unused until 1976. Between 1976 and 1986, the Navy leased most of the property to a privately-owned ship repair firm. In 1986, the Navy again occupied the shipyard and began a program to investigate and clean up contamination resulting from past activities (Engineering/Remediation Resources, 2009).

Comment acknowledged. The following pages provide responses to the general and specific comments from the CDFG <sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang, Ph.D., Staff Toxicologist) received on November 18, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Introduction (cont.)

HPS is divided into six parcels (A through F). Parcel E-2 is about 48 acres in size and is located in the southwestern part of HPS, adjacent to San Francisco Bay. It includes former portions of Parcel E, including Installation Restoration (IR)-01/21, the Panhandle Area, a small area of IR-02 Northwest, and the area east of IR-01/21 that does not have an IR site designation. Habitats in Parcel E-2 include ruderal, non-native annual grassland, intertidal and saline emergent wetlands, and a seasonal freshwater wetland. Base habitats that include upland, tidal wetlands, and offshore habitats are used by many wildlife species representing different trophic levels. The planned reuse for Parcel E-2 is open space, except for a small area in the East Adjacent Area, which is designated as part of the Shipyard South Multi-Use District.

In a memorandum dated July 26, 1999, DFG-OSPR provided comments on the Draft Validation Study Report, Parcel E, HPS, San Francisco, California (Chernoff, 1999). DFG-OSPR commented on the Draft Wetlands Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, Metal Debris Reef and Metal Slag Areas Parcels E and E-2, HPS (Gray, 2007a). DFG-OSPR commented on the Parcel E-2 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, HPS (Gray and Huang, 2007). DFG-OSPR provided Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) for the Parcel E-2 Feasibility Study in a memorandum dated September 7, 2007 (Grav. 2007b). DFG-OSPR commented on the Draft Final Wetlands Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, Metal Debris Reef and Metal Slag Areas Parcels B, E and E-2, HPS (Huang and Nakahara, 2009). DFG-OSPR commented on the Draft Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for Parcel E-2, HPS (Nakahara et al, 2009). DFG-OSPR commented on the Final Wetlands Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, Metal Debris Reef and Metal Slag Areas Parcels B, E and E-2, HPS (Nakahara, 2010). DFG-OSPR provided Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) for the Time-Critical Removal Action at the Experimental Ship Shielding Range, Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipvard in a memorandum dated July 27, 2011 (Nakahara, 2011).

The following pages provide responses to the general and specific comments from CDFG.

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang, Ph.D., Staff Toxicologist) received on November 18, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

# Comment No. Comment Response

#### General Comment 1

DFG-OSPR was not provided the opportunity to review the PP during the regulatory agency review period. DFG-OSPR received a copy of the PP during the public comment period. Please include DFG-OSPR on the regulatory agency document distribution list, for all future document reviews at Hunters Point Shipyard for parcels with natural resource concerns, including Preliminary Assessments, Site Inspections, Remedial Investigations, Feasibility Studies, Proposed Plans, Records of Decision (ROD), Remedial Designs, Work Plans, Restoration Plans, Operations and Maintenance Plans, and Action Completion Reports. This memorandum will serve to inform the Navy of our continuing interest in coordinating any natural resource issues, as one of the designated State natural resource Trustees.

The Navy has revised the distribution list to ensure that CDFG personnel are provided copies of future documents for HPNS parcels with natural resource concerns.

# General Comment 2

DFG-OSPR is in general concurrence with the remedial alternative 4 or 5 (excavation and off-site disposal, groundwater containment, and natural clay liner for freshwater wetlands [Alternative 4], or no clay liner for freshwater wetlands [Alternative 5]), with inclusion of at least one the following recommendations: incorporation of an adequate biotic barrier under the soil cover over all of Parcel E-2 except the wetlands, incorporation of a soil cover of at least four feet in depth over all of Parcel E-2, or the addition of other methods of post-closure monitoring, such as soil and surface water monitoring for contaminants.

The Navy will perform post-closure inspections, maintenance, and monitoring necessary to comply with pertinent federal and state requirements, as identified in Attachment 4 of this ROD. The planned activities are briefly described in Section 2.9.1 of this ROD and will be detailed in the post-closure operation and maintenance plan. The post-closure operation and maintenance plan will satisfy the content requirements provided in Title 27 CCR § 21800(c), and will be submitted for review and approval by EPA, DTSC and the Water Board in conjunction with the remedial design. Regulatory oversight will continue during long-term operation and maintenance of the selected remedy. The planned activities, which include surface water monitoring, will be adequate to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. Please refer to the response to specific comment 2 regarding the Navy's position on CDFG's request for an additional biotic barrier and thicker soil cover.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang, Ph.D., Staff Toxicologist) received on November 18, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response Page 11, Table 4. Based on soil Remedial Action Objectives in Appendix L Comment acknowledged.

# Specific Comment 1

(Engineering/Remediation Resources Group, 2009), DFG-OSPR agrees with the preliminary remediation goals (PRGs) for wildlife on the land and on the shoreline at Parcel E-2 for copper and lead, but not for total Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (37 mg/kg). However, based on the ecological receptors and habitat present at Parcel E-2, DFG-OSPR may accept total PCB concentrations in soils within the range of 0.74 mg/kg (e.g., based on a human-use recreational exposure scenario). These sitespecific PRGs are developed only for Parcel E-2 and should not be extended to other parcels. No further response is required from the Navy for this comment.

#### Specific Comment 2

Page 17. Section "Summary of the Preferred Alternative". The PP states. "The liner will minimize water seeping into the contaminated material, control animals from burrowing under the cover, and serve as a visual marker for the bottom of the cover."

- a. Geomembrane liners are designed to reduce stormwater infiltration into the contaminated material. Geomembranes are not designed to function as biotic barriers to prevent burrowing animals and plant roots from infiltrating the landfill cap and exposing contaminants. On June 7, 2011, DFG-OSPR contacted the manufacturer of the geomembrane samples the Navy provided for Parcel E-2 (GSE Lining Technology, Inc.), and inquired if any studies had been conducted to document the geomembrane was an effective biotic barrier against burrowing animals. The manufacturer has not responded to date. Therefore, unless the Navy can provide specific documentation that substantiates their claim that the geomembrane liner will "control animals from burrowing under the cover", they should not make that claim and remove that statement from the text.
- DFG-OSPR commented on the Draft Final Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2 and asked the Navy to explain why a biotic barrier was not incorporated into the design of the landfill cover since gophers can dig up to six feet deep, which exceeds the depth of the proposed 2-foot soil cover (Nakahara et al., 2009).
- The language in the Proposed Plan was, in this particular instance, simplified relative to the more detailed information presented in the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). Specifically, the term "liner" was used in the Proposed Plan to focus on that material's primary function to limit surface water infiltration. Section 11.5.1.2 of the RI/FS Report describes the complete range of functions of a geosynthetic cap, which include the geocomposite drainage layer that is placed on top of the geomembrane. This layer would provide a drainage path for water infiltrating through the vegetative layer and, consistent with its use at other landfill sites, would also deter burrowing animals. The Navy believes that the information in the RI/FS Report adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment.
- (see the response on the following page)

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang, Ph.D., Staff Toxicologist) received on November 18, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

# Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comment 2 (cont.)

1) The Navy responded DFG-OSPR's comment, in the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2 (Engineering/Remediation Resources Group, Inc., 2011), by providing an example of another former Naval base (Moffett Field Site 1) that has had a similar multilayer landfill cap in place since 1998, with maintenance of the cap and monitoring of landfill gas and groundwater since 1999. According to the Navy, two Five-Year Reviews were completed in 2002 and 2007 and the remedy continues to be protective of human health and the environment. Twelve years of maintenance and monitoring is a relatively short period in the life of a landfill that is supposed to function and be maintained in perpetuity. Even the half-life of the geomembrane is only predicted to be 100 years at an average temperature of 25°C (Koerner et al., 2011). If conditions change (i.e., temperature increases, damage to the geomembrane), the length of the half-life decreases. The bottom line is that the geomembrane will naturally degrade over time and will eventually need to be replaced. Damage from burrowing animals will just speed up this process. Therefore, due to the relatively short existence of the Moffett Field Site 1 landfill cap, this example is not adequate to support the Navy's claim that "placement of a high-density plastic liner under at least 2 feet of clean soil will prevent exposure to remaining contamination" (page 17 of Parcel E-2 PP).

The Navy believes that the demonstrated performance of the cover at Site 1 at the former NAS Moffett Field is useful in evaluating the efficacy of the proposed cover at Parcel E-2. Further, the reviewer's statement that "the half-life of the geomembrane is only predicted to be 100 years at an average temperature of 25°C" is not accurate. The document cited in the subject comments is the same one that was referenced in Section 11.5.1.2 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011); however, the reviewer appears to have cited data collected for exposed geomembrane whereas, as clearly stated in Section 4 of the referenced document, covered geomembranes are used in all landfill liner and cover applications. Table 2 in the referenced document indicates that the estimated lifetime of a covered geomembrane at a temperature of 25°C is nearly 270 years. As described in Section 12.2.3.6 of the RI/FS Report, the geomembrane will be covered by a geocomposite drainage layer and 2 feet of soil, which exceeds the requirements for erosion-resistant layers at Title 27 CCR § 21090(a)(3). The complete discussion from Section 4 of the referenced document is included below.

"This White Paper is bifurcated into two very different parts; covered (or buried) lifetime prediction of HDPE geomembranes and exposed (to the atmosphere) lifetime prediction of a number of geomembrane types. In the covered geomembrane study we chose the geomembrane type which has had the majority of usage, that being HDPE as typically used in waste containment applications. Invariably whether used in landfill liner or cover applications the geomembrane is covered. After ten-years of research Table 2 (repeated here) was developed which is the conclusion of the covered geomembrane research program. Here it is seen that HDPE decreases its predicted lifetime (as measured by its half-life) from 446-years at 20°C, to 69-years at 40°C."

The Navy believes that the information in the RI/FS Report adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang, Ph.D., Staff Toxicologist) received on November 18, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comment 2 (cont.)

- 2) The Navy responded DFG-OSPR's comment DFG-OSPR's comment by providing information from a 1999 study by the Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment on "Landfill Covers for Use at Air Force Installations" that stated, "Although animals cannot generally penetrate a flexible membrane cover (FMC), they can widen an existing hole or tear through wrinkled material (Karr at al., 1992). Gee and Ward (1997) reported that animal burrows did not significantly affect percolation of water into landfill covers at Hanford, Washington. A biointrusion layer is not included as a component in most landfill covers." According to the Installation Quality Assurance Manual for Geomembrane Products (GSE Lining Technology, Inc., 2011), there are numerous ways a geomembrane can be damaged during installation and the manual provides installation guidelines to minimize damage, such as:
  - Unroll geomembrane using methods that will not damage geomembrane and will protect underlying surface from damage.
  - Place temporarily ballast, such as sandbags, on geomembrane that will not damage the geomembrane
  - Personnel walking on geomembrane shall not engage in activities or wear shoes that could damage it.
  - Do not allow heavy vehicular traffic directly on geomembrane.
  - Prior to driving on geomembrane layer, please check for sharp edges, embedded rocks, or other foreign objects that may protrude in the tires and tracks.
  - Path driven on geomembrane shall be as straight as possible with no sharp turns, sudden stops or quick starts.

(see the response on the following page)

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang, Ph.D., Staff Toxicologist) received on November 18, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comment 2 (cont.)

Based on this information, it is possible to damage the geomembrane 2) during installation. Therefore, it is also possible for burrowing animals to breach the geomembrane through holes or wrinkles created during installation. Furthermore, according to the installation guidelines, the seams of the geomembrane should be sealed by welding them together. If the seams are not properly sealed, this would provide openings for burrowing animals and stormwater to infiltrate the contaminated material. DFG-OSPR is also concerned that over time, the cumulative damage from burrowing animals may significantly affect infiltration of water into the landfill cover. Although biotic barriers may not have been included in most landfill covers back in 1999, based on the potential for burrowing animals to cause significant damage to the landfill cover over time, it would be prudent to be proactive in installing biotic barriers during the landfill cover construction to prevent damage to the cover rather than trying to repair the damage in perpetuity.

- 3) The Navy also responded to DFG-OSPR's comment by providing information from a 1992 study on "Waste Containment Systems, Waste Stabilization, and Landfills, which stated, "Damage to geomembranes by burrowing animals such as mice and other rodents has often been discussed, but there seems to be little to no evidence of this occurring in field installations. The only potential food sources for these animals provided by geomembranes are plasticizers and some additives." First, has there been any actual scientific research done on long-term damage to geomembranes by burrowing animals in field installations or is the above statement based on anecdotal evidence? Second, rodents would not necessarily be chewing on geomembranes as potential food source. A rodent's incisors continuously grow throughout its life so it must gnaw on objects to keep its incisors worn down. As a result, rodents have been known to gnaw on a variety of objects from wood to plastic sprinkler pipes to electrical wiring (Salmon and Gorenzel, 2011; Salmon and Baldwin, 2011; Timm et al., 2011). Therefore, it would not be unlikely for a rodent to gnaw on a geomembrane.
- The manufacturer's installation guidance, as cited by the reviewer, would be incorporated into the remedial action work plan that would detail specific installation procedures, supplemented by rigorous quality control testing and inspections, to ensure that the liner is not damaged during installation and that individual liner panels are properly sealed. These specific installation procedures and rigorous quality control practices are industry standards that have been implemented successfully at numerous landfill sites throughout the United States. The Navy believes that the information in the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment. Further, the Navy does not believe that CDFG has presented sufficient technical information to support its assertion that burrowing animals would cause significant damage to the landfill cover over time.
- The Navy is not aware of any scientific research being done to evaluate the long-term damage to geomembranes by burrowing animals. However, as previously stated, the Navy does not believe that CDFG has presented sufficient technical information to support its assertion that burrowing animals would cause significant damage to the landfill cover over time. As described in Section 11.5.1.2 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011), the geomembrane and associated soil cover and drainage geocomposite "is proven and reliable in the climatic conditions present at Parcel E-2. Proper design and maintenance would minimize erosion, liquefaction, and slope stability concerns. The cap is durable and could handle foot traffic. In addition, this cap would resist damage from burrowing animals, deeprooted plants, and desiccation cracking more effectively than a low permeability soil cap." The Navy believes that the information in the RI/FS Report adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment. The post-closure operation and maintenance plan will identify the inspection and maintenance actions, and will be submitted for review and approval by EPA, DTSC and the Water Board in conjunction with the remedial design.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang, Ph.D., Staff Toxicologist) received on November 18, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comment 2 (cont.)

- 4) If the Navy is convinced that the geomembrane, along with regular inspections and maintenance, such as installing raptor perches for controlling burrowing animals, is adequate to prevent burrowing animals from breaching the landfill cap at Parcel E-2, then please explain why the Navy at Moffett Field Site 22 believed it was necessary to install a biotic barrier consisting of cobblestone with cement slurry to prevent burrowing animals from breaching their landfill cap? Please also explain why the Navy at Port Hueneme Site 14 believes it is necessary, as part of their long-term landfill maintenance, to poison gophers with Fumitoxin on a weekly basis? DFG-OSPR does not support the use of pesticides such as Fumitoxin for landfill maintenance because of their ability to kill non-target species.
- 5) The Navy proposes the future reuse of Parcel E-2 as open space and the panhandle area for new, created tidal and freshwater wetlands. Although, the Navy may not currently have problems with burrowing animals on their existing Parcel E-2 landfill cap, once the remediation is completed and the habitat restored, additional wildlife may be attracted to the new habitat, including burrowing animals. If the number of burrowing animals increase at Parcel E-2 in the future, how will the Navy adequately prevent these animals from damaging the landfill cap?
- The Navy considers existing site conditions when developing and evaluating remedial alternatives, and different site conditions often warrant selection of different response actions. For example, the conditions at Site 22 at the former NAS Moffett Field did not warrant installation of a geosynthetic cap to prevent infiltration but required a biotic barrier to prevent exposure to solid waste that was buried between 0.5 and 2.0 feet below the ground surface. In contrast, the existing conditions at the Parcel E-2 Landfill require a geosynthetic cap to prevent infiltration and the waste is currently buried at least 2.5 below the ground surface and, in most areas, is buried greater than 5 feet or more below the ground surface (see cross sections in Section 2 of the RI/FS Report) (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). The difference in existing site conditions between the Parcel E-2 Landfill and NAS Moffett Field Site 22 warrant selection of different response actions. Therefore, the direct comparison of the preferred alternative for Parcel E-2 with the selected response action for NAS Moffett Field Site 22 is inappropriate. Regarding the potential use of pesticides to control burrowing animals, the Navy has previously responded to CDFG concerns on this matter by stating that low-impact control measures (such as raptor perches) would be preferred over higher impact measures (such as poisons) (see Sections 12.2.3.6 and 12.2.3.10 and Appendix S of the RI/FS Report).
- 5) To clarify, the SFRA is the entity responsible for determining the future reuse of Parcel E-2. Further, the Navy's wetlands restoration activities are proposed in the Panhandle Area and are not planned for the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Therefore, the Navy does not believe that it is accurate to assert that increased biological activity within the restored wetlands will result in an increase in burrowing animal activity on the Parcel E-2 Landfill cover. The Navy believes that the information in the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang, Ph.D., Staff Toxicologist) received on November 18, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comment 2 (cont.)

- 6) DFG-OSPR disagrees that the geomembrane liner will adequately function as a biotic barrier. The Navy has not provided sufficient evidence to support their claim that the liner is an effective biobarrier. Therefore, DFG-OSPR requests the Navy include in the ROD for Parcel E-2, that the proposed landfill cover will include a biotic barrier that has been documented to be effective against damage from burrowing animals and plant roots, not merely that the cover will include a geomembrane and two feet of soil cover. Another option would be to install at least four feet of clean soil on top of the geomembrane to deter burrowing animals from reaching the geomembrane. The Navy could also include in the ROD that they will conduct additional monitoring such as soil and surface water monitoring for contaminants to ensure that the membrane maintains its integrity. Please provide more information in the ROD regarding how the Navy will adequately maintain, and detect and repair damage to the geomembrane in perpetuity. The general information provided in the PP is not sufficient to determine if the proposed remedial alternative will be adequate to protect ecological receptors. Please also explain how the Navy will deal with the geomembrane once it is damaged (by burrowing animals) or degrades to the point where it no longer functions properly. As stated before, DFG-OSPR does not support the use of pesticides for burrowing animal control. In addition, we question whether it is wise to install raptor perches, and attract predators to an area that is being restored to provide future habitat for State and Federal special status species. The increase in raptors may increase the amount of predation on special status bird and mammals species at HPS.
- As previously stated in the response to part (a) of this comment, the language in the Proposed Plan was not intended to assert that the geomembrane would serve as a biotic barrier. The Navy's plan to address burrowing animals at Parcel E-2 is discussed in Sections 12.2.3.6 and 12.2.3.10 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). The Navy believes that the information in the RI/FS Report adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment. The Navy does not believe that CDFG has presented a sufficient technical basis to support their requests for a thicker soil cover or a biointrusion barrier, or their assertions that burrowing animals will damage the geomembrane or the geomembrane will require replacement because of degradation. In preparing the remedial design, the Navy will work with the EPA, DTSC, and Water Board to develop an adaptable set of control measures that satisfies the pertinent postclosure requirements and maintains an appropriate degree of protection for wildlife in restored wetlands.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang, Ph.D., Staff Toxicologist) received on November 18, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

# Comment No. Comment Response

# Specific Comment 3

Page 17, Section "Summary of the Preferred Alternative". The PP states, The groundwater would be pumped and treated if necessary to keep contaminants from flowing into San Francisco Bay." Please explain what criteria the Navy will use to determine if groundwater needs to be pumped and treated. Where would the groundwater be pumped to and how would it be treated?

Section 12.2.3.8 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) describes the planned approach for addressing groundwater flow from the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Pumping may be required to prevent buildup of hydraulic head along the southern perimeter of the cover system and to comply with the leachate control requirements. The remedial design will include specific criteria to determine what conditions will require pumping. Based on the operational data from the previous groundwater extraction system at Parcel E-2, groundwater that may need to be pumped from the area will likely be suitable for discharge to a publicly owned treatment works; however, the remedial design will include a contingency action for on-site treatment prior to discharge to a publicly owned treatment works.

# Specific Comment 4

Attachment 1, Key Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements. The PP states a complete list of potential ARARs identified for the Preferred Alternative is provided in Appendix N of the Parcel E-2 RI/FS Report. Under Appendix N, several potential biological resource ARARs were not included as ARARs, such as the Federal Endangered Species Act, California Fish and Game Code (F&GC) Sections 1908, 4700, and 5050. DFG-OSPR requests these ARARs be added to the list of ARARs for the remedial activities at Parcel E-2.

a. The Federal Endangered Species Act is relevant and appropriate because a nesting pair of California Clapper Rails and their two chicks, which are Federally endangered species, were confirmed to be present in San Francisco's Heron's Head Park, near Hunters Point during the summer of 2011 (Fimme, 2011). Therefore, this species also has the potential to be present in the salt marsh at Hunters Point. Please note, this species is also State-listed as endangered and is a State fully protected species, so it is also covered by F&GC Sections 2080 and 3511. In addition, the salt marsh harvest mouse (SMHM), a Federally endangered species, has the potential to be present in the salt marsh at Hunters Point The SMHM is also State-listed as endangered and is a State fully protected species, so it is also covered by F&GC Sections 2080 and 4700.

The Navy has previously responded to CDFG comments regarding the various requirements identified by CDFG as potential ARARs and has provided adequate information to support the determinations of which requirements may qualify as ARARs for the potential response actions at Parcel E-2. Brief responses to the CDFG's current comment are provided below. Please refer to Appendix S of the Final RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) for further information.

a. The Navy does not agree that past observations at Heron's Head Park are relevant to Parcel E-2 because the Navy has performed site-specific studies, as detailed in the RI/FS Report (see Section 2.4) (ERRG and Shaw, 2011), to demonstrate that neither the California Clapper Rail nor the salt marsh harvest mouse is present at Parcel E-2. The Navy's findings are confirmed by information provided in the SFRA's recent EIR (SFRA, 2009). California F&GC § 2080 was previously identified as a potential ARAR because the American peregrine falcon is present on site and is listed as a state endangered species (as of 2008). However, in November 2009, the American peregrine falcon was delisted as an endangered species by the State of California (list published in January 2011). As a result, California F&GC § 2080 is not an ARAR for the selected remedy at Parcel E-2. The Navy recognizes that the American peregrine falcon remains a fully protected species; therefore, California F&GC § 3511 is an ARAR for the selected remedy at Parcel E-2.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang, Ph.D., Staff Toxicologist) received on November 18, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

# Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comment 4 (cont.)

(see above)

California F&GC § 4700 was not previously identified by CDFG as a potential ARAR for Parcel E-2; this requirement is not an ARAR for the selected remedy at Parcel E-2 because none of the fully protected mammals (including the salt marsh harvest mouse) are present at the site.

In response to CDFG comments on this responsiveness summary (see Attachment 5 to the Draft Final ROD), the Navy recognized that the ongoing restoration effort at Yosemite Slough may change site conditions prior to the remedial action at Parcel E-2. Accordingly, the Navy will perform a focused biological survey, in conjunction with the RD, to determine the extent to which the future wetlands at Yosemite Slough may have attracted endangered species to Parcel E-2. The RD will identify the specific objectives of and procedures for the biological survey, and will discuss potential follow-on actions based on the survey results. DTSC and CDFG requested that the following statement be incorporated into the CERCLA administrative record to identify the enforcement mechanisms that will ensure the protection of wildlife during implementation of the selected remedy for Parcel E-2.

"Since the Parcel E-2 Record of Decision (ROD) is enforceable as a primary document under the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) and if the ROD needs to be amended in the future, the FFA accounts for that process, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) is not inclined to insist on additional Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) language in the comments. The CDFG comments clearly explain its position and puts all on notice that this issue is a concern, along with the expectation that any Fully Protected Species or CESA issues will be addressed if they come up in the future. Therefore, if CESA or Fully Protected Species issues come up in the future, there appears to be enough authority and notice in the ROD, ROD comments and FFA to make sure that any fully protected, endangered or threatened species on the property will be protected."

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang, Ph.D., Staff Toxicologist) received on November 18, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comment 4 (cont.)

- appropriate because there is potential habitat for rare or endangered plants, such as bristly sedge (Carex comosa), Diablo helianthella (Helianthelfa castanea), seaside tarplant (Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta), rose leptosiphon (Leptosiphon rosaceus), and California seablite (Suaeda califomica) on or near Parcel E-2. The Navy states, "Cal. Fish and Game Code § 1908 is not an ARAR because none of the pertinent rare and endangered plant species are present at the site." If the Navy has not conducted a rare plant survey according to DFG rare plant survey protocols (DFG, 2009) within the past two years, they will have to conduct another rare plant protocol survey during the appropriate time of year when the species are evident and identifiable, before remedial activities begin, in order to determine if rare plant species are present at Parcel E-2.
- F&GC Section 4700 (fully-protected mammals) is relevant and appropriate because potential habitat for the salt marsh harvest mouse is located on or near Parcel E-2.
- d. F&GC Section 5050 (fully-protected reptiles and amphibians) is relevant and appropriate because Parcel E-2 is within the known range of the San Francisco garter snake and habitat for this species may be present on or near Parcel E-2.

b. F&GC Section 1908 (native plant protection) is relevant and b. As previously cited in responses to CDFG comments on the RI/FS Report (see Appendix S of the RI/FS Report) (ERRG and Shaw, 2011), the Navy does not agree with CDFG's assertion that rare or endangered plants are present at Parcel E-2 or elsewhere at HPNS. The Navy concluded in Section 2.4 of the RI/FS Report that, based on past biological surveys performed by the Navy, no rare or endangered plants are present at HPNS. This finding is confirmed by information provided in the SFRA's recent EIR. Specifically, Appendix N1 of the SFRA EIR summarizes past plant surveys as follows (SFRA, 2009):

> "Jones & Stokes conducted botanical habitat assessments of the Candlestick Point and HPS on October 29, 2004; March 1, 2006; October 6, 2006; and May 17, 2007. PBS&J botanists conducted rare plant surveys for the Candlestick Point area in May 2008. The general absence of suitable habitat over a majority of the Study Area in conjunction with the absence of observed special-status plants, either as observed during focused surveys or cited in CNDDB species accounts, supports the conclusion that no sensitive plant species occur within the Study Area."

Further, no promulgated requirement exists to support the CDFG's request that a rare plant survey is to be performed within the last 2 years. Therefore, California F&GC § 1908 is not an ARAR.

- California F&GC § 4700 is not an ARAR for the selected remedy at Parcel E-2 because none of the fully protected mammals (including the salt marsh harvest mouse) are present at the site.
- d. As previously cited in responses to CDFG comments on the RI/FS Report (see Appendix S of the RI/FS Report) (ERRG and Shaw, 2011), the Navy does not agree with CDFG's assertion that fully protected reptiles and amphibians are present at Parcel E-2 or elsewhere at HPNS.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

# Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail

# Comment No. Comment Response

#### Introduction

Arc Ecology would like to thank the Navy for the opportunity to comment on the Hunters Point Shipyard Proposed Plan for Parcel E2. Futhermore, we would like to express our appreciation to the Navy for the extension of the public comment provided in response to our request to enable these comments to be developed. These comments have been consolidated and are being submitted by Arc Ecology's Executive Director Saul Bloom. These comments are a compilation of research and extensive reviews conducted by Arc Ecology's Environmental Scientist Mike McGowan and environmental consultant Martha Walters.

Arc Ecology recognizes and would like to acknowledge the significant concerns of this site to the US Navy, the environmental regulatory community and to the Bayview Hunters Point community. The response to pollution in the United States has been an iterative process and the military's environmental remediation program presents unique challenges. Arc Ecology recognizes also that Navy departmental priorities, concerns, and policies also factor into recommendations made in this document. Finally, we would like to express our sincere appreciation for the current Navy and environmental regulatory team (including the City of San Francisco), who in our opinion, have been one of the most constructive environmental teams we have worked with in our 27 years of engagement with this site.

While acknowledging the participants in this process, we have reviewed the Proposed Plan for E2 and submit the following comments:

The following pages provide responses to the general and specific comments provided in writing by Arc Ecology. The Navy previously responded to spoken comments by Arc Ecology at the public meeting on September 20, 2011 (see pages 8 and 9 of this responsiveness summary). Acronyms and abbreviations used in these responses are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

# General Comment 1

While Arc Ecology recognizes that current preferred alternative for the Parcel E2 Landfill conforms to both DoD and EPA policy in terms of adequacy of characterization and response, we disagree that the landfill has been adequately characterized.

ARC believes that the historic predisposition toward capping this site has prejudiced the characterization to suit that alternative. This historic predisposition toward the resolution of this remedial response has left us questioning:

- estimates of quantities for removal in Alternative 2,
- the seemingly oppositional arguments that on the one hand, the site is simply a municipal landfill, and yet on the other hand, it is too dangerous to conduct additional sampling within its confines; and
- that the response to any contamination found in subsequent sampling would lead to capping anyway, so why bother with further characterization when there is no sunset on CERCLA 120(h) and DoD is bound to return should new uncharacterized contamination be found, and found to be a problem.

As the reviewer acknowledges, the Navy's preferred alternative (which is now identified as the selected remedy) conforms to federal policy and guidance regarding the adequacy of characterization and types of response actions requiring consideration. However, the Navy does not agree with the reviewer's assertion that "the historic predisposition toward capping this site has prejudiced the characterization to suit that alternative."

Section 3 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) details the previous environmental investigations performed in and around the Parcel E-2 Landfill including (1) preliminary assessment and investigation in 1984 and 1987, respectively; (2) two separate phases of an RI from 1988 to 1996; and (3) three supplemental data gaps investigations in 2002. During these investigations, the Navy installed 28 soil borings and 18 monitoring wells and excavated 25 test pits within the Parcel E-2 Landfill to evaluate the nature and extent of contamination. The previous environmental investigations were developed in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH. As demonstrated by the approval of the Final RI/FS by the EPA, DTSC, and Water Board, the investigations at Parcel E-2 have satisfied the regulatory stakeholders and have provided adequate data to support an informed risk management decision.

When the Navy began preparing the RI/FS Report in 2004, the first step involved evaluating existing site data and reviewing pertinent EPA guidance to develop a preliminary list of remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2. Based on the review, the Navy determined that (1) conditions at the Parcel E-2 Landfill support use of the presumptive containment remedy, and (2) conditions at the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area, and Shoreline Area do not support use of the presumptive containment remedy but, consistent with the streamlined approach outlined in the NCP preamble (55 Federal Register 8704-8705, March 8, 1990) and in EPA RI/FS guidance (EPA, 1988), support evaluation of remedial alternatives focused on containment and excavation. The Navy consulted with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH during this initial stage and, based on their input and input from the community, determined that complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill should also be evaluated as one of the remedial alternatives (in addition to one or more containment alternatives).

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comment 1 (cont.) (see above)

This approach is consistent with EPA's directive regarding presumptive remedies (EPA, 1993b) which states that "there may be unusual circumstances (such as, complex contaminant mixtures, soil conditions, or extraordinary State and community concerns) that may require the site manager to look beyond the presumptive remedies for additional (perhaps more innovative) technologies or remedial approaches." The information contained in the RI/FS Report demonstrates that Parcel E-2 is characterized adequately to support an evaluation of the focused set of remedial alternatives developed in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH. In addition, the information contained in the RI/FS Report supports the

use of the presumptive containment remedy for the Parcel E-2 Landfill and explains the relative risks of that option compared to complete excavation.

The Navy considered and addressed concerns raised about the remedial alternatives in the draft and draft final versions of the RI/FS Report, public review and comment upon those reports, and Navy responses to those comments. For example, the Navy solicited input from community groups, including Arc Ecology, throughout its preparation of the RI/FS Report. In comments submitted on the draft and draft final versions of the RI/FS Report, Arc Ecology did not express concerns with the adequacy of the Navy's characterization efforts at Parcel E-2. To the contrary, Arc Ecology's first comment on the draft RI/FS Report stated that the "study is well organized with copious information provided in the tables, figures, appendices, and list of references that thoroughly document the results so far of the remedial investigation." Appendix S of the RI/FS Report provides all comments received and the Navy's associated responses.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment	Response
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General Comment 1 (cont.) (see above)

In response to the specific concerns raised in this comment, the Navy offers the following information:

- The estimated quantities for solid waste, soil, and sediment to be excavated under Alternative 2 are detailed in Appendix R of the RI/FS Report (Table R-6) and are based on detailed geologic cross sections (Figures 2-3 through 2-8) for the Parcel E-2 Landfill and surrounding area.
- Section 8.2.1 of the RI/FS Report describes the type and volume of waste identified at the Parcel E-2 Landfill, including municipal-type waste, construction debris, and industrial wastes. The Navy has not asserted that additional sampling within the Parcel E-2 Landfill is "too dangerous" but, as provided in Section 8.2.3.1 of the RI/FS Report, has demonstrated that the landfill has been characterized adequately to support an evaluation of the focused set of remedial alternatives.

Using criteria specified in EPA guidance, the Navy evaluated several potential hot spots within the Parcel E-2 Landfill to determine if further characterization was warranted. As documented in Section 8.2.3.2 of the RI/FS Report, further characterization of the potential hot spots is not warranted because the contaminants do not pose a principal threat to human health or the environment and can be reliably contained.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

#### General Comment 2

#### II. Proposed Plan does not conform to BRAC policy

The summary generally applied to BRAC policy toward cleanup is that "reuse drives cleanup." If this is indeed the DoD's approach to cleanup, it has not been applied for this site. *The Navy's historic approach to this site has in fact driven the proposed reuse for this site.* 

A. The proposed capping of Parcel E2 has been the presumptive remedy for the property since 1989 and the sites inclusion on the NPL. As a consequence the Navy's presumptive remedy has driven reuse planning instead of allowing the reuse planning to flow from a community dialogue over other proposed uses. The evidence for this perspective is that there have been a number of alternative use studies of the site, most focusing on some form of wetland.

For example,

- In 2001, CALFED funded a study of the possible use of the Parcel E landfill site as the location for a storm water treatment wetlands.
- In 2003, the California State Coastal Conservancy funded a park useage study for the Shipyard's southern shoreline and waterfront. In that study the area of the Parcel E2 landfill was also identified as a wetlands site. The same landscape architectural firm that designed Crissy Field in the Presidio including its wetlands, Hargreaves Associates, were commissioned to develop the study. The study was conducted under a cooperative agreement with the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency and Commission. The resulting report earned the American Society of Landscape Architects National Award for Research and Planning in 2007.
- In 2009, San Francisco International Airport contracted for a study of a wetlands design for a 20 acre portion of the Shipyard's southern shoreline. The original selected site was Parcel E2 based on the prior studies outlined above. HOWEVER: during the negotiations over the SFO contract, both the Mayors Office of Economic and Workforce Development and the San Francisco Regional Water Quality District requested the site be moved from Parcel E2 to elsewhere on Parcel E because of the belief that the Navy was committed to capping the E2 landfill and would not consider any alternative to that view.

The reviewer's assertion that "proposed capping of Parcel E2 has been the presumptive remedy for the property since 1989" is inaccurate and unsubstantiated. As described in the response to general comment 1, the Navy's environmental investigation activities at Parcel E-2 were initiated in 1984, were developed in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH, and included two separate phases of an RI from 1988 to 1996 and three supplemental data gaps investigations in 2002.

The Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPNS addresses the planned reuse outlined in the SFRA's amended Hunters Point Shipvard Redevelopment Plan (SFRA, 2010). The Redevelopment Plan was initially approved in 1997 and adopted as the official Redevelopment Plan for HPNS by the CCSF Board of Supervisors (Ordinance 285-97 pursuant to Chapter 4.5 of California Community Redevelopment Law, California Health and Safety Code § 33492). The Redevelopment Plan was subsequently amended in 2010. and the selected remedy would accommodate the future reuses identified in the amended plan. The selected remedy includes restored wetlands in the Panhandle Area that is consistent with the concepts presented in the Specifically, Map 1 of the original 1997 Redevelopment Plan. Redevelopment Plan identifies a combination of open space reuses in the area encompassing Parcel E-2, including passive and active recreation at the Parcel E-2 Landfill and East Adjacent Area, and restored wetlands in the Panhandle Area.

In addition, the Navy's selected remedy for Parcel E-2 complies with pertinent BRAC law and policy (DoD, 2006) because it is consistent with the reasonably anticipated future land use, as identified by the local redevelopment authority (in this case, the SFRA) in their approved redevelopment plan.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

# General Comment 2

More than \$1 million in state funds have been expended on Parcel E2 landfill and related Yosemite Slough and Park planning. Arc Ecology and various members of our staff and teams have discussed these plans with the Navy and regulators over the past decade. A briefing and tour was conducted by the Navy in 2006 during which Mr. Arthur Feinstein of the Sierra Club outlined the concept of a wetlands located in the current place of the Parcel E2 landfill.

It is therefore our opinion that the reuse of E2 as open space is based solely on the assumption that capping the site is all the Navy has been willing to do.

**B.** The Proposed Plan does not appear to conform to the December 1997 DoD Base Reuse Implementation Manual. The Manual identifies the following items as principles for guiding the cleanup of a closing military base:

- CONSIDER COMMUNITY NEEDS. Think about how decisions will affect the ability of communities to redevelop the base.
- COMPROMISE. Reaching agreements early in the process will save time and money later.
- **BE FLEXIBLE.** Do not be wedded to a particular approach to a problem. Creativity, within the applicable laws and regulations, is essential to successful base closure and reuse.
- **BE INNOVATIVE.** Do not be hamstrung by past practices. This is a new process, and decisions should be new and different.
- EXERCISE COMMON SENSE. Solutions should be site-specific. There will rarely be cookie-cutter solutions that apply to all cases. [and:]
- Refocus current environmental cleanup, compliance, and natural and cultural resources strategies and schedules in light of the LRA's landuse plan and redevelopment priorities.

(see response on pages 47 through 50)

As previously described, the Navy's selected remedy for Parcel E-2 complies with the most current BRAC policy document, the 2006 "Base Redevelopment and Realignment Manual", DoD 4165.66-M. This 2006 manual canceled the 1997 Base Reuse Implementation Manual (see "Base Redevelopment and Realignment Manual" Forward dated March 1, 2006), and reflects the most current statutes and regulations.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comment 2

#### **DoD Base Reuse Implementation Manual December 1997**

Consider Community Needs: Bayview Hunters Point is the City's most polluted of San Francisco's neighborhoods. Leaving a 22 acre parcel not adequately uncharacterized but known to be contaminated landfill in place, even capped with institutional and structural controls is nevertheless in our view contrary to this community's need for a healthy and safe environment. The Navy's reliance of CERCLA 120(h) as a guarantor of future remedial response should controls fail is not reliable because, as the Navy has frequently stated, the Anti-Deficeincy Act prevents the Department from binding Congress to future actions and expenditures. Congress could vote to deny funding for a future response, as it nearly did this year for disaster relief – another traditional guarantee of the federal government – and it could vote to abolish 120(h) entirely.

Therefore the remedy that best considers community needs is one that is not dependent upon the future good will of Secretaries of the Navy or Congress.

- ii. <u>Compromise:</u> The preferred remedy is the same remedy expected for this site for some 20 years, which includes shoreline rip rap and revetments that the community has expressed consistent opposition to, and is hardly a demonstration of compromise.
- iii. Flexibility: "Do not be wedded to a particular approach to a problem."

  Innovation: "Do not be hamstrung by past practices." Common Sense: "There will rarely be cookie-cutter solutions that apply to all cases." The preferred alternative is nothing if it is not all of these. It relies on standard practice implemented Department wide with regard to landfills and shoreline armoring and it is rooted in past practice while ignoring the the substantive benefits of living shorelines and other strategies that could be implemented for the entire E2 Parcel. It appears that the proposed alternative is a cookie cutter approach to a problem that should have a more considered response.

The Navy understands the desire of community members to have HPNS cleaned up to the highest standards. The Navy is obligated to consider the community's input regarding the cleanup decision for Parcel E-2 because community acceptance is one of nine CERCLA remedy selection criteria identified in the federal regulation called the NCP. As described on page 15 of the Proposed Plan, Criteria 1 and 2 (protection of human health and the environment, and compliance with ARARs) are threshold criteria that each alternative must meet to be eligible for selection. Criteria 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are balancing criteria used to weigh major tradeoffs in the benefits and limitations among alternatives. Criteria 8 and 9 (state acceptance and community acceptance) are modifying criteria considered in the ROD.

The preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The State of California, through DTSC and the Water Board, and segments of the community, represented by the SFRA and Mayor's Hunters Point Shipvard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have agreed with the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan. In addition, the preferred alternative is generally consistent with Proposition P, as explained in the responses to spoken comments from Arc Ecology (see pages 8 and 9 of this responsiveness summary). The information presented by members of the community that disagree with the preferred alternative does not justify modification of the preferred alternative based upon the "community acceptance" criteria of the NCP. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comment 2 (cont.)

(see above)

The selected remedy includes the following monitoring and maintenance activities that would be performed as long as necessary to protect human health and the environment and to comply with pertinent state and federal ARARs:

- Groundwater monitoring will be performed, consistent with the requirements of Title 22 CCR § 66264.100(d) and § 66264.310(b)(3), to verify that chemical concentrations in groundwater do not exceed concentrations designated by the RAOs at the compliance boundary.
- Landfill gas monitoring will be performed to demonstrate compliance with Title 27 CCR § 20917 through § 20934.
- Stormwater and erosion controls will be installed and maintained as required under Title 27 CCR § 20365(c) and (d), and stormwater discharges will be monitored as required under Title 22 CCR § 66264.97(c)(1) and (c)(2)(B).
- The cover will be inspected and maintained to ensure its integrity as required under Title 27 CCR § 21180(a).

The long-term monitoring and maintenance program will be detailed in the post-closure operation and maintenance plan for Parcel E-2, consistent with content requirements as provided in Title 27 CCR § 21800(c), and submitted for review and approval by EPA, DTSC and the Water Board in conjunction with the remedial design. Regulatory oversight will continue during long-term operation and maintenance of the selected remedy. In addition, the selected remedy will be subject to statutory reviews every 5 years (pursuant to CERCLA) to ensure that it remains protective of human health and the environment.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

#### General Comment 3

# Justice policy.

The Proposed Plan is not in our view in conformance with US EPA EJ policy. The Proposed Plan clearly does not consider Environmental Justice as a criteria for decision-making with regard to Parcel E2. It is difficult to see how EPA Region 9 can, as it has stated publicly, support the Alternative proposed in the Navy's Proposed Plan given its failure to comply with the interim guidance on Environmental Justice published by the Agency in July 2010. In fact none of the discussion presented in the Proposed Plan refers to environmental justice, the responsibilities to comply with EJ guidelines, or the fact that the Shipyard is located in an EJ community.

#### A. Both the DoN and EPA are bound by E.O. 12898 - 59 FR 7629 Feb. 16, 1994

#### Title 3 - The President

"By the authority invested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:"

## Section 1-1. Implementation.

1-101. Agency Responsibilities. To the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, and consistent with the principles set forth in the report on the National Performance Review, each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States and its territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands.

1-102. Creation of an Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice. (a) Within 3 months of the date of this order, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency ("Administrator") or the Administrator's designee shall convene an interagency Federal Working Group on Environmental Justice ("Working Group"). The Working Group shall comprise the heads of the following executive agencies and offices, or their designees: (a) Department of Defense; (b) Department of Health and Human Services;

III. The Proposed Plan does not conform to US EPA Environmental The Navy and EPA are firmly committed to achieving the goals identified in the Executive Order on Environmental Justice (E.O. 12898) at HPNS. Both agencies are dedicated to consistent, fair treatment and meaningful participation in environmental decision-making for minority, low-income, and indigenous populations that are disproportionately impacted by pollution. The Navy and EPA, in performing environmental cleanup work at HPNS with support from DTSC and the Water Board, have worked together to achieve the environmental justice goals of fully protective cleanup actions, fair and equal treatment, and meaningful involvement for all people in the Bayview-Hunters Point community. Our efforts to satisfy these goals include:

- Substantial regulatory review and oversight of all Navy cleanup activities. The EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF, California Department of Public Health, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, and San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission all have dedicated significant additional staff to HPNS to ensure that the Navy's cleanup work is performed in a way that is protective of the Bayview-Hunters Point community and complies with federal and state laws and regulations.
- Substantial financial commitment from the Navy to HPNS cleanup. The Navy has spent approximately \$716M over the past 20 years on the HPNS cleanup program, and these expenditures have made HPNS one of the nation's largest BRAC cleanup programs. The Navy's cleanup efforts to date have successfully removed, treated, or contained a significant volume of contamination that would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk to site workers and future occupants.
- EPA's Technical Assistance Grants to the Community:
  - Technical Assistance Grants (TAG). Since 1993, EPA has consistently provided various community groups with grant money to hire an independent technical advisor to review and provide independent input on the Navy's plans and reports, and to help further explain the Navy's cleanup work to interested community members.

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comment 3 *(cont.* 

- (c) Department of Housing and Urban Development; (d) Department of Labor; (e) Department of Agriculture; (f) Department of Transportation; (g) Department of Justice; (h) Department of the Interior; (i) Department of Commerce; (j) Department of Energy; (k) Environmental Protection Agency; 59 FR 7629, Feb. 16, 1994.
- B. The Proposed Plan does not appear to be consistent with the goals and objectives outline in the July of 2010 Interim Guidance on Considering Environmental Justice During the Development of an Action developed by the US EPA. The guidance, excerpted below, shows that Environmental Justice considerations must be a part of any remedy decision involving EPA. Furthermore it directs EPA staff to the maximum extent feasible to incorporate environmental justice concerns:
- E.O. 12898 applies to agency "programs, policies, and activities" and in general calls on each federal agency to make achieving EJ part of its mission (see Appendix A for full text of E.O. 12898). It directs agencies such as EPA, "[t]o the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law," to "identify[...] and address[...], as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects" of agency programs, policies, and actions on minority populations and low-income populations."

Consistent with the emphasis in the Presidential Memorandum accompanying E.O. 12898, regarding the use of existing environmental laws to help achieve the goal of EJ, EPA uses existing environmental statutes and regulations to consider and address EJ concerns. These authorities encompass the breadth of the Agency's activities, including setting standards. Some authorities direct the Agency to consider specific affected populations when setting standards, whereas others provide discretionary opportunities to incorporate EJ concerns into the action.

# i. The Interim Guidance establishes some criteria to guide EPA staff:

Your action may involve an EJ concern if it could: Present opportunities to address existing disproportionate impacts on minority, low-income, or indigenous populations that are addressable through the action under development. You are encouraged to consider how your action may impact these populations, and this list is intended to aid in those considerations.

- Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC). EPA used its TASC contract program to provide the community with an independent asbestos technical expert to review the "Draft 2010 U.S. EPA's Review of Dust/Asbestos Control Measures and Air Monitoring at Hunters Point Shipyard Parcel A Report" and other supporting documentation. A community meeting was held where the independent technical advisor presented his findings. In addition, TASC services were used by the community to review the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's EIR for HPNS related to land use and site cleanup. The technical advisor presented formal comments to the CCSF and held a meeting to present independent findings to the broader community.
- Region 9 Environmental Justice Grant for HPNS. Prior to the national program, the Region 9 EPA Superfund Program developed and awarded a "one-time" HPNS Environmental Justice Small Grant to encourage new activity or improve the quality of existing activities related to environmental justice and cleanup of the HPNS.
- Meaningful Community Engagement under the Navy's Updated Community Involvement Plan (CIP). The Navy updated their CIP in 2011 to present the communication and community involvement program activities that were designed to meet the specific needs and desires of the HPNS community (Navy, 2011a). The Navy conducts the following specific community outreach efforts in accordance with the CIP: (1) publishing an annual calendar of outreach events; (2) dedicating a Navy team member to serve as Community Involvement Manager; (3) publishing fact sheets on important technical topics; (4) holding regularly scheduled community meetings; (5) publishing an annual overview of the HPNS cleanup program; (6) regularly updating a hardcopy mail and e-mail distribution list to maximize communication; (7) holding periodic bus tours of HPNS to describe the cleanup program; (8) participating in local radio programs to answer questions from the local community; (9) presenting technical information to a variety of existing community groups; (10) making translation services available to interested community members; and (11) publishing notices in local newspapers to announce public meetings associated with important document reviews.

#### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comment 3 (cont.

- Proximity and Exposure to Environmental Hazards. Disproportionate public health and environmental effects can be related to a community's or population's differential proximity and exposure to environmental hazards. There are many prominent examples, empirical and anecdotal, of communities affected by their proximity to environmental hazards.
- Susceptible Populations. Susceptible populations are groups that are at a high risk of suffering the adverse effects of environmental hazards. Certain factors may render different groups less able to resist or tolerate an environmental stressor. These susceptibility factors may be intrinsic in nature, based on age, sex, genetics, race, or ethnicity. In addition, some susceptibility factors may be acquired (such as chronic medical conditions, lack of health care access, poor nutrition, or fitness) or be related to other pollutant exposures. Minority, lowincome, and indigenous children are at greater risk because factors such as poverty, poor nutrition, pre-existing health conditions, lack of access to health care, lack of information, lack of exercise, psychosocial stress, and lack of social capital contribute to greater susceptibility to environmental hazards.
- Unique Exposure Pathways. An exposure pathway is the route a substance takes from its source to its endpoint. Some populations sustain unique environmental exposures because of practices linked to their cultural background or socioeconomic status. For example, as a cultural practice, some indigenous populations rely on a diet that may include subsistence fishing and/or farming. Subsistence diets may expose these populations to toxic chemicals, such as mercury from a fish diet or other chemicals from a diet high in contaminated vegetation. There are also nondietary exposure pathways that may be unique to some indigenous populations. For example, in populations that practice basket weaving, exposure to toxic chemicals may occur when contaminated materials are placed in the mouth during the weaving process.

- Employment. The Navy works closely with their existing contractors to emphasize the importance of hiring community members to assist in the cleanup program, and works with interested stakeholders (such as the CCSF) to promote job training programs. These efforts have proven successful based on recent estimates—from 2009 to 2011 over 1,000 community members have been employed under Navy contracts (on either full-time, part-time, or temporary basis) to assist in the cleanup program. In addition, the Navy and their contractors have identified a large network of local businesses to assist in the cleanup program, such as those providing document production services, supplying building materials and consumables (drinking water and ice), renting heavy equipment, and transporting soil and rock. These efforts have proven successful based on recent estimates of over \$11 million worth of goods and services from local businesses.
- Commitment to Protective Cleanup Actions. Most importantly, the Navy, EPA, and the State of California regulatory agencies are committed to fully protective cleanup actions at Parcel E-2 and throughout HPNS. As described in previous responses, the selected remedy for Parcel E-2 will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife. Since 2005, the Navy has undertaken a great deal of early action to remove contaminated soil at Parcel E-2, involving the excavation and off-site disposal of over 90,000 cubic yards (over 6,400 truckloads). For the Parcel E-2 landfill itself, the Navy, EPA, and State of California jointly believe that safely isolating and capping the Parcel E-2 Landfill (as specified in Alternative 5) presents less overall risk to the adjacent community when compared with the risks of other cleanup alternatives evaluated, including complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill (in Alternative 2). The combination of removal and containment proposed under Alternative 5 reduces risk sooner, is easier to implement, and is much more cost-effective as compared with Alternative 2. In addition, Alternative 5 provides additional risk reduction as compared with Alternatives 3 and 4.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comment 3

- Multiple and Cumulative Effects. Minority, low-income, and indigenous populations are likely to suffer a wide range of environmental hazards, ranging from poor air quality to poor housing. Numerous empirical studies and anecdotal accounts describe minority, low-income, and indigenous communities that are impacted by multiple environmental hazards, such as industrial facilities, landfills, transportation-related air pollution, poor housing, leaking underground tanks, pesticides, and incompatible land uses. Analyzing cumulative effects from multiple stressors allows a more realistic evaluation of a population's risk to pollutants. The chemical-specific focus to assessing environmental risk fails to account for the fact that these populations may be exposed to several different pollutants. EPA's Framework for Cumulative Risk Assessment can enhance an evaluation of the various aspects of cumulative risk experienced by these populations.
- Ability to Participate in the Decision-Making Process. The ability, or inability, to participate in the environmental decision-making process may contribute to disproportionate impacts. Factors that contribute to the inability of a community to participate fully in the decision-making process include:
  - ✓ Lack of trust
  - ✓ Availability or lack of information
  - ✓ Language barriers
  - ✓ Socio-cultural issues
  - ✓ Inability to access traditional communication channels
  - ✓ Limited capacity to access technical and legal resources

**Physical Infrastructure.** Physical infrastructure, such as poor housing, poorly maintained public buildings (e.g., schools), or proximity to transportation hubs, contributes to making certain populations more vulnerable to environmental hazards.

The reviewer's expectation that the Proposed Plan address environmental justice as a specific criterion is not consistent with the NCP (which identifies nine specific criteria, including community acceptance). This responsiveness summary provides the Navy's and EPA's responses to community comments on the Proposed Plan, and Section 2.8.2 of this ROD documents the Navy's evaluation of the community acceptance criterion.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comment 3

- ii. The above criteria clearly speaks to Bayview Hunters Point
  - ✓ Proximity and Exposure to Environmental Hazards. Disproportionate public health and environmental effects. Bayview Hunters Point and the Potrero neighborhood of Dog Patch are San Francisco's last two remaining industrial neighborhoods. It is well documented that residents of Bayview Hunters Point face a greater number of environmental health threats than any other community in San Francisco. These studies include the 1991 study by the San Francisco Department of Health reporting an elevated level of respiratory ailment and specifically asthma within the population of Bayview Hunters Point over the rest of the City.
  - ✓ Susceptible populations are groups that are at a high risk of suffering the adverse effects of environmental hazards. Here again, Bayview Hunters Point has already documented elevated levels of respiratory ailments and other diseases over the general population of San Francisco. Given the disproportionate impact of industry on the neighborhood Bayview is a quintessential example of pollution driving health.
  - ✓ Unique Exposure Pathways. This is of particular concern with regard to subsistence fishing that goes on in South Basin the body of water adjacent to E2 and whose sediments compose a portion of Parcel F. Asian, Hispanic and African American fisherpersons regularly frequent the southern shoreline of South Basin at Candlestick Point State Recreational Area. Arc Ecology has photographs of Asians crabbing around the inlet of Yosemite Slough. These areas in which people fish in, have documentation, which indicates that there are elevated levels of hazardous substances.

The Navy and EPA are firmly committed to achieving the goals identified in the Executive Order on Environmental Justice (E.O. 12898) at HPNS. Both agencies are dedicated to consistent, fair treatment and meaningful participation in environmental decision-making for minority, low-income, and indigenous populations that are disproportionately impacted by pollution. The Navy and EPA, in performing environmental cleanup work at HPNS with support from DTSC and the Water Board, have worked together to achieve the environmental justice goals of fully protective cleanup actions, fair and equal treatment, and meaningful involvement for all people in the Bayview-Hunters Point community. Our efforts to satisfy these goals are detailed previously in this response.

Contamination in offshore Parcel F is being addressed by the Navy as part of a separate CERCLA action. The Navy is working to finalize the RI/FS process for Parcel F, at which point it will identify a preferred alternative for Parcel F in a Proposed Plan. Further, the Navy is working with various stakeholders to integrate the cleanup program for Parcel F with the adjoining portions of Parcel E-2 and the neighboring Yosemite Slough. The Navy will select a final remedy for Parcel F that is protective of human health and the environment.

### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comment 3 (cont.)

- ✓ Multiple and Cumulative Effects. As mentioned earlier in the Proximity and Exposure section, the BVHP community is exposed to numerous sources of environmental pollution. We question the efficacy of capping and containing a source of potential contamination within a community already awash in numerous other
- iii. The Proposed Plan demonstrates that the concept of Environmental Justice is clearly not well understood. The EPA's Guidance defines environmental justice as:

"the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies."

Fair Treatment means that no group of people should bear a disproportionate burden of environmental harms and risks, including those resulting from the negative environmental consequences of industrial, governmental, and commercial operations or programs and policies.

Meaningful Involvement means that: 1) potentially affected community members have an appropriate opportunity to participate in decisions about a proposed activity that will affect their environment and/or health; 2) the public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision; 3) the concerns of all participants involved will be considered in the decision-making process; and 4) the decision-makers seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected.

As described in the response to general comment 2, the Navy's analysis of potential remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2 has shown that the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

(see the response on the following page)

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comment 3 a. Fair Treatment: All landfills are not equal. Perhaps the best example of the failure of the proposed plan to treat BVHP fairly is the use of the equivalence argument regarding landfill capping in other locations. At public hearings, the City and Navy have compared the Parcel E2 landfill to other large capped landfills in the Bay Area; and that this strategy is sanctioned by EPA's own large landfill closure guidance. The examples are Caesar Chavez Park in Berkeley, Shoreline Amphitheater in Santa Clara, and Alameda Point. However these landfills are significantly different from Parcel E2 in that they are all at least half a mile from residences. Parcel E2 is in close proximity to housing, specifically the low-income "Oakdale" public housing development, and the low-income affordable development of Mariners Village. According to one mapping program, Parcel E2 is located within 900' of Mariners Village.

After the October 24, 2011 briefing and public hearing on the Parcel E2 Proposed Plan before the San Francisco Board of Supervisors Land Use Committee where Arc Ecology had raised this point, the EPA's current Project Manager for the Shipyard countered that we had failed to bring up that at the Presidio a capped landfill was even closer to a residential site. While this is in-fact correct, the problem with using the Presidio as an analogy is of course that:

The Presidio is not a comparable comparison. <u>The Presidio is not an environmental justice community</u>.

- Historically, the Presidio was an administrative military base, whereas the Shipyard was an industrial manufacturing military base.
- The Presidio landfill is smaller and not thought to contain radiological contamination or pose a potentially equivalent threat to the Parcel E2 landfill.
- Unlike the Bayview, the Presidio is not surrounded and does not surround a heavily concentrated industrial area with ongoing sources of unregulated pollution.

The reviewer's comments incorrectly suggest that the remedy selection process for Parcel E-2 has focused on the comparison of the Parcel E-2 Landfill with other large landfills in the Bay Area. The Navy's analysis of remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2, which serves as the foundation for the remedy selection process, has followed the NCP and other pertinent regulatory guidance (EPA, 1988, 1991, 1993a, 1993b, 1994, and 1996). Alternative 2 includes removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill and was compared with three other alternatives involving hot spot removal and containment. The preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold NCP criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing NCP criteria. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying NCP criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The State of California, through DTSC and the Water Board, and segments of the community, represented by the SFRA and Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have agreed with the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan. In addition, the preferred alternative is generally consistent with Proposition P, as explained in the responses to spoken comments from Arc Ecology (see pages 8 and 9 of this responsiveness summary). The information presented by members of the community that disagree with the preferred alternative does not justify modification of the preferred alternative based upon the "community acceptance" criteria of the NCP. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

The Navy has engaged the local community in an effort to communicate the findings of the RI/FS Report and to solicit their input. The Navy's descriptions have emphasized the process by which they have fully evaluated excavation of the Parcel E-2 Landfill, and compared it to other remedial alternatives involving hotspot removal and containment. The Navy's descriptions of other landfill sites in comparison with the Parcel E-2 Landfill were provided for illustrative purposes to explain that large landfills, regardless of their specific location, are commonly managed in place. Ample evidence exists to support this conclusion and is the primary reason that EPA developed the containment presumption for large landfills planned for closure under CERCLA.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comment 3

The Presidio is not located in nor is it populated by a majority minority and poor community

Rents and leases for the Presidio are well above what is affordable to most BVHP residents in close proximity to the Shipyard. Some residents of the adjacent San Francisco neighborhoods of Richmond, Sea Gate, Pacific Heights, and the Marina, have annual incomes that exceed the entire resident population of public housing developments adjacent to the Shipyard like Alice Griffiths, Oakdale, Kiska, and West Point.

The confusion regarding the applicability of the Presidio to Hunters Point speaks to why EJ concerns are absent from the Proposed Plan for E2.

**Several Bayview Hunters Point residents spoke to similar concerns** at the October 2011 Board of Supervisors Land Use Committee Meeting including:

O Long-time community leader Espanola Jackson spoke directly regarding her opposition to the preferred alternative in the proposed plan requesting instead that the Landfill be removed to address the hazard it posed to the community as well as long-term cumulative impacts of pollution on this environmental justice community. Ms. Jackson expressed a general community sentiment that odor, delay of property transfer and transportation considerations were of less concern to the majority of Bayview Hunters Point residents than was the possibility that E2 would remain intact albeit capped under the Preferred Alternative.

As previously stated, the selected remedy will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

(please see the response on page 60)

The CCSF Board of Supervisors informed the Navy that the purpose of the October 2011 meeting was for members of the public to provide comments to the Board of Supervisors for their consideration in formulating CCSF's comments on the proposed plan. Although a Navy representative attended this meeting to describe the preferred alternative identified in the Proposed Plan and answer questions from the Board of Supervisors, the public comments provided to the Board of Supervisors at this meeting were not directed to the Navy for consideration or response. However, many of the same community members who attended the October 2011 Board of Supervisors meeting also provided comments directly to the Navy on the Proposed Plan. Please refer to the responses to comments provided by other community members (including Ms. Jackson, Ms. Harrison, and members of POWER), as provided in this responsiveness summary.

### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comment 3 (cont.)

- o Green Action's Bayview Hunters Point Organizer and community resident Marie Harrison raised similar issues and spoke in opposition to the Proposed Plan.
- Other community residents associated with POWER echoed these similar concerns.
- These comments and others from the community would have been vetted in the months leading up to the publication of the Proposed Plan had the HPS RAB been revamped instead of disbanded.
- b. Meaningful Public Involvement: All methods of community engagement are not equal. The Navy's failure to replace the RAB for Hunters Point Shipyard is a clear example of BVHPs limitation in participating in the decision making process surrounding E2. This omission of the RAB at the Shipyard, severely limits any formal and meaningful public participation or community involvement, especially for Parcel E2.'s Proposed Plan. Arc Ecology voiced this same concern with regard to the Navy's Community Involvement Plan and we have seen this problem in action at the meetings associated with the Proposed Plan. While we agree with the Navy that the prior RAB needed revamping, we vehemently disagree with its determination to use other methods to engage the public now. Part of the purpose of a RAB is to create a committee of wellinformed community advisors able to participate in a meaningful dialogue with regard to the concepts eventually presented in action documents like the Proposed Plan for E2. The lack of a RAB fundamentally undermined our confidence that this Plan was appropriately vetted in the community.
- iv. Although the Proposed Plan is not in conformance with the USEPA EJ Guidance, it is important to note that DoN has for nearly twenty years not been in conformance with E.O. 12898 59 FR 7629, Feb. 16, 1994. Thus it is not entirely the responsibility of the Shipyard's project team for having left environmental justice concerns out of the formulation of their Proposed Plan for E2.

As previously discussed, input from the local community was considered by the Navy under the community acceptance criterion. As specified in the NCP [40 CFR § 300.430(e)(9)(iii)(I)], the community acceptance criterion cannot be evaluated "until comments on the proposed plan are received." The Navy's evaluation of the community acceptance criterion is documented in this ROD, which includes the subject responsiveness summary.

From 1994 through 2009, the primary means of community involvement was the Navy's RAB. Although the RAB was dissolved in December 2009 because it was no longer fulfilling its purpose, the Navy continues to involve the community in the details of the environmental cleanup program for HPNS. The Navy updated their CIP in 2011 to present the communication and community involvement program activities that were designed to meet the specific needs and desires of the HPNS community (Navy, 2011a). Some of the specific community outreach efforts that the Navy conducts in accordance with the CIP include (1) preparation of topic-specific fact sheets; (2) use of a calendar of outreach events; (3) holding regularly scheduled community meetings; and (4) conducting bus tours. Section 2.10 of this ROD identifies the Navy's efforts to involve the local community in the cleanup program at HPNS, including soliciting input on the proposed cleanup for Parcel E-2. Additional efforts by the Navy and EPA to achieve the environmental justice goals of fully protective cleanup actions, fair and equal treatment, and meaningful involvement for all people in the Bayview-Hunters Point community are detailed previously in this response.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

## General Comment 4

- IV. The Proposed Plan fails to address the National Contingency Plan community acceptance criteria adopted by the City of San Francisco's electorate, Proposition P, in November 2000 and implemented by the Board of Supervisors by unanimous vote in July 2001.
- A. The Navy <u>refuses</u> to recognize Proposition P, San Francisco's November 2000 plebiscite which called on the Navy to clean the Shipyard to highest attainable level.
  - i. Prop P was a direct response to the Parcel E2 landfill fire & the Navy's probable capping solution.
  - ii. Prop P was passed by 87% of San Francisco voters City-wide, 93% of Bayview Hunters Point voters, and adopted as official City policy by a unanimous vote of the Board of Supervisors.
- B. The NCP does not provide the Navy with a "Get out of Conformance Free Card." While community acceptance is a modifying criteria, the Navy is nevertheless bound by that plebiscite to explain why it is selecting a preferred alternative that does not conform to the Community's Acceptance Criteria.
- C. The Community Acceptance Criteria is also important from an EJ perspective because by ignoring it the Navy is further demonstrating its failure to conform to the criteria of Meaningful Involvement identified in President Clinton's Executive Order on Environmental Justice.

The reviewer's expectation that the Proposed Plan address the community acceptance criterion is not consistent with the NCP [40 CFR § 300.430(e)(9)(iii)(I)], which specifies that the community acceptance criterion cannot be evaluated "until comments on the proposed plan are received." As described on page 16 of the Proposed Plan, the community acceptance criterion is one of two modifying criteria and has been evaluated based on comments provided in the course of the CERCLA remedy selection process, including those received on the Proposed Plan, and other community input, including Proposition P. Consistent with the NCP [40 CFR § 300.430(e) and (f)], the Navy's evaluation of the community acceptance criterion is documented in this ROD, which includes the subject responsiveness summary. The Navy does not agree with the reviewer's assertion that it refuses to recognize Proposition P. As described above, Proposition P was considered, along with other community input provided in the course of the CERCLA

along with other community input provided in the course of the CERCLA remedy selection process, in the Navy's evaluation of the community acceptance criterion. Although Proposition P does express a recommendation from the Hunters Point Bayview community for cleanup to a level allowing unrestricted use of the property, Proposition P also urges the Navy to clean up the shipyard in a manner that does not rely on future owners to maintain barriers to protect the public from exposure unless other remedies are technically infeasible. The Navy, in its RI/FS Report that was concurred with by the other Federal Facility Agreement signatories, has determined that Alternative 2 (which involves excavation and off-site disposal of the entire Parcel E-2 Landfill) poses many complex engineering challenges and borders on being technically infeasible. In addition, Alternative 2 is not cost-effective pursuant to the CERCLA and NCP remedy selection criteria addressed in the Proposed Plan and ROD. The containment remedy selected in the ROD includes a surface cover and a below-ground barrier that will protect the public from exposure to contaminated soil and groundwater.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comment 4 (see above)

However, as previously discussed, the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The State of California, through DTSC and the Water Board, and segments of the community, represented by the SFRA and Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have agreed with the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan. In addition, the preferred alternative is generally consistent with Proposition P, as explained above. The information presented by members of the community that disagree with the preferred alternative does not justify modification of the preferred alternative based upon the "community acceptance" criteria of the NCP. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

In addition, the Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPNS addresses the planned reuse outlined in the SFRA's Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan (SFRA, 2010), which was approved 9 years after the adoption of Proposition P. The Redevelopment Plan was initially approved in 1997 and adopted as the official Redevelopment Plan for HPNS by the CCSF Board of Supervisors (Ordinance 285-97 pursuant to Chapter 4.5 of California Community Redevelopment Law, California Health and Safety Code § 33492). The Redevelopment Plan was subsequently amended in 2010, and the selected CERCLA remedy would accommodate the future reuses identified in the amended plan.

The Navy also notes that Proposition P is a local governmental resolution and is not a federal or state statute or promulgated regulation. Therefore, Proposition P is not a CERCLA federal or state ARAR for purposes of CERCLA remedy selection in Parcel E-2.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

## General Comment 5

- V. The Grid Sample Survey Model presented in Appendix E of the Parcel E Feasibility Study and applied to Parcel E2 as a rationale for not doing such as survey is fundamentally flawed.
- A. A variety of assumptions and confidence levels and sizes of hot spots were considered and presented in figures and tables. There were some differences with the different input values but the following example sums up the resulting impracticality of implementing grid-based sampling. To detect a 25' diameter hot spot with reasonable confidence would require 54 samples within each 150' x 150' square of the parcel (approximately 1/2 acre). A 20-acre parcel such as the E-2 landfill would require approximately 2000 samples at each of two depths to detect a 25' diameter spherical hot spot.
  - i. The problem with this analysis is the size of the hot spots considered was too small. A 25' diameter hot spot is approximately the size of the average backyard in San Francisco. While such a hot spot could be problematic, in the context of the Parcel E2 Landfill the concern is not that something that small would be missed but that something relatively large has been missed. Multi-acre plumbs slightly smaller that the "Dog and Bird" spills on Parcel C could be entirely missed by the current state of sampling of the site. A much larger courser grid survey of the kind Arc Ecology has been proposing would be sufficient to find such a multi-acre plumb or a field of PCB laden transformers strewn over several acres. If something were to be identified in this courser survey, then a finer grained grid would be appropriate. However if nothing were found than the fear of missing a large would be allayed.

The reviewer is incorrect in his assertion that the grid sample survey model was applied to the Parcel E-2 Landfill. The subject appendix was published in the Revised RI Report for Parcel E and provides information that was requested by the EPA, DTSC, and Water Board during development of the standard data gaps investigation at Parcel E (which at the time included the area now referred to as Parcel E-2). As described in Section 3 of the RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2 (ERRG and Shaw, 2011), the standard data gaps investigation was performed in 2002 to further define the nature and extent of chemicals in soil within areas outside of the Parcel E-2 Landfill, and was performed concurrent with several other data gaps investigations focused on the Parcel E-2 Landfill. These landfill-specific investigations, which are referred to as nonstandard data gaps investigations, were developed in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH and implemented in a manner that provided adequate information to support the RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2. During development of the data gaps investigations for Parcels E and E-2, the Navy, EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH reviewed existing data collected between 1987 and 1996 and determined that the data gaps at the Parcel E-2 Landfill consisted of (1) defining the nature and extent of landfill gas, (2) refining the lateral extent of solid waste, (3) evaluating liquefaction potential of the landfill, and (4) delineating wetlands areas adjacent to the landfill. These nonstandard data gaps were addressed during investigations performed from October 2001 to September 2002, and the information was evaluated in a series of reports that were appended to the RI/FS Report.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comment 5 (cont.)

ii. The argument that if there was some form of chemical contamination or plumb on site the contaminants would be found in the ground water samples is also speculative. Slow moving contaminants like PCBs might not be identified but could still pose a long-term hazard.

Section 4 of the RI/FS Report provides a detailed evaluation of all available data for Parcel E-2 (Sections 4.2 through 4.4), identifies potential hot spots (Section 4.5.3.1), and documents the adequacy of existing data to evaluate a focused set of remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2 (Section 4.5.4). Please refer to the response to Arc Ecology general comment 1 for more information on the Navy's efforts, beginning in 2004, to develop the RI/FS Report in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH.

The draft and draft final versions of the RI/FS Report were reviewed by the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders, including Arc Ecology. The Navy responded to all comments received on the draft and draft final versions of the RI/FS Report and incorporated input from various reviewers, as appropriate, into the final version of the RI/FS Report that was published in May 2011. The Final RI/FS Report documents that the Parcel E-2 Landfill has been adequately characterized to support a focused set of remedial alternatives developed in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH. The information contained in the administrative record, which includes pertinent regulatory guidance (EPA, 1993a, 1993b, 1994, and 1996) and site-specific input from various stakeholders, adequately supports this determination.

### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

### SPECIFIC COMMENTS - Prepared by Dr. McGowan

Specific Comment 1

**p. 3.** What happened to the drainage channel shown in 1969 photo? Have the remedial actions taken into account the natural drainage patterns in this watershed?

The drainage channel shown in the 1969 photograph was a manmade feature created during the filling of Parcel E-2. Section 1.7.2 of the RI/FS Report summarizes the filling activities at Parcel E-2 and indicates that the drainage channel was filled in by 1975, at which time the Parcel E-2 Landfill was closed and covered with soil (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). The Navy collected soil, sediment, and groundwater samples near the intersection of the former drainage channel and San Francisco Bay to evaluate the nature and extent of contamination in this area. Elevated concentrations of certain chemicals were identified in this area, but these concentrations were not as high or as laterally extensive as the elevated concentrations found in the PCB Hot Spot Area located immediately to the southeast. The PCB Hot Spot Area is included as a hot spot to be excavated as part of the selected remedy. The Navy is taking early action by excavating this area because it was included as a part of Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 (and was therefore assured of being part of the selected remedy).

Specific Comment 2

**p. 4**. Volume estimates seem calculated to intimidate. As I recall, the waste may be 25' deep at the deepest but very thin around the edges so the average depth may be only 12-15'. This alone cuts the volume estimate in half.

The estimated quantities of solid waste, soil, and sediment to be excavated under Alternative 2 are detailed in Appendix R of the RI/FS Report (Table R-6) and are based on detailed geologic cross sections (Figures 2-3 through 2-8) for the Parcel E-2 Landfill and surrounding area (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). Using this information, the Navy determined that the waste extends over 22 acres and ranges from 10 to 25 feet thick, with an average thickness of 13 feet. The estimated volume of landfill waste is 473,000 cubic yards. This information was also used to estimate the volume of existing soil over the landfill (393,500 cubic yards). Most of this soil was placed during two separate actions in 1974 and 2000. In 1974, after landfill operations ended, the Navy placed between 2 and 5 feet of soil over the entire 22-acre landfill. In 2000, in response to the landfill fire, the Navy placed another 1.5 to 3.5 feet of soil over the 14.5-acre part of the landfill surface that had burned. In addition, the volume estimates include an average of 4 feet of soil under the 22-acre landfill (141,750 cubic yards) that is likely contaminated and would need to be removed under Alternative 2.

	Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)				
Comment No.	Comment	Response			
SPECIFIC COMMENTS – Prepared by Dr. McGowan					
Specific Comment 3	<b>p. 4.</b> Volume estimates: what does it mean, "likely contaminated" soil under the landfill waste? What is the basis for this statement and how much of the 1,000,000 cubic yards estimate was unspecified soil underneath the landfill waste?	The phrase "likely contaminated" relates to the Navy's conceptual model for the Parcel E-2 Landfill, which assumes that soil underneath the landfill waste has been contaminated. In developing Alternative 2, the Navy applied this conceptual model and assumed that soil below the landfill waste would need to be removed to support complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Section 12.2.2.4 of the RI/FS Report describes the assumptions made in estimating the excavation volumes for Alternative 2 (ERRG and Shaw, 2011).			
Specific Comment 4	<b>p. 4.</b> Shoreline. Above mean sea level in E-2 but below mean sea level in F. This means that both are in the intertidal zone and have bay water sloshing over them twice a day. How will these be remediated separately?	Remediation along the Parcel E-2 shoreline, as well as offshore Parcel F, will require various controls to prevent discharge of contaminants to San Francisco Bay and ensure proper implementation of the selected remedy. The implementation procedures for the selected remedy will be specified in the remedial design (and the associated remedial action work plan).			
Specific Comment 5	<b>p. 5.</b> Adequacy of sampling seems presented deceptively. For example, 2000 soil samples since the landfill was covered (1974 photo on p. 3) is 54 samples per year but consider that E-2 is 47.4 acres (p. 2) so the average sampling for chemicals and radioactivity was 1.1 sample per acre per year. Some areas were undoubtedly sampled more frequently than this but that means that some were sampled less, perhaps much less. Please come up with a better measure of sampling adequacy than simple number that doesn't seem so impressive by year and acreage.	The Navy identified the number of environmental samples collected at Parcel E-2 for informational purposes in the Proposed Plan. Consistent with the NCP and EPA guidance, the RI/FS Report provides a detailed evaluation of all available data for Parcel E-2 (Sections 4.2 through 4.4) and documents the adequacy of existing data to evaluate a focused set of remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2 (Section 4.5.4) (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). Please refer to the responses to Arc Ecology general comments 1 and 5 for more information on the Navy's efforts to characterize Parcel E-2 in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH. Further, the Navy wishes to clarify that there is no technical basis for determining the adequacy of soil characterization relative to the temporal sampling frequency.			
Specific Comment 6	<b>p. 5.</b> Conclusion that knowledge is adequate to support Navy's preferred alternative is true only if not all benefits of excavation are considered. For example, see next comment.	As discussed in the responses to Arc Ecology general comments 1 and 5, the RI/FS Report documents the adequacy of existing data to evaluate a focused set of remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2, including Alternative 2 that evaluates complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill (ERRG and Shaw, 2011).			

Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)				
SPECIFIC CO	MMENTS – Prepared by Dr. McGowan			
Specific Comment 7	<b>p. 6.</b> Groundwater extraction system, sheet pile wall, and monitoring and O&M in perpetuity would not be needed if the landfill were removed.	The RI/FS Report evaluates the various remedial alternatives, and the results of this evaluation are summarized on pages 12 through 16 of the Proposed Plan. The RI/FS Report evaluates the benefits of Alternative 2 relative to the criteria specified in the NCP (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). For example, the improved long-term effectiveness and decreased monitoring and maintenance costs are reflected in the Navy's evaluation of Alternative 2.		
Specific Comment 8	<b>p. 6.</b> Landfill cap to prevent oxygen reaching smoldering or potential incendiary items would not be needed if the contents of the landfill were removed. No debris = no fire potential.	Please refer to the response to specific comment 7 above.		
Specific Comment 9	<b>p. 6.</b> Landfill gas removal system and monitoring and potential explosive methane hazard would all be removed along with the contents of the landfill. If there is no buried organic matter, then there is no anaerobic production of methane and carbon dioxide (CO2), and no need to be concerned about O&M and monitoring and land use restrictions/institutional controls for this area. Methane and CO2 are greenhouse gases (GHG) that contribute to global warming and sea level rise. Capping the landfill means that these gases will be emitted from Parcel E-2 for decades or more.	Please refer to the response to specific comment 7 above. In addition, the Navy performed a preliminary analysis of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with implementing Alternatives 2 and 5, accounting for both the remedial action construction and long-term monitoring activities. The Navy determined that a significantly greater volume of greenhouse gases would be emitted under Alternative 2 as compared with Alternative 5. This difference is attributed to the emissions from excavating, transporting, and disposing of the estimated 1,166,000 cubic yards of soil, sediment, and solid waste.		
Specific Comment 10	<b>p. 6.</b> PCB hot spot removals have already removed over 100,000 cubic yards of material. This is 10% of the estimated 1 million cubic yards that were estimated for the removal alternative. Even if the estimate is accurate, it doesn't seem that the Navy has trouble moving and removing dirt when it wants to.	<ol> <li>The Navy wishes to clarify that the previous removal actions differ substantially from Alternative 2 because:</li> <li>The estimated excavation volume of over 1 million cubic yards (for Alternative 2) is not comparable with the volume of material removed under previous removal actions at Parcel E-2 (less than 100,000 cubic yards).</li> <li>The previous removal actions dealt with soil containing isolated debris, whereas Alternative 2 would deal with debris and with lesser quantities of soil. The excavation, screening, and segregation processes are much more labor-intensive when dealing with large volumes of debris.</li> </ol>		

Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard					
Written Comm	Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 23, 2011 via e-mail (continued)				
Comment No.	Comment	Response			
SPECIFIC CO	MMENTS – Prepared by Dr. McGowan				
Specific Comment 10 (cont.)	(see above)	3. The previous removal actions dealt with relatively shallow soil that could be removed using conventional excavation techniques and without extensive shoring or dewatering efforts. As described in Section 12.2.2 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011), implementation of Alternative 2 would require extensive shoring and dewatering efforts.			
		4. The previous removal actions addressed soil with very high concentrations of PCBs along the shoreline that posed a risk to aquatic wildlife in the Bay. Although similarly high concentrations of PCBs have been reported within the Parcel E-2 Landfill, they are located deep below the ground surface, are located much farther from the shoreline, and are not impacting groundwater.			
		Therefore, the Navy's ability to implement the previous removal action does not change the Navy's evaluation of the significant implementation challenges posed by Alternative 2 (as described in Section 13.2.6 of the RI/FS Report [ERRG and Shaw, 2011]).			
Specific Comment 11	<b>p. 12.</b> The Navy estimates that it would take 4 years to excavate the landfill and replace it with clean fill. Why not excavate it and not fill it with clean fill or anything else? Restore it to the natural wetlands and waters of the United States that it was before it was filled? This would also eliminate the need for agencies and property owners to be concerned about institutional controls and deed restrictions.	As detailed in a response to Arc Ecology's comments on the Draft RI/FS Report (see response to general comment 9, Appendix S in the Final RI/FS Report) (ERRG and Shaw, 2011), Alternative 2 was not modified to evaluate wetlands restoration throughout the entire Parcel E-2 Landfill because (1) although the estimated backfilling costs would be substantially reduced, such changes would not significantly affect the overall cost of Alternative 2 beyond the required accuracy required by EPA RI/FS guidance (+50/-30 percent) (EPA, 1988); and (2) such a large-scale expansion of the planned wetlands restoration is not required by the RAOs, ARARs, or planned reuse, which play an important role in the remedy evaluation process under CERCLA.			

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 23, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

### SPECIFIC COMMENTS - Prepared by Dr. McGowan

Specific Comment 12

**p. 15.** The Navy admits that excavation and removal would be the most effective long-term solution. I prefer this.

The improved long-term effectiveness of Alternative 2 does not offset its disadvantages relative to other criteria specified in the NCP. The preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria specified in the NCP. As explained previously, the Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

Specific Comment 13

**p. 16.** The Table 8 is a biased and unscientific figure prejudicial to the Navy's preferred alternative. For example, Alternative 2 is clearly implementable. Dig it up and remove it. What's difficult about this? It should have a dark, completely filled circle, making it the highest ranking alternative. The short-term effectiveness circle should also have more, if not all, quarters filled in because there is plenty of time to remove the contents of the landfill before it is scheduled to be transferred to the SF Redevelopment Agency. In the present state it is not a risk to human health or the environment so short-term effectiveness is not as critical or important as long-term effectiveness of the remedy and should not have equal weight.

The Navy does not agree with the reviewer's assertion that its evaluation of the remedial alternatives is biased and unscientific. Section 13.2.6 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) summarized the technical factors that are unique to the Parcel E-2 Landfill and adequately support the implementability rating for Alternative 2 relative to this criterion. Primary among these factors is the extremely large excavation volume for Alternative 2, which is not comparable with the volume of material removed under previous removal actions at Parcel E-2, nor is it comparable with the volume of material that would be removed as part of Alternatives 3, 4, or 5.

As described on page 15 of the Proposed Plan, short-term effectiveness pertains to the ability to protect humans and wildlife during implementation of the remedy, and does not relate to its current condition as suggested by the reviewer. Section 13.2.5 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) summarized the technical factors that are unique to the Parcel E-2 Landfill and adequately support the short-term effectiveness rating for Alternative 2 relative to this criterion. Primary among these factors is the slope failure hazard associated with deep excavation into saturated waste. The Navy believes that this information is adequate to support the ratings detailed in Sections 13 and 14 of the Final RI/FS Report (and summarized in the Proposed Plan). The Navy does not believe that any changes to these ratings are warranted.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 23, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

## SPECIFIC COMMENTS - Prepared by Dr. McGowan

Specific Comment 14 **p. 17.** Calling the Navy's preferred alternative the "presumptive remedy" is not accurate because the landfill contains more than municipal waste, it is unlined, it is adjacent to San Francisco Bay, and presumptive remedies do not undergo the careful consideration of alternatives that has taken place in the RI/FS. Use of the term "presumptive remedy" is prejudicial to an objective, impartial, and scientific comparison of alternatives.

In accordance with EPA's presumptive remedy guidance for military landfills (EPA, 1996), the Navy prepared and included a detailed analysis of the Parcel E-2 Landfill in Section 8.2.3 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). The Navy considered each of the factors include in the EPA guidance, which included the presence of military-specific wastes and the close proximity of Parcel E-2 to San Francisco Bay, and concluded that the Parcel E-2 Landfill met the requirements for a presumptive remedy set forth in that guidance. However, as described in the response to general comment 1, the Navy consulted with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH and, based on their input, determined that the remedial alternatives should also include complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill (Alternative 2) in addition to one or more containment alternatives (Alternative 3, 4, and 5). This approach is consistent with EPA's directive regarding presumptive remedies (EPA, 1993b) which states that "there may be unusual circumstances (such as, complex contaminant mixtures, soil conditions, or extraordinary State and community concerns) that may require the site manager to look beyond the presumptive remedies for additional (perhaps more innovative) technologies or remedial approaches." The information contained in the RI/FS Report supports the use of the presumptive containment remedy for the Parcel E-2 Landfill and explains the relative risks of that option compared to complete excavation.

The Navy wishes to clarify that the term "presumptive remedy" on page 17 of the Proposed Plan was not used to describe the Navy's preferred alternative. Rather, the statement indicates that EPA's presumptive remedy guidance, which was developed based on a nationwide analysis of numerous other large landfills, supports the Navy's analysis of potential remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2. Specifically, the poor performance of Alternative 2 relative to Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 is consistent with EPA's findings from similar studies of other large landfills similar to the Parcel E-2 Landfill.

Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

m) received on November 23, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom Comment

### SPECIFIC COMMENTS - Prepared by Dr. McGowan

### Specific Comment 15

Comment No.

**p. 17.** Based on experience in other landfills around San Francisco Bay the proposed liner will not effectively protect from burrowing animals such as the California ground squirrel. Rodent control will likely be a much more expensive and contentious issue at E-2 than has been presented in the RI/FS or this Proposed Plan.

The language in the Proposed Plan was simplified relative to the more detailed information presented in the RI/FS Report. Specifically, the term "liner" was used in the Proposed Plan to focus on that material's primary function to limit surface water infiltration. Section 11.5.1.2 of the RI/FS Report fully describes the functions of a geosynthetic cap, which include the geocomposite drainage layer that is placed on top of the geomembrane. This layer would drain water infiltrating through the vegetative layer and, consistent with its use at other landfill sites, would also deter burrowing animals (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). The Navy believes that the information in the RI/FS Report is adequate to demonstrate that the proposed cover, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment. Please refer to the response to specific comment 2 from the CDFG for more detailed information regarding this topic.

Response

## Specific Comment 16

p. 19. Rock revetment is ideal habitat for ground squirrels and rats and not a natural bay shoreline. The former Berkeley city landfill at the edge of the bay is a good nearby example.

The Navy has identified rock revetment as the most viable option for armoring parts of the Parcel E-2 shoreline; however, the Navy will further evaluate this option during the remedial design. The evaluation will consider ways to enhance the recreational uses and aesthetics of the shoreline while maintaining a similar level of long-term effectiveness, implementability, and cost compared to rock revetment. The Navy does not believe that the potential presence of ground squirrels is a sufficient technical reason for selecting an alternative shoreline protection approach. Sections 12.2.3.6 and 12.2.3.10 of the RI/FS Report describe the means by which burrowing animals, such as ground squirrels, will be effectively managed to ensure that the cover system remains protective of human health and the environment (ERRG and Shaw, 2011).

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 23, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

### SPECIFIC COMMENTS – Prepared by Dr. McGowan

Specific Comment 17

**p. 24.** The criterion for cancer risk of 1 in 1 million only applies to contaminants in soil, not to groundwater or radiation risk. Radiation additional risk of cancer may be as high as 1 in 10 thousand. The blanket statement about 1 in 1 million is inaccurate and misleading.

The reviewer's statement is not correct. As summarized in Table 2 of the Proposed Plan (and detailed in the RI/FS Report and radiological addendum), the Navy estimated chemical and radiological cancer risks from exposure to soil. As summarized in Table 3 of the Proposed Plan, the Navy also estimated chemical cancer risks from exposure to groundwater (radioactive chemicals were not found in groundwater at concentrations requiring a risk assessment). The subject statement on page 24 of the Proposed Plan describes the threshold cancer risk level (1 in 1 million).

## **RECOMMENDATIONS - Prepared by Saul Bloom**

Specific Comment 18

### Alternative 1: Remove the E2 Landfill in its entirety.

The Preferred Alternative in the Proposed Plan continues to subject Bayview Hunters Point to disproportionate levels of contamination within the confines of the community. Arc Ecology recognizes that the Navy and regulatory community believes the protection afforded by a cap is sufficient to protect the public's safety. This solution however does not meet current Environmental Justice standards as discussed previously in this comment.

Arc Ecology rejects the argument of the CERCLA 120(h) covenant as a viable guarantor of the integrity of the Preferred Alternative. The Anti-Deficiency Act itself raises question with regard to the viability of this covenant. Government programs and promises wink out of existence with alarming regularity. Members of Congress are currently discussing the elimination of both the EPA and the centuries old Department of Education. Congress is free within its wisdom to amend or eliminate all but constitutionally guaranteed protections, and even some of the most sacred of our constitutional protections such as the First Amendment are not well guarded. As such the only meaningful remedy that will ensure the hazard posed by the Parcel E2 landfill is eliminated is removal.

The preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria specified in the NCP. As explained previously, the Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

As discussed in the response to Arc Ecology general comment 3, the Navy has worked with EPA toward achieving environmental justice goals (that is, the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people) in developing the cleanup program for HPNS in accordance with CERCLA, the NCP, and DoD policy (DoD, 1995). This responsiveness summary provides the Navy's and EPA's responses to community comments on the Proposed Plan, and Section 2.8.2 of this ROD documents the Navy's evaluation of the community acceptance criterion. In addition, Section 2.10 of this ROD identifies the Navy's and EPA's efforts to involve the local community in the cleanup program at HPNS, including soliciting input on the proposed cleanup for Parcel E-2.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 23, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

### **RECOMMENDATIONS – Prepared by Saul Bloom**

Specific Comment 18 (cont.)

Removal will have numerous and substantial benefits to the environment, public health and environmental justice. Removal of the landfill will have benefits to the health and well being of the San Francisco Bay. The portion of San Francisco Bay filled to create Parcel E2 was at one time an extremely productive fishery and coastal wetlands. It could be again. Savings could be derived through simply removing and not replacing the landfill, allowing San Francisco Bay to reclaim what was once a part of it. Removing the landfill would benefit water quality in Yosemite Slough by improving water circulation. It would have economic benefits to local fisheries as well as to the planned development of the Shipyard and surrounding neighborhood because it will void the negative impact on property valuation imposed by being adjacent to a closed toxic landfill.

As mentioned above, removal of the E2 Landfill will end the threat to public health posed by the containment of the pollution therein, the need for ongoing institutional and mechanical controls, and the ongoing maintenance required to insure the ongoing viability of those controls. It is the simplest and most effective way of protecting the health of Bayview Hunters Point from the all too frequent failures of humanity.

If the Navy will not remove the E2 landfill it should in its place provide San Francisco with a bond valued at twice the cost estimate of replacing the cap and the other stabilization infrastructure so as to protect the City of San Francisco from the possibility of Congress eliminating or amending the CERCLA 120 (h) covenant. Furthermore guarantees must be provided that the impacts of an earthquake or other natural disaster will not be considered "force majeure" within future transfer documents.

As discussed in the response to Arc Ecology general comment 2, the selected remedy includes the numerous monitoring and maintenance activities that would be performed as long as necessary to protect human health and the environment and to comply with pertinent state and federal ARARs. Regulatory oversight will continue during long-term operation and maintenance of the selected remedy. In addition, the selected remedy will be subject to statutory reviews every 5 years (pursuant to CERCLA) to ensure that it remains protective of human health and the environment.

The Navy believes that Alternative 2 was evaluated properly in the RI/FS Report, and that its potential advantages and disadvantages were adequately considered. As detailed in a response to Arc Ecology's comments on the Draft RI/FS Report (see response to general comment 9, Appendix S in the Final RI/FS Report) (ERRG and Shaw, 2011), Alternative 2 was not modified to evaluate wetlands restoration throughout the entire Parcel E-2 Landfill because (1) although the estimated backfilling costs would be substantially reduced, such changes would not significantly affect the overall cost of Alternative 2 beyond the required accuracy required by EPA RI/FS guidance (+50/-30 percent) (EPA, 1988); and (2) such a large-scale expansion of the planned wetlands restoration is not required by the RAOs, ARARs, or planned reuse, which play an important role in the remedy evaluation process under CERCLA. The Navy believes that this information is adequate to address the reviewer's concerns and support the ratings detailed in Sections 13 and 14 of the Final RI/FS Report (and summarized in the Proposed Plan). The Navy does not believe that any changes to these ratings are warranted.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 23, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

### **RECOMMENDATIONS – Prepared by Saul Bloom**

### Specific Comment 19

#### Alternative 2: Withdraw the Proposed Plan.

If the Navy will not remove the E2 landfill, it should withdraw the Proposed Plan for having inadequately characterized the landfill and nonconformance with E.O. 12898 - *59 FR 7629, Feb. 16, 1994* and existing Environmental Justice Guidance's and BRAC policies.

Arc Ecology's recommendation would be for the Navy to initially develop a course gridded survey of the Parcel E2 landfill with grid segments no larger than quarter to half acres in size with further refinements developed should findings warrant. Efforts should be made to assess the true quantity and strata of fill material to provide better estimates for the various alternative responses evaluated in a revised Proposed Plan.

The prejudice with which the Navy pursued a single strategy for response to the E2 Landfill has been discussed above. It's impacts on the clarity of the data acquired, property reuse, public confidence in the selection of the Preferred Alternative, and Arc Ecology's own confidence in this choice can only be repaired if the Navy returns to the drawing board and develops a sampling regime that will allow for greater confidence in the neutral characterization of the contents of the landfill.

As discussed in the responses to Arc Ecology general comments 1 and 5, the Navy has worked closely with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders for more than 20 years to obtain data from the Parcel E-2 Landfill. The Navy does not believe that a grid-based sampling approach is necessary or appropriate to characterize the Parcel E-2 Landfill because, as described in the response to Arc Ecology general comment 5, the Final RI/FS Report documents that the Parcel E-2 Landfill has been adequately characterized to support a focused set of remedial alternatives developed in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH. The information contained in the administrative record, which includes pertinent regulatory guidance (EPA, 1993a, 1993b, 1994, and 1996) and site-specific input from various stakeholders, adequately supports this determination.

As discussed in the response to Arc Ecology general comment 2, the Navy's selected remedy for Parcel E-2 complies with the most current BRAC policy document, the 2006 Base Redevelopment and Realignment Manual. As discussed in the response to Arc Ecology general comment 3, the Navy and EPA, in performing environmental cleanup work at HPNS with support from DTSC and the Water Board, have worked together to achieve the environmental justice goals of fully protective cleanup actions, fair and equal treatment, and meaningful involvement for all people in the Bayview-Hunters Point community.

## Specific Comment 20

#### OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

## 1. Replace Proposed Rip Rap and Revetments with a living shoreline

The community has continually expressed its desire to see a more ecological, environmentally sustainable and visually pleasant alternative to the Rip Rap and Revetments. Such strategies are cost effective and Arc Ecology would be pleased to assist the Navy with design.

The Navy understands the community's desires for restoration of natural shoreline and has incorporated such approaches into the selected remedy where they can be implemented cost effectively. Specifically, the proposed tidal wetlands will result in approximately one-third of the Parcel E-2 shoreline being restored at gradual slopes with natural soil and vegetation. However, the construction of tidal and freshwater wetlands will require excavation of existing material and consolidation on other parts of Parcel E-2. The surface topography following on-site consolidation will result in steeper slopes along the remaining portions of the Parcel E-2 shoreline, including adjacent to the Parcel E-2 Landfill, that require more robust protection (that is, the armoring identified in the selected remedy).

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 23, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

### **RECOMMENDATIONS – Prepared by Saul Bloom**

### Specific Comment 21

## 2. Improve meaningful public participation from the BVHP community by installing a new RAB.

There is no substitute for a RAB. Restoration Advisory Boards, though occasionally trying, represent the best way to communicate with the public about a restoration plan. The benefits of a RAB were outlined above. It is our view that the Navy's community meetings, though quieter, are less informative for both the community as well as the Navy and regulatory community. RABs need not be as problematic as the former HPS committee. As outlined in our comments on the CIP, there are numerous strategies the Navy could use to improve the dialogue and its partnership with the BVHP community.

Although the RAB was dissolved in December 2009 because it was no longer fulfilling its purpose, the Navy continues to involve the community in the details of the environmental cleanup program for HPNS. The Navy updated their CIP in 2011 to present the communication and community involvement program activities that were designed to meet the specific needs and desires of the HPNS community (Navy, 2011a). Some of the specific community outreach efforts that the Navy conducts in accordance with the CIP include (1) preparation of topic-specific fact sheets; (2) use of a calendar of outreach events; (3) holding regularly scheduled community meetings; and (4) conducting bus tours. The Navy will regularly reevaluate the community involvement program, and determine if additional outreach efforts will help better inform the public of the HPNS cleanup program.

## Specific Comment 22

## 3. Recognize Proposition P

The Navy's orientation toward Proposition P is untenable in a democracy. We may not like or have voted for the candidates our fellow citizens choose to elect, but we are not given the option of ignoring them. We may not like what an elective body like Congress does but we are bound to the laws this nation's legislature creates. Proposition P was approved as the Community Acceptance Criteria under the NCP. The Navy and regulators must acknowledge Proposition P and begin addressing its objectives within its decisions. Arc Ecology recognizes that Proposition P does not bind DoN to a course of action. It's existence as a plebiscite and City Policy however does bind DoN to address Prop P in its discussions relative to the merits of decisions like the Parcel E2 Proposed Plan.

As discussed in the response to Arc Ecology general comment 4, the Navy has considered Proposition P in its evaluation of the community acceptance criterion. However, as previously discussed, the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The State of California, through DTSC and the Water Board, and segments of the community, represented by the SFRA and Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have agreed with the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan. In addition, the preferred alternative is generally consistent with Proposition P, as explained in the responses to general comment 4. The information presented by members of the community that disagree with the preferred alternative does not justify modification of the preferred alternative based upon the "community acceptance" criteria of the NCP. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) received on November 23, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

### **RECOMMENDATIONS – Prepared by Saul Bloom**

Specific Comment 23

## 4. Evaluate other methods of transporting excavated materials to avoid shipment through BVHP neighborhoods

The BVHP Community has consistently requested that the Navy explore other means of transporting excavated materials than by truck. DoN cannot on the one hand bind the community to the use of trucks for the transportation of this material; while at the same time threaten the community that a particular cleanup decision will result in dramatic increases of its preferred mode for conveying this material. From an environmental justice perspective, this situation is particularly problematic as it dramatically increases the disproportionate impacts felt by these communities. Doing so continually pits one aspect of the community's interest against the other, clean air and clean streets versus the cleanup of a large contaminated landfill that will remain in the neighborhood in perpetuity.

Alternative means such as barging of waste from the Shipyard to Pier 98 remain viable means of preventing such transportation through the neighborhood. This would provide the DoN with the option of either transporting materials to licensed landfills for disposal via train, truck or barge. Barging can accommodate larger loads potentially reducing the time it would take for any of the alternatives considered to be implemented.

If DoN cannot do without trucks, Arc Ecology proposes that it consider a southerly route through the Bayview industrial flats across Ingalls to the Hunters Point Expressway, Harney Way to 101 South. This would dramatically limit the amount of material being transported through San Francisco on the approach to Highway 101 or 280 along Potrero Hill and downtown and over the Bay Bridge through the densest portions of the East Bay's communities. Instead trucks utilizing a southerly route would avoid densely populated areas in favor of 101 South to the San Mateo Bridge and I 680 through largely suburban and low- density rural areas.

In preparing the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011), the Navy considered a range of options to transport wastes from Parcel E-2, but the analysis focused on a combination of truck and rail transport. Transport by barge was not evaluated in detail because of several factors, most notably:

- No suitable dock facilities are close to Parcel E-2, and the lack of nearby dock facilities would require picking up and moving the waste multiple times before loading onto a barge. This handling process would be significantly less efficient and more expensive as compared to truck and rail transport.
- Relatively few licensed disposal facilities located in the western U.S. accept the range of wastes types that would be generated during cleanup at HPNS. None of these facilities are located close to waterways that allow for barge transport. As a result, the material to be transported by barge would also need to be picked up and transported significant distances by either truck or rail. This handling process would be significantly less efficient and more expensive as compared to truck and rail transport.

The Navy will continue to work with Arc Ecology and other stakeholders on determining the most appropriate methods for off-site disposal of excavated waste from HPNS. The specific transport methods for the selected remedy at Parcel E-2 will be developed in the remedial action work plan, which will be submitted to the EPA, DTSC, CDFG, CDPH, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other interested stakeholders (including Arc Ecology) for review.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

## Written Comments by Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe (Tony Cerda) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail

## Comment No. Comment Response

1. Please consider these comments on the Navy's proposed cleanup of Parcel E-2, in the Hunter's Point Shipyard.

Parcel E-2 has been separated out from the rest of the shipyard because its history includes pollution from use as a landfill over several decades when there was little oversight and less forethought about dumping contaminants including heavy metals, radioactive waste, and pcbs.

I am not qualified to say whether the Navy's clean up plan successfully protects the public or fulfills its responsibility to avoid harm in the future. About the cleanup, I am concerned that there are too many unknowns.

About how the area will be used, which includes trails and a shoreline park, I see that it acknowledges the extreme natural beauty of E-2, where the bay, the mud flat, and the fresh water outflows combine to make a unique and potentially wonderful restoration possible. The Navy may understand that salt marshes and mud flats are one of the most life generating types of nature. Many scientists believe that life itself emerged from such salt marsh areas. The Ohlone certainly feel this way. When we lived there we prayed there every day. What we want in the future is to pray again in a wetland like what we had before.

I see no evidence that the Navy considered that if E-2 could be healed, it could contribute more to the health of the bay than any other region in San Francisco. Nor do I see evidence that the Navy considered the chance to give the Ohlone a heal to heal by returning this mud flat to as natural a state as possible and allowing us to practice our culture there. It seems to me that your cleanup plan does not take this chance to restore health and reverse destruction seriously enough.

The proposal for a rock barrier is unnatural, short term thinking that losses the potential for giving life that salt marshes hold. The proposal for a cement cap is likewise a short term solution, a convenient solution, that seems not to have much else to say for itself.

The Navy has worked closely with the EPA<sup>13</sup>, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH to investigate potential contamination at Parcel E-2 in accordance with federal and state regulations. The Navy has also developed cleanup alternatives in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH to support the planned reuse outlined in the SFRA's Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan (SFRA, 2010). The development and evaluation of cleanup alternatives was guided by the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan and pertinent federal and state regulations. Using these guidelines, the Navy determined that there was no technical or regulatory basis for restoring all of Parcel E-2 as coastal wetlands. The Navy's selected remedy will allow for future use of Parcel E-2 in accordance with the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan and will comply with the federal and state regulations identified as ARARs (see Attachment 4 of this ROD).

The Navy understands the community's desires for restoration of natural shoreline and has incorporated such approaches into the selected remedy where they can be implemented cost effectively. Specifically, the proposed tidal wetlands will result in approximately one-third of the Parcel E-2 shoreline being restored at gradual slopes with natural soil and vegetation. However, construction of the tidal and freshwater wetlands will require excavation of existing material and consolidation on other parts of Parcel E-2. The surface topography following the on-site consolidation will result in steeper slopes along the remaining portions of the Parcel E-2 shoreline, including the area adjacent to the Parcel E-2 Landfill, that require more robust protection (that is, the armoring identified in the selected remedy).

The Navy believes that Alternative 2, which considered complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill, was evaluated properly in the RI/FS Report, and that its potential advantages and disadvantages were adequately considered. The Navy's evaluation of the remedial alternatives, which were developed in consultation with EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH, is detailed in Sections 13 and 14 of the Final RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) and is summarized in the Proposed Plan.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe (Tony Cerda) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

## Comment No. Comment Response

1. (cont.)

I don't think the Navy has considered what this area means to San Francisco's Native Americans. I know that it has not consulted us, and that the city Planning Department, in its EIR explicitly avoided contacting us. I can't say that the Navy actively excluded us because I don't have those documents. But I can say there has been no effort to include us.

I think you know that there are sixteen ancient sites within the Shoreline Development area or within 1/4 mile of it. This marks the shoreline as the most heavily used area of San Francisco by native people. E-2 and its surroundings include enough sites that it would be possible to understand more about the Ohlone from studying this place than anywhere else that remains in San Francisco, and possibly anywhere in the Bay Area. When Scotts Valley near Santa Cruz was excavated documented human history was pushed back from 3,000 to 13,000 years. When the BART and Yerba Buena Center were built Ohlone presence in San Francisco was no longer characterized as fleeting and baron, but rather seen as complex and exciting.

I do not say this in order to ask you to study our graves. I say it because you still seem to treat us as if we never had any merit and in any case, are dead. What's true is that E-2 and its surroundings could be a source of pride for us, and in turn, for you. This could be a place where Ohlone culture was welcomed, fostered, and celebrated. You have the chance to restore the land and sea in a way that shows you are taking responsibility for what you have done. I'm humbled to say that it seems to have fallen on my shoulders to remind you of this.

Our tribe wants to participate in the cleanup, to encourage and contribute to taking it as far back to a healthy place as it is possible to do by restoring a salt marsh. It would be an honor to participate in that way. I want to partner with you to do that. So I am asking you to invite our participation and consultation in restoring this place to a higher standard then you are proposing.

The Navy does not believe that any changes to these ratings are warranted. Further, the reviewer's suggestion to restore all of Parcel E-2 as coastal wetlands is not required by the RAOs, ARARs, or planned reuse, which play an important role in the CERCLA remedy evaluation process.

The Navy understands its obligation, as required by the National Historic Preservation Act, to consider and properly address potential impacts upon cultural resources at HPNS, including shellmounds from native people who used the land prior to the Navy's occupancy. To meet this obligation, the Navy, in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and State Historic Preservation Office, identified potential archaeological resources at HPNS and established a process by which all proposed underground construction must be reviewed to make sure that potential archaeological resources are not adversely affected. The Navy identified a potential buried shellmound in the northwest portion of Parcel E-2, but determined that the proposed remedial alternatives would not adversely affect this potential resource because the underground construction is limited to excavation of artificial fill and solid waste placed by the Navy and placement of clean imported soil. Further information is included in Appendix N (Section N3.4.1) of the RI/FS Report.

The Navy will continue to work with community members and other stakeholders on maintaining adequate public participation regarding the cleanup for Parcel E-2.

### Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipvard

### Written Comments by Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice (Marie Harrison) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail

#### Comment No. Comment Response

In response to the Navy's Preferred Alternative (Alternative 5) as stated in See below for the Navy's response to the subject comments. 1. the Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 of the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice submits the following comments.

We submit these comments on behalf of our low-income and people of color constituents who reside near the Shipyard, and out of concern for future residents who may be living on top of or next to contamination at the Shipyard if it is not cleaned properly and thoroughly.

2. Greenaction opposes Alternative 5, the Navy's Preferred Alternative, as it is not protective of public health or the environment. We also cannot support the other proposed Alternative Remedial Actions with the sole exception of Alternative 2.

> We support and urge adoption or Alternative 2 as it is the only Alternative that involves a full cleanup of contamination as part of the remediation process. Alternative 5 only removes 'hotspots' of contaminated soil and would 'cap' areas with a plastic liner and soil overlay. These methods are insufficient to ensure the protection of human health to the highest degree for the immediate community of Bayview Hunters Point's current and future residents. Capping may be cheaper in the short run, but will be expensive due to the lack of full cleanup and the threat to public health and the environment that will be allowed to remain.

As stated on page 15 of the Proposed Plan, the Navy determined that Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 each provide adequate protection of human health and the environment. Section 13 of the RI/FS<sup>14</sup> Report details the basis of the Navy's determination (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). The draft and draft final versions of the RI/FS Report were reviewed by the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders. The Navy responded to comments regarding its evaluation of the remedial alternatives, as documented in Appendix S of the Final RI/FS Report. The Navy believes that this information is adequate to address the reviewer's concerns and support the ratings detailed in Sections 13 and 14 of the Final RI/FS Report (and summarized in the Proposed Plan). The Navy does not believe that any changes to these ratings are warranted.

The Navy understands the desire of community members to have Parcel E-2 cleaned up to the highest standards and has considered this input in its evaluation of the community acceptance criterion. However, the Navy is also required to consider eight other criteria that are specified in the NCP. As described on page 15 of the Proposed Plan, Criteria 1 and 2 (protection of human health and the environment, and compliance with ARARs) are threshold criteria that each alternative must meet to be eligible for selection. Criteria 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are balancing criteria used to weigh major tradeoffs in the benefits and limitations among alternatives. Criteria 8 and 9 (state acceptance and community acceptance) are modifying criteria considered in the ROD.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice (Marie Harrison) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. (see above) (cont.)

The landfill in E-2 contained hazardous and radioactive materials, yet has not been fully characterized; soil bores and samples have not been systematically taken for the entire area, and therefore it is not acceptable to cap the landfill without even knowing what is buried inside of it. Not only is the landfill not fully characterized, but it is in very close proximity to the community, compared to other areas where capping was used as a method of containment. The landfill is across the street from where people live, with the only separation being a wire fence.

The Navy's evaluation of the remedial alternatives is summarized on pages 15, 16, and 17 of the Proposed Plan. Additional information is included in Sections 2.8 and 2.9 of this ROD. In summary, the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The State of California, through DTSC and the Water Board, and segments of the community, represented by the SFRA and Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have agreed with the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan. In addition, the preferred alternative is generally consistent with Proposition P, as explained in the responses to comments from Arc Ecology (see pages 8 and 9 of this responsiveness summary). The information presented by members of the community that disagree with the preferred alternative does not justify modification of the preferred alternative based upon the "community acceptance" criteria of the NCP. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

Regarding the assertion of inadequate characterization, the Navy has worked closely with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders for more than 20 years to obtain and evaluate data from the Parcel E-2 Landfill. The Navy's collaborative effort with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH resulted in the identification of a focused set of remedial alternatives that included complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill (in addition to one or more containment alternatives). The available data are adequate to support an evaluation of the focused set of remedial alternatives, and the Navy does not believe that further characterization is necessary or appropriate to select a remedy for Parcel E-2. The information contained in the administrative record, which includes pertinent regulatory guidance (EPA, 1993a, 1993b, 1994, and 1996) and site-specific input from various stakeholders, adequately supports this position.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice (Marie Harrison) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

## Comment No. Comment Response

2. (cont.)

Capping and lining are not permanent solutions. After the fire of 2000, the Navy has had to recap portions of the landfill in E-2 because the gases had migrated off-site to UCSF in 2002. In 2003, the Navy had to work the extraction pumps again to remove the gases migrating beneath the capped portions. With capping proposed as a permanent solution, current gascontrol measures would be expanded to take care of the entire landfill on the large-scale. Combustible methane would still be building up below the cap and need to be extracted in the future to maintain the 5% combustion cut-off rate recommended to prevent the gas from combusting. Proposed methods also include flare burning of methane and filters to remove organic compounds. Without knowing what is in the landfill, filters and the flare method for burning methane may not be the best course of action. Likewise, gas monitoring of the landfill is stated as an ongoing part of the clean up plan, but without any protocol for evacuation or notification of the community in the event of an emergency. The Navy has already failed to notify the community in a timely manner when the fire broke out in the landfill in 2000. In light of the fact that degradation of the landfill contents will take place over hundreds of years and produce many unknown flammable and toxic and combustible gases, and the fact that there already was a fire within the landfill, we feel this represents a lack of foresight that can impact the community in the future.

Furthermore, below-ground barriers near the San Francisco Bay are not sufficient to prevent leachate from contaminating San Francisco Bay; the landfill is situated right over the water table that feeds into the Bay. Even though the Navy proclaims that their barrier will prevent leachate in the event of an earthquake, there has been no independent testing to confirm this. Despite the planned monitoring and maintenance, nowhere in the plan is a contingency plan mentioned should monitoring levels for water, air, or soil pollution be exceeded. Without any oversight, monitoring efforts are not useful in protecting the nearby community, nor people who use the area in the future.

Regarding the concerns over the long-term effectiveness of the preferred alternative, the Navy believes that the information in the RI/FS Report is adequate to demonstrate that the proposed cover and other containment systems, which will be inspected regularly and maintained in accordance with the ARARs identified in Attachment 4 of this ROD, will be protective of human health and the environment. Sections 11.5 and 12.2.3 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) provide detailed information on the elements of the containment systems proposed under the preferred alternative. The Navy believes that this information is adequate to address the reviewer's concerns. In addition, the Navy wishes to clarify several points raised by the reviewer:

- No effort was made to "recap" the Parcel E-2 Landfill in 2002. The landfill gas control system installed from 2002 to 2003 was a separate action from the interim cover that was placed from 2000 to 2001. These two actions are briefly described on page 7 of the Proposed Plan. Detailed information on both actions is presented in the RI/FS Report (Sections 3.8.4 and 3.8.5, and Appendices E and F).
- The Navy has identified two potential options to treat landfill gas but, as stated on page 19 of the Proposed Plan, will further evaluate the treatment options during the remedial design and will consult with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders to determine which treatment option will be used.
- The Navy will inspect, maintain, and monitor the cover and containment systems to comply with pertinent federal and state requirements, as identified in Attachment 4 of this ROD. The planned activities will include emergency response procedures necessary to comply with the pertinent state requirement (Title 27 CCR § 21130). The planned activities are briefly described in Section 2.9.1 of this ROD and will be detailed in the post-closure operation and maintenance plan.
- The planned activities will include groundwater and surface water monitoring that will be adequate to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. The EPA, DTSC, and Water Board will continue to oversee the Navy's long-term management of Parcel E-2 to ensure that it complies with pertinent federal and state requirements.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice (Marie Harrison) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

## Comment No. Comment Response

2. (*cont.*)

Greenaction supports the implementation of a full cleanup of contaminants as described in Alternative 2, with proper monitoring of contamination and cleanup activities as well as enforcing laws related to air, land, and water. Greenaction has never supported capping as an effective or permanent solution to the problem of toxic contamination at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard or anywhere else. The community of Bayview Hunters Point deserves the best clean up possible, regardless of the fiscal impacts to those responsible, because health should be considered before wealth. As a lowincome community of color that has already been negatively impacted by the Shipyard's contamination in the past and also is impacted by multiple contamination and pollution sources, cumulative effects must be taken into consideration when choosing a plan that effects the long-term health of Bayview Hunters Point residents. Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice, Bayview Hunters Point community members, and the majority of city residents, want a full cleanup of the pollution in Parcel E-2. Greenaction also demands that toxic waste not be transferred to other impacted communities, shifting the burden to another community with cumulative health problems and pollution sources.

As a federal agency, the US Navy is subject to the Executive Order on Environmental Justice, Executive Order 12898. This Executive Order requires the Navy to comply with environmental justice, and environmental justice mandates will be violated if the Navy merely requires capping of a massive toxic mess instead of a safe, thorough and comprehensive site remediation so that the health of future and current residents are fully protected.

The Navy also failed to provide meaningful opportunities for public involvement in this decision-making process, especially in light of the disbanding of the Restoration Advisory Board. Public involvement in decisions that affect the well-being of a community is a right of all citizens.

We therefore request that the Navy adopt and implement Alternative 2, the most health protective and just solution to the contamination at the Hunters Point Shipyard.

The Navy and EPA are firmly committed to achieving the goals identified in the Executive Order on Environmental Justice (E.O. 12898) at HPNS. Both agencies are dedicated to consistent, fair treatment and meaningful participation in environmental decision-making for minority, low-income, and indigenous populations that are disproportionately impacted by pollution. The Navy and EPA, in performing environmental cleanup work at HPNS with support from DTSC and the Water Board, have worked together to achieve the environmental justice goals of fully protective cleanup actions, fair and equal treatment, and meaningful involvement for all people in the Bayview-Hunters Point community. Our efforts to satisfy these goals include:

- Substantial regulatory review and oversight of all Navy cleanup activities.
  The EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF, California Department of Public
  Health, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, and San Francisco
  Bay Conservation and Development Commission all have dedicated
  significant additional staff to HPNS to ensure that the Navy's cleanup
  work is performed in a way that is protective of the Bayview-Hunters
  Point community and complies with federal and state laws and
  regulations.
- Substantial financial commitment from the Navy to HPNS cleanup. The Navy has spent approximately \$716M over the past 20 years on the HPNS cleanup program, and these expenditures have made HPNS one of the nation's largest BRAC cleanup programs. The Navy's cleanup efforts to date have successfully removed, treated, or contained a significant volume of contamination that would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk to site workers and future occupants.
- EPA's Technical Assistance Grants to the Community:
  - Technical Assistance Grants (TAG). Since 1993, EPA has consistently provided various community groups with grant money to hire an independent technical advisor to review and provide independent input on the Navy's plans and reports, and to help further explain the Navy's cleanup work to interested community members.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice (Marie Harrison) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. (see above) (cont.)

- Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC). EPA used its TASC contract program to provide the community with an independent asbestos technical expert to review the "Draft 2010 U.S. EPA's Review of Dust/Asbestos Control Measures and Air Monitoring at Hunters Point Shipyard Parcel A Report" and other supporting documentation. A community meeting was held where the independent technical advisor presented his findings. In addition, TASC services were used by the community to review the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's EIR for HPNS related to land use and site cleanup. The technical advisor presented formal comments to the CCSF and held a meeting to present independent findings to the broader community.
- Region 9 Environmental Justice Grant for HPNS. Prior to the national program, the Region 9 EPA Superfund Program developed and awarded a "one-time" HPNS Environmental Justice Small Grant to encourage new activity or improve the quality of existing activities related to environmental justice and cleanup of the HPNS.
- Meaningful Community Engagement under the Navy's Updated Community Involvement Plan (CIP). The Navy updated their CIP in 2011 to present the communication and community involvement program activities that were designed to meet the specific needs and desires of the HPNS community (Navy, 2011a). The Navy conducts the following specific community outreach efforts in accordance with the CIP: (1) publishing an annual calendar of outreach events; (2) dedicating a Navy team member to serve as Community Involvement Manager; (3) publishing fact sheets on important technical topics; (4) holding regularly scheduled community meetings; (5) publishing an annual overview of the HPNS cleanup program; (6) regularly updating a hardcopy mail and e-mail distribution list to maximize communication; (7) holding periodic bus tours of HPNS to describe the cleanup program; (8) participating in local radio programs to answer questions from the local community; (9) presenting technical information to a variety of existing community groups; (10) making translation services available to interested community members; and (11) publishing notices in local newspapers to announce public meetings associated with important document reviews.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice (Marie Harrison) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. (see above) (cont.)

- Employment. The Navy works closely with their existing contractors to emphasize the importance of hiring community members to assist in the cleanup program, and works with interested stakeholders (such as the CCSF) to promote job training programs. These efforts have proven successful based on recent estimates—from 2009 to 2011 over 1,000 community members have been employed under Navy contracts (on either full-time, part-time, or temporary basis) to assist in the cleanup program. In addition, the Navy and their contractors have identified a large network of local businesses to assist in the cleanup program, such as those providing document production services, supplying building materials and consumables (drinking water and ice), renting heavy equipment, and transporting soil and rock. These efforts have proven successful based on recent estimates of over \$11 million worth of goods and services from local businesses.
- Commitment to Protective Cleanup Actions. Most importantly, the Navy, EPA, and the State of California regulatory agencies are committed to fully protective cleanup actions at Parcel E-2 and throughout HPNS. As described in previous responses, the selected remedy for Parcel E-2 will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife. Since 2005, the Navy has undertaken a great deal of early action to remove contaminated soil at Parcel E-2, involving the excavation and off-site disposal of over 90,000 cubic yards (over 6,400 truckloads). For the Parcel E-2 landfill itself, the Navy, EPA, and State of California jointly believe that safely isolating and capping the Parcel E-2 Landfill (as specified in Alternative 5) presents less overall risk to the adjacent community when compared with the risks of other cleanup alternatives evaluated, including complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill (in Alternative 2). The combination of removal and containment proposed under Alternative 5 reduces risk sooner, is easier to implement, and is much more cost-effective as compared with Alternative 2. In addition, Alternative 5 provides additional risk reduction as compared with Alternatives 3 and 4.

Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard				
Written Comments by Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice (Marie Harrison) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)				
Comment No.	Comment	Response		
2. (cont.)	(see above)	The Navy agrees that contamination should not be transferred to other communities and that is one of the reasons for selecting a safe, protective containment remedy for Parcel E-2.		

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

## Written Comments by Hunters Point Shipyard Citizen's Advisory Committee (Veronica Hunnicutt) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail

### Comment No. Comment Response

#### Introduction

We are the members of Citizen's Advisory Committee for the San Francisco Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Project (HPCAC), and we are writing to comment on the US Navy's proposed remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2. For the past 18 years, the HPCAC has worked toward the revitalization of the southeast sector of the City in concert with many stakeholders, including current residents of the project area, the master developer and the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency. The Parcel E-2 remediation is a major milestone in the progress of the overall project.

Our end goal is a redeveloped area that is economically, socially, and environmentally successful and sustainable. We review all actions within the total redevelopment project with that perspective. In our review of the proposed Parcel E-2 remediation, we are looking for solutions that provide:

- Healthy and safe environment for future residents, employees, and visitors;
- 2. Flexible land uses that maintain maximum ability to adjust as City land needs change;
- 3. Maximum ability to be completed in a reasonable timeframe so as not to delay the buildout of the Shipyard.

After reviewing the proposed remedial alternatives, we generally agree with the Navy's recommended alternative (Alternative #4). We agree that it best meets the federal requirements within the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) as well as the particular goals of the HPCAC listed above. However, there are certain issues that we would wish for the Navy to address in the final design of the remedial action. These are the following:

The following pages provide responses to the specific comments from the Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee (Veronica Hunnicutt) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No.	Comment	Response	
1.	Evaluation of the rock revetment. As part of the environmental remediation, we understand the purpose of the upland's rock revetment, but considered in light of our goal to maintain flexible land uses, we are concerned that the rock revetment limits potential recreational uses of the Parcel E-2. While we would never support a recreational use that would inflict long-term environmental damage on the new wetland area, we feel it is in the community's interest to maintain land use flexibility. To that end, we would ask that alternatives to the rock revetment be considered.	The Navy has determined that armoring will be required along steeply sloped portions of the Parcel E-2 shoreline, including the area adjacent to the Parcel E-2 Landfill. The Navy has identified rock revetment as the most viable option for armoring these parts of the Parcel E-2 shoreline; however, the Navy will further evaluate potential refinement to this option during the remedial design. The evaluation will consider ways to enhance the recreational uses and aesthetics of the shoreline while maintaining a similar level of long-term effectiveness, implementability, and cost compared to rock revetment.	
2.	Landfill gas treatment. We understand that the Navy plans to review methods of treating extracted landfill gas. We would ask that the Navy disclose the potential risks of enclosed flare in an urban environment should that continue to be a potential method of remediation.	The Navy will further evaluate the option to treat landfill gas during the remedial design and will consult with the EPA <sup>15</sup> , DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders to determine which treatment option will be used. The Navy will describe the potential hazards associated with the landfill gas treatment options when the specific design has been chosen after extensive discussion with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders.	
3.	Liquefaction. While the Navy has addressed this topic previously, we would ask that potential risks of liquefaction present in the recommended alternative be laid out in the remedial action design documents.	The Navy will describe the potential risks associated with liquefaction in the remedial design and will further evaluate this very important part of the design, including consulting with other technical experts, to make sure that the final cover is built to withstand the appropriate design earthquake and comply with numerous other regulatory requirements for landfill covers.	

<sup>15</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee (Veronica Hunnicutt) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

We feel it is important to address why we are not endorsing Alternative #2, Thank you for your comment. characterized by complete removal of all waste and contaminated soils in the Parcel E-2 landfill and additional identified radiological wastes. This is a remedial action that a contingent of the community has long advocated for. Although we agree with the end goals of maximum long-term environmental safety for the community, we don't feel that Alternative #2 best meets those goals. From our understanding there is a great amount of exposure risk associated with complete removal - this understanding is supported by recommendations from the Environmental Protection Agency. These exposure risks are elevated and would continue for the entire timeframe of the remediation action, which could be years. In addition, there is no guarantee that the remediated land parcel would allow for a greater flexibility in land uses. For these reasons, we cannot support Alternative #2.

4.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

## Written Comments by John McCarthy received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail

1.

Comment No. Comment Response

While this message is certainly 'down to the wire', it seems that there is still time to express my continuing concern about the relatively wide dispersion of monitoring wells for "Parcel E-2" at HPS. With that kind of dispersion and not very specific information about the overall depth of measure, it would seem that there is much room for critical threshhold chemistry to be missed (rad count?). It would seem appropriate that SF takes all of the the proposed restrictions ("Institutional Controls"), as a non negotiable prerequisite, enforced and enforceable by both state and federal authorities. [The Navy's "Overview of Proposed Institutional Controls," as published in the Proposed Plan, was attached for reference purposes.]

The Navy has worked closely with the EPA<sup>16</sup>, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders for more than 20 years to obtain and evaluate data from Parcel E-2 and has determined that the available data are adequate to support an evaluation of the focused set of remedial alternatives.

In addition to the specified institutional controls, the selected remedy includes the numerous monitoring and maintenance activities that would be performed as long as necessary to protect human health and the environment and to comply with pertinent state and federal ARARs. Regulatory oversight will continue during long-term operation and maintenance of the selected remedy. In addition, the selected remedy will be subject to statutory reviews every 5 years (pursuant to CERCLA) to ensure that it remains protective of human health and the environment.

<sup>16</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

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## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

## Written Comments by Lynne Brown and Michael E. Boyd received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail

## Comment No. Comment Response

# 1. Re: Comments and 60-days notice of Citizens Suit following approval of the plan

Dear US Navy,

We wish to object to and protest to the U.S. Department of the Navy, in coordination with state and federal environmental regulatory agencies, *Proposed Plan for cleanup of Parcel E-2* at the former Naval Shipyard at Hunters Point San Francisco, California. This letter also constitutes a 60-days notice of intent to bring a Citizens suit against you pursuant to Administrative Procedures Act (APA) Chapter 5; Clean Air Act (CAA) 42 USC § 7604 Citizen suits; Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA)) 33 USC § 1365 Citizen suits; and, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) 42 USC § 9659 (a) Citizen suits

The Navy's proposed cleanup plan regarding uncharacterized contaminants is to provide only for "Containment: Install soil cover over all of Parcel E-2 and place a protective liner under the soil cover in all areas except the new tidal wetlands in the Panhandle Area. Build shoreline revetment at the edge of the soil cover. Perform active landfill gas extraction and treatment. Install below ground barrier and drain at western boundary to divert groundwater flow into the landfill. Inspect and maintain soil cover, protective liner, groundwater barrier/drain, and gas control system".

The proposed plan if implemented would be in direct violation of the voter approved San Francisco Proposition P in 2000 its Board of Supervisors Implementation Resolution 06304-1 [Exhibit A], and Bay View Hunters Points' residence, and out civil rights under color of law [federal and state].

"WHEREAS, The Hunters Point Bayview community wishes the Hunters Point Shipyard to be cleaned to a level which would enable the unrestricted use of the property – the highest standard for cleanup established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency; and

Proposition P was adopted by the CCSF<sup>17</sup> Board of Supervisors in Resolution 634-01 in August of 2001. Although Proposition P does express a recommendation from the Hunters Point Bayview community for cleanup to a level allowing unrestricted use of the property, Proposition P also urges the Navy to clean up the shipyard in a manner that does not rely on future owners to maintain barriers to protect the public from exposure unless other remedies are technically infeasible. The Navy, in its RI/FS Report that was concurred upon by the other Federal Facility Agreement signatories, has determined that Alternative 2 (which involves excavation and off-site disposal of the entire Parcel E-2 Landfill) poses many complex engineering challenges and borders on being technically infeasible. In addition, Alternative 2 is not cost-effective pursuant to the CERCLA and NCP remedy selection criteria addressed in the Proposed Plan and ROD. The containment remedy selected in the ROD includes a surface cover and a below-ground barrier that will protect the public from exposure to contaminated soil and groundwater.

Proposition P was later addressed in the "Conveyance Agreement Between the United States of America Acting by and Through the Secretary of the Navy United States Department of the Navy and the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency for the Conveyance of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard" executed on March 31, 2004. Recital paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Conveyance Agreement referenced Proposition P and reiterated community support for cleanup to the highest level practical. Furthermore, Article 1(q)(iv) of the Conveyance Agreement specifically addresses Parcel E (which at the time of execution also included Parcel E-2) and states in relevant part: "In any event, the remedies selected for Parcels E and F shall meet applicable Federal and State regulatory requirements, including the nine criteria set forth in 40 CFR 300.430(e)(9)(iii), one of which is community acceptance."

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

# Written Comments by Lynne Brown and Michael E. Boyd received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail

1.

# Comment No. Comment Response

WHEREAS, The 87% of voters in the City and County of San Francisco in November 2000, who opposed increasing the risk for cancer as a result of using lower standards for cleanup, supported the Hunters Point Bayview community's request that the federal government - through its Department of the Navy - allocate funds sufficient to clean the Shipyard to a level that will enable unrestricted use and approved Proposition P urging that the initiative be adopted as City policy; and

WHEREAS, A cleanup to unrestricted levels under Proposition P would (1) protect the community and future residents of the Shipyard from past pollution..." [Exhibit A page 7]

The US Navy has authority to act in behalf of the affected Bay View Hunters Point community under Federal laws to insure compliance with all federal environmental, restoration, civil rights and base reuse laws (i.e., Laws Ordinance Regulations and Standards), but has failed to do so; including, but not limited to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.; 40 CFR Parts 300-311, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seg.; 40 CFR Parts 240-281, the Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1387; 33 CFR Parts 320-330, 335-338; 40 CFR Parts 104-140, 230-233, 401–471; Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), the Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.; 40 CFR Parts 50, 60, 61, and 80, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 300f–300j- 26; 40 CFR Parts 141-149, the Base Closure Community Redevelopment and Homeless Assistance Act of 1994 (Redevelopment Act), Pub. L. 103-421; 32 CFR Part 176, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.; and the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 28 U.S.C. § 1447, 42 U.S.C. §§1971, 1975a-1975d, 2000a- 2000h-6, by the CCSF, the SFRA, and US Navy, and other federal (US EPA), state (DTSC), and local agencies of the government, in all its programs, plans, and actions. And the US Navy has a specific duty under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq., and its implementing regulations, 40 CFR Parts 300-311, which requires the federal government to take community acceptance into account in all its cleanup decisions

Recital 10 also acknowledges that the Navy is required under CERCLA to take community acceptance into account in its cleanup decision. The Navy has done so in this ROD and responsiveness summary in accordance with CERCLA and the NCP and has also addressed technical feasibility and cost effectiveness in the ROD in a manner that is consistent with CERCLA, the NCP, Proposition P, the Conveyance Agreement, and the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan.

The Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPNS addresses the planned reuse outlined in the SFRA's amended Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan (SFRA, 2010). The Redevelopment Plan was initially approved in 1997 and adopted as the official Redevelopment Plan for HPNS by the CCSF Board of Supervisors (Ordinance 285-97 pursuant to Chapter 4.5 of California Community Redevelopment Law, California Health and Safety Code § 33492). The Redevelopment Plan was subsequently amended in 2010, 9 years after Proposition P was approved and 6 years after execution of the Conveyance Agreement. The CERCLA remedial action selected in this ROD is consistent with and will accommodate the future reuses identified in the amended Redevelopment Plan.

The Navy also notes that Proposition P is a local governmental resolution and is not a federal or state statute or promulgated regulation. Therefore, Proposition P is not a CERCLA federal or state ARAR for purposes of CERCLA remedy selection in Parcel E-2.

The Navy has, in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders, complied with the requirements of CERCLA 42 U.S.C. § 9601, et seq., the NCP (40 CFR Part 300) and pertinent EPA guidance to (1) obtain and evaluate data regarding potential contamination at Parcel E-2; (2) develop and evaluate an appropriate range of remedial alternatives in the RI/FS Report addressing CERCLA and NCP requirements, including federal and State ARARs (ERRG and Shaw, 2011); (3) identify a preferred alternative in the Proposed Plan and solicit public comments, and (4) select a CERCLA remedial action in this ROD as documented and supported in the CERCLA administrative record for Parcel E-2 (see administrative index in Attachment 4).

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Lynne Brown and Michael E. Boyd received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

1. *(cont.)* 

But the US Navy and US EPA has failed to comply with civil rights requirements to "take community acceptance into account in all its cleanup decisions" despite our repeated complaints to that effect starting with our October 20, 2004 Title VI civil rights complaint [Exhibit B] to the US EPA, US Navy, and US DOJ which the United States government has swept under the rug and has failed to address over seven years later.

"The SFRA took discretionary action on December 2, 2003, by approving the DDA for the development of the Hunters Point Shipyard<sup>1</sup>. The minutes of the December 20, 2003 meeting of the RAB reflects they unanimously adopted my motion before the RAB.<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Brown reintroduced a document that concerned a civil rights violation by the Redevelopment Agency related to the Disposition Development Agreement (DDA). He made a motion to accept the document.... and Ms. Pendergrass called the question and the RAB supported Mr. Brown's motion.

Additionally, by and through Mayor Gavin Newsom, CCSF took what is clearly discretionary action by approving (*i.e.*, entering into) the CA with the U.S. Navy. The CA sets a specific timetable for giving CCSF a portion of the Hunters Point Shipyard for residential development (herein referred to as Parcel A), as well as giving commercial development rights to Lennar/BVHP, a private, non-governmental organization.

To my knowledge (and please advise me immediately if and how I am wrong), neither of the discretionary actions involving the CA and DDA previously described has been subjected to public review or comment, nor have these actions been subjected to environmental review as required by CEQA for such projects.

As described on page 16 of the Proposed Plan, the community acceptance criterion is one of two modifying criteria and has been evaluated based on comments provided in the course of the CERCLA remedy selection process, including those received on the Proposed Plan, and other community input, including Proposition P. Consistent with the NCP [40 CFR § 300.430(e) and (f)], the Navy's evaluation of the community acceptance criterion is documented in this ROD, which includes the subject responsiveness summary.

The reviewer's allegations concerning the SFRA and the Disposition Development Agreement are directed to local governmental decisions relating to local California Environmental Quality Act compliance and do not relate to CERCLA remedy selection by the Navy and EPA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See attached Exhibit B http://mecresources.com/RABonViolations1.htm motion unanimously adopted by the RAB at its December 20, 2004 meeting.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See http://www.efdsw.navfac.navy.mil/environmental/pdf/hpmin012204.pdf at page 2 paragraph 2.

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Lynne Brown and Michael E. Boyd received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

1. (cont.)

On November 7, 2000, CCSF voters passed, with 87% approval, Proposition P calling upon the US Navy to remediate the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard to the highest levels practical to assure the flexible reuse of the property. The Navy is required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. § 9601 *et seq.*, and its implementing regulations, 40 CFR Parts 300–311, to take community acceptance into account in its cleanup decisions. On July 30, 2001, CCSF's Board of Supervisors (the Board) passed unanimously a resolution implementing the will of the voters as expressed by Proposition P. The Board's vote confirmed as the policy of CCSF that the Navy should clean the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard of toxic and hazardous pollution to the highest practical level. Since the voters empowered the Board to enforce Proposition P, and the Board then proceeded to do so, the Board clearly has a duty to also vote on the CA.

Both the CA and the DDA must be subjected to all applicable government approvals including all required environmental reviews under both CEQA and its federal counterpart, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). There are a number of additional governmental approvals that must be obtained prior to the development allowed by the CA and DDA, including General Plan amendment(s) and redevelopment area mergers. There are also legal mandates for a subsequent or supplemental environmental analysis to augment the study done in 1999, which provides no complete or adequate environmental analysis of the impacts associated with the development envisioned and allowed by the CA and DDA. The impacts that are being ignored pose imminent threats of grave if not fatal harm to human life and safety, as well as the environment.

The impacts and their potentially grave harm must be analyzed by considering the pertinent documentation from the Navy and the Hunters Point and San Francisco Fire Departments, particularly in regard to the residential

As previously stated, although Proposition P does express a recommendation from the Hunters Point Bayview community for cleanup to a level allowing unrestricted use of the property, Proposition P also urges the Navy to clean up the shipyard in a manner that does not rely on future owners to maintain barriers to protect the public from exposure unless other remedies are technically infeasible. The Navy, in its RI/FS Report that was concurred upon by the other Federal Facility Agreement signatories, has determined that Alternative 2 (which involves excavation and off-site disposal of the entire Parcel E-2 Landfill) poses many complex engineering challenges and borders on being technically infeasible. In addition, Alternative 2 is not cost-effective pursuant to the CERCLA and NCP remedy selection criteria addressed in the Proposed Plan and ROD. The containment remedy selected in the ROD includes a surface cover and a below-ground barrier that will protect the public from exposure to contaminated soil and groundwater.

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Lynne Brown and Michael E. Boyd received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

1. (cont.)

development being planned for Parcel A under the CA and DDA. It is common knowledge that this area has been the site of a series of fires during the summer months of the years 2003, 2002, 2001 and 2000. The ignition of these fires was fueled by flammable, explosive chemicals whose presence is documented in the Parcel A Record of Decision and include petroleum products, pesticides, volatile organic compounds in the air and soil, and gaseous emissions from the partially capped industrial landfill on Parcel E, which is immediately adjacent to Parcel A.<sup>3</sup> "[Exhibit B page 3 to 5]

Subsequent actions by the US Navy, including but not limited to the December 23, 2009 [Exhibit C] Memo from BRAC Program Management Office West Recommendation to Dissolve the Hunters Point Restoration Advisory Board demonstrates conclusively a failure by the US Navy [in concert with US EPA] to comply with their specific duty under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq., and its implementing regulations, 40 CFR Parts 300–311, to take community acceptance into account in all its cleanup decisions.

We allege that the US Navy, US EPA, and other federal officials; in their official capacities, are participating in an unlawful "civil conspiracy" with City and County of San Francisco, the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, and Lennar/BVHP, a private, non-governmental organization to violate our federal civil rights under color of law; both state and federal.

As previously stated, the reviewer's allegations concerning the SFRA and the Disposition Development Agreement are directed to local governmental decisions relating to local California Environmental Quality Act compliance and do not relate to CERCLA remedy selection by the Navy and EPA. In addition, conditions at the former Parcel A, which was transferred to the CCSF in 2004, have no bearing on Parcel E-2.

Although the RAB was dissolved in December 2009 because it was no longer fulfilling its purpose, the Navy continues to involve the community in the details of the environmental cleanup program at HPNS. The Navy updated their CIP in 2011 to present the communication and community involvement program activities that were designed to meet the specific needs and desires of the HPNS community (Navy, 2011a). Some of the specific community outreach efforts that the Navy conducts in accordance with the CIP include (1) preparation of topic-specific fact sheets; (2) use of a calendar of outreach events; (3) holding regularly scheduled community meetings; and (4) conducting bus tours. Section 2.10 of this ROD identifies the Navy's efforts to involve the local community in the cleanup program at HPNS, including soliciting input on the proposed cleanup for Parcel E-2.

The Navy does not agree with the reviewer's assertion of a "civil conspiracy" or any violations of the civil rights of members of the local community. As previously stated, the Navy has, in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders, followed the process established in the NCP (40 CFR § 300.430) and pertinent federal guidance to (1) obtain and evaluate data regarding potential contamination at Parcel E-2; (2) develop and evaluate an appropriate range of remedial alternatives in the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011); and (3) identify a preferred alternative in the Proposed Plan and solicit public comments. The information contained in the administrative record, which includes pertinent regulatory guidance (EPA, 1993a, 1993b, 1994, and 1996) and site-specific input from various stakeholders, is consistent with and supports the selection of the remedial action for Parcel E-2 by the Navy and EPA pursuant to CERCLA and the NCP.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Information on these vital subjects is readily available, and we respectfully request that to the extent it hasn't been done yet, a full investigation be conducted prior to an further discretionary action involving the CA and DDA. If such an investigation has been done or commenced, please consider this our request for an opportunity to inspect all writings in your possession concerning such an investigation.

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Lynne Brown and Michael E. Boyd received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

1. (cont.)

We are in the belief and understanding that a civil conspiracy is defined as an agreement between two or more people to participate in an unlawful act or a lawful act in an unlawful manner. See Halberstam v. Welch. 705 F.2d 472, Hampton v. Hanrahan, 600 F.2d 600, 620-21 (7th Cir.1979), modified on other grounds, 446 U.S. 754, 100 S.Ct. 1987, 64 L.Ed.2d 670 (1980). An express agreement among all conspirators is not necessary. "A plaintiff ... need not prove that each participant in a conspiracy knew the 'exact limits of the illegal plan or the identity of all participants therein." Hampton, 600 F.2d at 621 (quoting Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc. v. Greenberg, 447 F.2d 872, 875 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir.1971)). The conspirators "must share the general conspiratorial objective, but they need not know all the details of the plan ... or possess the same motives." Id. Thus, to "demonstrate the existence of a conspiratorial agreement, it simply must be shown that there was a single plan, the essential nature and general scope of which [were] known to each person who is to be held responsible for its consequences." Id. (quoting Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc. v. Greenberg, 447 F.2d 872, 875 (7th Cir.1971)).

To make the conspiracy actionable, there must also be an overt act in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy that injures plaintiff in his person or property or, in a section 1985(3) action, which deprives him of having or exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States.

We are alleging, that individual decision makers, by knowingly specifically authorizing the exposure of surrounding Bay View Hunters Point residents to harmful environmental hazards and failing to provide for remedial measures, that this deprives us and these residents of having or exercising any right or privilege under the Constitution.

(see above)

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Lynne Brown and Michael E. Boyd received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

## 2. Conclusion

The relief requested is for the US Navy to adopt a modified Alternative 2 "Excavation and Off-Site Disposal: Excavate all waste and contaminated soil in the Parcel E-2 Landfill and all shallow waste, soil, and sediment in the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area, and Shoreline Area. Dispose of excavated waste and contaminated soil and sediment at an off-site landfill.

Wetlands Restoration in Panhandle Area and Shoreline Area: Build new tidal and freshwater wetlands with appropriate soil and vegetation. Maintain and monitor wetlands. Groundwater Monitoring: Implement long-term monitoring of groundwater to assess whether chemicals are migrating and to monitor changes in ambient conditions. ICs: Impose ICs to limit the use of land or restrict activities that take place within an area. The ICs for Parcel E-2 are listed on page 21. Additional Radiological Actions: Excavate potential radioactive contamination from (1) drain lines that extend into the East Adjacent Area but are located outside of the boundary of IR Site 01/21, and (2) ship-shielding berm in Panhandle Area. Dispose of excavated waste and soil at an off-site landfill. Perform final radiological surveys at all excavated areas prior to backfilling with clean, imported soil."

The modifications must also implement SF BOS Resolution 06304-1 [Exhibit A at page 9] requiring "the Navy to more fully characterize the nature and extent of contaminants in the landfill on Parcel E, off-shore sediments in Parcel F, soils below ten feet and contaminated ground water plumes, so that remedies can be selected and implemented that are fully protective of persons residing in close proximity to the landfill and the Bay shoreline and that fully protect future occupants and residents from any unacceptable exposures posed by soil and ground water on other portions of the Shipyard; and, be it FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board hereby urges City departments and the Agency to establish community-based monitoring programs to ensure that the adjacent community is protected and that the remediation process for the respective Parcels are accomplished in a manner that is fully protective of human health and the environment".

The Navy understands the desire of community members to have Parcel E-2 cleaned up to the highest standards and has considered this input in its evaluation of the community acceptance criterion, which is one of nine criteria identified in the federal regulation called the NCP. However, the Navy is also required to consider the other eight criteria that are specified in the NCP.

As described on page 15 of the Proposed Plan, Criteria 1 and 2 (protection of human health and the environment, and compliance with ARARs) are threshold criteria that each alternative must meet to be eligible for selection. Criteria 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are balancing criteria used to weigh major tradeoffs in the benefits and limitations among alternatives. Criteria 8 and 9 (state acceptance and community acceptance) are modifying criteria considered in the ROD.

The Navy's evaluation of the remedial alternatives is summarized on pages 15, 16, and 17 of the Proposed Plan. Additional information is included in Sections 2.8 and 2.9 of this ROD. In summary, the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The State of California, through DTSC and the Water Board, and segments of the community, represented by the SFRA and Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have agreed with the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan. In addition, the preferred alternative is generally consistent with Proposition P, as explained previously in the response to comment 1. The information presented by members of the community that disagree with the preferred alternative does not justify modification of the preferred alternative based upon the "community acceptance" criteria of the NCP. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by Lynne Brown and Michael E. Boyd received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. (cont.)

Therefore in the absence of providing the requested relief either of us, and any Bay View Hunters Point resident adversely affected, may assert in the federal court that they are the victim of a civil conspiracy<sup>4</sup> by any so named respondent to violate those civil rights, all actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3) (Supp. V 1981) and 42 U.S.C. §1983, to redress violations of federal violations of federal laws committed by the same, i.e. to inter alia compel the enforcement of federal laws, for the affected residents' and the public's interests, and to secure remedial relief for damages caused by those violations, including but not limited to from the Decision Makers themselves.

The Navy has worked closely with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders for more than 20 years to obtain and evaluate data from the Parcel E-2 Landfill. The Navy's collaborative effort with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH resulted in the identification of a focused set of remedial alternatives that included complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill (in addition to one or more containment alternatives). The available data are adequate to support an evaluation of the focused set of remedial alternatives, and the Navy does not believe that further characterization is necessary or appropriate to select a remedy for Parcel E-2. The information contained in the administrative record, which includes pertinent regulatory guidance (EPA, 1993a, 1993b, 1994, and 1996) and site-specific input from various stakeholders, adequately supports this position.

The Navy will inspect, maintain, and monitor the cover and containment systems to comply with CERCLA and the NCP and federal and state ARARs, as identified in Attachment 4 of this ROD, and to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. The EPA, DTSC, and Water Board will continue to oversee the Navy's long-term management of Parcel E-2 to ensure that it complies with these federal and state requirements.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> We also define a civil conspiracy or collusion as an agreement between two or more parties to deprive a third party of legal rights or deceive a third party to obtain an illegal objective.

## Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

## Written Comments by San Francisco Green Party (Eric Brooks) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail

# Comment No. Comment Response

#### Introduction

I am submitting these comments to point out, and insist upon correction of, serious inadequacies, in your department's selection of Preferred Alternative 5 for the Proposed Plan for cleanup of Parcel E-2, which includes a landfill along the shoreline at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard in San Francisco, California

I will focus my comments in two categories -

- 1) SERIOUS INADEQUACIES IN ADDRESSING, AND FAILURES TO ACCOUNT FOR, PROJECTED SEA LEVEL RISE
- 2) FAILURE TO ACCOUNT FOR AND AVOID HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS OF TOXIC MATERIALS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS AND IONIZING RADIATION; AND, FAILURE TO MEET THE LEGAL PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE ESTABLISHED BY ORDINANCE IN THE SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ENVIRONMENT CODE CHAPTER 1: PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE POLICY STATEMENT SECTIONS 100-104

I am submitting these comments to point out, and insist upon correction of, serious inadequacies, in your department's selection of Preferred Alternative 5 Francisco Green Party.

Comments:

1

SERIOUS INADEQUACIES IN ADDRESSING, AND FAILURES TO ACCOUNT FOR, PROJECTED SEA LEVEL RISE

As is now commonly understood and established by widespread and overwhelming scientific consensus, the Earth's oceans and the San Francisco Bay are now undergoing sea level rise due to planetary climate warming.

Until very recently, science policy groups, including and especially the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had been projecting that the worst case scenario for global sea level rise would be no higher than 1.5 meters by the year 2100.

The selected remedy provides an adequate level of shoreline protection which, based on the most recent estimates from the IPCC<sup>18</sup>, can reasonably accommodate rising sea levels over the next 100 years. Figures 12-1 and 12-2 in the Final RI/FS Report, which present a preliminary design for the selected remedy, show that the top of the revetment structure is anticipated to be approximately 14 to 15 feet above mean sea level, or about 11 to 12 feet above the mean high tide level (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). The revetment structure will be further evaluated in the remedial design relative to several factors, including but not limited to potential rise in sea level. In addition, the selected remedy will be subject to statutory reviews every 5 years (pursuant to CERCLA) to ensure that it remains protective of human health and the environment. The five-year reviews will consider multiple technical factors, including but not limited to potential rise in sea level.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this responsiveness summary.

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by San Francisco Green Party (Eric Brooks) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

1. (cont.)

However new data and reports released in November 2009 now indicate that the worst case scenario for global sea level rise is now projected to be at least 2 meters by the year 2100. More importantly, NASA's James Hansen, widely recognized as the preeminent climate change expert on Earth, argued credibly as early as 2007 that worst case scenario sea level rise will instead be 5 meters by the year 2100. In light of the fact that the IPCC's predictions of sea level rise from just two years ago have been found to be inadequate by an entire one half meter, and that James Hansen had previously argued in 2007 that the IPCC's projections were indeed inadequate, Hansen's projection of a worst case scenario of 5 meters sea level rise by the year 2100, must now be assumed as the guide for the Proposed Plan for cleanup of Parcel E-2.

The following data and reports prove this case:

- On Nov 22, 2009 NASA released new satellite gravimetric data from a 7 year study of Antarctica showing that the massive East Antarctic Ice Sheet, which scientists previously thought was gaining in volume, is suddenly (as of 2006) undergoing rapid and widespread melting. See http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/22/east-antarctic-ice-sheet-nasa

The NASA study report itself can be ordered from Nature Geoscience at <a href="http://www.nature.com/ngeo/journal/v2/n12/full/ngeo694.html">http://www.nature.com/ngeo/journal/v2/n12/full/ngeo694.html</a>

This research also shows massive new and more rapid melting in West Antarctica and Greenland.

- As of November 24, 2009, in a report entitled 'The Copenhagen Diagnosis', even historically overly equivocal IPCC scientists revised their sea level rise projections to a possible 2 meters (6.5 feet) by the year 2100. See the Reuters news release on the report at <a href="http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5AN4L620091124">http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5AN4L620091124</a> and the actual report itself at

http://www.copenhagendiagnosis.org/download/default.html

The Navy does not agree with the reviewer's assertion that the selected remedy must account for a worst-case scenario of a 5 meter rise in sea level. The revetment structure will be further evaluated in the remedial design relative to the most current IPCC estimates for a rise in sea level. In addition, the selected remedy will be subject to statutory reviews every 5 years (pursuant to CERCLA) to ensure that it remains protective of human health and the environment. The five-year reviews will consider multiple technical factors, including but not limited to potential rise in sea level.

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by San Francisco Green Party (Eric Brooks) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

1. (cont.)

The portion of this report which describes new sea level rise projections begins on page 37 of the report.

- In a March 2007 report, NASA's James Hansen, who first alerted the general public and policy makers to the global climate crisis, discusses the probability of a 5 meter (16.25 feet) sea level rise. See Hansen's report at:

http://www.iop.org/EJ/article/1748-9326/2/2/024002/erl7 2 024002.html

Note that Hansen's report is speculative by nature, simply because ice sheet melting and other data will not exist to prove the case that he argues, until that level of melting is already happening. However, given that the NASA gravimetric data noted above shows that Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets are currently undergoing rapidly accelerating melting at previously unforeseen rates (and at rates which continue to accelerate even further) there is absolutely no reason whatsoever to doubt Hansen's predictions; especially in light of the fact that Hansen's past predictions have consistently proved to be correct.

#### **CONCLUSIONS - SEA RISE:**

Hence, since James Hansen's prediction of a worst case 5 meter sea level rise by the year 2100 is highly credible, it is, at the very least, that standard of a predicted 5 meter rise which must be used as the guideline for the Proposed Plan for cleanup of Parcel E-2.

More importantly, good engineering practice (especially when dealing with a factor with such high unpredictability and potentially severe and costly outcomes as climate induced sea level rise) would call for at least an additional 100% margin of safety over worst case projections to be adopted for the Proposed Plan for cleanup of Parcel E-2. This means that the standard for assumed sea level rise in the project should be at least 10 meters (32.5 feet) of sea level rise by the year 2100. Even if planners were to use the likely far too equivocal 2 meter worst case sea rise projection in The Copenhagen Diagnosis, an additional 100% margin of safety would still demand a minimum 4 meter rise assumption.

The Navy does not agree with the reviewer's assertion that the selected remedy must account for a worst-case scenario of a 5 meter (or greater) rise in sea level. The revetment structure will be further evaluated in the remedial design relative to the most current IPCC estimates for a rise in sea level. In addition, the selected remedy will be subject to statutory reviews every 5 years (pursuant to CERCLA) to ensure that it remains protective of human health and the environment. The five-year reviews will consider multiple technical factors, including but not limited to potential rise in sea level.

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

## Written Comments by San Francisco Green Party (Eric Brooks) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

1. (cont.)

To get a sense of the profound potential sea rise impacts on Parcel E-2, see the following online interactive sea level rise projection maps:

The Project Area At 2 Meters Sea Level Rise:

http://flood.firetree.net/?ll=37.7293,-122.3995&z=3&m=2

The Project Area At 5 Meters Sea Level Rise:

http://flood.firetree.net/?ll=37.7293,-122.3995&z=3&m=5

Even at the minimum 2 meter rise worst case assumption, the sea inundations into the project area clearly and profoundly impact that entire area in fundamental ways that are not adequately addressed by the selection of Alternative 5 for the Proposed Plan for cleanup of Parcel E-2. And the 5 meter projection map is undeniably astounding in its implications.

Sea Level Rise Interactions With Liquefaction & Hazardous Materials

The most important inadequacies of the selection of Alternative 5 for the Proposed Plan for cleanup of Parcel E-2 lie in their failure to account adequately for the potential of sea level rise to severely exacerbate both liquefaction and the leaching and harmful interactions of hazardous materials in the project area.

Liquefaction

In the report entitled 'Vulnerability assessment to liquefaction hazard induced by rising sea-levels due to global warming' (see

http://www.thefreelibrary.com/\_/print/PrintArticle.aspx?id=155784183 -

or purchase the full article with graphics at

http://eproceedings.worldscinet.com/9789812701602/preserved-docs/9789812701602\_0069.pdf) the report authors establish clearly that liquefaction dangers increase as sea levels rise, and increase rapidly after sea level rise exceeds 1 meter.

As described on pages 18 and 19 of the Proposed Plan, the preferred alternative includes a preliminary plan, developed with input from various technical experts, that would control soil movement during the maximum probable earthquake. The Navy studied soil in and around the Parcel E-2 Landfill and found that most soil would not liquefy even during the maximum probable earthquake, and the soil layers that might liquefy would be controlled through proper design and construction of the final cover using methods that are well established for sites in the San Francisco Bay area. The Navy will further evaluate this very important part of the remedial design, including collecting additional geotechnical data and consulting with other technical experts, to make sure that the final cover is built to withstand the appropriate design earthquake and comply with numerous other regulatory requirements for landfill covers.

In addition, the Navy's previous study revealed that the potentially liquefiable soil layers in and around the Parcel E-2 Landfill are located 10 feet or deeper below the ground surface, meaning that these soil layers are already saturated with groundwater and the degree of saturation would not be significantly affected by rising water levels. Appendix C in the RI/FS Report details the findings of the Navy's previous study of liquefaction potential at the Parcel E-2 Landfill (ERRG and Shaw, 2011).

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

## Written Comments by San Francisco Green Party (Eric Brooks) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

# Comment No. Comment Response

1. *(cont.)* 

This likely increased liquefaction danger clearly exacerbates potential hazardous materials releases from the site and therefore all hazardous materials must be completely removed from Parcel E-2 before any development occurs in the project area.

Hazardous Materials

By far the most troubling aspect of the selection of Alternative 5 for the Proposed Plan for cleanup of Parcel E-2 is in the failure to sufficiently address potential sea level rise interaction with hazardous materials in and on the site.

In 'Implications of Sea Level Rise for Hazardous Waste Sites in Coastal Floodplains' (see

http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/effects/downloads/Challenge\_chapter9.p df) the authors establish clearly the extensive dangerous interactions that can occur as sea level rise exacerbates flooding and triggers other negative impacts in hazardous waste sites, such as those in and around Parcel E-2.

The dramatic sea level rise scenarios projected above could so overwhelm the project area that unforeseen and unavoidable extremely dangerous leaching, flushing, mixing, out-gassing and dispersion of a veritable toxic soup of hazardous materials could take place in the project area. It is therefore imperative that all hazardous materials be completely removed from Parcel E-2 before any development is permitted to proceed. Under a scenario of sea level rise between 2 and 5 meters, no capping or other on-site containment of any hazardous wastes can be adequate to assure the prevention of unacceptably dangerous leaching, flushing, mixing, outgassing and dispersion of hazardous materials; all which in turn would lead to the inevitable poisoning of the environment, animals, and people, living in, working in, and visiting the area.

Therefore all hazardous materials must be completely removed from Parcel E-2 before any development occurs in the project area.

As described on page 17 of the Proposed Plan, the preferred alternative also includes the following elements to control potential leaching of chemicals from the Parcel E-2 Landfill: (1) the protective liner would limit infiltration from the ground surface into the landfill waste; (2) below-ground barriers would control the flow of contaminated groundwater into San Francisco Bay; (3) groundwater along the shoreline would be regularly monitored; and (4) groundwater would be pumped and treated if necessary to keep contaminants from flowing into San Francisco Bay.

The Navy does not believe there is a sufficient technical basis to support the reviewer's request. As previously discussed, the selected remedy would (1) provide an adequate level of shoreline protection that can reasonably accommodate rising sea levels over the next 100 years; (2) control soil movement during the appropriate design earthquake; and (3) control potential leaching of chemicals from the Parcel E-2 Landfill. In addition, the Navy wishes to clarify that, from a perspective of environmental sustainability, the implementation of Alternative 5 would have a smaller impact as compared to Alternative 2. The Navy performed a preliminary analysis of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with implementing Alternatives 2 and 5, accounting for both the remedial action construction and long-term monitoring activities. The Navy determined that a significantly greater volume of greenhouse gases would be emitted under Alternative 2 as compared with Alternative 5. This difference is attributed to the emissions from excavating, transporting, and disposing of the estimated 1,166,000 cubic yards of soil, sediment, and solid waste.

	Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters	s Point Naval Shinyard		
Written Commo	Written Comments by San Francisco Green Party (Eric Brooks) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)			
Comment No.	Comment	Response		
1. (cont.)	These remarks on sea level rise disrupted hazardous materials now segue well into the second and final category of my comments.	(please see the response on pages 100 through 104)		
	FAILURE TO ACCOUNT FOR AND AVOID HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS OF TOXIC MATERIALS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS AND IONIZING RADIATION; AND, FAILURE TO MEET THE LEGAL PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE ESTABLISHED BY ORDINANCE IN THE SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ENVIRONMENT CODE CHAPTER 1: - PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE POLICY STATEMENT - SECTIONS 100-104  Chrysotile Asbestos  Two recent European Union (EU) directives can be viewed at http://eur-lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc& lg=EN&numdoc=31999L0077&model=guichett and at http://eur-lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc& lg=EN&numdoc=32003L0018&model=guichett  In those directives, the EU establishes that "No threshold level of exposure has yet been identified below which chrysotile asbestos does not pose carcinogenic risks;".  In those directives, the EU also bans all applications and uses of chrysotile asbestos as of the year 2005.  Chrysotile or 'white' asbestos is the same type existing naturally in serpentine rock at the Candlestick Point-Hunters Point Shipyard Phase II Development Plan Project area and in other development areas in the Bayview Hunters Point. Previous grading and other development activities in those other development areas has resulted in chrysotile dust contamination on the	The Navy has, in consultation the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders, followed the process established in the NCP (40 CFR § 300.430) and pertinent federal guidance to (1) obtain and evaluate data regarding potential contamination at Parcel E-2; (2) develop and evaluate an appropriate range of remedial alternatives in the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011); and (3) identify a preferred alternative in the Proposed Plan and solicit public comments. The information contained in the administrative record, which includes pertinent regulatory guidance (EPA, 1993a, 1993b, 1994, and 1996) and site-specific input from various stakeholders, is consistent with and supports the selection of the remedial action for Parcel E-2 by the Navy and EPA pursuant to CERCLA and the NCP.  The Navy understands that chrysotile asbestos occurs naturally in the serpentinite rock present at HPNS and is considered a background condition under CERCLA rather than a release of hazardous substances potentially requiring a CERCLA response action. Nonetheless, the Navy, in accordance with Title 17 CCR § 93105, implements a rigorous dust control and air monitoring program as part of its cleanup actions at HPNS to control potential exposures to naturally occurring asbestos and other chemicals that may be disturbed during implementation of CERCLA response actions. The same dust control and air monitoring requirements will apply during implementation of the selected remedy at Parcel E-2 because Title 17 CCR § 93105 is an ARAR (see Attachment 4 of this ROD). Although the Navy cannot speak directly to the development process outside of HPNS, we understand that a similar dust control and air monitoring program is in place to comply with Title 17 CCR § 93105. We recommend that the reviewer consult with the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, the regulatory agency that oversees both the Navy and developer's dust control and air monitoring		

# Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Written Comments by San Francisco Green Party (Eric Brooks) received on November 21, 2011 via e-mail (continued)

# Comment No. Comment Response

2. (cont.)

Because it has been established that there is no safe level of exposure to chrysotile asbestos, all asbestos dust which has arisen from other construction sites must be completely removed from Parcel E-2 before any any development can begin in the area.

**Ionizing Radiation** 

In June 2005 the National Academies of Science reported that there is no safe dose of ionizing radiation (see

http://www8.nationalacademies.org/onpinews/newsitem.aspx?RecordID=11 340)

Therefore no development can be allowed to proceed in and around Parcel E-2 until all radiological waste materials are completely removed from the area. Proceeding with any development while such wastes remain anywhere in Parcel E-2, presents unnecessary and unacceptable risks to human health.

The Precautionary Principle And All Hazardous Materials

Furthermore, because San Francisco's own legally established Precautionary Principle also requires that no person be unnecessarily exposed to chrysotile asbestos, ionizing radiation, or any other hazardous materials, it is doubly mandated that all radiological and other hazardous materials must be completely removed from Parcel E-2 before any development can proceed in the area.

The Navy believes adequate information is available to demonstrate that chrysotile asbestos occurs naturally in the serpentinite rock present at HPNS and does not constitute a release of hazardous substances potentially requiring a CERCLA response action. Accordingly, the Navy does not believe there is a sufficient technical basis to support the reviewer's request for removal of said "chrysotile dust contamination." Further, the Navy believes that the dust control and air monitoring programs implemented to comply with Title 17 CCR § 93105 are sufficient.

The Navy has, in consultation the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, CCSF DPH, and other project stakeholders, followed the process established in the NCP (40 CFR § 300.430) and pertinent federal guidance to (1) obtain and evaluate data regarding potential contamination at Parcel E-2, including from radiological material; (2) develop and evaluate an appropriate range of remedial alternatives in the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011); and (3) identify a preferred alternative in the Proposed Plan and solicit public comments. Following this process, the Navy has identified Alternative 5 as the preferred alternative for Parcel E-2 because it complies with the two threshold criteria, and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria specified in the NCP. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. The State of California, through DTSC and the Water Board, and segments of the community, represented by the SFRA and Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged residents who live in close proximity to HPNS, have agreed with the preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan. In addition, the preferred alternative is generally consistent with Proposition P, as explained in the responses to comments from Arc Ecology (see pages 8 and 9 of this responsiveness summary). The information presented by members of the community that disagree with the preferred alternative does not justify modification of the preferred alternative based upon the "community acceptance" criteria of the NCP. The preferred alternative will remove significant amounts of contaminants and safely contain the remaining material, and will prevent unacceptable exposure to humans (both future site users and the surrounding community) and wildlife.

	Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard			
Written Comm	ents by San Francisco Green Party (Eric Brooks) received on November 21,	, 2011 via e-mail (continued)		
Comment No.	Comment	Response		
2. (cont.)	(see above)	The information contained in the administrative record, which includes pertinent regulatory guidance (EPA, 1993a, 1993b, 1994, and 1996) and site-specific input from various stakeholders, is consistent with and supports the selection of the remedial action for Parcel E-2 by the Navy and EPA pursuant to CERCLA and the NCP.		
Written Comm	ents by Eric Brooks (San Francisco Green Party) received on November 22,	, 2011 via e-mail		
1.	In my comments sent to you previously on the Proposed Plan for cleanup of Parcel E-2, which are recopied below, I have discovered that the second link in the section discussing 'The Copenhagen Diagnosis' is incorrect. The correct link is:  http://www.copenhagendiagnosis.com/download/default.html	Comment acknowledged; thank you for the correction.		

# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARARs applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement ATSDR Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

BRAC Base Realignment and Closure
CCR California Code of Regulations
CCSF City and County of San Francisco

CDFG California Department of Fish and Game

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
CIP Community Involvement Plan

DoD Department of Defense

DPH Department of Public Health

DTSC Department of Toxic Substances Control EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ERRG Engineering/Remediation Resources Group, Inc.

EIR Environmental Impact Report

F&GC Fish & Game Code FS Feasibility Study

HPNS Hunters Point Naval Shipyard HRA Historical Radiological Assessment

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

LUC RD land use control remedial design

NAS Naval Air Station

NAVSEA Naval Sea Systems Command Navy Department of the Navy

NCP National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

NEPA National Environmental Protection Act
OSPR Office of Spill Prevention and Response

PCB polychlorinated biphenyl
RAB Restoration Advisory Board
RAOs remedial action objectives
RI Remedial Investigation
ROD Record of Decision

RSRS Radiological Survey and Remedial Services, LLC

SFRA San Francisco Redevelopment Agency

Shaw Environmental Inc.
TAG Technical Assistance Grants

TASC Technical Assistance Services for Communities

Water Board San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

§ Section

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# Attachment 4. Responses to Comments on Draft and Draft Final Record of Decision

ERRG-6011-0000-0022

# Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated April 19, 2012

Comment No. Comment Response

#### **General Comments**

1.

EPA TAG Comments. The technical advisor under EPA's Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) for Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPNS) announced that they plan to obtain additional expertise in the matter of the appropriateness of the Parcel E-2 Selected Remedy under CERCLA and EPA technical guidance. EPA supports the HPNS TAG and its decision to obtain this additional expertise for purposes of commenting on the Draft Record of Decision (ROD) and the upcoming remedial design for Parcel E-2. EPA believes that the HPNS TAG will be able to provide its comments on the Draft ROD in a reasonable timeframe and the TAG's participation will ultimately strengthen community confidence in the Selected Remedy. EPA recommends that the Navy consult with EPA prior to issuing the Draft-Final version of the ROD. EPA will periodically coordinate with the HPNS TAG to ensure that they are proceeding in a reasonable manner and schedule. EPA anticipates that the Navy will not finalize the Final ROD until the TAG advisor has had a reasonable opportunity to present the views of its expert.

The Navy understands and supports EPA's decision to solicit input from the HPNS TAG reviewers. The Navy received and agreed to a request from EPA to delay the submittal of the Draft Final ROD and allow time for the Navy to address comments and incorporate input received from the HPNS TAG reviewers. The Navy received and responded to all comments provided by the HPNS TAG reviewers (which are included in this attachment).

2. Integration of Removal Actions and Remedial Actions. The Navy must meet all the requirements of the Selected Remedy in the Final Parcel E-2 ROD, including all remedial goals, in all locations inside Parcel E-2. Therefore, the ROD needs to clearly describe the relationship and consistency between the past and upcoming removal actions in Parcel E-2 and the Selected Remedy. EPA assumes that all response actions in Parcel E-2 will be fully consistent with the final Selected Remedy. Past removal actions (e.g. PCBs Hot Spot Removal Actions, VOC Hot Spot Removal Action, and Metal Slag Removal Action) need to be checked for compliance with ROD remedial goals. If ROD remedial goals have not been met, then the ROD needs to indicate, in Section 2.9.2 (Selected Remedy) the general

The Selected Remedy will meet all the requirements specified in the ROD, including satisfying all RAOs including remediation goals, which will serve as the basis for the containment elements of the remedy, and meeting the hot spot goals, which will guide the hot spot removal portion of the remedy. The relationship between remediation goals and hot spot goals is described in Section 2.5.3 of the ROD, and is briefly summarized below.

The HHRA for Parcel E-2 identified numerous nonradioactive COCs that posed an unacceptable cancer risk or noncancer hazard. The widespread extent of these COCs prompted the Navy to develop a cleanup approach that included removal of the soil areas that posed the most significant risk to humans.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this attachment.

Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated April 19, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comments (continued)

2. scope of work remaining to be completed at each of these locations. (cont.)

Removal actions scheduled to be implemented in 2012 (e.g. Experimental Ship Shielding TCRA) and prior to the Final ROD signature date, must also be identified with the commitment to ultimately meet Parcel E-2 Final ROD requirements and remedial goals. EPA fully supports the Navy early actions at HPNS to address hot spots including all of the Navy's removal actions in Parcel E-2. However, the results of all early actions must ultimately be consistent with the E-2 ROD. If, as occurred on Parcel B, some of the work currently which was to be conducted as a removal is not expected to be completed prior to the signature of the E-2 ROD (e.g. removal of radiological impacted stormdrain and sewers), provision should be made to continue those activities as part of the remedial action and stated as such in

Section 2.9.2 (Selected Remedy) of the ROD.

The Navy focused the list of COCs to those nonradioactive chemicals present at concentrations that exceeded the remediation goals or a noncancer HI of 1, by a factor of 10 or 100. These areas are referred to as hot spots. The hot spots were categorized based on their potential risk to humans and wildlife:

- Near-shore hot spots were determined to pose the most substantial risk because they are a continuing source to groundwater contamination and are located in close proximity to San Francisco Bay. These hot spot goals were established at 10 times the remediation goals.
- Upland hot spots were determined to pose a slightly lower risk because they do not appear to be a continuing source to groundwater contamination and are located farther inland from San Francisco Bay. These hot spot goals were established at 100 times the remediation goals.
- An area was identified that appears to be a continuing source of VOCs to groundwater. Although this source area does not pose a risk to future recreational users at Parcel E-2, it could migrate to the adjacent Parcel E property at concentrations that may pose an unacceptable risk to future occupants. For VOCs at these locations, hot spot goals were established equal to the remediation goals for future residential occupants (consistent with the planned reuse at the adjacent Parcel E property).

The Navy is excavating some of the hot spots identified in the ROD pursuant to a Phase 2 TCRA Action Memorandum for the PCB Hot Spot Area, but the TCRA results are not available at the date of ROD signature. Accordingly, the excavation to achieve hot spot goals will be completed as a remedial action pursuant to this ROD. Upon completion of excavation and achievement of the hot spot goals pursuant to the TCRA Action Memorandum and ROD, the Navy will construct the cover pursuant to the remedy selected in the ROD in order to achieve the final remediation goals through breaking the pathway of potential exposure.

The Navy is also excavating potential radiological contamination at the Ship-Shielding Area pursuant to a TCRA Action Memorandum (distinct from the Phase 2 TCRA Action Memorandum for the PCB Hot Spot Area). Consistent

Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated April 19, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

General Comments (continued)

2. (see above) (cont.)

with the remediation approach identified in the ROD, the TCRA at the Ship-Shielding Area will identify and remove Cobalt-60 contamination exceeding the remediation goals within 1 foot of ground surface. However, because the TCRA results are not available at the date of ROD signature, the RD will analyze the conditions after the TCRA, and will specify the additional excavation to achieve the Cobalt-60 remediation goal that, if required, would be completed as a remedial action pursuant to this ROD.

The ROD was revised to better describe the previously completed removal actions (including the Phase 1 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area and the TCRA at the Metal Slag Area) and the ongoing removal actions (including the Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area and the TCRA at the Ship-Shielding Area). Post-excavation data from the previously completed removal actions were evaluated in the RI/FS and these findings are reflected in the ROD. However, the results of the ongoing removal actions are not yet published. Accordingly, a detailed analysis of the post-excavation data for the ongoing removal actions cannot be provided in this ROD. Section 2.9.2 of the Draft ROD indicates the Navy's intent to evaluate post-excavation conditions in the RD and perform additional excavation as part of the remedial action, if necessary to achieve the appropriate goals specified in the ROD. Section 2.9.2 was revised to further clarify that the Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area and the TCRA at the Ship-Shielding Area are ongoing and postexcavation results are not yet available. Section 2.9.2 was also revised to specify that, because the TCRA results are not available at the date of ROD signature, the excavation to achieve the goals specified in the action memoranda (which are identical to those specified in this ROD) will be completed as a remedial action pursuant to this ROD.

not be removed because the potential radioactivity within these lines is similar to that potentially present in subsurface soil throughout IR Site

01/21 which, as described in Section 11.3, requires containment and

Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard			
Comments by U	J.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig C	ooper), dated April 19, 2012 (continued)	
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Specific Comme	nts		
1.	Section 1.2, Statutory Determinations, Page 1-2, 1-3. With respect to the last sentence on Page 1-2, EPA understands that additional PCB Hot Spot Removal work will occur pursuant to the Parcel E-2 remedial action. This comment applies to Page 2-18 and 2-25.	The cited passages on Pages 2-18 and 2-25, which refer to the completion of the Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area, will be revised to refer the reader to Section 2.9.2. Please refer to the response to general comment 2 for a description of how the removal action relates to the future remedial action (and a description of clarifications made to Section 2.9.2).	
2.	Section 2.1, Site Description and History, Page 2-1: The Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents (EPA ROD Guidance) suggests that the lead and support agencies and the source of cleanup monies be included in this section.	2011 (titled "Toolkit for Preparing CERCLA Records of Decision" and developed in collaboration with the Navy), and is consistent with similar	
3.	Section 2.2, Site Characteristics, Page 2-4, and Figure 3 and 4:  a. The third bullet on Page 2-4 states that "drain lines in Parcel E and any contamination in them are currently being excavated as part of an ongoing removal action". However, this work does not address the Parcel E-2 storm drain lines, which are depicted on Figures 3 and 4. It is unclear if the Parcel E-2 drain lines will be removed or if they will be capped and left in place. Further, it is unclear if the action to be taken for the Parcel E-2 drain lines will depend on whether radiological contamination is found in the "upstream" lines in Parcel E. Please clarify how the Parcel E-2 storm drain lines will be addressed, including the removal and/or remedial action(s) to be taken, and if such response actions depend on whether upstream lines are found to be contaminated	a. Section 2.2 describes existing site conditions within and adjacent to Parcel E-2, and this section is not intended to describe the components of the selected remedy, including removal of drain lines in Parcel E-2 Section 2.9.2 was revised to clarify that drain lines extending into the Eas Adjacent Area, but located outside of the IR Site 01/21 boundary, and radiological contamination exceeding the remediation goals within these trenches will be removed. The new sentence within Section 2.9.2 will include an electronic reference to more detailed information in Section 12.1 of the Final Radiological Addendum to the RI/FS Report, which states that: "Remaining sections of sanitary sewer, storm drain, and septic sewer lines that extend into the IR Site 01/21 site boundary would	

actions depend on whether upstream lines are found to be contaminated with radionuclides. EPA recommends full removal of the radiological

impact storm and sewer lines throughout Parcel E-2 to the extent

practicable.

Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated April 19, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments (continued)

3. (*cont.*)

- b. Furthermore, with respect to Figure 4, the designation of the wetlands area in this figure may confuse the reader with future planned wetlands areas as part of the E2 remedy. Perhaps, current/temporary features shown in this figure should be explained as such.
- c. The forth bullet on Page 2-4 concerning the description of waste from NRDL needs clarification. As currently written, it states that NRDL waste may have more likely been disposed of in the Panhandle and East Adjacent areas which were filled earlier (pre NRC oversight) rather than solely in the E-2 landfill. Is this the intended message?
- institutional controls to achieve the radiological RAOs. Remaining sections of sanitary sewer, storm drain, and septic sewer lines that extend into the IR Site 01/21 site boundary would be cut and capped (with an appropriate cement-based grout)."
- b. The title of Figure 4 was revised as "*Parcel E-2 Existing Site Features*" to clarify that all features shown on the figure are based on existing site conditions.
- c. The cited bullet was revised as follows: "Materials used during radiological experiments by NRDL may have been disposed of at the Parcel E-2 Landfill and portions of the Panhandle Area and the East Adjacent Area (located within IR Sites 01/21 and 02). However, historical records presented in the HRA suggest that such material was strictly controlled, particularly after 1954 when the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission began regulating the use of radionuclides at HPNS. This information indicates that the volume of NRDL waste potentially disposed of in and around the Parcel E-2 Landfill was relatively low because most of these landfill areas were was filled after 1955."

- 4. Section 2.2, Site Characteristics:
  - a. Groundwater Flow Patterns, Page 2-5. Groundwater flow patterns are described here and elsewhere in the Draft ROD (e.g. Section 2.3.5). However, a figure indicating groundwater flow direction(s) is not provided. Please add approximate groundwater flow direction arrows this figure.
  - b. Parcel E-2 Ecology, Page 2-6. The social and ecological significance of current wetlands are not low solely due to being located on manmade poor quality land but more likely due being impacted and degraded by physical disturbance, grading and site contamination.
- a. Figure 4 was revised to include arrows corresponding to the approximate groundwater flow direction in the A-aquifer (based on Figure 2-14 from the Final RI/FS Report).
- b. The subject text in Section 2.2 was revised as follows: "The <u>existing</u> wetlands provide habitat for wintering and migrating wildlife; however, their value in terms of social significance, effectiveness, and opportunity is low because the wetlands are located on a CERCLA site—on manmade land that has been disturbed by human activities and contains chemical contamination."

Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard			
Comments by U	Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated April 19, 2012 (continued)		
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Specific Commen	nts (continued)		
5.	Section 2.3. Previous Investigations. Was the Navy's past geophysical investigation parcel-wide? If so, then this past investigation warrants its own bullet with a short explanation as to what the geophysical investigation found.	The past geophysical investigations were not performed parcel-wide. Table 1 describes the investigation phases (specifically the Confirmation Study/Verification Step and the OU-I RI) that included geophysical techniques used to assist in identifying the extent of waste in the Parcel E-2 Landfill.	
6.	Figure 7. Please edit the legend of Figure 7 so removal action nomenclature is consistent with Table 1. For example, the Orange Zone should be called "PCB Hot Spot Removal Action - Phase 1". It is recommended to call the Purple Zone "PCB Hot Spot Removal Action - Phase 2" and the Green Zone should be called "Metal Slag Removal Action". Why are the Ship Shielding removal action and the Interim Landfill Cap missing from Figure 7 since they are listed in Table 1?	Figure 7 was revised as suggested. Figure 7 was also revised to include the Ship-Shielding Area and the interim landfill cap.	
7.	Section 2.3.3, Shoreline Sediment. This section omits reference to PCBs found in E-2 shoreline sediments that are potential sources of contamination to Parcel F. Please explain why or add text describing PCBs in Parcel E-2 as a potential source to Parcel F PCB contamination.	Section 2.3.3 was revised to indicate that, consistent with Appendix G of the Final RI/FS Report, PCBs in shoreline sediment are a potential source of contamination to Parcel F. The Navy wishes to clarify that the electronic reference provided in Section 2.3.3 describes the previous conclusions in more detail. Specifically, the previous assessment identified some uncertainty regarding the potential for PCBs in shoreline sediment to serve as a potential source of contamination to Parcel F.	
8.	Section 2.3.6. Radionuclides in Soil, Sediment, and Groundwater. Will this ROD document the final Cobalt-60 release criterion developed under the Ship Shielding Action Memo process? If this release criterion is different than what was used in the Parcel E-2 Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan, then this new remediation level should be documented in the Parcel E-2 ROD in accordance with the EPA ROD guidance.	Section 2.3.6 was revised to note that the Navy has initiated a removal action in the Ship-Shielding Area to address potential radiological contamination and, in the process of planning the removal action, has revised the release criterion for Cobalt-60 (0.252 pCi/g; as documented in the action memorandum for the removal action at the Ship-Shielding Area). Section 2.7 and Table 6 were revised to document the remediation goal for Cobalt-60.	
9.	Section 2.3.6. Radionuclides in Soil, Sediment, and Groundwater.  a. The information presented regarding the extent of Ra-226 and Cobalt-60 contamination requires further clarification. EPA assumes that the Navy has screened all radiological data to date for purposes of identifying radiological exceedences in soil including exceedences or hot spots appropriate for either early removal action or remedial action under this ROD. Please describe the Navy efforts to screen all radiological data for Parcel E-2.	a. Section 2.3.6 states that past radiological investigations have involved collecting over 1,000 soil samples near the ground surface, and explains that the data have been compared against residential and outdoor worker remediation goals. The previous radiological investigations are identified in Table 1, and additional information is provided in the electronic references embedded within Section 2.3.6.	

Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated April 19, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments (continued)

9. *(cont.)* 

- b. EPA also understands that Parcel E-2 will be re-scanned, re-tested, and any radiological exceedences for purposes of pre-remedial design delineation and appropriate for remedial action will be removed to a minimum of 1 foot deep. Please clearly describe the Navy's planned remedial action with respect to radiological contamination in the Selected Remedy section of the ROD (Section 2.9.2).
- c. Also, please clarify if the previous Cobalt-60 exceedences were located in the Experimental Ship Shielding area.
- b. Section 2.9.2 was revised to state that (1) the selected remedy would include radiological screening to be performed throughout Parcel E-2 in conjunction with the proposed excavation activities; (2) radiologically contaminated soil, sediment, or debris identified during the screening process would be removed and disposed of off site; (3) final radiological surveys would be performed to demonstrate the successful removal of radiological contamination (exceeding the remediation goals) within the upper 1 foot of the excavated subgrade; and (4) radiological risk modeling would be performed to verify that residual radiological risk at the final ground surface (following installation of a demarcation layer and soil cover) is within the risk management range specified in the NCP (10<sup>-6</sup> to 10<sup>-4</sup>).
- c. Yes, Cobalt-60 was reported in the Ship-Shielding Area at activity levels exceeding the criteria specified in Section 2.3.6. Section 2.3.6 summarizes the Cobalt-60 data for the eight survey units that fall within the Ship-Shielding Area (the only area in Parcel E-2 where Cobalt-60 is an ROC).

- 10. Section 2.4. Current and Future Site Uses.
  - a. Potential chemical soil contamination in the Shipyard South Multi-Use District portion of Parcel E-2 must be addressed by the ROD's selected remedy (Section 2.9.2) just as will other areas in Parcel E-2. Containment only, as discussed in this section, may not be acceptable for the Shipyard South Multi-Use District. As described in Section 2.9.2, all soil hot spots as defined are to be excavated and removed to depth (up to 10 feet bgs) and then covered by a liner and two feet of clean soil cover. In accordance with Section 2.9.2, soil contamination within Parcel E-2, including soil contamination located in the Shipyard South Multi-Use District, would first have to checked again the criteria for hot spots as described in Table 4 of the ROD so a determination if a
- determined that, with relatively minor adjustments, the selected remedy could properly contain low-level soil contamination in the small portion of the Shipyard South Multi-Use District portion located in Parcel E-2, thereby accommodating future industrial or residential use in this area. In making this prior determination, the Navy verified that soil concentrations in the area do not exceed either the upland hot spot goals or the VOC source area goals (per ROD Table 4). However, in response to this comment (and another comment from CCSF), the Navy has reevaluated its position and decided that a boundary change for Parcels E and E-2 is the most effective way to align the CERCLA documentation with the

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated April 19, 2012 (continued)			
<b>Comments by U</b>				
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Specific Commen	Specific Comments (continued)			
10. (cont.)	hot spot removal is first applicable prior to the required containment remedial actions.  b. Any changes to the Proposed Plan recommended alternative (Alternative 5) must be documented in this ROD in accordance with the EPA's ROD guidance.	CCSF's 2010 amended redevelopment plan (SFRA, 2010). Specifically, the boundary between Parcels E and E-2 will be changed so that the Shipyard South Multi-Use District is no longer located in Parcel E-2, thereby ensuring that the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 will be limited to open space.		
		b. The Navy understands and agrees with EPA's request. The only changes		

11. Section 2.5.3, Basis for Response Action, Page 2-21: The text of the last bullet on page 2-21 discusses risk to recreational users in Parcel E-2 and to future Parcel E occupants, but does not discuss the potential risk to occupants of the small mixed reuse area in Parcel E-2. Based on a comparison of Figures 8 and 10, it appears that a small portion of the volatile organic compound (VOC)-contaminated soil underlies the Shipyard South Multi-Use District (mixed reuse area). This area was not fully excavated during the 2010-2012 removal action. Please revise the text to acknowledge the potential risk to future occupants of this mixed reuse area and add the continuation of this work to the Selected Remedy (Section 2.9.2).

As stated in the response to specific comment 10, the Navy has decided to change the boundary between Parcels E and E-2 so that the Shipyard South Multi-Use District is no longer located in Parcel E-2, thereby ensuring that the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 will be limited to open space. This change will be reflected, as appropriate, throughout the Draft Final ROD.

ROD guidance).

from the Proposed Plan pertain to the revised criterion for Cobalt-60 and the revised boundary between Parcels E and E-2. These changes will be described in pertinent sections of the Draft Final ROD (Sections 2.3.6 and 2.4), and will be summarized in new Section 2.9.5 (consistent with EPA's

For informational purposes, the Navy verified that soil concentrations in the subject portion of the Shipyard South Multi-Use District do not exceed the hot spot goals for the VOC source area (per ROD Table 4, which are consistent with residential risk-based concentrations for Parcel E). The recent VOC data will be published in the removal action completion report for the Phase 2 PCB Hot Spot Area TCRA, and will be further evaluated in the FS Report for Parcel E. In addition, the Navy has collected soil gas and groundwater data in this area as part of a treatability study for the PCE plume that crosses the Parcel E/E-2 boundary (Shaw, 2011). The soil gas and groundwater data in this area did not exceed conservative risk-based screening levels. Specifically, Figures 35 and 36 of the 2011 summary report present the pertinent results for four locations (IR12B053 and IR12B054 [soil gas] and IR12MW44A and IR12MW46A [groundwater wells]) within this area.

Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated April 19, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments (continued)

12.

13.

Section 5.3, Basis for Response Action, Page 2-24 and Figure 11, Groundwater Areas Posing a Potential Risk to Aquatic Wildlife, Page 2-24: The text states that un-ionized ammonia and sulfide may pose a risk to aquatic wildlife, but these constituents are not included on Figure 11. Since the other constituents that may pose a risk to aquatic wildlife are included on Figure 11, please include the areas with un-ionized ammonia and sulfide on this figure.

Section 5 and Appendix M of the Parcel E-2 RI/FS Report presented a conservative screening of un-ionized ammonia and sulfide concentrations relative to surface water criteria. Although this conservative evaluation identified a potential risk to aquatic wildlife, the properties of these compounds did not warrant identification of specific groundwater areas of concern. Accordingly, Section 2.5.3 states that: "Un-ionized ammonia and sulfide are not shown on Figure 11 because these COPECs are generated during decomposition of organic matter (both naturally occurring and anthropogenic) in reducing environments, and are readily transformed to nontoxic compounds upon discharge to oxygenated surface water. Accordingly, neither source removal nor containment is needed to protect aquatic wildlife from exposure to these COPECs; however, monitoring for these COPECs will be performed to verify the protectiveness of the remedy." Figures 5-5 and 5-6 of the RI/FS Report present the un-ionized ammonia and sulfide results in groundwater and compare them with surface water criteria.

Section 2.6, Principal Threat Waste, Page 2-25: This section and the hot-linked text from the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2 (Final E-2 RI/FS) do not acknowledge the lead that remains in place at the conclusion of the 2010-2012 removal action. This high-concentration lead contamination is fairly shallow and was not excavated from the East Adjacent Area. Please revise the discussion of principal threat waste to include the lead contamination that remains in place after the removal actions and add the continuation of this work to the Selected Remedy (Section 2.9.2).

Section 2.6 was revised to discuss the elevated lead concentrations in the East Adjacent Area. Specifically, Section 2.6 was revised to state: "In addition, elevated lead concentrations in the East Adjacent Area were identified as potential principal threat wastes because concentrations exceed the remediation goals by more than 100 times and are located at relatively shallow depths (4 feet bgs). To promptly address this potential threat, the Navy added this area to the Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area. As discussed previously, the Phase 2 TCRA is scheduled to be completed in 2012 (see Section 2.9.2 for further information on potential follow-on action in this area)." The Navy wishes to clarify that the elevated lead concentrations cited by the reviewer were found at Tier 3 hotspot excavations performed as part of the Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area. This removal action is not yet complete and therefore the cited data (which has been shared during past BCT meetings) have not yet been published for incorporation into the ROD.

Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard			
Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated April 19, 2012 (continued)			
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14.	Section 2.7, Remedial Action Objectives, Page 2-26: It is unclear why the remedial action objectives (RAOs) do not include preventing vapor intrusion from groundwater (and soil) in the VOC source area shown on Figure 2-10. Please include an RAO to address vapor intrusion from VOC contamination in groundwater and soil (re: Shipyard South Multi-Use District mixed reuse area).	As stated in the response to specific comment 10, the Navy has decided to change the boundary between Parcels E and E-2 so that the Shipyard South Multi-Use District is no longer located in Parcel E-2, thereby ensuring that the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 will be limited to open space. RAOs for vapor intrusion will not be added to the Draft Final ROD because the vapor intrusion pathway is incomplete for future recreational exposure. Potential risks to future residents in the Shipyard South Multi-Use District (from complete exposure pathways such as vapor intrusion) and appropriate remedial alternatives will be evaluated in the Parcel E Feasibility Study Report.	
15.	Table 6. Remediation Goals for Radionuclides in Soil and Sediment. Please add a footnote regarding the Radium-226 remediation goal (i.e. 1.0 pCi/g above radium background for Parcel E-2). State that calculation of the Radium-226 background level for Parcel E-2 is subject to Regulatory agency approval.	Table 6 was revised to include a footnote describing the regulatory negotiation that led to identification of this remediation goal. The footnote also specifies the current background levels for surface soil and storm drain and sewer lines (0.633 and 0.485 pCi/g, respectively). The footnote in Table 6 was also revised to state: "The background levels for radium-226 may be reevaluated in the Parcel E-2 RD and are subject to regulatory agency approval."	
16.	Table 7, Remediation Goals for Groundwater. Are the groundwater standards presented in Table 7 protective of the Bay and compliant with State ARARs (i.e. California Toxics Rule). In Section 2.9.2, please identify the process for identifying the groundwater "points of compliance" and the process for triggering if/when groundwater extraction will occur (i.e. remedial design decision).	Attachment 4 identifies the chemical-specific ARARs for surface water that include water quality criteria specified in the California Toxics Rule and the Basin Plan. These water quality criteria are incorporated into the groundwater and surface water RAOs in a manner that will ensure protection of aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay. However, these water quality criteria apply to surface water at the interface of A-aquifer groundwater, and were not identified as remediation goals for in-situ A-aquifer groundwater. Section 2.7 was revised to explain, consistent with statements in Section 9.3 of the Final RI/FS Report, that:	
		• With the exception of total TPH, chemicals in groundwater that may pose a risk to aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay are considered COPECs given the conservative nature of the groundwater SLERA. As such, groundwater remediation goals have not been developed for these COPECs.	

Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard	
Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated April 19, 2012 (continued)	)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments (continued)

17.

16. (see above) (cont.)

• The water quality criteria, as referenced in the groundwater RAO, are based on standards for aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay, apply to surface water at the interface of A-aquifer groundwater, and do not apply to in-situ A-aquifer groundwater at Parcel E-2. Development of specific monitoring criteria for A-aquifer groundwater that address the potential risk to aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay requires a more refined fate and transport modeling to more rigorously assess the groundwater-to-surface water transport mechanism. Such refined modeling is not considered necessary to proceed with the ROD because the source removal, containment, and monitoring actions, as evaluated in the remedial alternatives, will address the potential risk to aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay.

Section 2.9.2 was revised to specify that the RD will develop specific monitoring criteria for A-aquifer groundwater that address the potential risk to aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay. The groundwater point of compliance is defined, in accordance with the NCP and Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22 § 66264.95, at the downgradient edge of the waste management unit. Consistent with information presented in Appendix N of the RI/FS Report, the downgradient edge of the waste management unit is the Parcel E-2 boundary. The electronic reference provided in Section 2.7 contains a map showing the point of compliance for Parcel E-2.

Table 9, Relative Ranking of Remedial Alternatives, Page 2-33 and Section 2.8.2, Comparative Analysis of Alternatives, Page 2-34: It is unclear why the alternatives are scored with half-filled circles, indicating good ranking for the criterion reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment, when treatment is not a significant component of these alternatives (as stated on page 2-34). This criterion requires treatment, so alternatives that do not involve significant treatment should be scored fair or poor. Please make this change.

Table 9 was updated to change the ratings for "reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment" for Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 from "Moderate" to "Fair." Each of these alternatives involves ancillary treatment that is not a significant component of the proposed actions.

Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated April 19, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments (continued)

19.

- 18. Section 2.8.2, Comparative Analysis of Alternatives, Page 2-34.
  - a. Under Short-term Effectiveness, it is EPA's opinion that for Alternative 2, site workers and the nearby surrounding community may be exposed to potentially unsafe levels of landfill contaminants during excavation work in addition to exposure to increased dust, noise and construction traffic. Please check the Introduction section the Responsiveness Summary to see if additional text could be introduced here to bolster the rationale for the selection of Alternative 5.
  - b. Under Community Acceptance, please replace "citizens" with "residents" for describing local community members who favor Alternative 5.
- a. The second sentence in Section 2.8.2 was revised to state: "Because of its invasive nature, Alternative 2 would pose more short-term risks to site workers and the surrounding community than the containment remedies (Alternatives 3, 4, and 5). These risks could include exposure to dust, noise, contaminated material, objectionable odors, and increased construction traffic."
- b. The cited sentence in Section 2.8.2 was revised as suggested. Similar statements in the responsiveness summary were revised accordingly.
- Figure 12, Hot Spot Excavations and Groundwater Containment Features, Page 2-37: The legend on Figure 12 includes a note regarding the Upland Hot Spot that "some of these areas were recently excavated as part of a removal action;" however, this figure does not indicate which hot spots were fully removed (to ROD remediation goals) and which contain residual contamination to be addressed by remedial actions under this ROD. As noted in earlier comments, some of the potential hot spots with VOC, PCB and metals contamination remain in place at or near past early action removal actions. Please revise Figure 12 to identify hot spots that still remain in place or revise the note to state that portions of some upland hot spot areas were not excavated. In addition, it is unclear why this figure does not include the removal action being conducted at the Experimental Ship-Shielding Area in the Panhandle Area. Please revise this figure to include the Experimental Ship-Shielding Area.

Figure 12 was revised to distinguish between hot spot excavations that have been initiated under removal actions and those where excavation will not be initiated until the remedial action. However, the Navy wishes to clarify several additional points regarding this comment:

- As discussed in the response to general comment 2, results of the ongoing removal actions, specifically the Phase 2 PCB Hot Spot Area TCRA and the Ship-Shielding Area TCRA, are not yet published. Accordingly, a detailed analysis of the post-excavation data for the ongoing TCRAs cannot be provided in this ROD. Section 2.9.2 was revised to specify that, because the TCRA results are not available at the date of ROD signature, the excavation to achieve the goals specified in the action memoranda (which are identical to those specified in this ROD) will be completed as a remedial action pursuant to this ROD.
- The proposed removal action at the Ship-Shielding Area was identified in Figure 7, as described in the response to specific comment 6. This removal action was proposed based on historical operations that may have resulted in Cobalt-60 contamination; however, the existing data do not indicate the presence of any Cobalt-60 "hot spots," and the Navy does not believe that it is appropriate to revise Figure 12 to identify the proposed removal action area.

Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated April 19, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments (continued)

20.

Section 2.9.2, Description of Selected Remedy, Page 2-37. The last paragraph on Page 2-37 states that "Radiological contamination near the ground surface will also be removed and disposed of at one or more approved off-site landfills, appropriate". EPA agrees with this statement but further clarification is required. First, EPA understands radiological contamination at the ground surface to mean surface soil (or sediment) containing one or more radionuclide in exceeding its remediation goal for radionuclides as identified in Table 6. In addition, the requirement for additional searching for radiological contamination via scanning technology(s) and surface soil sampling at locations of elevated scan readings is missing from Section 2.9.2 and should be added to this section (see Comment #9).

As described in the response to specific comment 9, Section 2.9.2 was revised to state that (1) the selected remedy would include radiological screening to be performed throughout Parcel E-2 in conjunction with the proposed excavation activities; (2) radiologically contaminated soil, sediment, or debris identified during the screening process would be removed and disposed of off site; (3) final radiological surveys would be performed to demonstrate the successful removal of radiological contamination (exceeding the remediation goals) within the upper 1 foot of the excavated subgrade, and (4) radiological risk modeling would be performed to verify that residual radiological risk at the final ground surface (following installation of a demarcation layer and soil cover) is within the risk management range specified in the NCP (10<sup>-6</sup> to 10<sup>-4</sup>).

- 21. Section 2.9.2, Description of Selected Remedy, Page 2-38.
  - a. The landfill cover description needs to clarify the relationship and consistency between the interim cover and the final cover. Please make Figures 8 and 13 consistent with respect to both the extent of the interim landfill cap and extent of landfill on UCSF property.
  - b. EPA agrees with the ROD inclusion of the State ARAR for compaction of the foundation layer and assumes that the landfill cover foundation layer and compaction requirements for the entire landfill will be specified during the remedial design. Please clarify.
  - c. The discussion of extending the remedy onto the adjacent UCSF property requires clarification. EPA assumes that the Selected Remedy for the landfill cover will be constructed in accordance with the Final ROD requirements regardless if such cover is on Navy property or and non-Navy property (e.g. UCSF property). EPA further assumes that all land use and activity restrictions described in Section 2.9.2 will apply to both Navy property and non-Navy property (e.g. UCSF property). Please make the necessary clarifications to Section 2.9.2.
- a. Section 2.9.2 was revised to state, consistent with Section 12.2.3.6 of the Final RI/FS Report, that: "The new protective liner would be contiguous with the existing landfill cap; however, portions of the existing landfill cap would be removed to achieve the design grades, and a new protective liner would be constructed in these areas." Figure 8 was revised to show the extent of the Parcel E-2 Landfill, consistent with Figure 13 (and other figures in the ROD). Figures 4 and 7 identify the extent of the interim landfill cap.
- b. Yes, the RD will specify the requirements for the landfill cover foundation layer, including the required compaction standards. Construction of the soil covers at Parcel E-2 will comply with the actionspecific ARARs identified in Attachment 4 of the Draft ROD.
- c. Yes, the selected remedy will be constructed in accordance with the Final ROD requirements regardless whether the cover is on Navy property or non-Navy property. Section 2.9.2 was revised to clarify that the proposed landfill cover and institutional controls will apply to the small portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill that extends north onto property owned by UCSF.

Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated April 19, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments (continued)

- 21. d. It may be prudent for the E-2 ROD to include a contingency action (e.g. (cont.) removal of solid waste from UCSF property) if pre-remedial design analysis indicates such an action is feasible and cost-effective.
- d. The Navy believes that solid waste that extends north onto property owned by UCSF can be safely and reliably contained, and that removal of the solid waste is not necessary to protect human health and the environment. The Navy's determination is supported by existing information presented in the RI/FS Report, which includes information demonstrating the Navy's successful removal of landfill gas that had previously migrated onto the UCSF compound. In addition, the Navy wishes to clarify that solid waste within UCSF property covers approximately 0.8 acre and may be present at depths of up to 30 feet. Section 11.6.1 of the RI/FS Report discusses the significant implementation challenges and short-term risks associated with excavating solid waste at this depth.
- 22. Section 2.9.2, Description of Selected Remedy, Pages 2-39 and 2-40: The last paragraph on page 2-39 does not acknowledge that VOC contamination remains in place in the VOC hot spot area, which underlies a portion of the Shipyard South Multi-Use District. This VOC contamination should be addressed by the Selected Remedy. Please revise the ROD to include action to address this VOC contamination (see previous comment on this issue).

As discussed in the response to specific comments 10 and 11, the Navy has decided to change the boundary between Parcels E and E-2 so that the Shipyard South Multi-Use District is no longer located in Parcel E-2, thereby ensuring that the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 will be limited to open space. This change will be reflected, as appropriate, throughout the Draft Final ROD.

In addition, consistent with the response to specific comment 11, the Navy verified that soil concentrations in the subject portion of the Shipyard South Multi-Use District (which will be moved from Parcel E-2 to Parcel E) do not exceed the hot spot goals for the VOC source area (per ROD Table 4, which are consistent with residential risk-based concentrations for Parcel E). As described in the response to general comment 2, results of the ongoing TCRAs, including excavation at the VOC source area, are not yet published. Accordingly, a detailed analysis of the post-excavation data for the portion of the VOC source area that will remain in Parcel E-2 cannot be provided in this ROD. Section 2.9.2 was revised to specify that, because the TCRA results are not available at the date of ROD signature, the excavation to achieve the goals specified in the action memorandum (which are identical to those specified in this ROD) will be completed as a remedial action pursuant to this ROD.

Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated April 19, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments (continued)

- Section 2.9.2, Description of Selected Remedy, Page 2-38. Landfill Gas Control.
  - a. Please clarify that landfill gas control system will comprehensively control landfill gas in accordance with ARARs managing landfill gas required by this ROD.
  - b. In addition, EPA understands that the landfill gas controls to consist of an absorbent material (for NMOCs) and (not "or") an enclosed flare (for the methane gas). Please change the "or" to an "and" in the sentence regarding control technologies.
- a. Section 2.9.2 was revised to clarify that the system will control landfill gas in accordance with pertinent state and federal ARARs (as detailed in Attachment 4).
- b. Section 2.9.2 was revised to state: "Extracted landfill gas would be treated by either an enclosed flare and/or adsorbent material (such as a charcoal filter)." However, the Navy wishes to clarify the following points, as detailed in the RI/FS Report, that indicate that both adsorbent material and an enclosed flare may not be necessary to treat landfill gas:
  - BAAQMD Regulation 8, Rule 34 pertains to landfill gas collection and emission control and includes requirements for the treatment of NMOCs. However, as detailed in Appendix N of the RI/FS Report, BAAQMD Regulation 8, Rule 34 (and its associated requirements for treatment of NMOCs) is not an ARAR for the selected remedy because the Parcel E-2 Landfill meets the exemption criteria: (1) the landfill is a closed landfill or an inactive landfill with no design capacity available for future waste deposition; (2) the landfill last received solid waste at least 30 years ago; and (3) the landfill has an in-place tonnage of less than 1,000,000 tons.
  - A potential landfill gas control system at Parcel E-2 would be subject to BAAQMD Regulation 8, Rule 2, which limits carbon emissions from any miscellaneous operation. Because the vast majority of carbon emissions from the Parcel E-2 Landfill are associated with methane, future landfill gas treatment, if necessary, would need to focus on methane removal to ensure compliance with BAAQMD Regulation 8, Rule 2.

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23. (cont.)	(see above)	•	Preliminary modeling results (provided in Appendix P2 of the RI/FS Report) indicate that landfill gas generation rates from Parcel E-2 would be relatively low compared to active landfills. Additional studies will be performed in conjunction with the RD to better estimate the gas generation rates and to determine the content of the landfill gas. This study could reveal that treatment of landfill gas prior to discharge is required.  To address the potential need for landfill gas treatment, the Navy evaluated several technologies in Section 11.5.4 of the RI/FS Report and then identified two potential landfill gas treatment options for Alternatives 3, 4, and 5. As described in Section 12.2.3.9 of the RI/FS Report, two mutually exclusive options were identified for potential treatment of landfill gas at Parcel E-2: (1) enclosed flare, and (2) adsorbent material (GAC and potassium permanganate).  An enclosed flare is a demonstrated effective technology that, when properly designed and operated typically destroys 99 percent of
			properly designed and operated, typically destroys 99 percent of methane and NMOCs in landfill gas (and minimizes the potential for creation of dioxins as a combustion byproduct). In contrast, adsorbent material would effectively remove NMOCs but would not be effective in removing methane.

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scenario is the most conservative and is necessary because reuse areas may

change in the future. Furthermore, exceedances of the unrestricted

(residential) land use scenario risks can then be used to justify the need for

Comments by California Department of Toxic Substances Control Remedial Project Manager (Ryan Miya), dated May 15, 2012		
Comment No.	Comment	Response
1.	Section 1.1 – Selected Remedy. Paragraph two, third bullet. The text states that the selected remedy will include installation of "a protective liner and soil cover over all of Parcel E-2". However, the selected remedy (Alternative 5) includes unlined freshwater wetlands. Please clarify.	The subject bullet item was revised, based on this comment and comment 2 from CCSF <sup>2</sup> , to state: "Install a protective liner and soil cover over all of Parcel E-2, with a protective liner (consisting of a geomembrane with an overlying geocomposite drainage layer) where needed to minimize water seeping into the contaminated material."
2.	Section 1.4 – Authorizing Signatures. Please change the DTSC signatory from "Ryan K. Miya; San Francisco Peninsula Team Leader" to "Denise M. Tsuji; Unit Chief".	Section 1.4 was revised as requested.
3.	Section 2.5.1 – Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA). The HHRA results presented in Table 2 and described in the text present cancer risks and noncancer hazards for each Parcel E-2 area. Chemical risks and noncancer hazards for all areas should be evaluated using the residential exposure scenario independent of planned reuse. The residential exposure	The HHRA, as presented in the Draft Final RI/FS Report (published in February 2009), was focused on the reasonably anticipated reuse of Parcel E-2, which did not include residential use. The RI/FS Report (and associated HHRA) was finalized in May 2011, and no revisions or updates to the HHRA were required. This decision is consistent with the preamble to the NCP and

EPA risk assessment guidance, as detailed below. NCP Preamble, 55 Fed. Reg. 8710-8711: "Residential land use assumptions generally result in the most conservative exposure estimates. The assumption of residential land use is not a requirement of the program but rather is an assumption that may be made, based on conservative but realistic exposures, to ensure that remedies that are ultimately selected for the site will be protective. An assumption of future residential land use may not be justifiable if the probability that the site

Land Use in the CERCLA Remedy Selection Process (OSWER Directive 9355.7-04): "The baseline risk assessment generally needs only to consider the reasonably anticipated future land use; however it may be valuable to evaluate risks associated with other land uses."

will support residential use in the future is small."

Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund, Volume 1 (EPA/540/1-89/002): "Because residential land use is most often associated with the greatest exposures, it is generally the most conservative choice to make

remedy selection.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this attachment.

### Comments by California Department of Toxic Substances Control Remedial Project Manager (Ryan Miya), dated May 15, 2012

# Comment No. Comment Response

3. (see above) (cont.)

when deciding what type of alternate land use may occur in the future. However, an assumption of future residential land use may not be justifiable if the probability that the site will support residential use in the future is exceedingly small."

In addition, exclusion of the residential exposure scenario from the HHRA does not represent a deficiency in the evaluation of potential remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2. As presented in the RI/FS Report, the risk assessment results for less conservative exposure scenarios (recreational and construction worker) indicated that existing conditions at Parcel E-2 posed an unacceptable risk to human health requiring evaluation of remedial alternatives. Because a risk evaluation using more conservative exposure factors associated with potential residential reuse would have reached the same conclusion, it is not necessary to quantify nonradiological risk for the residential exposure scenario.

The remedial alternatives evaluated for Parcel E-2 include a combination of removal and containment actions, combined with institutional controls, that will be adequately protective of human health and will prevent exposure associated with potential residential use.

- 4. Section 2.7 Remedial Action Objectives.
  - a. Groundwater RAOs, Protection of Wildlife subsection. The corresponding "water quality criteria for aquatic wildlife" to which this RAO applies does not appear in any of the remediation goals tables. Please provide additional information clarifying this objective either in the form of an additional table or in the subsection text.
- a. Attachment 4 identifies the chemical-specific ARARs for surface water that include water quality criteria specified in the California Toxics Rule and the Basin Plan. These water quality criteria are incorporated into the groundwater and surface water RAOs in a manner that will ensure protection of aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay. However, these water quality criteria apply to surface water at the interface of A-aquifer groundwater, and were not identified as remediation goals for in-situ A-aquifer groundwater. Section 2.7 was revised to explain, consistent with statements in Section 9.3 of the Final RI/FS Report, the rationale for not specifying remediation goals for each COPEC in groundwater (further detail is provided in the response to EPA specific comment 16). In addition, Section 2.9.2 was revised to specify that the RD will develop specific monitoring criteria for A-aquifer groundwater that address the potential risk to aquatic wildlife in San Francisco Bay.

Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard			
Comments by California Department of Toxic Substances Control Remedial Project Manager (Ryan Miya), dated May 15, 2012 (continued)			
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
4. (cont.)	b. Surface Water RAOs subsection. Same comment as above regarding the corresponding "water quality criteria for aquatic wildlife" also applies to this subsection.	b. See response to comment 4a above.	
5.	Section 2.8 – Description and Evaluation of Remedial Alternatives. The text should be modified to include a brief description of what is planned for sections of sanitary sewer, storm drain, and septic sewer lines that may extend into the IR 01/21 site. In accordance with the 2011 Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, the lines will be cut, capped, and grouted at the IR 01/21 site boundary under Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 in order to prevent these lines from serving as potential preferential pathways for groundwater flow.	Section 2.8 was revised to specify, consistent with the radiological addendum to the RI/FS Report, that Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 include removal and remediation of sanitary sewer, storm drain, and septic sewer lines that extend into the East Adjacent Area but are located outside of the IR Site 01/21 boundary. Also, as described in the response to EPA specific comment 3a, Section 2.9.2 was revised to specify that the selected remedy includes this same action and to provide an electronic reference to the more detailed description in the radiological addendum to the RI/FS Report (that describes the proposed cutting and capping of drain lines at the IR Site 01/21 boundary).	
6.	Table 5 – Remediation Goals for Nonradioactive Chemicals in Soil and Sediment. Residential cleanup goals should be applied independent of future planned reuse and must be included. As stated previously, the residential exposure scenario is the most conservative and is necessary because reuse areas may change in the future. Furthermore, exceedances of the unrestricted (residential) land use scenario risks can then be used to justify the need for remedy selection. Presentation of all the non-residential exposure scenario remediation goals also potentially confuses readers as to what condition each remediation goal applies and consideration should be given for their removal from the table.	The Navy does not agree that residential cleanup goals should be applied independent of future planned reuse, and wishes to clarify that such an approach is inconsistent with the selected remedies for other HPNS parcels. Please see the response to comment 3 regarding the justification for not revising the HHRA to include a residential exposure scenario. Consistent with the previous RODs for other HPNS parcels, the Draft ROD for Parcel E-2 includes RAOs and remediation goals for each exposure scenario evaluated in the HHRA, which includes construction worker exposure. In addition, the Navy wishes to clarify that the proposed institutional controls provide legal and administrative mechanisms by which future changes in land use would be reviewed and approved by the FFA signatories.	
7.	Table 6 – Remediation Goals for Radionuclides in Soil and Sediment. Footnote "a". The footnote states that residential use is not planned for Parcel E-2. However, the text in section 2.4 (Current and Potential Future Site Uses) states that a small area (about 0.42 acres) in the East Adjacent Area is part of the "Shipyard South Multi-Use District," and may be used for recreational, industrial, and residential purposes. Please clarify.	As described in the response to EPA specific comment 10a, the Navy has reevaluated its position and decided that a boundary change for Parcels E and E-2 is the most effective way to align the CERCLA documentation with the CCSF's 2010 amended redevelopment plan. Specifically, the boundary between Parcels E and E-2 will be changed so that the Shipyard South Multi-Use District is no longer located in Parcel E-2, thereby ensuring that the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 will be limited to open space.	

Comments by California Department of Toxic Substances Control Remedial Project Manager (Ryan Miya), dated May 15, 2012 (continued)			
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
8.	Table 7 – Remediation Goals for Groundwater. Residen	ential cleanup goals Please see the response to comment 6.	

Table 7 – Remediation Goals for Groundwater. Residential cleanup goals Please see the response to comment 6. should be applied to all Parcel E-2 areas independent of future planned reuse and must be included. Presentation of construction worker exposure scenario remediation goals potentially confuse readers as to what condition each remediation goal applies and consideration should be given for its removal from the table.

Section 2.8.1 - Description of Remedial Alternatives. Alternative 2. It is 9. unclear why institutional controls and monitoring would be necessary for this alternative as all waste and contaminated soil would be removed. Either consideration should be given to remove it or a brief description of why these would be necessary should be included in the text. In addition, please consider providing additional text describing that this alternative would also require clean backfill of comparable volume or more to be brought back onsite prior to freshwater wetland construction. The same comment applies to Table 8.

Consistent with information presented in the RI/FS Report, Alternative 2 was not developed to facilitate unrestricted reuse of Parcel E-2 and therefore Alternative 2 includes institutional controls and monitoring to ensure protection of human health and the environment. Alternative 2 evaluates complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill, which satisfies the NCP requirement at Title 40 CFR § 300.430(e)(3)(i), but does not include complete removal of all low-level contamination in the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area, and Shoreline Area because such an action was not required to satisfy the RAOs. Section 2.8.1 was revised to clarify that for Alternative 2:

- The proposed excavation within the Panhandle Area. East Adjacent Area. and Shoreline Area would eliminate exposure to contamination, in accordance with the exposure depths specified in the risk assessments (3 to 4 feet deep in most areas), and would extend deeper in areas with known nonradiological chemical hot spots (up to 16 feet deep).
- The excavations would be backfilled with an estimated 400,000 cubic yards of clean imported soil, meeting stringent chemical and radiological acceptance criteria, that would result in lower final ground surface elevations (as compared to existing conditions).

Section 2.8.1 was also revised to clarify, consistent with information presented in the RI/FS Report, that for Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5:

- A demarcation layer would be installed within the IR Site 01/21 and 02 boundaries to identify remaining radiological hazardous substances at depth, prior to backfilling with clean imported soil.
- Institutional controls, consisting of land use and activity restrictions, would be implemented to prevent exposure to potential residual contamination in soil left in place and to preserve the integrity of the soil cap.

Comments by California Department of Toxic Substances Control Remedial Project Manager (Ryan Miya), dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

- 10. Section 2.9.2 Description of Selected Remedy.
  - a. First paragraph. Soil confirmation sampling should be mentioned as a component of the remedial action following excavation and before backfilling with clean soil.
  - b. First paragraph, last sentence. Please consider revising and/or removing this sentence due to the potential confusion that arises from "hot spot goals" which are not presented in the ROD.
  - c. Page 2-39, second paragraph. The study that the Navy conducted to serve as the basis for the statement that most soil in and around the Parcel E-2 Landfill would not liquefy, even during the maximum probable earthquake (MPE), should be referenced in the text and included in the list of references. In addition, please also include some established methods as examples that could be incorporated into the cover design that would help stabilize and control any potential soil layers that might liquefy even during the MPE.
  - d. Page 2-41 and Figure 14. The technical basis for identification of the areas highlighted in brown (Area Requiring Institutional Controls for Nonradioactive Chemicals in Soil, Soil Gas, and Groundwater) is required. Is this area going to require radiological remediation and subsequent recommendation of radiological free release from the California Department of Public Health? Is the remedy for radiological constituents different in these areas compared to the rest of the parcel?

- a. The first paragraph of Section 2.9.2 was revised to state (consistent with the RI/FS Report): "The lateral and vertical extent of hot spots would be refined through pre-excavation characterization to be performed during the RD. Following excavation, confirmation samples would be collected for analysis to verify that residual chemical concentrations were less than the hot spot goals. Upon receipt of acceptable confirmation sampling results, the excavations would be backfilled with clean imported soil in accordance with the final grading plan."
- b. The subject sentence was revised to reference Table 4, which presents the hot spot goals. The hot spot goals identified in Table 4 are consistent with information presented in the RI/FS Report (specifically Section 12.1.6 and Table 12-2), and are intended to guide the hot spot removals performed as part of the selected remedy. Please refer to the response to EPA general comment 2 for a description of the relationship between the hot spot goals and remediation goals.
- c. The electronic reference (number 56) embedded in the subject paragraph provides the requested information. The Navy wishes to clarify that the Parcel E-2 ROD was streamlined in accordance with the EPA guidance from September 2011 (developed in collaboration with the Navy), and is consistent with similar RODs prepared for other HPNS parcels. The streamlined ROD format summarizes key information and provides electronic references (embedded within the document) to more detailed technical information contained in the administrative record.
- d. The subject paragraph of Section 2.9.2 was revised to state (consistent with the radiological addendum to the RI/FS Report): "Figure 14 also identifies the ARIC for radionuclides (green pattern on Figure 14; also referred to as the radiological ARIC), which consists of all of Parcel E-2 except for portions of the East Adjacent Area located outside of the IR Site 01/21 boundary (see Figure 3). Outside of the radiological ARIC, potential radioactive contamination exceeding the remediation goals would be removed, thus these areas would not require institutional controls regarding exposure to radioactivity."

Comments by California Department of Toxic Substances Control Remedial Project Manager (Ryan Miya), dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

10. (cont.)

- e. General Activity Restrictions subsection. Page 2-44. Prohibition for e. growing vegetables or fruits in "native soil" for human consumption. DTSC's recommended language for prohibition application that should be added for clarification consistent with the January 2011 Draft Parcel B and G Post Remedial Action Completion Report (RACR) Risk Management Plan is as follows: "Plants for human consumption may be grown if they are planted in raised beds (above the RACR-approved cover) containing non-native soil. Fruit trees (including nut-bearing trees) may also be planted provided that they are grown in containers with a bottom that prevents the roots from penetrating the native soil."
- f. General Activity Restrictions subsection. Page 2-44. Prohibited use of groundwater throughout HPNS Parcel E-2 should be revised to also include access to groundwater so that it can only occur with approval by the FFA signatories. This will ensure that a work plan is in place if groundwater is to be exposed and ensure protection of human health from contact with contaminated groundwater. The prohibition on use by itself is also not adequate to protect someone from coming into contact with contaminated groundwater.
- g. Additional Activity Restrictions Related to Radionuclides at Parcel E-2 subsection. Page 2-45. Radiological management requirements should be revised to include information stating that the transferee will be required to apply for a radiological license or license exemption from the Radiological Health Branch of the California Department of Public Health (CDPH-RHB) since institutional controls will be required for the Parcel E-2 radiological remediation.

- The provision allowing future growth of fruits and vegetables was included for other HPNS parcels with planned residential reuse. However, the Navy does not believe that the requested revision is necessary because, as described in the response to comment 7, the Navy has decided to change the boundary between Parcels E and E-2 so that the Shipyard South Multi-Use District is no longer located in Parcel E-2, thereby ensuring that the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 will be limited to open space.
- f. The subject bullet was revised to state: "Use of or access to groundwater".
- transfer. However, the Navy does not agree that the ROD should be revised to specify this expectation because remediation of Parcel E-2 under CERCLA does not involve radiological licensing (because California laws and regulations regarding possession of radioactive materials do not apply to land possessed by the federal government).

Comments by California Department of Toxic Substances Control Remedial Project Manager (Ryan Miya), dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

#### 11. Editorial comments:

- a. Section 2.8.1, first paragraph. Reference to Table 8 on page 37 should either be corrected to page 2-32 or removed from the text.
- b. Section 2.9.1, first paragraph. The United States Environmental Protection Agency should be included in the list of entities who support selection of Alternative 5.
- c. Section 2.9.2, last paragraph, page 2-42. Any references to findings c. of suitability for <u>early</u> transfer should be removed from the document.
- a. The subject reference was removed from the text.
- b. The subject sentence was not revised because it is describing the Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria (state and community acceptance). Further, as described in Section 1, the Navy and EPA jointly select the remedy for Parcel E-2.
- c. The subject sentence in Section 2.9.2 was revised to state: "In addition to being set forth in the "Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of Property" and Quitclaim Deed(s) as described above, restrictions applied to specified portions of the property will be described in findings of suitability to transfer and findings of suitability for early transfer." This sentence is the only location in the document where the term "early transfer" is used.

# Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Comments by California Department of Toxic Substances Control Office of Legal Affairs (Robert Elliott), dated May 17, 2012

Comment No.	Comment	Response	
1.	Page 1-2, 6th bullet – this is too broad since this activity will only deal with a limited area and not all such materials will be disposed. Add "in selected areas" or some other qualifier.	•	
2.	Page 1-3, last sent above Section 1.3 – I believe the NCP indicates, "unlimited use and unrestricted exposure."	Correct. The subject sentence was revised to be consistent with the statement in the NCP.	
3.	Page 2-15, Section 2.4, 4th sentence – add "and approved by the FFA signatories" to the end of the sentence.  As described in the response to comment 7 from the DTSC Properties that the Shipyard South Multi-Use District is no longer located thereby ensuring that the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 will be I space. As a result, Section 2.4 (and other locations in the ROI to eliminate reference to potential residential use in Parcel E-2 subject sentence.		
4.	Page 2-16, Section 2.5, 2nd sentence – Please consider replacing the term "subsurface air" with "soil gas (from gas emanating from the landfill)".  The subject sentence was revised to use the term "soil gas (subsurface air.")		
5.	Page 2-17, Section 2.5.1, 1st paragraph, last sentence – what is the relevance of this sentence? I prefer it be deleted.  The subject sentence was deleted as requested. For information the subject sentence was included in the Parcel E-2 ROD to be confidentical statements in recent RODs for other HPNS parcels.		
6.	Page 2-18, last sentence – end the sentence after E-2 and delete the remaining language. Access and use of GW will be restricted so the language is unnecessary.	The subject sentence was revised as requested.	
7.	Page 2-26, bullets – why are these items separated and why are there differences in depths? Why wouldn't it just say any depth if above remediation goals?	The RAOs for soil and sediment are consistent with the RI/FS Report and align with the exposure scenarios (including exposure depths) in the human health and ecological risk assessments. Because of the variety of exposure	

# Comments by California Department of Toxic Substances Control Office of Legal Affairs (Robert Elliott), dated May 17, 2012

Comment No.	Comment	Response
7. (cont.)	(see above)	scenarios triggering a potential risk (and prompting remedial action), the Navy believes that this level of detail is necessary for the ROD.
8.	Page 2-26 and 2-27— why is the phrase "or minimize" used? I suggest it be deleted. The goal of the remedy is to prevent exposure.	As requested, the phrase "or minimize" was deleted from most RAOs pertaining to direct exposure to contaminated media. However, consistent with text from the RI/FS Report, the phrase was retained for RAOs pertaining to construction worker exposure to A-aquifer groundwater.
9.	Page 2-26, Groundwater RAOs – why is the breakdown necessary? Instead, please revise to instead state: "Prevent exposure to and migration of contaminated groundwater at concentrations greater than remediation goals".	Consistent with text from the RI/FS Report, the separate RAOs are based on the Navy's evaluation of chemical-specific ARARs for B-aquifer groundwater. Specifically, Appendix N (page N-21) of the Final RI/FS Report determined that, for containment remedies, drinking water MCLs are not ARARs for B-aquifer groundwater underlying Parcel E-2, but are ARARs for B-aquifer groundwater downgradient of the point of compliance. The groundwater point of compliance is defined, in accordance with the NCP and Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22 § 66264.95, at the downgradient edge of the waste management unit. Consistent with information presented in Appendix N of the RI/FS Report, the downgradient edge of the waste management unit is the Parcel E-2 boundary.
10.	Page 2-36, Section 2.9.1, 1st paragraph, last sentence – this sentence does not seem consistent with the statements made in Sections 2.4 and 2.7 regarding the demonstration of suitability.	As described in the response to comment 3, the Navy has decided to change the boundary between Parcels E and E-2 so that the Shipyard South Multi-Use District is no longer located in Parcel E-2, thereby ensuring that the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 will be limited to open space. As a result, Sections 2.4 and 2.7 (and other locations in the ROD) were revised to eliminate reference to potential residential use in the Shipyard South Multi-Use District (and the conditions for regulatory approval of such uses).
11.	Page 2-42, 4th paragraph, 1st sentence – add "and" between "Navy" and "reviewed" and end the sentence after the first "FFA signatories." If there is a Risk Management Plan (RMP), it will not "implement" land use and activity restrictions, which are implemented by the deed and covenant. The RMP will only be a document if used that describes conditions and protocols that shall be used to conduct what would otherwise be restricted activities.	The subject sentence was revised as follows: "The land use and activity restrictions in the "Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of Property" and Quitclaim Deed(s) shall be further defined in the land use control remedial design (LUC RD) report that would be prepared by the Navy and; reviewed and approved by the other FFA signatories, and, if deemed necessary, implemented through the Parcel E 2A risk management plan (RMP) may to be prepared by the CCSF and approved by the Navy, other-FFA signatories and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) that may set forth certain requirements and protocols used to conduct restricted activities."

Comments by California Department of Toxic Substances Control Office of Legal Affairs (Robert Elliott), dated May 17, 2012 (continued)

Comment No.	Comment	Response
12.	Page 2-42, last paragraph regarding UCSF property – if contamination remains in place at this property that does not allow for unrestricted use then a Covenant to Restrict Use of Property will be required. Therefore, the Navy will be required to negotiate with UCSF to that end and that requirement should be included here.	The Navy has previously communicated with UCSF regarding the proposed remedial action at Parcel E-2, including the small portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill located on UCSF property. The Navy will work with UCSF and DTSC to establish appropriate legal mechanisms that ensure the protection of human health and the integrity of the selected remedy.
13.	Page 2-43, Land Use Restrictions, last line – it is not my understanding that the RMP (if necessary) will control land use. The restrictions will be in the deed and covenant.	The subject sentence refers to the approval process for removing the specified land use restrictions, and clarifies that approval would need to comply with the "Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of the Property, Quitclaim Deed(s), LUC RD report, and Parcel E-2 RMP, if applicable."
14.	Page 2-45, Additional Activity Restrictions Related to Radionuclides at Parcel E-2, 2nd line – explain the phrase "(in most areas)" in a little more detail. If it is just in the wetlands area then state that here.	The subject parenthetical notation was revised to state: "in most all areas outside of the future wetlands".
15.	Attachment 4, Page 35, California Civil Code – I would prefer that it just say "1471" and in the comments it can just say the substantive requirements or provisions.	The subject citation was revised as requested.
16.	Attachment 4, Page 35, below section on 1471 – add the section title "California Health and Safety Code" above the 25202.5 section.	A new header row (titled "California Health and Safety Code") was added as requested.
17.	Attachment 4, Page 37, Cal. Code Regs. Section – please just cite section 67391.1 and the comment can remain the same.	The subject citation was revised as requested, and the corresponding comment was revised to be consistent with the most recent ROD signed for HPNS (for Parcel C).

1.

#### Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipvard

# Comments by California Department of Public Health, Environmental Management Branch (Larry Morgan), dated May 7, 2012

#### Comment No. Comment Response

The Navy submitted their decision in a Record of Decision (ROD) for The Navy acknowledges CDPH's comments. Parcel E-2. It appears the intended remedy will result in a future "federalto-nonfederal" transfer of the Parcel E-2 property with land use conditions (LUCs). These prescribed restrictions include items to address specific issues that remain with the property upon transfer. Since this property transfer will be considered a "restricted release" and some of the restrictions are related to and address radiological issues that remain with the property, the transferee or future overseer receiving the property will be required to submit an application for a State of California radioactive materials license or license exemption to the Radiologic Health Branch (RHB) of the CDPH. It is highly recommended that the known and designated transferee contact RHB as soon as possible to avoid any delays in the license process.

Please be aware that the role of EMS is to consult DTSC in matters of radiologic concern specific to DoD sites. This role is limited to properties that are to be transferred out of federal jurisdiction with a requirement for radiological unrestricted release of sites formerly radiological impacted. Any properties transferred, from federal jurisdiction to a non-federal entity. with radiologic restrictions will be subject to RHB jurisdiction upon transfer.

# Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012

Comment # Comment Response

Introduction

The California Department of Fish and Game, Office of Spill Prevention and Response (DFG-OSPR) has completed its review of the subject document, received on September 7, 2011. The comments that follow are provided as part of our role as a natural resource Trustee for the State of California's fish and wildlife, and their habitats. DFG-OSPR's review focused on the ecological risk assessment and biological resource related sections of the document. The DFG is the State's Trustee for fish and wildlife resources pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 711.7. The DFG is also designated as a Trustee for natural resources pursuant to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Section 107 (f)(2)(B).

Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPNS), located in southeast San Francisco on a peninsula that extends east into San Francisco Bay, was identified for closure during the Base Realignment and Closure process of 1991. The shipyard is approximately 936 acres in size, 443 acres of which are on land with the remaining acreage under water (Tetra Tech, 2000). HPNS is bounded on the north and east by San Francisco Bay and on the south and west by the Hunters Point district of San Francisco, which consists of public and private housing and commercial & industrial buildings. The north and east shores of HPNS are developed for ship repair with dry docks and berths; there are no shipping facilities on the southwest shore.

HPNS was operated as a commercial dry dock facility from 1869 until 1939. In 1940, the Navy obtained ownership of the shipyard for ship building, repair, and maintenance activities. Activities shifted from ship repair to submarine servicing and testing after World War II. HPNS was deactivated in 1974 and remained relatively unused until 1976. Between 1976 and 1986, the Navy leased most of the property to a privately-owned ship repair firm. In 1986, the Navy again occupied the shipyard and began a program to investigate and clean up contamination resulting from past activities (Engineering/Remediation Resources, 2009).

The Navy wishes to clarify that the Draft ROD for Parcel E-2 was submitted on March 14, 2012. The Draft ROD included a responsiveness summary to comments received on the Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (which was submitted on September 6, 2011). The Navy's responses to CDFG comments on the responsiveness summary are provided on the following pages. The Navy wishes to clarify that the Proposed Plan and Draft ROD summarize previously published information on Parcel E-2, and all of CDFG's comments pertain to information previously published in the Final RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2 (ERRG and Shaw, 2011). As acknowledged in this comment, CDFG provided comments on the Draft and Draft Final versions of the RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2. The Navy responded to all CDFG comments, and the document was finalized in May 2011, in accordance with Section 7.9 of the HPNS FFA (Navy, DTSC, and Water Board, 1991).

The Navy has worked with the FFA signatories (EPA, DTSC, and Water Board) and other interested regulatory agencies in preparing the RI/FS Report and Proposed Plan, and will continue this collaborative effort to finalize the ROD for Parcel E-2. The Navy's efforts include preparing written responses to all comments received on its CERCLA documentation for Parcel E-2, and holding meetings to discuss and attempt to resolve technical and regulatory issues related to the CERCLA process for Parcel E-2. However, the Navy wishes to emphasize its obligation to complete the CERCLA documentation for Parcel E-2 in accordance with the schedule developed per the FFA.

As described in Section 7.10 of the FFA, there are specific technical requirements for any request by an FFA signatory (which, for the State of California, includes only DTSC and the Water Board) to modify a final primary document (such as the RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2), or otherwise request additional work for sites addressed in a final primary document. The Navy is not aware of any such requests from an FFA signatory endorsing and requesting modifications of the RI/FS based upon the technical concerns identified by CDFG during their review of the Draft ROD. Accordingly, the Navy does not agree that CDFG's technical concerns, as identified in these

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

*Introduction (continued)* 

HPNS is divided into six parcels (A through F). Parcel E-2 is about 48 acres in size and is located in the southwestern part of HPS, adjacent to San Francisco Bay. It includes former portions of Parcel E, including Installation Restoration (IR)-01/21, the Panhandle Area, a small area of IR-02 Northwest, and the area east of IR-01/21 that does not have an IR site designation. Habitats in Parcel E-2 include ruderal, non-native annual grassland, intertidal and saline emergent wetlands, and a seasonal freshwater wetland. Base habitats that include upland, tidal wetlands, and offshore habitats are used by many wildlife species representing different trophic levels. The planned reuse for Parcel E-2 is open space, except for a small area in the East Adjacent Area, which is designated as part of the Shipyard South Multi-Use District.

In a memorandum dated July 26, 1999, DFG-OSPR provided comments on the Draft Validation Study Report, Parcel E, HPNS (Chernoff, 1999). DFG-OSPR commented on the Draft Wetlands Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, Metal Debris Reef and Metal Slag Areas Parcels E and E-2, HPNS (Gray, 2007a) and on the Draft Parcel E-2 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (Gray and Huang, 2007). DFG-OSPR provided Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) for the Parcel E-2 Feasibility Study in a memorandum dated September 7, 2007 (Gray, 2007b). DFG-OSPR commented on the Draft Final Wetlands Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, Metal Debris Reef and Metal Slag Areas Parcels B, E and E-2 (Huang and Nakahara, 2009) and on the Draft Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for Parcel E-2 (Nakahara et al. 2009). DFG-OSPR also commented on the Final Wetlands Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, Metal Debris Reef and Metal Slag Areas Parcels B, E and E-2 (Nakahara, 2010). DFG- OSPR provided ARARs for the Time-Critical Removal Action (TCRA) at the Experimental Ship Shielding Range (ESSR), Parcel E-2 and commented on the Proposed Plan (PP) for Parcel E-2, and the Draft Action Memorandum for the TCRA ESSR, Parcel E-2 in memoranda dated July 27, 2011 (Nakahara, 2011), November 18, 2011 (Huang and Nakahara, 2011), and February 22, 2012 (Huang and Nakahara, 2012), respectively.

comments, require reconsideration under the FFA of previous conclusions presented in the Final RI/FS Report and summarized in the Draft ROD. However, because many of CDFG's technical concerns pertain to long-term maintenance and monitoring, the Navy wishes to clarify that, as required by Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 20950(a) and tit. 22 § 66264.117(b)(2)(B), it will maintain and monitor the remedy for as long as the hazardous substances pose a threat to water quality and as long as necessary to protect human health and the environment. As stated in previous responses to CDFG comments on the RI/FS Report and Proposed Plan, the Navy will prepare a post-closure operation and maintenance plan (to be prepared in conjunction with the RD) that will identify the inspection and maintenance actions. The post-closure operation and maintenance plan will be submitted for review and approval by EPA, DTSC and the Water Board in conjunction with the RD.

In addition, CDFG's comments on the RI/FS Report, Proposed Plan, and Draft ROD request that the Navy incorporate a biotic barrier consisting of cobbles. CDFG's comments imply that a final cover without a biotic barrier consisting of cobbles would require significant long-term maintenance (to repair damage from burrowing animals). As detailed in the following responses (as well as in previous responses to CDFG comments on the RI/FS Report and Proposed Plan), the CDFG has not presented sufficient technical information to support its assertions. Further, CDFG's comments fail to acknowledge the potentially significant geotechnical issues that could arise by incorporating a cobble layer (up to 3 feet thick) with an overlying vegetative layer (up to 2 feet thick). The Navy finds that a cobble layer is unnecessary and that incorporation of such a layer could potentially affect the stability and long-term performance of the final cover.

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hu	unters Point Naval Shipyard		
Comments by	Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012			
Comment #	Comment	Response		
Introduction (co	ontinued)			
	On May 8, 2012, DFG-OSPR, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and the Navy attended a site visit to Parcel E and E-2. Immediately following the site visit, a meeting was held to discuss DFG-OSPR's concerns on the Parcel E Draft Final Feasibility Study, Parcel E-2 Draft TCRA ESSR Action Memorandum, and the Parcel E-2 Draft Record of Decision (ROD). The Navy, DFG-OSPR, and DTSC are currently working on a path forward regarding DFG- OSPR's concerns on DFG ARARs and biotic barriers.	(see response above)		
Comments on N	avy Responses to General Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2			
1.	The Navy's response [to General Comment 1 on the Proposed Plan] is acceptable.	Comment acknowledged.		
2.	DFG-OSPR commented that we are in general concurrence with remedial alternative 4 or 5 with inclusion of at least one the following recommendations: incorporation of an adequate biotic barrier under the soil cover over all of Parcel E-2 except the wetlands, incorporation of a soil cover of at least four feet in depth over all of Parcel E-2, or the addition of other methods of post-closure monitoring, such as soil and surface water monitoring for contaminants. The Navy responded, "The planned activities, which include surface water monitoring, will be adequate to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. Please refer to the response to specific comment 2 regarding the Navy's position on CDFG's request for an additional biotic barrier and thicker soil cover." Please see DFG-OSPR's responses below on the PP Specific Comment 2a1-5 and 2b1 regarding biotic barriers and damage to geomembranes from burrowing animals.	Please refer to the responses to CDFG comment 2 below (on the Navy' Responses to Specific Comments on the Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2).		

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2

- 1. The Navy's response [to Specific Comment 1 on the Proposed Plan] is Comment acknowledged. acceptable.
- 2. Page 17, Section "Summary of the Preferred Alternative". The PP states, "The liner will minimize water seeping into the contaminated material, control animals from burrowing under the cover, and serve as a visual marker for the bottom of the cover."
  - a. DFG-OSPR commented that geomembrane liners are not designed to function as biotic barriers (Huang and Nakahara, 2011). The Navy responded, in regards to the geocomposite drainage layer that is placed on top of the geomembrane, "This layer would provide a drainage path for water infiltrating through the vegetative layer and, consistent with its use at other landfill sites, would also deter burrowing animals." Geosynthetic caps, consisting of a geocomposite drainage layer (e.g., geonet) and a geomembrane, are designed to reduce stormwater infiltration into the contaminated material. Geosynthetic caps are not designed to function as biotic barriers to "control animals from burrowing under the cover" and exposing contaminants. There is various information in the literature that supports this view. Listed below are a few examples:
    - 1. According to Dr. John Scheirs, a polymer technologist with ExcelPlas Geomembrane Testing Services, "Burrowing animals are a real threat to geomembranes. There are a number of documented cases of animals breaching the liners by gnawing or cutting. These include: rodents gnawing through liners; pecking damage by bird beaks; [and] gophers (prairie dogs) burrowing through pond liners..." (Scheirs, 2009). Furthermore, he states, "The potential for penetration into the geomembrane by burrowing animals is far greater for unconsolidated, fine-grained sand/soils than for gravel and rock. A biotic barrier (BB) can therefore be installed to reduce potential intrusion by burrowing animals (for
- a. The cited statement in the Responsiveness Summary is consistent with more detailed information presented in Section 11.5.1.2 of the Final RI/FS Report, which identifies several other landfills in the San Francisco Bay area where the selected CERCLA remedies included geocomposite drainage material to both provide a drainage path for infiltration and to deter burrowing animals. The Navy continues to assert its belief, as stated in previous responses to CDFG's comments on the Proposed Plan, that the information in the RI/FS Report adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment. In addition, the Navy wishes to clarify the following points regarding the additional information cited by CDFG:
  - 1. The Navy has reviewed the subject document and finds that CDFG staff has presented the quoted statements out of context. Specifically, the quoted statements are included in a section titled "Failure Modes of Exposed Geomembranes", indicating that the noted performance issues pertain to geomembranes exposed directly to the environment. As described in the response to CDFG specific comment 2 on the Proposed Plan, covered geomembranes are used in all landfill liner and cover applications. Further, the subject document is a 600-page technical reference manual that covers a variety of topics related to

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

instance into landfill liners). A BB of 70 cm consisting of cobbles overlain with 30 cm of gravel can deter burrowing animals" (Scheirs, 2009).

2. The U.S. National Research Council states, "Where burrowing animals might damage the geomembrane/low-hydraulic conductivity soil layer, a biotic barrier layer of large-sized aggregate will be needed above it" (National Research Council [U.S.], 1997).

- landfill liners, and is not a focused study on the performance of existing landfill covers. In addition, the author (Dr. Scheirs) draws upon experience from landfills in other countries (most notably Australia) where site conditions may differ from those in the United States. For example, the author cites "crab damage on Nauru island" and "kangaroo paws" as documented cases of animals damaging exposed geomembranes. CDFG excluded these statements from their quoted excerpt, and the Navy finds CDFG's quoted statement potentially misleading because the unusual examples excluded from CDFG's quoted statement immediately precede and follow the examples cited by CDFG. For these reasons, the Navy does not believe that the cited reference provides pertinent information on the potential for burrowing animals to affect the performance of the covered geomembrane proposed for Parcel E-2.
- 2. The Navy has reviewed the subject document and finds that CDFG staff has not properly identified the context of the cited study. Specifically, the document summarizes the findings from a 1-day workshop on engineered barriers that might be used for "remediation of radioactive and mixed waste located in the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) nuclear weapons complex". The Navy does not believe that the low level radioactive material potentially present at Parcel E-2 is comparable to wastes located in the Department of Energy's nuclear weapons complex. For this reason, the Navy does not believe that the cited reference provides pertinent information on the potential for burrowing animals to affect the performance of the covered geomembrane proposed for Parcel E-2.

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

- 2. (*cont.*)
- 3. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has also discussed the use of biotic barriers in landfill caps as a method to protect geomembranes from damage by burrowing animals in several of their publications (USEPA, 1989a; USEPA, 1989b; USEPA, 1992; USEPA, 1993). According to the USEPA, "A Biotic barrier is used in the cap of a waste containment system to prevent small burrowing animals and plant roots from penetrating the drainage layer or the low permeability layer" (USEPA, 1992).
- 4. The Post-Closure Operation and Maintenance Plan for landfills at Ford Ord, California states, "Another mechanism for damaging the geomembrane is burrowing animals, which are common on the landfill. The problems burrowing animals pose are twofold: Burrows destabilize the vegetation layer which is then exposed to erosion, [and] Burrowing animals with sharp claws could directly damage the geomembrane as they excavate their burrows. Although there has been only one case documented of geomembrane damage caused by burrowing animals (Steiniger, 1968), the potential for damage to the geomembrane still exists and should be monitored" (IT Corporation, 2000). The document goes on to recommend an examination and repair procedure for geomembranes exposed in deep burrows. This procedure involves excavating and exposing geomembranes by hand, examining the geomembrane for damage, repairing the affected area by welding on a high-density polyethylene patch, testing the patch for leaks, backfilling, compacting, grading, and reseeding the affected area.
- 3. The Navy has reviewed the subject document and finds that it focuses on construction quality assurance and quality control for construction of landfill covers. The design-related elements of the 1992 guidance are abbreviated and do not compare with more detailed information presented in a 1991 EPA guidance document titled "Design and Construction of RCRA/CERCLA Final Covers" (EPA, 1991b). Specifically, the 1991 EPA guidance identifies a biotic barrier consisting of cobbles as an optional layer that "may stop the penetration of some deep-rooted plants and the invasion of burrowing animals." The 1991 EPA guidance also states that "[M]ost research on biotic barriers has been done in, and is applicable to, arid areas." This information indicates that biotic barriers are not typical for landfill covers in temperate climates such as San Francisco. Because of its limited scope, the Navy does not believe that the 1992 guidance cited by CDFG provides pertinent information on the potential for burrowing animals to affect the performance of the covered geomembrane proposed for Parcel E-2.
- 4. The landfill covers at Fort Ord Operable Unit 2, which were constructed at five separate areas, are regularly inspected and maintained in accordance with the cited post-closure operation and maintenance plan. Four of the landfill covers were completed in 1998 and the fifth landfill cover was completed in 2002. As documented in the five-year review reports from 2002 and 2007 (Army, 2002 and 2007), the Operable Unit 2 landfill covers are functioning as designed and no performance issues related to the geomembrane liners were noted. In addition, operation and maintenance reports for the Operable Unit 2 landfill covers have not identified any instance when the inspection of animal burrows identified any damage to the geomembrane liners. For these reasons, the Navy does not believe that the cited reference provides pertinent information on the potential for burrowing animals to affect the performance of the covered geomembrane proposed for Parcel E-2.

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

- 2. (*cont.*)
- 5. The Navy also published a document entitled "Installation Restoration: Navy Landfills and EPA Cover Guidance", which recommends the use of biotic barriers to protect the geomembrane from damage by burrowing animals (Karr et. al., 1992). According to the Navy's publication, "The biotic barrier consists of a gravel and rock layer designed to prevent the intrusion of burrowing animals. This protection is primarily necessary around the cap but, in some cases, may also be needed at the bottom of the liner. Although animals cannot generally penetrate the flexible membrane cap (FMC), they can widen an existing hole or tear through wrinkled material. The proposed 1-meter thickness should effectively prevent penetration by all but the smallest insects" (Karr et. al., 1992).
- 5. The Navy wishes to clarify that the subject document, which was referenced in Section 11.5.1.2 of the RI/FS Report, does not "recommend" the use of biotic barriers. Rather, the subject document describes required and optional layers for landfill covers, as specified in 1989 EPA guidance titled "Technical Guidance Document: Final Covers on Hazardous Waste Landfills and Surface Impoundments" (EPA, 1989a). As identified in Figure 2 of the subject document (EPA, 1989a; page 33), biotic barriers are optional layers. Also, previously cited EPA 1991 guidance states that "[M]ost research on biotic barriers has been done in, and is applicable to, arid areas." In contrast, the subject document states that "Most Navy landfills are located in coastal areas which contributes to increased penetration by water subsurficially, or in areas of high precipitation, creating high infiltration and runoff." Further, the subject document evaluated conditions at 229 Navy landfills and identified the potential generation of landfill leachate and landfill gas as the primary performance issues requiring careful evaluation and further study. For these reasons, the Navy believes that the subject document supports its position, as stated in Section 11.5.1.2 of the RI/FS Report, that the potential for burrowing animals to penetrate a geomembrane is low.

In summary, the Navy finds that CDFG has presented the additional information provided in this comment out of context. The Navy continues to assert its belief, as stated in previous responses to CDFG's comments on the Proposed Plan, that CDFG has not presented sufficient technical information to support its assertion that burrowing animals would cause significant damage to the geomembrane liner over time, or cause unacceptable exposure of contaminated waste. CDFG repeated comments on this topic imply a direct connection between the presence of burrowing animals at any landfill site and corresponding damage to an underlying geomembrane liner that is not supported by adequate evidence.

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

2. (see above) (cont.)

In contrast, the Navy has identified two studies, summarized briefly below, that have evaluated the performance of landfill covers nationwide and provide more pertinent information to evaluate the potential significance of burrowing animals at existing landfill covers. Neither of these studies identified burrowing animals as a significant performance problem for geomembrane liners.

Assessment of the Performance of Engineered Waste Containment Barriers (National Research Council, 2007): This study, prepared at the request of numerous federal agencies (EPA, NRC, NSF, and DOE), assessed the effectiveness of existing engineered barriers over the long term. The report concluded that "Based on as much as 20 years of observations, the committee concluded that most engineered waste containment barrier systems that have been designed, constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with current statutory regulations and requirements have thus far provided environmental protection at or above specified levels." The report did not identify burrowing animals as a significant performance problem for geomembrane liners.

Assessment and Recommendations for Improving the Performance of Waste Containment Systems (Bonaparte et al., 2002): This study, prepared in consultation with EPA, included a nationwide review of landfill performance data, interviews with regulatory personnel, and evaluation of existing landfills with performance problems. Problems identified for landfill covers consisted of cover system slope failure during construction, cover system slope failure after rainfall or a thaw, and soil cover damage due to earthquakes. The study noted that "the number of facilities with identified problems is relatively small in comparison to the total number of modern facilities nationwide." Overall, the study concluded that "environmentally safe and effective containment of waste is attainable." The report did not provide any specific examples of locations where geomembrane liners were damaged by burrowing animals.

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

2. (cont.)

Although other landfill sites have chosen not to install a biotic barrier, this does not mean that their geocomposite drainage layer would prevent burrowing animals from damaging the geomembrane in these landfill caps. Based on the information in the literature, DFG-OSPR requests the Navy remove any references to the geomembrane, geocomposite drainage layer, or geocomposite cap that state these components will "control animals from burrowing under the cover" or imply that these components will perform the function of a biotic barrier. DFG-OSPR also requests the Navy state in the ROD that they will implement appropriate procedures, approved by the regulatory agencies, for detecting and repairing damage to the geomembrane from burrowing animals as part of the Parcel E-2 post-closure operation and maintenance plan. The cost of detecting and repairing damage to the geomembrane from burrowing animals in perpetuity will need to be factored into the costs of the selected remedy.

Overall, the Navy finds that the technical concerns identified by CDFG are not supported by sufficient evidence. Specifically, CDFG has not presented any significant new information or demonstrated that their primary recommendation following review of the RI/FS Report and Proposed Plan (to include a biotic barrier consisting of cobbles) is necessary to protect human health or the environment. Accordingly, the Navy does not agree that CDFG's technical concerns, as identified in these comments, require reconsideration of previous conclusions presented in the Final RI/FS Report and summarized in the Draft ROD. The language in the Draft ROD, which is consistent with the Final RI/FS Report, will not be revised in response to CDFG's comment.

As stated in previous responses to CDFG's comments on the RI/FS Report and Proposed Plan, the post-closure operation and maintenance plan (to be prepared in conjunction with the RD) will identify the inspection and maintenance actions, including those related to animal burrows, and will be submitted for review and approval by EPA, DTSC and the Water Board in conjunction with the RD. The Navy also wishes to clarify that the various components of the selected remedy will require long-term maintenance and cost for this effort was included in the Final RI/FS Report. Potential changes to the long-term monitoring and maintenance program, to be considered as part of the regulatory review process of the postclosure maintenance plan, will not significantly affect the overall costs of the remedial alternatives beyond the accuracy required by EPA RI/FS guidance (+50/-30 percent) (EPA, 1988).

CDFG's comments imply that a final cover without a biotic barrier consisting of cobbles would require significant long-term maintenance (to repair damage from burrowing animals). As described previously, the CDFG has not presented sufficient technical information to support its assertions. Further, CDFG's comments fail to acknowledge the potentially significant geotechnical issues that could arise by incorporating a cobble layer (up to 3 feet thick) with an overlying vegetative layer (up to 2 feet thick). The Navy finds that a cobble layer is unnecessary and that incorporation of such a layer could potentially affect the stability and long-term performance of the final cover.

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

- 2. (cont.)
- b. DFG-OSPR commented on the Draft Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2 and asked the Navy to explain why a biotic barrier was not incorporated into the design of the landfill cover since gophers can dig up to six feet deep, which exceeds the depth of the proposed 2-foot soil cover (Nakahara et al., 2009).
  - 1. The Navy responded, "The Navy believes that the demonstrated performance of the cover at Site 1 at the former NAS [Naval Air Station] Moffett Field is useful in evaluating the efficacy of the proposed cover at Parcel E-2." As DFG-OSPR previously commented, the Site 1 landfill cap has been in place since 1998, which is a relatively short period in the life of a landfill that is supposed to function and be maintained in perpetuity (Huang and Nakahara, 2011). According to the County inspection reports for Moffett Field Site 1 Landfill, there are issues with gophers burrowing into the landfill cap. In March 2009, the County reported, "Burrowing rodent populations (pocket gophers) have nearly doubled and are noticeably more active than during the inspection 3 months ago. Provisions must be approved for a new control method other than backfilling and compacting the soil back into the area of the burrows. The only effective control will involve active eradication of the gophers" (Insight Environmental, Engineering and Construction, Inc. [Insight], 2009). In December 2009, the County reported, "Burrowing rodent activity is still a concern. In response there has been an aggressive program of trapping at Site 1. A few gophers have been trapped so far, but the full effectiveness of this strategy is not yet apparent" (Insight, 2009). In November 2010, the County reported, "Gopher control activity control measure of using traps has met with no success to date. Of the 75 traps in use since the last inspection, no gophers have been reported trapped" (Oneida Total Integrated Enterprises
- The Navy continues to assert their belief, as stated in previous responses to CDFG's comments on the RI/FS Report and Proposed Plan, that the information in the RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2 adequately demonstrates that the proposed covers, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment. Section 12.2.3.10 of the Final RI/FS Report specifies the preference for lowimpact measures (such as raptor perches), as compared to higher impact control measures (such as poisons), to control burrowing animals at Parcel E-2. The Navy also continues to assert its belief, as stated in previous responses to CDFG's comments on the Proposed Plan, that CDFG has not presented sufficient technical information to support its assertion that burrowing animals would cause significant damage to the geomembrane liner over time, or cause unacceptable exposure of contaminated waste. As previously stated, CDFG repeated comments on this topic imply a direct connection between the presence of burrowing animals at any landfill site and corresponding damage to an underlying geomembrane liner that is not supported by adequate evidence.

CDFG has not presented any significant new information or demonstrated that their primary recommendation (to include a biotic barrier consisting of cobbles) is necessary to protect human health or the environment. Accordingly, the Navy does not agree that CDFG's technical concerns, as identified in these comments, require reconsideration of previous conclusions presented in the Final RI/FS Report and summarized in the Draft ROD. The language in the Draft ROD, which is consistent with the Final RI/FS Report, will not be revised in response to CDFG's comment. However, as stated previously, the post-closure operation and maintenance plan (to be prepared in conjunction with the RD) will identify the inspection and maintenance actions, including those related to animal burrows, and will be submitted for review and approval by EPA, DTSC and the Water Board in conjunction with the RD.

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

[OTIE], 2011). Based on the ineffectiveness of the trapping at Site 1, the Navy is now evaluating other alternatives, such as the use of Fumitoxin (OTIE, 2011).

During the May 8, 2012 site visit to Parcel E and E-2 with the Navy and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, DFG-OSPR noticed numerous gopher burrows on both sites. Based on the "demonstrated performance of the cover at Site 1" which the Navy is using to evaluate the efficacy of the proposed cover at Parcel E- 2, there is the potential for gopher burrowing to be an issue at Parcel E-2. Backfilling and compacting the soil back into the burrows, as well as trapping, do not appear to be effective methods of controlling gophers at Site 1. Raptor perches were also installed at Site 1, but these also do not appear to be effective. DFG-OSPR does not support the use of pesticides for landfill maintenance because of their ability to kill non-target species, including State and Federal special status species. Burrowing Owls, a State species of special concern and species protected by the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty, have been observed at HPNS (TtFW, 2004). Please note DFG-OSPR will not approve the use of pesticides, such as Fumitoxin, in areas where there are State special status species such as Burrowing Owls. If the Navy has take of State and Federal special status species during landfill maintenance activities, they may be in violation of State and Federal ARARs. Therefore, the Navy may need to implement alternative methods of gopher control at Parcel E-2, than what was used at Site 1. The cost for implementing animal control measures and detecting and repairing damage to the geomembrane in perpetuity will need to be factored into the costs of the selected remedy.

The Navy also responded to DFG-OSPR's comment regarding the lack of a biotic barrier by referring to a White Paper on the Geomembrane Lifetime Prediction published by the Geosynthetic Institute (Koerner, et al., 2011). This paper only discusses

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

degradation mechanisms such as oxidation, chemical, and compressive stress. This paper does not discuss the effects of burrowing animals on geomembranes. In the June 2009 Geosynthetic Institute (GSI) Newsletter/Report Question and Answer column, a reader submitted the following questions: "A landfill cap design calls for a 2-foot thick vegetative layer and soil cover, consisting of topsoil and noncalcareous quarry screenings, overlying drainage composite and 40-mil VLDPE. There is a concern that the cap geosynthetics may be susceptible to damage and penetration by burrowing animals into the underlying waste. Are there any documented instances of this taking place at landfill caps in North America? Does a cap design using PE geosynthetics need to consider this possibility and, if so, would you suggest any design guidance offering preventive measures?" (Geosynthetic Institute, 2009).

The Geosynthetic Institute responded, "You ask a common question which I will try to answer in several ways." 1. "The only known situation of an animal clawing its way through a geomembrane that I know of was on a final cover where the animal was trapped beneath the geomembrane as it entered into its anchor trench. So as to escape the animal scratched the underside until it produced a hole of about 150 mm in diameter." 2. "I am told that there is an old report by a German organization which concluded that the hardness of the animal's teeth versus the geomembrane type is critical." 3. "One way of preventing burrowing animals from getting to the geomembrane is to provide a 'biobarrier' in the protection soil above it. This would consist of a layer of stones/rocks of sufficient size to prevent/discourage the animal from digging through it. Stone size and layer thickness are obviously important considerations" (Geosynthetic Institute, 2009).

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

Due to the potential for burrowing animals to damage the geomembrane, DFG-OSPR does not agree with the Navy's claim that "placement of a high-density plastic liner under at least 2 feet of clean soil will prevent exposure to remaining contamination" (page 17 of Parcel E-2 PP). Please also see DFG-OSPR's response above on the PP Specific Comment 2a1-5 on the Proposed Plan regarding biotic barriers and damage to geomembranes from burrowing animals.

- 2. The Navy responded, "Further, the Navy does not believe that CDFG has presented sufficient technical information to support its assertion that burrowing animals would cause significant damage to the landfill cover over time." Please see DFG-OSPR's responses above on the PP Specific Comment 2a1-5 and 2b regarding biotic barriers and damage to geomembranes from burrowing animals.
- 3. DFG-OSPR commented that a rodent's incisors continuously grow throughout its life so it must gnaw on objects to keep its incisors worn down. As a result, rodents have been known to gnaw on a variety of objects from wood to plastic sprinkler pipes to electrical wiring (Salmon and Gorenzel, 2011; Salmon and Baldwin, 2011; Timm et al., 2011). Therefore, it possible for a rodent to gnaw on a geomembrane. The Navy responded, "...the Navy does not believe that CDFG has presented sufficient technical information to support its assertion that burrowing animals would cause significant damage to the landfill cover over time." Please see DFG-OSPR's responses above on the PP Specific Comment 2a1-5 and 2b1 regarding biotic barriers and damage to geomembranes from burrowing animals.
- 4. The Navy has asserted that the geocomposite drainage layer at Parcel E-2 will deter burrowing animals from damaging the underlying geomembrane. Based on this assertion, DFG-OSPR requested the Navy explain why Moffett Field Site 22 installed a

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

biotic barrier of cobblestone and cement slurry in their landfill cap and Port Hueneme Site 14 is poisoning gophers on a weekly basis. to prevent burrowing animals from damaging their underlying geomembranes. The Navy responded, "The difference in existing site conditions between the Parcel E-2 Landfill and NAS Moffett Field Site 22 warrant selection of different response actions. Therefore, the direct comparison of the preferred alternative for Parcel E-2 with the selected response action for NAS Moffett Field Site 22 is inappropriate. Regarding the potential use of pesticides to control burrowing animals, the Navy has previously responded to CDFG concerns on this matter by stating that low-impact control measures (such as raptor perches) would be preferred over higher impact measures (such as poisons)..." As DFG-OSPR stated before, DFG-OSPR will not approve the use of pesticides, such as Fumitoxin, in areas where there are State special status species such as Burrowing Owls. If the Navy has take of State and Federal special status species during landfill maintenance activities, they may be in violation of State and Federal ARARs. Please see DFG- OSPR's response above on the PP Specific Comment 2b1 regarding control of burrowing animals at Site 1.

5. DFG-OSPR commented, "If the number of burrowing animals increase at Parcel E-2 in the future, how will the Navy adequately prevent these animals from damaging the landfill cap?" The Navy responded, "The Navy believes that the information in the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment." The Navy did not provide an adequate response to DFG-OSPR's question. DFG-OSPR disagrees that the information in the RI/FS Report adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover will be protective

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

- of the environment. Please see DFG-OSPR's responses above on the PP Specific Comment 2a1-5 and 2b1 regarding biotic barriers and damage to geomembranes from burrowing animals.
- DFG-OSPR commented, "Please provide more information in the ROD regarding how the Navy will adequately maintain, and detect and repair damage to the geomembrane in perpetuity. The general information provided in the PP is not sufficient to determine if the proposed remedial alternative will be adequate to protect ecological receptors. Please also explain how the Navy will deal with the geomembrane once it is damaged (by burrowing animals) or degrades to the point where it no longer functions properly" (Huang and Nakahara, 2011). The Navy responded, "The Navy believes that the information in the RI/FS Report adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment. The Navy does not believe that CDFG has presented a sufficient technical basis to support their requests for a thicker soil cover or a biointrusion barrier, or their assertions that burrowing animals will damage the geomembrane or the geomembrane will require replacement because of degradation." The Navy did not provide an adequate response to DFG-OSPR's questions. DFG-OSPR disagrees that the information in the RI/FS Report adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover will be protective of the environment. Please see DFG-OSPR's responses above on the PP Specific Comment 2a1-5 and 2b1 regarding the need for biotic barriers to prevent damage to geomembranes from burrowing animals.

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

- 3. The Navy's response [to Specific Comment 3 on the Proposed Plan] is Comment acknowledged. acceptable.
- 4. Attachment 1, Key Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements. The PP states a complete list of potential ARARs identified for the Preferred Alternative is provided in Appendix N of the Parcel E-2 RI/FS Report. Under Appendix N, several potential biological resource ARARs were not included as ARARs, such as the Federal Endangered Species Act, California Fish and Game Code (F&GC) sections 1908, 4700, and 5050. DFG-OSPR requests these ARARs be added to the list of ARARs for the remedial activities at Parcel E-2.
  - a. The Navy responded, "The Navy does not agree that past observations at Heron's Head Park are relevant to Parcel E-2 because the Navy has performed site-specific studies, as detailed in the RI/FS Report (see Section 2.4) (ERRG and Shaw [Engineering/Remediation Resources Group, Inc.], 2011), to demonstrate that neither the California Clapper Rail nor the salt marsh harvest mouse is present at Parcel E-2. The Navy's findings are confirmed by information provided in the SFRA's [San Francisco Redevelopment Agency] recent EIR [Environmental Impact Report] (SFRA, 2009)." The site-specific studies the Navy cites in Section 2.4 of the RI/FS Report were conducted in 1997, 2001, 2002, and 2004. These studies were conducted eight or more years ago and we believe that they are outdated. A pair of California Clapper Rails and their two chicks were observed in 2011 in a restored coastal salt marsh at Heron's Head Park, 2 miles north of HPNS (Fimrite, 2011). This is the first time in decades that California Clapper Rails have been documented to be breeding in San Francisco (Fimrite, 2011). California State Parks is also restoring the coastal salt marsh at Yosemite Slough, adjacent to Parcel E-2. This restoration is planned to be completed in the spring of 2012 (California State Parks Foundation, 2012) and will also provide habitat for various State and/or Federally listed species such as the California Clapper Rail, California Black Rail, and salt

As stated in the previous responses to CDFG's comments on the Proposed Plan, the Navy has previously responded to CDFG comments (on the RI/FS Report) regarding the various requirements identified by CDFG as potential ARARs and has provided adequate information to support the determinations of which requirements may qualify as ARARs for the potential response actions at Parcel E-2. Please refer to Appendix S of the Final RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) for further information.

a. The Navy wishes to clarify that there is no promulgated requirement mandating the frequency of biological surveys for the CERCLA remedial action at Parcel E-2. The Navy asserts that the past ecological assessments at Parcels E and E-2, as documented in the Final RI/FS Report, serve as an adequate basis for identifying potential special-status species for future remedial actions, and that the ARARs identified in the Draft ROD for Parcel E-2 are adequate to protect biological resources that have been identified at the site. However, the Navy recognizes that the ongoing restoration effort at Yosemite Slough may change site conditions prior to the remedial action at Parcel E-2. Accordingly, the Navy will perform a focused biological survey, in conjunction with the RD, to determine the extent to which the future wetlands at Yosemite Slough may have attracted endangered species to Parcel E-2. The RD will identify the specific objectives of and procedures for the biological survey, and will discuss potential follow-on actions based on the survey results. The Navy does not believe that it is appropriate to detail this information in the ROD because these documents are only intended to summarize the conceptual designs for the proposed remediation. DTSC and CDFG requested that the following statement be incorporated into the CERCLA administrative record to identify the enforcement mechanisms that will ensure the protection of wildlife during implementation of the selected remedy for Parcel E-2.

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

4. (cont.)

marsh harvest mouse (SMHM). Although these species were not observed during surveys at HPNS in the past, the surrounding restored salt marshes may attract these species to these areas as well as to HPNS. The coastal salt marsh at HPNS is along the Pacific Flyway and provides potential habitat for California Clapper Rails, California Black Rails, and SMHM. In light of recent restoration activities and newly documented species occurrences in the area, these species may utilize the habitat at HPNS now and in the future.

According to the SFRA's 2009 EIR, green sturgeon and Central California Coast Steelhead are Federally-listed as threatened and HPNS is within the designated critical habitat for both of these species (SFRA, 2009). In addition, spring-run Chinook salmon (Federally and State threatened) and winter-run Chinook salmon (Federally and State endangered) have a high likelihood to occur within the HPNS area (SFRA, 2009). Longfin smelt (State threatened) have a moderate likelihood to occur within the HPNS area (SFRA, 2009).

In addition, the Final Work Plan for the Time-Critical Removal Action for Installation Restoration Site 02 Northwest and Central Parcel E lists State and Federally listed Chinook salmon as a species observed at or near HPNS (Tetra Tech EC, Inc. [TtECI], 2005). The Navy's 2004 Biological Assessment (BA) (Tetra Tech FW, Inc. [TtFW], 2004) also lists the following Federally listed species as potentially occurring within the Parcel E and E-2 project areas: Sacramento River Winter Run Chinook Salmon, Central Valley Spring Run Chinook Salmon, Central California Coast Steelhead, California Central Valley Steelhead, California Clapper Rail, California Brown Pelican, California Least Tern, and SMHM. Both salmon species, the Clapper Rail, the Least Tern, and the SMHM are also State listed species. The BA further determined that the actions at the Metal Slag Area and PCB Hot Spot Area "MAY AFFECT, BUT ARE NOT LIKELY TO ADVERSELY AFFECT" Central California Valley steelhead, Central

"Since the Parcel E-2 Record of Decision (ROD) is enforceable as a primary document under the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) and if the ROD needs to be amended in the future, the FFA accounts for that process, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) is not inclined to insist on additional Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) language in the comments. The CDFG comments clearly explain its position and puts all on notice that this issue is a concern, along with the expectation that any Fully Protected Species or CESA issues will be addressed if they come up in the future. Therefore, if CESA or Fully Protected Species issues come up in the future, there appears to be enough authority and notice in the ROD, ROD comments and FFA to make sure that any fully protected, endangered or threatened species on the property will be protected."

The Navy wishes to clarify that, as detailed in the Final RI/FS Report, no special-status species were observed in the existing wetlands at Parcel E-2 and the overall value of these existing wetlands is low because they are located on manmade land that has been disturbed by human activities and contains chemical contamination. Also, as visible during the site visit on May 8, 2012, the restoration efforts at Yosemite Slough are not complete and no new wetland habitat is currently present at the adjoining property. Therefore, the Navy does not agree with CDFG's statement that habitat exists at HPNS for the cited endangered species.

The Navy also wishes to clarify that the previous evaluations cited by CDFG, which identified the potential presence of certain fish species, considered the offshore property at HPNS and extended beyond the Parcel E-2 boundary. The offshore property is not part of the selected remedy for Parcel E-2. Further, as detailed in the Final RI/FS Report (Section 12 and Appendix O), the selected remedy would not involve placement of fill within tidal flats and shoreline construction at higher elevations would be performed in a manner that would not significantly affect the aquatic ecosystem offshore of Parcel E-2.

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

4. (cont.)

California Coast steelhead, Central Valley Spring Run Chinook salmon, Sacramento River Winter Run Chinook salmon, and SMHM. These species are protected by the Federal and/or State Endangered Species Acts, which would appear to make these statutes relevant and appropriate for consideration at Parcel E-2.

During the May 8, 2012 meeting with the Navy and DTSC, the Navy discussed the possibility of filing an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) to amend the finalized ROD and include the State and Federal Endangered Species Acts if State and Federally threatened and endangered species are observed at HPNS in the future. Based on these discussions, DFG-OSPR requests the ROD include a statement that if State and Federally threatened and endangered species occur at the site at some point in the future, then F&GC section 2080 and the Federal Endangered Species Act will be ARARs and an ESD will be required along with appropriate protective measures approved by DFG-OSPR and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

b. The Navy responded, "The Navy concluded in Section 2.4 of the RI/FS Report that, based on past biological surveys performed by the Navy, no rare or endangered plants are present at HPNS. This finding is confirmed by information provided in the SFRA's recent EIR." The site-specific studies the Navy cites in Section 2.4 of the RI/FS Report were conducted in 1997, 2001, 2002, and 2004. These studies were conducted eight or more years ago and we believe that they are outdated because species composition at the site may have changed over the years. The past plant surveys in the SFRA EIR were also conducted at HPNS in 2004, 2006, 2007, and 2008 and are outdated. In addition, according to the SFRA EIR (SFRA, 2009), the August 2007 and July 2008 surveys were conducted in the dry season when most plant species were dormant or had already died back leaving only dried plant parts for identification. The May 2008 survey was also conducted during unusually dry weather and most plant species were dormant or had

Therefore, the previous evaluations regarding the potential presence of certain fish species (from the SFRA's 2009 EIR and TtEC's work plan) have no bearing on the selected remedy for Parcel E-2.

b. As stated previously, both in this response and the response to CDFG comments on the Proposed Plan, there is no promulgated requirement mandating the frequency of plant surveys for the CERCLA remedial action at Parcel E-2. The Navy asserts that the past ecological assessments at Parcels E and E-2, as documented in the Final RI/FS Report, serve as an adequate basis for identifying potential special-status species for future remedial actions, and that the ARARs identified in the Draft ROD for Parcel E-2 are adequate to protect biological resources that have been identified at the site. Overall, the Navy finds that the technical concerns identified by CDFG during their review of the Draft ROD do not meet the requirements outlined in Section 7.10 of the FFA. Specifically, CDFG has not presented any significant new information or demonstrated that their recommendations are necessary to protect human health or the environment. Accordingly, the Navy does not agree that CDFG's technical concerns, as identified in these comments, require

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

4. (cont.)

already died back by that time. As a result, some plants observed during the survey could only be identified to the Genus level. Therefore, it is possible that special status plant species may not have been evident and identifiable during these surveys. We also do not think the prior studies are an accurate reflection of current conditions at the site because California seablite has been documented to occur at Heron's Head Park, near HPNS (Port of San Francisco, 2012). Although special status plant species were not observed at HPNS in the past, potential habitat for these species occurs at HPNS. DFG-OSPR believes that F&GC section 1908 (native plant protection) is relevant and appropriate because there is potential habitat for rare or endangered plants, such as bristly sedge (*Carex comosa*), Diablo helianthella (*Helianthella castanea*), seaside tarplant (*Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *congesta*), rose leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon rosaceus*), and California seablite (*Suaeda californica*) on or near Parcel E-2.

Based on discussions at the May 8, 2012 meeting, DFG-OSPR requests the ROD include a statement that if State rare, threatened, and endangered plant species occur at the site at some point in the future, then Fish and Game Code section 1908 will be an ARAR and an ESD will be required along with appropriate protective measures approved by DFG-OSPR.

c. The Navy responded, "California F&GC § 4700 is not an ARAR for the selected remedy at Parcel E-2 because none of the fully protected mammals (including the salt marsh harvest mouse) are present at the site." According to the Draft Final Ecological Risk Assessment Validation Study Report for Parcel E, small mammal trapping was conducted in June, July, and September 1998 (Tetra Tech EM, Inc. [TtEMI] and Levine Fricke Recon [LFR], 2000). This survey is over 13 years old and outdated. The Navy's 2004 BA concluded that "Saltmarsh harvest mice are unlikely to be effected because the species is not expected to be present. However, complete habitat avoidance is not

reconsideration of previous conclusions presented in the Final RI/FS Report and summarized in the Draft ROD. The language in the Draft ROD, which is consistent with the Final RI/FS Report, will not be revised in response to CDFG's comment.

. Please refer to the response to comment 4a.

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Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Comments on Navy Responses to Specific Comments on Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2 (continued)

4. (cont.)

possible; therefore the proposed projects 'MAY AFFECT, BUT ARE NOT LIKELY TO ADVERSELY AFFECT,' salt-marsh harvest mouse" (TtFW, 2004). DFG-OSPR continues to assert that F&GC section 4700 (fully-protected mammals) is relevant and appropriate because potential habitat for the SMHM is located on or near Parcel E- 2.

Based on discussions at the May 8, 2012 meeting, DFG-OSPR requests the ROD include a statement that if State fully protected mammals occur at the site at some point in the future, then Fish and Game Code section 4700 will be an ARAR and an ESD will be required along with appropriate protective measures approved by DFG-OSPR.

d. The Navy responded, "...the Navy does not agree with CDFG's assertion that fully protected reptiles and amphibians are present at Parcel E-2 or elsewhere at HPNS." The site-specific studies the Navy cites in Section 2.4 of the RI/FS Report were conducted in 1997, 2001, 2002, and 2004. These studies were conducted eight or more years ago and we believe that they are outdated because the studies do not appear to accurately reflect the conditions at the site. F&GC section 5050 (fully-protected reptiles and amphibians) should be considered relevant and appropriate because the freshwater wetlands at Parcel E- 2 may provide potential habitat for the San Francisco garter snake.

Based on discussions at the May 8, 2012 meeting, DFG-OSPR requests the ROD include a statement that if State fully protected reptiles and amphibians occur at the site at some point in the future, then Fish and Game Code section 5050 will be an ARAR and an ESD will be required along with appropriate protective measures approved by DFG-OSPR.

(see above)

d. Please refer to the response to comment 4a.

1.

# Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments on Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2

Page 2-27, Table 5. DFG-OSPR checked the Draft Final Ecological Risk Assessment Validation Study Report, Parcel E (TtEMI and LFR, 2000), as part of this review, and found the remedial goals (RGs) for copper and lead are lower than protective soil concentrations (PSCs) for ecological receptors, which are highlighted by yellow color. Those PSCs based on soil cores at depths of 0 to 6 and 6 to 12 inches bgs were reviewed and concurred by DFG-OSPR (Chernoff, 1999). This comment is intended for the DTSC Project Manager.

Table 1. Comparison of chemicals concentrations in soil and sediment for Table 5 on Page 2-27 of Draft Record of Decisions for Parcel E-2

COEC	RG (mg/kg)	PSC in 2000	Remark
		VS (mg/kg)	
Cadmium	4.2	4.24	
Copper	470	1,083.7	
Lead	197	441.9	
Manganese	2,433		
Mercury	1.0		
Nickel	1,941	1,941.4	
Vanadium	117		
Zinc	719	719.3	
DDT	3.53		
PCBs	37		0.74 by a
			human
			recreational
			exposure
Total HMW	231		

This comment was not intended for the Navy and does not require a response; however, the Navy wishes to clarify that, as detailed in the Final RI/FS Report (Section 7 and Appendix L), the additional data collected during a soil data gaps investigation in 2002 resulted in the identification of new COPECs and the calculation of updated PSCs. The updated PSCs supersede the values presented in the 2000 Validation Study Report.

COECs: chemicals of ecological concern

RGs: remedial goals

PSCs: protective soil concentrations

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments on Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2 (continued)

Attachment 4, page 11, Federal Location-Specific ARARs and page 12, State Location-Specific ARARs. The Navy has accepted the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and F&GC section 3511 as ARARs. The Navy will need to consult with the USFWS and DFG-OSPR to determine the appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to implement to prevent impacts to special status species from remedial activities. These measures will need to include at minimum, the use of a qualified biologist approved by DFG-OSPR and USFWS to monitor for special status species on site, in order to substantively comply with these ARARs. DFG-OSPR reserves the right to conduct periodic site visits during remedial actions to confirm implementation of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.

The Navy wishes to clarify that the administrative and procedural requirements for preparing biological assessment and biological opinion documents (which would evaluate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures) are not ARARs for the on-site CERCLA remedial action being selected in the ROD. As described previously, the RD will identify the specific implementation steps necessary to comply with the pertinent ARARs for protection of biological resources; however, the Navy does not believe that it is appropriate to detail these specific implementation steps in the ROD because this document is only intended to summarize the conceptual design for the proposed remediation. Also, the Navy encourages CDFG to conduct site visits during the upcoming remedial action at Parcel E-2.

3.

# Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

# Comments by San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Tina Low) dated May 14, 2012

Comment No.	Comment	Response
1.	<b>1.1 Selected Remedy</b> : This section contains a bulleted list of the actions proposed to address risks posed by contaminated media. Please edit (suggested insertion underlined) the 4 <sup>th</sup> bullet to state "Install below-ground barriers to limit groundwater flow from the landfill to San Francisco Bay and pump and treat groundwater if necessary to prevent discharge of contaminants."	The subject bullet was revised as follows: "Install below-ground barriers to limit groundwater flow from the landfill to San Francisco Bay, including a contingency action to hydraulically control groundwater (behind the barrier) if necessary to satisfy pertinent applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (see Section 2.9.4)."
2.	2.3.3 Shoreline Sediment: This section states that wildlife are at risk from exposure to PCBs in surface sediments along the shoreline, and that source control measures are warranted in the Metal Slag Area to control potential releases of copper and lead to Parcel F. Please clarify whether these sources of metals and PCBs were removed by the PCB Hot Spot (Phase 2) and Metal Slag removal actions, or whether these sources remain to be addressed in the remedy.	Section 2.3.3 describes the site conditions along the shoreline based on information that has been published in the administrative record. This information includes post-excavation conditions following the Metal Slag Area TCRA and the Phase 1 TCRA at the PCB³ Hot Spot Area (completed in 2006). As detailed in Section 2.5.3, these areas contain elevated copper, lead, and PCB concentrations that comprise several nearshore hot spots. Although the Navy, under the Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area, has addressed one nearshore hot spot, the results of this ongoing removal action are not yet published. Accordingly, a detailed analysis of the post-excavation at this area cannot be provided in this ROD. Section 2.9.2 of the Draft ROD indicates the Navy's intent to evaluate post-excavation conditions in the RD and perform additional excavation, if necessary to achieve the hot spot goals. Section 2.9.2 was also revised to specify that, because the TCRA results are not available at the date of ROD signature, the excavation to achieve the hot spot goals specified in the action memorandum (which are identical to those specified in this ROD) will be completed as a remedial action pursuant to this ROD. Please refer to the response to EPA general comment 2 for a description of how the removal action relates to the future remedial action (including the relationship between the hot spot goals and remediation goals). Section 2.9.2 was revised to further clarify that the Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area is ongoing and post-excavation results are not yet available.

**2.5.3 Basis for Response Action:** For clarity and consistency with the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), in the discussion of hot spots, please refer to the hot spot Tier categories used in the RI/FS (e.g., near-shore hot spots are designated Tier 1).

The Navy prefers to retain the terms "nearshore hot spots" and "upland hot spots" in the ROD because it is more readily understandable than the hot spot tiers identified in the RI/FS Report. The Navy's rationale for this decision is summarized on the following page.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this attachment.

Comments by San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Tina Low) dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

3. (see above) (cont.)

The process of identifying hot spots in the RI/FS Report focused on the location of each hot spot relative to San Francisco Bay and its potential to serve as a continuing source to groundwater contamination. The hotspot tiers identified in the RI/FS Report were established to categorize the relative importance of source removal at each hot spot. This categorization was used in the RI/FS Report to develop different remedial alternatives with varying degrees of hotspot removal. However, upon identification of the preferred alternative in the Proposed Plan, the Navy decided that terminology using hotspot tiers was unnecessary and potentially confusing. To simplify the discussion, the Proposed Plan introduced the terms "nearshore hot spots" and "upland hot spots" that aligned with the hot spot goals identified in the RI/FS Report. Specifically, the Navy established hot spot goals for locations close to San Francisco Bay (nearshore hot spots) at 10 times the corresponding remediation goal. Hot spot goals for locations further inland (upland hot spots) were established at 100 times the corresponding remediation goal. Hot spot goals were identified in Table 12-2 of the RI/FS Report and Table 4 of the ROD. Remediation goals were identified in Section 9 of the RI/FS Report and Table 5 of the ROD.

4. **2.5.3 Basis for Response Action** – **text discussing groundwater areas posing a potential risk to wildlife**: As discussed in this section, several contaminants of ecological concern (COPECs) in groundwater may migrate to San Francisco Bay (Bay) at concentrations that exceed aquatic wildlife criteria. COPECs identified include copper, lead, zinc, un-ionized ammonia, sulfide, and cyanide. As the proposed remedy includes pumping and treatment of groundwater (if necessary), please clarify the criteria that will be used to determine whether pumping and/or treatment will be necessary. At a minimum, contaminated groundwater must not be allowed to mound behind the groundwater barrier. We understand that remedial actions to address the potential risk of COPECs migrating to the Bay will be evaluated in the Remedial Design, however this Record of Decision should make it clear that the remedy will prevent discharge of COPECs exceeding criteria for aquatic wildlife.

Section 2.9.2 was revised to specify, consistent with information in the RI/FS Report, that:

- The groundwater would be hydraulically controlled if necessary to keep contaminants from flowing into San Francisco Bay at concentrations greater than the corresponding water quality criteria for aquatic wildlife (to comply with the surface water RAO specified in Section 2.7).
- The RD will develop specific monitoring criteria for A-aquifer groundwater that address the potential risk to aquatic wildlife.

The Navy wishes to clarify that the primary design objective for the slurry walls is to reduce the rate of potentially contaminated groundwater flowing into San Francisco Bay. The RD will evaluate whether additional performance criteria are necessary to ensure the long-term effectiveness of the slurry wall. For example, a performance criterion pertaining to the control of upgradient hydraulic pressure may be required if hydraulic fracturing of the slurry wall is determined to be a significant failure mechanism.

Comments by San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Tina Low) dated May 14, 2012 (continued)

Comment No.		Comment	Response
4.	(see above)		However, available literature identifies a range of acceptable hydraulic
(cont.)			pressures upgradient of slurry walls (EPA, 1984; Sharma and Lewis, 1994),

5. 2.9.2 Description of Selected Remedy: The description of the selected remedy seems fragmented, with information presented in section 2.8.1, Table 8, and section 2.9.2. For clarity, please consolidate the information such that section 2.9.2 presents a complete description of the selected remedy. For example, please clarify in section 2.9.2 that the remedy includes excavations for Tiers 1-5 hot spots. It is also not clear, in section 2.9.2, which elements of the selected remedy have already been completed as prior removal actions, and which ones remain to be implemented. Figure 12 Hot Spot Excavations and Groundwater Containment Features depicts some excavation areas but appears to leave others out, including the Phasel PCB Hot Spot Removal Action and the Ship Shielding Removal Action. In addition, the excavation footprint of the Metal Slag area differs from that shown in Figure 11 Groundwater Areas Posing a Potential Risk to Aquatic Wildlife. We suggest enlarging Figure 12 and revising to clearly depict all removal areas and differentiating between prior and future removal areas. If a prior removal area needs to be re-excavated, a note indicating such a • situation can be included on the figure. Please also add a note to Figure 12 to indicate that the nearshore slurry wall groundwater containment system includes pumping and treatment capability to prevent migration of COPECs to the Bay.

As stated in the response to comment 2, the ROD summarizes information that has been published in the administrative record, which includes postexcavation conditions following the Metal Slag Area TCRA and the Phase 1 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area (completed in 2006) but does not include the results of the Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area. Accordingly, Section 2.9.2 describes both ongoing and future hotspot removal activities and was revised to state that, because the TCRA results are not available at the date of ROD signature, the excavation to achieve the hot spot goals specified in the action memorandum (which are identical to those specified in this ROD) will be completed as a remedial action pursuant to this ROD.

and demonstrates that an absolute prohibition on groundwater mounding

behind the wall is not necessary.

Section 2.9.2 was also revised, in response to this comment and comments from other reviewers, to provide additional details regarding the selected remedy. For example, Section 2.9.2 was revised to:

- Clarify that the Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area is ongoing and post-excavation results are not yet available.
- Specify the Navy's plans to remove radioactive contamination at the Ship-Shielding Area under a TCRA and that, because the TCRA results are not available at the date of ROD signature, the RD will analyze the conditions after the TCRA, and will specify the additional excavation to achieve the <sup>60</sup>Co remediation goal that, if required, would be completed as a remedial action pursuant to this ROD.
- Identify the additional actions necessary to meet the radiological RAO.

Figure 12 was revised to identify the ongoing and future hotspot removal activities at Parcel E-2. Figure 12 was not revised to note the Ship-Shielding TCRA because this ongoing action is not a hot spot removal; however, this removal action area was added to Figure 7. Figure 12 was not revised to note the potential hydraulic control of groundwater because of (1) the limited available space on the figure (following the revisions to better distinguish between ongoing and future hot spot excavations on Figure 12), and (2) the

7.

Draft Record of Decision for Tarcer E-2, frunters I omt Navar Sinpyard			
Comments by San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Tina Low) dated May 14, 2012 (continued)			
Comment No.		Comment	Response
5. (cont.)	(see above)		text on page 2-39 was revised to state that groundwater would be hydraulically controlled if necessary to keep contaminants from flowing into San Francisco

Draft Pacard of Dacision for Parcel F-2 Hunters Point Navel Shinyard

6. **2.9.2 Description of Selected Remedy- text describing new wetlands:**The water sources for the new wetlands must consist only of clean surface water and/or flow from the Bay. Runoff or groundwater that has come into

water and/or flow from the Bay. Runoff or groundwater that has come into contact with contaminant sources should not be directed or discharged to the new wetlands. Please add language to clarify this design criterion.

Section 2.9.2 was revised to clarify that water entering the freshwater wetlands would be monitored to ensure compliance with the surface water RAO specified in Section 2.7. However, the Navy does not agree that the water source for the new freshwater wetlands should consist only of surface water. The conceptual design evaluated in the RI/FS Report included a preliminary assessment of groundwater quality west of the Parcel E-2 Landfill. This assessment, which is detailed in Section 12.2.3.7 of the Final RI/FS Report and used the water quality criteria identified in the Basin Plan and CTR, did not identify any COECs for the freshwater wetlands other than un-ionized ammonia and sulfide, which are anions that readily transform to non-toxic compounds upon discharge to oxygenated surface water. The Navy will refine this assessment in the RD, but believes that the available data are adequate to support the conceptual design. In addition, the subsurface drain will be designed to ensure that groundwater flow is sufficiently aerated prior

Bay at concentrations greater than the corresponding water quality criteria for aquatic wildlife (to comply with the surface water RAO specified in Section

2.7 and consistent with ARARs identified in Attachment 4).

to discharge into the freshwater wetland.

Further, the Navy wishes to clarify that the groundwater flow diversion system (which would direct groundwater into the freshwater wetlands) is intended to reduce groundwater levels within the Parcel E-2 Landfill, thereby reducing potential groundwater mounding behind the nearshore slurry wall. As noted in the response to comment 4, the control of hydraulic pressure upgradient of slurry walls is a potentially important design consideration. Elimination of the groundwater flow diversion system would significantly constrain the performance of the selected remedy.

**2.9.2 Description of Selected Remedy- text describing landfill gas controls**: This section states that extracted landfill gas would be treated by either an enclosed flare <u>or</u> adsorbent material, such as charcoal filter. Since landfill gas contains both methane and NMOCs, <u>both</u> an enclosed flare (to control methane) <u>and</u> adsorbent material (to treat NMOCs) are necessary. Please revise this section to state that both, not either, the enclosed flare and the adsorbent material will be included.

Section 2.9.2 was revised to state: "Extracted landfill gas would be treated by either—an enclosed flare and/or adsorbent material (such as a charcoal filter)." The Navy responded to an identical comment from the EPA Project Manager and provided more detailed information (as previously detailed in the RI/FS Report) indicating that both adsorbent material and an enclosed flare may not be necessary to treat landfill gas. Please refer to response to EPA comment 23 for additional information.

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hu	unters Point Naval Shipyard
Comments by S	an Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated May 20,	2012
Comment No.	Comment	Response
General Comme	nt	
1.	We support the Regulatory Agencies in their comments on the subject document.	Comment acknowledged.
Specific Comme	nts on Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2	
2.	Section 1.1, Page 1-2, third bullet under "selected remedy consists" the bullet is written as "Install a protective liner and soil cover over all of Parcel E-2" While we understand that this was the same bullet written in the Proposed Plan, there was actually additional information provided in the Glossary of the Proposed Plan that explained the words "protective liner" further. So while we appreciate wanting to maintain parallel structure between these two documents, we think this bullet should be slightly expanded in the ROD. We suggest:	The subject bullet item was revised, based on this comment and comment 1 from DTSC <sup>4</sup> , to state: "Install a protective liner and soil cover over all of Parcel E-2, with a protective liner (consisting of a geomembrane with an overlying geocomposite drainage layer) where needed to minimize water seeping into the contaminated material." This clarification is consistent with existing text in Section 2.9.2.
	Install a protective liner, consisting of a geosynthetic liner with a geocomposite drainage layer, and a soil cover over all of Parcel E-2	
	Also suggest using this expanded wording in other places in the document where protective liner is mentioned, as appropriate.	
3.	Section 1.2, Page 1-3, first full sentence suggest adding "of some contaminants" to the end of the sentence as a modification to the natural attenuation statement. Only some contaminants will be subject to natural attenuation.	The subject sentence was revised as requested.
4.	<b>Section 2.1, Page 2-2, Figure 2</b> The sentence above Figure 2 states "A small portion of the Parcel E-2 landfill extends north onto property owned" by UCSF. But the figure does not illustrate this properly. Please show the correct UCSF property line showing the portion of the landfill on UCSF property.	Figure 2 was revised as requested.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 4}$  Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this attachment.

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard		
Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated May 20, 2012 (continued)			
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Specific Commer	tts on Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2 (continued)		
5.	Section 2.2, Page 2-3, second paragraph Suggest adding that the Navy also installed a groundwater extraction system and containment barrier in 1998, an interim cap on 14.5 acres in 2001, and a landfill gas barrier wall and extraction and monitoring wells in 2003. Also, explain the breakdown of different volumes of materials in the 1 million cubic yard estimate of landfill volume – see Attachment 3, page 66, response to Specific Comment 2 from Dr. McGowan.	Section 2.2 was revised to (1) include a forward reference to Section 2.3, which discusses the Navy's previous investigations and removal actions; (2) briefly describe the estimated volume of solid waste and overlying soil cover; and (3) briefly describe the interim landfill cap to help explain the second source of overlying soil cover (in addition to the soil cover placed in the early 1970s, which is already discussed in Section 2.2). In addition, Section 2.8.1 was revised to better explain the estimated excavation volumes at the Parcel E-2 Landfill (as evaluated in Alternative 2).	
6.	Section 2.2, Page 2-3, second bullet bottom of page: Please indicate in the second sentence that the metal slag has been removed.	The subject bullet in Section 2.2 was revised to state "The Metal Slag Area was partially addressed under an early removal action (see Section 2.3)." A similar statement was added to the first bullet in Section 2.2, pertaining to the PCB Hot Spot Area.	
7.	<b>Section 2.3, Page 2-6</b> Suggest title change from "Previous Investigations" to "Previous Investigations and Removals/Interim Controls."	Consistent with the title of Table 1, the title of Section 2.3 was revised to "Previous Investigations and Removal Actions".	
8.	<b>Section 2.3, Page 2-8</b> Top of page, further explain the removal and interim control actions taken in this paragraph. Suggest retitle "Table 1", next page to also include "Interim Controls."	The Navy's previous actions to contain or control hazardous substances at Parcel E-2 have been performed under its removal action authority under CERCLA and the NCP. Accordingly, the Navy believes that it is most appropriate (and more concise) to refer to all interim actions as removal actions.	
9.	Table 1, Page 2-9, bottom, third sentence: Suggest rewording to not overstate what was known "limit air from entering into the landfill, they smothered any smoldering areas below ground removing the potential for further combustion.	The subject statement in Table 1 was revised, consistent with text from the RI/FS Report, to state "Because the protective liner and soil cover limit oxygen from entering into the landfill, they prevent more fires from occurring under the capped area smothered any smoldering areas below ground." Similar text was also added to Section 2.2 (in response to comment 5 above).	
10.	Section 2.3.5, Page 2-14, first sentence: Please revise to state correct number of monitoring wells or revise to clarify if these are groundwater sampling points. Based on the most recent Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report there appears to be 16 A-aquifer wells and 6 B-aquifer wells.	Section 2.3.5 was revised to clarify that the 116 A-aquifer wells includes temporary monitoring points. Further, the Navy wishes to clarify that the total number of wells cited in Section 2.3.5 is accurate because, as stated in the subject sentence, Section 2.3.5 discusses historical groundwater data collected at Parcel E-2 between 1990 and 2008. A subset of the existing monitoring wells is used in the current groundwater monitoring program.	

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard		
Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated May 20, 2012 (continued)			
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Specific Commen	nts on Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2 (continued)		
11.	<b>Section 2.3.6, Page 2-14, last bullet</b> Suggest change to: 37 of the 73 survey units – or whatever the correct total number is.	The subject bullet was revised to clarify that the data set consists of 72 survey units. The first paragraph of Section 2.3.6 was revised to clarify, consistent with text from the Radiological Addendum to the RI/FS Report, that one of the original 73 survey units was subsequently excavated during the Phase 1 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area, resulting in data remaining from 72 survey units.	
12.	<b>Section 2.4, Page 2-16, top paragraph:</b> This paragraph appears to be out of place and likely belongs at the bottom of page 2-18.	The subject paragraph describes the potential future uses of groundwater at Parcel E-2. This paragraph was included in Section 2.4 to be consistent with EPA guidance and similar statements in the ROD for Parcel C.	
13.	<b>Section 2.6, Page 2-25, second sentence:</b> Items 2, 3 and 4 seem to contradict the discussion on page 2-24 regarding groundwater impacts by COPECs.	The subject sentence was revised to clarify, consistent with the RI/FS Report, that the potential hot spots were identified in the northern and central portions of the Parcel E-2 Landfill. These potential hot spots are distinct from the potential principal threat waste identified at the PCB Hot Spot Area (after the Phase 1 removal action). This potential principal threat waste is discussed in the second paragraph of Section 2.6, and is the area identified in Section 2.5.3 (on page 2-24).	
14.	<b>Table 5, Page 2-28:</b> Suggest clarifying the Notes to state "The <b>basis</b> ( <b>risk-based or ambient level</b> ) for the remediation goals is presented in Sections 7 and 9 of the RI/FS Report.	Table 5 was revised as requested.	
15.	<b>Table 6, Page 2-28:</b> Suggest clarifying the Notes to state "The <b>basis</b> ( <b>risk-based</b> ) for the remediation goals is presented in Sections 7 and 9 of the <b>Radiological Addendum to</b> the RI/FS Report.	Table 6 was revised as requested.	
16.	<b>Table 7, Page 2-29:</b> Suggest clarifying the Notes to state "The <b>basis</b> ( <b>risk-based, ambient, or regulatory level</b> ) for the remediation goals is presented in Sections 7 and 9 of the RI/FS Report.	Table 7 was revised as requested.	
17.	Section 2.9.2, Page 2-36 fifth line: Suggest revising as follows "The excavation areas are—close to the Phase 1 excavation at the PCB Hot Spot Area—and, as discussed in Section 2.6, may contain principal threat wastes." As not all the excavation areas are close to the PCB Hot Spot.	Section 2.9.2 was revised as requested.	

18.

19.

Draft Record of Decision for Tarter E-2, frunters I onte Navar Simpyard		
Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated May 20, 2012 (continued)		
Comment No.	Comment	Response

Droft Record of Decision for Parcel F-2 Hunters Point Naval Shinyard

Specific Comments on Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2 (continued)

- Section 2.9.2, Page 2-39 bottom and top of Page 2-40: Thank you for your detailed description of how modifications can be made in the Remedial Design so that the remedy can accommodate the intended possible future residential or industrial uses that were approved in the 2010 Redevelopment Plan Amendments. We really appreciate the detail contained in these descriptions of all the possible aspects of the future detailed design.
- In response to EPA specific comment 10a, as well as the additional comment received from CCSF, the Navy has decided to change the boundary between Parcels E and E-2 so that the Shipyard South Multi-Use District is no longer located in Parcel E-2, thereby ensuring that the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 will be limited to open space. As a result, Section 2.9.2 (and other locations in the ROD) was revised to eliminate reference to potential residential use in Parcel E-2, including the subject paragraphs.
- Section 2.9.2, Page 2-42, last paragraph: Please delete the last portion of the first sentence as follows: "In addition to being set forth in the "Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of Property" and Quitclaim Deed(s) as described above, restrictions applied to specified portions of the property will be described in findings of suitability to transfer and findings of suitability for early transfer."

Section 2.9.2 was revised as requested.

20. Section 2.9.2, Additional Activity Restrictions Related to Radionuclides at Parcel E-2, Page 2-45 First sentence item (1) states "and a low hydraulic conductivity layer, to provide adequate shielding against residual radioactivity" Isn't the purpose of this layer primarily to slow down water infiltration? Our understanding is that it does not have any special characteristics that make it a shield for residual radioactivity any more than the imported fill? And the imported fill isn't really being used as a shield either? Our understanding is that the surface will be scanned and all radioactive contamination will be removed from the surface, defined as the top twelve inches of existing soil. So there will be essentially no radiological risk above background for someone standing on the surface. Then the imported fill and low hydraulic conductivity layer will be installed. The purpose of these layers, in regards to radioactivity, is to make certain that humans and wildlife can not accidentally dig under these installed layers or into the "clean" 12 inches below. And there will be institutional controls that make it clear that no one should dig under these layers. So the point is that the site will be safe from a radiological perspective and we can provide assurances that no one is accidentally digging into the wrong area. Please change the wording of this sentence.

The Navy wishes to clarify that the complete statement ("an engineered cover, consisting of clean imported fill and...a low hydraulic conductivity layer, to provide adequate shielding against residual radioactivity") clearly indicates that the engineered cover, which consists of both a soil cover and a low hydraulic conductivity layer, provides shielding against residual radioactivity. Regarding the radiological remediation, Section 2.9.2 was revised based on comment 9 from the EPA Project Manager to state that (1) the selected remedy would include radiological screening to be performed throughout Parcel E-2 in conjunction with the proposed excavation activities; (2) radiologically contaminated soil, sediment, or debris identified during the screening process would be removed and disposed of off site; (3) final radiological surveys would be performed to demonstrate the successful removal of radiological contamination (exceeding the remediation goals) within the upper 1 foot of the excavated subgrade; and (4) radiological risk modeling would be performed to verify that residual radiological risk at the final ground surface (following installation of a demarcation layer and soil cover) is within the risk management range specified in the NCP ( $10^{-6}$  to  $10^{-4}$ ). The Navy believes that these clarifications to Section 2.9.2 adequately explain the proposed radiological remediation, and that no clarifications to the subject paragraph are necessary.

Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated May 20, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments on Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2 (continued)

21. Section 2.9.2, Additional Activity Restrictions Related to Subsurface Gas at Parcel E-2, Page 2-46 Several places in the section refer to just "the ARIC" and, despite the fact that it should be obvious to the reader since this reference is made under the subsurface gas heading, it is confusing with all the different types of ARICs defined for this and other parcels. We suggest referring to the "ARIC for soil gas" or a similar designation to distinguish it from the ARIC for radionuclides and other types of ARICs. This is especially important because there is an expectation that the ARIC for soil gas can be reduced in size over time as further data demonstrates that soil gas disappears or is remediated. We suggest that all references to "ARIC" make it clear if the document is referring to all ARICs or a specific type (e.g. soil gas, radionuclide, durable cover, etc).

Section 2.9.2 was revised to better explain the ARIC and radiological ARIC at Parcel E-2. Specifically, the text was revised to state: "Figure 14 presents the area requiring institutional controls (ARIC) for nonradioactive chemicals, which comprises all of Parcel E-2 including a small portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill that extends north onto property owned by UCSF (see Figure 2). Figure 14 also identifies the ARIC for radionuclides (green pattern on Figure 14; also referred to as the radiological ARIC), which consists of all radiologically impacted areas at Parcel E-2, except for sanitary sewer, storm drain, and septic sewer lines (and other radiologically impacted areas) that extend into the East Adjacent Area but are located outside of the IR Site 01/21 boundary (see Figure 3)."

The Navy does not agree that an additional "soil gas ARIC" should be defined for Parcel E-2 because the nature of the proposed activity restrictions are different than those proposed for other HPNS parcels. Specifically, as explained in the ROD, the activity restrictions related to subsurface gas are "to ensure compliance with the substantive provisions of Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27 § 21190(a), (b), (d), (e), (f) and (g), which require that postclosure land uses be designed and maintained to protect health and safety in areas affected by landfill gas migration."

Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated May 20, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments on Responsiveness Summary (Attachment 3 to Draft Record of Decision)

- 22. Introduction, Page 1, third sentence: Suggest adding the number of soil and groundwater samples.
- The subject sentence was revised as requested.
- 23. Various places throughout the Responsiveness Summary (noted below) The Navy repeats a statement "and segments of the community, represented by the SFRA and the Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee... have concurred with the preferred alternative" and in addition there are some locations where you state "CCSF DPH has reviewed and concurred with the Navy's findings" or "reviewed and approved". While we appreciate that the Navy should state, in their discussion about community acceptance, the agreement that they have from various parties, we think the use of the words "concur, concurrence and approval" in most of the contexts listed is overstating the agreement that you have obtained from SFRA or CCSF DPH. In particular, CCSF DPH is not an oversight agency of the Navy so it has no concurrence role in the CERCLA process. We do agree that we have a unique role in assisting the City Administrator's then please state as such. If we reviewed and have no comment then it should be portrayed as such. The use of the word "concur" should only be used for the regulatory oversight agencies. The use of the word "approve" should only be used if we specifically say that we approve of an issue. "Agree" and "agreement" seem to be better words for most situations where we agree with the Navy.

office, as the successor agency to the SFRA, and the City in reviewing and evaluating the Navy's remedies and clean-up strategies and the coordination with the Navy on future land uses. However, this puts us in the position, at most, to review and agree (or disagree) with the Navy's work. Sometimes we only review and have no comment. We would appreciate that in the revision to this responsiveness summary that the nature of our agreement be accurately stated. If we reviewed and stated that we agree with the issue

We noted this issue on pages 2, 8, 10, 11, 22, 29, 41, 46, 51, 59, 63, 76, 81, 97 and 105 of the responsiveness summary.

The responsiveness summary was revised as requested.

Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated May 20, 2012 (continued)		
Specific Comme	nts on Responsiveness Summary (Attachment 3 to Draft Record of Decision) (con	ntinued)
24.	Issue 4, Page 4 Where cover is discussed, expand to explain the components of the elements of the cover remedy: A geosynthetic liner, a geocomposite drainage layer, two feet of clean fill, over at least 2 (or 2.5?) feet of clean soil that was put on as part of the interim cover. Further, add the other barrier components of the remedy designed to protect the public and the environment: revetment, below-grade groundwater barrier system, landfill gas barrier wall and extraction and monitoring wells, and anything else. This will make the statement that the "barrier will protect the public" more substantial.	The subject sentence was revised to state: "The eover component of the containment remedy selected in the ROD is includes a surface cover and a below-ground barrier that will protect the public from exposure to contaminated soil and groundwater." The Navy does not believe that further technical terminology (such as, geosynthetic liner and geocomposite drainage layer) is appropriate for the responsiveness summary. The Navy wishes to clarify that, in response to comments received from other reviewers, Section 2.9.2 of the ROD was revised to better describe the elements of the cover remedy.
25.	<b>Issue 6</b> , <b>page 6</b> Suggest last bullet further explain what is involved in inspecting and maintaining the "cover." Does this mean soil cover inspection, liner inspection, drainage system inspection, barrier wall inspection, extraction well inspection, etc?	As described in the paragraph following the last bullet: "The long-term monitoring and maintenance program will be detailed in the post-closure operation and maintenance plan for Parcel E-2, and submitted for review and approval by EPA, DTSC and the Water Board in conjunction with the remedial design." The Navy does not believe that it is necessary or appropriate to specify details regarding the future inspection and maintenance program in either the responsiveness summary or ROD.
26.	Various Comments from DFG-OSPR regarding burrowing animals and their subsequent letter on this issue If the Navy determines, in response to DFG-OSPR concerns, that addressing the burrowing animal issue will require a slightly different design (a rock layer?) or additional long term oversight and maintenance please remember to include these additional elements in description of the remedy in the ROD (if needed) and more importantly in the Remedial Design and long term O&M documents and factor these elements into the cost of the remedy.	Please refer to the Navy's responses to CDFG's comments on the Draft ROD.
27.	Page 38, Navy response to DFG-OSPR specific comment 2 While the 270 year life of the geomembrane is impressive, we note that given that these remedies will most likely need to be in place in perpetuity, this means that the geomembrane will need to be replaced every couple of centuries and this fact should be accounted for in the remedial design and the cost.	Attachment 4 identifies several requirements pertinent to the question of post- closure duration, specifically as it pertains to the requirement to limit infiltration (which is the primary function of the geomembrane):  • Post-closure water entry: Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22 § 66264.310(a)(1).  This section requires that the final cover be designed to prevent the downward entry of water into the closed landfill throughout a period of at least 100 years.

Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated May 20, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments on Responsiveness Summary (Attachment 3 to Draft Record of Decision) (continued)

27. (see above) (cont.)

- Post-closure care: Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22 § 66264.310(b)(1). This section requires that the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover be maintained throughout the post-closure period. This section also incorporates by reference Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22 § 66264.117(b)(2)(B), which requires that the post-closure care period be extended if necessary to protect human health and the environment.
- Post-closure care period: Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 20950(a). This
  section requires that the post-closure maintenance period shall extend as
  long as the wastes pose a threat to water quality.
- Post-closure maintenance: Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 21180(a). This
  section requires post-closure maintenance and monitoring of the landfill
  for no less than 30 years following closure.

The predicted half-life (270 years) of a HDPE geomembrane well exceeds the established duration for preventing downward entry of water into the closed landfill. This information is considered adequate to support an evaluation of the remedial alternatives; and, consistent with the final NCP (55 Fed. Reg. 8817, March 8, 1990), additional details will be developed in the RD. Furthermore, Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 20950(a) requires that post-closure maintenance (including for maintenance of the final cover) extend as long as the wastes pose a threat to water quality.

The 30-year post-closure maintenance period was used for cost-estimating purposes in the RI/FS Report. Per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 20950(a) and tit. 22 § 66264.117(b)(2)(B), the Navy will maintain and monitor the remedy for as long as the wastes pose a threat to water quality and as long as necessary to protect human health and the environment. In the absence of site-specific modeling to predict reductions in chemical concentrations in groundwater over time, the Navy analyzed the sensitivity of the cost estimate against varying lengths of the post-closure maintenance period. The results of the sensitivity analysis (for Alternatives 3A and 3B) were presented in Appendix S of the RI/FS Report (Exhibit A to the responses to comments provided by the law office of Michael Lozeau), and show that extending the post-closure

Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated May 20, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments on Responsiveness Summary (Attachment 3 to Draft Record of Decision) (continued)

27. (see above) (cont.)

maintenance period beyond 30 years does not substantially change the calculated present values for Alternatives 3A or 3B. Specifically, the percent differences between a 30-year and 120-year post-closure maintenance period are less than 14 percent, or well within the accuracy prescribed in EPA guidance (+50/-30 percent) (EPA, 1988). This conclusion can be explained by the present value analysis used in the cost estimate. As explained in EPA guidance for FS cost estimates (EPA, 2000): "This standard methodology allows for cost comparisons of different remedial alternatives on the basis of a single cost figure for each alternative. This single number, referred to as the present value, is the amount needed to be set aside at the initial point in time (base year) to assure that funds will be available in the future as they are needed, assuming certain economic conditions." The Navy believes that a 30year post-closure maintenance period is a reasonable basis to evaluate the remedial alternatives in accordance with the NCP and EPA guidance based on (1) the results of this sensitivity analysis, (2) the prescribed accuracy for FS cost estimates (+50/-30 percent), and (3) the absence of data to predict how long wastes will pose a threat to water quality.

1.

#### Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

# Additional Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated May 29, 2012

Comment No. Comment Response

The San Francisco Department of Public Health and its consultants, Treadwell and Rollo, have closely monitored the Regulatory Agencies' oversight and the Navy's investigation and cleanup of the Hunters Point Shipyard including Parcel E-2 for the past 19 years. We have reviewed many technical documents written about Parcel E-2. Based on our review and involvement in this process, it is our opinion that the Navy has adequately studied and understands the nature and extent of the contamination on Parcel E-2 and that the selected combination of remedial alternatives listed in the Parcel E-2 draft Record of Decision are, in our technical judgment, feasible and follow accepted scientific understanding and industry standards for remediating the contamination at Parcel E-2. We also support the Navy's evaluation of the nine CERCLA criteria, including community acceptance, and, as described in their responsiveness summary, we believe the Navy has adequately assessed and evaluated the chosen combination of remedies against those criteria.

Comment acknowledged.

2. **Section 2.4, Page 2-15, third sentence** states "The selected remedy will allow for potential residential use in this 0.42-acre area if it is demonstrated that soil contaminants do not exceed levels established elsewhere at HPNS for residential reuse, or if any contaminants that exceed those established levels are properly contained by the remedy." And then **Section 2.9.2, Land Use Restrictions, Pages 2-43 and 2-44** states:

"A small area (about 0.42 acres) in the East Adjacent Area is designated as part of the Shipyard South Multi-Use District, which includes potential recreational, industrial, and residential reuse. Parcel E-2 shall be restricted to open space and recreational uses, unless written approval for other uses is granted by the FFA signatories. In addition, the following land uses are specifically prohibited in all Parcel E-2 areas, unless written approval for such uses is granted by the FFA signatories (e.g., in the small area designated as Shipyard South Multi-Use District), in accordance with the Covenant(s) to Restrict Use of the Property, Quitclaim Deed(s), LUC RD report, and Parcel E-2 RMP, if applicable:

In response to EPA specific comment 10a, as well as this additional comment received from CCSF, the Navy has decided to change the boundary between Parcels E and E-2 so that the Shipyard South Multi-Use District is no longer located in Parcel E-2, thereby ensuring that the planned reuse for Parcel E-2 will be limited to open space. As a result, Sections 2.4 and 2.9.2 (and other locations in the ROD) were revised to eliminate reference to potential residential use in Parcel E-2.

#### Additional Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated May 29, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. (cont.)

- a. A residence, including any mobile home or factory built housing, (see above) constructed or installed for use as residential human habitation.
- b. A hospital for humans.
- c. A school for persons under 21 years of age.
- d. A daycare facility for children.
- e. Any permanently occupied human habitation, including those used for commercial or industrial purposes.

For the small area designated as part of the Shipyard South Multi-Use District, any deviation from the restricted land uses specified above shall be described in writing and reference the appropriate engineering and institutional controls that will be relied upon to protect human health and the environment. This document must be submitted to and approved in writing by the FFA signatories in accordance with procedures (including dispute resolution procedures) and timeframes that will be set forth in the OMP and LUC RD report."

And then, as we noted in our previous comment letter dated May 20, 2012 on this subject, **Section 2.9.2, Page 2-39 bottom and top of Page 2-40** contain a detailed description of how modifications can be made in the Remedial Design so that the remedy can accommodate the intended future residential or industrial uses.

We note that the Navy is responsible for the Remedial Design and implementation of the remedy to support the intended future uses at the site and they have described in detail how the modifications can be made during the design process to accommodate the intended future uses. We also note under the terms of the Conveyance Agreement that the Navy is responsible for offering the property to the City, as the successor agency to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, in a condition suitable for its intended use. Therefore, we request that the Navy, over the next several years of writing their Remedial Design and Remedial Action Work Plan documents and subsequent installation of the remedy, undertake the necessary steps and additional documentation to remove these use restrictions on the 0.42 acre

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard			
Additional Com	Additional Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated May 29, 2012 (continued)			
Comment No.	Comment	Response		
2. (cont.)	area of the Shipyard South Multi-Use District. We understand if the Navy needs to keep the wording on these restrictions in the ROD in order to complete their ROD in a timely manner. However, we are making this request for the Navy: 1) to conduct the additional work; 2) write the appropriate documents; and 3) obtain Regulatory Agency approval; to remove the residential use restrictions in this small 0.42 acre area concurrent with the several years of work needed to design and install the remedies.			

# Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) dated May 15, 2012

Comment No. Comment Response

Introduction

Let me begin by both acknowledging and thanking the Navy and the US Environmental Protection Agency for their support and cooperation in providing an extension for the preparation of our Parcel E2 Draft ROD comments. I would like to especially acknowledge the Navy's cooperation with regard to providing a site visit for our contractors this coming Thursday May 17, with a tour of the Hunters Point Shipyard's Parcel E2. This is most helpful.

Records of Decision under CERCLA are considered to be both technical as well as legal documents. Thus Arc Ecology would be remiss were we not to provide commentary on both aspects of the document. Arc Ecology has received numerous inquiries from Bayview Hunters Point (BVHP) community members regarding the issues of the Presumptive Remedy discussed in the ROD and Environmental Justice as it pertains to the ROD. To address those questions we asked our legal counsel Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (LGW) to review the ROD in light of those two specific concerns.

Attached herein is a copy of LGW's review and report to Arc Ecology. I have also attached a public record comment on the Parcel E2 Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study from Michael Lozeau from 2007. Mr. Lozeau is currently in practice in Oakland at the law firm of Lozeau Drury. He is the former Executive Director of San Francisco Baykeeper and the former Director of the Stanford University Environmental Law and Justice Clinic. His comments, as you had seen previously, echo the concerns raised by LGW and is included to demonstrate that the analysis we present is shared by others.

I would like to state for the record that these are not "lawyer letters" in the colloquial meaning. We are providing this material to the Navy in a friendly fashion to provide feedback on the use of the Presumptive Remedy and the inclusion of Environmental Justice to inform the production of the future final ROD, and the remedial program to follow.

Regarding the 2007 comments from Mr. Lozeau, the Navy prepared written responses to each of Mr. Lozeau's comments on the Draft RI/FS<sup>5</sup> Report and associated Radiological Addendum. These responses are provided in Appendix S of the Final RI/FS Report and Appendix E of the Radiological Addendum to the RI/FS Report.

The Navy has prepared written responses to comments provided by Arc Ecology's legal counsel (Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP), and these responses are provided on the following pages. In developing these responses, the Navy determined that many of the concerns raised in the current letter from Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP are identical to those raised by Mr. Lozeau in his comments on the Draft RI/FS Report and associated Radiological Addendum. As a result, the Navy relied upon the previous responses to Mr. Lozeau in responding to the current comments from Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP where appropriate.

As described in the response to EPA general comment 1, the Navy understands and supports EPA's decision to solicit input from the HPNS TAG reviewers. The Navy has received and agreed to a request from EPA to delay the submittal of the Draft Final ROD until September 10, 2012. The delay will allow time for the Navy to address comments and incorporate input received from the HPNS TAG reviewers (which are anticipated to be received by August 10, 2012).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this attachment.

#### Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

#### *Introduction (continued)*

Toward that end, and consistent with Craig Cooper of the EPA Region 9's comments on the Parcel E2 Draft ROD, Arc Ecology will be providing under separate cover and in a timely fashion our independent technical review.

Finally and again for the record we would like to state that funds for these comments were provided by the California Wellness Foundation and that no US EPA TAG monies were expended in their creation or Arc Ecology's role in managing the legal review.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Parcel E2 Record of Decision.

(see above)

# Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012

1. As per your request, this letter provides the summary of LGW's review of the Draft Record of Decision (ROD) for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard as regards the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and respective Environmental Justice Guidances.

**Summary of Comments** 

For the reasons explained further below, we believe the ROD suffers from the following deficiencies:

- 1. The Navy did not adequately characterize the waste in the Parcel E-2 landfill in a manner consistent with the requirements of CERCLA.
- 2. The ROD did not adequately describe how its proposed remedy is costeffective as the Navy did not take into account the actual costs of
  maintenance and monitoring of the landfill cap for as long as necessary
  to protect human health and the environment in a manner consistent
  with the requirements of CERCLA and other applicable regulations.
- 3. The Navy did not adequately address environmental justice concerns during the remedy selection process.

The Navy does not agree with the reviewer's assertions that the ROD for Parcel E-2 is deficient, and believes that the information contained in the administrative record adequately supports the Navy's findings as presented in the Draft ROD. Please refer to the responses to Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP's specific comments on the Draft ROD. Specifically:

- The Navy's response to Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP's specific comment 2 addresses concerns regarding landfill characterization.
- The Navy's response to Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP's specific comment 3 addresses concerns regarding the cost-effectiveness of the selected remedy.
- The Navy's response to Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP's specific comment 4 addresses concerns regarding environmental justice.

#### Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

# Comment No. Comment Response

2. II. The Navy Did Not Adequately Characterize the Waste in the Parcel E-2 Landfill.

Based upon our review, since placing the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard on the National Priorities List (NPL) under CERCLA, the Navy appears to have been predisposed to capping the landfill portion of Parcel E-2 in lieu of complete excavation and offsite disposal of the waste contained therein. The Navy's strong preference for capping the landfill seems to have ultimately led to its selection of containment as the proposed final, permanent remedy. ROD, pg. 2-36. However, the Navy's remedy selection process and the ROD documenting the remedy selection are flawed because the Navy did not adequately characterize the waste in the Parcel E-2 landfill, which is a legal prerequisite to selecting the remedy under CERCLA, the National Contingency Plan (NCP), and EPA's "Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA."

# a. Applicable Law

Pursuant to CERCLA section 105, the NCP establishes procedures and standards for responding to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. Based on the NCP, the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study process is comprised of the following phases: (1) Scoping, (2) Site characterization, (3) Development and screening of alternatives, and (4) Treatability investigations. See 40 C.F.R. § 300.430(d)-(e).

Site characterization is comprised of four activities: (1) conducting field investigation, (2) defining the nature and extent of contamination (waste types, concentrations, distributions), (3) identifying federal/state chemical and location specific applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) and (4) conducting baseline risk assessment. See 40 C.F.R. § 300.430(d)(2). Thus, the NCP requires that the Navy conduct a site characterization which assesses the general characteristics of the waste, including quantities, state, concentration, toxicity, propensity to bioaccumulate, persistence, and mobility. 40 C.F.R. § 300.430(d)(2)(iii).

The Navy believes that the information contained in the administrative record demonstrates that the Parcel E-2 Landfill was adequately characterized to support an informed risk management decision in accordance with the NCP and pertinent EPA guidance. Further, the Navy believes that it has properly developed and evaluated the remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2 in accordance with the NCP and pertinent EPA guidance. The reviewer has identified several of the general legal requirements in CERCLA and the NCP that apply to site characterization and the evaluation and selection of remedial actions. The Navy has complied with them as documented in the RI/FS, Proposed Plan, and ROD. However, the reviewer fails to address the important role that EPA's presumptive remedy guidance (EPA, 1996) plays in evaluating site characterization at military landfills. As described in EPA's directive titled "Presumptive Remedies: Policy and Procedures" (EPA, 1993), which is another pertinent guidance for evaluating the presumptive remedy at landfills, presumptive remedy approaches are designed to accommodate a wide range of site-specific circumstances; and the overall goal of the presumptive remedy approach is to focus data collection efforts and reduce the technology evaluation phase for certain categories of sites.

Section 3 of the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) details the previous environmental investigations performed in and around the Parcel E-2 Landfill including (1) preliminary assessment and investigation in 1984 and 1987, respectively; (2) two separate phases of an RI from 1988 to 1996; and (3) three supplemental data gaps investigations in 2002. During these investigations, the Navy installed 28 soil borings and 18 monitoring wells and excavated 25 test pits within the Parcel E-2 Landfill to evaluate the nature and extent of contamination. The previous environmental investigations were developed in consultation with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH. As demonstrated by the approval of the Final RI/FS Report by the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH, the investigations at Parcel E-2 have satisfied the regulatory stakeholders and have provided adequate data to support an informed risk management decision.

When the Navy began preparing the RI/FS Report in 2004, the first step involved evaluating existing site data and reviewing pertinent EPA guidance

# Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. (*cont.*)

The EPA's Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA reiterates the same requirements as the NCP. The guidance document requires that data on source characteristics be analyzed to describe the source location; the type and integrity of any existing waste containment; and the types, quantities, chemical and physical properties, and concentrations of hazardous substances found. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA),1988. "Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA." Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) Directive 9355.3-01 and -02. EPA/540G89/004. The guidance document also requires that the actual and potential magnitude of releases from the source, as well as the mobility and persistence of source contaminants, be evaluated. Id.

In sum, CERCLA, the NCP, and the EPA guidance document all require that waste in the Parcel E-2 landfill be characterized to determine quantities, state, concentration, toxicity, propensity to bioaccumulate, persistence, and mobility. By using the information gained from the site characterization, the ROD must also describe how the selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment, explaining how the remedy eliminates, reduces, or controls exposures to human and environmental receptors. 40 C.F.R. § 300.430(f)(5)(ii)(A).

b. The ROD's Remedy Selection Relies on Inadequate Characterization of the Waste in the Parcel E-2 Landfill.

In spite of the requirements set forth above in Part II.a., the Navy did not <u>fully</u> characterize the waste in the Parcel E-2 landfill to determine quantities, state, concentration, toxicity, propensity to bioaccumulate, persistence, and mobility. The ROD confirms this conclusion stating that a full characterization was not necessary or appropriate for selecting a remedy for the Parcel E-2 landfill:

Based on previous investigations and removal actions, the sources and extent of the remaining contamination in soil, sediment, landfill gas, and groundwater have been characterized adequately to select an appropriate remedy. This determination is consistent to develop a preliminary list of remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2. Based on the review, the Navy determined that (1) conditions at the Parcel E-2 Landfill support use of the presumptive containment remedy (EPA, 1996), and (2) conditions at the Panhandle Area, East Adjacent Area, and Shoreline Area do not support use of the presumptive containment remedy but, consistent with the streamlined approach outlined in the NCP preamble (55 Fed. Reg. 8704-8705, March 8, 1990) and in EPA RI/FS guidance (EPA, 1988), support evaluation of remedial alternatives focused on containment and excavation. The Navy consulted with the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH during this initial stage and, based on their input and input from the community, determined that complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill should also be evaluated as one of the remedial alternatives (in addition to one or more containment alternatives).

This approach is consistent with EPA's directive regarding presumptive remedies (EPA, 1993), which states that "there may be unusual circumstances (such as, complex contaminant mixtures, soil conditions, or extraordinary State and community concerns) that may require the site manager to look beyond the presumptive remedies for additional (perhaps more innovative) technologies or remedial approaches." The information contained in the RI/FS Report demonstrates that Parcel E-2 is characterized adequately to support an evaluation of the focused set of remedial alternatives developed in consultation with EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH. In addition, information contained in the RI/FS Report supports the use of the presumptive containment remedy for the Parcel E-2 Landfill and explains the relative risks of that option compared to complete excavation.

The Navy considered and addressed concerns raised about the site characterization and remedial alternatives in the draft and draft final versions of the RI/FS Report, public review and comment upon those reports, and Navy responses to those comments. For example, the Navy solicited input from community groups, including Arc Ecology, throughout its preparation of the RI/FS Report. In comments submitted on the draft and draft final versions of the RI/FS Report, Arc Ecology did not express concerns with the adequacy of the Navy's characterization efforts at Parcel E-2.

Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. (cont.)

with EPA guidance for CERCLA landfills, which presents a specialized RI/FS process intended to improve and accelerate the site characterization and remedy evaluation process and to ensure consistent evaluation of remedial alternatives at similar sites. This process, which was applied to the Parcel E-2 Landfill, is based on the rationale that the unique characteristics of landfills (such as the presence of large volumes of municipal wastes frequently co-disposed with industrial wastes) limit the selection of practicable remedial alternatives. Consistent with EPA guidance, further characterization of solid waste is not necessary or appropriate for selecting a remedy for the Parcel E-2 Landfill. In addition, characterization efforts in the East Adjacent, Panhandle, and Shoreline Areas have provided sufficient data to evaluate potential risks to humans and wildlife because past sampling locations have focused on the most likely contaminant sources (based on a comprehensive review of historic aerial photographs and any visual evidence of contamination), to the extent practical. ROD, pg. 2-12 [emphasis added].

The Navy's approach to characterizing the waste in the Parcel E-2 landfill is perplexing, especially in light of the historical disposal of a variety of military, industrial, and unknown hazardous wastes. The Navy operated the Hunters Point Annex as a shipbuilding and repair facility from 1941 until 1976. During that time, the Navy disposed of various shipyard wastes in the landfill, including radioluminescent devices (primarily containing radium-226) and wastes from decontamination of ships used in atomic testing. Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), p. 8-6. Additionally, between 1976 and 1986, the Navy leased most of the shipyard to Triple A, a private ship-repair company. Triple A allegedly disposed of industrial debris, sandblast waste, oily industrial sand, and asphalt over an area of approximately 5 acres along the shoreline of Parcel E-2. RI/FS, p. 8-7, 8-8. In addition, Triple A allegedly stored unlabeled, deteriorating, uncovered drums (with their contents exposed to the elements) on Parcel E-2. Id. Also, waste fuel and waste oil containing PCBs were used at the Parcel E-2 landfill as dust suppressants. Id.

To the contrary, Arc Ecology's first comment on the draft RI/FS Report stated that the "study is well organized with copious information provided in the tables, figures, appendices, and list of references that thoroughly document the results so far of the remedial investigation." Comments received from the law office of Mr. Lozeau on the Draft RI/FS Report and associated Radiological Addendum expressed numerous concerns regarding site characterization and the remedial alternatives which were very similar to those posed in these comments. The Navy addressed each comment posed by Mr. Lozeau and these previous responses are contained in the CERCLA administrative record for Parcel E-2. The Navy's responses to Mr. Lozeau's comments on these issues in the RI/FS report are hereby incorporated by reference into this response. Appendix S of the RI/FS Report provides all comments received on the RI/FS report and the Navy's associated responses.

As described in the cited passage, and detailed further in the RI/FS Report, the Navy relied upon and complied with CERCLA, the NCP, and pertinent EPA guidance to evaluate the nature and extent of contamination at the Parcel E-2 Landfill and to develop an appropriate range of remedial alternatives. For example, EPA established a decision framework for determining whether the containment presumptive remedy applies to a specific military landfill (EPA, 1996). The Navy evaluated the Parcel E-2 Landfill relative to this decision framework in Section 8.2.3 of the RI/FS Report and determined that the containment presumptive remedy applies to the Parcel E-2 Landfill. The reviewer did not comment on the specific findings of the analysis in Section 8.2.3 of the RI/FS Report, which concludes that the contents of the Parcel E-2 Landfill meet the municipal-type waste definition and that no "high hazard" military wastes are present. The information contained in the RI/FS Report demonstrates that Parcel E-2 is characterized adequately to support an evaluation of the focused set of remedial alternatives developed in consultation with EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and CCSF DPH.

#### Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. (cont.)

Moreover, in August 2000, a surface brush fire of unknown origin occurred on the Parcel E-2 landfill. The fire was thought to have been extinguished the same day, but subsurface fire continued for many weeks. In order to fully extinguish the subsurface fire, the Navy placed a temporary cap over the landfill (completed in early 2001). In 2002, the Navy detected migration of landfill gas, comprised of methane and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). In response, the Navy built a barrier wall and trench to prevent offsite migration and installed an active extraction system to extract and treat methane and VOCs. The experience of the 2000 fire highlights the danger posed by hazardous, volatile wastes that remain under the current temporary cap, much of which will continue to remain under a more "permanent" cap in perpetuity. Without an adequate characterization of the waste in the Parcel E-2 landfill, there remains the possibility of another fire which poses further threats to human health and the environment, especially to the nearby Bayview-Hunters Point community.

c. It is our opinion that the Navy and Regulators engaged in compiling the ROD incorrectly applied the EPA's Guidance Applicable to Municipal-Type Landfills to the Parcel E2 landfill.

As discussed in full in Part II.b., the ROD confirms that the Navy did not conduct a full characterization of the waste in the landfill by relying on the EPA's guidance on "Application of the CERCLA Municipal Presumptive Remedy to Military Landfills." U.S. EPA, 1996, "Application of the CERCLA Municipal Presumptive Remedy to Military Landfills," OSWER Directive 9355.067FS, EPA/540/F-96/020 (EPA Presumptive Application). EPA Presumptive Application provides that the EPA's presumptive remedy for a typical military landfill is containment. Id. The ROD then concludes that (1) the Parcel E-2 landfill meets all of the criteria specified in the EPA's presumptive remedy guidance, (2) the presumptive remedy for the Parcel E-2 landfill is containment, and (3) further characterization of solid waste is not necessary or appropriate for selecting a remedy for the Parcel E-2 landfill. ROD, pg. 2-12, 2-30.

Table 1 in the Draft ROD briefly describes the construction of the interim landfill cap and landfill gas control system, and more detailed information regarding these actions is presented in the RI/FS Report. The available information demonstrates, contrary to the reviewer's assertion, that (1) the interim landfill cap limits oxygen from entering the landfill, thereby preventing more fires from occurring under the capped area, and (2) the interim landfill gas control system is properly controlling potentially hazardous concentrations of landfill gas. The Navy's selected cover remedial action will continue to prevent oxygen from entering the landfill and prevent more fires.

The Navy strongly disagrees with the reviewer's assertion that EPA guidance was incorrectly applied to the Parcel E-2 Landfill, and believes that this assertion is based on an incomplete review of the available information. As previously discussed, EPA established a decision framework for determining whether the containment presumptive remedy applies to a specific military landfill (EPA, 1996). The Navy evaluated the Parcel E-2 Landfill relative to this decision framework in Section 8.2.3 of the RI/FS Report and determined that the containment presumptive remedy applies to the Parcel E-2 Landfill. The reviewer did not comment on the specific findings of the analysis in Section 8.2.3 of the RI/FS Report, which concludes that the contents of the Parcel E-2 Landfill meet the municipal-type waste definition and that no "high hazard" military wastes are present.

#### Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. *(cont.)* 

However the ROD's own description of the site contradicts the conclusion that the Parcel E-2 landfill is a run-of-the-mill military landfill. Therefore, the Navy should not apply the presumptive containment remedy the EPA has designed for municipal-type landfills for this primarily industrial, hazardous waste landfill. The EPA's presumptive remedy was intended to apply to landfills which typically contain a combination of principally municipal, and to a lesser extent hazardous waste, and not those which contain primarily industrial, military and hazardous waste. Based on the historical disposal of a variety of military, industrial, and unknown hazardous wastes to the Parcel E-2 landfill (see Part II.b.), Parcel E2 clearly does not conform to the specific criteria established by the EPA in its guidelines for applying its presumptive remedy standard. The Navy therefore incorrectly concluded that this landfill should be treated as a municipal-type landfill. ROD, pg. 2-12, 2-30. As a result it is our view that the Navy should not have relied upon the EPA Presumptive Remedy Application to limit the scope of its characterization of the Parcel E2 landfill.

In fact, the EPA Presumptive Application <u>distinguishes</u> certain military landfills from typical military landfills by recognizing the potential for a site like Parcel E-2 to contain a high percentage of industrial and hazardous waste: "some military facilities (e.g. weapons fabrication or testing, <u>shipbuilding, major aircraft or equipment repair depots</u>) have a high level of industrial activity compared to overall site activities. In these cases, there may be a higher proportion and wider distribution of industrial (i.e. potentially hazardous) wastes present than at other less industrial facilities." EPA Presumptive Application, pg. 3. This is precisely the case for classifying Parcel E-2 -it primarily consists of a landfill where industrial and potentially hazardous waste have been discarded from a variety of past industrial activities. Thus, the evidence shows that the Parcel E-2 landfill is not a typical municipal-type military landfill for which the presumptive remedy of containment is appropriate.

(see responses on pages 68 through 70)

The subject comment referenced a general observation about characteristics of military landfills in the introductory portion of the guidance that begins with the statement "most military landfills present only low-level threats with pockets of some high-hazard waste..." (p. 3, EPA, 1996). The reviewer did not acknowledge this part of the sentence and, as previously described, did not review or comment upon the specific findings of the analysis in Section 8.2.3 of the RI/FS Report, which concludes that the contents of the Parcel E-2 Landfill meet the municipal-type waste definition and that no "high hazard" military wastes are present. The determination was made in accordance with a decision framework provided in the same EPA guidance document.

# Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. (*cont.*)

Furthermore, the unique site-specific characteristics of Parcel E-2 also support the unsuitability of applying the presumptive remedy of containment. EPA Presumptive Application states that "[slite-specific circumstances dictate whether a presumptive remedy is appropriate at a given site." EPA Presumptive Application, pg. 1. In this case, the Parcel E-2 landfill's proximity to the Bay, its high water table, its location in a highly seismically-active area susceptible to liquefaction, rising sea levels, and its hazardous contents are all significant site-specific circumstances that preclude the application of the presumptive remedy of containment. According to EPA Presumptive Application, the presence of high water tables, wetlands and other sensitive environments can limit the use of the containment presumptive remedy at a military landfill. EPA Presumptive Application, pg. 3. The ROD and the administrative record, however, do not account for these unique site-specific characteristics of the Parcel E-2 landfill which render the presumptive remedy of containment both inappropriate and ineffective to fully protect the human health and environment from the environmental hazards posed by the waste in the landfill.

Based on the foregoing, a full, comprehensive characterization of the nature of, and threat posed by, the wastes at the Parcel E-2 landfill should have been conducted. The characterization must thoroughly assess the general characteristics of the waste, including quantities, state, concentration, toxicity, propensity to bioaccumulate, persistence, and mobility 40 C.F.R. § 300.430(d)(2)(iii). Such characterization is necessary to assess the extent to which the release poses a threat to human health or the environment and to accurately determine the effectiveness of each alternative. Without a full characterization, the remedy selection in the ROD is problematic and is inconsistent with the requirements of CERCLA, the NCP, and the EPA guidance documents.

The Navy disagrees with the reviewer's assertion that the proximity of the Landfill Area to San Francisco Bay, among other noted site conditions, invalidates application of containment presumption. The presence of sensitive environments is identified in the EPA guidance as a practical consideration for the remedy evaluation process (see "Sensitive Environments" heading on page 3, EPA, 1996). The selected remedy for the Parcel E-2 Landfill addresses these practical considerations by:

- Removing and disposing of contaminated soil in selected "hot spot" areas that contain high concentrations of non-radioactive chemicals.
- Installing below-ground barriers to limit groundwater flow from the landfill to San Francisco Bay.
- Building a soil cover and shoreline revetment that address potential hazards related to seismic activity and sea level rise.
- Build new wetlands to replace the degraded wetlands that will be lost during the soil cover and shoreline revetment
- Removing and treating landfill gas to prevent it from moving beyond the Parcel E-2 boundary.

Section 2.9.2 of the ROD summarizes these proposed actions, which are described and evaluated in the Final RI/FS Report and addressed in comments on that document.

In summary, the Navy believes that the information contained in the administrative record demonstrates that the Parcel E-2 Landfill was adequately characterized to support an informed risk management decision in accordance with the NCP and pertinent EPA guidance. Further, the Navy believes that it has properly developed and evaluated the remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2 in accordance with the NCP and pertinent EPA guidance.

#### Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

3. III. The ROD Fails to Adequately Analyze the Cost-Effectiveness of (see the response on the following page) the Selected Remedy (Alternative 5)

As specified in the NCP, the cost-effectiveness of a remedy is determined in two steps. First, the overall effectiveness of a remedial alternative is determined by evaluating the following three of the five balancing criteria: (1) long-term effectiveness and permanence; (2) reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment; and (3) short-term effectiveness. 40 C.F.R. § 300.430 (f)(ii)(D). The overall effectiveness is then compared to cost in order to determine whether a remedy is cost effective. Id. A remedy is cost-effective if its costs are proportional to its overall effectiveness. Id.

In assessing alternative remedial actions, various factors must be taken into account, including long-term maintenance costs. 42 U.S.C. § 9621(b)(1)(E). The NCP also requires that where, as here, a remedial action is selected which results in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site, the remedial action must be reviewed no less often than each 5 years after the initiation of such remedial action to assure that human health and the environment are being protected by the remedial action being implemented. 42 U.S.C.§ 9621(c). Furthermore, the potential for future remedial action costs - if the alternative remedial action in question were to fail must be taken into account. 42 U.S.C. § 9621(b)(1)(F). Finally, the NCP requires that the ROD describe how the remedy is cost-effective, i.e., explain how the remedy provides overall effectiveness proportional to its costs. 40 C.F.R. § 300.430(f)(5)(ii)(D).

The ROD asserts that the projected costs of Alternative 5 include the costs of maintaining the integrity of the landfill cap. ROD, pg. 2-41-46. The ROD incorporates the following measures to ensure that the selected remedy will continue to protect human health and the environment:

- 1. Implementation and maintenance actions for institutional controls, including periodic inspections and reporting requirements. ROD pg. 2-41, 2-43.
- 2. Land use restrictions and enforcing them. ROD pg. 2-43.
- 3. General activity restrictions and enforcing them. ROD pg. 2-44.

#### Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

- 3. *(cont.)*
- 4. Additional activity restrictions related to subsurface gas. ROD pg.2-46.
- 5. General long-term monitoring and maintenance of the cover to ensure continued protection of human health and the environment. ROD pg. 2-46.

The ROD then concludes that the selected remedy (Alternative 5) is cost effective: The selected remedy will provide high overall effectiveness proportional to its costs, as demonstrated by the improved overall effectiveness of Alternative 5 relative to Alternative 3 for a modest (approximately 10 percent) incremental cost increase. Therefore, the selected remedy is considered cost-effective. In contrast, Alternative 2 is not considered cost effective because its lower overall effectiveness (relative to Alternative 5) is accompanied by a significant incremental cost increase (over 300 percent relative to Alternatives 3, 4, and 5). ROD, pg. 2-47.

Before concluding that a selected remedy is cost effective, the cost • estimates for each alternative must accurately reflect the cost analysis requirements under the NCP. While the ROD asserts that the costs of longterm monitoring and maintenance are factored into the cost analysis, we question the decision to limit the estimate to a 32-year time frame. ROD pg. 2-32. From the review of the ROD and the administrative record, it is unclear how the Navy arrived at a 32-year time frame as the basis for calculating cost estimates for Alternative 5, while acknowledging that the implementation of Alternatives 5 would include monitoring and maintenance that would be performed as long as is necessary to protect human health and the environment. ROD pg. 2-31. Because under Alternative 5 the landfill would be capped with the hazardous waste remaining, the landfill will require perpetual monitoring and maintenance in order to protect human health and environment. It would seem appropriate therefore that the length of time be somehow linked to the estimated period contaminants of concern for the site will remain toxic.

The Navy has responded to numerous comments on the RI/FS Report that questioned the post-closure period used in developing the cost estimates for Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5. Comments were received from the law office of Mr. Lozeau that were very similar to those received in this letter. The Navy addressed each comment posed by Mr. Lozeau and these previous responses are contained in the administrative record. The cost estimates are detailed in Appendix R of the RI/FS Report, and the responses to comments are included in Appendix S of the RI/FS Report. Attachment 4 identifies several requirements pertinent to the question of post-closure duration:

- Post-closure water entry: Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22 § 66264.310(a)(1).
   This section requires that the final cover be designed to prevent the downward entry of water into the closed landfill throughout a period of at least 100 years.
- Post-closure care: Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22 § 66264.310(b)(1). This section requires that the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover be maintained throughout the post-closure period. This section also incorporates by reference Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22 § 66264.117(b)(2)(B), which requires that the post-closure care period be extended if necessary to protect human health and the environment.
- Post-closure care period: Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 20950(a). This
  section requires that the post-closure maintenance period shall extend as
  long as the wastes pose a threat to water quality.

# Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

3. *(cont.)* 

For example, Radium painted equipment is one of the possible • contaminants within the landfill. The half life of Radium 226 is in excess of 1,600 years. While we are not suggesting that it is possible or reasonable to calculate such costs over a millennia, this example does call into question the efficacy of the 32year time frame chosen to calculate the costs of Alternative 5. Another way to look at this question is that the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard was added to the National Priorities List in 1989, the expected close out date for this site is sometime before 2018. It seems somehow odd that the estimate for the ongoing maintenance of the cap is based on a period just four years longer than the amount of time the Navy needed to characterize, plan, and construct its proposed remedy. As a result, it seems the metric used is arbitrary and does not accurately reflect the actual costs of implementing and maintaining this remedy. Moreover, it is unclear whether the estimated cost of implementing and maintaining the selected remedy takes into account the costs of satisfying the statutory five-year review requirement for as long as it may be necessary. ROD, pg. 2-48.

Additionally, the ROD's analysis of the cost-effectiveness of each alternative appears flawed as well because the ROD relies on an inadequate site characterization of the Parcel E-2 landfill. As discussed in full in Part II.b., the Navy did not fully characterize the waste contained in the Parcel E-2 landfill. For that reason, the ROD cannot with reasonable confidence conclude that the selected remedy is effective, let alone cost-effective, when it is unknown what type and extent of waste the proposed remedy will be effective against.

Based on the foregoing, the ROD cannot adequately describe how the remedy is cost- effective. The Navy did not take into account the actual costs of maintenance and monitoring of the landfill cap for <u>as long as is</u> necessary to protect human health and the environment.

• Post-closure maintenance: Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 21180(a). This section requires post-closure maintenance and monitoring of the landfill for no less than 30 years following closure.

The 30-year post-closure maintenance period, as identified in Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 21180(a) and EPA guidance for FS cost estimates (EPA, 2000), was used for cost-estimating purposes in the RI/FS Report. Per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 20950(a) and tit. 22 § 66264.117(b)(2)(B), the Navy will maintain and monitor the remedy for as long as the wastes pose a threat to water quality and as long as necessary to protect human health and the environment. In the absence of site-specific modeling to predict reductions in chemical concentrations in groundwater over time, the Navy analyzed the sensitivity of the cost estimate against varying lengths of the post-closure maintenance period. The results of the sensitivity analysis (for Alternatives 3A and 3B) were presented in Appendix S of the RI/FS Report (Exhibit A to the responses to comments provided by the law office of Michael Lozeau), and show that extending the post-closure maintenance period beyond 30 years does not substantially change the calculated present values for Alternatives 3A or 3B. Specifically, the percent differences between a 30-year and 120-year postclosure maintenance period are less than 14 percent, or well within the accuracy prescribed in EPA guidance (+50/-30 percent) (EPA, 1988). This conclusion can be explained by the present value analysis used in the cost estimate. As explained in EPA guidance for FS cost estimates (EPA, 2000): "This standard methodology allows for cost comparisons of different remedial alternatives on the basis of a single cost figure for each alternative. This single number, referred to as the present value, is the amount needed to be set aside at the initial point in time (base year) to assure that funds will be available in the future as they are needed, assuming certain economic conditions." The Navy believes that a 30-year post-closure maintenance period is a reasonable basis to evaluate the remedial alternatives in accordance with the NCP and EPA guidance based on (1) the results of this sensitivity analysis, (2) the prescribed accuracy for FS cost estimates (+50/-30 percent), and (3) the absence of data to predict how long wastes will pose a threat to water quality.

Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

- 4. IV. The Navy and the EPA Failed to Assess and Consider Environmental Justice Concerns During the Remedy Selection Process.
  - a. Executive Order 12898 on Environmental Justice and Agency Guidance Documents

In 1994, Executive Order 12898 ("EO 12898") "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," directed all federal agencies to implement environmental justice policies. Exec. Order No. 12898, 59 Fed. Reg. 32 (Feb. 16, 1994). These policies were designed to address the disproportionate environmental effects of federal programs and policies on minority and low-income populations. EO 12898 imposes the following requirements on all federal agencies:

- 1. A Federal agency must, where practicable and appropriate, collect, maintain, and analyze information assessing and comparing environmental and human health risks borne by populations identified by race, national origin, or income, and
- To the extent practicable and appropriate, Federal agencies must then
  use this information to determine whether their activities have
  disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental
  effects on minority populations and low-income populations.

Exec. Order No. 12898, 59 Fed. Reg. 32 (Feb. 16, 1994).

The EPA's guidance on environmental justice provides a roadmap on how the EPA can incorporate environmental justice concerns into the decision making process. In July 2010, the EPA released "EPA's Action Development Process: Interim Guidance on Considering Environmental Justice in the Development of an Action," which provides ways to incorporate the needs of overburdened neighborhoods into decision-making, scientific analysis, and rule development. U.S. EPA, 2010, "EPA's Action Development Process: Interim Guidance on Considering Environmental Justice in the Development of an Action." ("EJ in Rulemaking Guidance"). Since the EPA and the Navy jointly selected the remedy for Parcel E-2, the

The Navy and the EPA acknowledge that the E.O., directs the agencies to consider environmental justice concerns in implementing our obligations at HPNS. However, we disagree with the reviewer's assertion regarding our "failure to assess and consider environmental justice concerns during the remedy selection process." We believe that environmental justice considerations have been factored in the remedy selection process, and that the decision is consistent with the E.O. and with the legal requirements under CERCLA and the NCP. As noted in both the E.O. and EPA guidance, compliance with statutory requirements is a key element for achieving environmental justice objectives.

CERCLA § 117(a) provides for public participation before EPA's adoption of any plan for remedial action. This is consistent with the environmental justice goal of ensuring meaningful participation by communities in decisions that affect them. CERCLA § 117(e)(1) also provides EPA the discretionary authority to provide TAGs to affected groups or individuals to help them interpret information about Superfund sites. The Navy and the EPA have used these statutory measures fully and have revised public participation procedures to enhance opportunities for participation of minority, low-income communities in the remedy selection and increase their ability to participate in the decision-making process.

In evaluating remedial alternatives, the Navy and the EPA have considered nine criteria, as specified in the NCP (40 CFR § 300.430[e][9][iii]), many of which (including "overall protectiveness of human health and the environment" and "community acceptance") have accommodated environmental justice considerations relating to impacts on, and participation by minority, low-income, and indigenous populations. For example, the NCP (specifically 40 CFR § 300.430[d][2][vii]) states that the Superfund site investigation should assess "factors, such as sensitive populations, that pertain to the characterization of the site or support the analysis of potential remedial action alternatives." The NCP (specifically 40 CFR § 300.430[e][2][i]) states that "Remediation goals shall establish acceptable exposure levels that are protective of human health and the environment and shall be developed by considering the following:

#### Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

# Comment No. Comment Response

4. (cont.)

agencies were required to consider the environmental justice policies provided in the EPA's EJ in Rulemaking Guidance.

In the guidance document, the EPA defines "environmental justice" as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies:

Fair Treatment means that no group of people should bear a disproportionate burden of environmental harms and risks, including those resulting from the negative environmental consequences of industrial, governmental, and commercial operations or programs and policies.

Meaningful Involvement means that: 1) potentially affected community members have an appropriate opportunity to participate in decisions about a proposed activity that will affect their environment and/or health; 2) the public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision; 3) the concerns of all participants involved will be considered in the decision-making process; and 4) the decision-makers seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected.

EJ in Rulemaking Guidance, at pg. 3.

The EPA has recognized certain factors in assessing whether disproportionate impacts on minority, low-income, or indigenous populations exist prior to, or are created by, the agency's action: (1) Proximity and exposure to environmental hazards, (2) Susceptible populations, (3) Unique exposure pathways, (4) Multiple and cumulative effects, (5) Ability to participate in the decision- making process, and (6) Physical infrastructure. EJ in Rulemaking Guidance, at pg. 7-9. Of particular concern to the community near Parcel E-2 is the first factor, proximity and exposure to environmental hazards (disproportionate public health and environmental effects can be related to a community's or population's differential proximity and exposure to environmental hazards) and the fourth factor, multiple and

"(1) For systemic toxicants, acceptable exposure levels shall represent concentration levels to which the human population, including sensitive subgroups, may be exposed without adverse effect during a lifetime or part of a lifetime, incorporating an adequate margin of safety; (2) For known or suspected carcinogens, acceptable exposure levels are generally concentration levels that represent an excess upper bound lifetime cancer risk to an individual of between  $10^{-4}$  and  $10^{-6}$  using information on the relationship between dose and response. The  $10^{-6}$  risk level shall be used as the point of departure for determining remediation goals for alternatives when ARARs are not available or are not sufficiently protective because of the presence of multiple contaminants at a site or multiple pathways of exposure."

The selection of Alternative 5 for the Parcel E-2 remedy closely followed the CERCLA, NCP, and appropriate Superfund guidance to ensure environmental justice concerns that are related to the site, under the CERCLA authority, have been considered, to the maximum extent possible. For example, the site risk assessments/characterizations addressed multiple contaminants and considered community specific exposure pathways. The Navy and EPA have considered the sensitive populations that are experiencing disproportionate health impacts and environmental impacts in our risk evaluation. The site cleanup levels were derived based on conservative assumptions, including a margin of safety to ensure protection of the community. The selected remedy requires longterm monitoring to ensure the protectiveness of the remedy. As described in the ROD, the long-term monitoring program includes groundwater monitoring, landfill gas monitoring, stormwater erosion controls, stormwater discharge monitoring, and inspection and maintenance of the cover. In addition, the community has also benefited from jobs created through the cleanup program at HPNS.

As described in the responsiveness summary to the ROD, the Navy and EPA are firmly committed to achieving the goals identified in the Executive Order on Environmental Justice (E.O. 12898) at HPNS. Both agencies are dedicated to consistent, fair treatment and meaningful participation in environmental decision-making for minority, low-income, and indigenous populations that are disproportionately impacted by pollution. The Navy and EPA agree that the Bayview/Hunters Point neighborhood is an environmental justice

#### Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

4. *(cont.)* 

cumulative effects (minority, low-income, and indigenous populations are likely to suffer from multiple environmental hazards, including industrial facilities, landfills, transportation-related air pollution, poor housing, leaking underground tanks, pesticides, and incompatible land uses.) Id.

The Navy is also required to take environmental justice issues into account under both EO 12898 and the Department of Defense (DoD) manuals and policies. Recently, on March 9, 2012, the Acting under Secretary of Defense signed DoD Manual (DoDM) 4715.20, Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) Management. The Manual implements policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides guidance and procedures for conducting environmental restoration at DoD facilities and managing the DERP. DoDM 4715.20, at p. 1. Most relevantly, the Manual implements EO 12898 by requiring community relations plan (CRP) (40 C.F.R. 300.430(c)(2)(ii)) to address applicable requirements of EO 12898. Id. at p. 82.

In sum, pursuant to EO 12898 and the applicable guidance documents, the Navy and the EPA are required to assess and consider the disproportionate impacts of the selected remedy on the low income and minority populations near Parcel E-2. However, as discussed below, the ROD and the administrative record provide no evidence that the Navy or the EPA assessed and/or considered the disproportionate impacts to this environmental justice community of choosing Alternative 5 as the proposed remedy for Parcel E-2.

b. The Hunters Point Shipyard Community is an Environmental Justice Community Which Suffers from its Proximity to Multiple Environmental Hazards.

Parcel E-2 is located immediately adjacent to the Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) community, which is a part of the larger Bayview Hunters Point (BHP) Community in San Francisco, California. According to the Navy's assessment of the community background, the majority of residents within the HPS community (which includes ZIP Code 94124, the area closest to the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard) are low-income minorities and suffer from

community with a history of disproportional pollution burdens compared with the rest of San Francisco. The Navy and EPA, in performing environmental cleanup work at HPNS with support from DTSC and the Water Board, have worked together to achieve the environmental justice goals of fully protective cleanup actions, fair and equal treatment, and meaningful involvement for all people in the Bayview-Hunters Point community. Our efforts to satisfy these goals, which are detailed in the responsiveness summary to the ROD, include:

- Substantial regulatory review and oversight of all Navy cleanup activities
- Substantial financial commitment from the Navy to HPNS cleanup
- EPA's Technical Assistance Grants to the Community
- Meaningful community engagement under the Navy's updated Community Involvement Plan (CIP)
- Commitment that cleanup actions selected at the HPNS do not contribute to a disproportional impact to the Bayview-Hunters Point community
- Employment of community members to assist in the cleanup program
- Commitment to fully protective cleanup actions

Consistent with the NCP and pertinent EPA guidance, the Navy evaluated the Parcel E-2 and remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2 relative to the nine criteria specified in the NCP, and demonstrated that the selected remedy would be protective of human health and the environment. We believe that Alternative 5 is protective of sensitive populations in the Bayview-Hunters Point community. In addition, our remedial approach at Parcel E-2 is consistent with E.O. 12898 and EPA's July 2010 interim guidance on environmental justice (EPA, 2010), which states that: "The application of existing statutory and regulatory authorities is a critical part of EPA's efforts to prevent and address the disproportionately high and adverse effects that are the focus of E.O. 12898. This Guide uses the term 'EJ concern'...which aligns with the E.O.'s focus on disproportionate impacts. It is important, however, to recognize that the Agency's statutory and regulatory authorities provide a broader basis for protecting human health and the environment and do not require a demonstration of disproportionate impacts in order to protect the health or environment of any population, including minority, low-income, and

# Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

4. *(cont.)* 

high unemployment rates. Final Hunters Point Shipyard Community Involvement Plan ("HPS CIP"), Department of Navy, May 2011, Appendix D, pg. D-1 - D-9. Additionally, the HPS community encompasses the low-income Oakdale public housing development and the low-income affordable development of Mariners Village. Thus, especially due to the close proximity to Parcel E-2, the selection of remedy for the cleanup of Parcel E-2 directly affects the low-income and minority populations that reside in the HPS community.

Based on the high number of low-income minority residents, the HPS community is an environmental justice community which has suffered and continue to suffer from the potentially disproportionate impacts of (1) the proximity and exposure to environmental hazards, mainly the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Superfund site (particularly the Parcel E-2 landfill) and numerous industrial facilities, and (2) multiple and cumulative effects of residing near numerous environmental hazards, including industrial facilities, landfills, transportation-related air pollution, poor housing, leaking underground tanks, pesticides, and incompatible land uses. See EJ in Rulemaking Guidance, at pg. 7-9.

The existence of multiple generators of hazardous waste as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), underground storage tanks, and soil and groundwater contamination within the HPS community is direct evidence of the multiple environmental hazards and industrial pollution borne by its residents. The following industrial facilities and underground tanks are located within the HPS community and near Parcel E-2:

3 underground storage tanks located at 996 Innes Ave. of unknown contents which may be leaking.

895 Innes Ave. in Zone NE07 – Chemicals detected in soil and groundwater include lead, total xylenes, methyl tert-butyl ether, ethylbenzene, TPH, toluene, and benzene.

indigenous populations. Thus, consistent with its mission, the Agency may address adverse impacts in the context of developing an action without the need for showing that the impacts are disproportionate."

As described in the responsiveness summary to the ROD, the Navy, EPA, and State of California jointly believe that safely isolating and capping the Parcel E-2 Landfill (as specified in Alternative 5) presents less overall risk to the adjacent community when compared with the risks of other cleanup alternatives evaluated, including complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill (in Alternative 2). The combination of removal and containment proposed under Alternative 5 reduces risk sooner, is easier and safer to implement, and is much more cost-effective as compared with Alternative 2. In addition, Alternative 5 provides additional risk reduction as compared with Alternatives 3 and 4. Therefore, based on the evaluation of the remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2 relative to the nine criteria specified in the NCP, the Navy believes that the administrative record provides adequate evidence that the selected remedy (Alternative 5) is fully and equally protective of all members of the public, including the HPNS community. The Navy's evaluation process was performed in accordance with the NCP, and is consistent with E.O. 12898 and the July 2010 interim guidance (EPA, 2010).

As described in the responsiveness summary, the Navy updated their CIP (which satisfies the requirements specified in the NCP and the DERP Management Guide) in 2011 to present the communication and community involvement program activities that were designed to meet the specific needs and desires of the HPNS community (Navy, 2011a). The Navy conducts specific community outreach efforts in accordance with the CIP and consistent with goals of E.O. 12898 and the July 2010 interim guidance (EPA, 2010). The Navy's achievements toward meaningful community involvement over the past several years include:

- Holding regularly scheduled community meetings to a variety of existing groups, as well as to the greater community
- Publishing fact sheets on important technical topics specific to Parcel E-2

Comment No.	Comment	Response
4. (cont.)	394 Innes Ave. in Zone NE08 – Donco Industries Inc. operates a RCRA-licensed facility and India Basin Boat Yard operates or has operated a facility where lead and copper have been detected in the soil on the property.	<ul> <li>Holding periodic bus tours of HPNS (including Parcel E-2 sites) to describe the cleanup program</li> <li>Participating in local radio programs to answer questions from the loca community</li> </ul>
	1389 Underwood in Zone SE04- Evergood Sausage Co. has an underground tank with unknown contents and the following chemicals have been detected in the soil and groundwater on the property – Benzene, Toluene, ehylbenzene, total xylenes, Lead, TPH as Gasoline.	
	1925 Ingalls St. in Zone SE04 – Die and Tool Products is a RCRA-licensed generator of hazardous waste.	
	1021 Palon Ave. in Zone SE05 –A tire sales & leasing facility which was listed on the Solid Waste Landfill database.	
	11 underground storage tanks in Zone SE06 of mostly unknown contents which may be leaking.	
	1400 Yosemite Ave. in Zone SE06 – Rollamatic Roofs Inc. is a large RCRA-licensed generator of hazardous waste.	
	2501 Jennings Ave. in Zone SE06 – J Henry Auto Body is a large RCRA-licensed generator of hazardous waste.	
	1430 Yosemite Ave. in Zone SE06 – Jim K Auto Body is a RCRA-licensed generator of hazardous waste.	
	1370 Van Dyke Ave. in Zone SE06 – Micro Tracers, Inc. is a RCRA-licensed generator of hazardous waste.	
	1590 Yosemite Ave. in Zone SE06 – The following chemicals have been detected in the groundwater on 7Up Bottling Company's property: TPH as gasoline, TPH as diesel, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, total xylenes, and lead.	
	11 underground storage tanks in Zone SE07 of mostly unknown contents which may be leaking.	
	1025 Quesada St. in Zone SE07 – Peters Painting & Waterproofing is a large RCRA- licensed generator of hazardous waste.	

#### Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

4. (cont.)

1030 Quesada St. in Zone SE07 – Buchner Design Studio is a large (see response on pages 76 through 80) RCRA-licensed generator of hazardous waste.

1212 Thomas Ave. in Zone SE07 - DHS TSCP Bay Area Drum Site is a large RCRA- licensed generator of hazardous waste. The following chemicals have been detected in the soil and groundwater on Bay Area Drum Company's property: TPH as motor oil, TPH as diesel, TPH as gasoline, oil & grease, pesticides, PCBs, chlorinated VOCs, SVOCS, and metals.

2125 Ingalls St. in Zone SE07 – Interstate Marketing System is a RCRA-licensed generator of hazardous waste.

1153 Shafter Ave. in Zone SE07 – Bay View Cleaners is a RCRAlicensed generator of hazardous waste.

2059 Ingalls St. in Zone SE07 – Modern Drapery Services is a RCRA-licensed generator of hazardous waste.

1135 Revere Ave. in Zone SE07 - R&D Truck & AB is a RCRAlicensed generator of hazardous waste.

1212 Underwood Ave. in Zone SE07 - Superior Furniture is a RCRA-licensed generator of hazardous waste.

1150 Thomas Ave. in Zone SE07 – The following chemicals have been detected in the soil of Florence's Distribution Co.'s property: toluene, TPH as gasoline, total xylene, benzene, ethyl benzene.

1515 Griffith St. in Zone SE07 – The following chemicals have been detected in the soil of Arnold & Egan MFG, Co Inc.'s property: diesel and gasoline components.

See Reference Report Summarizing Environmental Conditions, Bayview Hunters Point Brownfields Pilot Project, San Francisco, California, April 1998, pg. 51-57, 109-126.

The above list of industrial facilities, hazardous waste generators, underground tanks and soil and groundwater contaminations within the HPS community represents only a small sample of sources of pollution in or

#### Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

4. (cont.)

around the HPS community. Nonetheless, this list is illustrative of the multiple environmental hazards that have been and continue to plague the HPS community. Based on this information, the Navy and the EPA were required to assess and consider disproportionate impacts of environmental hazards to the HPS community from both the proximity to these environmental hazards and the multiple and cumulative effects of such environmental hazards.

c. The Navy and the EPA Failed to Assess and Consider Disproportionate Environmental Impacts on the Low Income and Minority Populations Near Parcel E-2 During its Remedy Selection Process.

Despite the availability of evidence that the HPS community is already overburdened with environmental hazards, the Navy and the EPA did not adequately consider whether each alternative remedy poses disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects to these populations. Rather, the extent of the Navy's discussion of environmental justice issues at Parcel E-2 was limited only to the public participation component during the remedy selection process:

At Hunter's Point Shipyard, the Navy has incorporated the principles of environmental justice into the planning and preparation of this Community Involvement Plan. The Navy is addressing environmental justice through its outreach efforts, public participation process, and by providing access to information in a variety of ways. This includes providing information, as needed, in other languages. Community members are encouraged to be involved in the cleanup process by providing feedback and information on an ongoing basis. The Navy acknowledges that community members, especially long-time residents, have knowledge about HPS activities which may assist the cleanup activities.

HPS CIP, at pg. 5.

As described on pages 77 and 78, the Navy and EPA are firmly committed to achieving the goals identified in E.O. 12898 at HPNS. Both agencies agree that Bayview-Hunters Point community has environmental justice concerns, and we are dedicated to consistent, fair treatment, and meaningful participation in environmental decision-making for minority, low-income, and indigenous populations that are disproportionately impacted by pollution. The Navy and EPA, in performing environmental cleanup work at HPNS with support from DTSC and the Water Board, have worked together to achieve the environmental justice goals of fully protective cleanup actions, fair and equal treatment, and meaningful involvement for all people in the Bayview-Hunters Point community. The efforts of Navy and EPA to satisfy these goals are summarized on page 70 and are detailed in the responsiveness summary to the ROD. As documented in the RI/FS Report and ROD, the Navy evaluated the remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2 relative to the nine criteria specified in the NCP, and demonstrated that the selected remedy is fully and equally protective of all members of the public, including the HPNS community. The Navy's evaluation process was performed in accordance with the NCP, and is consistent with E.O. 12898 and the July 2010 interim guidance (EPA, 2010). As described in the responsiveness summary to the ROD, the Navy, EPA, and State of California jointly believe that safely isolating and capping the Parcel E-2 Landfill (as specified in Alternative 5) presents less overall risk to the adjacent community when compared with the risks of other cleanup alternatives evaluated, including complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill (in Alternative 2). The combination of removal and containment proposed under Alternative 5 reduces risk sooner, is easier and safer to implement, and is much more cost-effective as compared with Alternative 2. We also believe

#### Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

4. *(cont.)* 

Additionally, although the Responsiveness Summary of the Draft ROD reports to have taken environmental justice issues into consideration, it appears that all the Navy did was carry out its preexisting duties under CERCLA in discussing the following points:

- 1. Substantial regulatory review and oversight of all Navy cleanup activities.
- 2. Substantial financial commitment from the Navy to HPNS cleanup,
- 3. EPA's Technical Assistance Grants to the community for community groups to review and provide independent input on the Navy's plans and reports,
- 4. Community engagement under the Navy's updated Community Involvement Plan.
- 5. Employment of community members in assisting with the cleanup program, and
- 6. Commitment to protective cleanup actions.

Responsiveness Summary, Attachment 3 of Draft ROD, pg. 2-3.

Incorporating environmental justice policies into the remedy selection process must be distinguishable from merely focusing on community involvement and the "protectiveness" of the cleanup action. Unfortunately, based on our review of the Draft ROD and HPS CIP, what the Navy purports is "consideration" of environmental justice issues clearly falls far from the mark. Based on our review of the ROD and CIP we can only conclude that the Navy and the EPA have failed to assess how selecting Alternative 5 (capping the landfill portion) as opposed to Alternative 2 (complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill) would disproportionately impact low-income and minority populations that reside in close proximity to Parcel E-2, especially in light of (1) the historical disposal of a variety of military, industrial, and unknown hazardous wastes in the Parcel E-2 landfill, (2) the inadequate characterization of the wastes contained therein (see Part II), and (3) the disproportionate impacts of environmental hazardous currently suffered by the BVHP community from numerous, existing industrial facilities, hazardous

that Alternative 5 is the best alternative to ensure that the remedial action does not contribute to disproportional impacts to low income and minority communities.

(see response on pages 76 through 80)

#### Comments by Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP (Cathy D. Lee) dated May 15, 2012 (continued)

# Comment No. 4. waste generators, underground tanks and soil and groundwater contaminations. (see response on pages 76 through 80) See EO 12898 and EJ in Rulemaking Guidance. In order to fulfill the environmental justice policies set forth in EO 12898 and the EPA and DoD guidance documents, the Navy and the EPA would have needed to assess and consider whether each alternative remedy poses disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects to the HPS community during the remedy selection process under CERCLA. Based upon our review this did not occur.

# 5. V. Conclusion

As demonstrated above, the Navy did not (1) adequately and consistently with the applicable laws and guidances characterize the waste contained in the Parcel E-2 landfill, (2) adequately and consistently with the applicable laws and guidances analyze the cost-effectiveness of the selected remedy and (3) adequately and consistently with the applicable laws and guidances address environmental justice concerns during the remedy selection process.

# Recommendation to Arc Ecology

It is Lippe Gaffney Wagner's recommendation to Arc Ecology that it inform the Navy and the EPA of the results of our review of the Parcel E2 Draft Record of Decision and share with these agencies and the public our identifications of the flaws within their analysis. We recommend that Arc Ecology request that the Navy and the EPA (1) conduct a full characterization of the waste in the Parcel E-2 landfill, (2) revise its cost analysis for Alternative 5 to reflect the long-term maintenance costs of containment of the landfill for as long as it is necessary, (3) assess and consider whether each alternative remedy could have a disproportionate impact on the environmental justice community near Parcel E-2, giving full and fair consideration to the deficiencies raised in the foregoing comments, and (4) reconsider each alternative prior to issuing a Final Draft ROD.

As previously discussed, the Navy strongly disagrees with the reviewer's assertions. The Navy believes that the information contained in the administrative record demonstrates that the Parcel E-2 Landfill was adequately characterized to support an informed risk management decision in accordance with the NCP and pertinent EPA guidance and the selected remedy is fully and equally protective of all members of the public, including the HPNS community. Further, the Navy believes that it has properly developed and evaluated the remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2 in accordance with the NCP and pertinent EPA guidance. Please refer to the responses to Lippe Gaffney Wagner LLP's specific comments on the Draft ROD for more detailed information in support of the Navy's position.

# Comments by Subra Company (Wilma Subra on behalf of POWER and SLAM) dated April 27, 2012

Comment No. Comment Response

1. The following comments on the Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2 of the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard are submitted on behalf of People Organized to Win Empowerment Rights (POWER) and Stop Lennar Action Movement (SLAM).

A large quantity of contaminated soil will remain on site at Parcel E-2. Five-year reviews are scheduled to be performed at Parcel E-2 because contaminants will remain on site above concentrations that allow for unrestricted use and unlimited exposure. Due to the substantial quantity of contaminated soil to remain on site after the remedy is completed, reviews of the effectiveness of the remedy should be required more frequently than every five years. Annual reviews of the effectiveness of the remedy would be more appropriate. In addition, the condition of the cap/cover should be evaluated on a quarterly basis to insure its integrity.

The Navy wishes to clarify that the five-year reviews of the Parcel E-2 remedy would be performed to satisfy a CERCLA<sup>6</sup> statutory requirement, and these reviews do not replace the regular inspections, maintenance, and monitoring that would occur. As described in the response to comment 5 on the Proposed Plan, the selected remedy includes the following monitoring and maintenance activities that would be performed on a regular schedule and for as long as necessary to protect human health and the environment and to comply with pertinent state and federal ARARs:

- Groundwater monitoring will be performed, consistent with the requirements of Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22 § 66264.100(d) and § 66264.310(b)(3), to verify that chemical concentrations in groundwater do not exceed concentrations designated by the RAOs at the compliance boundary.
- Landfill gas monitoring will be performed to demonstrate compliance with Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 20917 through § 20934.
- Stormwater and erosion controls will be installed and maintained as required under Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 20365(c) and (d), and stormwater discharges will be monitored as required under Title 22 Cal. Code Regs. § 66264.97(c)(1) and (c)(2)(B).
- The cover will be inspected and maintained to ensure its integrity as required under Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 21180(a).

The long-term monitoring and maintenance program will be detailed in the post-closure operation and maintenance plan for Parcel E-2, consistent with content requirements as provided in Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 21800(c), and submitted for review and approval by EPA, DTSC, and the Water Board in conjunction with the RD. Regulatory oversight will continue during long-term operation and maintenance of the selected remedy.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this attachment.

Comments by Subra Company (Wilma Subra on behalf of POWER and SLAM) dated April 27, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. The Navy based the remedy selection process on community support from the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, the Mayor's Hunters Point Shipvard Citizens Advisory Committee and a number of engaged citizens living in close proximity to Hunters Point Naval Shipyard. The Navy ignored the input from a large segment of the community that provided input in opposition to Alternative 5 as the preferred remedy. The Navy stated that the information presented by members of the community that did not support Alternative 5 does not justify modification of Alternative 5, or selection of a different alternative, based on community acceptance criteria. The Navy selected which portion of the community they would associate with as the portion of the community that agreed with their selection alternative. The Navy failed to make any effort to address the concerns of the other portion of the community that raised legitimate concerns regarding the selected preferred remedy alternative. The Navy basically developed the draft ROD based on the Proposed Plan and failed to consider the comments submitted on behalf of the portions of the community that did not concur with the Navy's Proposed Plan.

The Navy disagrees with the reviewer's assertion that community input expressing concern regarding the selected remedy was ignored. The Navy prepared a responsiveness summary (Attachment 3 to the ROD) that provides detailed responses to each community comment received on the Proposed Plan. The comments received on the Proposed Plan identified a range of concerns, each of which were addressed in the responsiveness summary. In addition, Section 2.8.2 in the Draft ROD describes the Navy's evaluation of the community acceptance criterion: "In general, public comments expressed a preference for Alternative 2 and concerns regarding the long-term effectiveness of Alternatives 3, 4, and 5. However, segments of the community, represented by the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency and the Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee, as well as a number of engaged citizens who live in close proximity to HPNS, have expressed their support of Alternatives 4 and 5." The Navy believes that this description accurately describes the input received and supports the rating of each remedial alternative relative to the community acceptance criterion.

As described in the responsiveness summary, the remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2 were evaluated relative to nine CERCLA remedy selection criteria identified in the federal regulation called the NCP. Criteria 1 and 2 (protection of human health and the environment and compliance with ARARs) are threshold criteria that each alternative must meet to be eligible for selection. Criteria 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are balancing criteria used to weigh major tradeoffs in the benefits and limitations among alternatives. Criteria 8 and 9 (state acceptance and community acceptance) are modifying criteria considered in the ROD. The preferred alternative published in the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) complies with the two threshold criteria and provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the five balancing criteria. The Navy's evaluation of the two modifying criteria (including community acceptance) did not warrant changes to the preferred alternative. In summary, the Navy believes that the Draft ROD, including supporting information contained in the administrative record, adequately demonstrates that safely isolating and capping the Parcel E-2 Landfill (as specified in Alternative 5) presents less overall risk to the adjacent community when compared with the risks of other cleanup alternatives evaluated, including complete removal of the Parcel E-2 Landfill (in Alternative 2).

#### Comments by San Francisco Green Party (Eric Brooks) dated April 30, 2012

#### Comment No. Comment Response Your responses to my previous public comments on your "Proposed Plan for The Navy's responses to the additional comments are provided on the 1. cleanup of Parcel E-2, which includes a landfill along the shoreline at following pages. Hunters Point Naval Shipyard in San Francisco, California" are in adequate and essentially non-responsive. My comments and your responses can be read in the attached "Draft\_E-2 Respon-Summ-1" from pages 99-106. Your responses are inadequate and non-responsive as follows:

#### 2. SEA LEVEL RISE (Pages 99-102):

Your response gives no credible argument for your claim that the worst case 5 meter sea level rise scenario predicted by NASA climate scientist James Hansen, should not be considered in the cleanup plan. Furthermore, it is now known that an earthquake in Alaska of similar character to the March 2011 earthquake off of Japan, could cause a catastrophic tsunami similar to that which was created by the Japan earthquake. Such a tsunami originating in Alaska has the potential to generate a flood surge of at least 8 feet in the Parcel E-2 cleanup area. Such a flood surge, in addition to even the potential sea level rise prediction of 2 meters cited in my previous comments referencing "The Copenhagen Diagnosis" would, at best, leave an unacceptable zero margin for error in the sea rise remedies that you have cited, and in the case of Hansen's 5 meter sea level rise prediction, your cited remedies would fail to adequately protect the Parcel E-2 cleanup area in the case of the combined impact of a maximum 5 meter sea level rise and an 8 foot tsunami flood surge.

As stated in the response to the original comment, the Navy does not agree with the reviewer's assertion that the selected remedy must account for a worst-case scenario of a 5 meter rise in sea level. The reviewer's original comment acknowledged the speculative nature of the cited report from Mr. Hansen, but requested that it be considered in developing the cleanup plan for Parcel E-2 because "there is absolutely no reason whatsoever to doubt Hansen's predictions; especially in light of the fact that Hansen's past predictions have consistently proved to be correct." The Navy does not find this rationale to be adequately justified and notes that none of the regulatory agencies who oversee the Navy's cleanup program have put forth a similar recommendation (nor was Mr. Hansen's worst-case scenario repeated in the "Copenhagen Diagnosis" document cited in the original comment).

As stated in the response to the original comment, the revetment structure will be further evaluated in the RD<sup>7</sup> relative to the most current IPCC estimates for a rise in sea level. In addition, the selected remedy will be subject to statutory reviews every 5 years (pursuant to CERCLA) to ensure that it remains protective of human health and the environment. The five-year reviews will consider multiple technical factors, including but not limited to potential rise in sea level.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this attachment.

Comments by San Francisco Green Party (Eric Brooks) dated April 30, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

3. SEA LEVEL RISE INTERACTION WITH LIQUEFACTION AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (pages 102-103):

Your assertions that; "The Navy studied soil in and around the Parcel E-2 Landfill and found that most soil would not liquefy even during the maximum probable earthquake, and the soil layers that might liquefy would be controlled through proper design and construction of the final cover using methods that are well established for sites in the San Francisco Bay area.", "In addition, the Navy's previous study revealed that the potentially liquefiable soil layers in and around the Parcel E-2 Landfill are located 10 feet or deeper below the ground surface, meaning that these soil layers are already saturated with groundwater and the degree of saturation would not be significantly affected by rising water levels.", and "As described on page 17 of the Proposed Plan, the preferred alternative also includes the following elements to control potential leaching of chemicals from the Parcel E-2 Landfill: (1) the protective liner would limit infiltration from the ground surface into the landfill waste;..." are dramatically inadequate.

The problem with your proposed remedies is that, regardless of saturation, a long term infusion of sea waters into the Parcel E-2 cleanup area will enhance the probability of escape of hazardous materials, and your contention that "most" soil would not liquefy patently fails to address the dangers of -any- of the soil liquefying. Furthermore, protective liners as that which you have described almost inevitably develop small holes, and even a 2 millimeter hole in such a liner has the potential to allow tens of thousands of gallons per year of water from rainfall to flush outside of the liner.

Since any leaching of any amount of hazardous material in these scenarios could simply be avoided by removing -all- such hazardous material from the cleanup area, a cleanup plan which does not remove -all- hazardous materials from Parcel E-2 is not sufficiently protective, and therefore unacceptable.

As stated in the response to the original comment, the Navy does not believe there is a sufficient technical basis to support the reviewer's request to remove the Parcel E-2 Landfill because of concerns regarding potential sea level rise, liquefaction, and release of hazardous materials. The Navy noted the following technical deficiencies in the reviewer's recommendations:

- The reviewer's assertion of a "long term infusion of sea waters into the Parcel E-2 cleanup area" appears to be predicated on the worst-case scenario of a 5-meter rise in sea level that, as discussed in the previous response, is based on speculative conclusions. As stated in the response to the original comment, the selected remedy would provide an adequate level of shoreline protection that can reasonably accommodate rising sea levels over the next 100 years and will be subject to statutory reviews every 5 years (pursuant to CERCLA) to ensure that it remains protective of human health and the environment. The five-year reviews will consider multiple technical factors, including but not limited to potential rise in sea level.
- The reviewer's concern regarding the "dangers of -any- of the soil liquefying" does not acknowledge that the purpose of evaluating liquefaction potential at landfill sites is to quantify the potential vertical and horizontal displacement of soil during an earthquake and to assess whether an appropriate engineered approach can be developed to mitigate potentially unacceptable displacement. Therefore, the reviewer's implication that "any" liquefaction is unacceptable is not consistent with widely accepted engineering practice.
- The reviewer's assertion that "even a 2 millimeter hole in such a liner has the potential to allow tens of thousands of gallons per year of water from rainfall to flush outside of the liner" does not acknowledge that landfill liners are typically designed to attain a hydraulic conductivity (such as 1 × 10<sup>-6</sup> centimeters per second) that is very low but provides tolerable limits for potential infiltration. Further, as stated in Section 12.2.3.6 of the Final RI/FS Report: "Any additional leachate generated by infiltration through defects in the geosynthetic cap would have no significant effect on overall effectiveness of the remedy compared to its current condition, where uncapped landfilled wastes are exposed to infiltration through the existing soil cover."

Comments by San Francisco Green Party (Eric Brooks) dated April 30, 2012 (continued)

## Comment No. Comment Response

4. FAILURE TO MEET THE LEGAL PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE ESTABLISHED BY ORDINANCE IN THE SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ENVIRONMENT CODE CHAPTER 1: PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE POLICY STATEMENT (pages 104-105):

Your response completely fails to address my citing of the San Francisco Precautionary Principle Ordinance and its relationship to the various hazardous materials which I cited in my comments in this section of the response document, which have no safe level of exposure.

Instead, you stated "In addition, the preferred alternative is generally consistent with Proposition P, as explained in the responses to comments from Arc Ecology (see pages 8 and 9 of this responsiveness summary)."

Since Proposition P as you cite it, is an entirely different policy which has little or nothing to do with the San Francisco Precautionary Principle Ordinance, your responses in this section are wholly inadequate and do not confirm that your preferred alternative is acceptable. The San Francisco Precautionary Principle Ordinance is clear, and must be strictly followed by the Navy in its cleanup of Parcel E-2.

Therefore only a complete removal of all hazardous materials from the cleanup area is acceptable.

The Navy's previous response focused on the substantive portions of the subject comment, which related to potential exposure to chrysotile asbestos, ionizing radiation, and other hazardous materials. As stated in the previous response, the information contained in the administrative record, which includes pertinent regulatory guidance and site-specific input from various stakeholders, demonstrates that the selected remedy for Parcel E-2 would be protective of human health and the environment and comply with all pertinent federal and state ARARs.

The Navy wishes to clarify that the precautionary principle, incorporated as a policy statement in Chapter 1 of the San Francisco Environment Code, is a local governmental policy and is not a federal or state statute or promulgated regulation. Therefore, the precautionary principle is not a CERCLA federal or state ARAR for purposes of CERCLA remedy selection in Parcel E-2. In addition, the precautionary principle policy statement, as reflected in Chapter 1 of the San Francisco Environment Code, contains no substantive provisions that would pertain to evaluation and selection of a CERCLA remedial action. The Navy believes that the nine NCP evaluation criteria, which were used to evaluate each remedial alternative for Parcel E-2, adequately capture the elements described in the CCSF's policy statement. Further, the Navy believes that nothing in the cited precautionary principle policy statement would mandate "complete removal of all hazardous materials," as suggested by the reviewer.

#### Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom and Martha Walters) dated August 9, 2012

Comment No. Comment Response

Introduction

1.

Arc Ecology, as the community technical advisor to the India Basin Neighborhood Association under their US EPA Technical Assistance Grant (TAG), hired three technical experts, Mark Wheeler (Landfill Expert) Steve Bump, (Radiation Specialist), and Greg Brorby, Toxicologist (Risk Assessment)) to conduct an independent technical review of Parcel E2. Parcel E2 is considered by many to be the most contaminated and controversial parcel in the Navy's Hunter Point Shipyard Cleanup Program.

The goal of an "independent" review is to provide an unbiased assessment of the data quality and compliance with "state of the practice" methodology without influence of other parties. It is important to keep in mind that this independent review could only review the Navy's evaluations using existing approved standards of practice, guidances and regulations. The review panel could not conduct independent sampling of soil, water and air, nor could it revise the methods used for assessing remedial risks for Superfund sites. Finally, while members of the review panel were able to analyze the adequacy and recommendations regarding the Navy's Parcel E2 Draft Record of Decision, neither they nor Arc Ecology have any authority to require changes or further actions. Arc Ecology is not a governmental agency.

The scope of this work included hiring these technical experts to review relevant Navy documents relating to Parcel E2 (Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Draft Record of Decision, and the Radiological Addendum to the RI/FS). In addition, these three technical experts visited the Parcel E2 site during their technical review of the Navy's documents. Are Ecology conducted a rigorous due diligence process in hiring these technical experts to ensure a fair and unbiased technical review of the Navy's documents for Parcel E2.

Arc Ecology held two community meetings: the first meeting was held on July 10, 2012 at the Bayview Opera House to introduce the technical experts to the community and to also give the community an opportunity to voice their concerns about Parcel E2. The second meeting was again held at the Bayview Opera House on August 8th. At this meeting, the technical experts presented their findings after their in depth review of the Navy's documents

Please refer to the responses to comments provided by Arc Ecology and the independent technical reviewers.

Comments by A	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom and Martha Walters) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)		
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Introduction (co.	ntinued)		
1. (cont.)	for Parcel E2 and identified several recommendations as the Navy moves forward into the Remedial Design/Remedial Action phase for this parcel.	(see above)	
2.	Below is a summary of the technical expert's findings and recommendations, and some responses to community concerns. The technical experts' comment letters can be found at Arc Ecology's website or upon request, Arc Ecology can mail copies of the comment letters to interested parties.	The Navy acknowledges the input provided by Arc Ecology and the independent technical reviewers. Please refer to the responses to comments provided by the specific reviewers (provided on the following pages).	
	Landfill (Mark Wheeler)		
	<ul> <li>Based upon the data collected by the Navy, sufficient knowledge of the nature and extent of contamination supports the proposed remedy of capping and containment.</li> <li>The capping and containment approach, using an engineering cap and institutional controls, is the most widely used and accepted practice for landfills of this size and general composition of Parcel E2 landfill.</li> <li>The selected remedy should be capable in providing levels of protection for human health and the environment that meet or exceed environmental regulatory standards.</li> </ul>		
	Radiological (Steve Bump)		
	<ul> <li>The landfill surface has been characterized from a radiological perspective and the proposed remedy is adequately designed to clean up any radiological anomalies at or near the surface.</li> <li>The interim (current) cap was constructed following the 2000 landfill fire from imported fill which primarily came from a BART excavation and other sources in the Bay Area. Elevated levels above background of radium 226, stroniutm-90 and Cesium-137 were detected in the imported fill.</li> <li>Radiological risk is based upon exposure to the radioactive material. The proposed remedy reduces the risk from surface radioactive material by removing all material and then applying a barrier and clean fill. This prevents direct contact with any residual material and provides significant shielding to reduce exposure to radiation from the remaining material.</li> </ul>		

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom and Martha Walters) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)		
Comments by A			
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Introduction (co	ntinued)		
2.	Human Health Risk Assessment (Greg Brorby)	(see above)	
(cont.)	<ul> <li>The human health risk assessment was conducted in accordance with environmental regulatory guidelines and the current state of practice.</li> <li>Even though the fish ingestion pathway was identified as a "primary" exposure pathway in the Navy's Remedial Investigation report, this pathway was not included in the Navy's risk assessment document.</li> <li>The groundwater pathway should have been quantitatively evaluated in the Navy's risk assessment document, given the nature and extent of groundwater contamination and that the groundwater is likely is migrating towards the San Francisco Bay.</li> </ul>		
3.	Some recommendations from the Technical Experts include:	The Navy acknowledges the recommendations provided by Arc Ecology and	
	<ul> <li>Navy should address overall stability of the landfill and proposed containment systems as required by CCR Title 27 for Class III landfills that include:         <ul> <li>Engineering properties of waste materials.</li> <li>Stability and potential displacement or settlement of waste materials during earthquake shaking.</li> <li>Combined effects of potential movement in waste materials and sediment beneath waste materials during earthquake shaking.</li> <li>Stability of landfill and existing and proposed containment systems under static and dynamic conditions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Navy should provide summary of performance to date of existing geocomposite landfill cap with respect to burrowing animals.</li> <li>Navy should incorporate results of the above assessments into planned additional studies of cover design, other containment features, and long-term monitoring and maintenance programs.</li> <li>The Navy should immediately investigate if radium is detected in groundwater above comparison levels in the future, because radium is highly mobile in salt water.</li> <li>The Navy should consider removing the existing landfill cap in its entirety due to the extent of radiological contamination and the likelihood of inflicting irreparable harm on its current liner as part of its planned remedial response which would make it unsuitable for reuse.</li> </ul>	the independent technical reviewers. Please refer to the responses to comments provided by the specific reviewers (provided on the following pages).	

Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom and Martha Walters) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

*Introduction (continued)* 

4. The Technical Experts responding to some of the community concerns about Parcel E2

#### LANDFILL CHARACTERIZATION OF PARCEL E2:

- Is it really municipal waste? Based on the descriptions within the Navy's Draft ROD and supporting documents, the contents do appear to meet US EPA guidelines for municipal waste and military landfills closed under municipal waste guidance. The Navy reports the landfill waste consists primarily of wood, paper, plastic, metal, glass, nails, foam, copper wire, cloth, rubber, plywood, ceramics, asphalt, concrete, and bricks, which are mixed with sand, clay, and gravel fill. And in addition to municipal-type wastes and construction debris, industrial and military wastes were also disposed of, including sandblast waste, radio luminescent devices, asbestos-containing debris, paint sludge, solvents, and waste oils. The data indicates that the amount of industrial and hazardous waste is less than amount of municipal-type waste and construction debris. As a result the review of data concluded that the Parcel E-2 landfill qualified as a municipal landfill.
- Did the Navy adequately assess the effects of earthquake shaking and liquefaction? Based on observations at other landfills in California, engineered landfills can perform as designed during an earthquake. There was only minor damage to Bay Area landfills following Loma Prieta magnitude 6.9 earthquake in 1989. According to the Navy's reports there was minor cracking of cover soils, no failure of landfill cap resulting in release of landfill materials at Parcel E2 after the 1989 earthquake.
- The Navy only sampled the interim cap, not the landfill. Does this bound the radiological risk? While it is correct that the Navy only scanned the cap of the landfill for radiation, which meant they did not scan survey the interior of the fill, the review finds the Navy nevertheless completed adequate characterization of this landfill. The Navy's documents indicate 1,000 soil samples taken to assess radiological contamination. There is an adequate historical record and the evidence from early removal actions to confirm the historical records. It also appears unlikely that radioactive debris from the Pacific

The Navy acknowledges the input provided by Arc Ecology and the independent technical reviewers. Please refer to the responses to comments provided by the specific reviewers (provided on the following pages).

Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Comments by Arc Ecology (Saul Bloom and Martha Walters) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)		
4. (cont.)	Nuclear Testing program found its way into the E2 landfill as the photographic and record evidence indicates the site was opened for disposal a decade after the US halted the program. The radiological goal for radium the Navy has proposed is very conservative, as it is 5 times lower than the EPA recommended standard.	(see above)
5.	<ul> <li>Next Steps</li> <li>The next steps include:</li> <li>Arc Ecology will be submitting the technical experts' written comments to the US EPA on August 10th.</li> <li>We anticipate that the Navy will be releasing the draft final ROD mid-September 2012 and there will be a 30 day public review period.</li> <li>The Navy anticipates that they release their remedial design document to the public in the Summer of 2013.</li> </ul>	The Navy welcomes additional input from Arc Ecology and other interested stakeholders as it works to finalize the ROD <sup>8</sup> for Parcel E-2 and prepare the RD document.
6.	Conclusion  Again, this is a brief summary of the results of this independent review. The Navy still needs to go through the Remedial Design and Remedial Action process for the Parcel E2 landfill and have stated that they will be conducting public meetings in the Bayview Hunters Point community during this process.	As it does for all cleanup documents for the shipyard, the Navy will make future documents related to the Parcel E-2 cleanup available for public review and comment. The Navy will also continue to engage the local community regarding its cleanup plans for Parcel E-2 (and other parcels at the shipyard).
Comments by	Crawford Consulting (Mark C. Wheeler) dated August 10, 2012	
Introduction		
	<ul> <li>The findings of my third-party technical review of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and Draft Record of Decision (Draft ROD) for the Hunters Point Shipyard Parcel E-2 are presented herein. This third-party technical review was contracted by Arc Ecology and included review of the following documents:</li> <li>Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, May 2011</li> <li>Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility</li> </ul>	Please refer to the following pages for responses to comments provided by Crawford Consulting.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 8}$  Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this attachment.

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Comments by Crawford Consulting (Mark C. Wheeler) dated August 10, 2012 (continued)		
Comments by			
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Introduction (co	entinued)		
	Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, March 2011	(see above)	
	<ul> <li>Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California, March 2012</li> </ul>		
	The scope of work also included a tour of Parcel E-2 with Martha Walters of Arc Ecology on May 17, 2012. We were accompanied and briefed by representatives of the Navy and their environmental engineering contractor ERRG.		
	My review focused on the following areas of expertise:		
	<ul> <li>Nature and extent of landfill waste</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Nature and extent of contamination in landfill materials, soils, groundwater, surface water, and groundwater</li> <li>Geologic and hydrogeologic investigations</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Remedial investigation/remedial action methods and results</li> <li>Landfill and waste site closure, monitoring, and postclosure maintenance programs</li> <li>Evaluation of remediation alternatives</li> </ul>		
	Third-party technical reviews focused on the health risk and radiological assessments are being provided by two other technical reviewers contracted by Arc Ecology. We shared and discussed our individual findings and comments during the course of the third-party review process. The conclusions of my review were made with consideration of their comments		
Summan of Ein	on the health risk and radiological aspects of the project.		
Summary of Findings			
1.	The data collected through numerous state-of-the practice investigations and interim remedial actions provide sufficient knowledge of the nature and extent of contamination of the E-2 Parcel to support the evaluation and selection of remedial approaches for the site.	Comment acknowledged.	
2.	The remedial approach selected in the RI/FS and draft ROD is considered to be an appropriate approach for site remediation and is consistent with remedial approaches for similar sites.	Comment acknowledged.	

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard		
Comments by C	Comments by Crawford Consulting (Mark C. Wheeler) dated August 10, 2012 (continued)		
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Summary of Fine	dings (continued)		
3.	The selected remedy should be capable of providing levels of protection for human health and the environment that meet or exceed regulatory standards.	Comment acknowledged.	
4.	Data gaps have been identified that will need to be addressed with supplemental studies during the final remedial design process for the selected remedial approach but these data gaps do not prevent selection of the overall remedial approach.	Comment acknowledged. The Navy is currently developing and implementing plans to address the data gaps necessary to support the RD.	
5.	Capping and containment, using an engineered cap and institutional controls, is the most widely used and accepted practice for landfills of the size and general composition of the Parcel E-2 landfill. The overall plan for capping and containment and the proposed measures to be put in place to protect the ongoing integrity of the cap are generally consistent with industry practice and regulatory requirements. Some specific design elements would require special attention during the final remedial design process and these are noted herein.	Comment acknowledged. The Navy has recently performed a geotechnical investigation that will provide information in support of the stability analysis for the landfill.	
6.	The capping and containment approach has been used at a number of other bay margin disposal sites in the San Francisco Bay Area, where wastes were originally placed directly on tidal marshlands or Bay Mud sediments and where significant portions of the waste fill are now below the elevation of the shallow water table. These disposal sites include the West Contra Costa Class I Hazardous Waste Management Facility in Richmond, the City of Berkeley Landfill, the City of Alameda Landfill, the Westport Landfill in Redwood City, the Oyster Point Landfill in South San Francisco, the Sierra Point Landfill in Brisbane, the West Winton Landfill in Hayward, the City of Palo Alto Landfill, the Highway 237 Landfill in Alviso, and the City of Mountain View Landfill.	Comment acknowledged. The reviewer has identified a number of landfill sites throughout the San Francisco Bay Area that share similar characteristics with the Parcel E-2 Landfill, including the site conditions and closure strategy.	

7.

#### Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipvard

Comments by Crawford Consulting (Mark C. Wheeler) dated August 10, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Summary of Findings (continued)

Excavation and off-site disposal of the Parcel E-2 landfill, as considered under Alternative 2, would present significant technical and engineering challenges as well as potential health risks during implementation. Excavation and off-site disposal of the landfill under Alternative 2 would present a significantly higher potential risk of exposure of contaminants to site workers, the community, and the environment during implementation than a capping and containment approach. Using the approach described for Alternative 2, it should be technically feasible to excavate and remove most of the landfill materials. However, due to the challenges involved with removing debris and soils from deep excavations in saturated, soft Bay Muds and loose fine-grained sands, it would be very difficult, and possibly not technically feasible, to remove all contaminated debris and soil at and beneath the bottom of the landfill and to be able to reliably demonstrate complete removal. A particular concern would be the ability to drive sheet piles to provide shoring support for the walls of the excavations and limit groundwater infiltration during excavation. Concrete and other landfill debris could obstruct the ability to drive the sheet piles to the required depth for excavation stability.

Comment acknowledged. The Navy agrees with the reviewer's assessment.

Specific Comments and Recommendations

1. Stability Analyses to Support Design of Landfill Capping and Containment Systems

The Navy studies have provided assessments of (1) the potential for liquefaction and lateral spreading in native sediments beneath the landfill and (2) static and seismic slope stability for the toe berm of the proposed landfill cover for Alternatives 3 - 5. And the Navy has stated that it specifically plans to perform a quantitative slope stability analysis for the toe berm during the final remedial design process:

Results of an iterative slope stability analysis determined that a Tensar® UX1500HS or equivalent geogrid with a long-term design tensile strength of 3,100 pounds per foot should be placed under the proposed toe berm, and should extend upslope to an appropriate anchor point within the proposed landfill cap; this conceptual design

Please see page 99 for the response to this specific comment.

Comments by Crawford Consulting (Mark C. Wheeler) dated August 10, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments and Recommendations (continued)

1. (cont.)

would meet or exceed design standards prescribed in EPA guidance (EPA, 1995b). This geogrid layer was added under the toe berm proposed for Alternative 3 (Figure 12-4). Because the analyses presented in Appendix Q are a qualitative assessment of the proposed toe berm evaluated in the FS, a quantitative slope stability analysis will be performed as part of the RD. The Navy plans to collect soil samples along the base of the proposed toe berm and to perform shear strength tests (and other appropriate geotechnical analyses) to support the quantitative slope stability analysis in the RD. The proposed sampling and geotechnical analyses would be detailed in a work plan to be reviewed by the regulatory agencies prior to implementation (*Draft ROD*, *Section 12.2.3.1*, *Seismic Design of Containment System*).

The Navy has made a general indication, in regard to addressing the potential for liquefaction of soils beneath the landfill, that:

The Navy will further evaluate, including consulting with other technical experts, this very important part of the design to make sure that the final cover is built to withstand the appropriate design earthquake and comply with numerous other regulatory requirements for landfill covers (*Draft ROD*, p. 2-39).

In the responses to comments in the 2004 Landfill Liquefaction Potential report (Conducted by Tetra Tech EM Inc. for the Navy; presented in Appendix C of the RI/FS), there are indications that the overall stability of the landfill and its containment systems, including the sheet pile wall and groundwater barrier/drain system, would be analyzed in the RI/FS (e.g., "It is recognized that the landfill cover is only one component of the closure system. The Landfill RI/FS report will address each element of the closure system," and "Overall stability of the Landfill will be evaluated by analyzing slope stability analysis. Results of the analysis of slope stability will be presented in the Landfill RI/FS"). Also, the Conclusions section of the report states, "If containment is selected as a remediation measure, response of the Landfill cap, overall stability of the Landfill site, slope stability analysis, and other closure features to prevent lateral movement will be assessed. Results will be presented in the Landfill RI/FS Report."

Please see page 99 for the response to this specific comment.

Comments by Crawford Consulting (Mark C. Wheeler) dated August 10, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments and Recommendations (continued)

1. (cont.)

However, I have not been able to find indications by the Navy in the Draft ROD or RI/FS that the Navy has specifically evaluated to date, or will evaluate in the final remedial design process, as required by California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 27 for Class III landfills:

- 1. The engineering properties of the waste materials.
- 2. The stability of the landfill waste materials and potential displacement or settlement of waste materials within the landfill prism during earthquake shaking.
- 3. The overall behavior of the landfill and underlying materials during earthquake shaking the combined effects of potential movement in sediments beneath the landfill and in the landfill materials.
- A stability analysis of the landfill and its existing and proposed containment systems under both static and dynamic conditions.

In order to be consistent with state-of-the-practice procedures conducted for landfill capping and containment in California, the Navy should commit to addressing the four topics listed above, along with other CCR Title 27 Section 21750(f)(5) requirements for stability analyses, during the final remedial design process.

# 2. Assessment of Ability to Mitigate Potential Seismic Damage to Landfill Capping and Containment Systems

The RI/FS and Draft ROD do not adequately assess the potential magnitude or effects of a release of landfill materials caused by failure of the various components of the proposed containment system. As noted above, analyses were performed of the stability and potential movement of subsurface soils, but not of the landfill materials. Comments were made regarding the ability of an engineered cover system to accommodate settlement of subsurface soils and of the potential to prevent failure of the toe berm during liquefaction by incorporating a geogrid layer. However, a scenario addressing potential failure of the cover system due to the overall stability of subsurface soils and landfill materials during seismic shaking was not evaluated.

The Navy will perform, as part of the RD, a comprehensive static and seismic slope stability evaluation for the Parcel E-2 Landfill to ensure that the proposed design can, consistent with the requirements of Cal, Code Regs., tit. 22 § 66264.310(a)(5), accommodate the inertial forces generated by the maximum credible earthquake while maintaining the integrity of the landfill and the cover system. This evaluation will address the four technical factors identified by the reviewer in this comment, and will be consistent with stateof-the-practice for landfill cover designs in California. The Navy wishes to clarify that, consistent with the evaluation presented in Appendix N of the Final RI/FS Report, Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22 § 66264.310(a)(5) was identified as the controlling ARAR for seismic design and therefore Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 21750(f)(5) is not an ARAR for the selected remedy. However, in as much as the detailed requirements at Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 21750(f)(5) serve to inform landfill cover designs at other California landfills, the Navy will consider these requirements in performing the comprehensive stability evaluation for the Parcel E-2 Landfill.

As described in the response to specific comment 1, the Navy will perform, as part of the RD, a comprehensive slope stability evaluation for the Parcel E-2 Landfill. This evaluation will address the four technical factors identified by the reviewer in specific comment 1, and will be consistent with state-of-the-practice for landfill cover designs in California.

The Navy wishes to clarify that the stability evaluation provided in the Final RI/FS Report for the toe berm was preliminary and focused on what the Navy believes to be the most critical slope (where the landfill abuts San Francisco Bay). The Navy has recently performed a geotechnical investigation in this area to provide data to support the RD, which will be incorporated into the comprehensive slope stability evaluation (including the results of additional liquefaction analyses). The Navy has previously, as part of previous investigations summarized in the Final RI/FS Report, collected sufficient data in other areas surrounding and underlying the Parcel E-2 Landfill.

Comments by Crawford Consulting (Mark C. Wheeler) dated August 10, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments and Recommendations (continued)

2. (cont.)

The ability of a containment approach to successfully prevent exposure of waste materials in the E-2 landfill to the community and the environment is one of the main concerns expressed by the community. The RI/FS and draft ROD indicate that the Navy will do appropriate additional studies and that the design of the cover and other features of the containment system will be addressed during final remedial design. These studies should be performed in conjunction with the stability analyses recommended in the preceding comment and should assess the nature of potential failures to the capping and containment caused by the predicted movement of the subsurface soils and landfill materials. The final cover and other components of the containment system should be designed to withstand the combined effects of liquefaction in subsurface soils and lateral movement and settlement of the overlying landfill materials.

<sup>1</sup> (Conclusions section of the 2004 Landfill Liquefaction Potential report, presented in Appendix C of the RI/FS)

# 3. Design Earthquake for Final Quantitative Slope Stability Analysis to be Performed

The design earthquake to be used in the final quantitative slope stability analysis to be performed during the final remedial design process should be the Maximum Credible Earthquake (MCE) rather than the Maximum Probable Earthquake (MPE), which was used in the 2004 Landfill Liquefaction Potential study. Use of the MCE for cover design was determined to be "Relevant and appropriate" in the determination of Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs), as stated in the Draft ROD, Attachment 4. (p. 15) and in Section 10.3.1 of the RI/FS.

The determination for the requirement that "The final cover shall accommodate lateral and vertical shear forces generated by the maximum credible earthquake so that the integrity of the cover is maintained" cited California Code of Regulations, Title 22 §66264.310(a)(5), which is under Division 4.5. Environmental Health Standards for the Management of

(see above)

As described in the response to specific comment 1, the Navy will perform, as part of the RD, a comprehensive static and seismic slope stability evaluation for the Parcel E-2 Landfill to ensure that the proposed design can, consistent with the requirements of Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22 § 66264.310(a)(5), accommodate the inertial forces generated by the MCE while maintaining the integrity of the landfill and the cover system. The Navy will perform a seismic hazard evaluation to estimate the ground motion parameters associated with the MCE.

The Navy wishes to clarify that the Draft ROD referred to the MPE to ensure consistency with the terms used in the 2004 report that evaluated liquefaction potential at the Parcel E-2 Landfill. As described in that report, and repeated in this comment, "the maximum credible earthquake (MCE) and MPE would yield the same results." Specifically, for design earthquakes on the San Andreas Fault near San Francisco, there is not usually a significant difference between the MPE and the MCE because (1) the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake was approximately the MCE of the controlling portion of the San

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> (Conclusions and Recommendations section of the Qualitative Slope Stability Evaluation, presented in Appendix Q of the RI/FS)

#### Comments by Crawford Consulting (Mark C. Wheeler) dated August 10, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments and Recommendations (continued)

3. Hazardous Waste, Chapter 14. Standards for Owners and Operators of (cont.) Hazardous Waste Transfer, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities, Article 14. Landfills.

The MCE is the maximum earthquake that appears capable of occurring under the presently known geologic framework whereas the MPE is the maximum earthquake that is likely to occur during a 100 year interval. [Use of the MPE is required for landfill stability analyses and cover design by Title 27 regulations for Class III (nonhazardous) landfills, but this requirement is superseded by the ARAR to use the MCE per Title 22 \\$66264.310(a)(5), as noted abovel.

In the response to comments appendix of the 2004 Landfill Liquefaction Potential study, the study cited the Title 27 Class III landfill regulations as the regulatory requirement for using the MPE rather than the MCE. However, the responses also stated that for Parcel E-2, the MCE and the MPE are the same. The responses stated that: "The M7.9 1906 San Francisco earthquake was selected as the MPE. This M7.9 earthquake was the largest historical earthquake recorded," and that "the maximum credible earthquake (MCE) and MPE would yield the same results."

So, while the study indicated that the MPE and the MCE are the same, the final quantitative slope stability analysis to be performed during the final remedial design process should be MCE, not the MPE, in order to address the ARAR determination.

4. Characterization of the Landfill Waste as Primarily Municipal-Type Waste and Construction Debris

The Navy and its consultants have stated the following:

The Navy installed 28 soil borings and 18 monitoring wells and excavated 25 test pits within the Parcel E-2 Landfill to evaluate the nature and extent of contamination. Based on these investigations, the Navy determined that contiguous solid waste in the Parcel E-2 Landfill is composed primarily of municipal-type waste and construction debris. In addition to municipal-type waste and construction debris, historic information indicates that industrial wastes were also disposed

Andreas Fault, and (2) requirements for calculating the MPE require that the largest historical earthquake be used (in lieu of the calculated MPE) if it is larger than the calculated MPE.

As stated previously, the Navy will perform a comprehensive static and seismic slope stability evaluation for the Parcel E-2 Landfill to ensure that the proposed design can, consistent with the requirements of Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22 § 66264.310(a)(5), accommodate the inertial forces generated by the MCE.

Comment acknowledged.

Comments by Crawford Consulting (Mark C. Wheeler) dated August 10, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments and Recommendations (continued)

4. *(cont.)* 

of in or around the Parcel E-2 Landfill, including sandblast waste, radioluminescent devices, asbestos-containing debris, paint sludge, solvents, and waste oils. The characterization data suggest that the quantity of industrial waste within the Parcel E-2 Landfill is less than the quantity of municipal-type waste and construction debris (*Draft ROD*, Section 2.3.1. Solid Waste and Soil in the Parcel E-2 Landfill).

Based on data from 26 soil borings, 12 monitoring wells, and 25 test pits extended within the Landfill Area, solid waste in the landfill is primarily municipal-type waste and construction debris. The solid waste includes wood, paper, plastic, metal, glass, asphalt, concrete, and bricks that are mixed with sand, clay, and gravel fill. Historic information indicates that industrial wastes, including sandblast waste, radioluminescent devices, asbestos-containing debris, paint sludge, solvents, and waste oils, were also disposed of in or around the Landfill Area...(*RI/FS*, Section 2.1.1. Landfill Area).

The nature and extent of solid waste at the Parcel E-2 Landfill was evaluated based on the physical presence of contiguous industrial or municipal-type wastes. Based on a review of soil borings drilled in the central portion of the landfill from 1988 to 1992, landfill waste consists of wood, paper, plastic, metal, glass, nails, foam, copper wire, cloth, rubber, plywood, ceramics, asphalt, concrete, and bricks, which are mixed with sand, clay, and gravel fill. The waste is usually brown to black. In many areas within the landfill, the waste is mixed with construction debris (*RI/FS*, Section 4.2.1. Fill and Solid Waste Characteristics).

Direct evidence of deposition of military waste in the E-2 Landfill was also obtained, as discussed below.

Information on the waste types encountered within the Landfill Area was obtained during remediation activities within the PCB Hot Spot Area, which extended into a small portion the Landfill Area (see Figure 1-3). Out of a total excavation volume of 44,500 cubic yards, 533 cubic yards of soil and fire brick was segregated as radiologically impacted. Also, 40 radiological devices, 78 cubic yards of metal

(see above)

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard		
Comments by C	Comments by Crawford Consulting (Mark C. Wheeler) dated August 10, 2012 (continued)		
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4. (cont.)	debris, and 19 pieces of other radioactively contaminated debris were identified within the removal area (TtECI, 2007a). In addition, 41 pieces of MPPEH were encountered in the excavation area, consisting primarily of expended cartridge casings of various calibers and protective caps, but also included an empty 5-inch practice projectile and a 3-pound practice bomb (TtECI, 2010) ( <i>RI/FS</i> , <i>Section 4.2.1</i> . <i>Fill and Solid Waste Characteristics</i> ).	(see above)	
	For this review, the descriptions of waste materials encountered in borings and test pits in the E-2 landfill and in other waste disposal areas in Parcel E-2 were compiled (see Attachment A) and reviewed. The descriptions of the waste encountered support the statements and conclusions cited above. As defined by USEPA <sup>3</sup> , most of the waste materials described in the logs of the Parcel E-2 borings and test pits can be considered municipal-type waste and construction debris. Municipal waste may include industrial wastes as well as household and commercial wastes.		
	³ http://www.epa.gov/reg3wcmd/solidwastesummary.htm#waste		
5.	Application of the Presumptive Remedy for CERCLA Landfills  The Navy's proposed remedial measure for the Parcel E-2 Landfill is based on specific criteria established in the USEPA directive "Presumptive Remedy for CERLCA Municipal Landfill Sites," which establishes containment as the presumptive remedy for CERCLA municipal landfills. The USEPA directive, "Application of the CERCLA Municipal Landfill Presumptive Remedy to Military Landfills," clarifies when the application of the containment presumptive remedy is appropriate for landfills found at military installations. Based on my review of these USEPA directives and the rationale presented by the Navy in following these directives, selection of containment as the remedial measure for the Parcel E-2 Landfill is consistent with the USEPA guidance.	Comment acknowledged.	

Comments by Crawford Consulting (Mark C. Wheeler) dated August 10, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments and Recommendations (continued)

#### 6. Biointrusion Deterrence for the Proposed Landfill Cap

To address the question of whether or not the proposed landfill cap design provides adequate deterrence to penetration by burrowing animals, the Navy should provide a summary of the performance to date of the existing geocomposite landfill cap that was constructed in 2000-2001. This performance summary should describe the experience with any burrowing animals and should answer the questions:

- Have there been any penetrations of the surface soil by burrowing animals over the last 11 years?
- If so, did any of these burrows penetrate the geocomposite drainage layer, the HDPE membrane liner, or the geosynthetic clay liner?
- If there were penetrations of the geocomposite layer, is there documentation of the repairs made?

If animal burrow penetrations into the vegetative soil layer were observed, but it was not determined whether the geocomposite layers were penetrated, the Navy should investigate those areas and determine if there was damage to the geocomposite layers.

As described in Section 3.9.4 of the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy performs regular inspection and maintenance of the interim landfill cover, in accordance with a 2003 O&M Plan (Tetra Tech EM Inc., 2003), and prepares annual reports to document the results of the ongoing inspections and maintenance. Results to date indicate that the landfill cap is being properly maintained in accordance with the O&M Plan. Animal burrows have been noted near the ground surface during previous inspections and, consistent with the O&M Plan, have been addressed as follows:

- First, the disturbed areas are visually inspected to assess whether the animal burrows extend to a depth where the geomembrane could be damaged (18 inches bgs) and to note any exposed geomembrane material. Based on the inspection results to date, there have been no observed instances when animal burrows have extended to a depth where the geomembrane could be damaged, and there have been no noted observations of exposed geomembrane material.
- Second, the burrow is filled with surrounding soil and the existing sonic devices (designed to deter burrowing animals) are inspected and, if necessary, repositioned. Based on the inspection results to date, these actions have been generally successful in controlling, but not eliminating, the number of animal burrows near the ground surface.

In August 2012, the Navy performed a supplemental field inspection to excavate areas with animal burrows near the ground surface. The intrusive inspection determined that the animal burrows did not extend deeper than 7 inches bgs, which corresponds to the depth of more loosely compacted topsoil on the interim landfill cover (with the underlying 11 inches of the vegetative soil layer being more firmly compacted and more difficult for animals to burrow through). The findings from the supplemental field inspection are consistent with the previous visual inspections, performed in accordance with the 2003 O&M Plan, and indicate that the animal burrows have not extended to a depth that could result in damage to the geomembrane.

Comments by Crawford Consulting (Mark C. Wheeler) dated August 10, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments and Recommendations (continued)

#### 7. Monitoring and Maintenance Program for the Landfill Cap

The final monitoring and maintenance program developed for the landfill cap should be based on experience to date with biointrusion issues, and any other issues noted in the performance. Specifically, the determination of the frequency of landfill cover inspections should consider the interval of time necessary to observe and prevent biointrusion of the geocomposite layers from exposing soil and waste materials beneath these layers.

The Navy will prepare a post-closure operation and maintenance plan (in conjunction with the RD) that will identify the pertinent inspection and maintenance actions, including those related to animal burrows. The Navy will use their experience to date in maintaining the interim landfill cover to develop a comprehensive set of inspection and maintenance procedures for the final landfill cover. The post-closure operation and maintenance plan will be submitted for review and approval by the EPA, DTSC, and the Water Board in conjunction with the RD.

#### 8. On-Going Third Party Review

I recommend that the Navy provide for third-party technical review during the final remedial design process in order to provide the community with assurances that the technical issues are being appropriately addressed and that adequate safeguards to protect public health and the environment are incorporated in the design.

Comment acknowledged. The Navy welcomes additional input from community members and other interested stakeholders, in addition to the technical input received from the EPA, DTSC, Water Board, and the CCSF. As with all HPNS cleanup documents, the RD will be made available for public review through the local information repositories (at the San Francisco main library and the HPNS project trailer on Hudson Street), and will be submitted to Arc Ecology's technical representative.

#### Comments by ToxStrategies (Gregory P. Brorby) dated August 9, 2012

Comment No. Comment Response

#### Introduction

This letter presents the results of my review of specific sections of the *Draft* Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California (Draft ROD), dated March 2012, and the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California (Final RI/FS), dated May 2011. These reports were prepared on behalf of the U.S. Navy (the Navy) by Engineering/Remediation Resources Group, Inc (ERRG). Specifically, my review focused on sections pertaining to human health risk (i.e., Sections 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, and portions of 2.9 of the Draft ROD, and Section 7, portions of Sections 8-10, and 12-14, and Appendixes A and K of the Final RI/FS). In addition, I reviewed other sections of the reports that pertain to the human health risk assessments, as indicated below. It should be noted that this review did not include a rigorous assessment of the information presented in the tables, or any verification of the risk assessment calculations. To the extent that I noticed discrepancies between information presented in the text versus information presented in the tables during my review, these discrepancies are indicated below.

Please refer to the following pages for responses to comments provided by ToxStrategies.

#### General Comments

1.

The human health risk assessment (HHRA) conducted as part of the RI was done in general accordance with regulatory guidelines and the current state of the practice. Excess cancer risks and noncancer hazard indexes were estimated for a future recreational user (exposure to soil), construction worker (exposure to soil and groundwater), and resident (domestic use of groundwater). Several comments regarding the risk assessment methodology or assumptions are provided below; however, the most significant comment is that the fish ingestion pathway was not included in the risk assessment even though the conceptual model presented in the RI identifies this as a "primary" exposure pathway." Given the current nature and extent of groundwater contamination and the likelihood that contaminated groundwater is migrating toward the San Francisco Bay,

Please refer to the responses to specific comments on the Draft ROD<sup>9</sup> and Final RI/FS Report. Regarding the general comment regarding the "fish ingestion pathway," the Navy wishes to clarify the following points:

• The reviewer refers to the generalized conceptual site model presented in Section 6, but does not refer to the more detailed information presented in Section 7 regarding the HHRA methodology and results. Consistent with information on page 6-1 of the Final RI/FS Report, Figure 6-3 is a generic flow chart of potential migration pathways and human and ecological receptors. This generic flow chart is based on information presented in EPA RI/FS guidance for CERCLA landfills (EPA, 1991a). This generic flow chart was not intended to identify the potentially complete exposure

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this attachment.

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard		
Comments by T	CoxStrategies (Gregory P. Brorby) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)		
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
General Comme	nts (continued)		
1. (cont.)	this pathway should have been quantitatively evaluated in the HHRA, or the exclusion of this pathway more fully justified.	pathways for the Parcel E-2 HHRA (which is presented in Table 7-1 the Final RI/FS Report).	
(com)		• The Parcel E-2 HHRA focused on potentially complete exposure pathways to soil and groundwater at Parcel E-2. The evaluation of potential exposures in the property offshore of Parcel E-2, which owned by the Navy and is referred to as Area X in Parcel F, was performed separately. Specifically, Area X in Parcel F was previously investigated by the Navy, and included an evaluation of potential risks thumans and wildlife. The Navy summarized the characterization and risk assessment results in a Validation Study Report (Battelle and other 2001), and evaluated remedial alternatives in an FS Report (Barajas a Associates, Inc., 2008). The Validation Study Report included a HHR that identified potentially unacceptable risks from consumption of shellfish in Area X in Parcel F.	
		<ul> <li>The Navy performed a screening-level assessment of potential ecologic risk to aquatic wildlife exposed to potentially contaminated groundwat at Parcel E-2. This evaluation, which used conservative fate and transport modeling and compared the results against promulgated surface wat quality standards, was presented in Appendix M of the Final RI/R Report.</li> </ul>	
		The Navy believes that the previous evaluations provide an adequate bas upon which to develop RAOs, evaluate remedial alternatives, and select final remedy for Parcel E-2.	
2.	The FS includes an assessment of the long-term and short-term effectiveness of the proposed remedial alternatives. While these assessments are generally qualitative in nature, it is still incumbent on the Navy to provide sufficient information such that the potential human health risks associated with each alternative can be adequately compared. In this case, the information presented regarding the short-term effectiveness of the various alternatives is inadequate, particularly for Alternative 2, which entails excavation of the entire landfill at Parcel E-2. The Navy acknowledges that there is significant uncertainty in the wester types	The Navy does not agree with the reviewer's assertion that the information presented regarding short-term effectiveness is inadequate. The Final RI/F Report properly evaluated the short-term effectiveness of each remedial alternative consistent with the requirements specified in the NCI Specifically, Title 40 CFR § 300.430(e)(9)(iiii)(E) requires that the short-term effectiveness of each remedial alternative be assessed considering the following:  • Short-term risks that might be posed to the community during	

implementation of an alternative;

acknowledges that there is significant uncertainty in the waste types that could be encountered during such a large excavation, yet provides

Comments by ToxStrategies (Gregory P. Brorby) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

#### General Comments (continued)

- 2. very little discussion regarding the potential short-term risks to workers and the surrounding community. In fact, there is no mention in this section of the 1997 incident when pressurized gas was released during installation of a sheet pile wall in the Landfill Area. It is unclear from the information provided whether there is sufficient data to adequately assess the short-term risks associated with this alternative.
- Potential impacts on workers during remedial action and the effectiveness and reliability of protective measures
- Potential environmental impacts of the remedial action and the effectiveness and reliability of mitigative measures during implementation; and
- Time until protection is achieved

Section 13.2.5 of the Final RI/FS Report evaluates the short-term effectiveness of Alternative 2, and includes a narrative description of the available information relative to the factors specified in the NCP. Specifically, Section 13.2.5 includes the following statement: "The proposed removal of all solid waste and soil within the Parcel E-2 Landfill presents the most acute risk to site workers relative to other actions proposed under Alternative 2." The Navy believes that this statement, which is supported with additional information in Section 13.2.5, adequately summarizes the potential short-term risks of Alternative 2. In addition, Section 4.2.1 provides the available information regarding the release of pressurized gas during the installation of the sheet-pile wall at Parcel E-2. The available information identifies an isolated instance where a potential hazard to site workers was identified and properly mitigated in the field. While this instance provides context for the Navy's determination of potential "acute risk to site workers" during implementation of Alternative 2, the Navy does not believe that it is necessary to repeat this previous description in Section 13.2.5 of the Final RI/FS Report.

### Specific Comments on Draft Record of Decision

1.

Section 2.5.1, p. 2-19 – As shown in Table 3, the estimated cancer risk associated with vapor intrusion of landfill gas under a residential scenario is 6 in 10 million (or 0.6 in 1 million). The non-methane organic chemicals (NMOC) action level of 500 parts per million by volume (ppmv) is purportedly intended to ensure that the cancer risks remain less than 1 in 1 million. However, as discussed in Section 8.3.3 of the Final RI/FS, at the time this value was developed, field measurements for NMOCs ranged up to 51 ppmv, and thus a 10-fold increase in NMOC concentrations (to 500 ppmv) could theoretically be associated with a

Section 4.1.2.2 of the Final RI/FS Report describes the field and laboratory data (and associated risk evaluation results) used to develop the 500 ppmv action level for NMOCs in soil gas. This information was briefly summarized in Section 2.5.1 and Table 3 of the Draft ROD; however, in the process of summarizing the available information, some important details were omitted. Specifically, Section 4.1.2.2 of the Final RI/FS Report states that:

• For laboratory results from GMPs along Crisp Avenue, ELCRs ranged from  $6.4 \times 10^{-7}$  to  $2.0 \times 10^{-8}$  for a residential exposure scenario.

Comments by ToxStrategies (Gregory P. Brorby) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments on Draft Record of Decision (continued)

1. cancer risk of 6 in 1 million, not less than 1 in 1 million. Please provide • (cont.) additional rationale for the 500 ppmv action level.

- For laboratory results from GMPs in the UCSF compound, ELCRs ranged from  $4.0 \times 10^{-7}$  to  $8.8 \times 10^{-9}$  for an industrial exposure scenario.
- These estimated risks are an order of magnitude below the NCP point of departure of 10<sup>-6</sup> [Title 40 CFR § 300.430(e)(2)(i)(A)(2); 55 Federal Register 8848 (1990)].

Section 2.5.1 and Table 3 of the ROD were revised to (1) identify the maximum estimated cancer risks for NMOCs in soil gas based on both residential and industrial exposure scenarios, and (2) clarify that the 500-ppmv action level for NMOCs in soil gas helps ensure that cancer risks and noncancer hazards remain within acceptable limits (such as the NCP point of departure of 10<sup>-6</sup>). The Navy believes that this information is adequate to describe the basis for the 500 ppmv action level for NMOCs in soil gas, which is consistent with the action level used since January 2004 as part of the interim landfill gas monitoring program for Parcel E-2. Further, the Navy wishes to clarify that (1) the 500 ppmv action level for NMOCs has not been exceeded during monthly monitoring performed since January 2004, and (2) the selected remedy includes active landfill gas extraction and treatment, which will be more robust than the current interim gas control system and will ensure that methane and NMOCs emanating from the landfill continue to be properly controlled. In addition, the Navy has initiated a pre-design investigation that will include collection and laboratory analysis of gas samples from the Parcel E-2 Landfill, the East Adjacent Area, and the Panhandle Area. The laboratory data will be correlated with field measurements for NMOCs and will help verify the adequacy of the 500 ppmv action level for NMOCs.

2. Section 2.5.3, p. 2-21 – What is the basis for defining hot spot goals at 10 or 100 times the remediation goals for near shore and upland hot spots, respectively (as opposed to 3 and 10, or other multiplying factors, times the remediation goals)?

The Final RI/FS Report, consistent with EPA 1991 guidance, defined hot spots as highly toxic or highly mobile material that may present a principal threat to human health or the environment (EPA, 1991c). Section 4.1.3.4 of the Final RI/FS Report presented the following rationale for the hot spot criteria (greater than 100 times the RIEC) used in the nature and extent evaluation: (1) for most carcinogenic chemicals, the RIEC corresponds to an approximate ELCR of  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ; (2) a concentration that is 100 times the RIEC would correspond to an approximate ELCR of  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ; and (3) concentrations

Comments by ToxStrategies (Gregory P. Brorby) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments on Draft Record of Decision (continued)

2. (see above) (cont.)

greater than 100 times the RIEC would be considered outside of the acceptable risk range and, by extension, are a reasonable basis for assessing "highly toxic" material.

The RIEC used in the nature and extent evaluation were generally consistent with the risk-based concentrations used to develop the remediation goals for Parcel E-2. Accordingly, the Navy developed hot spot goals using a similar rationale for identifying areas with "highly toxic" material. In addition, the hot spot goals considered the following two factors, described in Section 12.1.6 of the Final RI/FS Report, to identify "highly mobile" material: (1) the potential for soil hot spots to be a continuing source to groundwater contamination (e.g., chemicals that were identified in both soil and groundwater at concentrations exceeding RIECs); and (2) the proximity of the potential hot spot relative to San Francisco Bay (which increases the likelihood of its effect on aquatic wildlife).

In order to conservatively identify areas where "highly mobile" material was potentially present, the Navy developed hot spot goals that were an order of magnitude lower than the hot spot criteria used to identify "highly toxic" material (i.e., 10 times the remediation goal instead of 100 times the remediation goal). Section 12.1.6 of the Final RI/FS Report, which was included as an electronic reference to the Draft ROD, further describes the process of identifying nearshore hot spots (referred to in the Final RI/FS Report as either Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 4 hot spots) and inland hot spots (referred to in the Final RI/FS Report as either Tier 5 hot spots).

Upon completion of excavation and achievement of the hot spot goals pursuant to the ROD, the Navy will construct the cover pursuant to the remedy selected in the ROD in order to achieve the final remediation goals through breaking the pathway of potential exposure. Institutional controls, consisting of land use and activity restrictions, would also be implemented to prevent exposure to potential residual contamination in soil left in place and to preserve the integrity of the soil cap. These actions will ensure the protection of human health and the environment.

Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard			
Comments by T	Comments by ToxStrategies (Gregory P. Brorby) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)		
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Specific Comme	nts on Draft Record of Decision (continued)		
3.	Section 2.5.3, p. 2-23, Table 4 – Why is a terrestrial remediation goal used as the basis for the upland hot spot goal for lead when the value based on the recreational scenario is lower (see Table 5 on p. 2-27)?	As described in Attachment K5 of the Final RI/FS Report, and acknowledged in specific comment 20 on the Final RI/FS Report, the risk-based concentration of 155 mg/kg corresponds to a residential exposure scenario that was conservatively used to evaluate the recreational exposure scenario. This conservative assumption was developed and applied to HHRAs throughout HPNS, but does not correspond to the future recreational use of Parcel E-2. Accordingly, in developing the hot spot goals for lead, the Navy considered the remediation goals for terrestrial wildlife (197 mg/kg for onshore soil) and aquatic wildlife (218 mg/kg for shoreline sediment) as more appropriate bases for the hot spot goals.	
4.	Section 2.7, p. 2-26 – What is the basis of the 5 ppmv remedial action objective (RAO) for NMOCs in the breathing zone of on-site workers and visitors?	The 5 ppmv action level for NMOCs in the breathing zone of site workers and visitors is consistent with health and safety criteria identified in the Interim Landfill Gas Monitoring and Control Plan (TtEMI and ITSI, 2004). These existing monitoring criteria were also discussed in Table 4-23 of the Final RI/FS Report, and were subsequently used in developing an RAO that will inform the long-term monitoring program at Parcel E-2.	
5.	Section 2.8.2 – p. 2-34 – Insufficient information is provided to assess the relative short-term effectiveness of the remedial alternatives. While it is noted that Alternative 2 could result in increased exposure to dust, noise, and construction traffic and take twice as long as other alternatives, no information is provided as to the risks, if known, of excavating the material in the landfill relative to leaving it in place. Some additional information along these lines was provided in the Final RI/FS; however, as noted below, this additional information is still fairly limited and insufficient to fully evaluate the remedial alternatives. The release of pressurized gas during installation of the sheet-pile wall in the Landfill Area in 1997 is a good example as to the type of information that should be discussed as part of this analysis (see Section 4.2.1 of the Final RI/FS).	As described in the response to general comment 2, the Navy does not agree with the reviewer's assertion that the information presented regarding short-term effectiveness is insufficient. The Final RI/FS Report properly evaluated the short-term effectiveness of each remedial alternative consistent with the requirements specified in the NCP. Please see the response to general comment 2 for further information in support of the Navy's position.	

Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard			
Comments by T	Comments by ToxStrategies (Gregory P. Brorby) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)		
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Miscellaneous C	omments on Draft Record of Decision		
1.	Section 2.5.1, p. 2-17 – Please add a reference to Appendix A of the RI/FS report, which is where the vapor intrusion portion of the HHRA is documented.	Section 2.5.1 (specifically, page 2-19) of the Draft ROD already includes an electronic reference to Section 4.1.2.2 of the Final RI/FS Report, which describes the risk assessment results for NMOCs in soil gas. This electronic reference also provides details on where additional information can be found (specifically, in Appendices A and F of the Final RI/FS Report).	
2.	Section 2.5.1, p. 2-19 – Footnote b to Table 3 states that there are no complete exposure pathways for planned open space reuse. While that may be true for direct contact with groundwater, it is theoretically possible that future recreational users could be exposed to landfill gas or vapors from groundwater emanating into outdoor air (analogous to the evaluation of soil-to-outdoor air pathway included in the risk assessment of chemicals in soil).	Table 7-1 in the Final RI/FS Report identifies the potentially complete exposure pathways evaluated in the HHRA. This table indicates that inhalation of volatile chemicals in subsurface soil and groundwater is not a complete exposure pathway for future recreational users. This assumption is consistent with other HHRAs performed at HPNS. This assumption would also apply to potential exposures to NMOCs in soil gas for future recreational users; however, as described in the response to specific comment 1 on the Draft ROD, the Navy has developed a 500 ppmv action level for NMOCs in soil gas, which will ensure that potential exposure to NMOCs emanating from the landfill is properly controlled (for both future recreational users of Parcel E-2 and users of property adjacent to Parcel E-2).	
3.	Section 2.5.3, p. 2-21 – The text states, "An area was identified that appears to be a continuing source of VOCs to groundwater. Although this source area does not pose a risk to future recreational users at Parcel E-2" What is the basis for this latter statement given that, as noted above, the groundwater to outdoor air pathway was not evaluated in the HHRA?	As described in the above response, inhalation of volatile chemicals in groundwater is not a complete exposure pathway for future recreational users. This assumption is specified in Table 7-1 in the Final RI/FS Report and is consistent with other HHRAs performed at HPNS.	

#### Comments by ToxStrategies (Gregory P. Brorby) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments on Final RI/FS

1. Section 3.6.6, p. 3-20 – Although another expert is reviewing the historical radiological assessment (HRA) in more detail, some discussion as to why elevated levels of radioactivity were measured over the surface of the entire area, including the landfill cap, seems warranted.

Please refer to the responses to comments provided by Dade Moeller (the technical reviewer who focused on radiological issues).

Regarding the request to modify the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy wishes to clarify that it has responded to all comments received on the draft and draft final versions of the RI/FS Report, and the document was finalized in May 2011, in accordance with Section 7.9 of the HPNS FFA (Navy, DTSC, and Water Board, 1991). As described in Section 7.10 of the FFA, there are specific technical requirements for any request by an FFA signatory (which includes EPA, DTSC, and the Water Board) to modify a final primary document (such as the RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2). The Navy has not received any such requests from an FFA signatory endorsing and requesting modifications of the Final RI/FS Report. In addition, the Navy has published a Proposed Plan identifying the preferred alternative for Parcel E-2 based on the information presented in the Final RI/FS Report. No comments were received on the Proposed Plan that warranted reevaluation of the information in the Final RI/FS Report. Accordingly, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment.

2. Section 3.8.8, p. 3-32 – The description of the PCB Hot Spot Area suggests that this area was also a "landfill" (e.g., fire brick, 100 drums, 537 assorted waste containers), albeit much smaller than the main landfill at Parcel E-2 (but seemingly too big to be considered an area of "isolated waste"). Why isn't this area also evaluated as a landfill for purposes of remedy selection?

The Final RI/FS Report presents adequate information to support the delineation of the contiguous solid waste that distinguishes the Parcel E-2 Landfill from the isolated solid waste found in the PCB Hot Spot Area (and elsewhere in the East Adjacent Area, Panhandle Area, and Shoreline Area). Section 4.1.1 of the Final RI/FS Report describes the specific data indicating that solid waste in the Panhandle, East Adjacent, and Shoreline Areas was isolated and not contiguous with the Parcel E-2 Landfill. This information includes Figure 4-1 that identifies specific borings and test pits in the Panhandle, East Adjacent, and Shoreline Areas.

As discussed in the response to specific comment 1 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment because (1) the Navy has not received any requests from an FFA signatory endorsing and requesting modifications of the Final RI/FS Report which, per the requirements of Section 7.10 of the HPNS FFA (Navy,

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2. (cont.)	(see above)	DTSC, and Water Board, 1991), is the only mechanism by which a final primary document can be modified, and (2) no comments were received on the Proposed Plan that warranted reevaluation of the information in the Final RI/FS Report.	
3.	Section 4.1.2.2, p. 4-7 – See Draft ROD Specific Comment #1 regarding the adequacy of the 500 ppmv action level for NMOCs.	Please refer to the response to specific comment 1 on the Draft ROD. As discussed in the responses to specific comments 1 and 2 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment.	
4.	Section 4.1.3.4, p. 4-12 – The rationale for defining hot spots based on chemical concentrations greater than 100 times the corresponding remedial investigation evaluation criteria (RIEC) is applicable to carcinogens, but not to non-carcinogens, for which there is no such thing as an acceptable risk range. What is the basis for applying the same rationale to non-carcinogenic chemicals? Further, hot spots are more traditionally defined based on clustering of samples with concentrations elevated relative to the surrounding area rather than simply exceeding an arbitrary metric.	Please refer to the response to specific comment 2 on the Draft ROD for a description of the rationale used to define hot spots. Regarding the specific question about defining hot spots for non-carcinogenic chemicals, the Navy wishes to clarify that, based on Table 7-5 in the Final RI/FS Report, nearly all of the COCs for the recreational exposure scenario (which corresponds to the reasonably anticipated reuse) were carcinogens. The only exceptions were lead and antimony. The rationale for identifying hot spots for lead is discussed in the response to specific comment 3 on the Draft ROD. It was not necessary to develop an alternative strategy for identifying hot spots for antimony because this COC was identified in only one exposure area and had a relatively small segregated hazard index (approximately 2). The Navy believes that the RI/FS Report properly identified hot spots at Parcel E-2. As discussed in the responses to specific comments 1 and 2 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment. As discussed in the response to specific comment 2 on the Draft ROD, the Navy will, upon completion of excavation and achievement of the hot spot goals pursuant to the ROD, construct the cover pursuant to the remedy selected in the ROD in order to achieve the final remediation goals through breaking the pathway of potential exposure.	

Comments by ToxStrategies (Gregory P. Brorby) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments on Final RI/FS (continued)

5. Section 4.2.2.1, p. 4-15 – A more thorough discussion regarding the eastern edge of the solid waste, including specific boring logs, aerial photographs, and maps, should be provided to substantiate the conclusion that the lateral extent of solid waste ends about 10 feet before the eastern edge of the cap (similar to the specific borings/test pits identified for the northern edge of the solid waste).

The following information contained in the Final RI/FS Report is adequate to explain how the eastern limit of the Parcel E-2 Landfill was delineated:

- Section 4.2.2 references the Landfill Lateral Extent Evaluation Report (Appendix B to the Final RI/FS Report). Section 3.2.2 of Appendix B identifies the specific borings used to delineate the eastern limit of the Parcel E-2 Landfill.
- Figures 1-6 and 1-7 present aerial photographs prior to landfilling operations, and provide an indication of the eastern limit of the Parcel E-2 Landfill.
- Figures 3-1 and 3-2 identify the borings, test pits, and monitoring wells installed in and around the Parcel E-2 Landfill (including the locations cited in Section 3.2.2 of Appendix B).

Further, the Navy wishes to clarify that, as shown on Figure 1-2 of the Final RI/FS Report, the Parcel E-2 Landfill encompasses the entire area covered by the interim landfill cap. This conservative assumption served as a basis for the remedial alternatives evaluated for the Parcel E-2 Landfill. As discussed in the responses to specific comments 1 and 2 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment.

6. Section 7.1.1.1, p. 7-3, including Table 7-1 (and Figure K-1) – There are several differences between the exposure pathways identified in Section 6.3 (and Figure 6-3) and the exposure pathways actually evaluated in the HHRA. For example, people swimming in surface water and people consuming fish were both identified as "primary" exposure pathways (highlighted in yellow in Figure 6-3) yet neither was evaluated (or even mentioned) in the HHRA. On the other hand, some exposure pathways in Figure 6-3 that were not considered "primary" were evaluated (e.g., soil ingestion by future site users and workers). The differences between the two conceptual site models need to be reconciled, and the exclusion of the fish ingestion pathway from the quantitative HHRA needs to be justified.

As discussed in the response to general comment 1:

- Figure 6-3 is a generic flow chart of potential migration pathways and human and ecological receptors. This generic flow chart is based on information presented in EPA RI/FS guidance for CERCLA landfills (EPA, 1991a). This generic flow chart was not intended to identify the potentially complete exposure pathways for the Parcel E-2 HHRA (which is presented in Table 7-1 of the Final RI/FS Report).
- The Parcel E-2 HHRA focused on potentially complete exposure pathways to soil and groundwater at Parcel E-2. The evaluation of potential exposures in the property offshore of Parcel E-2, which is

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6. (cont.)	(see above)	owned by the Navy and is referred to as Area X in Parcel F, was performed separately.	
		• The Navy performed a screening-level assessment of potential ecological risk to aquatic wildlife exposed to potentially contaminated groundwater at Parcel E-2. This evaluation, which used conservative fate and transport modeling and compared the results against promulgated surface water quality standards, was presented in Appendix M of the Final RI/FS Report.	
		The Navy believes that the previous evaluations provide an adequate basis upon which to develop RAOs, evaluate remedial alternatives, and select a final remedy for Parcel E-2. Please refer to the response to general comment 1 for further information. As discussed in the responses to specific comments 1 and 2 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment.	
7.	Section 7.1.4, p. 7-11, and Table 7-16 – How did this analysis account for multiple noncarcinogenic compounds (i.e., if no individual hazard index [HI] was greater than 1, but in combination, the total HI for the grid was greater than 1, were all of the contributing chemicals identified in Table 7-16)?	As described in Section 7.1.4 of the Final RI/FS Report, Table 7-16 was developed to identify specific sampling locations where remediation goals (for the recreational exposure scenario) were exceeded. The requested information is provided in Section 7.1.2 of the Final RI/FS Report. This section describes the results of the risk assessment, and includes references to Tables 7-4 and 7-5. These tables provide a risk characterization analysis of the total and incremental risk for the recreational exposure scenario, and identify the COCs that drive risk in each exposure unit.	
8.	Section 8.1.2, p. 8-3 – The table is confusing because it represents only a portion of the information in Figure 6-3 and is inconsistent with what was actually evaluated in the HHRA.	Section 8.1.2 of the Final RI/FS Report summarizes information presented in Section 6 of that same document. As discussed in the response to general comment 1, Figure 6-3 is a generic flow chart of potential migration pathways and human and ecological receptors. This generic flow chart is based on information presented in EPA RI/FS guidance for CERCLA landfills (EPA, 1991a). This generic flow chart was not intended to identify the potentially complete exposure pathways for the Parcel E-2 HHRA (which is presented in Table 7-1 of the Final RI/FS Report). Please refer to the response to general comment 1 for further information. As discussed in the responses to specific	

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8. (cont.)	(see above)	comments 1 and 2 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment.	
9.	Section 8.2.3.3, p. 8-16 – The text states, "In addition, areas with no data may contain chemical concentrations that would result in risks of the same relative magnitude as found elsewhere in the Landfill Area." What is the	The reviewer appears to have taken the subject sentence out of context. The overall message conveyed in the subject paragraph in Section 8.2.3.3 of the Final RI/FS Report is that:	
	basis for this statement? In the absence of information, the risks could be the same, higher or lower relative to sampled areas.	• The chemical concentrations in soil within the Parcel E-2 Landfill regularly exceed risk-based thresholds and therefore the entire landfill warrants analysis in the FS, and	
		• The available data indicates that most soil concentrations do not significantly exceed the risk-based thresholds (with the exception of several potential hot spots) and therefore the analysis in the FS can be streamlined in accordance with EPA guidance for military landfills.	
		Within this context, the cited sentence simply clarifies that exposure areas within the Parcel E-2 Landfill that have no associated soil data are assumed to require analysis in the FS, based on the presumption of conditions similar to other portions of the Parcel E-2 Landfill. The Navy believes this to be a reasonable assumption.	
10.	Section 8.3.3, p. 8-21 – It would be helpful to the reader to know that the risk assessment of NMOCs detected in GMPs along Crisp Avenue was based on data collected in 2002, prior to implementation of the landfill gas removal action whereas the assessment of NMOCs detected in GMPs on the UCSF property was based on data collected in 2003, during and after active landfill gas extraction. See also Draft ROD Specific Comments #1 and #4 regarding the 500 ppmv and 5 ppmv NMOC action levels, respectively.	The Navy does not believe that such a clarification is needed because, as described in Section 4.2.3.1 of the Final RI/FS Report, NMOC concentrations in GMPs along Crisp Avenue were lower after initiation of active gas extraction in October 2002. Therefore, the use of higher NMOC concentrations (from before the extraction began) would result in more conservative risk estimates. As discussed in the response to specific comment 1 on the Draft ROD, the higher NMOC concentrations from GMPs along Crisp Avenue corresponded to ELCRs ranging from $6.4 \times 10^{-7}$ to $2.0 \times 10^{-8}$ for a residential exposure scenario. Please refer to the responses to specific comments 1 and 4 on the Draft ROD for information regarding the 500 ppmv and 5 ppmv NMOC action levels. As described in the responses to specific comments 1 and 2 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment.	

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11.	Section 8.4.4, p. 8-30 – Given the large number of drums and laboratory containers found in the PCB Hot Spot Area, the conclusion that "The isolated solid waste locations in the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas were found to consist primarily of construction debris" does not appear to be supportable.	Section 4.1.1 and Figure 4-1 of the Final RI/FS Report present adequate information to support this general statement regarding the isolated solid waste found in the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas. Specifically, Figure 4-1 indicates that the drums and laboratory containers were found in a portion of the PCB Hot Spot Area that is small relative to the remainder of the Panhandle and East Adjacent Areas.	
12.	Section 12.1.3, p. 12-5 – Where would existing solid waste, soil, and sediment along the shoreline be consolidated?	The subject paragraph briefly describes the proposed shoreline under Alternatives 3, 4, and 5. Section 12.2.3.4 of the Final RI/FS Report describes the proposed grading for Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 in more detail. Specifically, Section 12.2.3.4 states that: "As shown on Figure 12-13, most of the excavated material would be consolidated in the northern portion of the Landfill AreaSmaller volumes of excavated material would be consolidated in the East Adjacent Area and portions of the Panhandle Area surrounding the proposed freshwater wetlands."	
13.	Section 13.2.5, p. 13-7 – This section presents a cursory discussion of the potential risks to workers and the surrounding community associated with complete excavation of the Parcel E-2 landfill. However, this discussion is insufficient to truly evaluate these risks, particularly given the fact that the Navy acknowledges the uncertainty in the waste types found in the landfill. It is thus unclear from the information presented whether there is sufficient data to adequately characterize the short-term risks associated with this alternative. Without a more thorough evaluation, it is impossible to properly compare the short-term risks associated with excavating the landfill to the short-term risks associated with leaving the waste material in place.	As described in the response to general comment 2, the Navy does not agree with the reviewer's assertion that the information presented regarding short-term effectiveness is insufficient. The RI/FS Report properly evaluated the short-term effectiveness of each remedial alternative consistent with the requirements specified in the NCP. Please see the response to general comment 2 for further information in support of the Navy's position.	
14.	Section 13.3.5, p. 12-14 – This section presents an even more cursory discussion of the potential risks to workers and the surrounding community associated with this alternative, which is inadequate to support the conclusion that Alternative 3 has moderate to high short-term effectiveness.	As described in the response to general comment 2, the Navy does not agree with the reviewer's assertion that the information presented regarding short-term effectiveness is inadequate. The Final RI/FS Report properly evaluated the short-term effectiveness of each remedial alternative consistent with the requirements specified in the NCP. Please see the response to general comment 2 for further information in support of the Navy's position.	

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Specific Comme	nts on Final RI/FS (continued)	
15.	Section 13.4.5, p. 13-18 – How can Alternative 4 also have moderate to high short- term effectiveness when this alternative includes excavation of nearly twice as much soil (33,500 cubic yards vs. 17,300 cubic yards for Alternative 3)? A more quantitative assessment based on data available for the hot spot areas would allow for a more rigorous comparison between the	The Navy wishes to clarify that the short-term effectiveness ratings conside the potential risks from implementing multiple activities, which are commot to both Alternatives 3 and 4, including:
		<ul> <li>Grading and onsite consolidation of approximately 80,000 cubic yards of material</li> </ul>
	various alternatives.	• Construction of a soil cover across Parcel E-2 (about 47 acres)
		• Construction of a slurry wall along the western boundary (about 900 linear feet excavated to about 25 feet bgs)
		• Installing numerous gas extraction wells within the landfill waste (the conceptual design included 40 wells)
		Given the overall magnitude of the above-listed activities, the increased ho spot excavation volume between Alternatives 3 and 4 (16,200 cubic yards) in not considered significant enough to warrant a different short-term effectiveness rating. As described in the response to general comment 2, the Final RI/FS Report properly evaluated the short-term effectiveness of each remedial alternative consistent with the requirements specified in the NCP.
16.	Section K5.1.1, p. K-13 – Was the methodology used to calculate soil exposure point concentrations (EPCs) consistent with EPA's ProUCL software?	No, the EPCs for soil were calculated using a different software program (RISKASSE) developed and used by the Navy's risk assessment contracto (TtEMI). The EPC calculations generated by this program were based of EPA's 1992 guidance, "Supplemental Guidance to RAGS: Calculating the Concentration Term." As described in Appendix K of the Final RI/FS Report (specifically Section K2.0), the Navy developed the HHRA methodology in consultation with EPA and DTSC, and finalized the approach (for use at all HPNS parcels) in 2004. All HHRAs for HPNS used the same softward program to calculate EPCs for soil, and these documents were reviewed and concurred upon by EPA and DTSC.
17.	Section K5.1.2, p. K-14 – Was EPA's ProUCL software used to calculate groundwater EPCs?	Yes, the EPCs for groundwater were calculated using ProUCL, and were selected based on the decision rules outlined in the associated guidance. The decision rules for the EPC calculations were based on EPA's 2002 guidance "Calculating Exposure Point Concentrations at Hazardous Waste Sites."

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18.	Section K5.1.3.1, p. K-15 – The EPA default particulate emission factor (PEF) for a residential scenario was used to estimate dust concentrations in air for both the recreational and construction worker scenarios. This assumption will underestimate the exposure to construction workers, potentially to a significant degree, especially during excavation activities (the Cal-EPA default PEF for construction workers would result in dust concentrations nearly 1000-fold higher). However, this assumption is balanced by the soil ingestion rate of 330 mg/day, which means that the ingestion pathway will be the driving pathway for most chemicals. It is noted that this potential underestimation is acknowledged in the Uncertainty Analysis.	Comment acknowledged.	
19.	Section K6.0, p. K-18 – In Section 4.1.3.2, the Navy acknowledges that the soil RIECs were based on criteria (EPA Region IX preliminary remediation goals [PRGs]) that are no longer current. The Navy compared the soil REICs to more current values (EPA regional screening levels [RSLs] and California Regional Water Quality Control Board [RWQCB] environmental screening levels [ESLs]) and ascertained that most of the RIECs were more conservative. For those that were less conservative, the nature and extent evaluation was affected for only one chemical, ethylbenzene. Thus, the nature and extent evaluation for ethylbenzene was updated using the more current criteria. There is no similar discussion in this section even though the same issue likely applies, i.e., the toxicity criteria have been updated for some chemicals since the HHRA calculations were completed. This is certainly the case for ethylbenzene, which is now considered to be a carcinogen. This issue should be addressed in this section, as well as in the Uncertainty Analysis.	The noted difference in ethylbenzene toxicity criteria does not affect the risk assessment findings and this information does not affect the Navy's determination that the remedial action selected in the ROD is adequately protective of human health and the environment. Specifically, the information presented in Section 4 indicates that the more conservative ethylbenzene screening criterion was not exceeded in soil from 0 to 2 feet bgs, which corresponds to the exposure depth for the recreational exposure scenario (the reasonably anticipated reuse for Parcel E-2). In addition, Figure 4-37 shows that there is only one location in deeper soil (from 2 to 10 feet bgs) where the ethylbenzene concentration exceeded the EPA regional screening level. As described in the responses to specific comments 1 and 2 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment.	
20.	Section K6.4, p. K-21 – As shown in Attachment K5, the value of 155 mg/kg for lead is actually based on a residential scenario, including the ingestion of homegrown produce; therefore, it may be useful to point out here and in other sections of the RI/FS that this value is overly conservative for a recreational scenario.	The Navy acknowledges that this risk-based criterion is conservative and, as discussed in the response to specific comment 3 on the Draft ROD, this conservative assumption was developed and applied to HHRAs throughout HPNS. As described in the responses to specific comments 1 and 2 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment.	

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21.	Section K.7.1.1, p. K-23 – It does not appear that the Navy incorporated EPA's guidance regarding evaluation of risk from early-life exposure for carcinogenic chemicals with a mutagenic mode of action. This guidance should be followed or the uncertainty associated with not incorporating this guidance should be addressed in the Uncertainty Analysis. EPA. 2005. "Supplemental Guidance for Assessing Susceptibility from Early-Life Exposure to Carcinogens." Risk Assessment Forum. EPA/630/R-03/003F. March.	As described in Appendix K of the Final RI/FS Report (specifically Section K2.0), the Navy developed the HHRA methodology in consultation with EPA and DTSC, and finalized the approach (for use at all HPNS parcels) in 2004. The referenced guidance was not finalized at the time the HHRA methodology was agreed upon, and it was not identified by any stakeholders as a significant technical issue requiring discussion in the subsequent HHRAs performed over the next several years or raised as a public comment during the public comment period on the Proposed Plan. As described in the responses to specific comments 1 and 2 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment. The information in the referenced guidance does not affect the Navy's determination that the remedial action selected in the ROD is adequately protective of human health and the environment.	
22.	Table K-3 – The adult and child soil ingestion rates of 16 mg/day and 32 mg/day (based on Navy guidance) are lower than the standard default values of 100 mg/day and 200 mg/day for a resident (there are no default values for a recreational scenario); however, the assumption that a recreational user is present at the site 250 days per year for a total of 30 years is likely an overestimate.	Comment acknowledged.	
Miscellaneous C	omments on Final RI/FS		
1.	Section ES.3.1, p. ES-9 –"Incompatibility" of other land uses is not discussed in Section ES.1.	This comment identifies a minor discrepancy that does not substantively affect the content of the Final RI/FS Report. Consistent with the reasons stated in the responses to specific comments 1 and 2 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment.	
2.	Section ES.5.1, p. ES-13 – The discussion regarding groundwater remediation goals is confusing.	This comment does not provide new information that would substantively affect the content of the Final RI/FS Report. Consistent with the reasons stated in the responses to specific comments 1 and 2 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment.	

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3.	Section 3.9.2, p. 3-35 – The text states, "Several subsurface utilities associated with the GES were removed in summer 2005 during implementation of the removal action at the PCB Hot Spot Area and were not available for monitoring." Is this statement referring to the groundwater extraction system as opposed to the landfill gas extraction system, given that the former was located in the same general area whereas the landfill gas system is located on the other side of Parcel E-2?	The subsurface utility vaults associated with the former groundwater extraction system (near the PCB Hot Spot Area) were periodically monitored for landfill gas (in accordance with the interim landfill monitoring and control plan). When the groundwater extraction system was deactivated and removed in 2005, these subsurface vaults were no longer available for monitoring.
4.	Section 4.4.2.2, p. 4-59 – It is curious that the maximum detected lead concentration is not mentioned in this section given that (1) the maximum detected concentration is provided for nearly every other chemical in this and similar sections on nature and extent and (2) it is a remarkable 255,684 mg/kg (25% lead). Some discussion of this extraordinarily high value is warranted (e.g., was there metal or paint visible in the sample?).	The last sentence in this subject paragraph indicates that the sample location in question (IR04B025) is indicative of a hot spot, and the concentration is identified on the Figure 4-19. In addition, this area was identified as a hot spot excavation area in Section 12 and, based on this information, the Navy decided to perform an early cleanup action in this area in conjunction with the Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area. The Phase 2 TCRA at the PCB Hot Spot Area was recently completed and the findings from the excavation activities in that area will be documented in an upcoming completion report.
5.	Table 7-16, p. 2 of 5, Grid AC42 – How is it possible that no samples exceed the remediation goal for lead when this compound was detected in all five samples collected from this grid and the listed EPC for the reasonable maximum exposure (RME) scenario is 257 mg/kg as compared to the listed remediation goal of 155 mg/kg? See also Aroclor 1260 in Grid AG34 on page 3 of 5.	The noted discrepancies in Table 7-16 is the result of shoreline sediment samples (summarized in Appendix G of the Final RI/FS Report) being included in the HHRA calculations, but the sampling information not being tabulated in Table 7-16. These minor discrepancies do not substantively affect the content of the Final RI/FS Report because this risk assessment conclusion is conservative and consistent with the subsequent decision to evaluate remedial alternatives throughout the Shoreline Area. As described in the responses to specific comments 1 and 2 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment.
6.	Section 12.2.2.6, p. 12-19/12-20 — Section 11.6.1 (p. 11-52) states that nearly 700,000 cubic yards of clean imported soil is required for this alternative vs. 400,000 cubic yard stated in this section. Which is correct?	These two quantities were estimated and presented for different purposes in the FS, and are therefore not directly comparable. Section 11.6.1 describes a general approach involving excavation of contaminated soil throughout Parcel E-2, and was provided to support an initial screening of this option based on effectiveness, implementability, and cost. Although this evaluation provided adequate information to eliminate this option from further analysis, the Navy

Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Comments by ToxStrategies (Gregory P. Brorby) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)		
Miscellaneous C	Comments on Final RI/FS (continued)	
6. (cont.)	(see above)	decided to develop Alternative 2 and evaluate this alternative in more detail. In developing Alternative 2 in Section 12.2, the Navy determined that the final surface topography could be modified so that the total backfill volume could be reduced to approximately 400,000 cubic yards.
7.	Table 12-2, p. 1 of 2 – The Tier 1 hot spot goal for heptachlor epoxide should be 2.1 mg/kg (not 1.9 mg/kg) based on the remediation goal (RG) of 0.21 mg/kg presented in Section 9. In addition, why is the Tier 1, 2, 4, and 5 hot spot goal for lead 1,970 mg/kg and the Tier 3 hot spot goal for lead 19,700 mg/kg based on the RG for terrestrial wildlife (197 mg/kg) when the values would be 1,550 and 15,500 mg/kg based on the RG for the recreational user (155 mg/kg)?	The noted discrepancy for heptachlor epoxide is the result of a minor difference between the 2004 EPA preliminary remediation goal (0.19 mg/kg), which was used as the RIEC identified in Section 4, and the risk-based concentrations developed in the HHRA (0.21 mg/kg), which was used as the remediation goal identified in Section 9. This minor discrepancy does not substantively affect the content of the Final RI/FS Report because these two criteria are very similar and the resulting hot spot goal for heptachlor epoxide is slightly conservative (1.9 mg/kg instead of 2.1 mg/kg).
		Please refer to the response to specific comment 3 on the Draft ROD for information regarding the selection of the hot spot goal for lead. As described in the responses to specific comments 1 and 2 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment.
8.	Section K3.4, p. K-4 – Section 1.8 of the RI/FS report does not state that land uses other than open space are incompatible with the landfill area.	This comment identifies a minor discrepancy that does not substantively affect the content of the Final RI/FS Report. Consistent with the reasons stated in the responses to specific comments 1 and 2 on the Final RI/FS Report, the Navy will not make any adjustments to the Final RI/FS Report based on this comment.
9.	Section K3.5.2, p. K-6 – As discussed in previous comments, it is unclear why fish ingestion was not evaluated given that contaminated groundwater is potentially migrating toward San Francisco Bay.	Please refer to the responses to general comment 1 and specific comment 6 on the Final RI/FS Report.

Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard			
Comments by T	Comments by ToxStrategies (Gregory P. Brorby) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)		
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Miscellaneous C	Comments on Final RI/FS (continued)		
10.	Section K.6.5, p. K-22 – Why isn't PCB-189 listed in the table? This congener is listed as being detected earlier in this section.	The toxic equivalence factor for PCB-189 was inadvertently omitted from the table on page K-22, but the reported concentrations of this dioxin-like congener were used in the HHRA calculations. Specifically, the PCB-189 concentrations were multiplied by the World Health Organization's toxic equivalence factor of 0.00003 to calculate the dioxin toxic equivalence quotient in the HHRA. This minor discrepancy does not substantively affect the HHRA.	
11.	Tables K-3 through K-5 – Why include parameters for residents and industrial workers when these scenarios are not included in the HHRA?	Exposure parameters for residents and industrial workers were inadvertently included in Tables K-3 through K-5; however, as stated in Section K3.4, the HHRA did not evaluate these exposure scenarios. This minor discrepancy does not substantively affect the HHRA.	
12.	Table K-9 – Why are there sources in some cases where there are no values (e.g., oral CSF for tin)?	The noted discrepancies in Table K-9 pertain to infrequently reported chemicals for which there are no slope factors. For these chemicals, text was erroneously placed into the "source" column in Table K-9. These minor errors do not substantively affect the HHRA.	

### Comments by Dade Moeller (Stephen L. Bump) dated August 9, 2012

Comment No. Comment Response

#### Introduction

At [Arc Ecology's] request, I performed an independent radiological review of the Navy's Draft Record of Decision (ROD) regarding the proposed remedy for parcel E2 at the Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard. The documents reviewed, besides the draft ROD itself, included the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) prepared by Engineering/Remediation Resources Group, Inc and the Radiological Addendum to the RI/FS; and the Historical Radiological Site Assessment (HRA) performed by the Navy in 2004 as it is referenced as a key resource for the Radiological Addendum.

I performed this review from the perspective of best practices in the area of radiation protection of workers at Hunter's Point, the public around the facility, and the environment. My analysis and comments below are largely related only to the landfill. The panhandle area, the shoreline, and the adjacent areas will all be remediated and surveyed as part of the Navy's proposed remedy. Essentially all radioactive material above the remedial action goals has been or will be removed from these areas prior to any capping or any other restoration activities taking place. These actions are appropriate in my opinion and need no further review or comment.

Please refer to the following pages for responses to comments provided by Dade Moeller.

#### General Comments

1. In general, it is considered a poor practice to leave a waste site sitting in groundwater. From discussion with the independent review team's landfill expert, there are many such sites (approximately 15) around San Francisco Bay. From a radiological perspective, there does not appear to be an issue at this time since no radioactive material above background levels is currently being detected in the groundwater monitoring system. It should be noted that radium is highly mobile in salt water. Detection of radium in the groundwater above the current background levels should be investigated since it could indicate degradation of the radium contaminated articles buried in the landfill.

Comment acknowledged. As stated in Section 2.3.6 of the Draft ROD<sup>10</sup>, future groundwater monitoring will include analysis for radionuclides to verify the Navy's finding, as detailed in the radiological addendum to the RI/FS Report, that groundwater has not been impacted by radionuclides at activity levels that warrant remedial action. Further, the Navy wishes to clarify that, as stated in Section 5 of the radiological addendum to the RI/FS Report:

• The reported activity levels for radionuclides from the 2002 and 2008 groundwater sampling events do not exceed drinking water standards at a statistically significant level (95 percent confidence level).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this attachment.

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hu	ınters Point Naval Shipyard
Comments by Dade Moeller (Stephen L. Bump) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)		
Comment No.	Comment	Response
General Comme	ents (continued)	
1. (cont.)	(see above)	<ul> <li>During the 2008 investigation, groundwater samples were collected in 7 different wells at Parcel E-2 and analyzed for the ROCs at Parcel E-2 Radium-226 was the only ROC detected at activity levels exceeding the drinking water standard (5 pCi/L, combined for radium-226 and radium-228), and was exceeded in two isolated areas surrounded by numerous other wells that did not contain radium-226 activity levels exceeding the drinking water standard. These findings indicate that, in addition to the radium-226 exceedances not being statistically significant, there is no indication of radium-226 migrating in groundwater at Parcel E-2.</li> <li>The comparison of radionuclide data from A-aquifer groundwater with drinking water standards is a conservative evaluation performed because of the lack of alternative comparison criteria.</li> <li>The Navy believes that this information is adequate to support the conclusion in the ROD, which include future monitoring for radionuclides at existing wells, and verify that no further investigation is necessary for radionuclides in groundwater at Parcel E-2.</li> </ul>
2.	There is a discrepancy between the RI/FS Radiological Addendum and the Draft ROD on the remedial action goals. The Radiological Addendum shows the remedial action goal for Radium-226 as 1pCi/gm above background. The ROD shows the remedial action goal as 1 pCi/gm and does not include the footnote showing that remedial action goal is above background. It may not be possible for the Navy to find soil that is below 1 pCi/gm of Radium-226.	Table 6 in the ROD was revised to include the footnote clarifying that the remediation goal for radium-226 is 1 pCi/g above background.
Specific Comme	nts	
1.	Applicability of the EPA Presumptive Remedy The EPA defines a municipal landfill as one with a heterogeneous mixture of municipal, industrial, and hazardous waste as quoted from EPA Guidance here:	Comment acknowledged.
	"Waste in CERCLA landfills usually is present in large volumes and is a heterogeneous mixture of municipal waste frequently co-disposed	

Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard		
Comments by I	Oade Moeller (Stephen L. Bump) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)	
Comment No.	Comment	Response
Specific Comme	nts (continued)	
1. (cont.)	with industrial and/or hazardous waste."  Based on my review of the information presented in the RI/FS, the Radiological Addendum to the RI/FS, and the Historical Radiological Assessment (HRA), there was no indication of any material disposed of in the landfill that would not fit in the definition of a CERCLA landfill. Radiological Waste is not excluded from these landfills, and in fact highlight 3 of the guidance document specifically mentions low level radioactive waste in military landfills as being no more hazardous than other types of waste disposed in these landfills. Only low level radioactive waste was mentioned as being disposed of in the landfill in any of the documents.  There was a mention of sandblast waste from decontamination of ships used in nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific. However, this testing was largely completed before the landfill was in full operation as shown by the 1955 aerial photo. Most sandblast waste generated after this period would have been for removal of contaminants, such as biological and rust, rather than radiological.  Conclusion: The application of the presumptive remedy is a technically	(see above)
2	defensible conclusion based on the information provided.	N 400 0 1
2.	Adequacy of the landfill characterization from a radiological perspective This determination must be made in light of the presumptive remedy. The guidance document (Section 1) specifically limits characterization to those areas where migration is expected such as leachate or erosion. As such, the Navy has concentrated the characterization on the surface of the parcel and on the groundwater in and around the landfill. The Navy admits that the subsurface waste has not been characterized and relies on the information in the HRA to show that the waste is low level and in limited volume.	Please see page 128 for the response to this specific comment.
	The surface characterization data is extensive. However, it was performed after the interim cap was placed following the landfill fire in 2000. This cap was constructed from imported fill material. This fill material has Radium-226, Cesium-137, and Strontium-90 contamination that exceed the remedial action goals as published by EPA and quoted by the Navy for this area. The source of this material has been identified as coming from various	

Comments by Dade Moeller (Stephen L. Bump) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments (continued)

2. (cont.)

excavations around the Bay area. None of the excavations would be expected to have radioactive material at levels exceeding background. Although this cap is well characterized, it does not give any information as to the waste underneath the surface. Given that the levels and extent of the radium contamination is extensive and consistent across the interim cap and in all soil samples collected, it is likely that the entire cap will need to be removed in order to meet the proposed remedial action goals. The cesium contamination would also be considered extensive as it shows up in 46 samples across the entire E2 parcel. Since the cesium contamination appears randomly throughout the cap, it is likely to be randomly detected in the remainder of the cap as well. The strontium cannot be directly measured and is a calculated value based on the cesium contamination detected. It is also likely that strontium contamination is present throughout the parcel and the interim cap.

The Navy has proposed removal of the top foot of the interim cap, followed by a resurvey of the remaining six inches of the interim cap and the top six inches of the landfill surface. This proposed remedy requires remediation of any areas exceeding the remedial action goals. Based on the sample data shown above, it is unlikely that the remaining six inches of the cap will be any different and will not need to be removed as well. This will allow a good characterization of the landfill surface.

As noted, the Navy has not performed any subsurface characterization of the landfill itself. Credit has been taken for radiological material found in other excavations when performing early removal actions for chemical contamination and when digging test pits to determine waste extent. The Navy has also quoted the HRA for the landfill as follows from 8.3.5.28:

Former Uses: Landfill used from 1940s to 1974 for disposal of industrial and solid wastes; domestic wastes and refuse; building construction and demolition wastes; dredge spoil materials; sandblast waste; shop industrial, chemical, and solvent wastes; ship solid and liquid wastes from repair activities; and radioluminescent devices, primarily containing Ra-226. Potentially used for disposal of wastes from decontamination of OPERATION CROSSROADS ships.

As described in the radiological addendum to the RI/FS Report, the proposed remediation approach for Parcel E-2 includes removal of potential radioactive contamination (exceeding the remediation goals) within the upper foot of the excavated subgrade, prior to placing 2 feet of clean imported soil underlain by a demarcation layer. For the existing interim landfill cover, the conceptual design described in the radiological addendum assumes that soil below the existing geosynthetic cap can be screened for potential radioactive contamination without completely removing the cap material. The RD will further evaluate this approach and provide a more detailed work process to ensure that the radiological cleanup approach is properly implemented and that existing cap material, if left in place, functions properly. In addition, the Navy wishes to clarify that, as shown in Figure 13 of the radiological addendum to the RI/FS Report, the landfill waste is currently covered by about 5 feet of soil (for the 14.5-acre capped portion of the landfill, this includes about 3.5 feet placed in 1974 during interim closure and 1.5 feet placed in 2000 during construction of the interim cap). As a result, the proposed cap construction activities will not expose the landfill waste.

#### Comments by Dade Moeller (Stephen L. Bump) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments (continued)

2. The known information regarding subsurface contamination was extensively (cont.) discussed in the RI/FS Radiological Addendum (Section 4). The Navy's discussion can be summarized as there is known subsurface contamination, primarily contaminated devices, contaminated industrial debris such as firebrick, contaminated laboratory waste, and other low level radioactive waste.

<u>Conclusion:</u> The surface of parcel E2 is well characterized from a radiological perspective and the proposed remedy is adequately designed to address and remediate any radiological anomalies at or near the surface. In particular, the interim cap will likely need to be removed in its entirety and the surface of the landfill be resurveyed and characterized (and anomalies remediated) prior to placing of the final cap.

The subsurface of parcel E2 has not been characterized. However, in accordance with the guidance provided with the presumptive remedy, complete characterization is not required. Based on the information provided, I can conclude that the following types of contamination are likely present:

- Contaminated articles such as ships instruments and artifacts containing both Radium-226 and Strontium-90. Both isotopes are in solid form and would not be expected to be mobile, or if the article was damaged, would only be expected to have limited local soil contamination. This has been noted in early removal efforts for chemical contamination where these articles have been encountered.
- Contaminated industrial debris such as firebrick. Firebrick has been encountered in early removal efforts for chemical contamination. Firebrick contamination would not spread and is comprised of naturally occurring radioactive material, primarily uranium and thorium.
- Contaminated laboratory waste, likely what would be considered dry
  active waste such as gloves, smear material, paper, lab supplies, etc.
  There may be localized contamination from contaminated sewer and
  storm drains. These drain lines are being removed and remediated as
  part of a separate removal action. Based on the HRA and Addendum,

Please refer to the response on page 128.

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hu	inters Foint Navai Snipyaru
Comments by I	Dade Moeller (Stephen L. Bump) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)	
Comment No.	Comment	Response
Specific Comme	nts (continued)	
2. (cont.)	contaminated animal carcasses are not expected; however, it is likely that animal carcasses were disposed of in the landfill.	(see above)
	• Sandblast waste from Operation Crossroads is not expected to be present. This effort ended in 1951, well before the landfill began accepting significant volumes of waste as referenced by the 1955 aerial photograph. Sandblast waste is expected to be found, but is expected to have little if any radiological contamination based on the records presented.	
3.	Adequacy of the Radiological Characterization with Regards to Radiological Risk	Comment acknowledged.
	Radiological risk is based on exposure to the radioactive material. Unlike chemical exposure, exposure to radioactive material does not have to occur through inhalation, ingestion, or absorption. Radioactive material also emits radiation which can be a direct exposure hazard.	
	The Navy's proposed remedy reduces the risk from surface radioactive material by removing all material above the remedial action goals and then providing for the application of a barrier and clean fill material. This prevents direct contact with any residual material and provides significant shielding to reduce exposure to radiation from remaining material.	
	The proposed remedy also reduces the risk from subsurface radioactive material as it provides for additional clean shielding material. It should be noted that in 1991, a surface survey of the landfill noted that there were no areas above background on the landfill. This would indicate that there were no anomalies in the landfill that were emitting any significant radiation fields at that time. The landfill stopped accepting waste in 1974, and no other intrusive activities other than removal have been documented since the landfill closed. With no radiation fields on the surface, there is no radiation exposure, and the clean fill prevents any direct contact with any residual radioactive material.	
	The Navy has calculated a risk of $2x10^{-8}$ once the proposed remedy is in place. This risk is well below the EPA threshold of $1x10^{-6}$ of being acceptable and $1x10^{-4}$ for when action is required.	

#### Comments by Dade Moeller (Stephen L. Bump) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

Specific Comments (continued)

3. **Conclusion:** The proposed remedy bounds the radiological risk regardless (*cont.*) of whether the characterization of the landfill is adequate.

Comment acknowledged.

### 4. Risk of Landfill Removal

From a radiological standpoint there are two aspects of risk, to the workers, and to the public from transportation. Risk from disposal of the radioactive material at a licensed disposal facility is not addressed as those risks have already been addressed as part of the siting and licensing of the facility.

There is an inherent difficulty in performing a detailed risk assessment from a radiological perspective. The landfill has not been characterized below the surface and as such, it is impossible to quantify the exact hazards that may be encountered. However, given the bounding conditions as described in the HRA and the addendum, assumptions of relative risk can be made.

Radiological risk to workers is expected to be low based on the types of waste expected. Contaminated articles such as ships instruments do not have significant dose rates. Contaminated debris such as fire brick do not exhibit removable contamination that would be difficult to contain. Contaminated dirt is dealt with on a daily basis at many DOE sites and other remediation sites and does not represent a significant hazard to the workers. Standard worker protective equipment would be required, but would likely be required in order to protect the workers from the chemical contamination anyway. Any radioactive material that is wet would require impermeable clothing, but that would also be required when dealing with much of the chemical contamination. Based on my experience, this would be standard radiological work practices at many remediation sites and would not present any unusual or difficult radiological hazards.

Radiological risk to the public during transportation of the waste can be mitigated through a number of means. First, given the types of waste expected to be encountered, the actual risk during transportation is expected to be very low. Direct exposure from a truck passing through a neighborhood would be literally undetectable as the radiation emitted from the radioactive material is expected to be very low. The dust from the trucks is easily controlled by using complete containment systems similar to the

Comment acknowledged. The Navy wishes to clarify that, based on the evaluation of Alternative 2 (as described in the Final RI/FS Report), complete excavation of the landfill poses numerous short-term risks and implementation challenges, and borders on being technically infeasible. This conclusion is consistent with the findings from the technical reviewer from Crawford Consulting (see "Summary of Findings" No. 7 on page 97).

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Comments by Dade Moeller (Stephen L. Bump) dated August 9, 2012 (continued)		
Comments by I			
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Specific Comme	nts (continued)		
4. (cont.)	ones in use at the Hanford site. The waste sites at Hanford ship hundreds of trucks per day with no dust emitted. Hanford is a very arid site and dust control is a major issue. The trucks at Hanford are lined and the waste is completely enclosed before it is shipped. There is also the option of shipping the radiological waste by rail car.		
	There was a concern raised about dust control during the remediation of the landfill. This can be accomplished using engineering controls and standard excavation and sorting practices. As mentioned above, dust control at Hanford is a major concern, and some high hazard remediation has been accomplished using dust controls. There is also the option of using a large containment tent over the site to control all emissions. This technology has been used successfully at the DOE site in Idaho.		
	Dust control will be a significant issue during removal and remediation of the interim cap. Engineering controls will need to be in place to ensure the emissions are kept as low as possible.		
	<b>Conclusion:</b> Although there is a risk to any remediation activity, the radiological risk from removal of the landfill is able to be mitigated and controlled to an acceptable level should removal of the landfill be chosen as an option.		
Summary			
	In summary, in my opinion, the proposed remedy as outlined in the draft record of decision is technically defensible and is protective of the workers, the public and the environment.		

### Comments by San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (Jaime Michaels) dated August 10, 2012

Comment No. Comment Response

1. We are submitting comments on the draft Record of Decision (ROD) issued in March 2012 for CERCLA remediation of Parcel E-2 at the former Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) located in the City and County of San Francisco. The ROD describes remediation work involving activities within the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission's (Commission) 100-foot shoreline band jurisdiction and, possibly within the Commission's Bay jurisdiction. The Commission has not reviewed the document but its staff has and is providing the comments below. Our comments identify important applicable or relevant and appropriate regulations (ARARs) of the Commission for inclusion in the Draft Final ROD (DFROD), which is scheduled for release in the Fall, and should assist the BRAC team in assessing and ensuring that the remediation of Parcel E-2 will be consistent with the Commission's laws and policies.

The Navy wishes to clarify that it has previously undertaken the following activities to solicit and address input from BCDC<sup>11</sup> regarding the CERCLA cleanup for Parcel E-2:

- Technical documents regarding the CERCLA cleanup at Parcel E-2 are submitted to interested federal and state agencies, including BCDC, for review and comment. Technical documents previously submitted to BCDC for review include the Proposed Plan and the draft, draft final, and final previous versions of the RI/FS Report.
- The Navy responded to a BCDC inquiry, dated March 26, 2010, regarding the HPNS CERCLA cleanup program and compliance with BCDC's Bay Plan. The Navy's response to BCDC's inquiry, dated on June 10, 2010, described the means by which it would demonstrate compliance with the substantive provisions of BCDC's Bay Plan.
- The Navy held several meetings with BCDC staff in 2010 and 2011 to discuss the CERCLA cleanup for HPNS, and specifically discuss the proposed remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2. These meetings include a site visit on April 8, 2010 and a BCT meeting on February 24, 2011.
- The Navy prepared Appendix O to the Final RI/FS Report to evaluate the proposed remedial alternatives for Parcel E-2 relative to the pertinent federal and state ARARs regarding shoreline construction. This evaluation identified the substantive provisions of BCDC's Bay Plan (as it pertains to the CERCLA cleanup of Parcel E-2), and described how the proposed remedial alternatives comply with these provisions. A preliminary version of Appendix O was submitted in February 2011 for regulatory agency review. BCDC provided comments on this preliminary version on March 4, 2011, and the Navy met with BCDC staff on March 25, 2011 to discuss Appendix O and the path forward to finalizing the RI/FS Report. The Navy submitted the Final RI/FS Report in May 2011, which included formal responses to BCDC's comments (in Attachment O1 to Appendix O).

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 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 11}$  Acronyms and abbreviations are summarized at the end of this attachment.

impacts.

	Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard		
Comments by San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (Jaime Michaels) dated August 10, 2012 (continued)			
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
1. (cont.)	(see above)	The Navy believes that these past activities have adequately demonstrated how the selected remedy (Alternative 5) will comply with the substantive provisions of BCDC's Bay Plan. The Navy has prepared responses to BCDC's specific comments on the Draft ROD; however, these responses refer back to information contained in Appendix O of the Final RI/FS Report.	
2.	<b>Proposed Shoreline Protection Design</b> . According to the ROD (p. 2-39), as part of Parcel E-2 remediation, a revetment system composed of large rocks is proposed for the shoreline. The document further explains that the proposed revetment system is intended to protect people and wildlife from exposure to residual contamination at the site, would be high enough to prevent flooding from future sea level rise, and would include a public trail along the crest of the protection structure. The ROD indicates that, in carrying out its remediation plans for Parcel E-2, the Navy intends to comply with the Commission's San Francisco Bay Plan (Bay Plan) to the maximum extent practicable.	Comment acknowledged. The Navy wishes to clarify that, as stated in Attachment 4 of the Draft ROD, the selected remedy would comply with the substantive provisions of the BCDC Bay Plan. Attachment 4 in the Draft ROD identifies, consistent with Appendix O of the Final RI/FS Report, the substantive provisions of the BCDC Bay Plan that pertain to the proposed shoreline construction.	
3.	Bay Fill. The ROD (p. 2-39) states that the proposed shoreline protection system would "stop near the mean tide line." The boundary of the Commission's Bay jurisdiction is the Mean High Water line unless wetland vegetation is present, in which case the boundary extends up to +5 feet Mean Sea Level. The DFROD should clarify whether the proposed shoreline protection system would be located in the Commission's Bay jurisdiction and, if so, should assess whether fill associated with the project would be consistent with standards for allowable fill contained in Section 66605 of the McAteer-Petris Act. Particularly, the DFROD should explain whether proposed Bay fill: (1) would constitute the minimum necessary to achieve the project purpose; (2) have no upland alternative; and (3) would adversely impact Bay resources and, if so, measures for mitigating such	Appendix O in the Final RI/FS Report provides the requested information. Specifically, Appendix O provides a detailed description of the proposed shoreline construction activities, including a figure identifying the activities relative to the boundaries specified in the McAteer-Petris Act, and a detailed evaluation of how the proposed construction would comply with the substantive provisions of the BCDC Bay Plan.  The Navy wishes to clarify that detailed information presented in the RI/FS Report is not repeated in the ROD, but key information is summarized and provided on electronic references (in Attachment 2). This approach is based on EPA guidance from September 2011 (titled "Toolkit for Preparing CERCLA Records of Decision" and developed in collaboration with the Navy), and is consistent with similar RODs prepared for other HPNS parcels.	

4.

### **Draft Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard**

Comments by San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (Jaime Michaels) dated August 10, 2012 (continued)

# Comment No. Comment Response

**Public Access.** As stated in the ROD, current planning efforts for Parcel E-2 involve the future development of a public park and restored wetlands-a concept which would be generally consistent with the Commission's laws and policies. The Commission staff is concerned that the development of a proposed rock revetment at Parcel E-2 would impede future public access along the shoreline and directly to the Bay, and prevent the preservation of a natural shoreline setting and resources at the site.

The ROD considers public access issues for the site but does not provide, as specific Commission ARARs, the following Bay Plan policies regarding public access:

Policy No. 1 states, in part: A proposed fill project should increase public access to the Bay to the maximum extent feasible...

Policy No.2 states, in part: ...maximum feasible access to and along the waterfront and on any permitted fills should be provided in and through every new development in the Bay or on the shoreline, whether it be for housing, industry, port, airport, public facility, wildlife area, or other use, except in cases where public access would be clearly inconsistent with the project because of public safety considerations or significant use conflicts, including unavoidable, significant adverse effects on Bay natural resources. In these cases, in lieu access at another location preferably near the project should be provided.

Policy No.9 states: Access to and along the waterfront should be provided by walkways, trails, or other appropriate means and connect to the nearest public thoroughfare where convenient parking or public transportation may be available. Diverse and interesting public access experiences should be provided which would encourage users to remain in the designated access areas to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on wildlife and their habitat.

Policy No. 11 states, in part: Federal, state, regional, and local jurisdictions ...and the Commission should cooperate to provide appropriately sited, designed and managed public access, especially to link the entire series of shoreline parks, regional trail systems (such as the San Francisco Bay Trail) and existing public access areas to the extent feasible without additional Bay filling and without significant adverse effects on Bay natural resources ....

The Navy's CERCLA remedy for Parcel E-2 is designed to protect humans and wildlife from contamination. Accordingly, the selected remedy includes various features (such as a soil cover and shoreline revetment) that will properly contain the contaminated material left in place. These features are compatible with the future open space use for Parcel E-2, but the specific features that will provide public access (such as trails) are not part of the Navy's CERCLA remedy. Rather, public access features will be part of the redevelopment process following transfer of Parcel E-2 from the Navy to CCSF. Accordingly, the Navy does not consider the Bay Plan requirements regarding public access to be potential ARARs for the CERCLA cleanup of Parcel E-2.

However, consistent with previous correspondence with BCDC (see Attachment O1 in the Final RI/FS Report) the Navy wishes to clarify several points regarding the manner in which the cleanup at Parcel E-2 will consider recreation and public access:

- There are no existing recreational opportunities to preserve because the Parcel E-2 shoreline has no current recreational value. Access to the shoreline is restricted because the site is located within a former naval base undergoing cleanup pursuant to CERCLA. Furthermore, the Parcel E-2 shoreline is not unique and has no cultural value because it is manmade and situated on artificial fill.
- The Navy evaluated shoreline protection options for Parcel E-2 in a focused manner because the distribution of chemical contamination and solid waste throughout Parcel E-2 limits the types of response actions that are potentially applicable. This focused evaluation was provided in Section 11.5.2 of the Final RI/FS Report, and identified the rock revetment and natural stabilization options that were incorporated into the selected remedy. The selected remedy for Parcel E-2 provides for shoreline access consistent with CCSF's planned open space reuse. Although pedestrian access to the shoreline would be inhibited in the areas covered with rock revetment, the access relative to existing conditions would be improved and the existing sight lines would be maintained.

Comments by San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (Jaime Michaels) dated August 10, 2012 (continued)

# Comment No. Comment Response

- 4. (cont.)
- The DFROD should include the above-cited Bay Plan Public Access policies, and address whether a rock revetment shoreline protection system at Parcel E-2 would be consistent with such policies. The document should also discuss the feasibility of preparing and implementing an alternative shoreline protection design which would create an unencumbered and unobstructed shoreline and sandy beach and, hence, facilitate maximum public use of and access to the Bay following remediation. Alternatively, the DFROD could evaluate whether ramps, stairs, or alternative safe paths could be incorporated into the revetment to facilitate access to the beach.
- The Navy prepared a detailed evaluation of shoreline protection options for adjoining Parcel E. The site conditions at Parcel E provide for a greater degree of flexibility in developing shoreline protection options. Accordingly, the Navy's evaluation at Parcel E identified natural or hybrid stabilization options that can be implemented in many portions of the Parcel E shoreline. The Navy's evaluation was published in the Draft Final FS Report for Parcel E, which was submitted in July 2011; this document was finalized in August 2012.
- 5. **Shoreline Protection**. The DFROD should also cite as specific Commission ARARs, the Bay Plan Shoreline Protection Policy No. 4 which states:

Whenever feasible and appropriate, shoreline protection projects should include provisions for nonstructural methods such as marsh vegetation and integrate shoreline protection and Bay ecosystem enhancement, using adaptive management. Along shorelines that support marsh vegetation, or where marsh establishment has a reasonable chance of success, the Commission should require that the design of authorized protection projects include provisions for establishing marsh and transitional upland vegetation as part of the protective structure, wherever feasible.

The DFROD should discuss the feasibility of preparing and implementing a shoreline protection design that allows for natural accretion of sediment and the establishment of marsh vegetation along the Parcel E-2 shoreline. The Draft ROD (Attachment 3, p. 72) indicates that in assessing alternatives: "The [Navy's] evaluation will consider ways to enhance the recreational uses and aesthetics of the shoreline while maintaining a similar level of long-term effectiveness, implementability, and cost compared to rock revetment." The Commission staff encourages the Navy to consider design alternatives that result in a more natural shoreline appearance. While the Commission's policies favor nonstructural methods of shoreline protection wherever possible, revetments have been designed to incorporate marsh vegetation in some situations where some structural protection was determined to be necessary.

As described in the response to comment 4, the Navy's focused evaluation of shoreline protection options was provided in Section 11.5.2 of the Final RI/FS Report, and identified the rock revetment and natural stabilization options that were incorporated into the selected remedy. Consistent with information contained in the Final RI/FS Report (including correspondence with BCDC provided in Attachment O1), the rock revetment is needed along the portions of the shoreline to ensure that the selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment. Specifically, the proper containment of the Parcel E-2 Landfill and the adjoining Panhandle Area and East Adjacent Area require protection of relatively steep and narrow shoreline slopes and, as discussed in Section 11.5.2 of the Final RI/FS Report, rock revetment is the most appropriate protection option for such areas to ensure protectiveness in the long-term. The rock revetment would be designed to satisfy the requirements of BCDC's shoreline protection policies. The selected remedy also includes natural shoreline stabilization in portions of the Panhandle Area where tidal wetlands will be restored (to mitigate for tidal wetlands lost as part of the cleanup process at HPNS Parcels B, E, and E-2). The Navy believes that its evaluation of shoreline protection options, as provided in the Final RI/FS Report, adequately supports the selected remedy and is consistent with BCDC's Bay Plan to the maximum extent practicable. Further, the Navy wishes to clarify that the rock revetment design provided in the Final RI/FS Report is conceptual, and will be refined in the RD. The Navy looks forward to working with BCDC on the CERCLA cleanup of Parcel E-2, and will make its staff available to facilitate future consultation with BCDC.

	Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2,	Hunters Point Naval Shipyard
Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated October 11, 2012		
Comment No.	Comment	Response
Comments on No	avy Responses to EPA Comments on Draft Record of Decision	
1.	Response to General Comment 2: EPA understands that the current removal action at the Ship Shielding Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA) Site was focused on potential Cobalt-60 (Co-60) releases. However, other radionuclides such as Radium-226, Cesium-137, and Strontium-90 may also be present at this site. The TCRA Work Plan said that the other radioactive contaminants and any anomalies that were not removed during the TCRA (e.g., along the excavation edges or in the excavation bottom) would be addressed in the ROD. Therefore, please edit the text in Section 2.9.2 of the ROD (bottom of Page 2-37) so all potential radionuclide contaminants of concern are addressed in the final remedial action at this site.	The subject text in Section 2.9.2 was revised as requested.
2.	Response to Specific Comment (SC) 3.c: The response appears to address the comment, but the reference to IR Site 02 from the response was not included in the fourth bullet on page 2-4 of the Draft Final ROD (i.e., only IR Site 01/21 is referenced). Please revise the fourth bullet on page 2-4 to add IR Site 02 to the text.	The subject bullet item on page 2-4 was revised as requested.
3.	Response to SC 15: The response partially addresses the comment, but does not address the EPA request for a note stating that calculation of the Radium-226 background level for Parcel E-2 is subject to Regulatory Agency approval. Please revise the RTC and Note c to Table 6 to include this statement.	The response to the subject comment on the Draft ROD, as well as Table 6, was revised to include the following statement: "The background levels for radium-226 may be reevaluated in the Parcel E-2 RD and are subject to regulatory agency approval."
Additional Com	ments on Draft Final Record of Decision	
1.	Section 1, Declaration, Page 1-1. Please edit the third sentence on this page to read as follows: "This decision is based on the Administrative Record file for this site. The Administrative Record Index is included in the CD version of the ROD as Attachment 1."	The subject text on page 1-1 was revised as requested.
2.	Section 1.1, Selected Remedy, Page 1-2. Please replace the term "preferred alternative" with "selected remedy" in the seventh bullet of the middle paragraph on this page.	The subject bullet item on page 1-2 was revised as requested.

	Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated October 11, 2012 (continued)		
Comments by U			
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Additional Com	ments on Draft Final Record of Decision (continued)		
3.	Section 1.2, Statutory Determinations, Page 1-2. In the second sentence of this section, please delete "because" and start new sentence.	The subject text on page 1-2 was revised as requested.	
4.	Section 2.2, Page 2-5. Groundwater Flow Patterns. Items (3) and (4) are presented in reverse order in the text. Please edit as appropriate.	The subject text on page 2-5 was revised to present Items (3) and (4) in the correct sequence.	
5.	Table 1. Page 2-11. For the last two removal actions in Table 1, please update the last sentences to state that the field work associated with these removal actions has been completed.	The subject sentences in Table 1 were revised as requested.	
6.	Figure 7. Page 2-8. It appears that too many gas monitoring probes (GMPs) are depicted along Crisp Avenue on Figure 7. Most of these probes were abandoned during the Parcel UC-3 radiological removal action and fewer GMPs were installed to replace them. Please verify the number and location of the GMPs along Crisp Avenue and modify Figure 7 accordingly.	Figure 7 was revised to remove the abandoned GMPs in Crisp Avenue and identify only the existing GMPs.	
7.	Section 2.3.6. Page 2-14, 3rd Bullet. If appropriate, please move the phrase indicating that Cobalt-60 was detected only in the vicinity of the ESSA site to the beginning of the first sentence. As currently written, detects of the Co-60 in Parcel E-2 could be interpreted to be similar in quantity and scope as with Cs-137. Also, Section 2.9.5 (not Table 1) describes the Navy's recommendation to change the remediation goal to 0.252 pCi/g.	The first sentence of the subject bullet item in Section 2.3.6 was revised to clarify that cobalt-60 is an ROC in the Ship-Shielding Area at Parcel E-2. In addition, the last sentence of the subject bullet item in Section 2.3.6 was revised to clarify that the change to the remediation goal for cobalt-60 is further discussed in Section 2.9.5.	
8.	Section 2.9.2, Description of the Selected Remedy, Page 2-37. There is a minor typo at the end of first full paragraph on Page 2-37. It should read "Upon completion of excavation and achievement of the hot spot goals pursuant to the TCRA Action Memorandum and the ROD"	The subject text in Section 2.9.2 was revised as requested.	
9.	Section 2.9.2, Description of the Selected Remedy, Page 2-38. Please clarify how radiological soil contamination will be addressed under the selected remedy. The current paragraph under Figure 13 (on Page 2-38) is not clear as currently written. Specifically, the overall protectiveness goal, the trigger criteria for excavating and removing radiological contamination, and limits on depth of excavation (if any) need to be more clearly spelled out. Clarify if the remedial approach for radiological contamination discovered in the cover soil on 14-acre interim landfill cap is different than	Section 2.9.2 was revised to better describe the approach for identifying and removing potential radiological contamination at Parcel E-2. The radiological remediation approach is fully consistent with the remedial action objective for radionuclides.	

	Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated October 11, 2012 (continued)		
Comments by U			
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Additional Comm	nents on Draft Final Record of Decision (continued)		
9. (cont.)	elsewhere in Parcel E-2. Please ensure that the protectiveness goal identified here is fully consistent with the Remedial Action Objective #4 regarding radionuclides of concern for soil and sediment in Section 2.7.	(see above)	
10.	Section 2.9.2. Description of the Selected Remedy, Page 2-39. Please delete the last sentence of the second paragraph on Page 2-39. This sentence states that landfill gas collection system will control landfill gas in accordance with ARARs (Attachment 4). Although true, the emphasis of this sentence inadvertently implies that other portions of the remedial action may not be in accordance with ARARs which is not the case. Section 2.9.4 already confirms that the entire remedial action will comply with ARARs listed in Attachment 4. If the Navy wishes to emphasize ARAR compliance in Section 2.9.2, it should be in reference to the entire remedial action (as stated in Section 2.9.4), not just a component of the remedial action.	The subject sentence on page 2-39 was deleted as requested.	
11.	Section 2.9.2. Description of the Selected Remedy, Page 2-42. In the last paragraph before Sub-Section on Access, use of the terms "seek to access" and "and potentially controlling use" regarding the portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill extending onto UCSF property is inadequate. Please strengthen this text so the ROD is clear that the selected remedy will be implemented on both Navy and Non-Navy property.	The subject text on page 2-42 was revised as follows (additions in bold text deletions in strikethrough text): "The Navy will also seek to-access the portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill extending onto UCSF property (as identified on Figure 8) to perform the remedial action pursuant to easements, or another appropriate legal mechanism, entered into with UCSF. In addition, the Navy and regulatory agencies may will also seek to control use, through easements or another appropriate legal mechanism entered into with UCSF, of the portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill extending onto UCSF property to ensure that its future use is compatible with the selected remedy. Specific requirements for accessing or potentially controlling use of the portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill extending onto UCSF property will be specified in the LUC RD report."	
12.	Section 2.9.5. Documentation of Significant Changes. Thank you for adding this section to the ROD. After editing the text in Section 2.9.2 regarding the remedial approach for radiological contamination (and other aspects of the selected remedy), please consider adding a bullet(s) in this section if additional significant change(s), as defined in the EPA ROD guidance, is indicated. If any element of the selected remedy, as ultimately	As described in the response to EPA comment 9, Section 2.9.2 was revised to better explain the approach for identifying and removing potential radiological contamination at Parcel E-2. The information added to Section 2.9.2 is consistent with information previously presented in the Final RI/FS Report (specifically, Sections 12.2.3.2 through 12.2.3.5) and the Final Radiological Addendum to the RI/FS Report (specifically, Sections 12.1 and 12.4). For	

	Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Comments by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Project Manager (Craig Cooper), dated October 11, 2012 (continued)		
Comments by U			
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
Additional Com	ments on Draft Final Record of Decision (continued)		
12. (cont.)	described in Section 2.9.2 of the Final ROD, was not identified in Feasibility Study or Proposed Plan it must be identified in this section.	example, Section 12.2.3.4 of the RI/FS Report states that: "Prior to waste consolidation, the existing soil cover in the Landfill Area would be excavated and screened for potential radioactivity, stockpiled on site, and used as foundation material under the cap (if radiological concentrations are acceptable)."	
13.	Attachment 1. In the parenthesis, state: (The Administrative Index provided on CD only).	The cover sheet for Attachment 1 was revised as requested.	
14.	General Comment on the Remedial Design Process. Assuming that the Final ROD for Parcel E-2 is approved by the Navy and Regulatory Agencies in accordance with the Federal Facility Agreement for HPNS, EPA suggests the Navy conduct workshops on the remedial design to help facilitate agreement on several important decisions to be made during the remedial design process. These important decisions include, but are not limited to, the continuation of hot spot removal work, design of landfill gas collection system, selection and design of the landfill gas treatment technology, protocols and technologies for parcel wide radiological surveys and radiological contamination removal program, integration of the interim landfill cover into the design for the final landfill cover, wetland design criteria, performance criteria for the protection of San Francisco Bay, etc. The first design workshop should be conducted prior to Navy submittal of the draft remedial design document, perhaps in conjunction with an upcoming BCT meeting. At this workshop, preliminary key design criteria and assumptions on the major remedy components would be discussed in detail with the goal of reaching consensus on the path forward for key elements in the draft remedial design. Based on the general consensus reached with the Regulatory agencies, at a subsequent design workshop (perhaps at approximately the 30% draft design stage), the Navy should present its preliminary recommendations on key design elements at a Navy public meeting so the general public can be informed and provide input on these key elements and the general direction of the remedy design prior to design finalization.	The Navy agrees with EPA's suggestion and will conduct working meetings to facilitate agreement of important elements of the RD.	

	Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard			
Comments by (	Comments by California Department of Toxic Substances Control Remedial Project Manager (Ryan Miya), dated October 19, 2012			
Comment No.	Comment	Response		
1.	DTSC has completed its review of the Navy's Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard; San Francisco, California dated September 2012 (Draft Final ROD). All of DTSC's comments on the Draft ROD were addressed by the Response-to-Comments (RTCs) and appropriate revisions made were in the Draft Final ROD.	<b>C</b>		
2.	The following new editorial comment is provided for updating Attachment 4 (ARARs) in the Draft Final ROD as our governor signed a trailer bill that changed some of the IC statutory numbering:			
	All of page 36 in Attachment 4 needs to be updated: Delete section 25232 completely since it's been repealed. Section 25233(c) has been repealed and replaced with section 25223, section 25234 has been repealed and replaced with section 25224, and section 25222.1 has been repealed and replaced with 25221.	the reference to Section 25223(c).		

1.

### Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

## Comments by California Department of Public Health, Environmental Management Branch (Larry Morgan), dated October 24, 2012

Comment No. Comment Response

> EMB reviewed the Record of Decision (ROD) for Parcel E-2 and The Navy acknowledges CDPH's comment. concluded that Parcel E-2 is radiologically impacted, and that the Department of Navy (DON) determined that the preferred remedy is a radiological restricted release. As previously indicated in an EMB memorandum dated May 7, 2012 a draft version of this ROD of March 2012, EMB cannot grant "radiological unrestricted recommendation" (RURR) as described in "Section 2.2 Site Characteristics". EMB cannot grant a RURR for Parcel E-2 based on the statement that the "NRDL radiological waste is potentially disposed in around the Parcel E-2 as relatively low and radiologically characterized a foot below the surface of the soil". And that, DON plans to "Install a soil cover over all of Parcel E-2, with a protective liner" and then "Use institutional controls to restrict specific land uses". The decision in the ROD for the selected remedy cannot transfer Parcel E-2 for future human uses with a RURR instead must transfer Parcel E-2 from federal to non-federal jurisdiction via radiological restricted release (RRR) through the Radiological Health Branch of the CDPH.

	Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2,	Hunters Point Naval Shipyard	
Comments by S	Comments by San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Tina Low) dated October 26, 2012		
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
1.	<b>Listing of groundwater contaminants</b> : The list of groundwater contaminants in Section 1.1 (p. 1-2) and Section 2.3.5 (p. 2-14) differ. Please revise the lists to be consistent, or explain why they are different.	The list of groundwater contaminants in Section 1.1 was revised as follows (additions in bold text, deletions in strikethrough text): "metals (arsenic, chromium VI, iron, lead, and thallium), radionuclides (226 Ra, 137 Cs, and 90 Sr), pesticides, PCBs, SVOCs, PAHs, TPH, and VOCs, and anions (such as ammonia and cyanide)"	
2.	Section 2.7 Remedial Action Objectives: The last paragraph of this section (p. 2-26) states "The need to refine the fate and transport modeling and develop specific monitoring criteria for A-aquifer groundwater will be evaluated further in the RD [Remedial Design]". Please revise this sentence to state "The Navy, with input from regulatory agencies, will develop specific monitoring criteria for A- aquifer groundwater and refine the fate and transport modeling as needed to support development of the monitoring criteria, during the RD phase." As written, it seems the "need" to perform these actions will be evaluated in the RD, rather than that the actions will occur.	The subject text was revised as requested.	
3.	Section 2.9.2 Description of Selected Remedy: This section (p. 2-39) states that water entering the freshwater wetlands will be monitored to ensure compliance with the surface water remedial action objective (RAO), which is linked to water quality criteria. The water quality criteria refer to Table M-1 from the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, which is comprised mostly of saltwater criteria. While these criteria are appropriate for evaluating discharges to San Francisco Bay, water (groundwater diverted from the western boundary) entering the freshwater wetlands likely need to be evaluated against freshwater criteria. The applicable criteria depend on the salinity. Freshwaters, as defined in the Basin Plan, are those in which the salinity is equal to or less than 1 part per thousand 95% of the time. The Basin Plan's Table 3-4 Freshwater Water Quality Objectives for Toxic Pollutants for Surface Waters are applicable if the freshwater wetland meets this definition. Marine water quality objectives are applicable in waters in which the salinity is equal to or greater than 10 parts per thousand 95% of the time. For waters in which the salinity is between 1 and 10 parts per thousand, the applicable objectives are the more stringent of the marine (Table 3-3) and freshwater (Table 3-4) objectives.	The subject text in Section 2.9.2 was revised as requested. In addition, the chemical-specific ARARs identified in Attachment 4 were revised to include Table 3-4 from the Basin Plan (in addition to Table 3-3, which was already identified). This determination was based on the TDS data for Parcel E-2 (as shown in Figure 2-20 of the Final RI/FS Report). Specifically, Figure 2-20 shows that the only areas with TDS concentrations exceeding 10,000 mg/L (equivalent to a salinity of 10 parts per thousand) are located immediately adjacent to the Parcel E-2 shoreline. Accordingly, the groundwater to be diverted into the freshwater wetland would be subject to the freshwater criteria identified in Table 3-4 of the Basin Plan.	

	Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Comments by San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Tina Low) dated October 26, 2012 (continued)		
Comments by S			
Comment No.	Comment	Response	
3. (cont.)	Please revise the third sentence of the third paragraph on page 2-39 to state "Water entering the freshwater wetlands would will be monitored to ensure compliance with the surface water RAO specified in Section 2.7, as well as applicable freshwater water quality objectives."	(see above)	
4.	Actions to be Addressed in Remedial Design: Please incorporate Table 12-3 Actions to be Addressed in Remedial Design for Parcel E-2 from the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) into the ROD, either by referencing via hyperlink, or incorporating the table into the basic ROD. While we agree that the actions listed in Table 12-3 are not necessary to complete the ROD, the actions are important to achieving successful design and implementation of the remedy. Therefore, the ROD should document the items the Navy has committed to addressing during remedial design. One of these items is "Refined modeling to evaluate interaction between surface water in freshwater wetlands, groundwater from proposed diversion system, and groundwater underlying freshwater wetlands." Appendix P3 of the RI/FS indicates that preliminary modeling suggests that the freshwater wetlands would receive negligible flow from surrounding groundwater that contains chemicals that may be detrimental to aquatic wildlife. Please note that Water Board staff understands that the ROD intends that groundwater entering the freshwater wetlands will not be detrimental to aquatic life.	Section 2.9.2 was revised to include a hyperlinked reference to Table 12-3 from the Final RI/FS Report.	
5.	<b>Remedial Design Process:</b> Water Board staff concurs with U.S. EPA's suggestion that the Navy conduct workshops on the remedial design to help facilitate agreement on key decisions to be made during the remedial design process.	The Navy agrees with EPA's suggestion and will conduct working meetings to facilitate agreement of important elements of the RD.	

### Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated October 26, 2012

Comment No. Comment Response

1. **Section 2.5.3 (Basis for Response Action)**, page 2-20; last paragraph, page 2-21; first paragraph and bullet points; Table 4: The use of the term "hot spot goals" is confusing. We understand the use of the term "hot spot" and how hot spot areas are defined for additional removal. We recommend using the term "areas requiring removal" in place of the term "hot spot goals" on page 2-21 and in Table 4. If the intent is to leave in place soil underneath a durable cover that contains COCs or COECs below the hot spot criteria but above Remediation Goals, the document would benefit from a more clear statement as to this effect.

The term "hot spot goals" refers to numeric criteria that were established in the Final RI/FS Report. The hot spot goals were used to identify hot spot areas requiring removal, but these numeric criteria (as identified in Table 4) are not synonymous with the hot spots areas identified in Figure 10. Accordingly, the term "hot spot goals" cannot be replaced with the phrase "areas requiring removal" without causing more confusion to the reader. Further, the Navy wishes to clarify that, during review of the Draft ROD, the BCT members requested that the Navy revise the ROD to more clearly discuss hot spots goals and their role in guiding the hot removal portion of the remedy (see responses to EPA general comment 2, DTSC comment 10, and Water Board comment 2). The document was not changed in response to this comment.

2. **Section 2.9.2 (Description of Selected Remedy)**, page 2-42, third paragraph from the bottom of the page, last sentence: Please remove the phrase "by the CCSF" and modify the sentence to "A risk management plan (RMP) may be prepared and approved by the FFA Signatories that may set forth certain requirements and protocols used to consider restricted activities." Given that the anticipated transfer of this parcel is at least six years away, let's leave the concept of a RMP intact but the details of who writes it vague to provide the most flexibility for those who might do this work.

The subject text was not revised as requested because the RMP is not required by CERCLA and is not a required deliverable under the FFA. The existing ROD language acknowledges that CCSF may elect to prepare an RMP in the future and acknowledges CCSF's discretion to decide whether or not to prepare an RMP.

3. **Section 2.9.2 (Description of Selected Remedy), page 2-43**, Land Use and Activity Restrictions that Apply throughout Parcel E-2, Land Use Restrictions, first sentence: Please replace the reference to the "City and County of San Francisco" with "The Successor Agency to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency" and add a reference to the SFRA's 2010 Land Use Plan as the guiding document that defines future land use.

The subject text was revised as follows (additions in bold text, deletions in strikethrough text): "The Successor Agency to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency City and County of San Francisco—has designated HPNS Parcel E-2 for open space reuse, consistent with the 2010 amended Redevelopment Plan<sub>(22)</sub>." The subject text incorporates reference number 22 (initially introduced in Section 2.4 of the ROD).

6.

#### Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated October 26, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

4. **Section 2.9.2 (Description of Selected Remedy), page 2-45, item a), second sentence**: Please modify the sentence to read "Any proposed land-disturbing activity <u>below the demarcation layer</u> within the ARIC for radionuclides..." This will add clarity that all of the subsequently listed requirements are only for the soil below the demarcation layer.

The subject text was not revised as requested because, consistent with the LUC RD for Parcel B Sites 7 and 18, the installation of utility lines within the soil cover constructed by the Navy (and above the demarcation layer to be installed by the Navy at the bottom of the soil cover) would constitute a restricted land-disturbing activity. The agreements made for Parcel B Sites 7 and 18 provide flexibility for future property owners to install utility lines above the soil cover constructed by the Navy, provided that the property owner demarcates the interface between the Navy's cover and any new imported soil. As described in the response to comment 5 below, the Navy has revised Section 2.9.2 to provide this same flexibility for Parcel E-2. In addition, the Navy has revised Section 2.9.2 to clarify, consistent with the agreements made for Parcel B Sites 7 and 18, that the placement of additional clean, imported fill on top of the Navy's cover does not constitute a restricted land-disturbing activity.

5. **Section 2.9.2 (Description of Selected Remedy), page 2-45, item c):** Consistent with the wording for the radiological ARIC for IR7/18, please add the following sentence at the end of this paragraph:

Installation of water lines, storm drains, or sanitary sewers in any additional clean, imported fill placed on top of the soil cover that the Navy will construct at the Property is not intended to be restricted if the property owner demarcates the interface between the Navy's cover and any new imported soil.

The subject text was revised as requested.

Section 2.3 (Previous Investigations and Removal Actions), Figure 5 – Previous Sampling Locations for Nonradioactive Chemicals: The legend includes colored patterns for the previous Metal Slag Area and PCB Hot Spot Area excavations, but these are not shown on this figure. We recommend simply striking these two items from the legend for this figure, as these excavations are shown on Figure 7 (Removal Actions), which seems to be the appropriate figure for that information.

Figure 5 was revised as recommended.

	Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard				
Comments by San Francisco Department of Public Health (Amy Brownell) dated October 26, 2012 (continued)					
Comment No.	Comment	Response			
7.	<b>Section 2.8.1 (Description of Remedial Alternatives),</b> page 2-32, bullet point re. Alternative 3: In the third sentence, suggest inserting the word "at" as follows: " and disposed of <u>at</u> one or more approved off-site landfills".	The subject text was revised as suggested.			
8.	Section 2.8.2 (Comparative Analysis of Alternatives), page 2-35, paragraph re. Community Acceptance: The paragraph states that, " segments of the community, represented by the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency" Please insert the word "former" before the reference to SFRA.	The subject text was revised as requested.			
9.	Section 2.9.1 (Rationale for Selected Remedy), page 2-35, first paragraph: Same comment as above re. "former" SFRA.	The subject text was revised as requested.			
10.	<b>Section 2.9.2 (Description of Selected Remedy),</b> subsection re. Additional Activity Restrictions Related to Radionuclides at Parcel E-2, bullet item c., page 2-45: Within the context of a disruption to the cover, the correct spelling is "breached" (not "breeched").	The subject text was revised as requested.			

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## Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

#### Comments by San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (Jaime Michaels) dated October 26, 2012

Comment No. Comment Response

We are providing comments on the Draft Final Record of Decision (DFROD) of September 2012 for CERCLA remediation of Parcel E-2 at the Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) located in the City and County of San Francisco. The DFROD describes remediation work at Parcel E-2 involving activities within the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission's (Commission) Bay and the 100-foot shoreline band jurisdictions. Our comments below are based on staff-and not the Commission's-review of the DFROD and discuss, among other things, the applicable or relevant and appropriate regulations (ARARs) of the Commission.

<sup>1</sup> The Department of the Navy acknowledges as an ARAR the substantive requirement that the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) imposes on federal agencies to be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the Commission's federally-approved Coastal Management Program. However, the CZMA also imposes the procedural requirement of a consistency review process (CZMA, §307(c)(l)(C)). The Commission previously outlined in a letter to the Environmental Protection Agency dated May 3, 2010, the legal basis for its view that in conducting onsite remediation activities under the CERCLA, the Department of the Navy is subject to both the substantive and the procedural requirements of the CZMA.

As stated in the response to BCDC's comments on the Draft ROD, the Navy responded to a BCDC inquiry, dated March 26, 2010, regarding the HPNS CERCLA cleanup program and compliance with BCDC's Bay Plan. The Navy's response to BCDC's inquiry, dated June 10, 2010, described the means by which it would demonstrate compliance with the substantive provisions of BCDC's Bay Plan. The Navy's June 2010 letter also responded to BCDC's request for a CZMA consistency determination with the following information:

- The Navy is selecting and conducting environmental cleanup response actions at HPNS in accordance with the CERCLA (Title 42 United States Code §§ 9601 et. seq.) and the NCP (Title 40 CFR Part 300) and pursuant to an FFA entered into between the Navy, EPA, DTSC, and the Water Board in 1991.
- CERCLA and the NCP provide that remedies selected by the Navy must comply with federal and state ARARs unless waived under CERCLA. CERCLA ARARs consist only of the substantive provisions of laws and regulations and do not include procedural provisions. The preamble to the NCP (at 55 Fed. Reg. 8756, March 8, 1990) notes that CERCLA § 121(e)(1) and other CERCLA provisions "reflect Congress' judgment that CERCLA actions should not be delayed by time-consuming and duplicative administrative requirements such as permitting, although remedies should achieve the substantive standards of applicable or relevant and appropriate laws... EPA's approach is wholly consistent with the overall goal of the Superfund program, to achieve expeditious cleanups, and reflects an understanding of the uniqueness of the CERCLA program, which impacts more than one medium (and thus overlaps with a number of other regulatory and statutory programs). Accordingly, it would be inappropriate to subject CERCLA response actions to the multitude of administrative requirements of other Federal and State offices and agencies."

Comment No.	Comment	Response
1. (cont.)	(see above)	• The Navy has identified the substantive provisions of CZMA at Title 16 United States Code § 1456(c)(1)(A), the CZMA's implementing regulation at Title 15 CFR § 930, the McAteer-Petris Act, and the <i>San Francisco Bay Plan</i> as "relevant and appropriate" ARARs for several onsite cleanup actions at HPNS. The Navy values BCDC's expertise and perspective, and has provided BCDC with copies of many CERCLA reports over the past several years and requested BCDC comments upon them.
		• In accordance with EPA's CERCLA Compliance with Other Law. Manual (EPA, 1989b), the Navy will continue to provide information similar to that which would support a CZMA consistency determination in order to facilitate consultation with BCDC and verify that the substantive provisions of the CZMA and the San Francisco Bay Plan will be met during these on-site cleanup actions. The Navy asserts that the ongoing consultation process with BCDC should continue to follow the administrative and procedural framework established by CERCLA and the NCP, rather than the nonsubstantive permit-equivalent review process presented in the San Francisco Bay Plan.
		The Navy believes that the information provided in their June 2010 letter (as summarized above) adequately describes the consultation process it has followed for the CERCLA response action at Parcel E-2.
2.	The DFROD (Attachment 5) responds to our comments on the Draft Record of Decision (DROD of March 2012) in the letter dated August 10, 2012 by stating, in part, that the selected shoreline protection system for Parcel E-2 would "comply with the substantive provisions of the BCDC [San Francisco Bay Plan]." To ensure compliance, the Commission staff recommends that the BRAC team address and/or include the following information in the Final ROD (FROD):	(see the responses on the following pages)

Comments by San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (Jaime Michaels) dated October 26, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. (*cont.*)

1. A revised estimate of the volume and square footage of fill associated with the selected shoreline system located below the Mean High Water line (MHW). We understand that a version of this information was provided in Appendix O of the Final RI/FS. However, it appears that the information provided in that document identified the Commission's Bay jurisdictional line as Mean Higher High Water whereas the correct tidal line is MHW. Including the corrected information in the DFROD is important since the subject of Bay fill is one of the substantive provisions of the Bay Plan and in the Commission's founding legislation, the McAteer-Petris Act (Section 66605).

- 1. The Navy wishes to clarify several points regarding the area and volume estimates requested by BCDC.
  - a. Appendix O of the Final RI/FS Report provided preliminary estimates of the area and volume of bay fill required to implement the conceptual design for Alternative 5 (which is the selected remedy for Parcel E-2). The estimates were preliminary in nature because they were developed based on the conceptual design that will be refined in the RD.
  - b. The preliminary estimates of the area and volume of bay fill were made relative to the mean higher high water level (3.61 feet above msl using NGVD 29). The resulting estimates of the area and volume of bay fill were more conservative than if those estimates were made relative to the mean high water level (2.98 feet above msl using NGVD 29). The area and volume estimates will be revised in the RD based on the final design elevations relative to the mean high water elevation. However, the revised estimates will not change the Navy's previous finding, as presented in Appendix O, that the area and volume of bay fill (required to construct the revetment wall) are smaller than the area and volume of bay created by constructing the new tidal wetlands.
  - c. The RD is the most appropriate location to provide the revised area and volume estimates requested by BCDC. The ROD is not the appropriate location to present this information because: (1) the revised area and volume estimates will not change the Navy's previous finding presented in Appendix O of the Final RI/FS Report, and (2) the ROD was streamlined, in accordance with EPA guidance, using a format that summarizes key information and provides electronic references (embedded within the document) to more detailed technical information contained in the administrative record.
  - d. The timing of BCDC's request to include revised area and volume estimates in the Final ROD is problematic and would unnecessarily delay publication of the Final ROD. The initial area and volume

Comments by San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (Jaime Michaels) dated October 26, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. (cont.)

2. An assessment of the consistency of the selected shoreline system with the Commission's laws and policies (cited in our letter of August 10, 2012) regarding public access. The DFROD (Attachment 5) provides that "the Navy does not consider the Bay Plan requirements regarding public access to be potential ARARs for the CERCLA cleanup of Parcel E-2." The above-referenced policies of the Bay Plan, however, certainly fall within the Bay Plan's "substantive provisions," as do sections of the McAteer-Petris Act (Section 66602), which states, in part, the "Legislature further finds and declares that...existing public access to the shoreline and waters of the San Francisco Bay is inadequate and that maximum feasible public access, consistent with a project, should be provided."

The DFROD also implies that the selected plan not need consider the Commission's public access policies in part because the site "has no current recreational value," and "is not unique and has no cultural value because it is manmade and situated on artificial fill," and states further that public access would be addressed following site transfer through site redevelopment planning and implementation phases. It should be noted that the Commission's Bay Plan Public Access Policy No.1 states, in part, "A proposed fill project should *increase* [emphasis added] public access to the bay to the maximum extent feasible..." Therefore, the intention of the policy is for *all* development to provide

estimates were submitted to BCDC (as part of the Final RI/FS Report) in May 2011, and the Navy has since submitted both the Proposed Plan (in late 2011) and Draft ROD (in March 2012) to BCDC for review and comment. Although BCDC did provide written comments on the Proposed Plan and Draft ROD, those comments did not include the specific technical requests that were made in their most recent letter. The Navy welcomes BCDC's input on the CERCLA cleanup process for Parcel E-2, but respectfully requests that their input be provided in a timely manner so that unnecessary delays can be avoided.

- The Navy wishes to reiterate several points, as stated in the Navy's previous responses, regarding BCDC's assertion that the public access provisions in the Bay Plan are ARARs for the Navy's CERCLA remedy for Parcel E-2.
  - a. The Navy's CERCLA remedy for Parcel E-2 is designed to protect humans and wildlife from contamination. Accordingly, the selected remedy includes various features (such as a soil cover and shoreline revetment) that will properly contain the contaminated material left in place. These features are compatible with the future open space use for Parcel E-2, but the specific features that will provide public access (such as trails) are not part of the Navy's CERCLA remedy. Rather, public access features will be part of the redevelopment process following transfer of Parcel E-2 from the Navy to CCSF.
- b. There are no existing recreational opportunities to preserve because the Parcel E-2 shoreline has no current recreational value. Access to the shoreline is restricted because the site is located within a former naval base undergoing cleanup pursuant to CERCLA. The Navy's CERCLA cleanup will allow for future public access but, as stated above, the specific public access features will be part of the redevelopment process following transfer of Parcel E-2 from the Navy to CCSF.

Comments by San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (Jaime Michaels) dated October 26, 2012 (continued)

# Comment No. Comment Response

2. (cont.)

improved or new access thereby building upon current conditions including where access is not presently available. Additionally, the BRAC team should note that the Commission's laws and policies regarding access apply to all sites in San Francisco Bay treating them all as "unique" and making no particular distinction between those free of human disturbance or activity and others created artificially. Lastly, the Commission staff appreciates and looks forward to participating in public access planning and implementation following property transfer by the U.S. Department of Navy. In order to ensure that maximum future access opportunities at the site, the Commission staff believes that it is critical and necessary for the BRAC team to design remediation plans in a manner that allows for such opportunities to ultimately occur.

Therefore, the Commission staff requests that the BRAC team consider and the FROD include an assessment of the consistency of the selected shoreline system with the Commission's laws and policies regarding public access, as previously cited in our letter dated August 10, 2012.

In addition, the Navy wishes to clarify that the Navy's evaluation of potential ARARs for the CERCLA remedy at Parcel E-2 followed the procedures identified in the NCP (specifically Title 40 CFR § 300.400[g]). Appendices N and O of the Final RI/FS Report evaluated the Bay Plan and identified the substantive provisions of the following policies as potential "relevant and appropriate" ARARs: (1) Tidal Marshes and Tidal Flats around the Bay, (2) Safety of Fills in the Bay, (3) Shoreline Protection around the Bay, (4) Fills in Accord with the Bay Plan, and (5) Mitigation. These potential ARARs were determined to be "relevant and appropriate" based on the criteria identified in the NCP.

The Bay Plan policies concerning public access were not considered potential "relevant and appropriate" ARARs because they pertain to development activity that is not sufficiently similar to the circumstances of the CERCLA response action. Specifically, the activity addressed by the public access policies in the Bay Plan can be distinguished from the selected remedy for Parcel E-2 on a number of bases, including the respective purposes of the requirements, type of action and activity regulated, and type of place regulated (see 40 CFR Subsections 300.400[g][2][i], [iv], and [vi]). As previously stated, the Navy's CERCLA remedy for Parcel E-2 is designed to protect humans and wildlife from contamination. The CERCLA remedy will allow for future public access but, as previously stated, the specific public access features will be part of the redevelopment process following transfer of Parcel E-2 from the Navy to CCSF.

The Navy welcomes further discussion with BCDC and CCSF to ensure that, following redevelopment, public access to Parcel E-2 is consistent with the policies in the Bay Plan. However, the Navy continues to assert that the Bay Plan requirements regarding public access are not potential ARARs for the CERCLA cleanup of Parcel E-2.

Comments by San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (Jaime Michaels) dated October 26, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Respons

2. (cont.)

3. A figure illustrating the potential future alignment of a pedestrian path/walkway at Parcel E-2. The DROD for Parcel E-2 (March 2012) stated that the top of the shoreline revetment structure would not obstruct pedestrian's views of the Bay and the placement of a pedestrian path or trail would be "at about the same height of the top of the revetment." The Commission staff believes that the construction of a protection system, which ultimately facilitates development of a trail at the revetment crest would maximize public access opportunities at the site due to the proximity of the Bay, visually and physically. Moreover, the Commission staff believes that solely locating a public pathway at the northern boundary of the landfill (as shown in Figure 12-1 of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for Parcel E-2) would not be consistent with the Commission's laws and policies regarding public access to the Bay and its shoreline.

- 3. The Navy wishes to reiterate several points, as stated in the Navy's previous responses:
  - a. Figure 12-1 in the Final RI/FS Report presents a conceptual grading plan for the selected remedy at Parcel E-2. This conceptual plan will be refined in the RD and is not intended to identify the final layout of roads, paths, or walkways.
  - b. The selected remedy includes various features (such as a soil cover and shoreline revetment) that will properly contain the contaminated material left in place. These features are compatible with the future open space use for Parcel E-2, but the specific features that will provide public access (such as trails) are not part of the Navy's CERCLA remedy. Rather, public access features will be part of the redevelopment process following transfer of Parcel E-2 from the Navy to CCSF.
  - c. The Navy welcomes further discussion with BCDC and CCSF to ensure that, following redevelopment, public access to Parcel E-2 is consistent with the policies in the Bay Plan. However, the Navy continues to assert that the Bay Plan requirements regarding public access are not potential ARARs for the CERCLA cleanup of Parcel E-2.

Comments by San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (Jaime Michaels) dated October 26, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Respon

2. (cont.)

- 4. An explanation about the necessity for extending the proposed revetment system to the northwest and southeast and, presumably, beyond the boundaries of the landfill to ensure future containment of residual contaminants. If the extended revetment is not essential for containment, the Commission staff requests that the FROD discuss whether these particular areas could remain unarmored or perhaps protected with a reduced armoring system and, thereby, maximize future public access at the site.
- 4. The Navy wishes to reiterate several points, as stated in the Navy's previous responses:
  - a. The Navy evaluated shoreline protection options for Parcel E-2 in a focused manner because the distribution of chemical contamination and solid waste throughout Parcel E-2 limits the types of response actions that are potentially applicable. This focused evaluation was provided in Section 11.5.2 of the Final RI/FS Report, and identified the rock revetment and natural stabilization options that were incorporated into the selected remedy.
  - of soil in portions of the Panhandle Area planned for wetlands restoration (both tidal and freshwater) and sediment throughout the Shoreline Area. Following on-site consolidation, the remaining contamination at all Parcel E-2 areas, except the proposed tidal and freshwater wetlands, would be properly contained with a low-permeability cover for onshore soil and supplemented with a rock revetment structure for shoreline sediment. The proposed tidal wetlands would be protected primarily with natural materials (soil and vegetation).
  - c. Consistent with information contained in the Final RI/FS Report (including correspondence with BCDC provided in Attachment O1), the rock revetment is needed along the portions of the shoreline to ensure that the selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment. Specifically, the proper containment of the Parcel E-2 Landfill and the adjoining Panhandle Area and East Adjacent Area require protection of relatively steep and narrow shoreline slopes and, as discussed in Section 11.5.2 of the Final RI/FS Report, rock revetment is the most appropriate protection option for such areas to ensure protectiveness in the long term.

Comments by San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (Jaime Michaels) dated October 26, 2012 (continued)

Comment No. Comment Response

2. (*cont.*)

5. A discussion regarding the potential for constructing a shoreline protection system whose width is narrower than 50 feet, as shown in earlier remediation documents. Unless the 50-foot-wide system is essential for containing the landfill, the Commission staff believes that a narrower system would maximize public access at the site and to the water of the Bay. If a narrower revetment is infeasible, the BRAC team could also consider incorporating a feature (e.g., ramps or stairs) that provides vertical access to the Bay.

- 5. The width of the shoreline revetment will be determined in the RD based on the following technical factors:
  - a. **Elevation at the base of the revetment wall**. The elevation at the base of the revetment wall will be designed at about the mean tide level. This design constraint will minimize the area and volume of bay fill (consistent with the information provided in the Final RI/FS Report and summarized previously in these responses).
  - b. Elevation at the upland edge of Parcel E-2. The elevation at the upland edge of Parcel E-2 (where it joins the intertidal shoreline zone) will be based on the final grading plan. The grading plan will include a higher future elevation of the upland edge (relative to the existing topography) because on-site soil (generated from excavation for the future wetlands and shoreline revetment) will be consolidated at the Parcel E-2 Landfill and nearby portions of the Panhandle Area and East Adjacent Area. A conceptual grading plan was presented in Figure 12-1 of the Final RI/FS Report, and this grading plan will be refined in the RD.
  - c. **Slope of the shoreline revetment.** The slope of the shoreline revetment will be designed to ensure the long-term stability of the containment remedy (which includes the shoreline revetment and soil cover). The Navy will perform, as part of the RD, a comprehensive static and seismic slope stability evaluation for the Parcel E-2 Landfill to ensure that the proposed design can, consistent with the requirements of Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22 § 66264.310(a)(5), accommodate the inertial forces generated by the MCE while maintaining the integrity of the landfill and the cover system. The conceptual design of the shoreline revetment (which, as shown in Figure 12-4 of the Final RI/FS Report is 1 foot of vertical rise for each 3 feet of horizontal distance) may be refined based on the results of this evaluation.

Based on these technical factors, the current conceptual design identifies a shoreline revetment (horizontal) width ranging from 36 to 45 feet. As described above, the conceptual design will be refined in the RD.

### Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012

Comment # Comment Response

Introduction

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The California Department of Fish and Game, Office of Spill Prevention and Response (DFG-OSPR) has completed its review of the subject document, received on September 24, 2012. The comments that follow are provided as part of our role as a natural resource Trustee for the State of California's fish and wildlife, and their habitats. DFG-OSPR's review focused on the ecological risk assessment and biological resource related sections of the document. The DFG is the State's Trustee for fish and wildlife resources pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 711.7. The DFG is also designated as a Trustee for natural resources pursuant to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 107 (f)(2)(B).

Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPNS), located in southeast San Francisco on a peninsula that extends east into San Francisco Bay, was identified for closure during the Base Realignment and Closure process of 1991. The shipyard is approximately 936 acres in size, 443 acres of which are on land with the remaining acreage under water (Tetra Tech, 2000). HPNS is bounded on the north and east by San Francisco Bay and on the south and west by the Hunters Point district of San Francisco, which consists of public and private housing and commercial & industrial buildings. The north and east shores of HPNS are developed for ship repair with dry docks and berths; there are no shipping facilities on the southwest shore.

HPNS was operated as a commercial dry dock facility from 1869 until 1939. In 1940, the Navy obtained ownership of the shipyard for ship building, repair, and maintenance activities. Activities shifted from ship repair to submarine servicing and testing after World War II. HPNS was deactivated in 1974 and remained relatively unused until 1976. Between 1976 and 1986, the Navy leased most of the property to a privately-owned ship repair firm. In 1986, the Navy again occupied the shipyard and began a program to investigate and clean up contamination resulting from past activities (Engineering/Remediation Resources, 2009).

The Navy finds that CDFG's comments on the Draft Final ROD reiterate concerns previously expressed during their review of the Proposed Plan and Draft ROD for Parcel E-2. The Navy has previously responded to CDFG comments on the Proposed Plan (comments and responses contained in Attachment 3) and the Draft ROD (comments and responses on pages 28 through 49 of this attachment). The Navy believes that the previous responses adequately convey the Navy's position on the concerns expressed by CDFG and that no further response is necessary.

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

*Introduction (continued)* 

HPNS is divided into six parcels (A through F). Parcel E-2 is approximately 48 acres in size and is located in the southwestern part of HPS, adjacent to San Francisco Bay. It includes former portions of Parcel E, including Installation Restoration (IR)-01/21, the Panhandle Area, a small area of IR-02 Northwest, and the area east of IR-01/21 that does not have an IR site designation. Habitats in Parcel E-2 include ruderal, non-native annual grassland, intertidal and saline emergent wetlands, and a seasonal freshwater wetland. Base habitats that include upland, tidal wetlands, and offshore habitats are used by numerous wildlife species representing the many different trophic levels of the food chain. The planned reuse for Parcel E-2 is open space, except for a small area in the East Adjacent Area, which is designated to be part of the Shipyard South Multi-Use District.

In a memorandum dated July 26, 1999, DFG-OSPR provided comments on the Draft Validation Study Report, Parcel E, HPNS (Chernoff, 1999). DFG-OSPR commented on the Draft Wetlands Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, Metal Debris Reef and Metal Slag Areas Parcels E and E-2, HPNS (Gray, 2007a) and on the Draft Parcel E-2 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) (Gray and Huang, 2007). DFG-OSPR provided Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) for the Parcel E-2 Feasibility Study in a memorandum dated September 7, 2007 (Gray, 2007b). DFG-OSPR commented on the Draft Final Wetlands Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP), Metal Debris Reef and Metal Slag Areas Parcels B, E and E-2 (Huang and Nakahara, 2009) and on the Draft Final RI/FS for Parcel E-2 (Nakahara et al., 2009). DFG-OSPR also commented on the Final WMMP, Metal Debris Reef and Metal Slag Areas Parcels B, E and E-2 (Nakahara, 2010). DFG-OSPR provided ARARs for the Time-Critical Removal Action (TCRA) at the Experimental Ship Shielding Range (ESSR), Parcel E-2 and commented on the Proposed Plan (PP) for Parcel E-2, and the Draft Action Memorandum for the TCRA ESSR, Parcel E-2 in memoranda dated July 27, 2011 (Nakahara, 2011), November 18, 2011 (Huang and Nakahara, 2011), and February 22, 2012 (Huang and Nakahara,

(please see the response on page 157)

#### Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

*Introduction (continued)* 

1.

2012a), respectively. DFG-OSPR commented on the Parcel E-2 Draft (please see the response on page 157) Record of Decision (ROD) in a memorandum dated May 14, 2012 (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b).

DFG-OSPR's response to the Navy's comments on the Introduction Section in DFG-OSPR's Draft ROD Memorandum

The Navy states, "As acknowledged in this comment, CDFG [California (please see the response on page 157) Department of Fish and Game] provided comments on the Draft and Draft Final versions of the RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2. The Navy responded to all CDFG comments, and the document was finalized in May 2011, in accordance with Section 7.9 of the HPNS FFA [Federal Facilities Agreement]". Although the Navy responded to all DFG-OSPR comments, they did not resolve all of DFG-OSPR's concerns, but finalized these documents without adequately addressing DFG-OSPR's concerns. Finalizing a document does not absolve the Navy of complying with DFG ARARs despite whether the document was finalized in accordance with the HPNS FFA. DFG-OSPR has not approved the take of any State special status species as the result of any CERCLA activities at Hunters Point. If the Navy has take of any special status species protected by DFG ARARs, including incidental take, the Navy may be in violation of relevant and appropriate ARARS. DFG-OSPR commented on numerous CERCLA documents (Gray and Huang, 2007; Huang and Nakahara, 2009; Nakahara, et al., 2009; Huang and Nakahara, 2011; Huang and Nakahara, 2012b) and provided information on the best ways for the Navy to avoid take, such as installing a biotic barrier to prevent damage to the landfill cap from burrowing animals, rather than using pesticides that may kill non-target special status species. The Navy has repeatedly chosen to disregard DFG-OSPR's comments and proceeded to implement a remedy which DFG-OSPR, as a natural resource Trustee for the State of California, believes is not adequately protective of the environment and will have negative impacts on special status species. This is particularly relevant at Parcel E-2, which is designated for future reuse as open space and includes wetland restoration which will provide habitat for many State and Federal special status species.

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's response to the Navy's comments on the Introduction Section in DFG-OSPR's Draft ROD Memorandum (continued)

2. The Navy states, "As described in Section 7.10 of the FFA, there are specific technical requirements for any request by an FFA signatory (which, for the State of California, includes only DTSC and the Water Board) to modify a final primary document (such as the RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2), or otherwise request additional work for sites addressed in a final primary document." DFG-OSPR would like to clarify that we did not request the Navy modify a primary document after it was finalized. We did however, repeatedly request the Navy modify a primary document before it was finalized (i.e., install a biotic barrier in the Draft Final RI/FS [Nakahara, et al., 2009], Draft Final WMMP [Huang and Nakahara, 2009], and Draft ROD [Huang and Nakahara, 2012b]). However, the Navy finalized all these documents without addressing our concerns to DFG-OSPR's satisfaction. In regards to the PP, the Navy did not submit the Draft and Draft Final versions of the PP to DFG-OSPR for review before the PP was finalized, thus DFG-OSPR was not provided the opportunity to comment during the regulatory agency review period. Instead, the Navy sent a finalized copy of the PP to DFG-OSPR for review during the public comment period.

(please see the response on page 157)

3. The Navy states, "In addition, CDFG's comments on the RI/FS Report, Proposed Plan, and Draft ROD request that the Navy incorporate a biotic barrier consisting of cobbles. CDFG's comments imply that a final cover without a biotic barrier consisting of cobbles would require significant long-term maintenance (to repair damage from burrowing animals). As detailed in the following responses (as well as in previous responses to CDFG comments on the RI/FS Report and Proposed Plan), the CDFG has not presented sufficient technical information to support its assertions. Further, CDFG's comments fail to acknowledge the potentially significant geotechnical issues that could arise by incorporating a cobble layer (up to 3 feet thick) with an overlying vegetative layer (up to 2 feet thick). The Navy finds that a cobble layer is unnecessary and that incorporation of such a layer could potentially affect the stability and long-term performance of the final cover." The following OFG-OSPR responses detail (as have previous

(please see the response on page 157)

Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard  Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)				
DFG-OSPR's response to the Navy's comments on the Introduction Section in DFG-OSPR's Draft ROD Memorandum (continued)				
3. (cont.)	DFG-OSPR responses to Navy comments on the RI/FS, Proposed Plan, and Draft ROD), that the Navy has not presented sufficient technical information to support its assertions that a geomembrane would deter or control animals from burrowing under the landfill cover. Furthermore, this is the first time the Navy has asserted that potentially significant geotechnical issues could arise by incorporating a cobble layer into the final cover. The Navy has not provided sufficient technical information to support its assertions that a cobble layer is unnecessary and that incorporation of such a layer could potentially affect the stability and long-term performance of the final cover.	(please see the response on page 157)		
DFG-OSPR's R	esponse to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's General Comments on to	he PP		
1.	This review focused on whether DFG-OSPR's comments in the memo of March 14, 2012 were adequately addressed. The responses to comments, contained in Attachment 5, did not accurately reflect the written comments from DFG-OSPR.	(please see the response on page 157)		
2.	DFG-OSPR commented "Please see DFG-OSPR's responses below on the PP Specific Comment 2a1-5 and 2b1 regarding biotic barriers and damage to geomembranes from burrowing animals" (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b). The Navy responded, "Please refer to the responses to CDFG comment 2 below (on the Navy's Responses to Specific Comments on the Proposed Plan for Parcel E-2).  Please see DFG-OSPR's responses below on PP Specific Comments 2a1-5	(please see the response on page 157)		
	and 2b1-6.			
DFG-OSPR's Re	esponse to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the	ne PP		
1.	Specific Comment No. 1. Navy's response is noted.	(please see the response on page 157)		

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

- 2. Page 17, Section "Summary of the Preferred Alternative". The PP states, "
  The liner will minimize water seeping into the contaminated material,
  control animals from burrowing under the cover, and serve as a visual
  marker for the bottom of the cover."
  - a. DFG-OSPR commented that "Geosynthetic caps, consisting of a geocomposite drainage layer (e.g., geonet) and a geomembrane, are designed to reduce stormwater infiltration into the contaminated material. Geosynthetic caps are not designed to function as biotic barriers to "control animals from burrowing under the cover" and exposing contaminants. There is various information in the literature that supports this view" (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b). The Navy responded, "The cited statement in the Responsiveness Summary is consistent with more detailed information presented in Section 11.5.1.2 of the Final RI/FS Report, which identifies several other landfills in the San Francisco Bay area where the selected CERCLA remedies included geocomposite drainage material to both provide a drainage path for infiltration and to deter burrowing animals."

It is inappropriate to use geocomposite drainage material for a purpose these materials were not designed for (i.e., deterring or controlling burrowing animals), nor demonstrated to adequately function as (i.e., biotic barrier). DFG-OSPR attempted to locate documentation or research results to confirm that the geomembrane is an effective biotic barrier against burrowing animals and requested the landfill cover manufacturer (GSE Lining Technology, Inc.), provide such documentation if it exists (Huang and Nakahara, 2011). Neither the manufacturer nor the Navy has provided this information to date.

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

- 2. *(cont.)*
- 1. DFG-OSPR commented (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b) that according to Dr. John Scheirs, a polymer technologist with ExcelPias Geomembrane Testing Services, "Burrowing animals are a real threat to geomembranes. There are a number of documented cases of animals breaching the liners by gnawing or cutting. These include: ...
  - rodents gnawing through liners;
  - pecking damage by bird beaks;
  - gophers (prairie dogs) burrowing through pond liners..." (Scheirs, 2009)

Furthermore, Dr. Scheirs states, "The potential for penetration into the geomembrane by burrowing animals is far greater for unconsolidated, fine-grained sand/soils than for gravel and rock. A biotic barrier (BB) can therefore be installed to reduce potential intrusion by burrowing animals (for instance into landfill liners). A BB of 70 cm consisting of cobbles overlain with 30 cm of gravel can deter burrowing animals" (Scheirs, 2009). The Navy responded, "The Navy has reviewed the subject document and finds that CDFG staff has presented the quoted statements out of context. Specifically, the quoted statements are included in a section titled "Failure Modes of Exposed Geomembranes': indicating that the noted performance issues pertain to geomembranes exposed directly to the environment. As described in the response to CDFG specific comment 2 on the Proposed Plan, covered geomembranes are used in all landfill liner and cover applications. Further, the subject document is a 600-page technical reference manual that covers a variety of topics related to landfill liners, and is not a focused study on the performance of existing landfill covers."

DFG-OSPR did not present the quoted statements out of context. Although the quoted statements are included in a section titled "Failure Modes of Exposed Geomembranes", the statements pertain specifically to the penetration of geomembranes by burrowing animals, regardless

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

of whether the geomembranes are exposed, covered, or used in liner or cover applications. Dr Scheirs states, "Burrowing animals are a real threat to geomembranes", not "Burrowing animals are a real threat to exposed geomembranes." In fact, Dr. Scheirs goes on to state, "The potential for penetration into the geomembrane by burrowing animalsis far greater for unconsolidated, fine-grained sand/soils than for gravel and rock", which indicates that even when the geomembrane is covered by "unconsolidated, fine-grained sand/soils", the potential for burrowing animals to penetrate the geomembrane is far greater than when the geomembrane is covered by gravel and rock (i.e., a biotic barrier). The fact that the subject document covers topics related to landfill liners and is not a focused study on the performance of landfill covers is irrelevant. The Navy specifically asserted the geomembrane " liner" would "control animals from burrowing under the cover'. The cited reference provides documentation of instances where geomembranes failed to control burrowing animals. For the Navy to imply that burrowing animals would be able to penetrate a geomembrane in a landfill liner but not penetrate a geomembrane in a landfill cover is unsubstantiated.

The Navy also responded, "In addition, the author (Dr. Scheirs) draws upon experience from landfills in other countries (most notably Australia) where site conditions may differ from those in the United States. For example, the author cites 'crab damage on Nauru island' and 'kangaroo paws' as documented cases of animals damaging exposed geomembranes. CDFG excluded these statements from their quoted excerpt, and the Navy finds CDFG's quoted statement potentially misleading because the unusual examples excluded from CDFG's quoted statement immediately precede and follow the examples cited by CDFG. For these reasons, the Navy does not believe that the cited reference provides pertinent information on the potential for burrowing animals to affect the performance of the covered geomembrane proposed for Parcel E-2."

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

Although Dr. Scheirs draws upon experience from landfills in other countries where site conditions may differ from those in the United States, he provides specific instances of documented cases where various types of animals breached the geomembrane liners. DFG-OSPR did not include irrelevant examples of animal damage from species that would not be found on naval bases in coastal California so as not to imply that these animals would also cause damage at Hunters Point. However, DFG-OSPR did include relevant examples of documented cases of damage to geomembranes from rodents, birds, and gophers. All of these types of animals occur at Hunters Point (SFRA, 2009). In fact, Norway rats, which have been documented to occur at Hunters Point (SFRA, 2009), occur on all continents except Antarctica. For the Navy to imply that rodents, birds, and gophers in other countries can breach a geomembrane but rodents, birds, and gophers at Hunters Point cannot breach a geomembrane is unsubstantiated. Therefore, for these reasons, DFG-OSPR believes the cited reference provides pertinent information on the potential for burrowing animals to affect the performance of the covered geomembrane proposed for Parcel E-2.

2. DFG-OSPR commented (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b) that the U.S. National Research Council states, "Where burrowing animals might damage the geomembrane/low-hydraulic conductivity soil layer, a biotic barrier layer of large-sized aggregate will be needed above if (National Research Council, 1997). The Navy responded, "The Navy has reviewed the subject document and finds that CDFG staff has not properly identified the context of the cited study. Specifically, the document summarizes the findings from a 1-day workshop on engineered barriers that might be used for "remediation of radioactive and mixed waste located in the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) nuclear weapons complex". The Navy does not believe that the low level radioactive material potentially present at Parcel E-2 is comparable to wastes located in the Department of Energy's nuclear

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (cont.)

weapons complex. For this reason, the Navy does not believe that the cited reference provides pertinent information on the potential for burrowing animals to affect the performance of the covered geomembrane proposed for Parcel E-2."

The context of the cited study has no bearing on the performance of a geomembrane. The relevant information in the study pertains to the need for a biotic barrier where burrowing animals might damage the geomembrane. The study did not state that a biotic barrier is only necessary for remediating radioactive wastes at DOE nuclear weapons complexes and not other types of wastes such as low radioactive material. For the Navy to imply that burrowing animals will only damage a geomembrane over radioactive nuclear waste but not a geomembrane over low level radioactive materials is unsubstantiated. For this reason, DFG-OSPR believes that the cited reference provides pertinent information on the potential for burrowing animals to affect the performance of the covered geomembrane proposed for Parcel E-2.

3. DFG-OSPR commented (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b) that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has also discussed the use of biotic barriers in landfill caps as a method to protect geomembranes from damage by burrowing animals in several of their publications (USEPA, 1989a; USEPA, 1989b; USEPA, 1992; USEPA, 1993). According to the USEPA, "A Biotic barrier is used in the cap of a waste containment system to prevent small burrowing animals and plant roots from penetrating the drainage layer or the low permeability layer' (USEPA, 1992).

The Navy responded, "The design-related elements of the 1992 guidance are abbreviated and do not compare with more detailed information presented in a 1991 EPA guidance document titled 'Design and Construction of RCRA/CERCLA Final Covers' (EPA, 1991b). Specifically, the 1991 EPA guidance identifies a biotic barrier consisting of cobbles as an optional layer that 'may stop the penetration

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

of some deep-rooted plants and the invasion of burrowing animals.' The 1991 EPA guidance also states that '[M]ost research on biotic barriers has been done in, and is applicable to, arid areas.' This information indicates that biotic barriers are not typical for landfill covers in temperate climates such as San Francisco. Because of its limited scope, the Navy does not believe that the 1992 guidance cited by CDFG provides pertinent information on the potential for burrowing animals to affect the performance of the covered geomembrane proposed for Parcel E-2."

DFG-OSPR finds the Navy's statement, "This information indicates that biotic barriers are not typical for landfill covers in temperate climates such as San Francisco", incorrect and misleading. The statement in the 1991 USEPA guidance that "[M]ost research on biotic barriers has been done in, and is applicable to, arid areas" indicates that most research has been done in arid climates and little research has been done in other types of climates, including temperate climates. Therefore, research done in arid climates would be applicable to arid areas and not other types of climates. However, the Navy cannot infer that just because little research has been done in other types of climates that "This information indicates that biotic barriers are not typical for landfill covers in temperate climates such as San Francisco." One can only infer that more research needs to be conducted on biotic barriers in temperate climates to determine their use in temperate climates. Although the USEPA may identify a biotic barrier as an optional layer, DFG-OSPR believes that all of the cited USEPA publications provide pertinent supporting information on the potential for burrowing animals to affect the performance of the covered geomembrane proposed for Parcel E-2.

4. DFG-OSPR commented (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b) that the Post-Closure Operation and Maintenance Plan for landfills at Ford Ord, California states," *Another mechanism for damaging the geomembrane* 

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

is burrowing animals, which are common on the landfill. The problems (please see the response on page 157) burrowing animals pose are twofold:

- Burrows destabilize the vegetation layer which is then exposed to erosion
- Burrowing animals with sharp claws could directly damage the geomembrane as they excavate their burrows.

Although there has been only one case documented of geomembrane damage caused by burrowing animals (Steiniger, 1968), the potential for damage to the geomembrane still exists and should be monitored" (IT Corporation, 2000). The Navy responded, "Four of the landfill covers were completed in 1998 and the fifth landfill cover was completed in 2002. As documented in the five- year review reports from 2002 and 2007 (Army, 2002 and 2007), the Operable Unit 2 landfill covers are functioning as designed and no performance issues related to the geomembrane liners were noted."

Fourteen years and ten years, respectively, of maintenance and monitoring are relatively short periods in the life of landfills that are supposed to function and be maintained in perpetuity. Although no performance issues related to geomembranes have yet been noted, according to the cited reference, burrowing animals could directly damage the geomembrane, indicating that for potential for damage to the geomembrane from burrowing animals still exits. For these reasons, DFG-OSPR believes that the cited reference provides pertinent information on the potential for burrowing animals to affect the performance of the covered geomembrane proposed for Parcel E-2.

5. DFG-OSPR commented (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b) that the Navy also published a document entitled "Installation Restoration: Navy Landfills and EPA Cover Guidance", which recommends the use of biotic barriers to protect the geomembrane from damage by burrowing animals (Karr et al., 1992). According to the Navy's publication, "The biotic barrier consists of a gravel and rock layer designed to prevent

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

the intrusion of burrowing animals. This protection is primarily necessary around the cap but, in some cases, may also be needed at the bottom of the liner. Although animals cannot generally penetrate the flexible membrane cap (FMC), they can widen an existing hole or tear through wrinkled material. The proposed 1-meter thickness should effectively prevent penetration by all but the smallest insects" (Karr et al., 1992).

• The Navy responded, "The Navy wishes to clarify that the subject document, which was referenced in Section 11.5.1.2 of the RI/FS Report, does not 'recommend' the use of biotic barriers. Rather, the subject document describes required and optional/ayers for landfill covers, as specified in 1989 EPA guidance titled 'Technical Guidance Document: Final Covers on Hazardous Waste Landfills and Surface Impoundments'."

Although the subject document may describe a biotic barrier as an optional layer for landfill covers, the use of the words "necessary" and "needed" in the statement, "This protection is primarily necessary around the cap but, in some cases, may also be needed at the bottom of the liner', indicates these are also recommendations. Regardless, the document still acknowledges that burrowing animals "can widen an existing hole or tear through wrinkled material." The document does not state that biotic barriers are not necessary because geomembranes will deter or control animals from burrowing under the cover. Therefore, this document also provides pertinent information that biotic barriers are necessary to prevent the intrusion of burrowing animals around the landfill cap.

• The Navy also responded that "previously cited EPA 1991 guidance states that [M]ost research on biotic barriers has been done in, and is applicable to, arid areas.' In contrast, the subject document states that 'Most Navy landfills are located in coastal

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (cont.) areas which contributes to increased penetration by water (please see the response on page 157) subsurficially, or in areas of high precipitation, creating high infiltration and runoff.""

Please see DFG-OSPR's response to Specific Comment 2a3. Burrowing animals are present in coastal areas as well as arid areas and have been documented to occur at Hunters Point (SFRA, 2009). The Navy's reference to hydrologic conditions in coastal areas is irrelevant to the discussion of whether burrowing animals can damage a geomembrane.

The Navy also responded "the subject document evaluated conditions at 229 Navy landfills and identified the potential generation of landfill leachate and landfill gas as the primary performance issues requiring careful evaluation and further study."

The Navy has presented this information out of context. The Navy's statement that potential generation of landfill leachate and landfill gas were identified as the primary performance issues was based on another study conducted specifically on the treatment of landfill leachate contaminated with low levels of priority pollutants (NCEL,1991). This study did not examine the effects of burrowing animals on geomembranes. According to the subject document, "A study by NCEL [Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory] was conducted on the treatment of landfill leachate contaminated with low levels of priority pollutants (Ref 5). This study recommends further work in selecting and conducting treatment train laboratory studies on leachates. It also points out potential problems associated with the gases generated from the landfills and the residual solids generated from the treatment processes" (Karr et. al., 1992). A study that does not examine the effects of burrowing animals on geomembranes, cannot be used to assert or deny that damage to geomembranes by burrowing animals is not a

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

concern at any of the 229 Navy landfills evaluated in the subject document. A lack of data documenting damage to geomembranes by burrowing animals does not indicate that damage does not exist or will not occur.

• The Navy further stated, "In summary, the Navy finds that CDFG has presented the additional information provided in this comment out of context. The Navy continues to assert its belief, as stated in previous responses to CDFG's comments on the Proposed Plan, that CDFG has not presented sufficient technical information to support its assertion that burrowing animals would cause significant damage to the geomembrane liner over time, or cause unacceptable exposure of contaminated waste. CDFG repeated comments on this topic imply a direct connection between the presence of burrowing animals at any landfill site and corresponding damage to an underlying geomembrane liner that is not supported by adequate evidence."

The Navy has presented information in their response to DFG-OSPR Specific Comment 2a5 out of context. The Navy has not presented sufficient technical information to support its assertions that a geomembrane would deter or control animals from burrowing under the landfill cover. In contrast, DFG-OSPR has provided information from various literature sources describing the use of biotic barriers to prevent burrowing animals from damaging or penetrating the geomembrane. The Navy has yet to provide a citation from a valid research study stating biotic barriers are not necessary for preventing burrowing animals from damaging or penetrating a geomembrane, that burrowing animals cannot damage or penetrate a geomembrane, or that geomembranes alone will deter or control animals from burrowing under the cover.

• The Navy goes on to cite two studies which they assert "have evaluated the performance of landfill covers nationwide and

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

provide more pertinent information to evaluate the potential significance of burrowing animals at existing landfill covers. Neither of these studies identified burrowing animals as a significant performance problem for geomembrane liners."

a) "Assessment of the Performance of Engineered Waste Containment Barriers" (National Research Council, 2007). The Air Force states, "This study, prepared at the request of numerous federal agencies (EPA, NRC, NSF, and DOE), assessed the effectiveness of existing engineered barriers over the long term. The report concluded that "Based on as much as 20 years of observations, the committee concluded that most engineered waste containment barrier systems that have been designed, constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with current statutory regulations and requirements have thus far provided environmental protection at or above specified levels." The report did not identify burrowing animals as a significant performance problem for geomembrane liners."

The Navy has presented the information above incorrectly and out of context. The document states, "At the request of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Energy (DOE), National Science Foundation (NSF), and Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC), the National Academies Committee to Assess the Performance of Engineered Barriers was established to provide a technical assessment of the available information on engineered barrier performance over time." The document further states, "Because engineered barrier systems constructed in compliance with current regulatory requirements have been operating for only a few decades at most, the assessment necessarily focuses on short- and medium-term performance."

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

Therefore, the assessment only focuses on short and mediumterm performance and not on long-term performance as the Navy asserts.

The document states, "The performance of many engineered barriers is monitored indirectly, usually through evidence of contaminant migration outside the waste containment system. The absence of direct monitoring data introduces uncertainties about how well the individual elements of the overall containment system are working." Although the report did not identify burrowing animals as a significant performance problem for geomembrane liners, absence of direct monitoring data makes it uncertain whether burrowing animals are a significant problem. The document further states, "Many barrier systems are intended to function for tens to thousands of years. Because most regulated sites have been in operation Jess than 30 years, it is not possible to make unequivocal conclusions about the actual long-term performance of these systems." As DFG-OSPR has stated before, a lack of data documenting damage to geomembranes by burrowing animals does not indicate that damage does not exist or will not occur. Therefore, the conclusions the Navy cites above were presented out of context.

b) "Assessment and Recommendations for Improving the Performance of Waste Containment Systems" (Bonaparte et al., 2002). The Air Force states, "Problems identified for landfill covers consisted of cover system slope failure during construction, cover system slope failure after rainfall or a thaw, and soil cover damage due to earthquakes. The study noted that 'the number of facilities with identified problems is relatively small in comparison to the total number of modem facilities nationwide.' Overall, the study concluded that 'environmentally safe and effective containment of waste is

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

attainable.' The report did not provide any specific examples of locations where geomembrane liners were damaged by burrowing animals."

The Navy has presented the information above out of context. The document states, "Conclusions are: (1) the number of facilities with identified problems is relatively small in comparison to the total number of modem facilities nationwide; however, the search for problems was by no means exhaustive; (2) the investigation focused on landfill facilities: 94% of the identified problems described herein occurred at landfills; (3) among the landfill problems, 70% were liner system related and 30% were cover system related; however, the ratio of liner system problems to cover system problems is probably exaggerated by the fact that a number of the facilities surveyed were active and did not have a cover system; ..." According to the study, the search for problems was not exhaustive. As a result, landfills with problems caused by burrowing animals, may not have been identified in this study. In addition, problems were identified only for landfill covers on closed landfills since active landfills did not have cover systems and have not yet needed to address cover problems or cover problems associated with burrowing animals. There are data gaps in this study, which make the Navy's assertion that damage to geomembrane liners by burrowing animals is not a problem for landfills nationwide, premature, incorrect, and misleading. A lack of data documenting damage to geomembranes by burrowing animals does not indicate that damage does not exist or will not occur.

DFG-OSPR summarized for Specific Comments 2a1-5 that, "Although other landfill sites have chosen not to install a biotic barrier, this does not mean that their geocomposite drainage layer would prevent

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

burrowing animals from damaging the geomembrane in these landfill caps. Based on the information in the literature, DFG-OSPR requests the Navy remove any references to the geomembrane, geocomposite drainage layer, or geocomposite cap that state these components will "control animals from burrowing under the cover" or imply that these components will perform the function of a biotic barrier' (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b).

The Navy responded, "Specifically, CDFG has not presented any significant new information or demonstrated that their primary recommendation following review of the RI/FS Report and Proposed Plan (to include a biotic barrier consisting of cobbles) is necessary to protect human health or the environment. ... The language in the Draft ROD, which is consistent with the Final RI/FS Report, will not be revised in response to CDFG's comment."

DFG-OSPR has provided information from various literature sources describing the use of biotic barriers to prevent burrowing animals from damaging or penetrating the geomembrane, in order to prevent contaminants from becoming exposed. The Navy has not presented sufficient technical information to support its assertions that a geomembrane would deter or control animals from burrowing under the landfill cover. Designing a landfill cap to only meet the minimum regulatory requirements for a landfill cover does not guarantee it will be effective against damage from burrowing animals in perpetuity. The Navy has installed landfill covers without biotic barriers at other locations in California (i.e., Port Hueneme Site 14 and Moffett Field Site 1). As a result of inadequate cover design at these locations, the Navy has resorted to poisoning gophers in perpetuity to prevent these animals from damaging the landfill cap. DFG-OSPR does not believe that a remedy that proposes to clean up one type of chemicals of ecological concern (COEC) (i.e., lead and mercury) only to substitute them with another type of COEC (i.e., pesticides), complies with

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

CERCLA and the requirement that the remedy be protective of the environment. Furthermore, take of any special status species protected by DFG ARARs, including incidental take by pesticides, may also result in the Navy's non-compliance with those ARARs.

- b. DFG-OSPR commented on the Draft Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report for Parcel E-2 and asked the Navy to explain why a biotic barrier was not incorporated into the design of the landfill cover since gophers can dig up to six feet deep, which exceeds the depth of the proposed 2-foot soil cover (Nakahara et al., 2009).
  - 1) DFG-OSPR commented (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b) that as a result of the ineffectiveness of the gopher trapping at former Naval Air Station Moffett Field Site 1 Landfill, the Navy is now evaluating other alternatives, such as the use of Fumitoxin (OTIE, 2011). Based on the "demonstrated performance of the cover at Site 1", which the Navy is using to evaluate the efficacy of the proposed cover at Parcel E- 2, there is the potential for gopher burrowing to be an issue at Parcel E-2. DFG-OSPR does not support the use of pesticides for landfill maintenance because of their ability to kill non-target species, including State and Federal special status species during landfill maintenance activities, they may be in violation of State and Federal ARARs.

The Navy responded, "The Navy continues to assert their belief, as stated in previous responses to CDFG's comments on the RI/FS Report and Proposed Plan, that the information in the RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2 adequately demonstrates that the proposed covers, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment. Section 12.2.3.10 of the Final RI/FS Report specifies the preference for low impact measures (such as raptor perches), as compared to higher impact

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

measures (such as raptor perches), as compared to higher impact control measures (such as poisons), to control burrowing animals at Parcel E-2. The Navy also continues to assert its belief, as stated in previous responses to CDFG's comments on the Proposed Plan, that CDFG has not presented sufficient technical information to support its assertion that burrowing animals would cause significant damage to the geomembrane liner over time, or cause unacceptable exposure of contaminated waste."

The Navy's response is inadequate. DFG-OPSR does not believe that "the information in the RI/FS Report for Parcel E-2 adequately demonstrates that the proposed covers, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment." As DFG-OSPR previously commented, low impact measures such backfilling and compacting the soil back into the burrows, trapping, and raptor perches do not appear to be effective methods for controlling gophers at Moffett Field Site 1 (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b). Pesticides such as Fumitoxin have the ability to kill non-target species, including State and Federal special status species. The Navy at Moffett Field Site 1 and Port Hueneme Site 14 has not adequately monitored its use of Fumitoxin, nor provided documentation to indicate that there have been no impacts to special status species. Furthermore, the Navy has not presented sufficient technical information to support its assertions that a geomembrane alone would deter or control animals from burrowing under the landfill cover. Please see DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments 2a1-5.

DFG-OSPR commented that the White Paper on the Geomembrane Lifetime Prediction published by the Geosynthetic Institute (Koerner, et al., 2011), which the Navy referenced, only discusses degradation mechanisms such as oxidation, chemical, and

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

compressive stress (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b). This paper does not discuss the effects of burrowing animals on geomembranes (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b). The Navy responded,"(see response on pages 30 through 36)."

The Navy's response is inadequate. The Navy's responses on pages 30 through 36 do not specifically address this comment on the White Paper. A lack of data documenting damage to geomembranes by burrowing animals does not indicate that damage does not exist or will not occur.

- 2) DFG-OSPR commented,"Please see DFG-OSPR's responses above on the PP Specific Comment 2a1-5 and 2b regarding biotic barriers and damage to geomembranes from burrowing animals" (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b). The Navy responded,"(see response on pages 30 through 36)."
  - Please see DFG-OSPR's response to Specific Comments 2a1-5 and 2b1-6.
- 3) DFG-OSPR commented,"Please see DFG-OSPR's responses above on the PP Specific Comment 2a1-5 and 2b1 regarding biotic barriers and damage to geomembranes from burrowing animals" (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b). The Navy responded," (see response on pages 30 through 36)."
  - Please see DFG-OSPR's response to Specific Comments 2a1-5 and 2b1-6.
- 4) DFG-OSPR commented, "DFG-OSPR will not approve the use of pesticides, such as Fumitoxin, in areas where there are State special status species such as Burrowing Owls. If the Navy has take of State and Federal special status species during landfill maintenance activities, they may be in violation of State and Federal ARARs. Please see DFG-OSPR's response above on the PP Specific Comment 2b1 regarding control of burrowing animals

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Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (cont.) at Site 1" (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b). The Navy responded, (please see the response on page 157) "(see response on pages 30 through 36)."

The Navy's response is inadequate. The Navy's responses on pages 30 through 36 do not specifically address how the Navy will prevent impacts to special status species if pesticides are used to control burrowing animals in perpetuity at Parcel E-2. Please see DFG-OSPR's response to Specific Comments 2a5 and 2b1.

5) DFG-OSPR commented on the Parcel E-2 PP, "If the number of burrowing animals increase at Parcel E-2 in the future, how will the Navy adequately prevent these animals from damaging the landfill cap" (Huang and Nakahara, 2011)? The Navy responded in the Parcel E-2 Draft ROD, "The Navy believes that the information in the RI/FS Report (ERRG and Shaw, 2011) adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment' (DON, 2012). DFG-OSPR responded, "The Navy did not provide an adequate response to DFG-OSPR's question. DFG-OSPR disagrees that the information in the RI/FS Report adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover will be protective of the environment. Please see DFG-OSPR's responses above on the PP Specific Comment 2a1-5 and 2b1regarding biotic barriers and damage to geomembranes from burrowing animals" (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b). The Navy responded,"(see response on pages 30 through 36)."

The Navy's response is inadequate. The Navy's responses on pages 30 through 36 do not specifically address the question. DFG-OSPR requests the Navy provide, as contingency options, additional control methods to be considered should the number of burrowing animals increase, thereby increasing the risk of damage to the landfill cap.

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Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

2. (*cont.*)

6) DFG-OSPR commented on the Parcel E-2 PP, "Please provide more information in the ROD regarding how the Navy will adequately maintain, and detect and repair damage to the geomembrane in perpetuity. The general information provided in the PP is not sufficient to determine if the proposed remedial alternative will be adequate to protect ecological receptors. Please also explain how the Navy will deal with the geomembrane once it is damaged (by burrowing animals) or degrades to the point where it no longer functions properly" (Huang and Nakahara, 2011). The Navy responded in the Parcel E-2 Draft ROD, "The Navy believes that the information in the RI/FS Report adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover, which will be regularly inspected and maintained (with animal control measures implemented as necessary), will be protective of human health and the environment. The Navy does not believe that CDFG has presented a sufficient technical basis to support their requests for a thicker soil cover or a biointrusion barrier, or their assertions that burrowing animals will damage the geomembrane or the geomembrane will require replacement because of degradation" (DON, 2012). DFG-OSPR responded, "The Navy did not provide an adequate response to DFG-OSPR's questions. DFG-OSPR disagrees that the information in the RI/FS Report adequately demonstrates that the proposed cover will be protective of the environment. Please see DFG- OSPR's responses above on the PP Specific Comment 2a1-5 and 2b1regarding the need for biotic barriers to prevent damage to geomembranes from burrowing animals" (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b). The Navy responded, "(see response on pages 30 through 36)."

The Navy has still not provided an adequate response to DFG- OSPR's questions. The Navy's responses on pages 30 through 36 do not specifically address the questions.

Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2. Hunters Poin	Naval Shipyard
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Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

3. Specific Comment No.3. Navy's response is noted.

(please see the response on page 157)

4. Attachment 1, Key Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements.

a. DFG-OSPR commented that special status fish species such as green sturgeon, Central California Coast Steelhead, spring-run Chinook salmon, winter-run Chinook salmon, and longfin smelt may occur within the HPNS area (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b). The Navy responded, "...the selected remedy would not involve placement of fill within tidal flats and shoreline construction at higher elevations would be performed in a manner that would not significantly affect the aquatic ecosystem offshore of Parcel E-2. Therefore, the previous evaluations regarding the potential presence of certain fish species (from the SFRA's 2009 EIR and TtEC's work plan) have no bearing on the selected remedy for Parcel E-2."

The Navy's assertion that previous evaluations regarding the potential presence of certain fish species have no bearing on the selected remedy for Parcel E-2 is incorrect. If remedial activities at Parcel E-2 impact special status species offshore of Parcel E-2 (i.e., through runoff of contaminated sediments), the Navy may be in violation of State and Federal regulations. Any special status fish species observed to be impacted by remedial activities at Parcel E-2 in the future will be significant new information and DFG-OSPR will seek a ROD amendment (Explanation of Significant Differences) to include appropriate DFG ARARs, per the FFA.

b. DFG-OSPR commented that the site-specific studies the Navy cites in Section 2.4 of the RI/FS Report were conducted in 1997, 2001, 2002, and 2004 and the plant surveys in the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's (SFRA) Environmental Impact Report (EIR) were conducted at HPNS in 2004, 2006, 2007, and 2008. These studies were conducted four or more years ago and we believe that they are outdated because species composition at the site may have changed over the years. In addition, according to the SFRA EIR (SFRA, 2009), the August 2007,

Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)

Comment # Comment Response

DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Second Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the PP (continued)

4. *(cont.)* 

May 2008, and July 2008 surveys were conducted when most plant species were dormant or had already died leaving only dried plant parts for identification. It is possible that special status plant species may not have been evident and identifiable during these surveys in light of the timing of the survey. Although special status plant species were not observed at HPNS in the past, potential habitat for these species occurs at HPNS. DFG-OSPR continues to believe that Fish and Game Code section 1908 (native plant protection) is relevant and appropriate for Parcel E-2 (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b).

The Navy responded,"...CDFG has not presented any significant new information or demonstrated that their recommendations are necessary to protect human health or the environment. Accordingly, the Navy does not agree that CDFG's technical concerns, as identified in these comments, require reconsideration of previous conclusions presented in the Final RI/FS Report and summarized in the Draft ROD. The language in the Draft ROD, which is consistent with the Final RifFS Report, will not be revised in response to CDFG's comment."

The Navy stated in their response to Specific Comment 4a that they "will perform a focused biological survey, in conjunction with the RD [Remedial Design], to determine the extent to which the future wetlands at Yosemite Slough may have attracted endangered species to Parcel E-2." The Navy should survey for plants during these biological surveys. Any special status plant species observed at Parcel E-2 in the future will be significant new information and DFG-OSPR will seek a ROD amendment to include Fish and Game Code section 1908 as an ARAR per the FFA.

- The Navy's comment is noted in regards to California Fish and Game Code section 4700.
- The Navy's comment is noted in regards to California Fish and Game Code section 5050.

	Draft Final Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard								
Comments by C	Comments by California Department of Fish and Game (Charlie Huang and Tami Nakahara), dated October 31, 2012 (continued)								
Comment #	Comment	Response							
DFG-OSPR's Re	DFG-OSPR's Response to the Navy's Response to DFG-OSPR's Specific Comments on the Draft Record of Decision								
1.	Specific Comment No. 1. Navy's response is noted.	(please see the response on page 157)							
2.	Attachment 4, page 11, Federal Location-Specific ARARs and page 12, State Location-Specific ARARs. DFG-OSPR commented, "The Navy has accepted the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and F&GC section 3511 as ARARs. The Navy will need to consult with the USFWS [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service] and DFG-OSPR to determine the appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to implement to prevent impacts to special status species from remedial activities" (Huang and Nakahara, 2012b). The Navy responded, "The Navy wishes to clarify that the administrative and procedural requirements for preparing biological assessment and biological opinion documents (which would evaluate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures) are not ARARs for the on-site CERCLA remedial action being selected in the ROD."	(please see the response on page 157)							
	The Navy is required to substantively comply with State and Federal biological ARARs. Documents such as biological opinions generally contain the appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures the Navy must implement in order to substantively comply with ARARs. The Navy cannot obtain necessary protective measures which are routinely identified in the biological assessments and opinions without consulting with DFG-OSPR and the USFWS.								

#### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

**ARARs** applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements

**ARIC** area requiring institutional control

Army Department of the Army

**BAAQMD** Bay Area Air Quality Management District

**BCDC** San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission

**BCT BRAC** Cleanup Team below ground surface bgs

**BRAC** Base Realignment and Closure Cal. Code Regs. California Code of Regulations **CCSF** City and County of San Francisco

**CDFG** California Department of Fish and Game **CDPH** California Department of Public Health

**CERCLA** Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CFR Code of Federal Regulations **CIP** Community Involvement Plan

chemicals of concern **COCs** 

**COECs** chemicals of ecological concern

**COPECs** chemicals of potential ecological concern

**CZMA** Coastal Zone Management Act

**DERP** Defense Environmental Restoration Program

DoD U.S. Department of Defense

**DoDM** U.S. Department of Defense Manual

DOE U.S. Department of Energy DPH Department of Public Health

DTSC Department of Toxic Substances Control

EIR **Environmental Impact Report ELCR** excess lifetime cancer risk

E.O. executive order

**EPA** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

**EPCs** exposure point concentrations

**ERRG** Engineering/Remediation Resources Group, Inc.

Fed. Reg. Federal Register

FFA Federal Facility Agreement

F&GC Fish & Game Code FS Feasibility Study

**GAC** granular activated carbon **GES** 

groundwater extraction system

**GMPs** gas monitoring probes **HDPE** high-density polyethylene human health risk assessment **HHRA** 

#### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (CONTINUED)

HPNS Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

HRA Historical Radiological Assessment

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IR Installation Restoration

ITSI Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.

LUC RD land use control remedial design

MCE maximum credible earthquake

MCL maximum contaminant level

mg/kg milligrams per kilogram

MPE maximum probable earthquake

msl mean sea level NAS Naval Air Station

Navy Department of the Navy

NCP National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

NGVD 29 National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

NMOCs nonmethane organic compounds

NRC U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRDL Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory

NSF National Science Foundation

OSPR Office of Spill Prevention and Response

OSWER Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response

PCB polychlorinated biphenyl

pCi/g picocurie per gram pCi/L picocurie per liter PCE tetrachloroethene

ppmv parts per million by volume PSCs protective soil concentrations RAOs remedial action objectives

RD remedial design

RI Remedial Investigation

RIEC remedial investigation evaluation criteria

ROC radionuclide of concern ROD Record of Decision

SFRA San Francisco Redevelopment Agency

Shaw Environmental Inc.

SLERA screening-level ecological risk assessment

TAG Technical Assistance Grants
TCRA time-critical removal action

TDS total dissolved solids
TtEMI Tetra Tech EM Inc.

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (CONTINUED)

tit. Title

UCSF University of California San Francisco

VOC volatile organic compound

Water Board San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

§ Section

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# Attachment 5. Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

ROD for Parcel E-2, HPNS ERRG-6011-0000-0022

Requirement	Prerequisite Citation <sup>b</sup>		ARAR Determination	Comments	
		Groundwater			
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency					
Classifies groundwater based on Groundwater ecological importance, replaceability, and vulnerability considerations.		EPA Guidelines for Groundwater Classification under the EPA Groundwater Protection Strategy <sup>d</sup>	To Be Considered	The Navy has reviewed the classification criteria for the A-aquifer at HPNS Parcel E-2 and determined that groundwater classifications Class II and III apply to A-aquifer groundwater based on EPA guidelines. However, based on site-specific factors provided by EPA Region 9, A-aquifer groundwater at HPNS Parcel E-2 is not considered a potential domestic use source.	
Safe Drinking Water Act (42 USC, ch. 6A,	§ 300[f] through 300[j]-26) <sup>c</sup>				
National primary drinking water standards are health-based standards for public water systems (MCLs).		40 CFR §§ 141.11 [excluding § 141.11(d)(3)], 141.13, 141.15, 141.16, 141.61(a) and (c), and 141.62(b)	Relevant and appropriate	The Navy has identified MCLs as ARARs for containment of in-place waste within the Parcel E-2 Landfill and adjacent areas (Panhandle, East Adjacent, and Shoreline Areas) for which MCLs are federal ARARs for groundwater in portions of the B-aquifer downgradient of the POC.	
Resource Conservation and Recovery Ac	t (42 USC, ch. 82, §§ 6901 throug	gh 6991[i]) <sup>c</sup>			
Groundwater protection standards. Owners and operators of RCRA treatment, storage, or disposal facilities must comply with conditions in these sections that are designed to ensure that hazardous chemicals entering groundwater from a regulated unit do not exceed concentration limits for chemicals of concern set forth under Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.94 in the uppermost aquifer underlying the waste management area of concern at the POC.	A regulated unit that receives or has received hazardous waste before July 26, 1982, or regulated units that ceased receiving hazardous waste prior to July 26, 1982, where chemicals in or derived from waste may pose a threat to human health or the environment.	Cal. Code Regs, tit. 22, § 66264.94 (a)(1), (a)(3), (c), (d), (e)	Relevant and appropriate	The lowest concentration determined to be technologically and economically achievable is an ARAR for the A-aquifer. The lowest concentration limit greater than background that is technologically and economically achievable for the A-aquifer is based on unacceptable risk from the vapor intrusion pathway. These ARARs pertain to the containment of in-place waste within the Parcel E-2 Landfill and adjacent areas (Panhandle, East Adjacent, and Shoreline Areas) for which concentration limits based on unacceptable risk from the vapor intrusion pathway are federal ARARs for groundwater in portions of the A-aquifer downgradient of the POC.	

			•	
Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>b</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
		Surface Water		
Clean Water Act of 1977, as Amended (33	USC, ch. 26, §§ 1313–1314)°			
Surface water quality standards	Discharges to waters of the United States	40 CFR § 131.38	Applicable	These standards, known as the CTR, are applicable surface water ARARs. The Navy has identified the CTR as ARARs for HPNS Parcel E-2 because groundwater and surface water bodies (i.e., new tidal and freshwater wetlands) discharge to San Francisco Bay. The Navy will meet these ARARs for chemicals that do not have a promulgated standard in Tables 3-3 or 3-4 of the Basin Plan at the interface of the A-aquifer (or surface water bodies) and the bay. These ARARs will also be applied to discharges to new tidal and freshwater wetlands at HPNS Parcel E-2. The Navy has identified MCLs as ARARs for the B-aquifer, which will be protective of the discharge of B-aquifer groundwater to the bay. Therefore, these are not ARARs for the interface of the B-aquifer and the bay.
	Solid \	Waste, Soil, and Sedim	ent	
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	(42 USC, ch. 82, §§ 6901 throug	յի 6991[i]) <sup>c</sup>		
This requirement defines RCRA hazardous waste. Solid wastes are characterized as toxic based on the TCLP results if the wastes exceed the TCLP maximum concentrations.	Waste	Cal. Code Regs, tit. 22, §§ 66261.21, 66261.22(a)(1), 66261.23, 66261.24(a)(1), and 66261.100	Applicable	These regulations are applicable to activities that generate waste. The selected remedy includes excavation and off-site disposal of solid waste, soil, and sediment. The Navy will determine if excavated solid waste, soil, and sediment meet the definition of non-RCRA hazardous waste when it is generated.

			ARAR	
Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation b	Determination	Comments
	Solid Was	ste, Soil, and Sediment (	continued)	
Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (42	USC, ch. 88, § 192.02, 19	92.12(a,b), and 192.42) <sup>c</sup>		
Standards for cleanup of land and buildings contaminated with radium-226, radium-228, and thorium from inactive uranium processing sites.  As a result of residual radioactive materials from any designated processing site:  (a) The concentration of radium-226 in land averaged over any area of 100 square meters shall not exceed the background level by more than:  (1) 5 pCi/g, averaged over the first 15 cm of soil below the surface, and  (2) 15 pCi/g, averaged over 15-cm-thick layers of soil more than 15 cm below the surface.	UMTRCA sites	40 C.F.R. §§ 192.12(a) and 192.32(b)(2)	Relevant and appropriate	Not applicable because Parcel E-2 is not an UMTRCA site, but is relevant and appropriate for sites with soil contaminated with radioactive waste. The surface and subsurface concentration of 5 pCi/g is relevant and appropriate only for areas with sanitary sewer, storm drain, or septic sewer lines that do not extend into another radiologically impacted area. These areas, following remediation of ROCs exceeding the proposed RGs, will not require land use restrictions regarding exposure to radioactivity. Not an ARAR for radiologically impacted areas that will be transferred with engineering and institutional controls for radioactive chemicals.
In any occupied or habitable building, the objective of the remedial action shall be, and reasonable effort shall be made to achieve, an annual average (or equivalent) radon decay product concentration (including background) not to exceed 0.02 WL. In any case, the radon decay product concentration (including background) shall not exceed 0.03 WL. Provisions applicable to radon-222 shall also apply to radon-220.	UMTRCA sites	40 C.F.R. §§ 192.12(b)(1) and 192.41(b)	Relevant and appropriate	Not applicable because Parcel E-2 is not an UMTRCA site. Relevant and appropriate because the selected remedy will result in excavation of material with radiological contamination that may produce this level of dose.

			ARAR	
Requirement	Prerequisite	Prerequisite Citation b Determin		Comments
	Solid Waste	e, Soil, and Sediment (c	continued)	
Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (	(42 USC, ch. 88, § 192.02, 192	.12(a,b), and 192.42) <sup>c</sup>		
Concentration limits for cleanup of gamma radiation in buildings at inactive uranium processing sites designated for remedial action.  In any occupied or habitable building, the level of gamma radiation shall not exceed the background level by more than 20	UMTRCA sites	40 C.F.R. § 192.12(b)(2)	Relevant and appropriate	Not applicable because Parcel E-2 is not an UMTRCA site. Relevant and appropriate because the selected remedy will result in excavation of material with radiological contamination that may produce this level of dose.
microroentgens per hour.				
Radiological Criteria for License Termination	1			
A site will be considered acceptable for unrestricted use if residual radioactivity that is distinguishable from background radiation results in a TEDE to an average member of the critical group that does not exceed 25 mrem/y, including that from groundwater sources of drinking water, and that the residual radioactivity has been reduced to ALARA.	Existing NRC-licensed site	10 C.F.R. § 20.1402	Relevant and appropriate	Not applicable because Parcel E-2 is not an NRC-licensed site. This ARAR is relevant and appropriate only for areas with sanitary sewer, storm drain, or septic sewer lines that do not extend into another radiologically impacted area. These areas, following remediation of ROCs exceeding the proposed RGs, will not require land use restrictions regarding exposure to radioactivity. EPA does not believe this NRC regulation is protective of human health and the environment, and believes the proposed RGs are more protective.  Not an ARAR for radiologically impacted areas that will be transferred with engineering and institutional controls for radioactive chemicals.
Requires that the TEDE to individual members of public not exceed 0.1 rem from licensed operation, construction, operation, and decommissioning of commercial reactors and fuel cycle facilities; possession, use, processing, exporting, and certain aspects of transporting nuclear materials and waste; and siting, design, construction, operations, and closure of waste disposal sites.	Existing NRC-licensed site	10 C.F.R. § 20.1301	Relevant and appropriate	Not applicable because Parcel E-2 is not an NRC-licensed site. Relevant and appropriate because the proposed remedial selected remedy will leave potential radiological contamination on site.

Doguironont	Drove muleite	Citation h	ARAR	Commonto
Requirement Prerequisite		Citation b Determination		Comments
	Solid Waste	, Soil, and Sediment (	continued)	
Radiological Criteria for License Termination	n (continued)			
Performance objectives for the land disposal of LLRW. Concentrations of radioactive material that may be released to the general environment must not result in an annual dose exceeding 25 mrem to the body or any organ of a member of the general public.	3		Relevant and appropriate	Not applicable because Parcel E-2 is not an NRC-licensed site. Relevant and appropriate for all radiologically impacted areas at Parcel E-2, except for sanitary sewer, storm drain, and septic sewer lines that do not extend into another radiologically impacted area, and that will be transferred with engineering and institutional controls for radioactive chemicals.
		Air		
NESHAPs under CAA that Apply to Radionu	clides			
Emissions of radionuclides to ambient air from DOE facilities shall not exceed those amounts that would cause any member of the public to receive in any year an effective dose equivalent of 10 mrem/y.	Facility owned or operated by the DOE that emits any radionuclide other than radon-222 and radon-220 into the air.	40 C.F.R. pt. 61, subpt. H, § 61.92	Relevant and appropriate	Not applicable because Parcel E-2 is not a DOE site, but is relevant and appropriate if there is the potential for airborne emissions of radionuclides other than radon. Only an ARAR until cleanup action is completed. Not an ARAR for residual contamination after cleanup.
Emissions of radionuclides, including iodine, to ambient air from a facility regulated under this subpart shall not exceed those amounts that would cause any member of the public to receive in any year an effective dose equivalent of 10 mrem/y. Emissions of iodine to ambient air from a facility regulated under this subpart shall not exceed those amounts that would cause any member of the public to receive in any year an effective dose equivalent of 3 mrem/y.		40 C.F.R. pt. 61 subpt. I, § 61.102	Applicable	The requirements are applicable because fugitive dust may be generated during implementation of the remedial action at Parcel E-2. Exposure to the public from remedial action operations at Parcel E-2 is not likely to exceed 10 mrem/y because of the following reasons:  (1) the concentrations of any radionuclide in dust are relatively low as previously measured in air samples, and  (2) the concentration of any radionuclide in dust will be reduced by use of engineering controls such as wetting of soils.

#### Attachment 5. Federal Chemical-Specific<sup>a</sup> Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (continued)

Record of Decision for Parcel E-2. Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Notes:

Navy

Many action-specific ARARs contain chemical-specific limitations and are addressed in the action-specific ARAR tables а

b Only the substantive provisions of the requirements cited in this table are ARARs.

Statutes and policies and their citations are provided as headings to identify general categories of ARARs for the convenience of the reader; listing the statutes and policies does not С

indicate that the Navy accepts the entire statutes or policies as ARARs; specific ARARs are addressed in the table below each general heading; only pertinent substantive requirements

of the specific citations are considered ARARs.

Department of the Navy

d EPA. 1986. "Guidelines for Groundwater Classification Under the EPA Groundwater Protection Strategy, Final Draft." November.

ALARA NESHAPs as low as reasonable achievable National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

**ARARs** applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements NRC U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

CAA Clean Air Act pCi/g picocuries per gram

Cal. Code Regs. California Code of Regulations POC point of compliance

**CFR** Code of Federal Regulations pt. part

ch. Chapter **RCRA** Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

**ROCs** radionuclides of concern cm centimeter CTR RGs remediation goals California Toxics Rule

DOE U.S. Department of Energy subpt. subpart

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency **TCLP** toxicity characteristic leaching procedure

**TFDF HPNS Hunters Point Naval Shipyard** total effective dose equivalent

LLRW low-level radioactive waste tit title

UMTRCA MCLs maximum contaminant level **Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act** 

millirem USC United States Code mrem

Section

millirems per year § mrem/y

Attachment 5. State Chemical-Specific ARARs <sup>a</sup>
Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation b	ARAR Determination	Comments
•	·	Ground	lwater	
State and Regional Water Quality Cor	ntrol Boards <sup>c</sup>			
Authorizes SWRCB and RWQCB to establish, in water quality control plans, beneficial uses and numerical and narrative standards to protect both surface water and groundwater quality.	Waters of the state	California Water Code, div. 7, §§ 13241, 13243, 13263(a), 13269, and 13360	Applicable	The Navy accepts the substantive provisions of these sections of the California Water Code as enabling legislation, as implemented through the beneficial uses, WQOs, waste discharge requirement, and promulgated policies of the San Francisco Basin Plan as ARARs.
Describes the water basins in the San Francisco Region, establishes beneficial uses of groundwater and surface water, and establishes WQOs, including narrative and numerical standards.	Waters of the state	Comprehensive Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Region (Basin Plan) Chapters 2 and 3 (California Water Code § 13240), except the MUN designation for the A-aquifer	Applicable	The substantive groundwater provisions of Chapters 2 and 3 of the Basin Plan, except the MUN designation, are ARARs. According to the Basin Plan, which incorporates SWRCB Resolution 88-63, A-aquifer groundwater at HPNS Parcel E-2 is not a potential drinking water source. The only beneficial use of A-aquifer groundwater is freshwater replenishment of San Francisco Bay. B-aquifer groundwater has a moderate potential for use as a drinking water source.
Designates all groundwater and surface waters of the state as drinking water, except where total dissolved solids are greater than 3,000 ppm, the well yield is less than 200 gpd from a single well, the water is a geothermal resource or in a water conveyance facility, or the water cannot reasonably be treated for domestic use using either best management practices or best economically achievable treatment practices.	Waters of the state	SWRCB Resolution 88- 63	Applicable	The Navy has evaluated the groundwater characteristics in the A-aquifer and B-aquifer at HPNS Parcel E-2 against the criteria listed in SWRCB Resolution 88-63. The Navy has determined that groundwater in the A-aquifer is not a potential source of drinking water and groundwater in the B-aquifer has a moderate potential for use as a drinking water source. RWQCB has concurred with the Navy's determination that groundwater in the A-aquifer is not a potential drinking water source.
Department of Toxic Substances Cor	itrol $^{\mathrm{c}}$ / State and Reg	gional Water Quality Cont	rol Boards <sup>c</sup>	
State MCL list.	Source of drinking water	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, §§ 64431 and 64444	Relevant and appropriate	State MCLs are ARARs for the containment of in-place waste within the Parcel E-2 Landfill and adjacent areas (Panhandle, East Adjacent, and Shoreline Areas) for which MCLs are state ARARs for groundwater in portions of the B-aquifer downgradient of the POC.

## Attachment 5. State Chemical-Specific ARARs <sup>a</sup> (continued) Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California

_	ARAR						
Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>b</sup>	Determination	Comments			
		Groundwater	(continued)				
Department of Toxic Substances Cor	ntrol $^\circ$ / State and Reg	gional Water Quality Cont	rol Boards <sup>c</sup>				
State secondary MCL list.	Source of drinking water	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 64449(a)	Relevant and appropriate	State secondary MCLs are ARARs for the containment of in- place waste within the Parcel E-2 Landfill and adjacent areas (Panhandle, East Adjacent, and Shoreline Areas), for which MCLs are state ARARs for groundwater in portions of the B- aquifer downgradient of the POC.			
Establishes the policy that high quality waters of the state "shall be maintained to the maximum extent possible" consistent with the "maximum benefit to the people of the State." It provides that whenever the existing quality of water is better than that required by applicable water quality policies, such existing high quality water will be maintained until it has been demonstrated to the state that any change will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the	High quality waters of the state	Statement of Policy With Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California, SWRCB Res. 68-16	Not an ARAR	SWRCB Res. 68-16 is not a chemical-specific ARAR because it is not more stringent than the federal Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22 groundwater protection standard [Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.94(a)(1) and (3),(c), (d), and (e)]. SWRCB Res. 68-16 is also not an action-specific ARAR because the selected remedy does not include discharge of treated groundwater to surface water. The Navy has determined that further migration of contaminants through groundwater is not a discharge governed by the language in Res. 68-16. More specifically, the language of SWRCB Res. 68-16 indicates that it is prospective in intent, applying to new discharges in order to maintain existing high-quality waters. It is not intended to apply to restoration of waters that are already degraded.			
state, will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of such water, and will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the policies. It also states that any activity that produces or may produce a waste or increased volume or concentration of waste and that discharges or proposes to discharge to existing high-quality waters will be required to meet waste discharge requirements that will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge.				The state does not agree with the Navy's determination that SWRCB Res. 92-49 and 68-16 are not ARARs for this response action. SWRCB has interpreted the term "discharges" in the <i>California Water Code</i> to include the movement of waste from soils to groundwater and from contaminated to uncontaminated water (SWRCB 1994). However, the state agrees that the proposed action would comply with SWRCB Res. 92-49 and 68-16. The state does not intend to dispute the ROD, but reserves its rights if implementation of the provisions at Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22 is not as stringent as state implementation of the provisions at Cal. Code Regs. tit. 23. Because Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22 regulation is part of the state's authorized hazardous waste control program, it is also the state's position that Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.94 is a state ARAR and not a federal ARAR ( <i>United States v. State of Colorado</i> , 990 F.2d 1565 [1993]).			

# Attachment 5. State Chemical-Specific ARARs <sup>a</sup> (continued) Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>b</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
<b>'</b>	•	Groundwater	(continued)	
Department of Toxic Substances Cor	ntrol <sup>c</sup> / State and Reg	gional Water Quality Cont	rol Boards <sup>c</sup>	
Describes requirements for RWQCB oversight of investigation and cleanup and abatement activities resulting from discharges of hazardous substances. RWQCB may decide on cleanup and abatement goals and objectives for the protection of water quality and beneficial uses of water within each region. Establishes criteria for "containment zones" where cleanup to established water quality goals is not economically or technically practicable.	Discharge of hazardous substance into waters of the state	Policies and procedures for investigation and cleanup and abatement of discharges under California Water Code § 13304, SWRCB Res. 92-49	Not an ARAR	SWRCB Res. 92-49 is not an ARAR because it is not more stringent than the federal Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22 monitoring requirements [Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.94(a)(1) and (3),(c), (d), and (e)].  The state does not agree with the Navy's determination that SWRCB Res. 92-49 and 68-16 are not ARARs for this response action. SWRCB has interpreted the term "discharges" in the California Water Code to include the movement of waste from soils to groundwater and from contaminated to uncontaminated water (SWRCB 1994). However, the state agrees that the proposed action would comply with SWRCB Res. 92-49 and 68-16. The state does not intend to dispute the ROD, but reserves its rights if implementation of the provisions at Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22 is not as stringent as state implementation of the provisions at Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22 regulation is part of the state's authorized hazardous waste control program, it is also the state's position that Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.94 is a state ARAR and not a federal ARAR (United States v. State of Colorado, 990 F.2d 1565 [1993].
		Surface	Water	
State Water Resources Control Board	d °			
Surface water quality standards.	Marine water with salinities equal to or greater than 10 parts per thousand (Table 3-3) Fresh water with salinities less than 1 parts per thousand (Table 3-4) <sup>d</sup>	Basin Plan Tables 3-3 and 3-4	Applicable	These standards are applicable are applicable surface water ARARs. The Navy has identified Tables 3-3 and 3-4 as ARARs for HPNS Parcel E-2 because groundwater and surface water bodies (i.e., new tidal and freshwater wetlands) discharge to the bay. The Navy will meet these ARARs in the Bay, the interface of the A-aquifer (or surface water bodies) and the bay. These ARARs will also be applied to discharges to new tidal and freshwater wetlands at HPNS Parcel E-2. The Navy has identified MCLs as ARARs for the B-aquifer, which will be protective of any discharge of B-aquifer groundwater to the permeable zones underlying the bay. Therefore, these are not ARARs for the interface of the B-aquifer and the permeable zones underlying the bay.

# Attachment 5. State Chemical-Specific ARARs <sup>a</sup> (continued) Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California

D	equirement	Prerequisite	Citation b	ARAR Determination	Comments
	Requirement Prorequisite		Solid Waste, Soil, Sec		
Department of	of Toxic Substances Con	trol <sup>c</sup> / State Water		<u>,                                      </u>	rated Waste Management Board
Definition of newaste.	on-RCRA hazardous	Waste	Cal. Code Regs, tit. 2 §§ 66261.22(a)(3) an (a)(4), 66261.24(a)(2)-(a)(8) 66261.101, 66261.3(a)(2)(C) and (a)(2)(F)	d ,	These regulations are applicable to activities that generate waste. The selected remedy includes excavation and off-site disposal of solid waste, soil, and sediment. The Navy will determine if excavated solid waste, soil, or sediment meets the definition of non-RCRA hazardous waste when it is generated.
Definition of designated waste and V nonhazardous waste.		Waste	Cal. Code Regs, tit. 2 §§ 20210 and 20220		These regulations are applicable to activities that generate waste. The selected remedy includes excavation and off-site disposal of solid waste, soil, and sediment. The Navy will determine if excavated solid waste, soil, or sediment meets these definitions when it is generated.
methane. metha		Release of methane from landfill	Cal. Code Regs, tit. 2 § 20921(a)	7, Applicable	Provides that methane must not exceed 1.25 percent by volume in air within on-site structures, and concentrations of methane migrating from the Parcel E-2 Landfill must not exceed 5 percent by volume in air at the property boundary (or an alternative boundary) in accordance with Cal. Code Regs, tit. 27, § 20925.
otes:					
	Many action-specific ARAR	s contain chemical-spe	ecific limitations and are addr	essed in the action-speci	c ARAR tables.
	Only the substantive provisi	ons of the requiremen	ts cited in this table are ARA	₹s.	
		ots the entire statutes	or policies as ARARs; specifi		s for the convenience of the reader; listing the statutes and policies does not the table below each general heading; only pertinent substantive
	For waters in which the salin objectives specified in the B		10 parts per thousand, the ap	plicable objectives are th	e more stringent of the marine (Table 3-3) and freshwater (Table 3-4)
RAR	Applicable or relevant and a requirement	ppropriate		um contaminant level	RWQCB Regional Water Quality Control Board SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board
al. Code Regs	California Code of Regulation	ons		er million	WQOs water quality objectives
iv.	Division			ce Conservation and Rec	4 7
pd	gallons per day		Act	oo oo loo radon ana roc	3 2000011
PNS	Hunters Point Naval Shipya	rd	ROD record	of decision	

				ARAR	
Location	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	Determination	Comments
National Historic	Preservation Act of 1966, as Amended	(16 USC § 1470-470x-6) b			
Historic project owned or controlle by federal agency	Action to preserve historic properties; planning of action to minimize harm to properties listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places	Property included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places	16 USC § 470- 470x-6 36 CFR Part 80 40 CFR § 6.301(	0	The substantive provisions are ARARs for a response action impacting property listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A sensitive archaeological area (potential shellmound site) has been identified in the northwest portion of Parcel E-2.
Migratory Bird T	eaty Act of 1972 (16 USC §§ 703 throug	gh 712) <sup>b</sup>			
Migratory bird are	Protects almost all species of native migratory birds in the United States from unregulated "take," which can include poisoning at hazardous waste sites.	Presence of migratory birds	16 USC § 703	Relevant and appropriate	This section is relevant and appropriate because migratory birds have been observed at Parcel E-2
Coastal Zone Ma	nagement Act (16 USC §§ 1451 through	1464) <sup>b</sup>			
Within coastal zor	e Conduct activities in a manner consistent with approved state management programs to the maximum extent practicable.	Activities affecting the coastal zone, including lands there under and adjacent shore land	16 USC § 1456( 15 CFR § 930.3	•	The selected remedy will comply with the CZMA and San Francisco Bay Plan to the maximum extent practicable.
Clean Water Act	of 1977, as Amended, § 404 (33 USC §	1344) <sup>b</sup>			
Jurisdictional water of the United State		Jurisdictional water as defined by Clean Water Act	33 USC § 1344	Applicable	Substantive provisions (see action-specific ARAR table) are applicable because discharge of dredged or fill material is planned as part of the response action.
Notes:					
a Only th	e substantive provisions of the requirements ci	ed in this table are ARARs.			
that the					der; listing the statues and policies does not indicate ly substantive requirements of the specific citations
CERCLA Compre CFR Code of	ole or relevant and appropriate requirement chensive Environmental Response, Compensa f Federal Regulations Zone Management Act	tion, and Liability Act	USC	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers United States Code Section	5

Location	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
McAteer-Petris Act (Ca	llifornia Government Code §§ 66600 t	hrough 66661) b			
Within the San Francisco Bay coastal zone	Reduce fill and disposal of dredged material in San Francisco Bay, maintain marshes and mudflats to the fullest extent possible to conserve wildlife, abate pollution, and protect the beneficial uses of the San Francisco Bay.	Activities affecting the San Francisco Bay and 100 feet landward of the shoreline.	Bay Plan at Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, §§ 10110 through 11990	Relevant and appropriate	The Bay Plan, developed under the authority of the McAteer-Petris Act, is an approved state coastal zone management program. The selected remedy will affect San Francisco Bay and will occur within 100 feet landward of the shoreline, and therefore will be consistent with the enforceable policies of the Bay Plan to the maximum extent practicable. See action-specific ARARs table for the substantive provisions of the Bay Plan that pertain to the selected remedy.
California Department	of Fish and Game (Cal. Fish & Game	Code) <sup>b</sup>			
Fully protected birds	Fully protected birds or parts thereof may not be taken or possessed at any time. The following are fully protected birds: American Peregrine Falcon, California Brown Pelican, California Black Rail, California Clapper Rail, California Condor, California Least Tern, Golden Eagle, Greater Sandhill Crane, Light-footed Clapper Rail, Southern Bald Eagle, Trumpeter Swan, White-tailed Kite, and Yuma Clapper Rail.	A fully protected species must be potentially affected.	Cal. Fish & Game Code § 3511	Relevant and appropriate	Cal. Fish & Game Code § 3511 is not applicable because the United States of America has not waived sovereign immunity in the FESA for this State of California requirement. The American peregrine falcon is protected under Cal. Fish & Game Code § 3511. The substantive provisions of Cal. Fish & Game Code § 3511 meet the pertinent NCP criteria under 40 CFR § 300.400(g)(2)(viii) and are "relevant and appropriate" because the American peregrine falcon is present at the site and protection of this vulnerable resource allows it to be "used" in the sense that it continues to provide its unique value to the State of California. The Navy accepts Cal. Fish & Game Code § 3511 as a state ARAR subject to the following conditions. The State of California, through CDFG-OSPR, concurs that this statute addresses prohibited conduct but does not provide for or prescribe affirmative measures to avoid a "taking."

Location	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
California Departmen	t of Fish and Game (Cal. Fish & Game	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Fully protected birds (continued)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	Notwithstanding the absence of specific affirmative measures in the statute, the Navy will implement reasonable measures to ensure adequate protection of ecological receptors during response action construction following issuance of a CERCLA decision document pursuant to the Navy's obligations under CERCLA to select removal or remedial actions that are protective of human health and the environment (see Section 121[b][1] of CERCLA). The Navy will coordinate with the State, through CDFG-OSPR, prior to implementation of such reasonable measures. The Navy understands that the State of California reserves the right to conduct periodic site visits during removal or remedial activities to confirm implementation of avoidance measures.
Waters of the state	Prohibits the passage of enumerated substances or materials into waters of the state deleterious to fish, plant life, or birds.	Not authorized under Cal. Water Code § 13263 or a waiver issued pursuant to subdivision (a) of § 13269 of the Cal. Water Code.	Cal. Fish & Game Code § 5650(a), (b), and (c)	Relevant and appropriate	Cal. Fish & Game Code § 5650 is not applicable because the United States of America has not waived sovereign immunity for this state of California requirement. While no direct deposition of material is expected to enter into or affect waters of the states, the substantive portions of this standard will be complied with as an ARAR. The selected remedy will be conducted in such a way as to ensure that materials dug up along the shoreline will not be released into the water column.

#### **Attachment 5. State Location-Specific ARARs** (continued)

Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Notes:

a Only the substantive provisions of the requirements cited in this table are ARARs.

b Statutes and policies and their citations are provided as headings to identify general categories of ARARs for the convenience of the reader; listing the statues and policies does not indicate

that the Navy accepts the entire statute or policy as a ARAR; specific ARARs follow each general heading; only substantive requirements of the specific citations are considered ARARs.

ARAR Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement

Bay Plan San Francisco Bay Plan

Cal. California

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CDFG California Department of Fish and Game

FESA Federal Endangered Species Act

Navy Department of the Navy

NCP National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

OSPR Office of Spill Prevention and Response

tit. Title § Section

				ARAR	
Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation a	Determination	Comments
		С	ontainment		
Resource Con	servation and Recovery Act (Title 42 USC, ch. 8	2, §§ 6901-6991[i])	b		
Compaction	If waste is to remain in a unit, the unit shall be compacted before any portion of the final cover is installed.	Landfill closure	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.228(e)(1)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate.
Post-closure water entry	The final cover will be designed to prevent the downward entry of water into the closed landfill throughout a period of at least 100 years.	Landfill closure	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.310(a)(1)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate for the containment actions at the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Not an ARAR for containment actions at the Panhandle, East Adjacent, or Shoreline Areas because the type of site regulated by Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22 does not match the site conditions at these Parcel E-2 areas.
Cover seismic requirements	The final cover shall accommodate lateral and vertical shear forces generated by the maximum credible earthquake so that the integrity of the cover is maintained.	Landfill closure	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.310(a)(5)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate.
Post-closure care	Maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover, including making repairs to the cap as necessary to correct the effects of settling, subsidence, erosion, or other events throughout the post-closure period.	Landfill closure	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.310(b)(1)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate.
Benchmark maintenance	Protect and maintain surveyed benchmarks throughout the post-closure period.	Landfill closure	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.310(b)(5)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate.

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
		Shore	eline Construction		
Clean Water Ad	ct, as Amended, § 404 (Title 33 USC § 1344) b				
Perform construction in shoreline zone	These sections describe specific restrictions on the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, and require that appropriate and practicable steps be taken to minimize adverse impacts.	Waters of the United States	40 CFR §§ 230.10; 230.70 through 230.77	Applicable	Compliance with 40 CFR § 230.10 is evaluated using factual determinations, per 40 CFR § 230.11, for the proposed action. Potential actions to minimize adverse impacts are identified at 40 CFR §§ 230.70 through 230.77. The shoreline construction proposed under the selected remedy will comply with the specified discharge restrictions and will incorporate appropriate steps to minimize adverse impacts to waters of the United States. Appendix O in the RI/FS Report provides an evaluation relative to these requirements.
Perform construction in shoreline zone	These sections identify specific information to be included in factual determinations for proposed actions involving discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States.	Waters of the United States	40 CFR §§ 230.11; 230.20 through 230.25; 230.31; 230.32; 230.41; 230.42; and 230.53	Applicable	Appendix O in the RI/FS Report provides a factual determination for the shoreline construction proposed under the selected remedy.
Perform construction in shoreline zone	This section identifies general requirements for compensatory mitigation to offset losses from unavoidable impacts to waters of the United States.	Waters of the United States	40 CFR § 230.93	Applicable	The selected remedy incudes shoreline construction that would result in the discharge of fill material into a wetland, the loss for which would be mitigated by the Navy in accordance with the substantive provisions of 40 CFR § 230.93. Appendix O in the RI/FS Report identifies a specific mitigation approach that will be developed further in the remedial design.
Perform construction in shoreline zone	This section identifies the required content for mitigation plans.	Waters of the United States	40 CFR § 230.94(c)	To Be Considered	Requirements are procedural and not substantive; however, these requirements will be used as TBCs in developing site-specific mitigation plans for Parcel E-2.

				ARAR	
Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation a	Determination	Comments
		Shoreline C	construction (continued	1)	
Clean Water A	ct, as Amended, § 404 (Title 33 USC § 1344) b				
Perform construction in shoreline zone	These sections identify ecological performance standards and monitoring requirements for mitigation projects.	Waters of the United States	40 CFR §§ 230.95 and 230.96	Applicable	Ecological performance standards and monitoring requirements will be incorporated, as appropriate, into site-specific mitigation plans for Parcel E-2.
Perform construction in shoreline zone	This section identifies the long-term management methods for compensatory mitigation projects.	Waters of the United States	40 CFR § 230.97	Applicable	Long-term management methods will be incorporated, as appropriate, into site-specific mitigation plans for Parcel E-2.
Perform construction in shoreline zone	This section identifies general policies for evaluating permit applications for proposed discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States.	Water of the United States	33 CFR § 320.4	Applicable	The proposed shoreline construction is to be performed on-site pursuant to CERCLA and, as such, the Navy is not required to obtain a permit to discharge the fill; however, the Navy will comply with the substantive provisions of general policies for evaluating permit applications. Appendix O in the RI/FS Report provides an evaluation relative to these policies.
Perform construction in shoreline zone	These sections identify terms and conditions for the nationwide permit program, which authorizes discharges having minimal impacts.	Water of the United States	33 CFR §§ 330.1(e)(3)	Applicable	The proposed shoreline construction is to be performed on-site pursuant to CERCLA and, as such, the Navy is not required to obtain a permit to discharge the fill; however, the Navy will comply with the substantive terms and conditions of Nationwide Permit 38 (Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste).
Resource Cons	servation and Recovery Act (Title 42 USC, ch. 8	2, §§ 6901-6991[i]	) <sup>b</sup>		
Temporary units	Alternative requirements that are protective of human health or the environment may replace design, operating, or closure standards for temporary tanks and container storage areas.	Temporary units may be used and are not subject to RCRA LDRs	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, §§ 66264.553 (b), (d), (e), and (f)	Applicable	The substantive portions are applicable for temporary storage of dredged sediments on site following excavation and prior to off-site disposal.

				ARAR	
Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation a	Determination	Comments
		Land	fill Gas Treatment		
Clean Air Act	(Title 42 USC § 7401 et seq.) <sup>b</sup>				
Landfill gas emissions	Requires that a person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any miscellaneous operation an emission containing more than 6.8 kilograms (15 pounds) per day and containing a concentration of more than 300 parts per million of total carbon on a dry basis.	Landfill gas emissions	BAAQMD Regulation 8, Rule 2	Applicable	Applicable for discharges from landfill gas collection and treatment systems.
	Si	tormwater Discha	arge / Surface Water Mo	onitoring	
Resource Con	servation and Recovery Act (Title 42 USC, ch. 8	2, §§ 6901-6991[i	l) <sup>b</sup>		
Surface water monitoring	Owner or operator shall establish a surface water monitoring system for each regulated unit and include a sufficient number of monitoring points installed at appropriate locations and depths to yield samples that provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release from a regulated unit.	RCRA hazardous waste management unit	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.97(c)(1) and (c)(2)(B)	Relevant and appropriate	These requirements are applicable to RCRA hazardous waste facilities; however, the Navy has determined that they are relevant and appropriate to the monitoring component of the containment action.
Clean Water A	ct, as Amended (Title 33 USC, ch. 26, §§ 1251-1	<b>387)</b> <sup>b</sup>			
Excavation and grading activities	Construction that disturbs at least 1 acre must use best management practices to control stormwater discharges.	Construction activities at least 1 acre in size.	Clean Water Act § 402 40 CFR § 122.44(k)(2) and (4)	Applicable	The selected remedy will disturb more than 1 acre. The Navy will implement the substantive provisions of state general stormwater discharge permit, Orders 09-09-DWQ and 10-14-DWQ (adopted pursuant to Clean Water Act § 402), to comply with the federal Clean Water Act ARARs and water quality state ARARs for discharge to surface water. The federal and state ARARs require implementing best management practices and meeting the substantive numeric effluent limit and action level requirements. Although procedural requirements do not qualify as CERCLA ARARs, the Navy shall voluntarily prepare a CERCLA storm water plan as a component of CERCLA remedial design in order to address the substantive provisions.

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
		•	dwater Monitoring		
Resource Con	servation and Recovery Act (Title 42 USC, ch. 8	32, §§ 6901-6991[i]	) <sup>b</sup>		
Monitor groundwater	After final closure, maintain and monitor the groundwater system and comply with all other applicable requirements of Article 6, Chapter 14.	RCRA hazardous waste management unit.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.310(b) (3)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate for groundwater monitoring associated with landfill closure.
Monitor groundwater	Chemicals of concern are the waste constituents, reaction products, and hazardous constituents that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from the waste contained in the regulated unit.	RCRA hazardous waste management unit.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.93	Relevant and appropriate	These requirements are applicable to RCRA hazardous waste facilities; however, the Navy has determined that they are relevant and appropriate to the monitoring component of the groundwater response action.
Monitor groundwater	The POC is a vertical surface, located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the waste management area that extends through the uppermost aquifer underlying the regulated unit.	RCRA hazardous waste management unit.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.95	Relevant and appropriate	The Navy believes that contamination upgradient of the POC would be adequately contained by the remedial action to ensure compliance with the RAOs and adequately protect human health and the environment.
Monitor groundwater	Owner or operator of shall establish a groundwater monitoring system for each regulated unit and include a sufficient number of monitoring points installed at appropriate locations and depths to yield groundwater samples from the uppermost aquifer that represent the quality of groundwater passing the POC.	RCRA hazardous waste management unit.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.97(b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(D)(1) and (b)(1)(D)(2)	Relevant and appropriate	These requirements are applicable to RCRA hazardous waste facilities; however, the Navy has determined that they are relevant and appropriate to the monitoring component of the groundwater response action.
Monitor groundwater	Requirements for monitoring well construction and sampling intervals.	RCRA hazardous waste management unit.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.97(b)(4), (5), (6), and (7)	Relevant and appropriate	These requirements are applicable to RCRA hazardous waste facilities; however, the Navy has determined that they are relevant and appropriate to the monitoring component of the groundwater response action.
Monitor groundwater	Requirements for collecting samples.	RCRA hazardous waste management unit.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.97(e)(6), (e)(12)(A), (e)(12)(B), (e)(13), and (e)(15)	Relevant and appropriate	These requirements are applicable to RCRA hazardous waste facilities; however, the Navy has determined that they are relevant and appropriate to the monitoring component of the groundwater response action.

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
	Groun	dwater Monitorin	g / Excavation and Off-	Site Disposal	
Resource Con	servation and Recovery Act (Title 42 USC, ch. 8	2, §§ 6901-6991[i]	) <sup>b</sup>		
On-site generation of waste	Person who generates waste shall determine if the waste is a RCRA hazardous waste.	Generator of waste.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, §§ 66262.10 (a), 66262.11	Applicable	These regulations are applicable to any operation that generates waste. The selected remedy will generate waste to be disposed of off site. The Navy will decide whether the waste is RCRA hazardous waste when it is generated.
On-site generation of waste	Requirements for analyzing waste for determining whether waste is hazardous.	Generator of waste.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.13 (a) and (b)	Applicable	These regulations are applicable to any operation that generates waste. The selected remedy will generate waste to be disposed of off site. The Navy will decide whether the waste is RCRA hazardous waste when it is generated.
		Excavation	n and Off-Site Disposa		
Resource Con	servation and Recovery Act (Title 42 USC, Chap	oter 82, §§ 6901-69	991[i]) <sup>b</sup>		
Stockpiling soil for off-site disposal	Allows generators to accumulate solid remediation waste in an EPA-designated pile for storage only up to 2 years during remedial operations without triggering LDRs.	RCRA hazardous waste temporarily stored in piles.	40 CFR, § 264.554(a), (d), (g), (h), (i), (j), and (k)	Relevant and appropriate	The Navy will temporarily stockpile soil in staging piles for off-site disposal. The Navy does not anticipate that all soil will be RCRA hazardous waste; however, the Navy has determined that these requirements are relevant and appropriate for all stockpiled soil.
Temporary units	Alternative requirements that are protective of human health or the environment may replace design, operating, or closure standards for temporary tanks and container storage areas.	Temporary units may be used and are not subject to RCRA LDRs.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, §§ 66264.553 (b), (d), (e), and (f)	Applicable	The substantive portions are applicable for treatment of groundwater on site during excavation.

				ARAR	
Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation a	Determination	Comments
		Excavation and	Off-Site Disposal (conti	inued)	
Clean Water A	Act (General Pretreatment Regulations) b				
Discharge of treated groundwater to publicly owned treatment works	Identifies prohibited discharges, categorical standards, and monitoring requirements.	Pollutants from nondomestic sources that are discharged indirectly into publicly owned treatment works.	40 CFR Part 403	Applicable	If, during implementation of the selected remedy, on-site groundwater extracted or treated is discharged to a publicly owned sanitary sewer system, the substantive provisions of the pretreatment standards are relevant and appropriate federal ARARs.
Clean Air Act	(Title 42 USC, § 7401 et seq.) <sup>b</sup>				
Excavation	Sets forth opacity limitations.	Excavation.	BAAQMD Regulation 6, Rule 302	Applicable	Applicable for excavation activities.
		Leachate	Collection and Control		
Resource Cor	nservation and Recovery Act (Title 42 USC, ch.	82, §§ 6901-6991[i	]) <sup>b</sup>		
Leachate control	Continue to operate leachate collection and removal system until leachate is no longer detected (this regulation does not require the installation of a leachate collection system)	RCRA hazardous waste management unit.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.310(b)(2)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate for leachate control (if required based on groundwater monitoring results).

#### **Attachment 5. Federal Action-Specific ARARs** (continued)

Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Notes:

a Only the substantive provisions of the requirements cited in this table are ARARs.

b Statutes and policies and their citations are provided as headings to identify general categories of ARARs for the convenience of the reader. Listing the

statutes and policies does not indicate that the Navy accepts the entire statutes or policies as ARARs; specific ARARs are addressed in the table below each general heading; only

substantive requirements of specific citations are considered ARARs.

ARAR Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement POC point of compliance

BAAQMD Bay Area Air Quality Management District RAOs remedial action objectives

Cal. Code Regs. California Code of Regulations RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act RI/FS Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
CFR Code of Federal Regulations SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board

ch. Chapter TBC to be considered

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency tit. Title

LDRs land disposal restrictions USC United States Code

Navy Department of the Navy § Section

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
		Co	ontainment		
State Water R	esources Control Board / California Inte	grated Waste Management	Board <sup>b</sup>		
Capping permeability	Hydraulic conductivities will be evaluated primarily through laboratory methods and will be confirmed by appropriate field testing. Earthen materials used in containment structures will consist of a clay mixture and other suitable finegrained soils that have specific characteristics and that, in combination, can be compacted to attain the required hydraulic conductivity when installed.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 20320 (c) and (d)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate for the containment actions at the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Not an ARAR for containment actions at the Panhandle, East Adjacent, or Shoreline Areas because the type of site regulated by Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27 does not match the site conditions at these Parcel E-2 areas.
Erosion control	Diversion and drainage facilities will be designed, constructed, and maintained to accommodate the anticipated volume of precipitation and peak flows. In addition, erosion and related damage of the final cover due to drainage must be prevented throughout the post-closure maintenance period.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, §§ 20365(c) and (d) and 21090(c)(4)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate; a cover will be designed to prevent erosion, slope failure, washout, and overtopping.
Post-closure care	§ 20950(a): The post-closure maintenance period shall extend as long as the wastes pose a threat to water quality. § 21180(a): The landfill shall be maintained and monitored for a period of not less than 30 years after closure of the entire solid waste landfill.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 20950(a) and § 21180(a)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate.

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
		Contain	ment (continued)		
State Water Re	esources Control Board / California Inte	grated Waste Management	Board <sup>b</sup>		
Final grading	The final cover of closed landfills will be designed, graded, and maintained to prevent ponding and to prevent site erosion caused by high runoff velocities. Slopes should be at least 3 percent.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 21090(b)(1)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate for the containment actions at the Parcel E-2 Landfill. Not an ARAR for containment actions at the Panhandle, East Adjacent, or Shoreline Areas because the type of site regulated by Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27 does not match the site conditions at these Parcel E-2 areas.
Foundation layer	Closed landfills shall be provided with not less than 2 feet of appropriate materials as a foundation layer for the final cover. These materials may be soil, contaminated soil, incinerator ash, or other waste materials, provided that such materials have appropriate engineering properties to be used for a foundation layer.  The foundation layer shall be compacted to the maximum density obtainable at optimum moisture content using methods that are in accordance with accepted civil engineering practice. A lesser thickness may be allowed for units if the differential settlement of waste and ultimate land use will not affect the structural integrity of the final cover.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 21090(a)(1)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate.

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
71011011		•	ment (continued)	Botonimation	- Commonte
State Water Re	sources Control Board / California Inte	grated Waste Management	Board <sup>b</sup>		
Erosion- resistant layer	The low hydraulic conductivity layer of § 21090(a)(2) shall be directly overlain by an erosion-resistant layer. Closed landfills shall be provided with an uppermost cover layer consisting of either a vegetative layer consisting of not less than 1 foot of soil capable of sustaining native or other suitable plant growth or a mechanically erosion-resistant layer.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 21090(a)(3)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate.
Emergency response	Potential emergency conditions that may exceed the design of the site and could endanger the public health or the environment must be anticipated.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 21130	Relevant and appropriate	The Navy will comply with the substantive portions of this requirement.
Site Security	Requires that all points of access be restricted except at permitted entry points and that the monitoring, control, and recovery systems be protected from unauthorized access	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 21135 (f) and (g)	Relevant and appropriate	The Navy will comply with the substantive portions of this requirement.

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Contain	ment (continued)		
State Water Re	esources Control Board / California Inte	grated Waste Management	Board <sup>b</sup>		
Structure Removal	Requires that the operator dismantle and remove site structures at the time of closure to protect public health and safety in accordance with the closure plan.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 21137	Relevant and appropriate	The Navy will comply with the substantive portions of this requirement.
Final cover	Contains general standards for the design of the final cover.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, §21140(a) and (b)	Relevant and appropriate	The cap will be designed to function with minimal maintenance and control vectors, prevent exposure to landfill contents, and ensure the stability and integrity of the cover.
Final grading	Contains general standards for landfill grading.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 21142(a)	Relevant and appropriate	The cap will be designed to function with minimal maintenance and control vectors, prevent exposure to landfill contents, and ensure the stability and integrity of the cover.
Slope stability	Contains general standards for slope stability.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 21145(a)	Relevant and appropriate	The cap will be designed to function with minimal maintenance and control vectors, prevent exposure to landfill contents, and ensure the stability and integrity of the cover.

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
		Contain	ment (continued)		
State Water R	esources Control Board / California Inte	egrated Waste Management	Board <sup>b</sup>		
Erosion control	The drainage and erosion control system will be designed and maintained to (1) ensure integrity of post-closure land uses, roads, and structures; (2) prevent public contact with waste and leachate; (3) ensure the integrity of gas monitoring and control systems; (4) prevent safety hazards; and (5) prevent exposure of waste.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 21150(a)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate.
Final closure plan	Sets forth requirements for final closure plan contents.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 21800(c)	To be considered	Requirements are procedural and not substantive; however, these requirements will be used as TBCs in developing the final closure plan.
Final closure plan	Provides the content requirements for post-closure maintenance plans for solid waste disposal sites.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 21830	To be considered	Requirements are procedural and not substantive; however, these requirements will be used as TBCs in developing the postclosure maintenance plan.

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
	•	Contain	ment (continued)		
State Water R	esources Control Board / California Inte	grated Waste Management	Board <sup>b</sup>		
Post-closure land use	Subsection (a) requires proposed post-closure land uses be designed and maintained to protect health and safety; prevent contact with waste, landfill gas, and leachate; and prevent gas explosions. Subsection (b) specifies that the site closure design shall show one or more proposed uses of the closed site or show development that is compatible with open space. Subsection (c) specifies that approval is required if proposed post-closure land uses involve structures within 1,000 feet of the disposal area, structures on top of waste, modification of the low permeability layer, or irrigation over waste. Subsections (d) through (g) set forth conditions for construction of on-site structures.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, §§ 21190(a), (b), (d), (e), (f), and (g)	Relevant and appropriate	The substantive portions of Subsections (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), and (g) are relevant and appropriate. Even though no waste was discharged after July 18, 1997, this section is relevant and appropriate because it is a closure/post-closure requirement in Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, Division 2, Subchapter 5, Article 2, which applies to "disposal sites that did not complete closure prior to November 18, 1990, in accordance with all applicable requirements" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 21100). Subsection (c) specifies nonsubstantive requirements, and is therefore not an ARAR. The substantive provisions of Subsection (g) are relevant and appropriate for future construction within the Parcel E-2 boundary, including the portion of the Parcel E-2 Landfill that extends onto UCSF property, because Parcel E-2 may be affected by subsurface gas emanating from the Parcel E-2 Landfill. However, these provisions are not relevant and appropriate to future off-site construction beyond the Parcel E-2 boundary because these areas are not affected by subsurface gas emanating from the Parcel E-2 boundary because these areas are not affected by subsurface gas emanating from the Parcel E-2 Landfill.

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
	: <b>(1</b> ) - 1 - 1 - 1	•	ion and Grading		
California Air F	Resources Board <sup>b</sup>				
Construction or grading in soil containing asbestos, serpentine, or ultramafic rock	This regulation sets forth requirements for road construction and maintenance, and for construction and grading operations in soil containing naturally occurring asbestos, serpentine, or ultramafic rock.	Soil containing naturally occurring asbestos, serpentine, or ultramafic rock.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 17, § 93105	Applicable	This regulation is applicable for construction and grading activities if they will occur in areas containing asbestos, serpentine, or ultramafic rock.
State Water Re	sources Control Board <sup>b</sup>				
Remediation activities	Actions taken by or at the direction of public agencies to clean up or abate conditions of pollution or nuisance resulting from unintentional or unauthorized releases of waste or pollutants to the environment are exempt from the Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27 requirements identified in Cal. Code Regs. tit 27, div. 2, subdiv. 1, provided that wastes, pollutants, or contaminated materials removed from the immediate place of release shall be discharged according to the SWRCB-promulgated sections of div. 2, subdiv. 1, ch. 3, subch. 2 and further provided that remedial actions intended to contain such wastes at the place of release shall implement applicable SWRCB-promulgated provisions of div. 2 to the extent feasible.	Action taken by or at the direction of a public agency to cleanup release of pollutant.	Cal. Code Regs, tit. 27 § 20090(d)	Relevant and appropriate	The substantive provisions of this regulation are relevant and appropriate.

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
		Shoreli	ne Construction		
McAteer-Petris	Act (California Government Code §§ 66	6600 through 66661) <sup>b</sup>			
Tidal marshes and tidal flats in the San Francisco Bay coastal zone	Tidal marshes and tidal flats should be conserved to the fullest possible extent. Projects harming tidal marshes and tidal flats should be allowed only for purposes providing substantial public benefits and only if there is no feasible alternative. Restoration projects should include a monitoring program with biological and physical goals and success criteria.	Activities affecting the San Francisco Bay.	Part III of Bay Plan (Findings and Policies Concerning Tidal Marshes and Tidal Flats around the Bay, Policies 1 and 5)	Relevant and appropriate	The selected remedy for Parcel E-2 would destroy on-site tidal marshes, the loss of which would be mitigated by the Navy. Appendix O in the RI/FS Report provides an evaluation relative to these requirements.
Fills in the San Francisco Bay coastal zone	To prevent damage by flooding, shoreline structures should be designed to consider future sea level rise and subsidence for the expected life of the project.	Activities affecting the San Francisco Bay.	Part IV of Bay Plan (Findings and Policies Concerning Safety of Fills in the Bay, Policies 4 and 5)	Relevant and appropriate	Shoreline protection features will be installed to prevent erosion and protect the integrity of the remedial action. Appendix O in the RI/FS Report provides an evaluation relative to these requirements.
Shoreline protection in the San Francisco Bay coastal zone	Riprap revetments should be constructed of properly sized and placed material. Protective projects should be maintained to ensure that the shoreline will be protected from tidal erosion. Protective projects should include nonstructural methods such as marsh vegetation where feasible.	Activities affecting the San Francisco Bay.	Part IV of Bay Plan (Findings and Policies Concerning Shoreline Protection around the Bay, Policies 2, 3, and 4)	Relevant and appropriate	Shoreline protection features will be installed to prevent erosion and protect the integrity of the remedial action. Appendix O in the RI/FS Report provides an evaluation relative to these requirements.

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
		Shoreline Co	enstruction (continued)		
McAteer-Petris	Act (California Government Code §§ 66	600 through 66661) b			
Fills in the San Francisco Bay coastal zone	Fills in accord with the Bay Plan should be the minimum necessary to achieve its purpose and meet one of the following criteria outlined in Bay Plan policies: (a) filling supports bay-related purposes (e.g., ports, water-related recreation, etc.); (b) filling is needed for infrastructure for which there is no other alternative (e.g., airports, roads, etc.); or (c) filling is minor and needed to improve shoreline appearance or public access.	Activities affecting the San Francisco Bay.	Part IV of Bay Plan (Findings and Policies Concerning Fills in Accord with the Bay Plan, Policy 1)	Relevant and appropriate	The selected remedy involves varying degrees of excavation of contaminated sediment in order to protect human health and the environment that require minor filling of on-site tidal marshes, the loss of which would be mitigated by the Navy, and the bay. Appendix O in the RI/FS Report provides an evaluation relative to these requirements.
Fills in the San Francisco Bay coastal zone	Minor fill to improve shoreline appearance is permissible if (1) the fill is necessary because the present appearance adversely affects the enjoyment of the bay and its shoreline; (2) it is either physically impractical or economically infeasible to improve the appearance without filling; (3) the amount of filling is the minimum necessary to improve shoreline appearance; (4) the proposed project would improve the shoreline appearance; and (5) the fill would not adversely affect enjoyment of the bay and its shoreline, and the fill will not have any adverse effect on present or future use designated in the Bay Plan.	Activities affecting the San Francisco Bay.	Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, § 10700	Relevant and appropriate	The selected remedy requires minor filling of on-site tidal marshes, the loss of which would be mitigated by the Navy, and the bay. Appendix O in the RI/FS Report provides an evaluation relative to these requirements.

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
7.00.01.		•	nstruction (continued)		
McAteer-Petris	Act (California Government Code §§ 6	6600 through 66661) <sup>b</sup>	·		
Fills in the San Francisco Bay coastal zone	Measures to compensate for unavoidable adverse impacts to natural resources of the bay should be required. Mitigation projects should be sited as close to the impact site as practicable. The amount and type of mitigation should be based on an analysis of the probability of success of the mitigation project, the expected delay between the impact and the functioning mitigation site, and the type and quality of ecological functions of the mitigation site compared with the impacted site.	Activities affecting the San Francisco Bay.	Part IV of Bay Plan (Findings and Policies Concerning Mitigation, Policies 1, 2, and 4 through 7)	Relevant and appropriate	The selected remedy would result in the discharge of fill material into a wetland, the loss for which would be mitigated by the Navy in accordance with the substantive provisions of Part IV of Bay Plan.  Appendix O in the RI/FS Report identifies a specific mitigation approach that will be developed further in the remedial design.
		Landfill Gas M	onitoring and Control		
State Water Re	sources Control Board / California Inte	grated Waste Management	Board <sup>b</sup>		
Landfill gas monitoring	Contains general standards for a landfill gas monitoring network.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations).	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 20923	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate to closure of the landfill.
Landfill gas monitoring	Describes the location, spacing, depth, and construction requirements for a perimeter monitoring system.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 20925	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate to closure of the landfill.

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
ACTION	Requirement	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Comments
State Water B	Resources Control Board / California Inte		ring and Control (continued)	)	
Landfill gas monitoring	Provides requirements for monitoring structures.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 20931	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate to closure of the landfill.
Landfill gas monitoring	Requires that all monitoring probes and on-site structures be sampled for methane during the monitoring period.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 20932	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate to closure of the landfill.
Landfill gas monitoring	Establishes the frequency for landfill gas monitoring.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 20933	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate to closure of the landfill.
Landfill gas monitoring	Describes actions to be taken if the results of landfill gas monitoring indicate that concentrations of methane exceed levels set forth in § 20921(a).	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 20937	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate to closure of the landfill.

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
71011011	. roqui omon	Groundwater Monitoring /			
State Water Re	sources Control Board <sup>b</sup>				
Generating IDW	Sampling and analysis of discharges shall be used for accurate characterization of wastes.	Waste.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, §20200(c)	Applicable	This regulation is applicable to excavation of soil and generation of IDW. The Navy will characterize soil or any IDW when it is generated.
Off-site disposal of soil and IDW	Requires that designated waste as defined at California Water Code §13173 be discharged to Class I or Class II waste management units.	Discharge of designated waste after July 18, 1997 (nonhazardous waste that could cause degradation of surface or ground waters) to land for treatment, storage, or disposal	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, §20210	Applicable	This regulation is applicable to excavation of soil and generation of IDW. The Navy will characterize soil or any IDW when it is generated.
Off-site disposal of soil and IDW	Requires that nonhazardous solid waste as defined at Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, §20220(a) be discharged to a classified waste management unit.	Discharge of nonhazardous solid waste after July 18, 1997, to land for treatment, storage, or disposal.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 20220(b), (c), and (d)	Applicable	This regulation is applicable to excavation of soil and generation of IDW. The Navy will characterize soil or any IDW when it is generated.
		Leachate Co	llection and Control		
State Water Re	sources Control Board / California Inte	egrated Waste Management	Board <sup>b</sup>		
Leachate control	During the post-closure maintenance period, the owner and operator will ensure that leachate collection and control are performed in a manner that prevents public contact and controls vectors, nuisance, and odors. (This section does not require installation of a new leachate collection system.)	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, requirements are only applicable for waste discharged after July 18, 1997 (the effective date of the consolidated regulations), unless otherwise noted.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, §§ 21160(a) and (c)	Relevant and appropriate	Relevant and appropriate for leachate control (if required based on monitoring results).

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	ional Controls		
California Ci	vil Code <sup>b</sup>				
Land use controls	Provides conditions under which land use restrictions will apply to successive owners of land.	Transfer of property from the federal government to a nonfederal agency.	California Civil Code § 1471	Relevant and appropriate	Generally, Cal. Civil Code § 1471 allows an owner of land to make a covenant to restrict the use of land for the benefit of a covenantee. The covenant runs with the land to bind successive owners, and the restrictions must be reasonably necessary to protect present or future human health or safety or the environment as a result of the presence on the land of hazardous materials, as defined in Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25260. Substantive provisions are the following general narrative standard: "Each act that the owner or grantee will do or refrain from doing relates to the use of land and each act is reasonably necessary to protect present or future human health or safety or the environment as a result of the presence on the land of hazardous materials, as defined in Section 25260 of the California Health and Safety Code." This narrative standard would be implemented through incorporation of restrictive covenants in the deed and Environmental Restriction and Covenant Agreement at the time of transfer.
California He	ealth and Safety Code <sup>b</sup>				
Land use controls	Allows DTSC to enter into an agreement with the owner of a hazardous waste facility to restrict present and future land uses.	Transfer of property from the federal government to a nonfederal agency.	California Health and Safety Code § 25202.5	Relevant and appropriate	The substantive provisions of Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25202.5 are the general narrative standards to restrict "present and future uses of all or part of the land on which the facility is located"

Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
		Institutional	Controls (continued)		
California He	alth and Safety Code <sup>b</sup>				
Land use controls	Provides processes and criteria for obtaining written variances from a land use restriction and for removal of the land use restrictions.	Transfer of property from the federal government to a nonfederal agency.	California Health & Safety Code §§ 25223(c) and 25224	Relevant and appropriate	Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25223(c) sets forth "relevant and appropriate" substantive criteria for granting variances based upon specified environmental and health criteria." Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25224 sets forth the following "relevant and appropriate" substantive criteria for the removal of a land use restriction on the grounds that "the waste no longer creates a significant existing or potential hazard to present or future public health or safety."
Land use controls	Provides a streamlined process to be used to enter into an agreement to restrict specific use of property.	Transfer of property from federal government to a nonfederal agency.	California Health & Safety Code §§ 25221 and 25355.5(a)(1)(C)	Relevant and appropriate	Generally, Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 25221 and 25355.5(a)(1)(C) provide the authority for DTSC to enter into voluntary agreements with land owners to restrict the use of property. The agreements run with the land restricting present and future uses of the land.

		ARAR					
Action	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	Determination	Comments		
		Institutional	Controls (continued)				
California Hea	alth and Safety Code <sup>b</sup>						
Land use controls (continued)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	The substantive requirements of the following Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25221 provisions are "relevant and appropriate": (1) the general narrative standard: "restricting specified uses of the property" and (2) "the agreement is irrevocable, and shall be recorded by the owner,as a hazardous waste easement, covenant, restriction, or servitude, or any combination of those servitudes, as appropriate, upon the present and future uses of the land."  The substantive requirements of the following Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25355.5(a)(1)(C) provisions are "relevant and appropriate": "execution and recording of a written instrument that imposes an easement, covenant, restriction, or servitude, or combination thereof, as appropriate, upon the present and future uses of the site."		
Land use covenants	A land use covenant imposing appropriate limitations on land use shall be executed and recorded when facility closure, corrective action, remedial or removal action, or other response actions are undertaken and hazardous materials, hazardous wastes or constituents, or hazardous substances will remain at the property at levels that are not suitable for unrestricted use of the land.	Transfer of property from federal government to a nonfederal agency.	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 67391.1	Relevant and appropriate	The Navy is evaluating ICs for soil and groundwater. These requirements are ARARs for those ICs. EPA agrees that the substantive portions of the regulations referenced are ARARs. EPA specifically considers sections (a), (d), and (e) of Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22 § 67391.1, to be ARARs for this ROD. DTSC's position is that all of the state regulation is an ARAR.		

#### Attachment 5. State Action-Specific ARARs (continued)

Record of Decision for Parcel E-2, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California

Notes:

a Only the substantive provisions of the requirements cited in this table are ARARs.

b Statutes and policies and their citations are provided as headings to identify general categories of ARARs for the convenience of the reader. Listing the statutes and policies does not

indicate that the Navy accepts the entire statutes or policies as ARARs; specific ARARs are addressed in the table below each general heading; only substantive requirements of

specific citations are considered ARARs.

Cal. Code Regs. California Code of Regulations RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
CFR Code of Federal Regulations RI/FS Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

div.Divisionsubch.SubchapterARARApplicable or relevant and appropriate requirementsubdiv.Subdivision

DTSC Department of Toxic Substances Control SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board

IDW investigation-derived waste TBC to be considered

NavyDepartment of the Navytit.TitleRAOsremedial action objectives§Section