



Military Ocean Terminal Concord Update Fact Sheet



July 2014



INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of the Army (Army) encourages public participation in the cleanup decision process for each site at Military Ocean Terminal Concord in Concord, CA (MOTCO). This fact sheet provides an update on the environmental investigation and cleanup program at the base and describes several ways the public can get more involved in the process.

On October 1, 2008, the entire Tidal Area (7,648 acres) and a small portion of the Inland Area (115 acres) of the former NAVWPNSTA were transferred from the Navy to the Army as a result of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. The Navy still owns the remaining Inland Area portion (5,200 acres), which was identified for closure in fall 2005. Former operations in the Inland Area included receiving both containerized and break-bulk munitions for inspection and classification, storage, testing, and disposal. The Army's present mission at MOTCO is to process, ship, and receive military ordnance safely and efficiently.

GENERAL SITE HISTORY

MOTCO is bounded by Suisun Bay to the north, the Cities of Bay Point and Pittsburg to the east, and the City of Concord to the south and west (see Figure 1). MOTCO is the Tidal Area portion of the former Naval Weapons Station (NAVWPNSTA) Seal Beach Detachment Concord. In 1994, NAVWPNSTA was added to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) National Priorities List because land acquired by the Navy had been contaminated by previous owners and due to historical Navy operations on the facility.

The Army is responsible for environmental cleanup at MOTCO with oversight by U.S. EPA, the California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and other federal, state, and local natural resource trustees. The Army and regulators have a team approach to completing the cleanup of the base.

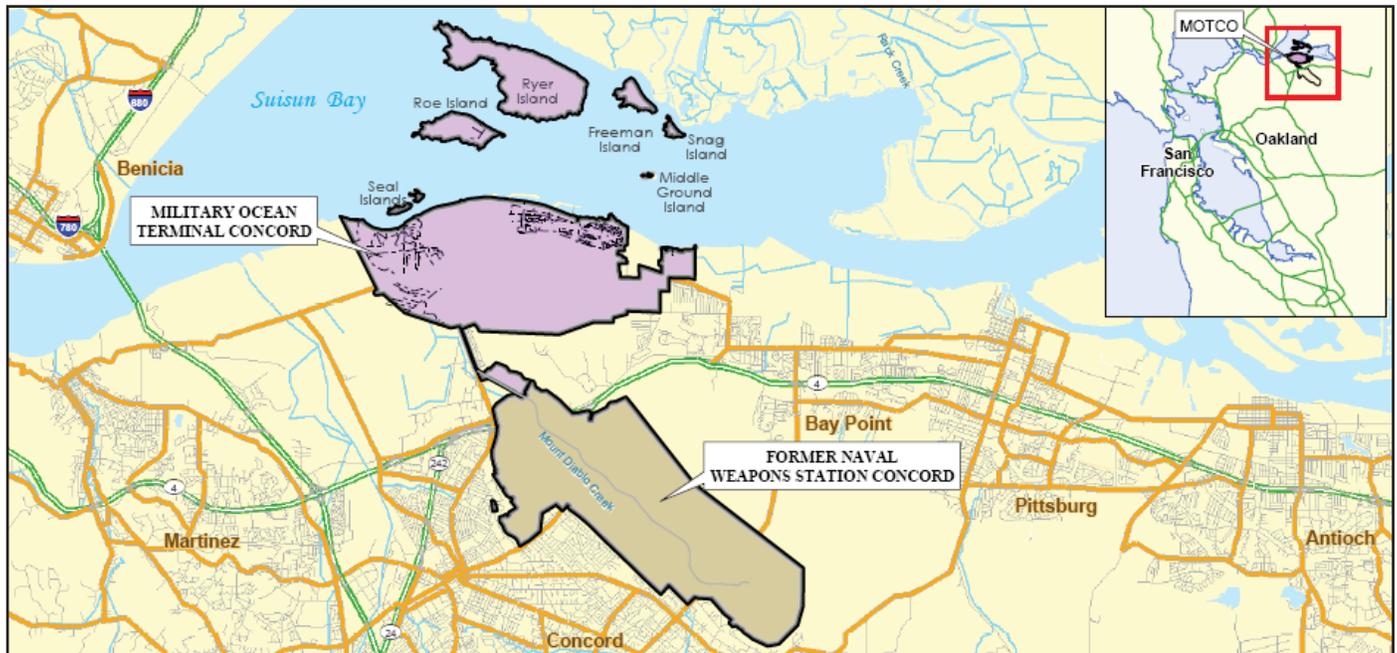


Figure 1: MOTCO location map



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ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT PROGRAM

Congress directed the U.S. EPA to develop a program to manage and control sites where past disposals and releases had occurred to protect human health and the environment from potential threats posed by uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances. This program is known as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and is commonly referred to as "Superfund." These laws established a phased process for investigating and cleaning up of hazardous waste disposal and spill sites nationwide. The Department of Defense developed a program called the Defense Environmental Restoration Program which uses the CERCLA/Superfund cleanup process to investigate and clean up its bases. The Superfund cleanup process is illustrated in Figure 2.

In addition, any remedy chosen which leaves waste in place as part of its remedy must conduct an evaluation every five years (Five-Year Review [FYR] Report)

ensuring actions taken on the site remain protective for the public and environment.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

The Army has two restoration programs under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program at active/operating Army installations, the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and the Munitions Response Program (MRP). The purpose of the IR Program is to locate and clean up hazardous substances in the environment at military installations, while the MRS Program addresses environmental health and safety hazards from military munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), discarded military munitions, and munitions constituents (MC). Environmental investigations and cleanup began on NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach Detachment Concord in 1983 and continue today.

Table 1 lists each site involved with the IR and MRS programs, presents the type of contamination and status. Table 1 is followed by a narrative description of each site. There are two petroleum sites at MOTCO that are being investigated under a separate process which is discussed after the IR and MRS site descriptions.

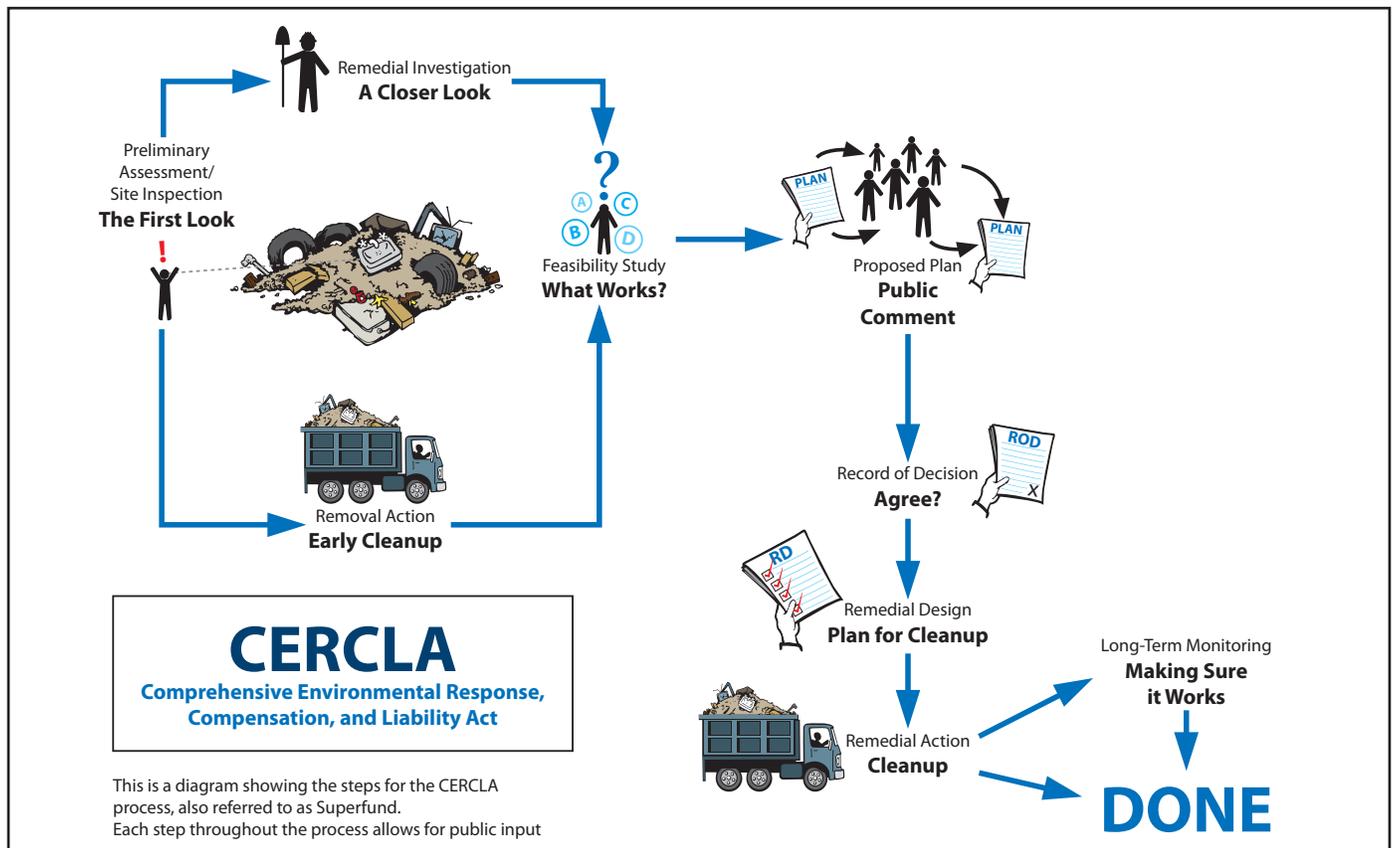


Figure 2: CERCLA process flowchart



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TABLE 1
IR Program and MRS Program CERCLA Sites

IR Program Site	Current Status	Discussion
Site 1 Tidal Area Landfill	The remediation has been completed. LTM is under way and includes annual monitoring and FYR reports.	Site 1 is subject to land use restrictions, maintenance for the landfill cover, and annual monitoring by the Army.
Site 1A Tidal Area Landfill Groundwater	The RI phase is under way.	The draft final RI for Site 1A is scheduled for submittal in September 2014.
Sites 2, 9, and 11 Tidal Area	The remediation has been completed. LTM is under way, including annual monitoring and FYR reports.	Sites 2, 9, and 11 are subject to land use restrictions and annual monitoring by the Army.
Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, 28 Litigation Area	The remediation has been completed. LTM is underway, including annual monitoring and FYR reports.	These sites are subject to annual LTM by the Army to evaluate effectiveness of the remedy
Site 30 Taylor Boulevard Bridge	The remediation of Site 30 has been completed.	No Further Action is planned for Site 30.
Site 31 Former Fertilizer Plant Soil	The RD/RA phase is under way.	RA for soil at Site 31 is scheduled for completion in 2015.
Site 31A Former Fertilizer Plant Groundwater	The FS phase is under way. The public will be notified when the comment period is announced.	The FS is currently planned for 2014; however, it is possible that this document will be delayed due to the need for additional groundwater data.
Sites 32 and 33 Litigation Area	The RA phase is under way.	The RA for Sites 32 and 33 is currently scheduled for completion in 2014; however, due to Army contracting issues, the remediation won't occur until 2015.
Site 39 Former Dry Cleaning Facility	No Further Action is required at Site 39.	The November 2012 SI concluded that Site 39 does not pose unacceptable levels of risk to human health or the environment.
Sites 38 and 40 Former Main Street Dump and Former Copper Smelter	Planning for the RI phase is under way.	The Army is working to procure funding for the RI of Sites 38 and 40 and the work is to be conducted in 2015.
MRS Program Sites	Current Status	Discussion
MRSs 7, 8, and 10 Tidal Explosive Ordnance Disposal Area, Port Chicago Terrestrial Explosion Area, and Suisun Bay Impact Area	The RI phase is under way.	The RI field investigation at MRSs 7, 8, and 10 will continue in the summer/fall 2014.

FS Feasibility Study	MRS Munitions Response Site	ROD Record of Decision
FYR Five-Year Review	RA Remedial Action	SI Site Investigation
IR Installation Restoration	RD Remedial Design	
LTM Long Term Monitoring	RI Remedial Investigation	

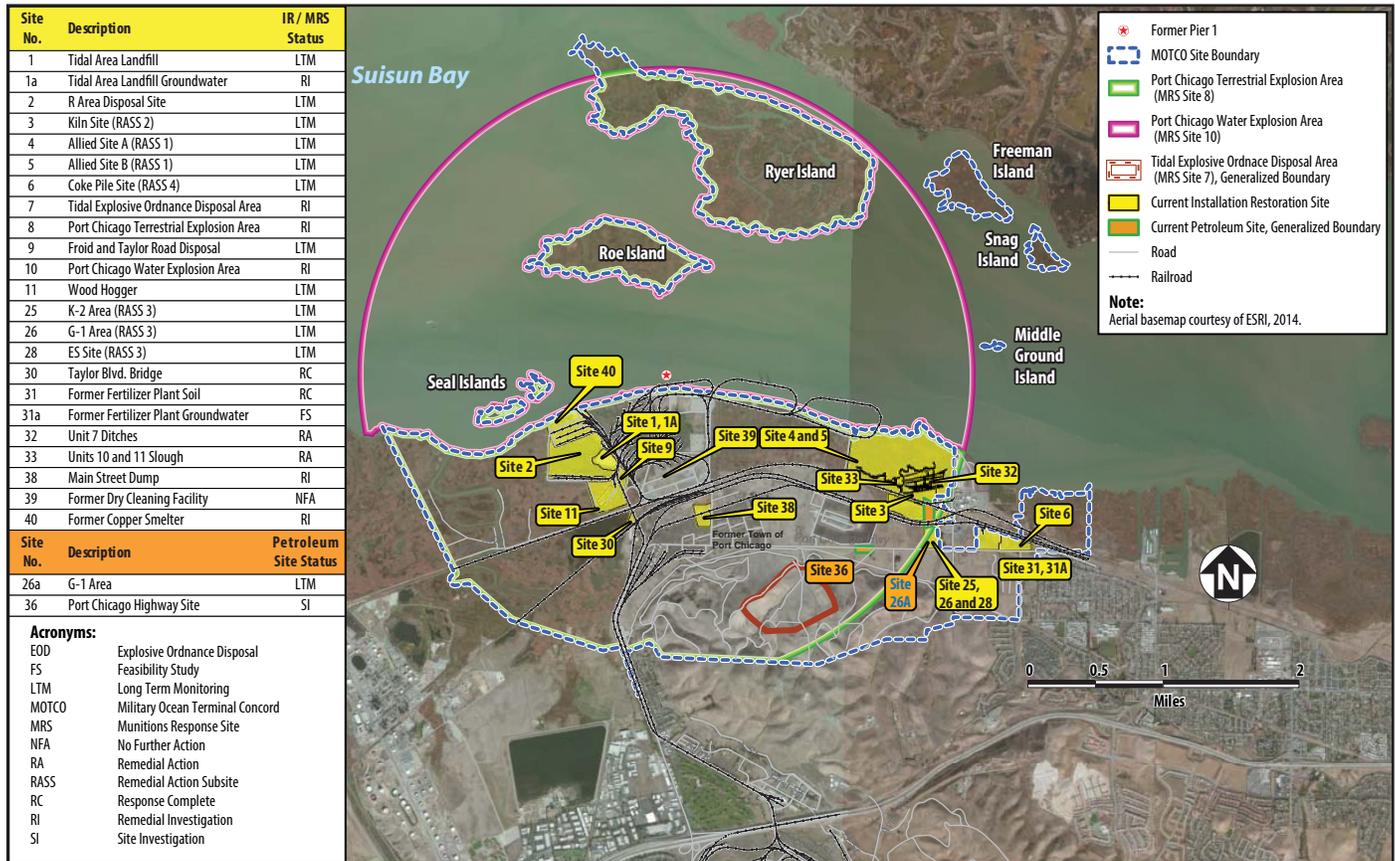


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The map below shows locations of IR, MRS, and Petroleum Program sites currently under investigation at MOTCO.



IR PROGRAM SITES

Upcoming Field Investigations – September 2014:

Site 31 - Groundwater Sampling for the FS

MRS Sites – RI Geophysical and Intrusive Investigations

Site 1 – Tidal Area Landfill: The Tidal Area Landfill was the primary disposal area for the Navy and surrounding communities from 1944 to 1979. The landfill encompasses approximately 13 acres and contains an estimated 135,000 cubic yards of waste and soil cover. Through the CERCLA process, the Navy and regulatory agencies agreed the landfill should be covered with a soil cap. Construction of the soil cap began in 2005. In 2006, MEC were unearthed in the landfill during construction. The Navy stopped work and revised the cover design to reduce risks associated with MEC. The Navy began construction of the redesigned landfill cap in 2008. The landfill cap is a cover made of layers of sand, soils and synthetic liners that are intended to separate the landfill contents from

nearby water, soil, and animal and human contact to reduce potential risks to humans and the environment.

In 2009, after the Army assumed responsibility for completion of the landfill cap, unexpected settlement of the cap halted construction to allow the Army to evaluate the settlement and assess concerns about possible consequences. Based on the results of the evaluation, the Army recommended design changes to reduce settlement and to eliminate extension of the cap into the Site 2 wetland. In January 2011, the Army submitted an Explanation of Significant Differences to



Site 1 Aerial View



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the Record of Decision (ROD) describing the design changes. Construction of the landfill cap was completed in May 2012. The Army issued the final closure report in November 2013. The Army will monitor the land use restrictions, maintenance needs for the landfill cover, and controls annually. The annual monitoring reports will be incorporated into the FYR reports, to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedy and status of the land use controls (LUC), and to determine if the property complies with LUCs.

Site 1A – Tidal Area Landfill Groundwater: The remedial investigation (RI) for groundwater is under way. Data were collected from the 23 existing monitoring wells in September 2011. An additional three wells were installed in spring 2012 when the site was dewatered for construction of the landfill cap and an additional round of data was collected. The draft final RI for Site 1A is scheduled for submittal in September 2014.

Sites 2, 9, and 11: collectively are called the “Tidal Area Sites” and include both wetland and upland areas. Various types of disposal and incineration occurred at these sites from the mid-1940s to the mid-1970s. Part of Site 2 was formerly used as a disposal area for materials used to repackage munitions, including wood packing crates, munitions containers, steel banding, paint waste, and wood debris. Site 9 is the former location of a miscellaneous scrap metal depository at the intersection of Froid and Taylor Roads. Site 11 contained a wood chipping machine and incinerator. It has been documented that wood treated with pentachlorophenol was chipped at Site 11 and disposed on-site and taken to a wood/fiber manufacturer for reuse. Also, unchipped dunnage was also given away to the public for a period of time. The Navy initiated the CERCLA investigation of the Tidal Area sites in the early 1990s. The RI was completed in 2003, and the feasibility study (FS) was finalized in 2009. The preferred remedial action documented in the June 2012 final Record of Decision (ROD) included LUCs at Sites 2 and 9 and removal of mercury-contaminated soils followed by LUCs at Site 11. Excavation and offsite disposal of approximately 3,000 cubic yards of mercury-contaminated soil and sediment at Site 11 was completed in January 2013. The LUCs for Sites 2, 9, and 11 are limited to prohibiting residential development. The Army will monitor the land use restrictions annually. The annual monitoring reports will be incorporated into the FYR reports, which evaluate the status of the LUCs and LUC compliance.

Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28 – Litigation Area: The Navy purchased several parcels of land in the late 1960s and early 1970s to use as a buffer zone for munitions loading operations in the Tidal Area. Eight of those



Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse

parcels contained metals contamination from waste disposal of the prior owners and historical spills from neighboring chemical companies. As a result, the Navy filed a lawsuit against the former property owners and reached a settlement that outlined cleanup responsibilities for the site. As a result, these parcels are now referred to as the “Litigation Area.” The Litigation Area consists primarily of tidal marshes, with surrounding upland grassland and riparian areas. The Litigation Area supports significant populations of sensitive species, including the federal- and state-listed endangered salt marsh harvest mouse and California black rail.

The Navy completed a RI/FS of the Litigation Area and identified seven sites (3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28) that required cleanup to address metals contamination in soil. The Navy removed contaminated soils from the Litigation Area between 1992 and 1995, and in 1996, the long-term monitoring (LTM) plan for the sites was implemented. As a result of a FYR, the remedy for two areas in the Litigation Area was identified as not protective of the environment and a supplemental feasibility study (SFS) was recommended. The Navy assigned site numbers 32 and 33 to these areas. Sites 32 and 33 are discussed separately below. In 2004, a revised LTM plan was prepared based on the findings of the first FYR. The LTM plan implemented a more focused monitoring program based on the EPA’s data quality objective process. The Litigation Area sites are currently in the ninth year of revised post-remediation LTM based on the 2004 LTM plan. The public will have an opportunity to comment on the Year 9 LTM Technical Memorandum in September 2014.

Site 30 – Taylor Boulevard Bridge Disposal Area: Site 30 encompasses less than 1 acre of wetland area located beneath Taylor Boulevard Bridge. It was used by the former Town of Port Chicago as a dump site during the 1940s and 1950s. In 1996, the Navy began investigating the site and eventually concluded that a Non Time-



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Critical Removal action could effectively address the site contamination, which included both metals- and SVOC-contaminated soil. The Navy documented its decision to conduct a Removal Action in an Action Memorandum in 2005. In 2007, the Navy completed and issued the final removal action work plan. The Army began the cleanup in 2008 and completed all site activities in 2009. The Army issued the final Site 30 closure report in November 2010. No further activities are planned for Site 30.

Site 31 – Former Fertilizer Plant: Site 31, in the northeastern portion of the Tidal Area, was used as a fertilizer plant from 1955 to 1976. The Navy acquired the property in 1983 to maintain a safety buffer around munitions handling operations. The Navy demolished all of the former fertilizer plant facilities in 1986. In 1998, the Contra Costa Water District installed a pump station at the site (currently operated by Golden State Water Company). Before the pump station was built, soil samples were collected to evaluate proposed excavation soils for disposal. Sample results found that soil was contaminated with lead, mercury, and selenium. In 2002, the Navy implemented a Time-Critical Removal Action to address contamination at the property. A total of 2,100 cubic yards of soil and waste materials was excavated and disposed of off-site. As a part of ongoing investigations of the site, the Navy collected groundwater samples in 2003 that contained high concentrations of arsenic, selenium, and mercury.

Based on these results, the Navy began an RI of Site 31 to assess potential risk to human health and the environment from site contamination of arsenic in groundwater and arsenic and chromium in soil. The RI was completed in 2009 and a draft FS was issued in July 2010. Regulatory agencies reviewed the draft FS and concurred with the evaluation of potential remedial actions for soil. The agencies also requested additional groundwater data to define the extent of groundwater contamination. The Army decided to split Site 31 into two sites (Site 31 Soil and Site 31A Groundwater) so that each could navigate the CERCLA process separately, without delay. The Army issued the final ROD for Site 31 Soil in May 2014. Per the ROD, the selected remedy for Site 31 Soil is excavation and off-site disposal of an estimated 32,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil. Site 31 Soil is currently in the remedial design phase of the CERCLA process, and remediation is scheduled for 2015. The Army is continuing to evaluate Site 31A Groundwater in an FS to determine if arsenic-contaminated groundwater has migrated off-site. While the FS is currently planned for 2014, it is possible that this document will be delayed due to the need for additional groundwater data.



Lost Slough

Sites 32 and 33 – Litigation Area: Sites 32 and 33 are within a 300-acre brackish marsh transected by a natural slough, tributaries, and an extensive network of mosquito abatement ditches. The marsh provides habitat for federally and state-listed endangered species, including the salt marsh harvest mouse and the California black rail. Both sites were contaminated by off-site sources. Site 32 consists of the mosquito abatement ditches in the southeastern portion of the marsh, and Site 33 consists of portions of the Lost Slough.

The history of the CERCLA program at Sites 32 and 33 is the same as the history of site investigation for the rest of the Litigation Area (see description Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28, above) until the FYR report was completed in 2003. Sites 32 and 33 were identified in the first FYR as areas that required further evaluation in an SFS. In 2008, a SFS was prepared for Sites 32 and 33, followed by a Proposed Plan in April 2009 recommending excavation and off-site disposal as the preferred alternative. During the remedial design phase, however, it was recognized that the excavation and disposal alternative would have negative impacts to the sensitive habitat of the area. An addendum to the SFS was therefore completed in May 2011 to reevaluate the remedial alternatives. The proposed plan and final ROD were issued in 2012 and the RD and associated treatability study were issued in 2012. In situ capping is the selected remedial alternative at Sites 32 and 33. The in situ caps will consist of a soil cap of Bay Mud dredge spoils obtained from Martinez Marina spread uniformly on the exposed sediment surfaces.

The remedial action was started in 2013. However, based on a request by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for a biological opinion, construction was postponed until the 2014 field season. Remediation scheduled to resume in September 2014 will likely be delayed until 2015 due to contracting issues. After the remedial action has been implemented, the success of the remedy will be subject to LTM, including annual monitoring and FYR reports.



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Port Chicago Main Street Debris Area

Site 38 – Port Chicago Main Street Dump: Site 38 is located within the former Town of Port Chicago. In June 2007, scattered debris (including charred timbers and construction waste) was observed on the ground surface near Main Street in the former Town of Port Chicago. In November 2012, the Army conducted a site investigation (SI) to assess whether the debris was contaminated or had led to the contamination of soil or groundwater. The SI recommended further evaluation in an RI to generate a more complete understanding of the nature and extent of contamination associated with wastes present at Site 38. Army funding for conducting the RI will be available in 2015.

Site 39 – E-103 Dry Cleaning Facility: Building E-103 was used as a dry cleaning facility for a short period during the 1940s and as a result dry cleaning solvents were suspected to have been released to soil and groundwater. The November 2012 SI concluded that Site 39 did not pose unacceptable levels of risk to human health or the environment, and the study recommended

no further action. No further investigation is planned for Site 39.

Site 40 – Former Copper Smelting Plant: A copper smelter was operational at the site in the late 1890s and early 1900s. The facility was oil-powered and processed about 200 tons of ore per day. The location of the copper smelting facility at Seal Bluff Landing is well documented, but operations in individual buildings on site are not known. After the smelting operation went bankrupt, the Smith Lumber yard occupied the property from 1907 through 1913, and Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company operated at the site from 1917 through the early 1920s. The SI detected metals in soils and groundwater that exceeded preliminary screening levels. Also, the human health and ecological risk assessments suggest that potentially unacceptable levels of risk maybe present at Site 40. As result, the SI recommended further evaluation. Army funding has been approved to conduct an RI in 2015.



Site 40 Soil Sampling

MUNITIONS RESPONSE SITES



MRS Site Airborne Magnetometer Survey

In August 2007, the Navy completed an MRS preliminary assessment (PA) of NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach Detachment Concord and identified Sites 7, 8, and 10. The Army completed a

historical records review and submitted the draft MRS SI in December 2010. The SI recommended the three MRS for further investigation in an RI and FS. A final MRS RI Work Plan was prepared in February 2013. A brief description of each site follows:

MRS 7 – Tidal Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Area: MRS 7 occupies approximately 135 acres and was used sporadically for emergency explosive ordnance

disposal (EOD) operations since 1974. MRS 7 is considered an inactive range, but is still a permitted use area for munitions disposal and demolition, which continue to occur on a periodic basis. Field work for the MRS 7 RI was completed in 2014. Interim remedial action LUCs were established in 2014 to prohibit residential development within MRS 7, to require installation-wide dig restrictions, and to note the LUCs in the installation’s Real Property Master Plan.

MRS 8 – Port Chicago Terrestrial Explosion Area: MRS 8 occupies 4,923 acres of the 7,648-acre Tidal Area of MOTCO and includes all or part of four islands in Suisun Bay (Ryer Island, Roe Island, West Seal, and East Seal Islands). In July of 1944, the largest U.S. mainland explosion of World War II destroyed the Navy’s Port Chicago Magazine, instantly killing 320 military and civilian personnel, of which 202 were African American sailors working in a segregated munitions loading



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crew. An additional 390 military and civilian personnel were injured. The subsequent refusal of fifty of the surviving sailors to resume loading munitions until their safety could be assured resulted in a mutiny trial that contributed to the desegregation of the Navy and later the entire military. The Port Chicago Terrestrial Explosion Area represents the full extent of the land-based area where munitions and debris were ejected from the 1944 explosion.

An emergency response action was performed immediately after the explosion, and EOD operations have periodically addressed the recovery of MEC and munitions scrap since then. Field work for the investigation of MRS 8 will be completed in 2014. Interim remedial action LUCs were established in 2014 to prohibit residential development within MRS 8, to require installation-wide dig restrictions, and to note the LUCs in the installation's Real Property Master Plan.

MRS 10 – Suisun Bay Impact Area: MRS 10 encompasses about 5,018 aquatic acres in Suisun Bay affected by the 1944 explosion and extends from the former Pier 1 to the west, north, and east in a 12,000-foot-radius half-circle. The 1944 explosion involved two ships, 13 railroad boxcars, and 5,000 tons of ammunition. After the explosion, the U.S. Coast Guard surveyed near Pier 1 by dragging the bottom

sediments and using divers to conduct surveys. The bay bottom sediment was reported to be heavily littered with large metal debris. Munitions and explosives of concern have been recovered from the bay floor within the MRS near the piers.

The MRS 10 RI field investigation is ongoing. Geophysical surveys are being conducted to identify subsurface anomalies that might indicate MEC and to characterize the density of those anomalies. Once the geophysical investigation is completed, selected anomalies will be intrusively investigated to characterize the nature and define the extent of MEC contamination. An MC investigation is being conducted by collecting soil and sediment samples where there is known or suspected MEC contamination, as identified during the geophysical and intrusive investigations. A draft RI is scheduled for submittal in February 2015.



Electromagnet used to perform intrusive investigation in MRS 10

PETROLEUM SITES

The Army is actively conducting investigations at two sites under the EPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act program at the following two petroleum sites:

Site 26A – Former Getty Oil Site at Remedial Action Sub Site (RASS) 3: Site 26A is a former Getty Oil fuel pumping facility that was demolished between 1969 and 1976. The Navy completed an investigation in 1993 and identified petroleum contaminants on site. In 2004, the Water Board issued a letter formally requesting establishment of Site 26A as a new petroleum site. The Water Board recommended a complete assessment of the extent and magnitude of total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) contamination in soils and groundwater. The Army completed an investigation in November 2012, which concluded that additional groundwater monitoring was necessary to evaluate the stability of the contaminated groundwater plume. Since the 2012 report was issued, the Army has conducted two rounds of groundwater monitoring. After the proposed third round of groundwater monitoring in 2015, the Army expects to have sufficient data to prove that TPH concentrations in groundwater are stable or declining

and, if so, the Army will request closure of the site from the Water Board.

Site 36 – Port Chicago Highway Site: Site 36 consists of several buried fuel pipelines located adjacent to Port Chicago Highway that belong to various oil companies. The pipelines are located in an easement granted to the oil companies. At the request of the Water Board, the Army completed an SI field investigation in June 2010 to evaluate potential fuel leaks at the site. The SI found that a petroleum hydrocarbon release originated on the southern side of the highway and in an area close to the southern product pipelines. Field observations and analytical results collected during the SI suggest that the release is likely ongoing. In April 2014, the Water Board issued a Technical Report Requirement Order to the oil company likely responsible for the leak. In its letter, the Water Board requested a subsurface investigation to define the vertical and lateral extent of contamination in soil, soil gas, and groundwater at Site 36. This investigation was conducted in May 2014. An investigation results technical report is scheduled for submittal to the Water Board by July 31, 2014.



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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)



MOTCO RAB Site Tour August 2013

The Army is committed to informing and involving the community about the IR, MRS, and Petroleum Program activities at MOTCO. The

RAB and the local community play an important part in the success of the environmental cleanup program by providing valuable input on decision documents. The RAB is an advisory committee formed to provide the community an opportunity to participate in the environmental cleanup process at MOTCO. The RAB is composed of community members; Army representatives; state and federal agency staff; and other stakeholders who reflect the diverse interests of those living and working on or near MOTCO. RAB member responsibilities include:

- Providing views on environmental cleanup issues
- Attending RAB meetings
- Identifying cleanup preferences among sites or projects
- Sharing information from RAB meetings with stakeholder groups
- Reviewing, evaluating, and commenting on environmental cleanup documents.

Open to the public, RAB meetings are held from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. on the first Wednesday of every other month (January, March, May, July, September, and November) at:

Clyde Clubhouse/Community Center
109 Wellington Avenue
Clyde, California 94520

Anyone who would like more information on the RAB, is interested in participating or becoming an active member, may contact:

Mr. Shon Wolf (RAB Community Co-chair) at: (925) 686-5942 or theresawolf@sbc.global.net Ms. Cindy Welles (RAB Community Co-chair) at (925) 685-2698 or jphoto400@sbcglobal.net.

The Army prepared a Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for MOTCO with the input of the regulatory agencies, RAB members, and other interested community members in July 2012. During preparation of the MOTCO CIP, the Army interviewed 13 stakeholders to gauge their interest in the cleanup program and identify the best way to get information to the surrounding communities.

The Army will host a site tour in the summer of 2014. RAB members and any interested stakeholders will visit various environmental cleanup sites, see the MOTCO sites first hand, and ask questions about the program. For information on participating in the site tour, please contact RAB Army Co-chair Guy Romine at (971) 645-3645 or guy.k.romine.civ@mail.mil.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY: AVAILABLE TO YOU!

An information repository has been established to provide public access to Administrative Records for Site decision, technical reports and other IR Program information. Documents, RAB meeting minutes, newsletters, public meeting announcements, and other items are available for review at:

Concord Public Library

2900 Salvio Street
Concord, CA 94519
Phone: (925) 646-5455

Library Hours:

Monday: 12:00-9:00 p.m.
Tuesday and Wednesday: 10:00-6:00 p.m.
Thursday: 12:00-9:00 p.m.
Friday and Saturday: 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Sunday: 1:00-5:00 p.m.



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ACRONYM KEY

Cal/EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency	MC	Munitions Constituents
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control	MOTCO	Military Ocean Terminal Concord
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis	MRS	Munitions Response Site
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal	NAVWPNSTA	Naval Weapons Station
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	PA	Preliminary Assessment
ESD	Explanation of Significant Differences	PP	Proposed Plan
FS	Feasibility Study	RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
FYR	Five-Year Review	RASS	Remedial Action Subsite
IR	Installation Restoration	RI	Remedial Investigation
LTM	Long-Term Monitoring	ROD	Record of Decision
		SFS	Supplemental Feasibility Study
		SI	Site Investigation
		TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon
		Water Board	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

CONTACT INFORMATION

The MOTCO Remedial Project Managers (RPM) are representatives of the Navy, EPA, Cal/EPA DTSC, and the Water Board. The primary role of the RPMs is to participate in planning and selecting response actions, which includes information review, project consultation, and remedial decision-making. If you have any questions about the IR Program, MRS, or the Petroleum Program, or if you would like to be added to our mailing list, please contact:

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**Military Ocean Terminal Concord,
Concord, California
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

The Army intends to form a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) if there is sufficient public interest. The Army envisions that the RAB will consist of no fewer than 10 and no more than 20 members.

Please return your completed application to:

Guy Romine
19932 S.E. Foster Road
Damascus OR 97089
Phone: (974) 645-3645
Email: guy.k.romine.civ@mail.mil

Conditions for Membership:

- Priority will be given to RAB members that were on the Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Concord RAB.
- Priority will be given to RAB members that are affected by the Military Ocean Terminal Concord cleanup.
- RAB members are expected to serve a two-year term and attend all RAB meetings or designate an alternate. Members who miss four or more consecutive meetings may be asked to resign.
- Duties and responsibilities will include reviewing and commenting on technical documents and activities associated with the environmental restoration at the Military Ocean Terminal Concord.
- Members will be expected to be available to other community members and groups to facilitate the exchange of information and/or concerns between the community and the RAB.

Name _____			
Address _____			
Street	Apt#	City	Zip Code
Phone: () _____	Fax: () _____	E-mail: _____	
Group Affiliation: _____			
Briefly state why you would like to be considered for membership on the Restoration Advisory Board:			
What has been your experience, if any, working as a member of a diverse group with common goals?			
Briefly summarize any experience you have that pertains to environmental issues: (optional)			

By signing this application, you willingly agree to work cooperatively with the other RAB members to ensure the effective use of RAB resources in contributing to the cleanup of Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Concord.

_____ Applicant Signature

_____ Date

Attn: Ms. Carolyn Hunter
Community Involvement Manager, Tetra Tech Inc.
2969 Prospect Park Drive, Suite 100
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670



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