

# **MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL CONCORD**

Army Cleanup Program

Installation Action Plan Final

June 2024

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## STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Installation Action Plan (IAP) provides evidence that the Army is firmly committed to expeditious identification and cleanup of environmental contamination, and that the installation has a credible, organized program to carry out that commitment. The IAP provides an outline of the total multi-year environmental cleanup program for each site with ongoing or future planned restoration activity and includes the (1) environmental restoration requirements, (2) the rationale for the selected technical approach, and (3) foundation to develop corresponding financial needs for each cleanup site.

## INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

**Installation Name:** MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL CONCORD

**Installation City:** CONCORD

**Installation County:** Contra Costa County

**Installation State:** California

**Regulatory Participation - Federal:** US Fish and Wildlife Service, Delta office, US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region 9

**Regulatory Participation - State:** California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), San Francisco Bay Region, California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), Department of Toxic Substances Control

## ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foam
AOC	Area of Concern
AOPI	Area of Potential Interest
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
CC	Compliance-related Cleanup
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CLM	Concrete-Like Material
COC	Contaminants of Concern
CRL	Cleanup Restoration & Liabilities
DD	Decision Document
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
ENV	Environmental
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ESD	Explanation of Significant Difference
ESS	Explosives Safety Submission
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FS	Feasibility Study
FYR	Five-Year Review
HRR	Historical Record Review
ID	Identification
IR	Installation Restoration
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
LTM	Long-Term Management
LUC	Land Use Control
MC	Munitions Constituents
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MILCON	Military Construction
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MOTCO	Military Ocean Terminal Concord
MPPEH	Materials Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard
MR	Munitions Response
MRSP	Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol
NPL	National Priorities List
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OC	Organochlorine

Acronym	Definition
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PBA	Performance-Based Acquisition
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PP	Proposed Plan
PR	Periodic Review
RA	Remedial Action
RA(C)	Remedial Action (Construction)
RA(O)	Remedial Action (Operations)
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RACR	Remedial Action Completion Report
RASS	Remedial Action Sub-Site
RC	Response Complete
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RDX	Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine
RG	Remedial Goal
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy-in-Place
ROD	Record of Decision
RRSE	Relative Risk Site Evaluation
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SC	Site Closeout
SI	Site Inspection
STLC	Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TCRA	Time-Critical Removal Action
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon
UE	Unrestricted Exposure
USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
UU	Unlimited Use
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

## PHASE TRANSLATION TABLE

CERCLA Phase	RCRA Phase	RCRA UST Phase
Preliminary Assessment (PA)	RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)	Initial Site Characterization (ISC)
Site Inspection (SI)	Confirmation Sampling (CS)	Investigation (INV)
Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS)	RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study (RFI/CMS)	Corrective Action Plan (CAP)
Remedial Design (RD)	Design (DES)	Design (DES)
Interim Remedial Action (IRA)	Interim Measure (IM)	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)
Remedial Action (Construction) (RA(C))	Corrective Measures Implementation (Construction) (CMI(C))	Implementation (Construction) (IMP(C))
Remedial Action (Operations) (RA(O))	Corrective Measures Implementation (Operations) (CMI(O))	Implementation (Operations) (IMP(O))
Long-Term Management (LTM)	Long-Term Management (LTM)	Long-Term Management (LTM)

## **PROGRAM SUMMARY**

**Number of Open Sites with Response Complete/Total Open IR Sites: 13/19**

**Number of Open Sites with Response Complete/Total Open MR Sites: 0/3**

**Number of Open Sites with Response Complete/Total Open CC Sites: 0/0**



## SITE-LEVEL INFORMATION

## 0696A.1004\_MOTCO-005\_Allied Chemical Site B

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-005

**Cleanup Site:** Allied Chemical Site B

**Alias:** SITE 00005

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 2/15/1999

**RC Date:** 2/15/1999

**RC Reason:** All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

**SC Date:** 9/16/2054

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:**

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/1983	9/15/1983
SI:	1/15/1985	1/15/1985
RI/FS:	1/15/1989	1/15/1989
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	9/15/1995	2/15/1999
RA(O):	1/15/1999	2/15/1999
LTM:	2/15/2012	9/15/2054

**Site Narrative:** The Allied Chemical Site B is part of the Litigation Area. In the late-1960s and early-1970s, the Navy purchased several parcels of land to use as buffer zone for munitions loading operations. Eight of those parcels (307 acres) were subsequently found to contain metals contamination from waste disposal activities of the prior owners and historic 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 of the Navy and its neighbors. 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, and supports significant populations of sensitive species, including the federal- and state-listed endangered salt marsh harvest mouse and California black rail. In 1991 the Navy and property owners entered a consent decree. The parties agreed to clean up the properties to the soluble threshold limit concentration (STLC). Active remediation of the Litigation Area was conducted between 1992 and 1996. The Navy completed a remedial investigation (RI) of the Litigation Area and identified seven sites (3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28) that required remedial action (RA) to address metals contamination in soil. The Navy grouped these sites into one of four remedial action sub-site (RASS) and prepared a feasibility study (FS) to evaluate RA alternatives. The record of decision (ROD) was signed April 1989. The Navy excavated and disposed of contaminated soil from Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28 between 1992 and 1996. As part of the remedial design (RD), the Navy implemented a monitoring plan to evaluate the effects and mobility of chemicals left in soil. From 1996 to 1999 the Navy performed the first four years of post-remediation monitoring and divided the Litigation Area into 16 monitoring units. The Army delivered the 2020 five-year review (FYR) on time. The next FYR is 2025. Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28 are currently in the twelfth year of post-remediation monitoring. Site 5 (RASS 1) occupies several acres adjacent to the former Allied Chemical Corp. facility. The soils were found to be contaminated with high levels of arsenic, copper, cadmium, iron, and lead. There are no land use controls (LUC) for this site because cleanup goals are set for ecological factors and not human health. This site is within a wetland that is to be preserved. Due to the litigation sites being within protected wetlands, risk to human health is negligible, but risk to the ecosystem is prominent. Thus, no LUCs were needed to protect human

health, and long-term management (LTM) is conducted to ensure protective measures towards the ecosystem. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- The site continues to be under LTM as part of the Litigation Area sites monitoring program (MOTCO-028). Technical memorandums are prepared each year summarizing annual monitoring results. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for unlimited use (UU)/unrestricted exposure (UE), five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

## 0696A.1005\_MOTCO-006\_Coke Pile Site

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-006

**Cleanup Site:** Coke Pile Site

**Alias:** SITE 00006

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 1/15/1999

**RC Date:** 2/15/1999

**RC Reason:** All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

**SC Date:** 9/16/2054

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:**

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/1983	9/15/1983
SI:	1/15/1985	1/15/1985
RI/FS:	1/15/1989	1/15/1989
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	9/15/1995	1/15/1999
RA(O):	1/15/1999	2/15/1999
LTM:	2/15/2012	9/15/2054

**Site Narrative:** The Coke Pile Site is part of the Litigation Area. In the late-1960s and early-1970s, the Navy purchased several parcels of land to use as buffer zone for munitions loading operations. Eight of those parcels (307 acres) were subsequently found to contain metals contamination from waste disposal activities of the prior owners and historic 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 of the Navy and its neighbors. 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, and supports significant populations of sensitive species, including the federal and state-listed endangered salt marsh harvest mouse and California black rail. In 1991 the Navy and property owners entered into a consent decree. The parties agreed to clean up the properties to the STLC. Active remediation of the Litigation Area was conducted between 1992 and 1996. The Navy completed an RI of the Litigation Area and identified seven sites (3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28) that required RA to address metals contamination in soil. The Navy grouped these sites into one of four RASS and prepared an FS to evaluate RA alternatives. The ROD was signed April 1989. The Navy excavated and disposed of contaminated soil from Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28 between 1992 and 1996. As part of the RD, the Navy implemented a monitoring plan to evaluate the effects and mobility of chemicals left in soil. From 1996 to 1999 the Navy performed the first four years of post-remediation monitoring and divided the Litigation Area into 16 monitoring units. Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28 are eleventh year of revised post-remediation monitoring. Site 6 (RASS 4) occupies five acres west of the former Allied Chemical Corp. facility. The soil was found to be contaminated with high levels of arsenic, copper, cadmium, iron, and lead. LTM will continue indefinitely. There are no LUCs for this site because cleanup goals are set for ecological factors and not human health. This site is within a wetland that is to be preserved. The Army delivered the 2020 FYR on time. The next FYR is 2025. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- The site continues to be under LTM as part of the Litigation Area sites monitoring program (MOTCO-028). Technical memorandums are prepared each year summarizing annual monitoring results. Because hazardous

substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

## 0696A.1006\_MOTCO-009\_Froid and Taylor Roads

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-009

**Cleanup Site:** Froid and Taylor Roads

**Alias:** SITE 00009

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 9/30/2011

**RC Date:** 9/30/2011

**RC Reason:** All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

**SC Date:** 9/16/2054

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:**

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/31/1983	9/30/1983
SI:	1/31/1984	6/30/1985
RI/FS:	1/31/2000	9/30/2011
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	9/30/2011	9/30/2011
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	9/30/2011	9/15/2054

**Site Narrative:** The R Area (MOTCO-002), Froid & Taylor Roads (MOTCO-009), and Wood Hogger Site (MOTCO-011), (formerly known as Sites 2, 9, and 11) are collectively called the Tidal Area Sites and include both wetland and upland areas. From the mid-1940s to the mid-1970s, various types of disposal and incineration occurred at these sites. Site MOTCO-009 is an area of about 800 by 300 feet that is bisected by Froid Road. The site is bordered by Taylor Boulevard on the east, MOTCO-011 on the southwest, and an unnamed dirt and asphalt road on the northwest. A small, upland area north of Froid Road contains a fragment of ruderal habitat dominated by grasses and weeds. The area south of Froid Road contains a pond surrounded by a small wetland, which is the remnant channel of Otter Slough. When the tidal gate at Otter Slough was functional, bay water was prevented from entering Otter Slough during all but the most extreme high tides. Consequently MOTCO-009 received tidal inflow only occasionally and was kept wet mainly by winter rains. During dry summers, surface water gradually diminished and became more saline. Surface water elevations in recent years have risen because the Otter Slough tide gate structure no longer restricts tidal flow. Taylor Boulevard is the major access roadway for the Tidal Area, so vehicles pass site -009 daily. This site is the former location of a miscellaneous scrap metal depository. A piece of ordnance, that was later identified as a spent five-inch white phosphorus rocket round, was found on the shoulder of Froid Road during the initial assessment study, near its intersection with Taylor Boulevard. An investigation of the surrounding area revealed scrap metal and other debris in the area south of the intersection of the two roads. Although no specific incidents of hazardous materials disposal were linked directly to this site, its proximity to the other sites made it an area of concern (AOC) during the initial assessment study. Based on the history of the site, groundwater, surface water, soil, and sediment samples were collected the following chemicals were identified as contaminants of concern (COC)- metals, organochlorine (OC) pesticides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB). The Army agreed to US Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) request to address potentially unacceptable risks to human health for unrestricted (residential) exposure to soil or sediment by proceeding to this FS and evaluating remedial action by LUCs or other potentially

applicable means. Site 9 does not pose unacceptable risk to humans under industrial exposure scenario assumptions. Site 9 does not pose an unacceptable risk to the environment. As a result, no action is required to address ecological risk at Site 9. The preferred RA documented in the June 2012 final ROD included LUCs at Sites 2 and 9 and removal of mercury-contaminated soils followed by LUCs at Site 11. 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. Groundwater has not been closed. The Army will conduct four quarters for radionuclide sampling around sites 1a, 2, 9, and 11. If the analysis proves no need for further investigation, Military Ocean Terminal Concord (MOTCO) will close out the groundwater sites with a proposed plan (PP) and ROD. LUCs in place-

1. Dig permits for any excavation and construction projects.
2. Markers and signage around the perimeter of the restricted area.
3. Inspections of each area and documentation of the inspection.
4. Training and Awareness – training of all stakeholders to ensure awareness if they come in contact with the site.
5. Reporting – inspection results documented in a report annually.
6. Contingency Plan – Analyze each LUC for failures that could occur and mechanisms in place to prevent those failures and steps that will take place to prevent failures.

Cleanup/Exit Strategy- The Army will monitor the land use restrictions annually. The annual monitoring reports will be incorporated into the FYR reports, which evaluate if the remedy is still protective and if the LUCs are in compliance. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

## 0696A.1007\_MOTCO-011\_Wood Hogger Site

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-011

**Cleanup Site:** Wood Hogger Site

**Alias:** SITE 00011

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 9/15/2013

**RC Date:** 9/15/2013

**RC Reason:** All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

**SC Date:** 9/16/2054

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:**

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/1983	9/15/1983
SI:	1/15/1984	6/15/1985
RI/FS:	1/15/1998	7/15/2011
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	3/15/2012	9/15/2013
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	10/15/2013	9/15/2054

**Site Narrative:** During the 1990s the Navy completed a site inspection (SI); collected soil, groundwater, and surface water for analysis as part of the RI and submitted an RI report and ecological risk assessment for the sites formerly known as 2, 9, and 11. In 2003, the Navy and the regulatory agencies agreed additional samples should be collected to complete the RI report. The Navy collected additional samples and issued the updated revised draft final RI report in January 2008 and the final RI report was submitted in August 2008. The Army and the regulatory agencies agreed that Sites 2 and 9, should close under the up-coming ROD and Site 11 should proceed to an RD/RA to address risk to humans from contaminated soil. The Army agreed to USEPA's request to address potentially unacceptable risks to human health for unrestricted (residential) exposure to soil or sediment by producing in the FS an evaluation of RAs by LUCs or other potentially applicable means. MOTCO-011 does not pose unacceptable risk to humans under industrial exposure scenario assumptions. Soil and sediment at Site 11 contaminated with mercury poses unacceptable risk to benthic invertebrates and upper trophic level receptors. As a result, Site 11 was recommended for RA to address the unacceptable risk. The preferred RA documented in the June 2012 final 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. The preferred RA documented in the June 2012 final 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. Groundwater has not been closed. The Army will conduct four quarters for



radionuclide sampling around sites 1a, 2, 9, and 11. If the analysis proves no need for further investigation, MOTCO will close out the groundwater sites with a PP and ROD. LUCs in place-

1. Dig permits for any excavation and annual monitoring reporting construction projects.
2. Markers and signage around the perimeter of the restricted area.
3. Inspections of each area and documentation of the inspection.
4. Training and Awareness – training of all stakeholders to ensure awareness if they come in contact with the site.
5. Reporting – inspection results documented in a report annually.
6. Contingency Plan – Analyze each LUC for failures that could occur and mechanisms in place to prevent those failures and steps that will continue indefinitely as part of LTM.

Cleanup/Exit Strategy- The Army will monitor the land use restrictions annually. The annual monitoring reports will be incorporated into the FYR reports, which evaluate if the remedy is still protective and if the LUCs are in compliance. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

## 0696A.1008\_MOTCO-025\_K-2 Area

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-025

**Cleanup Site:** K-2 Area

**Alias:** SITE 00025

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 2/15/1999

**RC Date:** 2/15/1999

**RC Reason:** All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

**SC Date:** 9/16/2054

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:**

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/1983	9/15/1983
SI:	1/15/1985	1/15/1985
RI/FS:	9/15/1989	9/15/1989
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	9/15/1995	2/15/1999
RA(O):	1/15/1999	2/15/1999
LTM:	2/15/2012	9/15/2054

**Site Narrative:** The K-2 Area is part of the Litigation Area. In the late-1960s and early-1970s, the Navy purchased several parcels of land to use as buffer zone for munitions loading operations. Eight of those parcels (307 acres) were subsequently found to contain metals contamination from waste disposal activities of the prior owners and historic 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 of the Navy and its neighbors. 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, and supports significant populations of sensitive species, including the federal and state-listed endangered salt marsh harvest mouse and California black rail. In 1991, the Navy and property owners entered into a consent decree. The parties agreed to clean up the properties to the STLC. Active remediation of the Litigation Area was conducted between 1992 and 1996. The Navy completed an RI of the Litigation Area and identified seven sites (3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28) that required RA to address metals contamination in soil. The Navy grouped these sites into one of four RASS and prepared an FS to evaluate RA alternatives. The ROD was signed April 1989. The Navy excavated and disposed of contaminated soil from Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28 between 1992 and 1996. As part of the RD, the Navy implemented a monitoring plan to evaluate the effects and mobility of chemicals left in soil. Site 25 (RASS 3) lies along Nichols Creek. Chemical companies at one time dumped waste into Nichols Creek, resulting in the contamination at the site. The soil was found to be contaminated with high levels of arsenic, copper, cadmium, iron, and lead. Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28 are currently in the eleventh year of revised post-remediation monitoring. Due to the litigation sites being within protected wetlands, risk to human health is negligible, but risk to the ecosystem is prominent. Thus, no LUCs were needed to protect human health, and LTM is conducted to ensure protective measures towards the ecosystem. The Army delivered the 2020 FYR on time. The next FYR is 2025. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- The site continues to be under LTM as part of the Litigation Area sites monitoring program (MOTCO-028). Technical memorandums are prepared each year summarizing annual monitoring results. Because hazardous

substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

## 0696A.1009\_MOTCO-026\_G-1 Area

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-026

**Cleanup Site:** G-1 Area

**Alias:** SITE 00026

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 2/15/1999

**RC Date:** 2/15/1999

**RC Reason:** All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

**SC Date:** 9/16/2054

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:**

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
<b>PA:</b>	1/15/1983	9/15/1983
<b>SI:</b>	1/15/1985	1/15/1985
<b>RI/FS:</b>	1/15/1989	1/15/1989
<b>RD:</b>	--	--
<b>IRA:</b>	--	--
<b>RA(C):</b>	9/15/1995	2/15/1999
<b>RA(O):</b>	1/15/1999	2/15/1999
<b>LTM:</b>	2/15/2012	9/15/2054

**Site Narrative:** In the late-1960s and early-1970s, the Navy purchased several parcels of land to use as buffer zone for munitions loading operations. Eight of those parcels (307 acres) were subsequently found to contain metals contamination from waste disposal activities of the prior owners and historic spills from neighboring chemical companies. Those parcels are now referred to as the Litigation Areas. In 1991 the Navy and property owners entered into a consent decree. The parties agreed to clean up the properties to the STLC. Active remediation of the Litigation Area was conducted between 1992 and 1996. The Navy completed an RI of the Litigation Area and identified seven sites (3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28) that required RA to address metals contamination in soil. The Navy grouped these sites into one of four RASS and prepared an FS to evaluate RA alternatives. The ROD was signed April 1989. The Navy excavated and disposed of contaminated soil from Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28 between 1992 and 1996. Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28 are currently in post-remediation monitoring. Site 26 (RASS 3), a six-acre site, was previously owned by Getty Oil. The soils were found to be contaminated with high levels of zinc and lead at the bottom of a sump. Due to the litigation sites being within protected wetlands, risk to human health is negligible, but risk to the ecosystem is prominent. Thus, no LUCs were needed to protect human health, and LTM is conducted to ensure protective measures towards the ecosystem. The Army delivered the 2020 FYR on time. The next FYR is 2025. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- Annual reporting of groundwater, surface water, and soil will continue indefinitely. Technical memorandums are to be prepared each year summarizing annual monitoring results. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

## 0696A.1010\_MOTCO-028\_Litigation Area Monitoring

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-028

**Cleanup Site:** Litigation Area Monitoring

**Alias:** SITE 00028

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 2/15/1999

**RC Date:** 2/15/1999

**RC Reason:** All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

**SC Date:** 9/16/2054

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:**

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/1983	9/15/1983
SI:	1/15/1985	1/15/1985
RI/FS:	1/15/1989	1/15/1989
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	9/15/1995	2/15/1999
RA(O):	1/15/1999	2/15/1999
LTM:	12/15/1999	9/15/2054

**Site Narrative:** In the late-1960s and early-1970s, the Navy purchased several parcels of land to use as a buffer zone for munitions loading operations. Eight of those parcels (307 acres) were subsequently found to contain metals contamination from waste disposal activities of the prior owners and historic 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 of the Navy and its neighbors. 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, and supports significant populations of sensitive species, including the federal and state-listed endangered salt marsh harvest mouse and California black rail. In 1991, the Navy and property owners entered into a consent decree. The parties agreed to clean up the properties to the STLC. Active remediation of the Litigation Area was conducted between 1992 and 1996. The Navy completed an RI of the Litigation Area and identified seven sites (3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28) that required RA to address metals contamination in soil. The Navy grouped these sites into one of four RASS and prepared an FS to evaluate RA alternatives. The ROD was signed April 1989. The Navy excavated and disposed of contaminated soil from Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28 between 1992 and 1996. As part of the RD the Navy implemented a monitoring plan to evaluate the effects and mobility of chemicals left in soil. From 1996 to 1999, the Navy performed the first four years of post-remediation monitoring and divided the Litigation Area into 16 monitoring units. Site 28 (RASS 3, also known as Site 34 in the supplemental FS) occupies several acres adjacent to the former Chemical Pigment Corp. and the former ESI Chemical Corp. facilities. The soil was found to be contaminated with high levels of arsenic, copper, cadmium, selenium, zinc, and lead. The sites are under a single monitoring agreement as part of a ROD with the regulators. Due to the litigation sites being within protected wetlands, risk to human health is negligible, but risk to the ecosystem is prominent. Thus, no LUCs were needed to protect human health, and LTM is conducted to ensure protective measures towards the ecosystem. The Army delivered the 2020 FYR on time. The next FYR is 2025. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- Annual reporting of groundwater, surface water, and soil will continue indefinitely. Technical

memorandums are to be prepared each year summarizing annual monitoring results. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

## 0696A.1012\_MOTCO-031\_Former Fertilizer Plant

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-031

**Cleanup Site:** Former Fertilizer Plant

**Alias:** SITE 00031

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 9/15/2025

**RC Date:** 9/15/2025

**RC Reason:** Not assigned

**SC Date:** 10/16/2053

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:** High

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/1983	9/15/1983
SI:	8/15/1998	7/15/2002
RI/FS:	4/15/2002	3/15/2012
RD:	4/30/2012	12/15/2012
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	9/15/2012	9/15/2025
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	9/16/2025	10/15/2053

**Site Narrative:** Site 31, a 17-acre site located near the Litigation Area site in the northeast portion of the installation, was used as a fertilizer plant from 1955 to 1976. The Navy acquired the property in 1983 to maintain a safety buffer around the munitions operations. The Navy first became aware of the contamination at the site when the Contra Costa water district installed a pump station on the site in 1998. Soil samples collected showed high levels of arsenic, selenium, lead, and mercury. In 2002, 2,100 cubic yards of soil were excavated for disposal. To assess the potential risk to ecological and human receptors, the Army completed an RI and an FS in December 2011. A contract for the remedial action (construction) was awarded in September 2012. The ROD was finalized and signed in June 2015. Groundwater investigations are handled under MOTCO-031A. Per the ROD, the selected remedy is excavation and off-site disposal of 32,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil. Soil removal was scheduled for spring 2018, anticipated to be completed by July 2018. During the remedial action (construction) (RA(C)) phase of the cleanup it was found that the source of contamination was a concrete-like material (CLM) which was spread out across the site. During further investigation to determine the extent of the CLM, the contamination extends offsite to the west, and north. Due to DTSC, toxicologists, the remedial goals (RG) for arsenic, lead, and mercury have been lowered. The Army will re-visit the FS and the RD to determine if the approved RD is the best course for the soil cleanup. In addition, during further investigation it was determined that MOTCO under the remaining contract will determine the extent off MOTCO property the contamination extends and then cleanup this contamination off site based on the RGs. The Army has requested rights of entry into property not owned by the Army to determine extent of contamination and complete cleanup levels to the RGs. LTM is anticipated to follow. LUCs are in place for this site. LUCs include restricted land use, no residential use, dig permits for the area, fencing, signage, lease restrictions, annual monitoring and inspections and reporting are conducted. MOTCO has ensured water district personnel have limited access to the site for their protection. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- Per the ROD, the selected remedy for Site 31 is excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated

soil. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.



## 0696A.1013\_MOTCO-032\_Unit 7 Mosquito Abatement Ditch

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-032

**Cleanup Site:** Unit 7 Mosquito Abatement Ditch

**Alias:** SITE 00032

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 12/15/2015

**RC Date:** 12/15/2015

**RC Reason:** All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

**SC Date:** 9/16/2054

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:** High

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/1983	9/15/1983
SI:	1/15/1984	12/15/1985
RI/FS:	1/15/1986	1/15/2012
RD:	5/15/2009	1/15/2012
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	3/15/2011	12/15/2015
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	12/15/2015	9/15/2054

**Site Narrative:** The Unit 7 Mosquito Abatement Ditches are part of the Litigation Area. In the late-1960s and early-1970s, the Navy purchased several parcels of land to use as buffer zone for munitions loading operations. Eight of those parcels (307 acres) were subsequently found to contain metals contamination from waste disposal activities of the prior owners and historic 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 of the Navy and its neighbors. 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, and supports significant populations of sensitive species, including the federal and state-listed endangered salt marsh harvest mouse and California black rail. In 1991 the Navy and property owners entered into a consent decree. The parties agreed to clean up the properties to the STLC. Active remediation of the Litigation Area was conducted between 1992 and 1996. The Navy completed an RI of the Litigation Area and identified nine sites (3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, 28, 32, and 33) that required RA to address metals contamination in soil. The Navy grouped these sites into one of four RASS and prepared an FS to evaluate RA alternatives. The Navy excavated and disposed of contaminated soil from Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, 28, 32, and 33 between 1992 and 1996. As part of the RD, the Navy implemented a monitoring plan to evaluate the effects and mobility of chemicals left in soil. From 1996 to 1999, the Navy performed the first four years of post-remediation monitoring and divided the Litigation Area into 16 monitoring units. The 2010 FYR identified Site 32 as an area not protective of ecological receptors and the Navy began a supplemental FS to assess the possible RAs for the site. The Army and regulatory agencies have agreed to supplemental FS. A PP and signed ROD for the sediment capping of the contaminated portion of the slough was completed in January 2013. The RA(C) fieldwork was completed in November 2015. The remedial action completion report (RACR) was finalized in August 2018. Due to the litigation sites being within protected wetlands, risk to human health is negligible, but risk to the ecosystem is prominent. Thus, no LUCs were needed to protect human health, and LTM is conducted to ensure protective measures towards the ecosystem. The Army delivered the 2020 FYR on

time. The next FYR is 2025. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- The Site 32 in situ cap includes sediment monitoring and sampling. The monitoring is intended to (1) evaluate the success of the in situ cap, (2) evaluate whether the slough bottom is becoming re-contaminated, and (3) monitor sediment accretion or erosion. Monitoring is also required because contaminated sediment will be abandoned in place under the cap materials, and the remediation is not effective if the cap does not remain in place as anticipated. Annual monitoring and FYR reports are required, for a total operations and maintenance (O&M) duration of 30 years. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

## 0696A.1014\_MOTCO-033\_Lost Slough

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-033

**Cleanup Site:** Lost Slough

**Alias:** SITE 00033

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 12/15/2015

**RC Date:** 12/15/2015

**RC Reason:** All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

**SC Date:** 9/16/2054

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:** High

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/1983	9/15/1983
SI:	1/15/1984	3/15/1985
RI/FS:	6/15/1986	1/15/2012
RD:	5/15/2009	1/15/2012
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	1/15/2011	12/15/2015
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	12/15/2015	9/15/2054

**Site Narrative:** Unit 10 of the Lost Slough is part of the Litigation Area. In the late-1960s and early-1970s, the Navy purchased several parcels of land to use as buffer zone for munitions loading operations. Eight of those parcels (307 acres) were subsequently found to contain metals contamination from waste disposal activities of the prior owners and historic 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 of the Navy and its neighbors. 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, and supports significant populations of sensitive species, including the federal and state-listed endangered salt marsh harvest mouse and California black rail. In 1991 the Navy and property owners entered into a consent decree. The parties agreed to clean up the properties to the STLC. Active remediation of the Litigation Area was conducted between 1992 and 1996. The Navy completed an RI of the Litigation Area and identified nine sites (3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, 28, 32, and 33) that required RA to address metals contamination in soil. The Navy grouped these sites into one of four RASS and prepared an FS to evaluate RA alternatives. The Navy excavated and disposed of contaminated soil from Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, 28, 32, and 33 between 1992 and 1996. As part of the RD, the Navy implemented a monitoring plan to evaluate the effects and mobility of chemicals left in soil. From 1996 to 1999, the Navy performed the first four years of post-remediation monitoring and divided the Litigation Area into 16 monitoring units. The 2010 FYR identified Site 33 as an area not protective of ecological receptors and the Navy began a supplemental FS to assess the possible RAs for the site. The Army and regulatory agencies have agreed to supplemental FS. A submitted PP and signed ROD for the sediment capping of the contaminated portion of the slough was completed in January 2013. The RA(C) fieldwork was completed in November 2015. The RACR was finalized in August 2018. First round LTM report was submitted to regulatory agencies for review in January 2019. Due to the litigation sites being within protected wetlands, risk to human health is negligible, but risk to the ecosystem is prominent. Thus, no LUCs were needed to protect human health, and LTM is conducted to ensure protective

measures towards the ecosystem. The Army delivered the 2020 FYR on time. The next FYR is 2025.

Cleanup/Exit Strategy- The Site 33 in situ cap includes sediment monitoring and sampling. The monitoring is intended to (1) evaluate the success of the in situ cap, (2) evaluate whether the slough bottom is becoming re-contaminated and (3) monitor sediment accretion or erosion. Monitoring is also required because contaminated sediment will be abandoned in place under the cap materials, and the remediation is not effective if the cap does not remain in place as anticipated. Annual monitoring and FYR reports are required, for a total O&M duration of 30 years. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

## 0696A.1019\_MOTCO-004\_Allied Chemical Site A

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-004

**Cleanup Site:** Allied Chemical Site A

**Alias:** SITE 00004

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 4/15/1999

**RC Date:** 5/15/1999

**RC Reason:** All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

**SC Date:** 9/16/2054

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:**

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/1983	9/15/1983
SI:	1/15/1985	1/15/1985
RI/FS:	1/15/1989	1/15/1989
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	9/15/1995	4/15/1999
RA(O):	1/15/1999	5/15/1999
LTM:	2/15/2012	9/15/2054

**Site Narrative:** The Allied Chemical Site A is part of the Litigation Area. In the late-1960s and early-1970s, the Navy purchased several parcels of land to use as buffer zone for munitions loading operations. Eight of those parcels (307 acres) were subsequently found to contain metals contamination from waste disposal activities of the prior owners and historic 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 of the Navy and its neighbors. 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, and supports significant populations of sensitive species, including the federal and state-listed endangered salt marsh harvest mouse and California black rail. In 1991, the Navy and property owners entered into a consent decree. The parties agreed to clean up the properties to the STLC. Active remediation of the Litigation Area was conducted between 1992 and 1996. The Navy completed an RI of the Litigation Area and identified seven sites (3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28) that required RA to address metals contamination in soil. The Navy grouped these sites into one of four RASS and prepared an FS to evaluate RA alternatives. The ROD was signed April 1989. The Navy excavated and disposed of contaminated soil from Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28 between 1992 and 1996. As part of the RD, the Navy implemented a monitoring plan to evaluate the effects and mobility of chemicals left in soil. From 1996 to 1999, the Navy performed the first four years of post-remediation monitoring and divided the Litigation Area into 16 monitoring units. A five-year periodic review assessment was completed in 2000 and the 2006 five-year assessment was completed in 2010. The next five-year assessment was started in 2015 and completed in 2016. Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28 are currently in the eleventh year of revised post-remediation monitoring. Site 4 (RASS 1) occupies several acres adjacent to the former Allied Chemical Corp. facility. The soils were found to be contaminated with high levels of arsenic, copper, cadmium, iron, and lead. Due to the litigation sites being within protected wetlands, risk to human health is negligible, but risk to the ecosystem is prominent. Thus, no LUCs were needed to protect human health, and LTM is conducted to ensure protective measures towards the ecosystem. The

Army delivered the 2020 FYR on time. The next FYR is 2025. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- The site continues to be under LTM as part of the Litigation Area sites monitoring program (MOTCO-028). Technical memorandums are prepared each year summarizing annual monitoring results. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

## 0696A.1020\_MOTCO-003\_Kiln Site (Litigation Area)

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-003

**Cleanup Site:** Kiln Site (Litigation Area)

**Alias:** SITE 00003

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 5/15/1999

**RC Date:** 5/15/1999

**RC Reason:** All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

**SC Date:** 9/16/2054

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:**

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/1983	9/15/1983
SI:	1/15/1985	12/15/1986
RI/FS:	1/15/1989	3/15/1999
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	9/15/1995	5/15/1999
RA(O):	4/15/1999	5/15/1999
LTM:	2/15/2012	9/15/2054

**Site Narrative:** The Kiln Site is part of the Litigation Area. In the late-1960s and early-1970s, the Navy purchased several parcels of land to use as buffer zone for munitions loading operations. Eight of those parcels (307 acres) were subsequently found to contain metals contamination from waste disposal activities of the prior owners and historic 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 of the Navy and its neighbors. 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, and supports significant populations of sensitive species, including the federal and state-listed endangered salt marsh harvest mouse and California black rail. In 1991 the Navy and property owners entered into a consent decree. The parties agreed to clean up the properties to the STLC. Active remediation of the Litigation Area was conducted between 1992 and 1996. The Navy completed an RI of the Litigation Area and identified seven sites (3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28) that required RA to address metals contamination in the soil. The Navy grouped these sites into one of four RASS and prepared an FS to evaluate RA alternatives. The Navy excavated and disposed of contaminated soil from Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28 between 1992 and 1996. As part of the RD, the Navy implemented a monitoring plan to evaluate the effects and mobility of chemicals left in soil. From 1996 to 1999 the Navy performed the first four years of post-remediation monitoring and divided the Litigation Area into 16 monitoring units. A five-year periodic review assessment was completed in 2000 and the 2006 five-year assessment was completed in 2010. The next five-year assessment was started in 2015 and completed in 2016. Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28 are currently in the eleventh year of revised post-remediation monitoring. Currently linked under MOTCO-028 but will be lumped under MOTCO-001 due to the Litigation Area sites being within protected wetlands, risk to human health is negligible, but risk to the ecosystem is prominent. Thus, no LUCs were needed to protect human health, and LTM is conducted to ensure protective measures towards the ecosystem. The Army delivered the 2020 FYR on time. The next FYR is 2025. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- The site continues to be under LTM as part of the Litigation Area sites monitoring

program (MOTCO-028). Technical memorandums are prepared each year summarizing annual monitoring results. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.



## 0696A.1021\_MOTCO-001\_Tidal Area Landfill

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-001

**Cleanup Site:** Tidal Area Landfill

**Alias:** SITE 001

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 10/15/2012

**RC Date:** 10/15/2012

**RC Reason:** All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

**SC Date:** 9/16/2054

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 33.5

**RRSE:**

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/1992	1/15/1993
SI:	1/15/1994	1/15/1995
RI/FS:	1/15/1998	5/15/2008
RD:	6/15/2008	9/15/2008
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	6/15/2008	10/15/2012
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	1/15/2013	9/15/2054

**Site Narrative:** The Tidal Area Landfill served as the primary disposal area for the Navy and surrounding communities from 1944 to 1979. The landfill is approximately 13 acres and contains an estimated 135,000 cubic yards of waste and soil cover. Munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) were found in the landfill in June 2006. Through the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) process, the Navy and regulatory agencies agreed the landfill should be covered. Construction of the cover began in April 2006. During excavation, MEC were unearthed, and the Navy stopped work and revised the cover design to eliminate the need for excavation. The Navy prepared an explanation of significant difference (ESD) to the ROD that describes the design changes (larger footprint and higher landfill), provides the reasons for the changes, and presents revised drawings. The Army has redesigned the landfill cap and took over direct management of the landfill closure. The final ESD was signed in December 2012. The cap construction was completed in June 2012. The post-closure maintenance plan was approved in March 2012. An approved RACR was completed in December 2015. The ROD and ESD requires LUCs (prevent excavation or physical alteration of the landfill cover, prevent unacceptable risk to human health caused by excavation of contaminated materials, prevent the use of groundwater, protect monitoring equipment, prevent unauthorized access to the site, and annual cap monitoring), quarterly groundwater sampling (volatile organic compounds (VOC), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), pesticides, total metals, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), hexavalent chromium, water quality, and landfill gas), and quarterly soil gas samples, and inclusion of this site into the FYR. The post closure monitoring plan will be updated to identify necessary groundwater monitoring requirements and the frequency of the sampling. The Army delivered the 2020 FYR on time. The next FYR is 2025. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- Post-closure maintenance (LTM) began in July 2012 and is subject to the next FYR in 2025. The Army will monitor the land use restrictions, maintenance needs for the landfill cover, and controls annually. LTM activities include groundwater monitoring, twice annual inspection of the cap, and annual soil gas sampling. The annual monitoring reports will be incorporated into the FYR reports, to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedy and status

of the LUCs, and to determine if the property complies with LUCs. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

## 0696A.1022\_MOTCO-002\_R Area

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-002

**Cleanup Site:** R Area

**Alias:** SITE 002

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 9/15/2011

**RC Date:** 9/15/2012

**RC Reason:** All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

**SC Date:** 9/16/2054

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 33.5

**RRSE:**

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/1983	9/15/1983
SI:	1/15/1993	9/15/1993
RI/FS:	3/15/1996	9/15/2011
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	--	--
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	9/15/2012	9/15/2054

**Site Narrative:** R Area (MOTCO-002), Froid and Taylor Roads (MOTCO-009), and Wood Hogger Site (MOTCO-011) (formerly known as Sites 2, 9, and 11) are collectively called the Tidal Area Sites and include both wetland and upland areas. In 1939, prior to Navy ownership, a meandering, east-west-trending slough flowed across the wetlands and marshlands of what is now MOTCO-002. A man-made sluice was constructed to channel water from MOTCO-002 to Suisun Bay. During construction of NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach DET Concord, the sluice, now known as Otter Slough, was backfilled and rerouted around MOTCO-002 and -011. From the mid-1940s to the mid-1970s, various types of disposal and incineration occurred at these sites. MOTCO-002 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. From the late-1940s until about 1976, the area adjacent on the eastern side of Baker Road was used for disposal of materials generated during segregation of conventional munitions returned from Pacific operations. Segregation waste, including metal munitions casings and cans, and miscellaneous debris were observed during the RI on the ground surface and submerged beneath the water along Baker Road. Based on the history of the site, groundwater, surface water, soil, and sediment samples were collected. The following chemicals were identified as COCs- metals, OC pesticides, and PCBs. R Area is surrounded by levees or developed land and consists of a large pond fringed with brackish and salt marsh habitat. Portions of the levee bordering the west side of the site (Baker Road) have settled and eroded so that standing water is now present year-round throughout most of R Area. The site is flooded during high tide. With the exception of personnel conducting environmental studies and possibly people maintaining an aboveground water line that crosses the property, the site is no longer used. The final PP was completed in March 2011 and the final ROD was signed October 2011. The Army agreed to USEPA's request to address potentially unacceptable risks to human health for unrestricted (residential) exposure to soil or sediment by proceeding to an FS to evaluate RA by LUCs or other potentially applicable actions. MOTCO-002 does not pose an unacceptable ecological risk to the environment or animal receptors. As a result, no action is required to address ecological risk. The

preferred remedial action documented in the June 2012 ROD included LUCs at Sites 2 and 9 and removal of mercury-contaminated soils followed by LUCs at Site 11. 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. Groundwater has not been closed. The Army will conduct four quarters for radionuclide sampling around sites 1a, 2, 9, and 11. If the analysis proves no need for further investigation, MOTCO will close out the groundwater sites with a PP and ROD. LUCs in place-

1. Dig permits for any excavation and construction projects.
2. Markers and signage around the perimeter of the restricted area.
3. Inspections of each area and documentation of the inspection.
4. Training and Awareness – training of all stakeholders to ensure awareness if they come in contact with the site.
5. Reporting – inspection results documented in a report annually.
6. Contingency Plan – Analyze each LUC for failures that could occur and mechanisms in place to prevent those failures and steps that will take place to prevent failures.

Cleanup/Exit Strategy- The Army will monitor the land use restrictions annually. The annual monitoring reports will be incorporated into the FYR reports, which evaluate if the remedy is still protective and if the LUCs are in compliance. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

**0696A.1024\_MOTCO-001A\_Tidal Area Landfill Groundwat**

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-001A

**Cleanup Site:** Tidal Area Landfill Groundwat

**Alias:** #

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 10/15/2025

**RC Date:** 10/15/2025

**RC Reason:** Not assigned

**SC Date:** 10/16/2025

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** No

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 0

**RRSE:** Low

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/1992	1/15/1993
SI:	1/15/1994	1/15/1995
RI/FS:	12/15/2010	10/15/2025
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	--	--
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	--	--

**Site Narrative:** This site encompasses the groundwater portion of site MOTCO-001. The tidal area landfill served as the primary disposal area for the Navy and surrounding communities from 1944 to 1979. The landfill is approximately 13 acres and contains an estimated 135,000 cubic yards of waste and soil cover. A performance-based acquisition (PBA) was awarded to complete the final RI report on the groundwater. The work plan has been prepared and submitted to regulatory review. The revised draft final groundwater RI report was submitted for agency review in July 2015. The final RI was submitted in October 2016. The site has been recommended for closure. A PP and ROD started in 2019 to close out the site. The Army will conduct four quarters for radionuclide sampling around sites 1a, 2, 9, and 11. If the analysis proves no need for further investigation, MOTCO will close out the groundwater sites with a PP and ROD. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- Site 1A will be closed under a PP and ROD with sites 2, 9, and 11. The LTM identified for site 1A will be rolled up under site 1 and will continue under a revised post closure maintenance plan for site 1. The decision was made to link the groundwater monitoring directly back the landfill site 1 and close out site 1a with a PP and ROD.

## 0696A.1025\_MOTCO-038\_Port Chicago Main Street Dump

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-038

**Cleanup Site:** Port Chicago Main Street Dump

**Alias:** #

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 9/30/2027

**RC Date:** 9/30/2027

**RC Reason:** Not assigned

**SC Date:** 9/30/2056

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** No

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 0

**RRSE:** High

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/2008	1/15/2008
SI:	6/15/2010	6/15/2012
RI/FS:	6/15/2014	9/15/2025
RD:	10/15/2025	10/15/2026
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	10/15/2026	9/30/2027
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	9/30/2027	9/30/2056

**Site Narrative:** The former Main Street Dump area is located in the Tidal Area along Main Street in the former civilian community of Port Chicago. The dump site is located in an open, grassy area that is approximately 12 acres in size. Debris includes creosote painted railroad ties, demolition debris, and railroad wastes. An underground fire occurred at the site as the result of a brush fire. The Army completed an SI which recommended that an RI/FS be conducted. The RI/FS is expected to be finalized and a final ROD signed. The RI field work was started in late 2016. Quarterly sampling is underway. The draft RI report was submitted for regulatory review March 2018. Regulators have recommended further RI investigation for the historic Port Chicago Town Site. Further RI was recommended as it was determined that the Navy buried commercial buildings from the former town of Port Chicago. Conducting further RI work will determine the extent of building debris that will need disposal. This is approximately another 170 acres. The RI/FS was awarded with work starting in January 2020. A geophysical survey will identify areas for sampling. Sampling of soil and groundwater will be conducted along with trenching and potholing to determine extent of buried debris. The FS will begin after the completion of the expanded RI. There are no LUCs currently in place for this site, but upon the completion of the RI/FS that may change. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- A PP, ROD, and RD will be prepared and determine the extent of the anticipated remedial action. Hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants are anticipated to remain at the site therefore LTM is required, to include five-year reviews until UU/UE is achieved.

**0696A.1027\_MOTCO-040\_Former Copper Smelter**

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-040  
**Cleanup Site:** Former Copper Smelter  
**Alias:** #  
**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA  
**RIP Date:** 11/15/2027  
**RC Date:** 11/15/2027  
**RC Reason:** Not assigned  
**SC Date:** 12/16/2056  
**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army  
**Subprogram:** IR  
**NPL Status:** No  
**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 0  
**RRSE:** Medium  
**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/2008	1/15/2008
SI:	6/15/2010	6/15/2012
RI/FS:	6/15/2015	9/15/2025
RD:	10/15/2025	10/15/2026
IRA:	10/1/2019	9/30/2024
RA(C):	11/15/2026	11/15/2027
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	12/15/2027	12/15/2056

**Site Narrative:** The Former Copper Smelter was part of a 19th century ship building operation located on Seal Bluff. The potential concern is heavy metal contamination of soil and sediment. The final SI report was completed in June 2012. Data from the SI indicated heavy metals were present at levels requiring an RI/FS. RI has determined that heavy metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH), and VOCs have been determined. Additional analysis to fill in data gaps has been requested by the Regulators and a FS will be completed. Because of planned military construction (MILCON) in 2022, a time-critical removal action (TCRA) was required. A TCRA was awarded, Phase 1 of the site cleanup was completed and is now in Phase 2. After the explosives safety submission (ESS) update was completed to allow unexploded ordnance (UXO) work under water with mechanical equipment, Phase 2 TCRA is in progress. Delays have been associated with legal discussions on applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARAR). Cleanup/Exit Strategy- a PP, ROD, and RD will be completed and determine the extent of the anticipated remedial action. Hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants are anticipated to remain at the site therefore LTM is required, to include five-year reviews until UU/UE is achieved.

## 0696A.1046\_MOTCO-031a\_FORMER FERTILIZER PLANT GW

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-031a

**Cleanup Site:** FORMER FERTILIZER PLANT GW

**Alias:** #

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 6/21/2029

**RC Date:** 6/20/2058

**RC Reason:** Not assigned

**SC Date:** 6/21/2058

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 34

**RRSE:** High

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/15/1995	9/15/1995
SI:	1/15/1995	9/15/1995
RI/FS:	3/15/2013	6/20/2027
RD:	6/21/2027	6/20/2028
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	6/21/2028	6/20/2029
RA(O):	6/21/2029	6/20/2058
LTM:	--	--

**Site Narrative:** Site is limited to the groundwater aspects of MOTCO-031. The federal facility agreement (FFA) signatory parties after the RI/FS recommended further RI work be completed for groundwater. Site MOTCO-031A has the same background and site boundaries as MOTCO-031. A contract for the RI/FS was awarded in September 2012. Soil cleanup for site 31 has delayed the FS, PP, ROD, and RD for the ground water. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- Once FS is complete, a PP, ROD, and RD will be prepared and determine the cleanup and exit strategy for this site.



## 0696A.1047\_MOTCO-260\_PFAS

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-260

**Cleanup Site:** PFAS

**Alias:** #

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 12/1/2028

**RC Date:** 12/1/2028

**RC Reason:** Not assigned

**SC Date:** 12/2/2028

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** IR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:**

**MRSPP:** N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	5/21/2018	9/19/2019
SI:	9/20/2019	7/15/2022
RI/FS:	10/1/2022	12/1/2028
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	--	--
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	--	--

**Site Narrative:** Per direction from Deputy Chief of Staff G-9, the site was created to account for all per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) requirements at the installation. As part of the preliminary assessment (PA) for PFAS, a site visit was conducted in May 2019. Relevant data and documents were obtained, and areas were visually inspected to generate a list of areas of potential interest (AOPI). Visual surveying activities during the site visit at MOTCO were focused on areas of reported release or potential release of aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) (i.e., wash racks, fire station, fire training areas, etc.). Fourteen AOPIs were identified for sampling during the SI phase and a kick-off for the SI was held in November 2019. The SI is underway, and a report will be completed in accordance with Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) Manual 4.b.(2)(b). The PA/SI has identified 12 AOPIs that require further investigation under an RI. Two AOPIs are located in the Inland Area of MOTCO and the remaining 10 AOPIs are located on the tidal area of MOTCO. Cleanup Strategy- An RI will be performed for the 12 AOPIs identified. No interim, and/or final remedial action activities are planned beyond the RI/FS phase until such time as the Army understands the level of effort to remediate these AOPIs once the USEPA has promulgated remedial goals for PFAS chemicals. Response complete (RC) milestones will be determined once the additional investigation or action is determined.

## 0696A.1001\_MOTCO-007-R-01\_Explosive Ordnance Dispo

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-007-R-01

**Cleanup Site:** Explosive Ordnance Dispo

**Alias:** UXO 00007

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 12/31/2028

**RC Date:** 12/31/2028

**RC Reason:** Not assigned

**SC Date:** 1/1/2058

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** MR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:** N/A

**MRSPP:** 9

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/1/2005	7/1/2007
SI:	9/30/2009	1/31/2011
RI/FS:	3/31/2011	12/31/2028
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	--	--
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	1/1/2029	12/31/2057

**Site Narrative:** The explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) Q Area covers 135 acres and was reported to have been used as an open burn/open detonation area beginning in the 1970s. Due to its location, there is also the potential for munitions relating to the 1944 explosion to be found at this site. In order to characterize the site, an Army SI was initiated in 2009 and completed in January 2011. The RI/FS contract was awarded, and the contractor began work in July 2011. The fieldwork began in September 2012 and was completed in summer 2014. Future cleanup is not anticipated. The draft RI was issued in April 2015. The RI report was disputed by the USEPA in December 2015. The Army and the regulatory agencies have met on a number of occasions to resolve the dispute and are close to resolution. The date of the final RI is to be established based on the informal dispute resolution. The draft final historical record review (HRR) for the boxcar and dredge spoils was submitted to the agencies in December 2019. The LUCs currently in place include the following- 1. Dig permits for any excavation and construction projects. 2. UXO technician support for any digging within the identified explosion arc. Lower probability areas could have Command approval for limited UXO support. 3. Markers and signage around the perimeter of the restricted area. 4. Inspections of each area and documentation of the inspection. 5. Training and Awareness – training of all stakeholders to ensure awareness if they come in contact with the site. 6. Reporting – inspection results documented in a report annually. 7. Contingency plan – analyze each LUC for failures that could occur and mechanisms in place to prevent those failures and steps that will take place to prevent failures. The Army will resolve informal dispute with the USEPA. For the open burn/open detonation area it will remain active for emergency detonations of any UXO found. Items determined materials potentially presenting an explosive hazard (MPPEH) are secured on MOTCO to be detonated later to minimize costs. UXO will be detonated when found. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- The Army will monitor the land use restrictions annually. The annual monitoring reports will be incorporated into the FYR reports, in order to characterize the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) sites, an RI/FS was started in 2012. Per Section 22 of the FFA, the USEPA invoked informal dispute resolution on the draft final MMRP RI on Dec. 30, 2015. The Army and the regulatory agencies have met on numerous

occasions to resolve the dispute and are close to resolution. The date of the final RI is to be established based on the informal dispute resolution. A more detailed cleanup exit strategy will be developed pending the results of the final RI/FS.

## 0696A.1002\_MOTCO-008-R-01\_Port Chicago Tidal Area E

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-008-R-01

**Cleanup Site:** Port Chicago Tidal Area E

**Alias:** UXO 00008

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 12/31/2028

**RC Date:** 12/31/2028

**RC Reason:** Not assigned

**SC Date:** 1/1/2058

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** MR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:** N/A

**MRSPP:** 9

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/1/2005	7/1/2007
SI:	9/30/2009	1/31/2011
RI/FS:	3/31/2011	12/31/2028
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	--	--
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	1/1/2029	12/31/2057

**Site Narrative:** The Port Chicago Tidal Area encompasses terrestrial portions of the Tidal Area and associated islands in Suisun Bay that are within the impact area of the 1944 explosion. Site MOTCO-008 encompasses 5,232 acres. The Port Chicago Tidal Area had been in use as an ammunition transfer facility from 1942 to the present. The RI/FS contract was awarded; fieldwork began in September 2012 and was completed in October 2014. Although future cleanup is anticipated, cost and technologies cannot accurately be determined until the RI/FS is complete. The draft RI was issued in April 2015. The RI report was disputed by the USEPA in Dec 2015. The Army and the regulatory agencies have met on a number of occasions to resolve the dispute and are close to resolution. The date of the final RI is to be established based on the informal dispute resolution. The draft final HRR for the boxcar and dredge spoils was submitted to the agencies in December 2019. The LUCs currently in place include the following- 1. Dig permits for any excavation and construction projects. 2. UXO technician support for any digging within the identified explosion arc. Lower probability areas could have Command approval for limited UXO support. 3. Markers and signage around the perimeter of the restricted area. 4. Inspections of each area and documentation of the inspection. 5. Training and Awareness – training of all stakeholders to ensure awareness if they come in contact with the site. 6. Reporting – inspection results documented in a report annually. 7. Contingency plan – analyze each LUC for failures that could occur and mechanisms in place to prevent those failures and steps that will take place to prevent failures. The Army will resolve informal dispute with the USEPA. For MOTCO-008 and MOTCO-010 the Army will have to research the disposal location of the boxcars and investigate in water dredge disposal sites for UXO. The technology to conduct such investigations is not currently developed. Items determined MPPEH are secured on MOTCO to be detonated later to minimize costs. UXO will be detonated when found. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- The Army will monitor the land use restrictions annually. The annual monitoring reports will be incorporated into the FYR reports, in order to characterize the MMRP sites, an RI/FS was started in 2012. Per Section 22 of the FFA, the USEPA invoked informal dispute resolution on the draft final MMRP RI on Dec. 30, 2015. The Army and the regulatory agencies have met on numerous occasions to resolve the dispute and are close

to resolution. The date of the final RI is to be established based on the informal dispute resolution. A more detailed cleanup exit strategy will be developed pending the results of the final RI/FS.

## 0696A.1003\_MOTCO-010-R-01\_Suisun Bay Impact Area

**Env Site ID:** MOTCO-010-R-01

**Cleanup Site:** Suisun Bay Impact Area

**Alias:** UXO 00010

**Regulatory Driver:** CERCLA

**RIP Date:** 12/31/2028

**RC Date:** 12/31/2028

**RC Reason:** Not assigned

**SC Date:** 1/1/2058

**Program:** ENV Restoration, Army

**Subprogram:** MR

**NPL Status:** Yes

**Hazardous Ranking Score:** 30

**RRSE:** N/A

**MRSPP:** 9

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/1/2005	7/1/2007
SI:	9/30/2009	1/31/2011
RI/FS:	3/31/2011	12/31/2028
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	--	--
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	1/1/2029	12/31/2057

**Site Narrative:** Site MOTCO-010, Suisun Bay Impact Area encompasses 5,018 aquatic acres in Suisun Bay and extends from the former pier to the west, north and east in a 12,000-foot radius. After the 1944 explosion, the US Coast Guard surveyed near the pier and reported the bottom to be heavily littered with metal debris and MEC/munitions constituents (MC). The primary MCs of concern include cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine (RDX), trinitrotoluene (TNT), and aluminum (from MK47 depth bombs and MK49 depth bombs). In order to characterize the site, an Army SI was initiated in 2009 and completed in January 2011. The RI/FS contract was awarded, and the contractor began work in July 2011. The RI fieldwork was completed in October 2014. The draft RI was issued in April 2015. The RI report was disputed by the USEPA in December 2015. The Army and the regulatory agencies have met on a number of occasions to resolve the dispute and are close to resolution. The date of the final RI is to be established based on the informal dispute resolution. The dispute is unresolved at this time. The draft final HRR for the boxcar and dredge spoils was submitted to the agencies in December 2019. At this time, there is limited technology to determine the extent of UXO in the soils under water, without improved technology searching underwater areas will not be practical and extremely costly. The LUCs currently in place include the following- 1. Dig permits for any excavation and construction projects. 2. UXO technician support for any digging within the identified explosion arc. Lower probability areas could have Command approval for limited UXO support. 3. Markers and signage around the perimeter of the restricted area. 4. Inspections of each area and documentation of the inspection. 5. Training and Awareness – training of all stakeholders to ensure awareness if they come in contact with the site. 6. Reporting – inspection results documented in a report annually. 7. Contingency plan – analyze each LUC for failures that could occur and mechanisms in place to prevent those failures and steps that will take place to prevent failures. The Army will resolve informal dispute with the USEPA. For MOTCO-008 and MOTCO-010 the Army will have to research the disposal location of the boxcars and investigate in water dredge disposal sites for UXO. The technology to conduct such investigations is not currently developed. Items determined MPPEH are secured on MOTCO to be detonated later to minimize costs. UXO will be

detonated when found. Cleanup/Exit Strategy- The Army will monitor the land use restrictions annually. The annual monitoring reports will be incorporated into the FYR reports, in order to characterize the MMRP sites, an RI/FS was started in 2012. Per Section 22 of the FFA, the USEPA invoked informal dispute resolution on the draft final MMRP RI on Dec. 30, 2015. The Army and the regulatory agencies have met on numerous occasions to resolve the dispute and are close to resolution. The date of the final RI is to be established based on the informal dispute resolution. A more detailed cleanup exit strategy will be developed pending the results of the final RI/FS.

## **SITE SUMMARY**



## SITE CLOSEOUT SUMMARY

CRL ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date
0696A.1011	MOTCO-030_Taylor Blvd Bridge Disposal Si	12/31/2009
0696A.1015	MOTCO-034_Nichols Creek and Erosional Ar	11/30/2008
0696A.1016	MOTCO-035_A16 and E108	10/31/2010
0696A.1017	MOTCO-036_Port Chicago Highway Site	9/30/2014
0696A.1018	MOTCO-037_TT-21 A, B and C	3/31/2015
0696A.1023	MOTCO-026A_G-1 Area Groundwater	12/31/2015
0696A.1026	MOTCO-039_Former Dry Cleaning Facility @	12/31/2013
0696A.1028	MOTCO-007_Legacy Navy site SITE 00007	9/30/2000
0696A.1029	MOTCO-008_Ryer Island	9/30/2000
0696A.1030	MOTCO-010_Legacy Navy site SITE 00010	9/30/2000
0696A.1031	MOTCO-012_Legacy Navy site SITE 00012	9/30/2000
0696A.1032	MOTCO-014_Kinne Boulevard Wells	9/30/2000
0696A.1033	MOTCO-015_Legacy Navy site SITE 00015	9/30/2000
0696A.1034	MOTCO-016_Red Rock Disposal Area	9/30/2000
0696A.1035	MOTCO-017_Bldgs. IA-24 and IA-24A	9/30/2005
0696A.1036	MOTCO-018_Legacy Navy site SITE 00018	9/30/2000
0696A.1037	MOTCO-019_Legacy Navy site SITE 00019	9/30/2000
0696A.1038	MOTCO-020_Legacy Navy site SITE 00020	9/30/2000
0696A.1039	MOTCO-021_Legacy Navy site SITE 00021	9/30/2000
0696A.1040	MOTCO-027_Building 1A-20	10/31/2004
0696A.1041	MOTCO-231_Southern Boundry Ordnance Disp	5/31/1993
0696A.1042	MOTCO-232_Eastern Boundry Ordnance Dispo	9/30/2000
0696A.1043	MOTCO-241_Pistol Range	9/30/2000
0696A.1044	MOTCO-242_Aircraft Range	9/30/2000
0696A.1048	MOTCO-246_Building IA-41	9/30/2000
0696A.1056	MOTCO-254_UNOCAL Easement Site	9/30/2000
0696A.1057	MOTCO-255_Building 6LC98	9/30/2000
0696A.1058	MOTCO-256_Building 174 Electric Substati	6/30/1997
0696A.1059	MOTCO-257_Q Area Building 350	9/30/2000
0696A.1060	MOTCO-258_Service Station	9/30/2000
0696A.1061	MOTCO-259_Buildings A-3A and E-111	3/31/2007
0696A.1062	PBA@MOTCO_PBA@MOTCO IR Sites	9/30/2015
0696A.1045	MOTCO-001-R-01_UXO 00001	9/15/2004

## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

<b>Community Involvement Plan (Date Last Reviewed):</b>	5/1/2018
<b>Technical Review Committee Establishment Date:</b>	N/A
<b>Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Establishment Date:</b>	1/31/2009
<b>RAB Adjournment Date:</b>	N/A
<b>RAB Adjournment Reason:</b>	N/A
<b>Reasons for Not Establishing RAB:</b>	N/A
<b>RAB Date of Solicitation from Community:</b>	N/A
<b>RAB Results of Solicitation:</b>	N/A
<b>Current Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP):</b>	N/A
<b>TAPP Title:</b>	N/A
<b>Potential TAPP:</b>	N/A
<b>Administrative Record Location:</b>	410 Norman Ave Building 635, DPW MOTCO, CA 94520
<b>Information Repository Location:</b>	Concord Library 2900 Salvio Street Concord, CA 94519

## FIVE-YEAR / PERIODIC REVIEW SUMMARY

Status	Review Type	Start Date	End Date	Plans Narrative	Actions Narrative	Results Narrative
Planned	FYR	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Completed	FYR	10/1/2019	9/30/2020	N/A	Sites 1, 2, 9, and 11; Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28; Sites 32 and 33	The remedy at Sites 1, 2, 9, and 11; Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, and 28; Sites 32 and 33 are protective of human health and the environment.