

## KELLY AFB TEXAS

# ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

AR File Number 151.10

#### RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

DECEMBER 2, 1997

ORIGINAL



#### **CORPORATE OFFICE**

San Antonio

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1	APPEARANCES:		
2	MR. EDWARD RIOJAS Kelly AFB co-chair;		
3	MS. ANNALISA PEACE Community co-chair;		
5	MR. ALLAN HAGELTHORN Community Member;		
6 7	MR. GARY BEYER TNRCC, Austin;		
8	MR. ARMANDO C. QUINTANILLA Keep South San Proud;		
9	MR. GEORGE RICE Groundwater Hydrologist;		
11	PROF. GENE W. LENE Academic Community;		
12 13	MR. SAM SANCHEZ San Antonio Metropolitan Health		
14	District;  MR. NICOLAS RODRIGUEZ, JR.		
15 ·	Bexar Metropolitan Water District;  MR. DAVID JOHNSON		
17	Committee for Environmental Justice Action;		
18	MR. DAMIAN SANDOVAL Community Member;		
19	MR. EDWARD WEINSTEIN		
20	San Antonio Water System;		
21	MR. PAUL ROBERSON Greater Kelly Development Corporation;		
22 23	MR. LARRY HOFFMAN Regional Clean Air & Water		
24	Association;		
25	MS. CAMILLE HUENI U.S. EPA, Region V1;		
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1	MR. JOHN A. JACOBI Texas Department of Health;
2	JULIE A. SEAL
3	Certified Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public.
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1	On the 2nd day of December, A.D.,
2	1997, at Dwight Middle School,
3	2454 W. Southcross, San Antonio, Bexar County,
4	Texas, between the hours of 6:00 o'clock p.m.
5	and 9:45 o'clock p.m., the above entitled
6	meeting came on for discussion before said
7	ANNALISA PEACE, and the following proceedings
8	were had:
9	MS. PEACE: I'd like to welcome
10	you-all to the Restoration Advisory Board
11	meeting. I'd like to start by if we could go
12	around, starting with Allan, and introduce
13	yourself and your affiliation.
14	MR. HAGELTHORN:
15	Allan Hagelthorn, just a community member.
16	MR. WEINSTEIN: I'm Ed Weinstein;
17	San Antonio Water System.
18	MR. SANDOVAL: My name is
19	Damian Sandoval; community member.
20	MR. SANCHEZ: My name is
21	Sam Sanchez. I'm with the San Antonio
22	Metropolitan Health District.
23	MR. LENE: My name is Gene Lene.
24	I'm with St. Mary's University.
25	MR. RODRIGUEZ: My name is
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1	Nick Rodriguez and with the Bexar Metropolitan			
2	Water District.			
3	MR. JACOBI: I'm John Jacobi with			
4	the Texas Department of Health.			
5	MS. HUENI: I'm Camille Hueni.			
6	I'm with the Environmental Protection Agency.			
7	MR. BEYER: Gary Beyer; TNRCC.			
.8	MS. PEACE: Annalisa Peace; a			
9	community member.			
10	MR. RIOJAS: I'm Ed Riojas with			
11	the United States Air Force.			
12	MR. ROBERSON: Paul Roberson with			
13	the Greater Kelly Development Corporation.			
14	MR. HOFFMAN: Larry Hoffman;			
15	community member representing the Regional Clean			
16	Air and Water Association.			
17	MR. RICE: George Rice; community			
18	member.			
19	MR. QUINTANILLA: Armando			
20	Quintanilla; community member and I live in			
21	an area contaminated by Kelly Air Force Base.			
22	MS. PEACE: Thank you.			
23	I'll read the statement. The purpose of			
24	the Restoration Advisory Board: Allows members			
25	of the community and representatives of the			
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installation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, state regulatory agencies -- the TNRCC -- and local governments to work together toward a common goal.

The RAB has a twofold purpose. First, the RAB is a forum for representatives of the installation, regulatory agencies and community to discuss and exchange information about Department of Defense's environmental restoration program. Second, the RAB gives stakeholders the opportunity to participate in the cleanup process and make their views known to decision makers.

The RAB's focus should be Department of Defense's environmental restoration program. Stakeholders may raise other issues, such as future land use, economic factors and jobs, but there are other forums in which to discuss these issues. It is the responsibility of all RAB members to ensure that discussions stay on track.

Remember, RABs are intended to promote cooperation between the government and communities by establishing equal member status for all participants, sharing chairmanship of

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the board between the installation and the community and soliciting individual advice rather than forced consensus. It is the Department of Defense's hope that this kind of partnership approach will result in environmental restoration decisions that meet the needs of the community and the Department of Defense.

We have the member packets here and they should have five items. If you-all are missing one -- any of the items -- we do have it on the agenda.

Okay. Do we have anybody from the community that would like to make a statement at this time? There's a podium right up there.

Okay. Then, we'll move on to Item III on the agenda, the shallow groundwater presentation, which -- Mr. Rice?

MR. RICE: I had a suggestion I'd like to put before the RAB concerning the order of the amendments. At our last meeting, it went on so long that some of the small items that were left towards the end weren't addressed. I wonder if the RAB would like to maybe address most of the small items in the first part of the

meeting tonight and some of these longer items 1 that are scheduled to go on for an hour or so 2 can be put off toward the end. That way I think 3 we can make sure that we address all of the 4 items without letting things slip through the 5 6 cracks. 7 Can you put that in MS. PEACE: 8 the form of a motion? 9 MR. RICE: Yeah. I'd like to make a motion that we move all items that are 10 11 scheduled to take 15 minutes or less up to the front of the meeting and the long ones toward 12 13 the end. 14 MS. PEACE: Is there a second? 15 I'll second that. MR. RODRIGUEZ: 16 MS. PEACE: Okay. All in favor? 17 (Vote by the RAB members.) 18 MS. PEACE: It looks like the 19 motion carries. 20 So, we will go ahead and put this shallow groundwater presentation at the end -- and, 21 22 then, we'll go ahead and start where -- Item V 23 after the break. So, we have a storm water 24 project report --25 MR. RICE: Were we going to

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1	address t	he administrative topics in another
2	part of t	he agenda or are we just skipping
3		MS. PEACE: I'm following the
4	agenda.	I have What administrative topics
5		MR. RICE: Under Item I, I have
6	"Welcome,	" then "Introductions" and, then,
7	· Item B, "	Administrative Topics" and there's
.8	about eig	ht I have a list of about eight
9	things un	der "Administrative Topics" on my
10	agenda.	
11		MS. PEACE: Oh, okay. I'm
12	sorry. Y	ou're right. I did skip that.
13	So,	what can we start, then, with Item A
14	under 2?	And this is
15	-	MR. RICE: Maybe this is supposed
16	to be jus	t a
17		MS. PEACE: I think that's a list
18	of what's	in the packet.
19		MR. RIOJAS: This is a list of
20	things in	the package, if anybody wanted to
21	discuss t	hem, and nobody said anything and she
22	went on t	o the next thing.
23		MR. RICE: Oh, I'm sorry.
24		MR. RIOJAS: You probably missed
25	that.	
	II.	

I did miss MR. RICE: Yeah. 1 2 that. Okay. Well, let me MS. PEACE: 3 go back, then. So, you did want to discuss 4 5 something that was on that list? 6 MR. RICE: Oh, yeah. Okay. 7 MS. PEACE: MR. RICE: Well -- you know, at 8 9 our last meeting, we voted to ask -- write a 10 letter to General Childress asking all 11 environmental -- and I understand we sent our request to General Childress and he answered our 12 13 request. I have some questions as to what his 14 answer actually means -- and it's addressed 15 to --16 MR. RIOJAS: You need to address 17 them to me -- and we have some people here who 18 can also talk to various aspects of that. So --19 MR. RICE: I have two questions 20 regarding this letter -- and I can understand --21 MR. MCGHEE: The letter --22 both -- from the RAB to General Childress was 23 signed by the two co-chairs here and the 24 response back from General Childress is in --Section I of the RAB -- the RAB members. 25 It is

probably -- You'll see one table that had a lot of list information like this. Go past that table. There's several pages like that. Get to this -- this end table. It looks like this.

You'll see a letter that looks like this.

The first letter you'll see is the letter from the RAB to General Childress. Behind that is another letter. It's a reply from General Childress, the Air Logistics Commander, back to the RAB.

MS. PEACE: While you-all are looking for those, too, and take a chance to glance over them, Mr. Riojas is going to be leaving us. He's found another job and he's going to be leaving.

MR. RIOJAS: I'm retiring from the Air Force.

MS. PEACE: So, he will no longer be the co-chair and we have Brigadier General Leroy Barnridge -- and he was unable to come tonight. He had to attend a graduation ceremony out of town and give a speech, but he sends his regrets that he was unable to come to what would be his first meeting and he will be here the next time as co-chair. And thank you a lot,

Mr. Riojas, for undertaking this, I guess, from 1 the beginning, and we wish you success at your 2 job. 3 Okay. Has everybody found -- We're open 4 5 for questions now. MR. RICE: I have two questions. 6 I can understand General Childress' reluctance 7 to put all the data in the library, because 8 there's a lot of it. That's -- That's maybe not 9 an unreasonable thing to do. But my first 10 question is: Will all groundwater data be 11 placed in the library? 12 MR. RIOJAS: All the groundwater 13 14 data? MR. RICE: Yeah, all groundwater 15 data that Kelly has concerning Kelly and its 16 17 environment. I don't know how to 18 MR. RIOJAS: answer that question. Are you talking about 19 groundwater contamination off base? 20 MR. RICE: On base, off base, 21 chemical analyses, well logs, hydraulic testing, 22 all groundwater data. 23 MR. RIOJAS: I'll have to refer 24 25 to my people in EM, because I really don't know. MR. MCGHEE: Can you hear me okay?

The groundwater data, in regards to the cleanup program from this point in time, yes. All that groundwater data will be placed in the library and be available to anyone. Groundwater data from the past that was not already placed in the library, no, that will not. The reason for that is: There's too much of it -- and if it's pertinent, we can pull out sections. You can see that. The letter says here you're invited to come and look at that data. As far as reproducing that data and putting it in public repositories, no.

Now, this is some other groundwater data that is not related to the cleanup program. For example, Kelly Air Force Base acquired some drinking water from the Edwards Aquifer. They sample that water and test it before the City does before they put it in the distribution system. That data -- No, that data is not in the cleanup program. It's not pertinent. It is not in General Childress' reply to put that in the library, but much of that data, I believe, is probably collected by us as part of our

cleanup program to see if there are trends or 1 there are contaminants in the groundwater. 2 collectively, it's in there. But there are 3 separate records that are kept for their 4 purposes ensuring that there is safe drinking 5 6 water for base residents and that data, as it stands alone, no, it's not. 7 MR. RICE: I think I follow 8 9 So, even though you may not put that data that. in the library, we can come on base and examine 10 that information; is that correct? 11 MR. MCGHEE: Yes, that's correct. 12 MR. RICE: And is there any 13 environmental data that Kelly possesses about 14 15 Kelly that the public will not be permitted to 16 inspect? MR. MCGHEE: I can think of none, 17 18 no. MR. RICE: Okay. Thank you. 19 I had one more 20 MS. PEACE: 21 question. We can just call and make an 22 appointment to come look at the data and say --23 you don't have to write -- like, submit a Freedom of Information Act request or anything 24 25 like that?

MR. MCGHEE: That's correct. 1 MS. PEACE: Okay. Thank you. 2 MR. RIOJAS: The Freedom of 3 Information has to do with the researching and 4 5 the publishing and stuff like that. MS. PEACE: Okay. Are there any 6 7 more questions on that topic? All right. Thank you. Now, we've got 8 9 these other lists of topics. Does anybody have 10 any comments or questions? It's public library repository -- that's what we just covered --11 memorandum identifying groundwater cleanup 12 13 standards; prioritized lists of documents in the 14 review process and a list of local industrial 15 businesses -- and, then, share data. I'm not 16 sure what that is. 17 I'm sorry. MR. MCGHEE: I didn't 18 identify myself. I'm Mike McGhee. I'm the 19 Deputy Director of Environmental Management at 20 Kelly Air Force Base. 21 MS. PEACE: Thank you. Since I 22 don't know if Mr. Fernandez is ready to give his 23 report, can we go right to the subcommittee 24 reports? 25 So, we'll have Mr. Sandoval giving the

technical subcommittee meeting. They've had some meetings, I believe -- RAB meetings -- so we'll look at those reports.

While they're setting up, if you-all don't mind -- there is something that I would like to see, actually. This business of scheduling the meetings at the end of each meeting, I was going to suggest -- and just throw this out to you-all -- I guess I'll put it in the form of a motion in a minute -- that we could go ahead and try to schedule meetings for six months or maybe a year ahead, tentatively. Now, this could be flexible if that would be easier for everybody to arrange their scheduling coming up.

Do you-all have a motion?

I'm sorry. I was thinking that it might be better for the RAB if we could, instead of scheduling the next meeting at the end of each meeting -- and, also, for public attendance -- if we could take either six months or a year and schedule tentative dates so that -- and that would also really be better for the public, because -- and I've worked with other groups where they've done that.

Is that agreeable to make it a motion?

MR. ROBERSON: I make the motion 1 that we schedule six months --2 MS. PEACE: Thank you. 3 I'll second it. MR. WEINSTEIN: 4 MS. PEACE: I was thinking if 5 you-all would -- like, a committee should be on 6 7 that -- since they're out of town -- if -- do we have any volunteers for a committee -- it 8 doesn't have to be many people -- to make a 9 tentative schedule? Could you-all do that? 10 MR. RICE: -- administrative 11 committee that --12 MS. PEACE: So, we'll have a 13 14 meeting of the administrative committee and do 15 that. At this time -- At the break, if you-all 16 could let somebody from the administrative 17 committee know about -- if there's any date --18 regular day of the week -- and we'll bring that 19 report back to the next meeting. 20 MR. RIOJAS: One of the things we 21 discussed a little bit earlier -- whether or not Tuesday was the best night of the week for the 22 23 I think we've traditionally done this on RAB. Tuesdays and I just thought that maybe we ought 24 to take a look at it -- if there's a better day 25

of the week for members of the RAB. 1 Monday is a bad day. It is a bad day 2 because of our setup for this, but any other 3 Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday would be good 4 days. So -- it's for you-all's consideration. 5 6 MR. SANCHEZ: I concur, with one exception. I think if you do -- Can you-all 7 8 hear me? 9 If you-all -- at some future meetings --10 would like City Council participation, I think 11 Thursday would have to be --MR. RIOJAS: That's a good point. 12 13 MR. SANCHEZ: So, any other day 14 would probably be fine. 15 MS. PEACE: Would there be any objection to Wednesday? 16 17 MR. MCGHEE: Can I interrupt for 18 just one second? The folks across the floor at 19 the meeting -- and they are particularly 20 concerned about being able to hear you talk. Also, the young woman up front there -- she's 21 22 recording the meeting and she's shaking her head in frustration. I think she cannot hear you 23 24 and -- I see that going on. 25 I know it's awkward. These microphones

cannot be turned up any higher; otherwise, 1 they'll start feeding back. So, you've got to 2 put your face forward into the microphone like 3 4 I'm doing. I'm getting in your face. It's very 5 uncomfortable perhaps and very unusual, but that's the only way you can be heard. 6 7 Thanks very much. MS. PEACE: Thanks, Mike. 8 9 Wednesday would be okay? The administrative 10 committee -- we're going to be scheduling a report -- and we'll give you-all a list of dates 11 12 and the comments and discuss it at the next 13 meeting and put it on the agenda. 14 Damian? 15 MR. SANDOVAL: Thank you. 16 everybody hear me? Is that loud enough, Mike? 17 My name is Damian Sandoval. Again, 18 I'm a member of the community. What I want to talk about tonight a little bit is the evolution 19 20 of the technical review subcommittee for Kelly 21 Air Force Base and the Restoration Advisory 22 Board. 23 Just briefly -- I have, like, a 24 15 to 20 minute spiel on what we are doing -- on

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what we're doing. The general agenda --

Basically, I'll give you some background information, go into the purpose of the TRS, as we call ourselves -- technical review subcommittee. We'll talk a little bit about the membership and participation of the folks on the committee, talk about what operating rules we fall under, the meeting dates, some of the accomplishments to date we've had in the last three or four meetings that we've had, talk about some current topics -- and, then, finally, talk about some future topics.

First of all, some background information.

The TRS was created at the September 9th RAB meeting. We had a couple of issues on moving forward and if we were actually moving forward with technical issues, so we decided to form a technical review subcommittee which consists of both community members, individuals from the regulatory agencies -- EPA and TNRCC -- then, we decided once we got into the program that we probably needed a member of DoD, so we invited a member of the environmental management team at Kelly.

At the very first meeting we held, we sat down and kind of handed out a sheet to everybody

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and said, "What's our purpose? What is the purpose of the TRS?" These are some of the major points that we came out with after the meeting: Review technical issues and reports; submit formal comments to the RAB; select and discuss community issues, monitor the BRAC cleanup process at Kelly, which includes property transfer; foster a teamwork approach to solve some of the issues and problems that we were having; and to identify future technical topics for the RAB to be presented to the co-chairs.

Again, we talked about the TRS team.

Again, we're trying to foster a team partner relationship. Six members of the community -- if you would -- as I name your name, if you could just raise your hand so everybody can identify who you are -- Mr. Larry Hoffman, Mr. Allan Hagelthorn, Dr. Gene Lene, Mr. Paul Person -- I think he's in Omaha tonight, but he was there at the meeting last night -- Mr. George Rice, Ms. Camille Hueni, Mr. Gary Beyer and Captain Tom deVenoge.

Thank you. As you see, our list consists of six community members, one -- one member from the

TNRCC, one member from EPA and one member from Kelly Air Force Base.

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Again, because we are part -- a subpart of the Restoration Advisory Board at Kelly -- we figured that we would -- our mandate would be to operate under the same rules and guidance that the Restoration Advisory Board does. addition to that, we added a few that we thought were flexible enough for us to be able to work under the conditions that we needed. Thus, we created the following -- the following procedures: We implemented the parliamentary rules. We use a rotating secretary, which means we -- one of the seven -- eight members of the team -- actually takes meeting minutes on a The TRS meetings are not rotation basis. conducted on the same day as the RAB. We figure that our meetings are about three to four hours It's too difficult to try to have them during the day prior to the RAB or after the RAB, so we have them at least one or two days before the RAB. We encourage all RAB members to attend and participate in our meetings. The TRS meetings are open to the public. We'll talk about where we have the meetings in a few

minutes. We develop the agendas by the technical review subcommittee, focus on what we want to talk about, what we think our issues are and -- again, we prepare the agenda -- and the minutes are distributed by Kelly Air Force Base, Mr. Ron Scharven.

As we spoke about, the first meeting we had -- the inceptional meeting was October 7th -- and where -- we had the first meeting at the San Antonio Airport. We had a couple hour long meeting. The second meeting was conducted in November at St. Mary's, where -- gracious enough -- and Dr. Lene was gracious enough to let us use his facility, which is an outstanding meeting facility -- and the last meeting we had was just last night and that lasted until about 9:30.

Some of the accomplishments to date: The very first meeting, again, was kind of an inceptional meeting to try to understand what our roles and responsibilities were and what kind of effort we needed to put into it so we could come up with a good quality program. That first meeting, we created the TRS. We discussed the roles and responsibilities of what the TRS

did. We elected a chairperson. We established a guidance for operating rules. We identified topics and issues for review and we selected future meeting dates and meeting locations for the next two TRS meetings.

The next meeting we had was on

November 12th. That's where we had a -- two
great presentations. One from the TNRCC and one
from EPA. The EPA provided some training on
providing risk assessment, how we're going to
look at risk assessment, how we look at -- when
exposed to -- exposure pathways -- all the
information that we need and all the tools in
our toolbox that we needed to look at the
documents that were forthcoming.

The TNRCC presented a comprehensive presentation on Risk Reduction Standards

1, 2 and 3 -- and we also distributed -- by

Kelly Air Force Base -- two major documents for the TRS committee to actually take home and review. The first document was the IRP Zone 5 remedial investigation and the second one was Building 1592 area -- the human health risk assessment of surface soil.

MR. ROBERSON: Damian, what is

1592?

MR. SANDOVAL: Mike, do you want to help be more specific about 1592?

MR. MCGHEE: 1592 refers -- it's the name of a facility that is a fuel storage facility. It includes -- and also a couple of associated buildings that -- referred to as the Building 1592 area. The site designation?

Okay. It is adjacent to IRP -- Restoration Program Site S-1.

MR. SANDOVAL: The meeting we had last night at St. Mary's -- again, we actually reviewed the two documents. We took the tools that were presented to us by TNRCC and the EPA -- took those tools and evaluated both documents. So, we reviewed and discussed the Zone 5 remedial investigation, we formulated some official comments on the documents, we distributed -- from the last meeting's action item -- U.S. EPA's media specific screening level documents, we identified the TRS meeting agenda for the next meeting -- which we identified as June 27th -- and we're focused on Building 1592 -- and the last issue -- we formalized the meeting minutes and reviewed the

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approval process.

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Some of the current TRS topics and issues: The formal submittal of comments at the next What we've done is we've taken all the RAB. information yesterday and we're trying to come up with some technical questions that would be supported from the TRS directly to the RAB for submittal to the Air Force and a "cc" to both regulatory agencies -- EPA and the TNRCC. identified some additional topics. Building 1592, there was a health assessment conducted at that location. There was also an air sampling -- a work plan -- an air sampling result -- a report associated with that building, which we'll discuss at the next TRS meeting.

Just a quick summary -- and we developed these slides in the last couple days where we -- we actually handed these slides out last night -- make sure everybody had some input on the development of these slides -- and it's just kind of a general summary -- maybe, kind of, a mission statement for the TRS. The TRS is a responsive team-oriented technical group directed to assist the Kelly Air Force

Restoration Advisory Board by providing technical support on the decisions regarding the BRAC cleanup and transfer process at Kelly.

Now, if anybody has any questions for the TRS committee, please -- please go ahead and ask.

MS. PEACE: I did -- and this was from reading the minutes of your last meeting -- not the one yesterday, but the one before that when you-all were talking about risk assessment. I know that they're still doing research on cumulative effects and all that.

Did you-all come -- It wasn't clear to me. Did you-all come to any conclusions regarding that -- that -- whether or not you think these risk assessments are satisfactory and that they don't take into account -- George?

MR. RICE: I asked

Maria Martinez -- I think her name was -- who gave the presentation from the EPA -- the question of do risk assessments -- can you take into account synergistic effects. One plus one may not equal two. It might equal ten. And she said they don't, because that's still a current area of research. So, not only can the things

we enforce -- they can also cancel each other 1 But she said, right now, EPA's method of 2 risk assessment does not account for those kind 3 4 of processes. I would like to 5 MS. HUENI: clarify, though, the EPA risk assessment process 6 7 does allow for additive effects. This point does not allow for a synergistic -- which is 8 9 different. So, we do evaluate additive -- the constituents that impact on human health, as 10

well as environmental assessments.

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MS. PEACE: Well, I'll tell you this -- because I've been concerned about this -- when we had risk assessment training here at the base, I had asked about that and the man from -- told me there was, I think, one case where they knew of that happening and that that wasn't cause for concern and I believe -- especially since there's not much data in on that -- I was really concerned that we have, like, one group of scientists that are saying, "We're really not concerned about that."

MS. HUENI: This is for the synergistic impact? I'm really outside my area here, but I understand DoD is evaluating that

area at this time. It really is -- is -- you 1 know, very much its -- the planning stages right 2 We don't really have anything we can 3 really use on risk assessment as a result of the 4 5 work at this time. MS. PEACE: I understand that. 6 But, then -- because of that, I -- I guess I'm 7 just trying to make a point that I think that we 8 really have to take that into account when we're 9 looking at the validity of these risk 10 assessments -- and if we were looking at the 11 12 work of SDR, which -- I believe that came from -- Wasn't it ATSDR that gave us risk 13 14 assessment training? MR. RICE: I don't know. I don't 15 recall. 16 17 MR. RIOJAS: He says yes. 18 Affirmative. MS. PEACE: That really concerns 19 me, because when they give a report -- I mean, 20 they said, "No, that's just not something we 21 22 consider at all. It just doesn't happen." And -- So -- I mean, that -- what I'm saying, 23 24 I quess -- like I said, I think that we should 25 keep that in mind when we consider the validity

of these risk assessments.

MR. JACOBI: It's my understanding that most of the risk assessments were performed or based on epidemiological studies that typically have a relatively substantial safety factor and they're -- it seems to me that synergistic effects -- unless they're overwhelming -- would be included in the safety factors when they perform these risk assessments.

MS. PEACE: Frankly, I think this whole area is so new that -- I -- I don't know.

MR. SANDOVAL: Annalisa, let me add to that. I think in the presentation that we had on risk assessment, it was pretty obvious that there were certain things that had to happen for there to be a particular risk.

Things such as community exposure routes, you need a receptor, you needed a contaminant to be at a certain level -- and all those go into play with what type of receptor routes and exposure pathways are available. So, even though we may have a concentration, we may not have what they call a complete pathway, which may not be a risk

that's calculated at the end of the equation.

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Now, let me also say that the risk assessment -- and I'm not a risk assessor -- but the risk assessment provides some quantitative data at the end. Once we get that data, there's also a risk management decision that has to be made based upon that information. So, that's not just a caveat -- the end-all -- you know, come up with a number of an HQ or a carcinogen number and determine the whole factors on that particular number.

We asked some real hard questions yesterday. I think one of the -- to be real specific, one of the questions we asked about was PCE and DCE during natural attenuation -- vinyl chloride. I think you'll see those kinds of questions in our memo that goes directly to the RAB. Those are real specific technical questions that you'll see written in the formal process.

MS. PEACE: Okay. Now, another thing that really concerned me in the report from the first meeting that you-all had was that it seemed like when they categorized those risk areas -- you know, 1, 2, 3, 4 -- and, then, you

is to take place or that it's not being categorized -- I mean, those seem to be like bureaucratic things. So, I really have a problem with that and I was wondering who would be addressing this -- like, is it the state that we address it to -- or the city or -- because that just seems, like, really absurd to me. I'm not sure I MR. ROBERSON: understand exactly what you're saying. MS. PEACE: Did everybody get the minutes? Oh, I'm sorry. Do you have those with MR. SANDOVAL: No, I do not. MS. PEACE: Could you explain --I thought everybody had gotten them. MR. SANDOVAL: One of the questions that came up about any risk assessment -- any kind of -- Gary, help me, if you would -- any type -- any type of evaluation against a current regulation when you have suspect changes that are going to happen in the future via -- whether it's going to be a property use transfer -- go from an industrial site to a future commercial site, that's an

unknown.

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Another unknown is -- and we talked about TC degradating down to vinyl chloride. Well, we don't know the exact number. So, that's another unknown. And the question that came up last night was that, "How do we" -- "If we calculate risk assessment used in the current regulation using the current future standard for a process for use of the land, that's what we're going to have to go with." Now, that's what we call the grandfathered-in process.

MS. PEACE: I think I can say that a little more clearly. What I understand is that -- Okay. The risk assessment category is based on the current land use. Now, if that land use changes or somebody was to purchase it and, say, do some construction that would, you know, have a pathway for those contaminants to reach people or something -- that it would not be re-categorized; is that correct?

MR. BEYER: The decisions that we're making now are decisions that will -- supposedly, will be the final decisions, as far as the categorization of property -- and the way the State of Texas has it right now -- it is

industrial/commercial or residential -- and what we've tried to do to maintain a continuity in industrial use at Kelly Air Force Base is to impose some form an institutional control, i.e., zoning. If the area is zoned industrial, then it should remain industrial -- and that is an issue that GKDC is dealing with -- and in order to do that -- correct me -- -- but the City annexed, I guess, Kelly Air Force Base property -- because, at one time, the City --

MR. BEYER: So, then, the City could also, you know, impose zoning restrictions.

Right.

MS. PEACE:

MS. PEACE: Am I to understand -like I say, it could be that the industrial base
would expand so areas that are currently
residential, you know, would be -- could be
rezoned industrial or they could be -- you can
also ask for a change in zoning on an individual
basis -- and if that's the case, there still is
no way to amend these categories.

MR. BEYER: Yeah. I guess -- if you go from residential to industrial, that's going from a more conservative -- more

restricted land use to a less restricted --1 MS. PEACE: The City does it all 2 the time. 3 MR. BEYER: If you go from an 4 industrial to a residential, that's when you get 5 into trouble. So -- but -- you know, we're 6 going with the -- our -- institutional controls. 7 MS. PEACE: See, the thing is, 8 9 though, if you have residential -- I mean, 10 you're saying, like, there's relatively little chance for, say, things to get disrupted enough-11 for there to be, you know, pathways for, say, 12 the shallow aguifer water. If it's industrial, 13 14 there's no quarantee of that. 15 MR. ROBERSON: It seems to me, 16 Annalisa, that you've got two different issues 17 going here. One is the standards for 18 industrial/commercial versus residential and the 19 second is what if -- if it's industrial and 20 you're building something and you create a 21 pathway -- those are two different issues, I 2.2 think. Is that -- Am I --23 MS. PEACE: But, see, they're 24 treating the cleanup -- this is what I 25 understand -- that the cleanup is based on these

risk categories of how much you clean it up.

So, they're saying, "Well, if there's" -- "if

there's not very much chance that it's ever

going to be distributed, then we don't have to

clean it up that much. It might be okay just to

leave it there." But what I'm saying is, if it

does get distributed and it's been left there --

MS. HUENI: Probably all the same pathways -- you know, for both residential, as well as industrial reuse in this area. We'd like to make a comment that since the master plan is in place now from Kelly that it just makes a lot of sense for us to use the industrial component in a risk assessment to do our final cleanup, with the understanding that the property will be used for industrial or commercial purposes rather than residential.

MS. PEACE: Okay. So -- Well, I guess what concerned me is the fact that if it looked like there was a possibility on there under those categories that it could be decided that this could -- could be just left in place -- you know, the contamination. Is that going to happen?

MS. HUENI: They're either close

to Standard 1, 2 or 3 under the Texas Risk
Reduction Standard, which allows for either an
industrial scenario or residential. But, in
this case, since we do have the master plan in
place, we would use the industrial component for
most of the base.

MS. PEACE: Okay.

MR. SANDOVAL: The only caveat there I think we talked about last night -- if we classify an area as industrial and it has a future potential to go into commercial, will there be a deed restriction that will prohibit that tied in with the -- for the site closure?

MS. HUENI: I think one of the things that was discussed last night is if you're going into commercial reuse -- that would be based on exposure lengths -- and you have less exposure with that type of scenario than you would with an industrial closure scenario. So, those values would be considered under the industrial risk reduction concentration.

MS. PEACE: Okay. So, if you-all feel comfortable saying that -- even though there is no way for us to amend the categories later -- you know, if -- with -- to conform

with the plan use -- you feel comfortable that 1 that's okay? 2 MS. HUENI: Uh-huh. 3 You both do? MS. PEACE: 4 5 MR. BEYER: Yeah. MS. PEACE: Okay. 6 As long as the 7 MR. BEYER: restrictions are in place. Now, if some future 8 9 date -- say, the City or the agency wanted to change something from industrial to 10 11 residential -- you know, I -- I quess they can 12 qo through and do an environmental assessment of 13 the property again -- perhaps, the same 14 situation -- cleanup at a site to where there 15 are no -- you know, the risks have dropped down 16 to acceptable residential levels -- I quess at 17 some time in the year 3000 --18 MS. PEACE: And the TNRCC 19 approved it. 2.0 MR. BEYER: -- or 4000 --21 whenever -- you know, off into the future -whenever -- situations could be addressed. 22 23 in the -- at least over the foreseeable future, 24 we're looking at an industrial scenario for the 25 base.

MS. PEACE: And you feel the categories are appropriate?

MR. SANDOVAL: Well, you brought up last night -- and why don't we bring this out on the table -- about the new rules coming in and how they will or won't affect the current health assessment.

MR. JACOBI: I would like to make a comment at this point. You said "new rules coming in," we're operating under the rules of Federal and State statutes and regulations as they exist today. If the Congress and the State legislature chooses to change those rules, then, we may be operating under a different set of rules in the future. So -- you know, even though it's, quote, "locked in stone right now," that doesn't mean it's necessarily going to stay that way for wherever.

MR. BEYER: Also, today -- the new rules that are coming in -- all the sites that are currently under investigation and have -- and have remedial alternatives proposed at this time will be grandfathered in under the current risk rules. Any kind of remedial alternatives that are proposed for a site after

the new rules come into effect could be subject to the new rules, but the way the -- to further complicate matters, though, the way the permit is written -- which will be an issue -- the permit and compliance plan has stipulated the current risk reduction -- and that would have to change to reflect the new rules if and when they do become law.

MS. PEACE: So, the permit is valid -- or will it have --

MR. BEYER: The permit, in compliance plan -- the way it's written now -- uses the current risk reduction.

MS. PEACE: Okay. Thanks.

MR. JOHNSON: If I could ask -what I would like to know -- in relation to what
Annalisa just posed -- she had posed -- is there
anything in the permit itself, as far as ground
being site specific -- because we're talking
about industrial and commercial -- and, in
particular, those areas where the neighbors -where the industrial areas may encroach within
500 feet of a residential district or a
residential -- established residential area -is there anything or any provisions that would

have restrictions, as far as the actual cleanup, depending on what the MCLs are at any given time -- and I think that's -- I think that's what she was trying to relate.

If you have a neighborhood right next to where an industrial, quote, commercial property wants to be built -- as the trenching and all that happens -- will it affect the residents close to that area and does the permit have any restrictions, site specific, to those of higher concentrations that will not allow that to happen until those MCLs are at established levels?

MS. PEACE: Thank you, David.

MR. JOHNSON: Is that what I was

understanding?

MS. PEACE: Yeah. Thank you.

MR. BEYER: The permit is written

for Kelly Air Force Base property -- the facility to the fence line -- and the way the -- that it is written now and the way it stands -- is institutional controls for industrial will be only for the Kelly property itself. And as far as any off-site contamination migration, that will all have to be to residential standards.

1	MR. JOHNSON: So, you're saying
2	before they can actually go in and dig out,
3	there would have to be residential standards, if
4	there is a neighborhood
5	MR. BEYER: You're talking about
6	off of Kelly?
7	MR. JOHNSON: Right off base,
8	right.
9	MR. BEYER: Right.
10	MR. JOHNSON: Okay.
11	MR. ROBERSON: I'm not sure you
12	two are saying the same thing. But, Gary, why
13	don't you repeat what you said.
14	MR. BEYER: Well I mean you
15	know, that Kelly property is zoned industrial
16	and, then, they'll build there will be
17	industrial exposure factors that will be for
18	Kelly Air Force Base. Anything off the base
19	property itself will have to be cleaned up to a
20	residential standard.
21	MR. JOHNSON: So, there is no
22	consideration for the neighborhoods who are at
23	the fence line, given any industrial
24	construction being done?
25	MR. BEYER: On base?

of the cleanup levels. 1 There's like MR. BEYER: 2 migration dust --3 MR. JOHNSON: That's why I said 4 5 site specific. MR. BEYER: -- off -- off base, 6 right -- that will definitely be considered. 7 MR. ROBERSON: David, in addition 8 to that -- if you take a look at the master 9 plan -- and I don't recall the details of the 10 amount -- but our long-term plan is to create 11 buffer zones around the perimeter of the base in 12 those areas where there is an interface with the 13 residential community so that -- so that we --14 15 that will help alleviate the problem somewhat. So, our plan would never be to build a large 16 industrial facility right at the fence line. We 17 18 want a buffer zone -- and it's several hundred feet into the industrial complex before you 19 20 build something there. MR. JACOBI: At the risk of 21 speculating, each construction project will be 2.2 evaluated on its own merit -- and, then, 23 whatever contamination happens to be distributed 24 25 associated with a particular construction

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project will have to be handled in conjunction with that project. In other words, just because there's dirty dirt on base right now, doesn't -- and it's not being distributed -- doesn't necessarily mean it's a threat to the adjoining community. On the other hand, if they start to build something there, they have to look at it and control that situation as part of the construction process -- and that's inherent in any construction on a military base in the current set of rules and regulations.

MS. PEACE: Armando?

MR. QUINTANILLA: We have a situation coming up. The City is about to let out some bids to redo the drainage project for Quintana Road. That is contaminated right down the line where the -- where they plan to dig up all of this contaminated dirt. You've got to go 30 or 40 feet down. They're going to encounter dirty dirt. Now, how do you handle that? Who evaluated that and does the permit provide for that? The permit only provides for it on base. Now, this is dirty dirt off base.

MR. BEYER: For the Quintana Road project, the Air Force has an agreement with the

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City that the Air Force will handle any of the 1 2 contaminated soil that is encountered. MR. QUINTANILLA: Well, how about 3 the dust that is going to come out of there when 5 they start working with that soil? MR. BEYER: That will have to be 6 7 controlled. MR. QUINTANILLA: Who will 8 control it? Who will handle that? Is it the 9 10 EPA, TNRCC, the City -- or who? 11 MR. BEYER: They have certain 12 standards that they have to meet. If they 13 violate those standards, then they come under 14 enforcement by the TNRCC. 15 MR. QUINTANILLA: Who sets those 16 standards? These are the standards that you Does it -- Is it EPA? 17 have to meet. 18 TNRCC? Is it Kelly Air Force Base? 19 TNRCC has air MR. BEYER: 20 control. 21 MR. QUINTANILLA: And how is 22 this -- you know, right now, they're going into 23 bid. They plan to bring this before the City 24 Council in February and the bids are going to go 25 out in March. That's the current thing.

is the coordination between EPA and the City and 1 TNRCC and the City? 2 MS. HUENI: In regard to your 3 question, we all have an interest in, actually, 4 reviewing the work plan for that project as it 5 goes into the design phase, which -- the work 6 plan itself will include a portion which does 7 8 address health issues. 9 MR. QUINTANILLA: The design plan 10 is complete. MR. RIOJAS: Armando, maybe these 11 12 questions are pertinent to ask Mr. Fernandez 1.3 when he's here. 14 MR. OUINTANILLA: I'll be happy 15 to, but I still want them to participate in 16 this. MR. RIOJAS: But he'll be here 17 1.8 shortly I understand. He's the consulting 19 engineer. So, maybe he can answer some of your 20 questions. 21 MR. QUINTANILLA: Because people will be affected -- and there's different risk 22 23 assessments there for the people than from the The General talks about a buffer zone. 24 base. You know, how far will this buffer zone be when 25

it's all contaminated all the way from Kelly on out.

MS. HUENI: I think you raise a very good question -- and I think you raised it at the last meeting, too -- and I think it is one thing that all of us are interested in looking at, as well as Kelly Air Force Base -- make sure that it is incorporated in the health and safety plan, but that's actually -- actually pretty standard procedure.

MR. ROBERSON: If I could speak for my good friend, Armando, I think what he may be asking is -- and I understand there will be a health and safety plan and there is some interest in a number of agencies -- but who is going to be checking that? Is there a -- Is that the contractor's responsibility? Is that the City's responsibility? Is there a quality control function of somebody that is going to be checking that on regular basis so that they can pull in the proper regulatory -- maybe you're not the right people to answer that. Maybe Mr. Fernandez --

MR. QUINTANILLA: Those are my questions. Thank you very much.

MR. SANDOVAL: One of the things -- One of the things to add, too, is that

when we look at the health and safety work plan,

we're probably looking for an air monitoring

program -- perimeter monitoring -- which takes

the realtime results -- and there's also

long-term results -- and you're right -- the

8 responsibility, I think, falls upon the

contractor under his health and safety plan

directed by his health and safety officer.

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MS. PEACE: Well, I just -- one

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changes in zoning are largely a local matter --

thing that -- I guess -- land use and zoning and

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and aside from certain things that the State

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requires, there's really not much oversight.

16 17 So, what I'm getting at is -- it will be -- it will take a long time for some of these areas to

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be cleaned up. Now, in the meantime, how much

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oversight will TNRCC -- is there going to be any

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special oversight that you-all will have over

this area or will it be the standard things,

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like Armando said, the air quality monitoring --

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MR. BEYER: Under the permit --

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the compliance plan -- will be requirements

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for, you know, continually meeting those

1 standards.

MS. PEACE: But what I'm saying is, if there's a different land use and they have to go for approval, will TNRCC -- I, frankly, don't trust the City to be looking at that -- you know, if there's something that could disrupt them and establish pathways from -- and contaminate the aquifer -- and the City might not, you know, have it on the top of their minds to -- an oversight agency -- you know, land use could be approved that would not be appropriate and nobody would be looking out for it.

MR. RICE: I think the City of San Antonio does not have a good record in this area, as you probably know.

MR. QUINTANILLA: Alamodome's dirty dirt is one example.

MS. PEACE: Exactly. I don't have a lot of confidence in the City being the oversight -- you know, for -- for approving, you know, zoning changes -- for approving projects that could -- I -- I would really like to see, you know, some other requirement established or something.

I think -- again, the MS. HUENI: 1 reuse of the property is actually set by the 2 master plan -- which is in place and has been 3 4 approved -- and --That's what I'm 5 MS. PEACE: saying. I'm talking about off base. 6 Oh, off base? 7 MS. HUENI: MS. PEACE: Yeah. 8 9 MR. QUINTANILLA: See, there's 10 going to be a lot of dirty dirt that's going to 11 be left in there undistributed, but there's also going to be a lot that's going to be taken out. 12 13 What about that undistributed dirty dirt? What does your TNRCC permit say to that? 14 15 MR. BEYER: That will be taken 16 care of along with the groundwater remediation 17 that will be done. 18 MS. PEACE: I'm just wondering, 19 is there any way that we could require something 20 special -- that the State could require something special for permitting -- you know, 21 22 development in this area until the cleanup is 23 complete? 24 MR. BEYER: All we have is the 25 post-closure care permit and the compliance plan

for Kelly property. 1 MR. OUINTANILLA: On site? 2 3 MS. PEACE: Right. MR. QUINTANILLA: On site? 4 you're starting on you-all's side in February. 5 MS. PEACE: Mr. Sanchez? 6 MR. SANCHEZ: I think that we 7 have to be real careful here in that the -- that 8 9 the City, you know, has a project there 10 that's -- they're going to complete in there, but that the oversight for that project is the 11 12 same oversight that's on any project in 13 San Antonio by TNRCC or by other regulations. But any time that we ask for any higher 14 standards -- or whatever -- that is -- that is 15 16 included from that same project and those 17 costs. 18 Now, we just finished having a big discussion about risk management. I think we 19 have to look at that kind of information --20 21 risk management -- because that's about the 22 only thing we do have -- you know, whether 23 there's any exposure, if there's any contaminated land and soil there and if there's 24

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any possibility of any effects on people.

That's going to be determined by the regulators 1 when they do that project, just like any other 2 project. 3 MR. QUINTANILLA: And that's what 4 5 I'm asking the regulators. And I think that --MR. SANCHEZ: 6 7 you know, if we can't get a clear answer tonight, then maybe that's something -- a point 8 that somebody should research at the TNRCC level 9 10 and bring back to this committee and report on 11 that. Because I think it's only fair that --12 because we don't say that the City is going to, 13 you know, do something over here and then they do it and, then -- "Well, that's not what we're 14 15 talking about. There's not a need for you to go to this other level." And I think that -- that 16 17 kind of a scenario was played out very well --18 the Alamodome issue -- and we don't want that 19 to happen here. 20 MS. PEACE: Well, I think for the 21 next meeting -- if -- I would like to get 2.2 somebody from the City here, too. MR. QUINTANILLA: My real 23 interest in this is -- is this, Annalisa: 24 When 25 they started on this project -- the City

started -- We have no drainage in this 1 particular area of town. We started to put in 2 some drainage on Quintana Road. The workers 3 were overcome by the fumes of the jet fuels. Ιt 4 stopped the drainage project. We've still been 5 6 inconvenienced by this contamination from Kelly Air Force Base by contaminating the flood 7 drainage program. All we did, then, at that 8 9 time was cover it back up and come up with this plan nine years later. The Air Force has now 10 completely funded this -- this drainage 11 project -- up to \$9 million, from what I 12 understand. It's no longer an Air Force 13 problem. It's a city problem. Am I correct, 14 15 Mr. Riojas? MR. RIOJAS: You're talking about 16 17 the construction of the drainage project? MR. QUINTANILLA: 18 Yes. MR. RIOJAS: Yes, that's a city 19 20 project. 21 MR. QUINTANILLA: That is -- The 22 City's got to do it all. I think this board 23 ought to go before the City and get the City 24 to --25 MR. RIOJAS: Well, we have to be

careful and not go beyond the scope of this 1 The reason for the RAB is to talk about 2 the restoration in an advisory capacity -- just 3 a moment, Armando. Let me finish. The purpose 4 5 of this is not to follow every trail to wherever 6 it goes forever. MR. QUINTANILLA: How are we 7 going to clean up Quintana Road? 8 I understand that --9 MR. RIOJAS: I understand your point. But we have to be 10 careful that we don't go beyond the scope. 11 12 MR. OUINTANILLA: We're not 13 getting the answers from Kelly Air Force Base. 14 It's no longer a Kelly Air Force problem. 15 a city problem, so I think we ought to go to the 16 City. 17 MR. RIOJAS: And I agree with 18 What I'd like to say is that you have to you. 19 be careful what -- the forum that you're using, 20 because you can't use the -- it is not the RAB 21 charter to follow off with any project the city 22 is going to have -- because --23 MS. PEACE: Well, that's true. 24 But, at the same time, I think that the cleanup 25 will involve the City's oversight. And, so, I

would like to see what, you know, the city plans 1 I do think that's -for that. 2 3 MR. RIOJAS: And I've got no --I'm just saying, "Be careful that you don't get 4 away too far from the charter of the RAB." This 5 is a -- I think it needs to be looked at -- and 6 7 I agree with you, Armando -- and I believe that the City -- you need to ask the City how they're 8 9 going to manage the project to ensure that nothing is going to happen bad to the community 10 11 or the workers during or after. I agree with 12 that. 13 MR. QUINTANILLA: Not only the 14 workers, but also the residents there. 15 MR. RIOJAS: Yeah. And I said 16 that -- and the people. 17 I quess --MS. PEACE: Okay. 18 MR. QUINTANILLA: Could I ask the 19 Chair to, perhaps, write a letter to the City to 20 this effect. MS. PEACE: I'm sorry. Could you 21 22 say that again? 23 MR. QUINTANILLA: For the Chair 24 or the Co-chair to write a letter to the City. 25 MR. RIOJAS: He's asking for the

RAB to write a letter to the City. 1 2 MR. QUINTANILLA: Well, what I would MS. PEACE: 3 like to do, I guess, is -- I will ask somebody 4 from the City -- I was thinking of John German 5 from Public Works to -- you know, to come and 6 maybe -- at the next RAB meeting -- and we could 7 question him as to how the City would be 8 handling this in the future -- and just some of 9 the issues that we've brought up tonight. 10 Because we asked Gary -- you know, Gary can't 11 speak for the City. He can speak for TNRCC, but 12 I -- I really -- this is something that I 13 14 would like to pursue. 15 MR. QUINTANILLA: The minutes say 16 that -- Gary Beyer said the City doesn't need a 17 permit for this. That's right. 18 MS. PEACE: MR. QUINTANILLA: So, TNRCC is 19 20 completely out of the picture. They still have 21 MR. BEYER: They have to 22 control over their emissions. have -- as Damian was talking about -- they need 23 24 to have a health and safety plan. MR. RIOJAS: You're talking about 25

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a special permit?

MR. QUINTANILLA: I'm talking about the regular permit that you-all have gone out for.

MR. SANDOVAL: Gary, let me ask you another question, too. Does the local TNRCC office get involved with off-site federal facility problems or issues -- your local area office?

MR. BEYER: Yes. It's -- Right.

MS. PEACE: They're really

understaffed.

MR. JOHNSON: I would still like to see that -- if we could, address the City and find out, basically, what some of their construction plans are and, also, maybe to have Army Corps of Engineers -- we talked about last night what could possibly be leaching in from soils into joints that have slipped -- and I see that there could be a potential problem here, whereas land shifts -- as this contamination mixes in with water and goes through the fill -- can actual leach back into the storm drain. There are periods where it's going from extremely wet to dry. So, I think it would be

in our best interest, at least, to 1 investigate -- whether or not the RAB decides to 2 3 take any action itself -- and I think it would 4 be worth our while to at least address the 5 issue. MS. PEACE: George, then 6 7 Mr. Hoffman. 8 MR. RICE: I would like to second what David said. You know, this is, maybe, the 9 10 first of many issues like this that are going to 11 come up where the City inherits Air Force 12 contamination. This is important an issue not 13 only for the RAB, but for the City as a whole. 14 So, we need to start thinking about this and try 15 and figure out how we're going to handle these 16 It's not the last time --17 MS. PEACE: And not just 18 Air Force, either. 19 MR. OUINTANILLA: Concerning --2.0 I think we're MR. HOFFMAN: 21 taking an awfully long time, albeit this is an 22 important issue. What I'd like to do -- I 23 believe this falls under the director of Public Works of the City of San Antonio. 24 just volunteer -- I know the people there. 25

will find out from them what they're doing, what 1 their procedures are and I'll call you, Armando, 2 and I'll report back next time or before. 3 Because I can do that. I have an in -- and, 4 5 then, we'll find out what the process, what the 6 rules, what the procedures are --7 MS. PEACE: Thanks, Larry. I'm going to ask Mr. German to come here so that we 8 9 can ask him more questions. I think that that 10 would be better -- and there are some questions that I had, too, about future zoning and things 11 like that -- whether the City could restrict --12 13 so, I would really prefer to have him here. 14 We'll go ahead and put that on the agenda for 15 the next time. 16 Okay. Damian, do you have more 17 presentation? MR. SANDOVAL: That's it. 18 19 MS. PEACE: Okay. Thanks a lot. 20 MR. QUINTANILLA: You've done a 21 great job and I think --2.2 MS. PEACE: Yeah. 23 Okay. It was brought to my attention 24 earlier -- I'm sorry. We did bring up the 25 minutes. Does anybody have any changes to the

1	minutes from the last meeting?
2	MR. QUINTANILLA: They're very
3	extensive.
4	MR. ROBERSON: I move we accept
5	the minutes.
6	MR. HOFFMAN: Second.
7	MS. PEACE: All in favor?
.8 .	(Vote by the RAB members.)
9	MS. PEACE: Any opposed?
10	(Vote by the RAB members.)
11	MR. QUINTANILLA: Is there any
12	way that we could have gotten them earlier?
13	MS. PEACE: I think there should
14	be. I really don't know about that. We'd have
15	to ask SAIC.
16	MS. KELLY: I think you left
17	unsettled the question of Mr. Hoffman speaking
18	on behalf of the RAB. You had an alternative
19	MS. PEACE: So, do you-all want
20	to vote on that?
21	MR. RIOJAS: I'll tell you what
22	might be a good thing, Larry, is for you to talk
23	to Mr. German tell him what the concerns are
24	so he can be prepared when he comes. If he just
25	comes, you know, without any preparation

1	MR. HOFFMAN: Oh, sure. Either
2	you can do that or I can do that.
3	MS. PEACE: All I was saying
4	I I understood that you were offering to go
5	ahead and make a report for him you know
6	and I would have preferred to have him here. I
7	can't make a motion. Can we have some motions
8	here? Do you-all want to vote?
9	MR. HOFFMAN: Do we really need a
10	motion
11	MS. PEACE: Mary says we do.
12	MR. ROBERSON: I recommend a
13	motion that Annalisa contact John German and
14	invite him to the next RAB meeting to discuss
15	this issue.
16	MS. PEACE: Is there a second?
17	MR. JOHNSON: Second.
18	MS. PEACE: All in favor?
19	(Vote by the RAB members.)
20	MS. PEACE: Any opposed?
21	(Vote by the RAB members.)
22	MS. PEACE: Okay. Thank you.
23	We'll go ahead to old business and
24	Ms. Hueni is going to present documents in the
25	review process.

MS. HUENI: The other thing I'd 1 like to point out is -- I think everybody has in 2 their package a listing of documents that are 3 under regulatory review at this time. We will 4 5 probably be reviewing these over the course of 6 the next couple of months. There's one in 7 particular that I -- that I would like to point out -- is -- is -- to be the matter of 8 9 interest to most everyone on the board -- and, 10 that is, the focus feasibility study that are 11 being done on groundwater. I understand it's 12 going to be out within the next week or two --13 anyway, I just wanted to point that out. These 14 documents are available either at EPA's office 15 or at the repository. So -- that's all. 16 MS. PEACE: Thanks. 17 MR. SANDOVAL: Camille, can I ask 18 you a question? If you had to prioritize these 19 documents -- being the ones that you're looking 20 at -- could you prioritize those for us so we 21 can put those as action items that we need to 22 get copies of from TRS. 23 MS. HUENI: I'm sorry, Damian. 24 Could you repeat that? 25 MR. SANDOVAL: I quess I'm

25

looking at your document that says, "Kelly Air

Force Base documents under regulatory review,"

and my question is -- from the TRS

perspective -- is that we're now looking at

Zone 5 remedial investigation, Building 1592,

the human health and risk assessment for surface

soils -- and after those two documents, which

ones out of these six should be prioritized to

be first looked at, second looked at?

Okay. MS. HUENI: It depends --It depends on exactly where your interests are -- where the subcommittee's interests lie -and that would be -- there are two documents that will be coming out shortly -- the draft or by an investigation report for the -- for the 13 sites in the C-5 Footprint Area. Also, there is one -- Let's see. Where is it here? is also a draft RCRA facility investigation and that report is coming out for the environmental process control facility, which is down in Zone 2. Both those documents are actually work plans for additional sampling that will be done in both those areas. So, I think that would be of interest -- and we'll be getting those very shortly.

The committee is already looking at Zone 5 IR -- and -- and what I understand will be putting together comments on that for our -before our presentation to the RAB at the next meeting. And, of course, the final report for the 1592 Area Human Health Risk Assessment of Surface Soil -- would also be our priority. So -- the focused feasibility study for Zone 4 will probably be -- I guess priority No. 5. MR. SANDOVAL: I'm sorry. the next document we should be looking at should be the focus feasibility study? I think so. that or we can actually concentrate on the ones that we have in-house right now, which would be the draft RCRA facility investigation for the C-5 Footprint Area and the draft facility investigation report for the EPCF area. Let me, maybe, MR. SANDOVAL: make a suggestion. Should we take this under consideration at the next TRS meeting and -- to identify which documents -- prioritize them and I think that would be

1	MS. PEACE: Okay.
2	MR. SANCHEZ: Then, we'll do
3	that.
4	MR. RICE: Are we through with
5	that item under old business? Are we through
6	with that?
7	MS. PEACE: It looks like it.
.8	MR. RICE: I have two items under
9	old business I'd like to bring up. One is one
10	we didn't get to at the end of the last meeting
11	since the RAB I think we needed to address at
12	the last meeting and the second one is the
13	issue of a facilitator and I just wonder what
14	the status is.
15	MR. RIOJAS: What was the last
16	one?
17	MR. RICE: A facilitator.
18	MS. PEACE: Could you address the
19	issue of the facilitator, Mary?
20	MS. KELLY: In response to the
21	I'm Mary Kelly, an attorney in the JAG office at
22	Kelly Air Force Base and I have been working on
23	RAB issues.
24	In response to the meeting last time the
25	RAB meeting which accepted the administrative

committee's report and recommendation -- one of which was to request the Air Force to look into the engagement of a facilitator for RAB meetings. The Air Force did proceed with that, did develop a -- kind of outlined what a facilitator would do -- did request all of you, by letter -- I believe all of you did receive a letter maybe a month -- about two months ago, asking for your input in the development of that outline of what a facilitator would do.

In addition, the Air Force proceeded to look at the contracting methods for engaging a facilitator. Then, in the last couple of weeks, there was further discussion of the issue and the co-chairs met and planned this meeting and considered that perhaps the -- that the whole subject of a facilitator should be reconsidered and that perhaps it wouldn't be needed, that the meetings were proceeding in a way that seemed to meet the RAB member's needs and the purpose of the RAB and, therefore, that proceeding for another period of time without a facilitator was perhaps the best -- the best way to go.

So, it's a subject I suggested to Annalisa might be raised at the meeting tonight and ask

for your reconsideration of that issue. 1 MS. PEACE: We will have -- I 2 guess, we've had some turnover of membership. 3 We will have a new co-chair coming in at the 4 5 next meeting -- and, then, there is election for community co-chair in January. So, I was 6 7 thinking, since we have two new co-chairs, that 8 we might go ahead and see how they do first 9 before we engage a facilitator -- because one 10 might not be necessary -- but I'd like to see 11 what you-all's feelings are on that. 12 MR. RICE: I think that the last 13 few meetings have gone very well. They've 14 really -- We haven't had a need for a 15 facilitator. 16 MR. JACOBI: I move that we delay 17 any further consideration of a facilitator until 18 after the new co-chair is installed. 19 MR. ROBERSON: I second that 20 motion. 21 MS. PEACE: All in favor? 22 (Vote by the RAB members.) 23 MS. PEACE: Any opposed? 24 (Vote by the RAB members.) 25 MS. PEACE: Okay. The motion

Thank you. 1 carries. The other issue was the RAB budget --2 The second question 3 MR. RIOJAS: was the RAB budget. What specifically was the 4 5 question with regard to the RAB budget? 6 MS. PEACE: We never got --MR RIOJAS: We did. We made a 7 8 presentation here and it's in the minutes on 9 what the RAB budget was. We were talking about 10 what the RAB budget was with respect to putting 11 on a RAB meeting. 12 Two meetings ago, Ed, MR. RICE: 13 when this came up, we said -- I think we agreed 14 as a RAB that we ought to learn the details of 15 the RAB budget. There was a lot of discussion 16 and Hilary Knapp -- you were saying that you're 17 going to have to go through the Freedom of 18 Information Act to do that. 19 MR. RIOJAS: Because -- The 20 reason I said that is because you were asking 21 for all data or for all information that could 22 possibly touch the RAB -- and I said that's 23 just -- that's too deep. 24 I quess -- All I'd MR. RICE: 25 like to know -- and I think most members of the

RAB would like to know how much money is
being spent on the RAB. That's what we'd like
to know.
MR. RIOJAS: And we said that
that it was from eight to \$10,000 a meeting
but it has been reduced since then. Now, if
you're asking how much money is being spent for
the cleanup
MR. RICE: No. But the problem
with that figure is you won't give us any
documentation to back
MR. RIOJAS: I'm not going to
give you any
MR. RICE: That's what we'd like.
MR. RIOJAS: I'm not going to
give you any Privacy Act information, George.
You can just forget about that. You can file a
lawsuit if you want to, but you're not going to
get it from me. It's against the law to do
that.
MR. RICE: All I'm saying is
you're asking us to take your word for it, but
you won't give us any
MS. PEACE: Okay. But if I
II

that you would get us some figures. Can we put 1 you on the agenda for the next time or are you 2 ready with those? 3 4 MS. KNAPP: It was my understanding -- It's my understanding that 5 6 you-all received the figures that the Air Force 7 was going to release before the last meeting -in your packet for the last meeting. If that is 8 9 incorrect, let me know. 10 MR. QUINTANILLA: My question is 11 this -- it goes back to Page 6, Paragraph F, 1, Mr. Quintanilla asked Mr. Riojas if the RAB can 12 13 be provided the budgetary information for the 14 groundwater sampling program. Mr. Riojas said 15 that he would look into it. 16 MR. RIOJAS: Yeah, the 17 groundwater sampling program. That's -- That's 18 different. 19 That's a different MS. PEACE: 20 issue. 21 MR. OUINTANILLA: That's the one 22 I'm concerned about. 23 MR. RIOJAS: Well, he's asking a 24 different question. 25 MS. PEACE: So, is the RAB

budget -- was that satisfactory to you -- what 1 2 was in our last packet? What I'd like to 3 MR. RICE: No. If you won't release that -- I think 4 ask is: 5 that you-all send a report to Congress every year where you tell them how much money you 6 7 spend on the RAB. You don't do that? MR. RIOJAS: Not specifically, 8 9 no. 10 MR. RICE: Oh, okay. 11 MR. RIOJAS: No. MR. RICE: A couple of years ago, 12 13 Mike Estrada gave us -- gave us some report 14 showing how much money had been spent, maybe, 15 roughly, in the first year of the RAB. I think 16 it was like \$260,000. 17 MR. RIOJAS: Yeah. But what he 18 was including in there, George, was all kinds of 19 extraneous things that were not really 20 pertinent --21 MR. RICE: Could we get some sort 22 of an itemized breakdown like that that doesn't 23 give away any proprietary information? 24 MR. RIOJAS: I thought we had 25 already done that.

That

MR. RICE: No, you haven't. 1 I think that it might 2 MS. PEACE: be better, actually, if we take this up at the 3 next meeting, because we're getting off -- for 4 one thing -- and there's some specific 5 questions that I'd like answered, too, but I 6 7 think it would be better brought up at the next meeting. Is that satisfactory? 8 MR. RICE: That will be an agenda 9 10 item? MS. PEACE: Right. 11 12 MR. MCGHEE: If I could interject one comment. First of all, Mr. Quintanilla, 13 14 your question for the groundwater sample 15 budget. The agenda does include an item for 16 that. However, we forgot to bring the 17 information and I apologize. I'm going to hear 18 about this tomorrow. 19 We had intended to give you a breakdown of 20 the groundwater sampling budgets -- and I 21 apologize that we did not get that in your 22 packet and we did not bring that tonight. 23 is my oversight. But, again, we have every 24 intent on getting that. 25 With regards to the RAB budget, there is --

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there's a couple of magic words -- "Procurement Integrity Act" -- and that's what ties our hands. Your monies are entrusted -- Your tax dollars are entrusted to people who have to follow certain standards. For example, when Lockheed Martin makes a bid to Kelly Air Force Base to do work on some big project, you can't know what their bid is. You cannot know. We cannot tell you what their bid is. It is protected because we don't want to tip their hand, basically. Because what will happen is the next guy will bid \$5 under that.

And the way the RAB functions are acquired -- that is, the services -- projector, some printing -- these posters you see over here -- that's done by bid. So, we can't tell you what that bid was. But we -- That's right. By competitive bid. But we can give you general numbers and we thought we had given you that before. Let's try to refine that. Let us -- I will -- You've got a fax machine. I will fax you something that shows some information I think we can give you. Let's hope that satisfies you, so we can work it out. There's nothing hidden about these numbers, but they are

protected. We are required by law to protect 1 certain information. So, we can -- I think we 2 3 can resolve this. 4 MR. OUINTANILLA: Another 5 question that was supposed to be answered 6 How many acres of off base -- off 7 base -- are contaminated? How many acres off 8 base are contaminated? 9 When Mr. Ryan --MR. MCGHEE: 10 William Ryan -- gives his presentation later, 11 he will give you one reason why we don't know 12 that number and that's -- one reason is because 13 we don't know how large, for example, the plume 14 is off of Zone 4 -- and we're trying to find out 15 how large that plume is. Until we know how 16 large it is, that is a very good reason why we 17 can't tell you how many acres it is. Now, it's 18 important to understand that we're talking about 19 groundwater. So, acreage -- you know, 20 typically --21 MR. OUINTANILLA: How about in 22 Zone 3 and the Quintana Road area in Zone 5? 23 MR. MCGHEE: As you will also see 24 tonight, there is groundwater contamination from 25 Zone 3 that is going over through Zone 4.

is also -- we're looking to find out exactly how 1 2 far that goes. Armando, it might be MS. PEACE: 3 4 better to wait until after the presentation for 5 those questions. 6 MR. RIOJAS: What you might be able to do is say what's known right now, but 7 I'm sure that that's not the end number. 8 9 Because -- you know, they're still looking and 10 they're still finding it. MR. SANDOVAL: Let me add one ---11 12 one -- two quick points. First of all, I think 13 a facilitator would help them keep on track --14 the agenda -- a facilitator. 15 But the second question I had -- when we 16 start talking about budgets and money spent -- I 17 think there is a report that goes up to Congress 18 from each facility that says how much money is 19 spent. I don't know if it's divided out by 20 activity --21 MR. RIOJAS: That's exactly 22 right. 23 MR. SANDOVAL: Let me add another 24 thing, though. I think we would like to get to 25 the point that we start to see how much money is

spent on study activities versus actual remedial 1 activities -- groundwater -- we know we're doing 2 a combination of those now. Is there a way --3 4 MR. RIOJAS: But that's a 5 different question. MR. SANDOVAL: I understand 6 But I'm saying this is another topic that 7 would be good even if it's by percent -- money 8 spent at Kelly -- "X" money spent 9 administratively, "X" amount on study 10 11 projects, "X" amount on remedial action projects. 12 13 MS. PEACE: Can you put that in 14 the form of a motion? 15 MR. MCGHEE: That information 16 would be -- how much money is spent on study 17 versus how much money is spent on cleanup --18 that is available -- and you can bet -- yes --19 Congress is very interested in knowing exactly 20 how much that is. If fact, we've got goals to 21 They say, "We want you to spend a lot 22 more money on cleaning up versus on study." So, 23 yes, we have information that we can --24 MS. PEACE: If you could make a 25 motion --

1	MR. SANDOVAL: I'd like to make a
2	motion to obtain some information from Kelly Air
3	Force Base referencing the monies spent on
4	remedial action remedial action at Kelly
5	versus study projects versus any other
6	administrative functions performed at Kelly
7	Air Force Base under the BRAC program.
.8	MS. PEACE: Is there a second?
9	MR. JOHNSON: Second.
10	MS. PEACE: All in favor?
11	(Vote by the RAB members.)
12	MS. PEACE: Any opposed?
13	(Vote by the RAB members.)
14	MS. PEACE: Would you-all be
15	ready by the next meeting or would you like the
16	meeting after? Okay. So, that will be on the
17	next agenda.
18	Do we have any more old business to take
19	up. Mr. Sanchez?
20	MR. SANCHEZ: I know that we're
21	getting close to our break. Mike, as part of
22	your presentation after the break will
23	there be time to make a comment about the
24	sampling of East Kelly?
25	MR. MCGHEE: Sure. You bet. I

don't see any problem with that. If you remember, your agenda has a presentation by the City -- I believe that was Pat Mota -- yes -- Ms. Mota here. She was scheduled for a certain time. So, I would suggest that after the break --

MR. SANCHEZ: The other thing is that there's people here that are just waiting for -- to hear some information about that. I can do that right now real quickly, but some people may -- our next two presentations are going to be pretty lengthy presentations and quite technical -- and we may be inconveniencing some people by asking them to stay here for any extended period of time.

If it's okay with the RAB Board, I'd like to go ahead and tell you, more or less, what we've been able to find.

MS. PEACE: Okay.

MR. SANCHEZ: If the RAB remembers, the Air Force -- at our last meeting, the Air Force released information that the plume in East Kelly was further than what they had originally looked at in 1996 -- and there was some concern in the community in regards to

the possible contamination of people's drinking water. The Health Department -- the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District -- sent a letter, with the Air Force, to the 14,000 people where this particular plume was at -- indicating to them what we would do separate from the Air Force to look at the water -- the drinking water at their home.

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One of the things we did, along with the Bexar Metropolitan Water Company, which is the largest purveyor of water in East Kelly, is we profiled their water system and they went ahead and also sampled their raw water wells -- you know, the raw water -- not the water at the distribution point, but at their wells -- to test for those four chemicals of concern and those samples came back negative.

This was done by the Southwest Research -Southwest Foundation -- which was very, very
comforting. The Health Department also
contracted a separate laboratory and we went and
pulled 62 samples of water from people's houses,
from day care centers and from schools -- the
actual drinking water -- to look at the water
and see if there was any possibility -- remote

as it might be -- that any of those particular chemicals would be in people's drinking water -- and I'm very happy to tell you that those samples came back negative, as well.

So, I wanted to let you know that the drinking water that you do have at East Kelly is fine. We are still holding out a part of our investigation. We're going to send health inspectors to actually visit some of the private wells that the Air Force has said that are not being used for drinking water. We are going to visit them with our own personnel to ascertain, for our own purposes, that it's not being used for drinking water -- and we will come back to you at some later point and report those findings to you.

MR. RIOJAS: Will you also be sampling those at the same time?

MR. SANCHEZ: If the water is being used for drinking water purposes, we will pull samples for that purpose, as well.

MR. ROBERSON: Sam, will that be all the wells that have been identified?

MR. SANCHEZ: Those wells that

have been identified by the Air Force and those

wells that are in the process of being identified through the notification process. If there's any people that come forth and say that they do have wells that are on their property that they've been drinking -- those water wells -- we will survey them and also take water samples from those wells.

MR. ROBERSON: Sam, I was going to ask if -- is there any plan to make this information public? And the reason I ask that is that when this came out, I think that there was probably initial -- a lot of concern created in the neighborhoods -- and as you complete your study -- whatever the results are -- probably ought to be made public, also.

MR. SANCHEZ: Well, in the interim -- by the way, we're going to ask the Air Force to -- to -- that -- that mailing list that they have for 14,000 people -- to send a letter out to those people -- as far as their drinking water from the tap -- that their drinking water is safe.

We are going to request that the Air Force do that -- and pending -- and that is by no means the end of our investigation. We will

continue to look at other records and other water systems in those areas, but the -the -- and the reason I say that is because
many small private water wells in those areas
are not recorded and it is a difficult thing for
someone to stand here and tell you that all the
water wells are not being used. So, that is an
ongoing process that we hope to be part of
and -- to assure the people that live in those
communities that their water is safe to drink.
We're going to do this independently from the
Air Force.

MR. ROBERSON: If I could suggest -- I'd recommend that you consider who ought to send that letter saying the drinking water is safe. I'm not sure that -- and maybe I'm wrong about this -- but I'm not sure that all the residents would view an Air Force letter --

MR. SANCHEZ: No. It will not be -- It will not be the Air Force. But it will be a letter directed by the Health Department. It will be sent by the Air Force.

MS. PEACE: And will you also be doing any press conferences or anything like

1	that or sending out press releases anything
2	like that?
3	MR. SANCHEZ: This is for your
4	information for tonight.
5	MS. PEACE: Okay. Thanks.
6	MR. SANCHEZ: George?
7	MR. RICE: Sam, when you said all
8	the results were negative, do you mean that all
9	results were below MCLs or that nothing was
10	detected?
11	MR. SANCHEZ: Nothing was
12	detected, George.
13	MR. QUINTANILLA: I understand
14	there was two different labs that conducted this
15	sample.
16	MR. SANCHEZ: Yes.
17	MR. QUINTANILLA: What were the
18	names of the labs?
19	MR. SANCHEZ: The laboratory was
20	the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical
21	Research was one laboratory and they do
22	this world-wide. The second lab was the
23	San Antonio Testing Laboratories. They're two
24	independent laboratories and they both came back
25	with non-detectable hits.
1	

1	:	MR. QUINTANILLA: Will that be in
2		your letter?
3		MR. SANCHEZ: Yes.
4		MR. BEYER: Is this going to come
5		out in any kind of final report or any kind
6		of do you know or
7	-	MR. SANCHEZ: We're not
8		MR. BEYER: Are you going to
9		compile this information?
10		MR. SANCHEZ: We have the results
11	-	compiled, that's true. But it's certainly open
12		for anybody to look at.
13		MR. BEYER: Well, I think this is
14	•	great news, one and, two, I think you should
15		also be commended for your proactive approach on
16		this.
17		MS. PEACE: I agree.
18		MR. RIOJAS: That's a good point
19		about the people that live in the area. How are
20		you going to get the information back to them?
21		MR. SANCHEZ: We hope to do this,
22		Mr. Riojas, by drafting a letter
23		MR. RIOJAS: Just a letter?
24		MR. SANCHEZ: and, then, send
25		it to the same addresses that you send them

that way we will have the same follow-up back to 1 2 the same people. MR. HOFFMAN: As your 3 parliamentarian who really doesn't know a lot 4 5 about parliamentary procedures, I would suggest when we have motions and seconds -- that before 6 we vote, you ask for discussion. 7 8 MS. PEACE: Okay. And I 9 MR. HOFFMAN: Please. still think we could use a facilitator just --10 11 even though we're moving along okay -- ... I know -- until next time, but there still is 12 13 an awful lot of cross-talk when somebody should 14 be raising their hand and be recognized to avoid 15 disruption and whatnot. 16 MS. PEACE: Okay. We've got David and, then, Damian. 17 MR. SANDOVAL: Sam, it would 18 19 behoove us to identify maybe "X" amount of wells 20 and sample them on a periodic basis -- once 21 every quarter -- to maintain that we are not 22 having any type of contaminated water. 23 MR. SANCHEZ: One of the things that we've asked the Air Force -- I think in 24 the last minutes -- is for them to submit to 25

the local health department a list of the water

wells that they have surveyed -- a more

comprehensive list -- so that we can -- and I

think Mr. McGhee has submitted a list of -- such

a list.

We'd like to look at those -- at that list, if possible -- if they can submit to us in a digitalized format that we could use with other city maps and plot them with the actual water well locations that we have for Bexar Met -- and plot these separately -- the small private water wells in those areas -- and, also, to look at the plume that -- I think it -- it helps from our purposes to look at the whole thing in one complete snapshot rather than in pieces.

MS. PEACE: David?

MR. JOHNSON: The other area of concern -- and, again, we commend the work that you've been doing -- is actually in the Six Mile Creek area. I believe I brought that issue up at the technical subcommittee meeting. Does the public health department plan to do any further investigation along the Six Mile Creek area? And if there is a possible pathway of exposure, would Public Works, then, be notified later to

possibly put up some signs for -- publicly -- to ward off the threat?

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The Six Mile Creek MR. SANCHEZ: area is considered a non-contact recreation area for anything like that. We have historical information on Six Mile Creek in terms of bacteriological sampling that we've done over the years -- strictly from a public health point of view -- to look at those levels of organisms. But we've never done -- I don't think we have any information in terms of VOCs. There may be -- in fact, I think there is -historical information from the local USGS that does do -- you know, they do have sampling stations and points along Six Mile Creek and they do sample -- that might be something that we -- you know, the Air Force could look at for us in terms of what sort of information that USGS does have.

MR. SANDOVAL: To follow up on that, maybe we could ask the Air Force to -- in the future -- look at surface water sampling along Six Mile Creek in addition to sediment sampling three to six inches below the current elevation to see if there are contaminants in

that area.

MS. PEACE: Is there any further discussion or questions for Mr. Sanchez?

I'd like to reiterate what Gary said and thank you -- and the Health Department -- for acting so quickly on that -- and I hope that you-all will continue as the need arises -- but we really appreciate your input on that.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Annalisa, I wanted to ask something. Even though you-all are sampling all the time, we do welcome -- whenever -- we are concerned about water quality and distribution sampling to be taken.

We do have a number that you can contact.

That is 354-6500 or we have an emergency number which is 923-9241 and -- 24 hours a day. So, we will do additional samples if we're asked to do that. But we certainly appreciate the Metropolitan Health District doing the sampling because it lends credibility to the work that we're doing.

MS. PEACE: Right. And I remember you-all have been really good in the past when people have brought up concerns here. It was always followed up. There was some

complaints in the past.

Okay. Do we have any further discussion on old business?

Okay. Then -- I'd like to take a break -and, then, when we come back, we'll hear the
storm water project report and, then, the
shallow groundwater presentation and, then,
we'll go into the closing and set the date for
the next meeting, if that's okay with you-all.

Okay. Thank you.

(Short break taken.)

MS. PEACE: I'd like to call the meeting back to order.

Okay. Before we start with the presentations, it's been brought to my attention that some -- the members did not have adequate time to review the minutes and, though -- although we've approved the minutes, could I have a motion -- it's been suggested that we be given more time to review the minutes. So, I guess we would need to rescind -- a motion to rescind the approval.

MS. HUENI: I would like to make the motion that we have an opportunity to review the minutes before the RAB meeting. So, if we

could receive those either by E-mail or by mail 1 2 probably a couple of days before the RAB 3 meeting, everyone will have the opportunity to read through them -- you know, make sure that 4 5 we're all in agreement with the minutes before we're actually asked to concur with those. 6 7 MR. QUINTANILLA: I would like to second the motion and also would like to discuss 8 9 the motion a little bit more. 10 Three months? Man, I can provide these 11 minutes in a week. MR. RIOJAS: Are you talking 12 13 about the minutes? 14 MR. QUINTANILLA: I'll put in my 15 bid for it. I can do that in a week and they'll 16 be approved by this total body for less than 17 \$4,000. 18 MR. RIOJAS: We'll take that --19 MS. PEACE: Okay. So, is there 20 any further discussion on the motion that we get 21 more time to review the minutes prior to the 22 meeting. 23 Larry? 24 MR. HOFFMAN: That's just a 25 little bit vague -- just to say "before the

1,	meeting." Is one day or a week before? I would		
2	say, at the minimum, a week before		
3	MS. PEACE: A week before the		
4	Okay.		
5	MR. HOFFMAN: Can you say that?		
6	MS. PEACE: Okay. So		
7	MR. ROBERSON: Second.		
.8	MS. PEACE: There's been a motion		
9	on the floor that we receive the minutes at		
10	least one week prior to the meeting, so that we		
11	have time for review. It's been seconded. Is		
12	there any further discussion?		
13	All in favor?		
14	(Vote by the RAB members.)		
15	MS. PEACE: Any opposed?		
16	(Vote by the RAB members.)		
17	MS. PEACE: Now, frankly, we		
18	have I believe if not in a formal		
19	motion repeated requests, so we'll see if		
20	having an actual motion that's been carried		
21	makes a difference.		
22	As to addressing the fact that there are		
23	people that do have specifically have one		
24	and I think several other of the members have		
25	not had a chance to read the minutes before we		

1	approved them. Can we have a Did you want to
2	make a motion to rescind the approval and wait
3	until the next meeting?
4	MS. HUENI: Yes. I make that
5	motion.
6	MS. PEACE: Do
7	MR. BEYER: I second it.
.8	MS. PEACE: Okay. Do we have any
9	discussion on that?
10	MR. RIOJAS: The motion was to
11	rescind the approval of the minutes until such
12	time as all the RAB Board members had an
13	opportunity to read them and, then, we'll vote
14	on them next meeting.
15	MS. PEACE: Okay.
16	MR. JACOBI: Call the question.
17	MS. PEACE: All in favor?
18	(Vote by the RAB members.)
19	MS. PEACE: Any opposed?
20	(Vote by the RAB members.)
21	MS. PEACE: Okay. Thank you.
22	Now, we will take Let's see.
23	Mr. Fernandez is here the consulting
24	engineer with the storm water project
25	report.

\_ \_

MS. MOTA: I'm Pat Mota. I'm with the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Fernandez is the partner to Mr. Don White, who is our consultant for this storm water drainage project. Mr. Don White is being Colonel White in Bosnia and won't be back for six months. So -- Mr. Fernandez couldn't make it on a short notice -- and I will be making a status report, rather -- and I will take questions. Whatever I cannot answer, I will most certainly get back to you at the next meeting and have answers for you at those meetings. Any kind of questions concerning what Mr. Quintanilla has, at that -- could be forwarded to Mr. German. I will certainly take that information back to him.

MS. PEACE: Okay. In light of that fact, could we try to limit the questions that we pose right now since you might not be able to answer all of them and go ahead and direct those questions when there is somebody that can answer them fully? So -- I mean, if there's something that you really need to ask right now -- but, otherwise, if we could go into it -- more in-depth discussion when there's

somebody that knows -- is more capable of answering the questions.

Okay. Thank you.

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MS. MOTA: Out front on the table, I have left these flyers. They have the map of the area -- the Quintana drainage project -- and it has estimated construction start date, it has the scope of the project and it has the funding sources on here -- and it also has -- most importantly -- my name at the top and my telephone number. I will be available for assistance for the duration of this project, starting from right now until we are completed with the project. I will make project site visits daily or as often as I can. I do have, sometimes, up to ten projects that I monitor during construction, plus other projects in Council Districts 4, 1 and 5. But if you call in the office, I'm not in, please leave your number and I'll get back to you as soon as I am available, also, to meet with anyone here personally or any of the residents in the neighborhood that may have questions.

Also, a question was asked as to why we have not approached the neighborhood, as far as

a meeting is concerned. We have been in touch with the COPS organization and Mr. Segovia of St. Joseph's COPS organization has mentioned to us that he will keep the residents informed, that he wants us to provide information to him and that, at such time when we do begin construction with this project, we will then make a presentation and have a meeting with the immediate residency of that construction area.

We plan, as it shows on this map, to start construction in April of 1998, with -- construction to estimated completion should be December of 1990. So, it's going to be a lengthy process. We realize that, particularly, on McLaughlin, the construction will be quite heavy and will impact the residents greatly. We have made provisions to provide safety fencing around construction sites.

McLaughlin Street is broken down into eight segments of construction. Normally, we have a street that length -- we allow the contractors in a normal -- this is not your normal depth of digging. We've got depths up to 30 feet of construction in this area for the storm drain. So, we're providing eight phases. So, there are

shorter lengths of trench that the contractor is allowed to work in -- and before he moves onto the third phase, he has to see that the first phase is a completely drivable surface and free of any kind of obstructions for the residents of the area.

We also are providing fencing around the trenches at night or after hours, weekends, when it rains and they will be secured so that the children of the neighborhood will not be able to get into there unless -- some of their own devices -- climb over or whatever. But we will try everything that we can to keep those children of that area safe.

During that construction, the full width of the street will be utilized. There will be no areas to allow the residents to drive into their driveways unless they utilize their neighbors' driveways for coming and going. They can park in the streets at night or off of -- off to the sides of the construction area.

We are providing -- On either side of the street, there's alleys in back of these houses. So, we're providing a paved area with asphalt-treated base on both of these alleys so

that the residents of the area can traverse back and forth in the alleys to get to their properties. We will also provide pedestrian gates where necessary. This is also going to be implemented for the use of the recycling trucks and the garbage trucks. The post office will provide their own multiple box pads where they will put several mailboxes at one area and they will issue keys to each resident so that they can go pick up their mail during this construction.

The issues of environmental on this particular project, I leave to our Kelly Air Force Base folks. They have been working closely with Mr. Don White in providing as much of the guidelines that TNRCC has provided and interworking it into our specifications so that everything will be looked at before we get into this construction. Now -- and on the particulars of that, as I said before, if you have any specific questions about specific situations that may occur, we'll go back and research it and we'll get back to you later on that situation. But, right now, like I say, Mr. White is away and we beg your indulgence

1	until we can get those answers for you.
2	MR. QUINTANILLA: Just one
3	question. Is the City obtaining a permit from
4	TNRCC to accomplish this work?
5	MS. MOTA: We are not, sir.
6	MR. QUINTANILLA: Why is that?
7	MS. MOTA: As I understand, we
.8	are not we don't need one. We've been told
9	by TNRCC We've asked several sources at TNRCC
10	and they've told us we do not need one.
11	MR. QUINTANILLA: Do you have it
12	in writing?
13	MS. MOTA: We have asked for
14	something in writing, sir, and, supposedly, we
15	are waiting for the arrival of that letter.
16	MR. QUINTANILLA: TNRCC has
17	specifically said you do not need a permit
18	MS. MOTA: Right.
19	MR. QUINTANILLA: to clean up
20	this contaminated area?
21	MS. MOTA: Right.
22	MR. QUINTANILLA: One other
23	question. How much is this project costing?
24	MS. MOTA: 9.5 million, sir.
25	MR. QUINTANILLA: And that money
1	

is coming from where? GKDC or Air Force --1 MS. MOTA: It's a combination, 2 3 sir. MR. QUINTANILLA: How much 4 5 Air Force? MS. MOTA: Pardon me? 6 MR. QUINTANILLA: How much is 7 Air Force and how much is --8 MS. MOTA: Approximately 9 seven -- somewhere -- 7.5 -- somewhere in that 10 area is Air Force -- and the remainder of that 11 is a city mixture of CBG and bonds money that 12 have been acquired over the years. 13 MR. QUINTANILLA: I've researched 14 the city ordinance and at that time the total 15 Air Force commitment was -- that this area was 16 contaminated -- would be 2.7 million. 17 it's over \$7 million, you're saying? 18 MS. MOTA: Right. There have 19 been, as we said before -- and this also goes 20 back to why, you know, we're building this now 21 and not last year as we had at one time thought 22 we were going to do. The agreement that was 23 originally drawn up -- I think it was three or 24 four years ago -- has been re-drawn because of 25

1	1	We're going to close it down. So, that area
2	7	will be taken up, but the further extension of
3	t	the underground storm drain there will be at a
4	τ	much shallower depth. It won't be to the level
5		of 20 feet and we're only going to go up to, I
6	t	think, King Street.
7	-	MR. QUINTANILLA: And who is
.8		going to clean up that area that is contaminated
9	t	that is below 20 feet on Quintana Road?
10		MS. MOTA: We don't have any
11	:	indication, sir. I don't know. Do you-all have
12		any indication about that situation?
13		MR. BAILEY: Long-term cleanup is
14	t	the responsibility of the Air Force.
15		MR. QUINTANILLA: Is it in your
16	I	permit?
17		MR. BAILEY: Is what in our
18	I	permit?
19		MR. QUINTANILLA: The permit to
20	-	INRCC.
21		MR. BEYER: There is a provision
22	=	in the compliance plan for outside
23		remediation of off-site contamination.
24	·	MR. QUINTANILLA: I'm talking
25	5	specifically Quintana Road.

MR. BEYER: It's all off-site 1 2 contamination, whether it's Quintana Road or -you know, off-site -- in Kelly Gardens: 3 MR. OUINTANILLA: And what does 4 that mean? 5 6 MR. BEYER: I don't have a copy 7 of the permit with me, but I can look it up for 8 you. 9 MR. QUINTANILLA: I'm concerned 10 about this. I think something needs to be done 11 and real strongly. 12 MS. PEACE: I think we've gone 13 through this before several times. I think the 14 issue -- at issue here -- and I understand -- is 15 that the language is made broad so that all 16 areas that are pertinent will be included -- you 17 know, the off-base areas that are pertinent to 18 the cleanup -- and there's the concern if they 19 are named individually that it will be construed 20 that only those areas of the responsibility of 21 the Air Force will be cleaned up; is that 22 correct? Is that right, Parker? 23 MS. WILSON: I quess while Gary 24 is looking that up -- I wanted to address 25 something else -- because this issue keeps

coming back time and again. With respect to Quintana Road, there is no requirement that the City obtain a permit for the activities of construction. Unless they are going to be treating, storing or disposing of hazardous waste, there's no requirement to get a permit and that's why there's not a permit.

MR. QUINTANILLA: How about Kelly? Isn't Kelly supposed to get a permit for that?

MS. WILSON: Kelly will not be treating, storing or disposing. What they will be doing with that -- if there is some soils that are dug up -- that there is a suspicion that there is hazardous contamination, they will be sighting them -- staging them -- on Kelly Air Force Base.

MR. QUINTANILLA: So, they are storing them? They are being sighted at Kelly.

MS. WILSON: No, that's not storage. They're being staged in order to characterize it. Once they characterize it, they determine that, yes, it is actually hazardous, then Kelly is arranging to have the stuff taken off site and disposed of. Whoever

1	disposes of it will require a permit.
2	MR. QUINTANILLA: And who will
3	that be?
4	MS. WILSON: Whoever they ship it
5	off to.
6	MR. QUINTANILLA: Would it be the
7	City's responsibility or Kelly's
.8	responsibility?
9	MS. WILSON: I believe that Kelly
10	is assuming the responsibility as the generator.
11	MR. QUINTANILLA: Now, have you
12	put
13	MS. WILSON: If it is hazardous
14	waste or hazardous material, they will have the
15	manifest to ship off.
16	MR. QUINTANILLA: Have you put it
17	in writing that either Kelly nor the City needs
18	a permit to do this kind of work that they're
·19	doing on Quintana, McLaughlin and Bynum?
20	MS. WILSON: No, sir.
21	MR. QUINTANILLA: How come?
22	MS. WILSON: Well, because we
23	don't go around telling everybody that's doing
24	any sort of construction that they don't require
25	a permit for it. One of the reasons for that is

that anything could change. A fact can change that could change what they're doing. They could, then, be subject to our permit and say, "Wait a minute. You said we don't have to get a permit," and then we get into a match about, "Well, wait a minute. That's not exactly it. Under these facts, it's different." So, no, we don't do that sort of thing.

If you suspect that there is a problem, that they are doing something that requires a permit, that they are treating, storing or disposing of hazardous waste, then notify us, we'll look into it. Contact the regional office. But we have looked into it. I have spoken with the City.

MR. QUINTANILLA: How will the off-site area be treated and cleaned up right there where --

MS. WILSON: What are you talking about exactly?

MR. QUINTANILLA: I'm talking about the Quintana, Bynum and McLaughlin area.

How will that be treated and cleaned up?

MS. WILSON: Are you talking

about soils --

1		MR. QUINTANILLA: Soils and
2	water.	
3		MS. WILSON: incidental to the
4	constructio	n?
5		MR. QUINTANILLA: Soils and
6	water.	
7		MS. WILSON: Incidental to the
.8	constructio	n?
9		MR. QUINTANILLA: Incidental or
10	to the whol	e 30-year process.
11		MS. WILSON: Well, the soils that
12	are inciden	tal to construction again, if they
13	suspect	and if they're under an
14	obligation	that if they suspect there is some
15	contaminati	on, then they go stage it, they
16	characteriz	e one way or another. Soils that are
17	not inciden	tal to the construction if they're
18	not distrib	uting they're not digging up
19	that they'r	e not coming into contact with if
20	it was cont	aminated by Kelly, Kelly will be
21	responsible	for remediating that cleaning it
22	up.	
23		MS. PEACE: Mr. Rice?
24		MR. RICE: Parker
25		MS. WILSON: I don't know how to

answer it any more clearly. Ask it again, I'll 1 2 try again. We want to know MR. PEREZ: 3 what's going to be done with that dirt when it's 4 taken out of there, if it's going to be disposed 5 or thrown around -- or rain is going to wash it 6 around and take -- We know it's contaminated 7 already. We want to know how you're going to 8 handle it. 9 10 MR. QUINTANILLA: Well, the Air Force knows it's contaminated. That's the 11 reason they're paying seven-point-something 12 million dollars -- because right in there where 13 they're trenching it, they know that's 14 15 contaminated. 16 MR. BEYER: There is a plan for managing the soils. The City will have a plan 17 18 for managing the soils, to manage the dust, to manage the -- all of the emissions -- of all the 19 20 soils --MR. QUINTANILLA: 21 22 beautiful. But how about the cleanup? MR. BEYER: And any of the 23 dirt -- And any of the dirty dirt or water 24 that's left in place -- the way the 25

1	contamination got there was by water. And, so,
2	that's how So, there's not really that much
3	contamination of the soil above the water table
4	except for that that's been smeared onto the
5	soil column by fluctuating water table levels
6	through time. So, the treatment of the
7	groundwater will be used also for treatment of
8 .	the soil for and during the remediation
9	off-site.
10	MR. QUINTANILLA: Now, when will
11	this treatment occur?
12	MR. BEYER: Kelly is putting
13	together plans Kelly is putting together
14	plans right now for you know
15	MR. QUINTANILLA: Is that in the
16	permit?
17	MR. BEYER: The permit under
18	Compliance Plan Section V, A, the Performance
19	Standard 2 has beyond the facility boundary
20	where necessary to protect human health and the
21	environment shall be shall be cleaned up.
22	MS. PEACE: Armando
23	MR. QUINTANILLA: One more
24	question, then I'm going to Is that for the
25	north Kelly area, the East Kelly or the
ł	

1	industrial area?
2	MR. BEYER: It's beyond the
3	facility boundary. All All
4	MS. PEACE: All areas.
5	MR. QUINTANILLA: And that
6	wording is enough?
7	MS. PEACE: Okay. The reason I
.8	was going to I think it might be more
9	appropriate to ask these questions at the next
10	meeting when Mr. German and, perhaps, somebody
11	from zoning also will be present so that they
12	can hear these questions, because I really think
13	that they should.
14	MR. QUINTANILLA: I agree.
15	MS. PEACE: First, Mr. Johnson,
16	then Mr. Rise, then Sandoval.
17	MR. JOHNSON: I had a question
18	for, perhaps, Parker or Gary. With the staging
19	of this particular soil, how long or is there a
20	time period in which they can remain in a
21	staging period? And if they are being staged,
22	are they going to be staged in the southeast
23	portion that's already built for soil? I guess
24	that would be a question a two-part
25	question the other one for Kelly.

And it has to be less MR. BEYER: 1 than 90 days, otherwise, they would be required 2 3 to get a storage permit. MR. JOHNSON: So, by definition, 4 5 storage would be a 90-day period or beyond? MR. BEYER: Or less. 6 7 MR. JOHNSON: Those are some of the questions that I hear being asked. 8 9 And the second part of the question: Are 10 those going to be staged in the southeast quadrant over there by the culvert area, 11 12 I guess? Is that the best place to actually store these materials or where will they be 13 14 stored -- excuse me -- staged? 15 My name is MR. RYAN: I'm with the Environmental 16 William Ryan. 17 Restoration Division at Kelly Air Force Base. 18 We have a facility that we're constructing where -- Building 545, which is the southernmost 19 tip of Kelly Air Force Base -- and that's our 20 21 proposed location for staging the soils, characterizing them and ultimately shipping off 22 23 base to a disposal facility. MR. JOHNSON: 24 You say the most 25 southern --

MR RIOJAS: Yeah. We have a 1 concrete pad over there, David -- a big concrete 2 pad that we're going to put this on. 3 MR. JOHNSON: That's the one 4 that's located out there by the culvert all the 5 way down --6 That's right. MR. RIOJAS: 7 MR. JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you. 8 MS. PEACE: Mr. Rice? 9 MR. RICE: This question is for 10 Parker. 11 Parker, did you say earlier that the reason 12 that Kelly Air Force Base is paying for the 13 disposal of any hazardous materials that are 14 collected as the culvert is installed is because 15 they acknowledge that they're the cause of the 16 17 contamination? Is that what you said? MS. WILSON: Not exactly. 18 understanding is that they are assuming the 19 status of generator. When you have a hazardous 20 waste, you have to dispose of it properly or 21 22 treat it and you have to manifest it -- that is, make some paperwork, send it along with the 23 stuff and have it sent off somewhere for 24 disposal or treatment. In order to do that, you 25

have to have someone who is called a generator 1 who assumes responsibility that -- you know, "I 2 created this. I did" -- "I did something that 3 made it subject to regulation, " -- and, then, 4 sending it off -- And my understanding is that 5 Kelly is assuming the role of generator. 6 does not necessarily mean it's an admission of, 7 "I caused it or created it, in the first 8 9 place." MR. RICE: Thank you. 10 It may be that --MR. WILSON: 11 For instance, if you were to buy this property 12 13 that had contamination on it, you dug it up, you would, then, have to do something about it even 14 though you didn't put it there. 15 MR. RICE: Okay. I think I see 16 the distinction. 17 MS. PEACE: For the record, that 18 was Parker Wilson and he's with the -- an 19 20 attorney with TNRCC. 21 Mr. Sandoval, you had a question? MR. SANDOVAL: I just had a 22 23 few -- couple things. I think this is a great opportunity for the 24 25 City and Kelly Air Force Base to actually do

some good with remediation and involving different types of funding mechanisms. I think the other alternative is not to do the drainage project and I don't think anybody wants that.

But let me also say that I think there's a lot of concern both from my perspective -- just listening to this from the standpoint of, "What are the limits of contamination? What are the depths? What types of contaminants are we talking about?" Those are some issues that I think should be addressed in a separate presentation, either by City of San Antonio Public Works or by environmental individuals at a next meeting.

A second issue I have that Mr. Quintanilla has brought up is about long-term remediation in respect to incidental remediation during the construction. From my understanding, if you have a limit of construction where -- whether it be a 20-foot wide area, you're -- you may be remediating that area by removing and excavating and transporting, characterizing, disposing of it properly. However, the areas adjacent to that may be more contaminated or not even identified yet and those are the issues that I

Let's try

think -- once we do the project -- we -- we 1 set everything -- we've eliminated the suspect 2 areas within limits of construction, the chance 3 of the Air Force or someone coming back and 4 saying, "Well, we did a prudent activity trying 5 to remediate this amount of property. 6 to risk assess everything else away." 7 think we need to talk about that real 8 specifically in a future meeting. 9

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I agree. And that's MS. PEACE: one thing that I would -- I mean, limit the discussion tonight -- because I think it is really appropriate that we get into these discussions with certain parties here -- and most specifically from the City since they're joint in the project -- and, also, the questions raised on this project are exactly the questions that I was having the technical subcommittee before -- I mean, this is just like opening up a whole box of issues that will be coming every time we have a construction over this area until it's cleaned up. So, I think it's something that I'd like to bring up at the next meeting -- but this might be ongoing for a while -- and get -- like, certainly somebody

1	from City Public Works and somebody from the
2	zoning department and, perhaps, the
3	City Attorney's office, as well and, then,
4	Parker Wilson from TNRCC. And, so I think
5	that this would be much more fruitful to
6	continue discussing this at a time when those
7	parties are present.
.8	MR. QUINTANILLA: Can the
9	technical subcommittee look into some of these
10	things
11	MS. PEACE: Sure.
12	MR. QUINTANILLA: whether
13	contaminants are there
14	MR. HAGELTHORN: Again, I think
15	we have to look back at what Mr. Riojas said
16	earlier today, is that we have to be very
17	careful what we do. We need to separate this.
18	I think the board can have concern, but the
19	issue should be dealt with at the city level,
20	not at the Restoration Advisory Board level.
21	MS. PEACE: I agree. Because we
22	need the Air Force
23	MR. HAGELTHORN: I'm not
24	disagreeing.
25	MR. QUINTANILLA: Mr. Hagelthorn,
	11

I understand your position and you're doing a great job. It's important that you -- the public here is a part of the public affairs unit, but I have a concern. We're going -- This is part of the restoration of this particular neighborhood that has been contaminated and that's the reason I'm asking if the technical review committee can look into this.

MR. SANDOVAL: I kind of agree, because some of the funding is coming out of the BRAC restoration project. So, there is some involvement from DoD's perspective. It's not truly just a city project.

Let me add one other thing, too, that I think may help the whole project once the City undertakes it -- is to hire an environmental consultant to oversee the City of San Antonio's project -- that may be a suitable way to mitigate this whole process.

MS. PEACE: Yeah. I like that.

So, what I would like to suggest is -- it seems pertinent -- is that there be a meeting of the technical review committee before our next RAB meeting so that you-all could maybe outline the issues that need to be raised -- and I would

1	much time.
2	MS. PEACE: Is there any further
3	discussion?
4	Thank you very much, Ms. Mota.
5	MR. QUINTANILLA: Thank you very
6	much. We appreciate that and we hope that when
7	this thing starts, you will come by and advise
8	the different neighbor groups of this particular
9	type of thing.
10	MS. MOTA: Yes, sir. I'll be
11	more than happy to. We can have as many
12	meetings as are necessary to inform the
13	residents about this construction.
14	MR. QUINTANILLA: Thank you very
15	much.
16	MS. PEACE: Okay. Now, can we
17	have the next presentation or did you want to
18	MR. RIOJAS: We have got We
19	have to be out here at 9:30. It's about
20	20 minutes to 9:00 right now. So, we've got
21	50 minutes.
22	Can you cover this in 50 minutes?
23	MS. PEACE: We're going on to the
24	shallow groundwater presentation.
25	MR. MCGHEE: Was there a

I'm very glad to see folks here. I want to explain very quickly, though, that these RAB meetings are -- theoretically, they're a meeting of the people at these tables and they are a meeting of people amongst them -- and there are people who may wish to attend -- who were invited to come and listen -- and there are also points in time in the meeting where you're asked, if you would care to, to come up and make a comment or ask a question.

We've already given much of this information to the RAB members. We gave them an earlier version of this presentation, covering the same information, but it was geared toward them with the understanding that they're already familiar with certain situations here, understanding of certain terminology. Tonight, however, we're going to be speaking to the people outside the table -- those of you not on the RAB who have come out here tonight in response to either an interest -- or, perhaps, you received one of the mail-outs we sent recently to the neighborhoods. So, RAB members, if you'll forgive us, we're going to be speaking to the people behind you.

With that said, let me start off with some background. First of all, the Department of Defense and the Air Force -- there's Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard and so, forth -- have a duty and a legal requirement to plan for and fund, via Congress -- that is, we get our money from Congress -- environmental programs. That's a directive. That's not an option for us. We must execute these programs. We must prepare for them.

There's a bit of misunderstanding that, perhaps, we do some of this voluntarily and that, once Kelly Air Force Base closes, a lot of those needs will go away. Well, that's not the case. Because one of our most complex programs is the restoration program and that's a program that deals with past issues.

I like to think of environmental programs as dealing with the past, present or future -- and, that is, there are certain programs that deal with activities that occurred in the past and how you rectify that, how you clean up what happened in the past. Then, there's -- applying with certain present-day requirements on how you

conduct your affairs, how you handle hazardous materials, how you deal with hazardous waste. Then, there are other programs that look to the future -- look to avoid getting into future situations that are going to be very expensive or are going to impact human health and the environment.

This is required and that's by Presidential directive. We do not escape this when Kelly Air Force Base closes. The year 2000, the year 3000, the year 4000, if there is a drum that shows up on Kelly Air Force Base that says, "Kelly Air Force Base" on it, we will be back, as long as there's the United States government. We do not walk away from Kelly Air I'm beating this into the ground, but there's a misunderstanding that, once we close the gates, that we escape -- and if we hid everything before we get out of the gates, then, boy, we got away with it. That's just not

One last bullet, if you could go back. the arrow key. We aren't just encouraged to get the word out about this cleanup program that's dealing with past issues, we are, in fact,

12 13 14 15 16 Force Base. 17 18 19 20 21 true -- absolutely not true. 22 23

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directed -- we are required to get word out to people that are sitting outside of the RAB and also people that are on the RAB -- and there's a -- there's a complicated process here to make sure we get information to you so you know what's happening in this cleanup program.

Next, please. Well, how do you do that?

How do you -- How do you relate this

information? Those of you, again, sitting

outside the -- I guess I'm not speaking loud

enough. Thank you.

Those of you sitting outside the table
here -- I'm sure you can appreciate this -you've probably heard a lot of terminology here,
you've heard a lot of acronyms, you've heard a
lot of slang and a lot of technical jargon that
you probably don't understand. How do you
relate this information?

My father was the first in our family to graduate from high school -- you know, my grandfather didn't make it that far. My sister was the first to go to college. And there are various education levels out there in the community. Some folks perhaps don't speak English as a primary language. They may need

1 |

help in that area. There's a lot of barriers to getting the word out.

So, how do we do that? Well, one way is we try to, first of all, cover you with paper. We send out mail-outs and we have pamphlets and brochures and literature and stuff like that to try to describe these processes and describe what's going on at Kelly Air Force Base and around Kelly Air Force Base with this cleanup program. That's one way.

Another way is, all this documentation that you may have heard these folks talking about -- believe me, it's extensive and it's also very complex. We've set up repositories on base and off base where people can go examine those documents. Those documents are the record. They are what occurred. They document the decision process that goes on with regards to a cleanup program and they stay there, I believe, indefinitely -- that is, they'll be there long after you and I are gone -- in these public repositories.

Another way we try to get information out is through poster sessions and InfoFairs. If you were able to take advantage of our poster

session at 5:00 o'clock this afternoon here, we had people available to walk and talk and try to get you through some of these issues and help you understand and answer any questions you might have. That's one way.

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Another way is this Restoration Advisory Board -- this meeting you're at tonight. is an effort set up by Department of Defense. Is there a way that we can better The idea was: establish communication lines with the people off base in both directions? So, we asked for a group of volunteers. We asked for people that live in neighborhoods -- preferably around base -- to volunteer to be a spokesperson for their community, but, also, to be a spokesperson for the Air Force -- that is, to take the information that they learn about the program, take it out to their neighbors -- the guy across the street, the guy next door and get the information to them -- but, also, collect back their thoughts, their impressions, their questions -- get that information to us so that there's input as direct as possible into this process, so we can use that when we make our decisions about how to clean up these sites.

Next, please. One of the things that we've heard from his RAB Board is, "You're not getting information out in a timely manner," and -- in case you've forgotten, this is the United States government, so there are things that take time. There is also a process here that's required by law that I mentioned. You must go through certain steps -- one not before the other -- that is, you must go A, B, then C, then D -- that process does take time. So, that impacted our ability to get the information out to you in a timely manner -- but, also, there's probably ways we can improve that.

So -- I'd like to switch gears here for a second. We have this thing called the Base Wide Remedial Assessment. There's a program where we look at monitoring wells on base and off base and we collect data and we do that over the course of a year and we've been doing that for several years. Well, at the end of the year, we produce a report of what we found -- and, of course, it takes some time to produce that report. It must be critiqued. It must be cleared of errors. It must not have typos in it -- all those things -- and that takes some

time.

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So, this report of information, typically, 2 would start at the beginning of the year, go 3 4 through the entire year -- collect that information -- put it in a report, so it took 5 more than a year. Well, during this effort, 6 in 1997, we uncovered some information that we 7 thought would be of interest to people off 8 base -- that is, some of the -- some of the 9 10 contaminated groundwater that has gone off base from Kelly Air Force Base, extends out further -11 12 than we thought it to be or we knew it to be -and let me clarify what I mean by that. We 13 monitor wells off base that we sample for 14 certain contaminants that we -- we have every 15 16 reason to believe may have come from Kelly Air 17 Force Base. But if you look at these wells and 18 as you leave Kelly Air Force Base -- say, the levels of these wells go 10, 5, 2 -- and that's 19 20 as far as you got with your wells -- and, so, we 21 get all this together -- all of our consultants and regulators -- and we say, "Well, we think 22 the 1 level and the 0 level are right out 23 24 there." So, there's information that we know 25 and, then, there's information that we project.

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So, this plume, we thought, only went a certain distance off base, based on what we knew and what we thought we knew. But this latest round of sampling showed that, in fact, it goes farther than that. So, that's information where we said -- you know, "This is probably one of the situations where people are going to say, 'If you don't release that in a timely manner, then you're not being straightforward with the public.'" So, we made the decision at the time to send out a package to the community -- and if you live, basically, anywhere with almost -- in almost a mile east of Kelly Air Force Base and, then, slightly south of that over to I-35 -- so, between Kelly Air Force Base all the way over to Interstate 35 and down to where Interstate 35 cuts underneath of Kelly Air Force Base and some areas slightly northeast of Kelly Air Force Base, you got a packet in the mail from us. That packet was sent to every household within hat mailing region. If you've got a mailbox, you got a packet within that region. That was about 14,000 addresses.

Now, we took a little bit of a gamble here,

because as you've sort of heard reference to tonight -- and I'm not sure how well it may have been articulated, but -- this process that I mentioned, it says -- you try to go out and find what's there, then you try to determine what are your options in dealing with it, then you propose one of those options as the preferred option, then you actually decide what you're going to do about it.

Well, this contaminated groundwater that

I'm describing -- it's at the point where we're

trying to find out how far it goes. We're

trying to find out how big it is. We still have

ahead of us the process of determining what are

the alternatives for dealing with it and

determining what we are going to do about it.

We're here to tell you that we don't have those answers, yet, and there's a process that must be gone through. It must involve several parties. You can't skip it. It can't be premature. If there is an emergency, you're allowed to take emergency steps. But, otherwise, you can't make a decision ahead of time -- and that's -- that's part of your hearing here -- is -- with regards to this

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off-base contamination, there's not an answer yet. That doesn't mean there can't be an answer. That means the process must go through to determine what is the answer for that.

So, we took a gamble. We wanted to get the information out in a timely manner, but we knew there might be questions raised. So, we tried to very carefully prepare a package in English and Spanish to try to accommodate as many folks as we could, to introduce them to this program and to explain what we found and, also, make them aware that there's more information to come. We also offered this meeting tonight to make sure that everyone had an opportunity to come out here and ask questions of us directly.

Next, please. To let you know who was contacted in this effort -- Well, reaching -- reaching you folks in the community was our primary concern. Again, 14,000 residences within those areas -- that mail-out that has been done -- that was several weeks ago. By the way, if you're not from one of those areas that received a mail-out, there are copies of the mail-outs on the table -- if you can see where I'm pointing -- back to that exit sign in that

corner -- there's a table through that door and there are handouts on the table that are, basically, the packets we mailed out -- in fact,

they are the packets that we mailed out.

We've also got this meeting right now in an attempt to reach out to you and get you this information and to let you know there are some other parties to contact, as well. The RAB, the folks at the table here, we brought them in and said, "You're going to be hearing, hopefully, from your neighbors, saying, 'I received a packet in the mail. What does it mean?'" We wanted to make sure that they had advance word on that. So, we contacted them first and brought them together for a meeting like this and gave this presentation you're about to hear from William Ryan.

Also, there are elected officials. If you know how the world turns, you can't do a mass mail-out to a -- to a Congressperson's or a council person's or representative person's neighborhood without giving them some advance warning on that. So, we made sure that council persons in that area were given the opportunity to hear this information, as well. We did

actually get on the calendars with many of them and gave them a presentation similar to the one you're about to hear.

Also, regulatory agencies, of course,
were -- were definitely involved. So, we -- we
worked with the Environmental Protection Agency,
Region VI out of Dallas, which covers this area;
Texas Natural Resource Conservation
Commission -- their headquarters in Austin and
also their regional office here in
San Antonio -- and the San Antonio Metropolitan
Health District.

Finally, we also made the opportunity available to media outlets. We sent out a press release that basically summarizes the information -- and the way this works is -- it's up to them if they want to respond. Some of them did. There were some news shows on TV -- 6:00 o'clock at night, 9:00 o'clock at night. There was an article in the paper -- headline story. I think some of the radio stations may have also picked up on it. So, we -- we -- we hope we're doing the right thing. We're hoping we're getting the word out there. But, again, I want to let you know that there's still answers

to be found. There are questions that remain.

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Next, please. That being said, I need to introduce a few areas that William Ryan will be talking about. In the military, there's an expression. If you're going to give a presentation to try to convey a message, first you tell them what you're going to tell them, then you tell them, then you tell them what you told them -- and that, I think, works well here. I'm going to talk about some of the things that William is going to tell you about. I'm going to set the stage here. Bear with me -- just this one slide, I think -- maybe a slide and a half.

He's going to talk about Zone 4. going to show you a map that says what Zone 4 is. Well, Zone 4 is nothing -- this area -it's just an area and it is the area that is East Kelly Annex. If you're familiar with --There's main Kelly Air Force Base and, then, there's an East Kelly Annex. Zone 4 is the East Kelly Annex -- and that's just a convenience for us to manage how we tackle these programs and issues within Zone 4.

Groundwater -- that's a little more

complicated -- and probably in later -- most recent years, you've probably learned more about groundwater than you ever knew in all the years preceding that.

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First of all, there's -- groundwater is basically -- it's really rain water that got into the ground, in so many words. contained there in different formations; porous stone or gravels that are underground. But it's not quite that simple. There are different types of groundwater. They behave differently and need to be treated differently. San Antonio -- particularly on the south around Kelly Air Force Base -- there are two aquifers. There's the shallow aquifer which doesn't really have a convenient name. It's just the shallow groundwater aquifer. And, then, there's the deep aquifer which you know as the Edwards Aquifer. Well, probably everyone in this room, I'm guessing, gets their drinking water from the Edwards Aquifer. It may be that some of you are on private well systems that may be from the shallow groundwater -- and as part of our mail-out package, we've asked you to notify us if that is the case. If you have a

shallow well that -- actually, if you have any well -- we didn't -- we didn't try to complicate it -- if you have any well that you're getting drinking water out of that you own or your -- perhaps the landlord owns or the guy down the street owns -- whatever -- if you're not getting your water from the City, we'd like to hear from you -- because we'd like to come out and make sure that you're not using the shallow aquifer for drinking water purposes.

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I'm getting off track here a little bit.

The Edwards Aquifer, again, is a deep aquifer.

We're fortunate here that between the shallow aquifer and the deep aquifer there is an extensive formation that I can't do justice to, but it's basically a whole lot of clay and a whole lot of rock and it makes it very, very, very difficult for anything in the shallow aquifer to get down to the Edwards Aquifer -- and part of that is -- just by the fact that there is shallow groundwater. If there was any -- any way for shallow groundwater to get down to the Edwards, it would -- it would do so. That's important because the shallow

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groundwater is contaminated and it's contaminated by Kelly Air Force Base, as well as many other areas.

Now -- Let's be careful. I'm not trying to divert here. I'm trying to make you aware of the situation. Anything that you've ever dumped on the ground or your father ever dumped on the ground, your grandfather ever dumped on the ground is, to some extent, in that shallow aquifer if you live in San Antonio. If you've heard the term "Recharge Zone" -- you see the signs on the north side of town where it says, "Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone." What they're saying there is, basically, anything you dump on the ground out there might end up in the Edwards Aquifer. That's because it rises to the surface on the north side of town.

For the shallow groundwater, basically, everywhere is the recharge zone. Anything that is spilled on the ground, dumped on the ground, may have leaked on the ground, has a potential to leak into the shallow groundwater. So, it's a great concern to us if you are, in fact, getting your drinking water from the shallow aquifer. There's a potential for there to be

many contaminants there, other than the ones even we're going to talk about tonight.

Another phrase that we will probably use is dense nonaqueous phase liquids and -- we need to write a song about that to make it more catchy and more memorable -- for right now, I'm hoping you can stand it when we say dense nonaqueous phase liquids. What we're saying there is, first of all, it's a liquid. It's a chemical. It doesn't mix well with water. That's the nonaqueous phase part. In fact, it may entirely not mix with water. It's also dense. That means it's heavy. So, it's a liquid, it doesn't mix with water and it's heavy. So, what does it do? It sinks when it hits water -- sinks to the bottom of the water.

Solvents like we've used on Kelly Air Force
Base and are used elsewhere -- TCE and PCE are
two that you will hear tonight. There are a
couple others you will hear tonight. Those
solvents behave as dense nonaqueous phase
liquids. When they hit the water, they sink in
the water. A good analogy for me is -- I think
of -- even though sugar is not a liquid and I
said we're talking about liquids here -- and I

was talking to William about this -- maybe I put too much sugar in my iced tea, but what happens to me is -- you put the sugar in the iced tea and it falls to the bottom and you stir it up and it falls back to the bottom. If you leave it there, eventually, it will dissolve out into the iced tea. That's sort of the way these dense nonaqueous phase liquids behave.

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If this room were a huge glass of iced tea and you poured sugar in it, the sugar would sink to the bottom -- and chances are it's -- when we're talking about the shallow aquifer as the analogy for the iced tea, it's not smooth on the bottom. It's rough. It has holes. It has craters. It moves like this -- back and forth. So, that sugar will settle out in various spots.

I'm not going to -- I'm not going to go too far into this. But what I'm getting at is:

It's difficult to get that sugar out of the iced tea. It has to be treated in two ways. One is, there's the pockets of sugar or the chemicals we're talking about that have settled in the various holes. You could get them all out of there if you could stick a whole bunch of straws

out there and find every one of those pockets and suck that sugar or that chemical out of there. That's one problem. The other problem is the part that slowly dissolved out into -- into the iced tea. How do you get rid of that? Well, one thing you can do is you can suck out all the iced tea. But that would involve, in this -- this case, sucking out all the shallow groundwater to reach all of that product. So, you can see, there are some challenges there ahead of us. That's why I say that there are questions that we don't have answers to just yet.

Another phrase you'll hear is parts per billion. Parts per billion -- There's also parts per million and there's parts per trillion. What they're saying there -- and that's a concentration of how much of one thing is contained within a larger area of another thing. If you have one part of a chemical within a billion parts of water, that's a way to measure what's the concentrations here.

I tried to come up with some examples. One that we use pretty regularly is -- We use the term "Olympic size swimming pool," but I'm not

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sure if any -- anyone here has a real idea of what an Olympic -- I don't know what an Olympic size swimming pool is. I know it's big. Let's say one of the City's swimming pools. One drop of water in that pool -- that's -- we're starting to talk about one part per billion now.

Something that's easier for me that may not be for you is -- you ever see those gasoline trucks driving down the road that have -- you know, Exxon on the side or whatever -- that's about 10,000 gallons. To get to a billion gallons, you would need 100,000 of those trucks. So, to get one part per billion of something in that analogy, would be one gallon within 100,000 trucks of that -- just to give you some sense of what we're talking about -and I hope this gives you some -- five parts per billion would be 5 gallons within those 100,000 But just to bring it all home, we're trucks. going to be using terms like five parts per billion of TCE and PCE. That's five parts of that chemical within every billion parts of -in this case, water.

Next, please. That set the stage, I hope,

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for what William is going to present. Let me go back and summarize some important points here. Priority one, tonight, is to get the word out and do it in a timely manner. That's why we're going through this. Again, there are questions that remain. There are answers to be found. This is not the report for Zone 4. What I mean by that is, typically, there's a summary -again, you collect this information, you analyze it, you decide what you're going to do with it and a report is generated. This is not that report. We're not there yet. That's why I say that this is a bit premature in some ways -- an assessment of what to do -- that is, what remains -- that's still ahead of us -- and this RAB, I suspect, will be heavily involved in helping us assess what needs to be done, providing the input from you on what you think needs to be done. This is, instead, an update on the Base Wide Remedial Assessment report, which William will give tonight -- and that's I'll turn it over to William.

MR. RYAN: Thank you, Mike.

My name is William Ryan and I am the Restoration Chief and the Environmental

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Management Director at Kelly Air Force Base -and before I go into the technical presentation,
I'd like to just give you an overview -- a very
general -- brief overview of the Kelly Air Force
Base restoration program.

Zone 1, which is -- we -- we -- for the purpose of restoration or environmental cleanup, we've divided the base into five zones; Zone 1, which is -- the arrow pointing to Zone 1 is where, currently, our golf course is located -- and the restoration activities that we have ongoing in Zone 1 primarily deal with the closure of former or inactive landfills and, also, the groundwater contamination associated with those units.

The next zone -- Zone 2 -- which is to the south of Southwest Military as you -- as it passes across the base -- is the location of jet engine test cells, the industrial wastewater treatment plant -- and, as someone mentioned earlier, it's the location of our soil storage facility for the Quintana Road project.

In Zone 3 -- which is the heart of the industrial complex at Kelly Air Force Base -- and those maintenance activities are still

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ongoing today -- we're dealing with groundwater contamination and soil contamination that has resulted from past activities from engine maintenance and aircraft maintenance, metal plating, underground storage tanks, et cetera.

Zone 4 -- which is the primary area we'll be talking about today -- is the equivalent to East Kelly, as Mike pointed out earlier.

This -- Early in Kelly's development, this was also a sight of engine maintenance facilities -- and we are -- we're addressing the groundwater contamination as a result of those activities today.

And, finally, Zone 5 is everything else. It's the flightline, the reserve units, the guard units, warehouse areas, administrative areas -- and, primarily, in Zone 5 we're -- we're dealing -- in the restoration program -- dealing with fuel spills and a couple of waste storage sites.

Next slide, please. Oh -- and, finally, the area that we're going to be concentrating on today is shaded. It's Zone 4 area. The eastern portion of Zone 3 and off-base vicinity.

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Next slide. So, tonight, I'd like to give a brief presentation of the status of groundwater investigation in Zone 4. I'll present the results of our recent groundwater sampling, discuss the on-base sources of contamination and also discuss some of our ongoing interim actions to -- interim response actions -- to address sources and containment of contaminated groundwater -- and, finally, discuss briefly our framework for future activities.

Next slide. As Mike mentioned, during the 1997 Basewide Remedial Assessment, we sampled over 500 wells on base and off base. Those wells included the zone wells in Zone 4 or East Kelly and also wells off base -- Zone 4. In these wells, we -- speaking of the off-base Zone 4 wells -- we discovered chemicals of concern -- PCE, TCE, DCE and -- and VC -- or vinyl -- vinyl chloride. This assessment extended our investigation up to 5,000 feet southeast of the southeast boundary of Zone 4, meaning the furthest off base that we've ever been -- where we've ever installed a well -- a sampled well -- and had contamination found in

the well.

Those chemicals -- PCE -- primarily PCE and TCE -- are chemicals that have been used and are used at Kelly Air Force Base -- and, as Mike mentioned, also, these are common chemicals in commercial and other industrial activities. DCE and vinyl chloride are degradation products or breakdown products of PCE and TCE and the presence of these chemicals -- DCE and VC -- vinyl chloride -- tend to suggest that we have some degradation going on in the environment.

The maps that I'm going to present tonight will show that in some areas we've been able to identify the extent of contamination. However, in other areas, we've not been able to identify the extent of contamination -- and that's where the next step -- or our work lies in front of us. We do know, though, that contamination does extend approximately 5,000 feet off of southeast East Kelly. This data also suggests that there is some possibility of off-base sources.

Next slide, please. On Kelly Air Force Base, there are two sources of groundwater contamination resulting in off-base contamination in the area of discussion

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tonight. Site MP, which is the -- which is an area of metal plating shops -- formerly active metaling plating shops -- these -- the history of site MP, which is located in Zone 3 on the eastern border of Zone 3 on main Kelly -historically, site MP was operated as a vehicle operation and maintenance facility from 1930 to approximately 1950. In the '50s, it was converted to a metal plating facility where solvents and degreasers like TCE and PCE were used for parts cleaning. The facility was dismantled in 1981 and the site and the residue -- residual contamination from the activities at site MP -- are now under a parking lot, which is adjacent to Building 171 on main Kelly Air Force Base.

On East Kelly, the source is an abandoned industrial waste collection system line or a wastewater collection line. As I mentioned earlier, East Kelly was the former location of engine maintenance facilities. In the '40s through the '70s, engine maintenance activities were conducted on East Kelly. Wastewater generated from those facilities were conveyed through an industrial wastewater

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collection line to an industrial wastewater treatment plant located on main Kelly Air Force Base. When the engine maintenance activities were moved to main Kelly, that industrial waste collection system became inactive and was abandoned. However, we suspect that the source of groundwater contamination resulted from leaks in that industrial waste collection system.

Next slide, please. The next four slides after this will present -- I'll present maps showing the extent and concentrations of chemicals in the shallow groundwater. before we move to that, I'd like to show -- I guess just to reemphasize what the shallow aquifer is -- what we're talking about. shallow aquifer is a thin layer of soil that is saturated with water. It begins about 20 feet below the ground surface and is about 20 feet thick. So, you'll see -- This graphic presentation is a house -- about 20 feet of, essentially, unsaturated soils -- or dry soils -- brown clay and some brown sandy clay -- and, then, the layer -- about 20 feet thick -- of a gravely clay which bears the water that we're calling the shallow aquifer.

shallow aguifer is separated from the Edwards 1 formation by approximately 800 feet of the 2 3 Navarro clay, which, as Mike said, is a very

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dense, thick clay rock unit.

Next slide. Just so we get oriented again, this is a blown-up version or a larger picture of the eastern portion of Zone 3 and Zone 4 or East Kelly. This is East Kelly which is the primary focus of discussion -- and just so you get oriented again, I'd like to point out a couple of major roads. There's New Laredo Highway. There's Somerset road, Southwest Military and Quintana Road. When we talk about the shallow aguifer and we talk about movement of groundwater within that shallow aquifer -- in this -- in this area of the shallow aquifer in the vicinity of East Kelly, groundwater flow moves very slowly from northeast -- northwest to southeast or from the upper left-hand corner of the screen to the lower right-hand corner of the screen.

Typically, we find chemicals of concern in concentrations highest at the source areas. That would be site MP and the IWCS located on

northwest East Kelly. The blue shade

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indicates -- and this is -- this -- this is applicable to all the slides that will follow -all -- the next four slides -- three slides that will follow -- the blue shaded area indicates those areas where the chemical concentrations exceed the standard set in the Safe Drinking Water Act for drinking water uses. For this particular chemical, TCE, the MCL is -- the standard set is five parts per billion. blue area exceeds that five parts per billion. However, there are some areas in -- outside of that blue area where we have wells -- and we've actually taken samples of the shallow groundwater -- that are less than or meet those standards of five parts per billion of that standard set by the Safe Drinking Water Act.

And, then, there are other areas where we don't have data. We're -- We are -- We've gone to the extent of our well network and we've drawn the line of known concentration, but we don't know how far out to go to -- we don't have data to -- of water quality any further down gradient or to the east and southeast. Those are our next steps.

This slide -- The same information is -- is

pertinent. The blue areas represent above 1 There are some areas that are below MCLs 2 and there's little areas that we don't know what 3 the concentrations of the various constituents 4 5 This is PCE, which is primarily a source 6 from site MP, not so much from the IWCS on 7 East Kelly. The cleanup standard for site MP is -- I mean, for PCE -- is also five parts per 8

billion.

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Next slide, please. DCE. As I mentioned earlier, DCE is a degradation product of TCE.

There's -- This is the extent of DCE. It also -- It's not -- I shouldn't say that. It is not a chemical that is used at Kelly Air Force Base. It is a -- It is a by-product or a degradation product of TCE in the shallow groundwater. There is a standard for drinking water for DCE -- and that's 70 parts per billion -- and the blue here outlines those areas where the shallow groundwater exceeds those standards.

Next slide. Vinyl chloride, also a degradation product, is found in the shallow aquifer primarily near the source areas. As the parent products degrade, they degrade from

PCE, TCE to DCE in vinyl chloride -- and this is one of the -- not the last, but one of the last degradation products -- and they're centered primarily around source areas -- and, also, there's a couple sites -- or one site -- to the south of East Kelly.

Next slide, please. So, what are we -what are we doing about this? We do have some
interim actions. We've divided our approach
into two -- two methods. The first is source
control. What we want to do is target -- We
want you to eliminate the contaminant
contribution to the shallow aquifer from site MP
and IWCS. At site -- and, then, the second
approach is to contain, at the base boundary,
the migration of contaminated groundwater into
the community.

At site MP for source control, we're currently doing some investigations that help us identify and select a remedy. We propose to have a remedy selected in the summer of 1998 and begin construction in the late summer of 1998.

For the IWCS source, similarly, we have some additional fieldwork to do, but we're in the process of -- of doing that -- collecting the

data so we can select the appropriate most effective remedy and we should be ready for a remedy selection in March or so -- or spring of 1998. We'll design that selective remedy and begin construction in the fall of 1998.

Our second efforts involve containment.

First, at site MP where we are proposing to block off the migration of contamination from site MP into the community between main Kelly and East Kelly and, then, across to East Kelly. We plan to capture that as it enters or migrates past East Kelly -- along the western boundary of East Kelly -- and, then, again, along the southern boundary of East Kelly -- and, then, the southeastern boundary of East Kelly -- and, finally, along the eastern boundary of East Kelly -- and, finally, along the eastern boundary of East Kelly -- and,

We're proposing to collect this groundwater and convey it to a groundwater treatment plant, which -- we will process that water and make it suitable to discharge through a permanent outfall -- MPDS outfall -- and, hopefully, capture all the groundwater that would move past the base boundary. These projects -- I should say these containment projects -- are part of

the focus feasibility study that Camille mentioned earlier. Those draft studies will be out for review to the State and EPA and to the RAB -- and we were trying a very tight time frame. As everyone can image, we want to get these things in as quickly as possible. So, we're hoping to be able to select a remedy in December, do a design on these containment systems -- probably about six months or so -- and, then, award a construction project in the fall or so of 1998.

Next slide, please. So, our next steps:
There's areas that we need to still do some investigation -- primarily, off-base Zone 4. We need to identify the extent of contamination.
We don't know that. That information helps us in our remedy selection. So, we are in the process of awarding the contract for that investigation. We're going to install about 40 or so wells off base in Zone 4, collect that data, interpret that data, plot maps that represent the results of that data and we should have a report of findings in the August-to-September '98 time frame.

The next thing -- The other thing that

we're doing, which we -- we've kind of already started -- through the notification process -- to the 14,000 residents. Well, we're getting that information back in. We're getting some -- We've received some postcards from some of the recipients. We've scheduled interviews and site visits with some of the recipients and we think we actually have also gone out and done some site visits.

In addition to the information that we

In addition to the information that we gather from the public, we will do our own independent research from various sources, collect that information, sample wells -- shallow wells as necessary -- and compile all that in a report of findings and we should be finished with that in the May-June time frame.

I believe that's -- that's it -- and if there's -- I guess we can take questions at this time.

MR. QUINTANILLA: Were you going to capture that water at East Kelly? Where are you going to dump it? The Leon Creek or the Six Mile Creek?

MR. RYAN: Six Mile Creek.

Yes, sir?

MR. RICE: This is a question for Mike. There's a new term to me -- "Cleanup program." Could you -- Is that a synonym for the IRP.

MR. MCGHEE: Thank you. I forgot to mention that. There is a -- and I meant to. There's a -- It's the same program, but there's been, unfortunately, different names for it -- and that's because Congress and DoD want to emphasize what the priority should be.

First, it was the installation restoration program. Well, that didn't sound very proactive. Then, it was just kind of shortened to the restoration program. And, then, they said, "Well, we want you to remember that you're here to clean up. Let's call it that cleanup program." It's the same program. It's just been given a new name.

MR. RICE: I have a question for William. You said that some of the data indicates possible off-base sources. Could you give a couple of examples of what you mean?

MR. RYAN: I think Mike made the point earlier that we're not trying to point fingers. We're not making any accusations.

We're just looking at the data -- and this is preliminary -- it's just data that we've collected -- and when you plot it on a map or you look at some of the trends that -- that -- one more -- you know, you want to -- it makes you think and step back and ponder where could these constituents come from.

If you remember, Mr. Rice, I indicated that groundwater flow direction was from the northwest to southeast. There are wells that we have installed in areas there north of

East Kelly that are -- seem to be isolated from -- from the plume that -- that we've determined off of East Kelly. Also, there's some isolation in -- south of East Kelly and -- southeast of East Kelly. Those are just general areas that we'll probably go and take a harder look at.

MS. PEACE: Do we have any questions from the audience?

MR. MCGHEE: The question was:

Can there be questions from the audience? And
you bet. Sure.

Now, there are two microphones. Hopefully, if you would -- if you can bear with us and

There's

That's not

use -- there's a microphone back there. 1 one over there. There's also this one right 2 here if you want to come up here. 3 4 MS. PEACE: I hope the RAB members don't mind if -- since he said the 5 presentation was for the lay people. 6 7 MS. HUERTA: If I can ask a 8 question. When you give out these charts for 9 public display -- Can you hear me okay? 10 Yes. MR. MCGHEE: Can we -- and I'm sorry. I forgot to mention. If you could, 11 12 please state your name and --13 MS. HUERTA: Sure. My name is 14 Tanya Huerta. 15 When you give out these charts for public 16 display, I think there should be a reference on 17 there -- like the EPA allowable recommended 18 measurement for these chemicals, whether it be 19 drinking water or for public safety. on the charts that are displayed here or on this 20 21 chart and I just think there needs to be 22 reference to that. 23 And my concern is that you just stated that 24 you measured out 5,000 feet from the southeast 25 corner of Kelly. Is that -- Okay.

Okay. Did I understand you to say that the 1 most you went out was 5,000 feet? No. 2 Lenard and Southcross is further, right? 3 MR. RYAN: 5,000 feet from this 4 point to this point. I mean, I'm just -- a very 5 rough number and that --6 7 MS. HUERTA: That's a real rough number. 8 9 MR. MCGHEE: But the idea was to let you know about how far to the east or to the 10 11 south -- the maximum distance it went off Air Force property -- and we have no -- no -- no 12 13 problem with making sure that's a correct 14 number, but that's -- I mean, we've been using 15 it. 16 MS. HUERTA: Okay. Because I --17 you know, I drove Southcross today from Lenard 18 and that's quite a distance. I think it's more 19 than 5,000 feet. 20 And my concern is that when you talk about 21 the TCE, that it's ten times more than what's 22 recommended by the EPA and -- you know, those 23 are pretty impressive numbers -- and, you know, 24 it would be nice if that was written on here 25 what was -- your reference was on the data that

1	you put out.
2	Thank you.
3	MR. MCGHEE: Thank you.
4	MS. PEACE: Do we have any other
5	questions from the audience?
6	MR. QUINTANILLA: Will this
7	briefing be made available copies to the RAB
.8	members the briefing that you-all just had?
9	Will we get copies of it?
10	MR. MCGHEE: Okay.
11	MR. JOHNSON: I had a question
12	there and, perhaps, I wasn't listening. I
13	was trying to catch up on some information
14	here.
15	Did you identify the methodology of the
16	treatment used for this particular area before
17	you dump it back into Six Mile Creek?
18	MR. RYAN: The methodology of
19	MR. JOHNSON: How is it going to
20	be treated? What method is it going to be
21	treated by?
22	MR. RYAN: Oh, that will be part
23	of the feasibility study. But we're looking at
24	either a UVI system or an air stripping unit.
25	It If that helps any. We It's I'm

1 sorry. Does that mean 2 MR. QUINTANILLA: that you're going to build a UVI facility or 3 air stripping system there on East Kelly to 4 withdraw the water -- UVI -- and, then, dump 5 it into Six Mile Creek? 6 MR. RYAN: Yes -- Yes, that is 7 the plan -- to construct a treatment facility on 8 East Kelly that would --9 MR. RIOJAS: Armando, it would be 10 11 too far to transport that back into -- to be a 12 pipeline. MR. QUINTANILLA: I understand 13 14 that. 15 MR. RIOJAS: So, we're going to 16 try to put the treatment facility on site to 17 treat it -- and, then, you just -- supposedly, 18 the clean water is going to be dumped into 19 Six Mile -- yeah -- or another outfall. 20 I know. MR. QUINTANILLA: But 21 you-all are dumping it right now into 22 Leon Creek -- the one that you're drawing from 23 the --MR. RIOJAS: The one from the 24 25 industrial waste treatment plant goes there.

MR. MCGHEE: Actually, we use 1 2 it -- as much of that as we can to water the golf course. We reuse the water. 3 MR. RYAN: Yes, sir? 4 MR. RICE: On your plans for 5 6 future work, do you intend to install monitoring wells south of Military Drive? And, if so, 7 could you give me your rough -- Do you have a 8 rough idea of where they would be? 9 10 MR. RYAN: We do have a rough 11 idea. Mike's going to go back to a map so we 12 can point -- Essentially, we'll be looking at a set of lines from the eastern boundary of 13 14 East Kelly -- directly east -- also, southeast 15 from the southeast boundary of East Kelly --16 and, then, I believe from the southern boundary of East Kelly in this direction. 17 18 MR. RICE: And some of those 19 would be south of Military Drive, you said? 20 That was my question. Are you going south of Military Drive? 21 22 MR. RYAN: Yes. MR. MCGHEE: We'll go as far as 23 24 we need. 25 Yeah. We're going to MR. RYAN:

go -- Exactly. We're going to go as far as we need to go.

MR. SANDOVAL: William, I have a couple of questions.

If you overlay the PCE, DCE, vinyl chloride plume map altogether, would you see a commingling of plumes or a definite delineation from one to another -- from the parent to the daughter chemical showing some type of natural attenuation happening?

MR. RYAN: I haven't overlaid these, but -- I mean, I can just -- I can sort of just look at them -- I think you probably can, too -- and you can see that there is a commingling of PCE and TCE, but the degradation products of PCE -- I mean, DCE -- fairly -- fits fairly well within the -- the outline of TCE and PCE. Vinyl chloride is not well distributed, so there's really not a whole lot to make in the conclusions. We also have some data on ethene and ethane -- the next step in the breakdown product -- and that's showing up in some of the wells near the source also. So, we're seeing the anaerobic degradation chain, we believe.

MS. PEACE: We have another

1 question from the audience.

MR. PERALES: I'd like to ask if you-all are going to do any testing on the southernmost part of Kelly Air Force Base where the holding -- where you're planning to hold the soil from the -- King and McLaughlin Street -- you know, the area that's got the test cells -- and, then, a little bit east of there -- southeast of there.

MR. RYAN: If we can go back to the base map -- We could get -- I guess -- What are you -- What kind of testing were you referring to?

MR. PERALES: Well, there's -you know, you've had a lot of different
contaminants that have been held over in that
area up on top of a cement slab, but before the
cement slab, they held that stuff there, also.

MR. RYAN: That's kind of a little different subject, but in Zone 2 -- which is that area that -- we've also done extensive soil surveys -- groundwater surveys -- we have some interim remedial systems in place there -- and, so, we've already done a lot of testing and have some interim remedies in place -- and,

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also, plans for some final remedies, also, to 1 address soils and groundwater. 2 MR. PERALES: Well, I just worry 3 about the shallow wells in the -- south of there 4 and southeast of that area where there are lots 5 of farmers over in that area and -- that may 6 still be on shallow wells. One in particular is 7 my well. 8 MR. RYAN: May I ask your name? 9 MR. PERALES: Yes. 10 11 Felix Perales. That's just for the MR. RYAN: 12 13 record. Okay. 14 MR. PERALES: MR. RYAN: I quess I would have 15 16 to see, you know, where your well is and -- Feel 17 free to give us a call. We can talk to you. 18 This Zone 2 area, though -- I guess if you're 19 concerned about migration of contamination to 20 the southeast from Zone 2 -- actually, the flow direction of the shallow groundwater in Zone 2 21 22 is really towards the southwest -- it's just the 23 hydraulic changes in the flow pattern in the shallow aquifer towards --24 25 MR. PERALES: Toward Leon Creek.

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1	MR. RYAN: toward Leon Creek,
2	right that's one of the controls.
3	MR. PERALES: And the
4	contaminants in the creek, also, is that
5	something you-all will be checking into before
6	you end this project?
7	MR. RYAN: Oh, certainly. We
.8 _	monitor Leon Creek as part of this Base Wide
9	Remedial Assessment annual for several years
10	now, yes.
11	MR. QUINTANILLA: Could you-all
12	contact Mr. Perales find out where his well
13	is, so that we can get it checked, please?
14	MR. PERALES: Yes. I've already
15	contacted Mr. Sanchez and he's going to have
16	someone sent over there tomorrow.
17	MR. RYAN: Great. Thank you.
18	MS. PEACE: Do you think it would
19	be helpful if we had, like, one meeting in your
20	neighborhood?
21	MR. HAGELTHORN: We can't hear
22	you.
23	MS. PEACE: I was just asking if
24	he thought it would be helpful if we actually
25	had you know, how we move the meetings

around -- if we had a meeting in that area. 1 MR. PERALES: Well, it's just up 2 to you-all -- you know, you'd have to send out 3 the mail -- just like you-all did over this 4 other area -- but if you could go kind of 5 southwest, it would be helpful, I think, to let 6 7 more of the neighborhoods know --MS. PEACE: I think it varies 8 9 where we go. So --10 MR. PERALES: Sure. 11 MS. PEACE: Okay. 12 MR. PERALES: Thank you. 13 MS. PEACE: Thank you. 14 MR. JOHNSON: I had a question 15 going back to George's, as far as the wells 16 south of Military Drive. Is that going to 17 actually be well casings or is that going to 18 be -- south of Military Drive -- a punch-type 19 technology system? 20 MR. RYAN: Right now, our plans 21 are to put some shallow borings in and use the 22 screen -- just screen the water that comes up 23 from the aquifer to just get an idea of 24 whether -- "yes" or "no." Is it present? Is it 25 not present? If it's present, then we move

further down grade. Is it present? Is it not 1 2 present? If we finally get a clean analysis, we'll sink a well that has casing and screening 3 intervals and the whole --4 MR. JOHNSON: Finally, on that 5 southern tip -- that plume that's headed 6 south -- how far from the known defined plume 7 will you be checking east, west --8 MR. RYAN: How far from --9 10 MR. JOHNSON: How far from the 11 boundary of the known plume -- existing plume 12 of what you can define or characterize there 13 headed south -- No. There you go. How far to 14 each side -- east, west -- do you intend on 15 qoing? MR. RYAN: We'll define the 16 17 plume -- We'll do whatever it takes to define 18 the plume to the satisfaction of us, the state, EPA --19 20 Okay. MR. JOHNSON: 21 MS. PEACE: Okay. I'm going to 22 take one more question and we have to set the 23 date for the next meeting, because we have to be 24 out here at 9:30. So -- Let's see. I've got 25 one more question besides -- Damian wanted to

ask a question and then we're going to --Go ahead.

MR. SANDOVAL: I, basically, want to put this on the record. From a programmatic perspective, the circle light process or the IRP process will allow us to do an interim removal action. And I guess my concern is: If we have sources that are still contributing to contaminants in the groundwater, why are we not looking at removing the sources to an interim removal action, as opposed to waiting for the focus feasibility study in '98 and doing the actual action, probably, late in '99?

MR. RYAN: We actually are -- and the -- the IWCS source is not quite as easy as that. If I could put a square on the ground and, say, "Dig here," we would be done. But I can't do that.

MP is -- is getting to the point where we're defining the exact area of the known source. I think Mike tried to explain earlier about the DNAPLs and how they act in the subsurface. In site MP, that's -- that's going to be a very -- a major challenge for us -- is what do we actually do? Do we go down

and try to dig up that source and thereby 1 perhaps disturb it -- move it around -- or do we 2 isolate that source from continuing to 3 contribute to the groundwater with a slurry wall 4 or reactive wall? And, so, we're -- I mean, to 5 really spend the government's money wisely -- do 6 7 the most effective thing, but we still need to do a little evaluation in that area. 8 MS. PEACE: Okay. Thank you 9 10 you-all very much. That was really a nice presentation. Officially, it was really nice. 11 You did a good job. 12 13 MR. QUINTANILLA: And we will get 14 a copy of it? 15 MR. RYAN: Yes. MS. PEACE: We have -- set time 16 17 for the next meeting -- and I know the 18 administrative -- you know, look into making a schedule for the year -- but is Wednesday --19 20 it's okay -- and does anybody have a date to suggest? I'm sorry. I don't have a calendar 21 22 with me. MR. RICE: How about January 23 16th, 17th or 18th? 24 MS. PEACE: Does anybody have a 25

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1		calendar on them?
2		MR. QUINTANILLA: That sounds
3		good.
4	:	MS. PEACE: Is that satisfactory
5		to everybody? January 14th?
6		MS. HUENI: I have a suggestion.
7	-	I think our technical subcommittee meeting is
.8		going to be set for January 27th. So, if we
9		could arrange to have the meeting maybe the
10		evening after
11	-	MS. PEACE: It's been suggested
12	• -	that the 28th be considered. So, we have
13		MS. HUENI: It would be
14		Wednesday.
15		MS. PEACE: Okay. So, we have
16		Is that agreeable?
17		MR. QUINTANILLA: That's better.
18		MS. PEACE: Okay. So, the next
19		meeting will be the 28th and a place to be
20		announced, I guess.
21		And, as far as agenda items, we already
22		have a full if you-all could go ahead and
23		either call me or fax me or I guess you don't
24		know the new co-chair, yet.
25		MR. RIOJAS: We already have some

agenda items that are identified in the minutes, 1 so we'll just pick those up. 2 MS. PEACE: Okay. And, then, 3 also --4 (Discussion off the record.) 5 MR. JOHNSON: I've not been a 6 part of that coordinated effort, actually, 7 concerning Dr. Legator. I believe that we're 8 going to distribute some of the information to 9 the technical subcommittee -- technical 10 subcommittee. We've discussed some of these 11 issues to see if -- as to whether or not there 12 is any scope that the RAB may want to consider 13 or entertain. 14 15 CEJA will be having -- I believe on -- I believe it's tomorrow. We will have -- be 16 meeting with Dr. Legator on some of the issues 17 concerning the health survey. But, again, 18 I've -- I'm not -- I wasn't part of the 19 20 coordinating process. I just have some information on it -- and I'm sorry. I wasn't 21 22 prepared --I received an MS. PEACE: 23 invitation for a forum and I was --24 MR. JOHNSON: Again, I've kind of 25

caught the tail end of that. I wasn't informed 1 of that --2 MS. PEACE: Okay. I guess I 3 probably know more than David does. 4 Mrs. Johnson -- Yolanda Johnson -- was 5 putting together a forum and she's going to have 6 Dr. Legator there -- and I assume Yana Bland, 7 also -- but you'll be able to ask them 8 questions -- and since we've never been able to 9 10 have them come to a meeting -- just because 11 we've always had so much other business --12 that's going to be this Friday. 13 You've got an announcement. 14 MR. RICE: It's December 4th --15 which is Thursday -- 6:30 at St. John Berchmans 16 Church. 17 Okay. So, anybody MS. PEACE: 18 that had questions about that North Kelly 19 Gardens health survey -- that's a good time to 20 ask them. I had a different 21 MS. HUENI: 22 question about that. Was the ATSDR invited to 23 that, as well? 24 MS. PEACE: I don't know. 25 Because I -- This is -- Mrs. Johnson and her

Ι

neighborhood group set this up. This isn't a 1 RAB activity. I just heard about it tonight. 2 got the fax -- and, so -- like I said, it's 3 their neighborhood organization, I guess, that's 4 setting this up. But it -- you know, it's a 5 good opportunity -- because I know a lot -- you 6 7 know, I had questions about that health survey and you-all probably do, too. 8 MR. JOHNSON: I believe if 9 10 there's any questions -- I know they're trying 11 to get -- compile some of the information that 12 was asked, as far as the actual survey itself. 13. The questions that made up the survey --14 and, again, Dr. Legator being one of the compilers and the author of this particular --15 16 and compiled the data and helped us print it 17 out -- will be there to answer any questions. 18 MR. RIOJAS: Excuse me, David. 19 Do you know whether Sam has been invited? 20 I believe we did MR. JOHNSON: 21 send -- from what I was told -- that there were 22 particular mail-outs -- again, understanding 23 limited resources as to who was going to be invited. 24

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MR. RIOJAS:

Because I think it's

very important that they're there. Because 1 we've asked them -- We've officially asked them 2 to take a look at that. 3 MR. JOHNSON: They did receive 4 5 some correspondence. MR. SANCHEZ: We're going to be 6 7 there. MS. PEACE: So, I would like to 8 9 just -- you know, say again -- anybody that is interested in that -- and I also believe --10 11 Dr. Legator said that there has been 12 additional -- they've worked with the data 13 more -- and, so, they have more to report. 14 So, that's going to be Thursday night on 15 the 4th, at 6:30, at St. John Berchmans 16 Church -- and it's an open forum. 17 Okay. Do we have any more business? 18 MR. QUINTANILLA: I would like to thank Eddie for all the hard work that he's done 19 20 in here for this committee. I think he took it 21 at a very bad time and did an excellent job. 22 MR. RIOJAS: I can't believe it's 23 coming out of you, Armando. MR. JACOBI: I'll second that 24 25 motion.

1	MS. PEACE: Myself, as well.
2	Okay. Do we have any other business?
3	MR. JACOBI: I move we adjourn.
4	MR. JOHNSON: Second.
5	MS. PEACE: Is there any
6	discussion? All in favor?
7	(Vote by the RAB members.)
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