

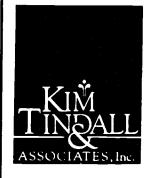
KELLY AFB TEXAS

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

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RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING SEPTEMBER 9, 1997

COPY



CORPORATE OFFICE

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1	APPEARANCES:	
2		MR. EDWARD RIOJAS Kelly Air Force Base Co-Chair;
3		
4		MS. ANNALISA PEACE Community Co-Chair;
5		MR. ALLAN HAGELTHORN
6		Community Member;
7		MR. ARMANDO C. QUINTANILLA Keep South San Proud and CEJA;
8		MR. GEORGE RICE
9		Groundwater Hydrologist;
10		PROF. GENE W. LENE Academic Community;
11		MR. JIM CLARK
12		San Metropolitan Health District, Sam Sanchez alternate;
13		MR. ED WEINSTEIN
14		San Antonio Water System;
15		MS. YOLANDA JOHNSON Committee for Environmental
16		Justice Action;
17		MR. PAUL ROBERSON
18		Greater Kelly Development Corporation;
19		MR. JOHN A. JACOBI, P.E. Texas Department of Health;
20		MR. LARRY W. HOFFMANN
21		Regional Clean Air & Water Assn.;
22		MS. CAMILLE HUENI
23		Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6;
24		MR. NICOLAS RODRIGUEZ, JR. Bexar Metropolitan Water
25		District;

1	MR. GARY BEYER
2	TNRCC;
3	MR. CARL MIXON Bexar County Local Emergency
4	Planning Committee Chairman;
5	MR. DAMIAN SANDOVAL Community Member;
6	MR. SAMUEL MURRAH Community Member;
7	MR. WILLIE JONES, JR.
8	Community Member;
9	MS. DOMINGA ADAMES
10	Community Member;
11	MR. PAUL PERSON Union Pacific Railroad;
12	DICIE LEE EYTCHESON
13	Certified Shorthand Reporter, Registered Professional Reporter
14	and Notary Public. * * * * *
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1 On the 9th day of September, A.D. 1997, between the hours of 6:00 o'clock p.m. and 2 10:00 o'clock p.m., the above entitled meeting 3 4 came on for discussion before said EDWARD RIOJA'S, and the following proceedings were had: 5 6 MR. RIOJAS: Good evening, 7 everybody, welcome to the RAB meeting. Can you 8 hear me very well? 9 THE COURT REPORTER: No. 10 MR. RIOJAS: I was afraid of 11 this. I'd like to call the meeting to order. 12 As always the extra comments from the public 13 we're going to get and hear at the end of the 14 meeting for questions on the presentations. 15 During the break the present -- presenters will 16 be available to answer your questions also. 17 So, what I would like to do is I'd like to 18 open the meeting to anyone who wants to come 19 up. Please, hold your comments to about four or five minutes. Members of the community? 20 21 MR. MARTINEZ: Yes, I would. Αs 22 of -- As a fellow San Antonian I'm concerned 23 about the way the presentations have gone and 24 the only -- particular technology that's been disseminated at the Info Fair. 25 It only

addresses a Band-Aid type of restoration of the base. There is a better technology available that will administer the total destruction and restoration of the base, and, I believe, that the -- with additional time it will be disseminated to all individuals concerned. A lot of individuals on base have already received this information, and the remainder of the individuals here and also in town will have this -- that information disseminated.

It is a Zero Emissions Energy Recycling and Oxidation System that has already been approved by the EPA, the TNRCC, and the BRAC in California for the initial programs that are the -- being administered as of now. This information, again, will be disseminated to Kelly. I believe, that we are hopefully not at the point that the -- we have one technology that is going to be utilized on Kelly and nobody else has been mentioned.

I strongly urge you all to consider viewing this. The name of the technology is ZEEROS, again. It's Zero Emissions Energy Recycling Oxidation System. And just to briefly give you the run down on the Zero Emissions. It's got

100 percent DRE, destruction and removal 1 2 efficiency, Zero Emissions, no waste tax. 3 is no incineration as those individuals outside 4 are demonstrating against. It takes toxic, 5 nontoxic and hazardous waste. It will soil 6 remediate completely, not Band-Aid type. 7 air quality is exempt. Again, no emissions. 8 The --MR. RIOJAS: Sir, would you 10 identify yourself, for the record. 11 MR. MARTINEZ: Oh, excuse me. Ι

am Ray Martinez. Just an individual here that lives in San Antonio, but, I believe, there is a better demonstrated available technology that will handle what the base needs.

Again, Kelly would not be the -- guinea There are already programs being set up in California to handle those particular bases, therefore, I believe, that it also behooves us to wait and get that information. And any additional information I will be -- I can personally receive and disseminate here or I can have the company disseminate it directly to each and every one of you. My local phone is 681-7978. However, if you all wish to deal

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directly with the company I have an 800 number that is (800) 440-6070.

Again, this current technology disposes of waste fuels and residuals, contaminated soils, sludges, solid waste and garbage, liquid wastes, medical and biomedical wastes, asbestos, PCPs that are in the soil, die -- ditoxins -- dioxins -- Excuse me.

MR. RIOJAS: And, Mr. Martinez, you said you were going to provide us with some data?

MR. MARTINEZ: I can, if I may just receive a listing of those who are concerned. And also, the names of the peo -- people on the Board I can readily have that information available to you this week.

MR. QUINTANILLA: Mr. Martinez,
do you have the information concerning the
groundwater -- the contaminated groundwater?
Our process has called for thirty years to clean
it up, and even after thirty years the
groundwater will not be at the standard it once
was where we could drink the --

MR. MARTINEZ: I believe, that the -- the information that I have so far

1	addresses only two feet of dirt. We can go up
2	to ten feet.
3	MR. PERSON: Did you say "we"?
4	MR. MARTINEZ: We, the the
5	technology that I'm utilizing right now.
6	MR. PERSON: And this is soil
7	oxidation? Peroxide
8	MR. MARTINEZ: Pardon?
9	MR. PERSON: Peroxide treatment
10	soil oxidation, is that what you're talking
11	about?
12	MR. MARTINEZ: Yes.
13	MR. PERSON: And you're planning
14	on using this as a technology for the sinkers
15	that are currently being investigated in the
16	Kelly project? I I I'm very familiar with
17	what you're talking about, because I personally
18	use this same technology to remediate soils for
19	the railroad. However, what you're talking
20	about isn't going to work for what we're talking
21	about here.
22	MR. MARTINEZ: I believe, so.
23	I
24	MR. PERSON: Well, it's
25	thirty-two foot in the ground. I don't see how
ĺ	

I'll be

1 you can even address the situation. 2 MR. MARTINEZ: It all depends on 3 what's going to be required as to how it's going to be used. 4 And, again, I don't know --5 MR. PERSON: Are you familiar 6 with the technology? I'm familiar with the 7 technology, and I do use it, and I'm very 8 familiar with what it's capable of doing, and at 9 thirty-two foot in the ground it's not going to 10 work. 11 If you can provide us with the information 12 that would be great. For -- For fuel spills 13 it's excellent, and you're right, it does work. 14 But the situation that we're talking about I 15 don't think it's applicable. 16 MR. RIOJAS: I -- I think, what 17 we need is just provide us with the information 18 and we'll take this to the Technical 19 Subcommittee to take a look at it, and then 20 they'll -- they'll gives us a recommendation 21 back, and we can --22 MR. MARTINEZ: Fine. 23 more than happy to do so, and then at that 24 time -- then it can be discussed to completion. 25 MR. RIOJAS: Thank you, sir.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you.

MR. RIOJAS: Anyone else?

(No response.)

MR. RIOJAS: Okay. I would like to go ahead and start the regular RAB meeting with the introduction of the administrative processes. I'm going to read the purpose of the Restoration Advisory Board. I like to do that each time just to make sure the record shows that, and that any new members of the community will understand what the purpose of the RAB is.

"RABs allow members of the community and representatives of the installation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, state regulatory agencies, and local governments to work together towards a common goal.

The RAB has a twofold purpose. First, the RAB is a forum for representatives of the installation, regulatory agencies, and the community to discuss and exchange information about DOD'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 DOD'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 those issues also. It is the responsibility of all RAB members to insure that the discussions stay on track.

Remember, RABs are intended to promote cooperation between the government and the communities by establishing equal member status to all participants, sharing chairmanship of the Board between the installation and the community, and soliciting individual advice rather than forced consensus. It is DOD's hope that this kind of partnership approach will result in environmental restoration decisions that meet the needs of the community and the DOD."

Okay. I'd like to refer you to the -First of all, I'd like to go around the table
and let everyone -- let everyone introduce
themselves, for the record. Start with you,
Paul, okay.

MR. ROBERSON: Paul Roberson, Greater Kelly Development Corporation.

1	MR. JACOBI: John Jacobi, Texas
2	Department of Health.
3	THE COURT REPORTER: I cannot
4	I can't hear.
5	MR. RIOJAS: Okay.
6	MS. HUENI: I'm Camille Hueni,
7	I'm with the Environmental Protection Agency,
8	Dallas, Texas.
9	MR. BEYER: Gary Beyer with TNRCC
10	from Austin.
11	MR. WEINSTEIN: Edward Weinstein
12	with the San Antonio Water System.
13	DR. LENE: Gene Lene, academic
14	community.
15	MR. HAGELTHORN: Allan
16	Hagelthorn, community representative.
17	MR. PERSON: Paul Person, Union
18	Pacific Railroad.
19	MR. QUINTANILLA: Armando
20	Quintanilla, South San.
21	MR. RICE: George Rice,
22	community.
23	MR. SANDOVAL: Damian Sandoval,
24	community.
25	MR. JONES: Willie Jones, Jr.

1	Kelly Air Force Base.
2	MR. CLARK: Jim Clark,
3	Metropolitan Health District.
4	MS. ADAMES: Dominga Adames,
5	the
6	THE COURT REPORTER: I can't
7	hear.
8	MS. ADAMES: Dominga Adames,
9	community.
10	MS. JOHNSON: Yolanda Johnson,
11	and I'm with the Community for Environmental
12	Justice Action, North Kelly Gardens.
13	MR. MIXON: Carl Mixon, Bexar
14	County Fire Marshal, Emergency Medical
15	Coordinator, and also Chairman of the Local
16	Emergency Planning Committee.
17	MR. HOFFMAN: Larry Hoffman,
18	Regional Clean Air & Water Association.
19	MS. PEACE: Annalisa Peace,
20	Community Co-Chair.
21	MR. RIOJAS: I'd like to refer
22	you to the minutes of the last meeting. Are
23	there any corrections or additions to the
24	meetings minutes?
25	MS. PEACE: Two amendments. The

first one is on the top of Page 3, where it says
"Ms. Peace said that the San Antonio Housing
Authority grants building permits for new
homes." I didn't say that, and that is
incorrect. I believe, I said that the Housing
Authority was the one that built those new homes
in question, and it is the City of San Antonio
that grants the permits for the homes.

And the second correction that I have is at the top of Page 6, and it's -- I guess, it's an amendment. I -- I just wanted to add the question that I had asked -- the statement that the Air Force's science is brought into question when the Air Force selectively omits data. I don't remember saying that, as I understand, but what I remember asking is, that how are we supposed to request information if we don't know that that information exists, so -- Under Freedom of Information Act you said that we could request information, but if we don't know that that information exists how are we supposed to request copies of it. And I would like those to be included.

MR. JACOBI: I'd also like to mention that the attachments referred to in the

minutes were not attached. 1 2 MR. RIOJAS: We'll have to make those available then. Are they in your 3 4 package? 5 MR. JACOBI: No. I don't believe 6 so. 7 MR. RIOJAS: Gary, do you know? 8 MR. CRIST: They were all the 9 attachments that were provided at the last RAB 10 meeting. The only thing that's attached to them 11 formally are repositories. Those attachments 12 were already provided at the last meeting. 13 MR. JACOBI: I would agree with 14 that. I would agree with that. They were provided at the last meeting, but they are not 15 16 attached to the copy that we have here. 17 MR. RIOJAS: I think, we have to 18 make additions to the minutes to reflect that. 19 Other changes? 20 (No response.) 21 MR. RIOJAS: Okay. We're going 22 to go on to Item 3. What I did basically in 23 regards to bringing the statements out, I'd let 24 the community go first, because that's been our 25 practice to do that, but I've changed the

order. 1 2 Next we're going to have a presentation by 3 Mr. Ryan. Basically, what this is, is since 4 we've got some new -- new -- some new Board 5 members we thought it was important for us to go 6 back to the baseline and give them all the 7 briefings and all the names that we've given 8 before. I've got a statement that I've been 9 asked to read by my -- by my Judge Advocate 10 General. 11 MR. MIXON: I'd like to ask a 12 question before we go on. 13 MR. RIOJAS: Sure. 14 MR. MIXON: Before we go on any 15 further could we vote on the minutes? Could we 16 vote on those minutes before we get to the 17 meeting? 18 MR. RIOJAS: Carl Mixon said that 19 we should vote on the minutes, and he's 20 absolutely right. I'm sorry. 21 MR. JACOBI: I move the minutes 22 be accepted as amended. 23 MR. HAGELTHORN: I second. 24 MR. RIOJAS: All in favor? 25 (Members indicate by saying

"Aye.")

MR. RIOJAS: All opposed?

(No response.)

MR. RIOJAS: Thank you. The Air Force Technical Presentation that we're supposed to be able to cover today has been obtained as a result of our ongoing installation restoration program.

Some of the areas that will be addressed are the subject of pending litigation. Any areas that involve -- that are involved in the litigation will be discussed in a very general way from the Air Force's standpoint. Because of the pending litigation it is not appropriate for our representatives to discuss related information or provide opinions that could in any way prejudice the position of either party in the suit.

If you have a question related to the presentation, please, respect that our representative at the meeting may need time to give a specific answer. In those cases where it is later determined that an unanswered question may be answered we will let you know and provide the answer to you. With that, Mr. Ryan.

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MR. SANDOVAL: During the course of the presentation will you identify the areas that we -- we can ask questions?

MR. RIOJAS: I think, you can ask questions. The -- The question is whether or not we can answer the question.

MR. RYAN: Good evening. Good evening, my name is William Ryan I'm with the Environmental Management Director and the Chief of Restoration Program at Kelly Air Force Base.

Tonight I'd like to provide a review of previous -- previously released information that shows the extent of contamination from sources on Kelly Air Force Base, and provides a review of what information is available in -- in public repositories.

For an overview I'll describe tonight the objectives of remedi -- remedial investigations, feasibility studies, and our Base Wide Remedial Assessment Plan, and present examples of the types of information -- of types of information that can be found in each. I'll also provide information related to the locations for these information -- for this information and where these documents have been placed for public

review.

And, finally, I'll provide information related to Zone 3 groundwater contamination specifically related to monitor wells ST-006 and MW-018, -023, and -024. Just for orientation purposes this is Kelly Air Force Base. Kelly Air Force Base is divided into five groundwater Zones. Zone 1 is the golf course. Zone 2 is the area just -- just south of the groundwater process controls facility. Zone 3 is the main industrial complex. Zone 4 is east Kelly. And Zone 5 is the flightline 149th area, 443rd area, and storage areas in the 1500 area.

We're the first steps in the cleanup program to conduct the Remedial Investigation. The goals of the Remedial Investigation is to determine the nature and the extent of contamination, and determine the nature and extent of the threat to human health and the environment, and also to provide a basis for determining the type of response actions to be considered.

So what I'd like to do now is present -And you will find in your package some of the
information that you will find available in the

2 4

remedial investigations that have been distributed to and placed in public access areas -- in the public libraries and the base library.

Please, bear in mind that the information that's in your package was reduced from very large amounts to eight and a half by eleven size pieces of paper, so we could generate overheads and also a package for you to review. So the detail on these overheads and in your -- in your handout you may not be able to see exact numbers, so -- But in the repository the full-sized maps, tables and texts that go along with these maps are available.

The Zone 1 Remedial Investigation: A

public draft of this document was made available
in October of 1994, and the final -- and -- I'm

sorry. It -- The final was in November of

1992. This is an example of the type of
information that you'll find in this
investigation. This is a -- a soil vapor

(inaudible) location. We use this to determine
contamination in -- in the soil, and you'll note
in the aerial extent of our investigation.

MR. RIOJAS: Mr. Ryan, could I

1	ask that you project just a little bit more
2	because when you're getting away from the mic
3	it's hard to hear you.
4	MR. RYAN: Sure. Sure. Zone 2
5	Remedial Investigation was final in March of
6	1992. And I'm really going to try to just flip
7	through these faster, so we have several slides
8	that will just show particular type of
9	information that we collect.
10	This is a copy of an enviro map which is
11	the lower confining layers of the shallow
12	aquifer.
13	The next slide. This is groundwater
14	contours of the shallow aquifer.
15	MR. RIOJAS: Well, what what
16	does it mean, though, Mr. Ryan?
17	MR. RYAN: This This shows
18	the the (inaudible) service of the flow of
19	groundwater in Zone 2.
20	MR. RIOJAS: From the upper
21	left-hand corner to the lower right-hand
22	corner?
23	MR. RYAN: It was also on
24	Yes. Basically from the upper left to the to
25	the lower right. On the west side of the creek

from the lower left to the upper right. 1 2 Creek runs in this area here. (Indicating.) 3 Mr. Ryan, could I MR. SANDOVAL: ask you a quick question. Could you give a 4 brief synopsis of the source -- the soil and 5 6 groundwater contamination just real broad as you're going through the zones? 7 8 MR. RYAN: Sure. We've already 9 seen one. Primarily, Zone 1 consists of -- of 10 landfills where waste material was deposited and 11 in early -- distributed through Kelly Air Force 12 Base. 13 Zone -- Zone 2 consists of several areas --14 sources. One is the -- is the waste pits, fire 15 training areas, and that's -- primarily waste --16 waste pits and fire training is in Zone 2. 17 MR. SANDOVAL: Both the medians, 18 water and soil contaminated in the zone? 19 MR. RYAN: Right. Correct. 20 MR. SANDOVAL: Thank you. 21 MR. RYAN: From the information 22 that we collected in the Remedial Investigation 23 we compiled that information to generate 24 isocontra lines or isoconcentration lines of the 25 contaminants. This is an example of the

manganese isoconcentration line showing --1 representing the concentration in parts per 2 3 billion. 4 Chlorobenzene, a chlorinated hydrocarbon, 5 also demonstrating the aerial extent of 6 conc -- concentration in groundwater. 7 And, finally, this is trichlorobenzene, the 8 chlorinated hydrocarbon, found in the 9 groundwater showing the area and the 10 concentrations in the area. 11 Zone 3 Remedial Investigation was final in 12 June of 1993. This is an illustration of the --13 MR. RIOJAS: You're going to Zone 14 3 now? 15 MR. RYAN: Yes, sir. Zone 3 16 is --17 MR. RIOJAS: Yeah. Tell people 18 what Zone 3 is. 19 MR. RYAN: Zone 3 is the 20 industrial area of Kelly Air Force Base. 21 sources of contamination in Zone 3 are primarily 22 SA, which is the site of solvent -- old solvent, 23 and site MP, which is an old metal plating 24 facility; site S-4, which is a fuel spill; site 25 S-6 is the result of a leaking industrial waste

water conduction system. 1 2 MR. QUINTANILLA: Does that map 3 include both on-site and off-site areas? 4 MR. RYAN: Yes, sir. The base --The base boundary is right here. (Indicating.) 5 6 This is the industrial complex at Kelly Air 7 Force Base; this is the golf course. 8 MR. QUINTANILLA: Approximately 9 how many acres of off-base site is 10 contaminated? 11 MR. RYAN: I don't know that 12 answer right offhand, sir. I'll have to get 13 back to you on that. 14 This -- The previous slide showed the 15 entire Zone -- Zone 3 area and the locations 16 of soil borings and monitor wells. This is --During the Remedial Investigation Phase this is 17 18 an example of the -- the data that we collect 19 from those wells and -- and soil boring --20 borings. And they're plotted in types of format 21 and are available in maps, and tables, and 22 charts, and the texts in the RI. 23 From this type of data -- next slide, 24 please -- we generate contramaps also of 25 groundwater contamination. This particular one

1	presents the scope of benzene xylene benzene
2	xylene and the distribution of those
3	constituents in groundwater.
4	And, finally, this isoconcentration map of
5	tetrachloroethylene, the PC, PCTC, the the
6	chlorinated solvent in the Zone 3 area.
7	MR. RICE: Question, Mr. Ryan.
8	Do you believe that these contaminants
9	originated on Kelly?
10	MR. RIOJAS: George, could I ask
11	you to speak into the mic so we can hear you.
12	MR. RICE: Yes. Do you believe
13	that the contaminants that are in the Quintana
14	Road neighborhood that they originated on Kelly
15	Air Force Base?
16	MR. RYAN: Some of the
17	contamination off base of Zone 3 originated from
18	Kelly Air Force Base. Next slide.
19	MR. QUINTANILLA: What are
20	What are the other sources of contamination?
21	MR. RYAN: We we don't what
22	are the possibles have we identified May I
23	ask you if the question is are you asking, do
24	we know exactly
25	MR. QUINTANILLA: Yes.

1	MR. RYAN: what or
2	MR. QUINTANILLA: Or close to it
3	or speculating or You know, was it a cleaning
4	shop, was it a gasoline station, was it
5	MR. RYAN: Well, we don't know
6	that.
7	MR. QUINTANILLA: a welding
8	shop or
9	MR. RYAN: We don't that.
10	MR. RIOJAS: I must ask you to
11	speak into the mic so the Committee can hear
12	you, Armando.
13	MR. QUINTANILLA: All right.
14	MR. RYAN: Zone 5 Remedial
15	Investigation is completed in January 1997
16	the draft was completed in January 1997.
17	The presentation was given to the to the
18	RAB on on this particular document in April
19	of 1997. It is currently at state and EPA for
20	review of this document, and will be made
21	available to the public after the EPA reviews
22	its data and the incorporation of their comments
23	into the document.
24	MR. RICE: Mr. Ryan, I have the
25	same question with regard to Zone 5. Do you

1	believe that the contaminants that we see off
2	base there in Zone 5 originated on Kelly Air
3	Force Base?
4	MR. RYAN: Some of the
5	contaminants off base did originate there.
6	MR. RICE: Are they the ones that
7	are shown there? The TCE?
8	MR. RYAN: Right. And I'm
9	Some of the Some of the off-base
10	contamination did come from Kelly Air Force
11	Base.
12	MR. RICE: Do you think the
13	contamination shown on this map came from Kelly
14	Air Force Base?
15	MR. RYAN: It's possible that
16	some did not.
17	MR. RICE: It's possible that
18	some did not?
19	MR. RYAN: Yes, sir.
20	MR. QUINTANILLA: What would
21	those contaminations be What would those
22	contaminants be?
23	MR. RYAN: These are also
24	contaminated solvents. This particular map here
25	should be TCE. It would be a chlorinated

solvent and so forth -- from cleaning or you know --

MR. QUINTANILLA: From dry cleaners, that sort of thing?

MR. RYAN: That's possible, also. This is PCE in the shallow aquifer in Zone 5 in the isoconcentration lines. And, finally, this is the distribution of PCE in the shallow aquifer in Zone 5.

And remember, please, tonight what I was trying to show you is what's the type of information that is available in the public repository. These maps are not intended to -- to show the detail and to -- or to be able to discuss in detail. The -- The maps, and the text, and the supporting data that goes along with these documents are available for the public.

The next step in -- in the discussions for the remedial process or the cleanup process is feasibility studies. The objective of the Feasibility Study to determine -- is to develop and evaluate the potential remedies that permanently and significant -- significantly reduce the threat to human health and the

environment, select cost-effective remedial 1 action alternatives that mitigate the threat and 2 3 that -- the chief consensus among the state, 4 EPA, and the report (inaudible) regarding the 5 selected response action. 6 The Zone 1 Feasibility Study: The public 7 draft was made available in October of 1994, and 8 final version in March of 1996. This is a map 9 of Zone 1 showing the distribution of TCE in the 10 shallow groundwater. 11 An isoconcentration map of -- of DCE in the 12 shallow groundwater in Zone 1. 13 An isoconcentration map of hydrochloride in 14 shallow groundwater in Zone 1. 15 And an isoconcentration map of benzene in 16 the shallow groundwater in Zone 1, too. 17 The Zone 2 Feasibility Study was also made 18 available for the public in October of 1994 and 19 the final in March of 1996. 20 And Zone 2, remember, was the area of the 21 jet engine T Cells and the environmental process 22 controls facility. This is the distribution of 2.3 PCE in the shallow aquifer. 24 MR. RIOJAS: Tell the people 25 where that is. That's south of Loop 13, isn't

1	it? Between Loop 13 and Leon Creek, right?
2	MR. RYAN: Yes. This is Loop 13
3	from east to west. The The environmental
4	process controls facility is here, and the jet
5	engine T cells are right here. (Indicating.)
6	This is the distribution of PCE in the
7	shallow aquifer, Zone 2.
8	The distribution of TCE in the shallow
9	aquifer in Zone 2.
10	The distribution of DCE in the shallow
11	aquifer in Zone 2.
12	And, finally, the distribution of
13	vinylchloride in the shallow aquifer in Zone 2.
14	MR. RICE: Mr. Ryan, here in
15	Zone 2 do you show the contaminant plume going
16	beyond Leon Creek? I can't I'm not sure.
17	MR. RYAN: Yes, it does.
18	MR. RIOJAS: On the last one,
19	George, I think, it did.
20	MR. RYAN: Yes, sir.
21	MR. JACOBI: Mr. Ryan, can you
22	describe the manufacturing process that's used
23	in vinylchloride?
24	MR. RYAN: Vinylchloride is is
25	a degradation project product of the

1	chlorinated solvents. Both PCE, TCE produce
2	vinylchloride.
3	
	MR. JACOBI: All right. Thank
4	you.
5	MR. RYAN: The Zone 3 Feasibility
6	Study was made available for public comment in
7	July of 1994, it was final in April of 1996.
8	MR. RIOJAS: Now, where is this
9	all located now?
10	MR. RYAN: Excuse me?
11	MR. RIOJAS: Where is this all
12	located?
13	MR. RYAN: Zone 3 orientation?
14	This is the base boundary north running to
15	the northeast, the industrial complex and off
16	base Zone 3. (Indicating.)
17	The first map is an isoconcentration map of
18	trichloroethylene, TCE.
19	This next map is an isoconcentration map of
20	the total PCE, TCE, and DCE, and vinylchloride,
21	all chlorinated solvents.
22	The next map is an isoconcentration map of
23	the total TCE, DCE, PCE, vinylchloride in the
24	southernmost portions of Zone 3.
25	Same isoconcentration map for the

chlorinated solvents in the northeast portions 1 of Zone 3, the metal plating facility. 2 3 MR. RICE: Mr. Ryan? MR. RYAN: Yes, sir. 5 MR. RICE: Comparing 6 this 1996 data with the data that you showed 7 earlier for Zone 3 --8 MR. RYAN: From the Remedial 9 Investigation. 10 MR. RICE: Yes. Do you have a 11 feeling about what the contaminant plume is 12 doing? Has it stayed about the same; has it 13 grown; has it shrunk? 14 MR. RYAN: Well, in -- Yes. We 15 do have an understanding of that. We -- We conducted a base wide assessment of the 16 17 groundwater conditions. And the most recent one 18 was conducted in 1996, and we're actually 19 collecting data in 1997. It's an annual report, 20 and I -- I brought some larger maps of this most 21 recent data which depicts the off-base and 22 on-base contaminants in the shallow 23 groundwater. I think, the -- another way to 24 describe our understanding of the plumes on and 25 off base is that as we progress through or

program we -- we continually install more wells 1 and borings so we can really better define the 2 extent of -- concerning the growth of the 3 4 plumes. 5 MR. RICE: And, I quess, to the 6 extent that you find in the later studies larger 7 or smaller than the extent that you found in the 8 previous studies? 9 MR. RYAN: The 1996 Base Wide 10 shows a larger -- a larger area of shallow 11 groundwater contamination, and it's depicted 12 here. (Indicating.) 13 MR. RICE: Thank you. 14 The information that I MR. RYAN: 15 just presented in the Remedial Investigation and 16 Feasibility study are required by regulation 17 that we -- we provide public access to this 18 information, that we provide this information in 19 the public library. 20 The Base Wide Remedial Assessment is a --21 is a doc -- is a private understanding, but it 22 results in documents, which is a voluntary 23 effort by Kelly Air Force Base, but we have --24 we do place those documents in the public 25 library for review.

The base wide -- As I sort of -- I started to explain to Mr. Rice, the Base Wide Remedial Investigation is the -- is a base wide assessment of groundwater conditions relating to groundwater flow direction and groundwater contamination.

We also do base wide modeling and capture zone modelings of our interim -- interim systems through this program. It provides us a -- a snapshot of the entire base and to -- and shows the interrelationship between the five zones that we -- that we address specifically through our RI's affecting the DIRP process.

The 1994 Base Wide -- We began the Base Wide Remedial Assessment in 1994. We sampled approximately 800 plus wells every quarter for groundwater flow -- for groundwater elevation measurements, so we can determine groundwater flow. And quarterly -- And annually we measure -- we sample about half of those wells, about 450 of these wells for volatile organics, semi-volatile organics, metals, etcetera in order to generate the maps and the models that -- that -- that define the extent of contamination on a base-wide level. It's a very

extensive program, and it -- it gives us a lot 1 of valuable information as it relates to the 2 extent of contamination and the interaction 3 between the various zones. 4 5 The 1994 Base Wide was final in March of 6 1996. This is contramap -- isocontramap of TCE, 7 PCE, DCE, and vinylchloride in the shallow 8 aquifer. So the -- what this is showing is 9 actually the MCL or the Maximum Concentration 10 Levels of those constituents. 11 This is a busy map, but in the -- in the 12 Base Wide Remedial Assessment it's a large map, 13 it's all in color, it's a very nice, nice map. 14 The '95 Base Wide Remedial Assessment was 15 final in July of 1996. 16 And -- And during this Base Wide Remedial 17 we broke out -- we generated individual maps for 18 each constituents. 19 This is PCE in the shallow aquifer. 20 There's the TCE in the shallow aquifer. 21 There's upside down DCE in the shallow 22 aquifer. 23 There's DCE in the shallow -- shallow 24 aquifer. 25 MR. EMERY: One more time.

1 MR. RYAN: There's DCE in the 2 shallow aquifer. 3 Vinylchloride in the shallow aquifer. 4 Chlorobenzene. 5 And the last one should be benzene. 6 Our most recent Base Wide Remedial 7 Assessment was the 1996 remedial base wide, and 8 it was final in July of 1997. 9 distribution maps, and this -- the maps that I 10 have here are in large scale in front here, 11 which I'll put out so anyone can review during 12 the break, and I'll be glad to answer any 13 questions. But this is the most recent data 14 that we have on -- on wells that we've sampled. 15 This is the distribution of PCE in the 16 shallow aquifer. 17 TCE in the shallow aquifer. 18 MR. ROBERSON: William? 19 MR. RYAN: Yes, sir. 20 MR. ROBERSON: If I could ask a 21 question. Now, this for 1997, it appears as if 22 it's defined -- the plume is larger than it was 23 in earlier assessments. Is that just the -- Is 24 the -- Is the contamination actually moving or 25 are we just getting better data on defining

1	where it is or is it a combination?
2	MR. RYAN: You C is the right
3	answer. It's a combination of This is '96
4	data, though, sir.
5	MR. ROBERSON: But finalized in
6	1997.
7	MR. RYAN: Finalized in '97.
8	Yes. It's a combination of plume growth and
9	better definition.
10	MR. ROBERSON: But both the
11	the plume around east Kelly, and then the one
12	down south of there both seem to be a little bit
13	larger than the earlier years; is that correct;
14	am I reading that correct?
15	MR. RYAN: Yes. The The
16	definition of the plume is larger than it was
17	presented in '95.
18	MR. SANDOVAL: Mr. Ryan, follow
19	up to Mr. Roberson's questions. In your three
20	years of efforts of sampling the wells closest
21	to the sources, are they attenuating going
22	down?
23	MR. RYAN: That's an interesting
24	point. Yes. And we believe that there are
25	recent trends in degradation of the chlorinated

This year in the '97 Base Wide 1 solvents. Assessment we're collecting data on -- to verify 2 that in certain parameters that exist within the 3 groundwater -- the geochemistry of the 5 groundwater is -- that are conducive to 6 degradation of chlorinated solvents. 7 So we're going to collect that data in the 8 wells that we do sample and see whether if, in 9 fact, we do have the conditions that support 10 that degradation. 11 MR. SANDOVAL: We've not 12 evaluated that effort? 13 MR. RIOJAS: Mr. Ryan, there's 14 also some degradation of the hydrocarbons --15 also know as natural attenuation? 16 MR. RYAN: Yes, sir. The 17 hydrocarbons are generally more easy to break 18 down than solvents and, therefore, the 19 continuation of the degradation of petroleum 20 hydrocarbons is well-documented. 21 MR. BEYER: It should also be 22 noted that whenever you see vinylchloride, 23 that's -- that's all a product of degradation, 24 so there is degredation occurring. 25 MR. ROBERSON: William, if I

could ask, again. As -- as you look at -- As that goes out, can you give me a feel for the levels of concentration, say, at the edge of it as opposed to what it might be closer to the base?

MR. RYAN: I -- I believe, Sure. that the outermost line -- I'll move away from the mic; if you can't hear me, say so. This outermost line is -- is generally the non-detectable level of -- of -- it's based on the -- the instrument detection limit, and then --

MR. ROBERSON: Why don't you go back to the mic with what you just said so we can hear you.

MR. RYAN: The outermost line generally implies the non-detect level of -that's the level of instrument detection. The next line is usually the MCL, or the concentration level, that means drinking water quality, then we generally move in to either tens or a hundred PPB, and then a thousand. So this is a concentration of parts per billion framing from non-detect to generally tens, hundreds, and thousands.

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MR. ROBERSON: So that was my think -- Let me ask you a different question. If you went out to the edge of it and went out another -- way out another thousand yards, say, and sunk wells you wouldn't expect to find anything, then, would you? I mean, the question, I guess, I'm really asking is, have we gone out and kind of cast our net wide enough to try to find where it might be as opposed to, you know, just kind of inching along as we're -- we're trying to find the edge of it?

MR. RYAN: In some areas we have, I think, defined the plume adequately. There -- there are a couple of -- If you'll notice the Remedial Investigation in Zone 5 is still in draft, the Remedial Investigation in Zone 4 is still ongoing. So we're still investigating the extent of the contamination in those -- in those areas.

MR. RIOJAS: Who makes the determination on how far you go out? Is that -- Is that your recommendation or is that the TNRCC?

MR. RYAN: That's generally the TNRCC and EPA's call.

MR. ROBERSON: And -- and -- And what's their criteria? How do you go about telling the Air Force what to do there?

MR. BEYER: We review the documents, and then --

MR. ROBERSON: That's a good answer.

MR. BEYER: And then we have them check out the Q agency and see if there are non-detects, well points, outside of the source to show that -- that they've gone out far enough.

Usually, whenever we see dotted lines, that means there's more work to be done. And, in fact -- I don't know if I should put that in, but anyway, the -- they're actually -- there are some more wells that are being installed.

MR. ROBERSON: In fact, let me ask this a little bit differently. I mean, it seems to me that the -- the way I interpret the data, that I see for these several years, one way to characterize it might be fairly conservative, going out just a little ways at a time to find out where we are and sinking new wells as opposed to maybe a more aggressive,

going way out to see if there's anything, and then working back to try to define the edge of it. But I'm not a scientist, so maybe -- maybe you could answer my question. Is there a preferred way to do that?

MS. HUENI: I -- I'll respond to that. In a lot of cases on plumes that have moved off site we do have some control there with the well points or the data points to actually establish a level of non-detect.

Now, it actually comes, too, into a factor of, is the well -- is the well controlled enough, you know, to really determine the boundary? And in some areas that's true, other areas that is not. And if that is the case wells will be added out for -- to further delineate the boundaries.

MR. ROBERSON: But you see what I'm saying? I -- I mean, every -- every year we do this we find it's gone farther. So have we cast our net wide enough to make sure we've really captured the edge of it?

MS. HUENI: I think, probably in most cases we have, at this point, but -- but we also understand the plumes are moving. The

source of control is -- is not 100 percent, at this point, so we would expect the plumes to be moving. So we would be anticipating that, say, in 1998, and in the actual placement of additional wells to actually determine the extent of contamination. But right now in most cases we do feel that we have a fairly good delineation of where the MCL line is, which is the drinking water standard of the line. And then, of course, there's an enforcement level, and we've gone beyond that to actually establish down to the non-detect level to the extent of contamination.

MR. ROBERSON: So the lines out there, the dotted lines which William described as a non-detectable, those are well below the drinking water standards; is that correct?

MS. HUENI: In most cases. Yes, in most cases we do have data to support that. I think, one area that would be the exception would be the area that's just south of Zone 4. If you could point that out for us, William. And it's my understanding we don't really -- yeah, to the -- the south and east there -- we don't really have a lot of well control, and the

Air Force is going out now and actually drilling additional wells to actually -- actually define the extent in that area.

MR. BEYER: The problem with going out real far, and then working your way in is you don't know your flow path. You could be on some other flow path from some other, you know, area in terms of groundwater flow. So usually when you try to chase -- chase the plume you start out from your known source areas, and then work your way out. Because you end up -- then you're getting into the other sources or other flow regimes or other parts of the aquifer or other influence.

MR. ROBERSON: If I could ask another question. All the -- For example, that in Zone 4, the source of that contamination has been curtailed, hasn't it; is that correct?

MR. RYAN: The -- No. The -- The source of -- There is essentially two sources of the plumes that you see in the Zone 4 area. One is up a -- the old abandoned industrial waste system which is located in the northwest corner of Zone 4 right here. (Indicating.)

MR. ROBERSON: That's east Kelly,

and that's still a source? 1 2 MR. RYAN: That's on east Kelly, 3 We -- we have -- Through our yes. 4 investigations, our soil work, and our groundwater work we've been able to identify 5 high concentrations in groundwater, but not in 6 7 soil. Currently, we believe that the -- the 8 constituents are dissolved and are migrating. 9 We still have some more work to do in that 10 area. 11 Another source is MP, the metal plating 12 facility in Zone 3, and that accounts for the 13 plume that is in the southwest and southern 14 portions of Zone 4. And that area we're 15 presently working on in ways to --16 MR. ROBERSON: I guess, what I 17 meant when I said that "the source is 18 curtailed," I mean, that there's not any new 19 contaminant -- there's not new --20 MR. RYAN: Oh, no. 21 MR. ROBERSON: It's stuff that's 22 been there for years that's --23 MR. RIOJAS: It's all real old 24 stuff, Paul. 25 MR. ROBERSON: -- migrating?

But eventually -- I mean, eventually we should see the concentrations decrease as it begins to degrade, shouldn't we?

> MR. RYAN: Yes. Yes.

MR. RIOJAS: Well, some of this

MR. RICE: I -- Just a follow up on the point that Paul and Larry were talking Have we defined the edge of the plume? I think, there's another area where the -there's a big hole in our data. If you look at the southern most point where the plume kind of comes down to like a heart shape, the well that's farthest south MW-18 -- and as of the last sampling it was at 37 parts per million PCE, that's about seven times higher than the drinking water standard; about 2,000 parts per million chromium, that's about 20 times higher than the drinking water standard; and about 2200 parts per million nickel, again, about 20 times higher than the drinking water standard. think, that's another area where we to have go and look a little further if you wanted to find the edge of the plume.

> MR. ROBERSON: Camille and Gary,

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1	those numbers sound right to you on the
2	concentrations?
3	MS. HUENI: Yes. I think, those
4	numbers are correct. And actually we'll be
5	speaking to those points a little bit later on,
6	too, so
7	MR. ROBERSON: Oh, okay.
8	MR. QUINTANILLA: Concerning
9	those points where that area is contaminated,
10	the Air Force plans to place a culvert there
11	to
12	MS. HUENI: That's correct.
13	MR. QUINTANILLA: to hold it.
14	Now, they're also doing this with the City
15	They had contracted the City to pull out this
16	contaminated dirt, however, there's no no
17	permit for a for a cleanup plan. There's a
18	permit to clean up the contaminated dirt at
19	Kelly and dispose of it, but there's no permit
20	to take this dirt out.
21	MR. RIOJAS: Armando, I think,
22	you're talking about the the waste water
23	the drainage project that the City has got.
24	MR. QUINTANILLA: Yes. I'm
25	talking about the to to set up a culvert.

1	The 2.9 million dollar project.
2	MR. RIOJAS: No. That's not an
3	Air Force project; that's a City project.
4	MR. QUINTANILLA: I know. You
5	paid them 2.9 million dollars to do that.
6	MR. RIOJAS: What we did is we
7	paid the Air Force share of them doing that.
8	MR. QUINTANILLA: Yeah.
9	MR. RIOJAS: But that's a City
10	project.
11	MR. QUINTANILLA: True. Granted
12	the City does not have a permit to clean up.
13	MR. RIOJAS: Well, you have to
14	address that to the City.
15	MR. QUINTANILLA: I
16	MR. BEYER: I can take You
17	want me to bring that up to the City?
18	MR. RIOJAS: Armando, the actual
19	intention was we thought he was
20	MR. BEYER: Armando, they don't
21	need a permit to to clean up this. It's the
22	Air Force's contamination, and the way the Air
23	Force is dealing with it is by having the soils
24	handled at at Kelly Air Force Base. So any
25	contaminated soil that is dug up will be taken
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to Kelly and -- and properly managed, and 1 properly disposed of. But the City doesn't need 2 3 a permit unless they -- The City could get into trouble if they improperly handled the soil. If for some -- some reason we -- they don't handle it properly, you know, the soil is placed in piles that are not properly protected so that there could be exposure to -- to the neighborhood, then they could, you know, end up with fines by the TNRCC, and could also be liable. They would be generating a hazardous waste as they would -- it would be creating waste sites, in which case they would be subject to having to get a Post-Closure Permit of some sort.

MR. QUINTANILLA: But my point is, isn't the City doing some of the clean up of the contamination as a result of this culvert?

MR. BEYER: Actually, it's just part of their construction project. really -- the -- The intent is not to go out and clean up the soil. The intent is to try to install the culvert, so --

MR. SANDOVAL: More or less mitigating that area?

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1 MR. BEYER: And -- And since they are coming across contaminated soils -- They 2 3 know ahead of time that they're going to be 4 coming across contaminated soils so that they 5 can --6 MR. QUINTANILLA: Neither the 7 City nor Kelly Air Force Base needs -- need a 8 permit to clean up that contaminated area, is 9 what you're saying? 10 MR. BEYER: Kelly -- Kelly is in 11 the process of getting a Post-Closure Care 12 Permit. 13 MR. QUINTANILLA: It's not listed 14 in the site -- off-base site. Not a single 1.5 off-base site is listed in the permit. 16 MR. BEYER: Well, that's probably 17 part of the groundwater. The contamination 18 that's there in the soil is -- didn't start at 19 the land surface. It actually started -- It was 2.0 transported there by groundwater. And so it's 21 not really a, quote, site -- in other words, a 22 source of the contamination. It's actually 23 contamination that has -- has flowed there 24 through the groundwater. 25 MR. SANDOVAL: Just a follow up

on the Air Force's responsibilities. 1 City be giving the soils to Kelly for proper 2 3 management of the soils at this construction 4 facility or will Kelly -- will the City do 5 that? 6 MR. BEYER: Kelly. 7 MR. SANDOVAL: So the City's instruction is to take the soil, drop it off at 8 9 Kelly Air Force Base? 10 MR. BEYER: Correct. 11 MR. SANDOVAL: I have another 12 question to follow up that. Back to Zone 4. 13 Have we determined the rate of movement of 14 groundwater in that area? Do we know how-fast 15 it's moving? 16 MR. BEYER: I think, they've 17 conducted those evaluations, and that their 18 reports are in our office right now and we're 19 reviewing it. 20 MR. SANDOVAL: And I have second, 21 I guess, kind of a community question that I 22 would add. If I'm outside the clean area, and 23 it's coming to me, have you notified me that I'm 24 a potential receptor source? My irrigation, my 25 water where I get my drinking water -- probably,

not drinking water, but probably my source of 1 irrigation, have you notified me as a community 2 member that there is something coming towards 3 me? 4 5 MR. BEYER: Yeah. What we do is notify the local County health officials as 6 these off-site migration areas change, so -- And 7 8 we do that on a periodic basis. 9 MR. SANDOVAL: So does the County 10 send memos or letters to the actual citizens of 11 those houses? 12 MR. BEYER: Actually, what we did 13 the last time was with -- associated with 14 looking at domestic water wells that were 15 completed in the shallow aquifer, and then Kelly 16 Air Force Base took on that responsibility to --17 MR. SANDOVAL: So the question 18 goes back to Kelly. Has Kelly done that? 19 MR. BEYER: Are you talking about 20 for new -- as the new information comes up? 21 MR. RIOJAS: Yes. 22 MR. RYAN: We have -- As Gary 23 said, we did conduct an evaluation and users of 24 the shallow groundwater and did provide notice 25 to those users. We do plan to revisit that

1 and -- and -- and conduct a new -- I guess, an 2 additional addendum to that study, and if any 3 users are -- are identified, we will notify them. 5 MR. RIOJAS: I quess, to -- to 6 capsulate what we're saying is that -- what Mr. Sandoval has asked -- that as you -- you 8 see -- as you drill more wells and you find that 9 the plume has extended and everything is there a 10 notification process. Are the people -- And the 11 answer is yes. There's a -- And also the Air 12 Force has been doing the notification; is that 13 not correct? 14 MR. RYAN: We will -- We will 15 notify the state of the condition, and then 16 there's a -- there's a process that the state 17 follows. And we have taken on the 18 responsibility, I guess, of --19 MR. RIOJAS: In the past. 2.0 MR. RYAN: -- in the past of 21 notifying these individuals. 22 MR. ROBERSON: When you say --23 When you say "notify the individuals," what --24 what do you mean by that? Is it everybody who 25 lives under the -- under where the contamination

is, or over the contamination, or is it just 1 2 those whom you know have a well -- a shallow 3 well or --4 MR. RYAN: Certainly the ones who 5 have a well. I'd have to check on whether we 6 notified everyone who lives above the 7 contamination. 8 MR. QUINTANILLA: Could we have 9 that as an agenda item for the next time, 10 please? 11 MR. ROBERSON: Quite frankly, I 12 think, the question is a very good one about 13 notifying people. It's not crystal clear to me 14 whose responsibility that is, though -- State 15 County, City, Air Force. It might be worth --16 It might be worth discussing that some more. Ιt 17 sounds like the Air Force has taken the 18 initiative, but it's not clear to me that -- if 19 that's really their responsibility, is it? 20 you guys know? 21 MR. QUINTANILLA: Here's what 22 happened the last time, General Roberson. 23 brought it up that there was three wells that 24 the people had in their -- in their 25 neighborhoods -- brought it up to TNRCC there,

1	they in turn called their their attorney, the
2	attorney sent a letter to the County Judge and
3	the County health official on it. And, I
4	believe, Kelly in turn went and talked to the
5	people that had those wells. And that was
6	was the extent of it.
7	MR. ROBERSON: That might be
8	helpful for the RAB to understand how that
9	process works. That's a good question.
10	MR. RIOJAS: We'll have some
11	information for you.
12	MR. QUINTANILLA: But we need to
13	look at it revisit that again.
14	MR. ROBERSON: Hey, guys, we're
15	doing some problem solving here tonight. That's
16	great.
17	MR. RYAN: Okay. We'll continue
18	now. The distribution of DCE in the surface
19	aquifer.
20	And, finally, chloride also in the shallow
21	aquifer.
22	Again, this is just a reminder of the 1996
23	Base Wide Remedial Assessment.
24	Chlorobenzene distribution in the shallow
25	aquifer.

And, finally, benzene distribution in the 1 2 shallow aquifer. 3 MR. RICE: Mr. Ryan, I have another question regarding the TCE plume. 4 5 1994 the sample of wells -23 and -24 -- Are you familiar with the -- with the wells I'm talking 6 7 about on the eastern edge of the plume? 8 MR. RYAN: Yes, sir. 9 MR. RICE: And there -- In each 10 case about 5 parts per million TCE was found in 11 those wells, which is right at the drinking 12 water standard, but you didn't sample them 13 afterwards or -- for this ground here. And my 14 question is, since those wells had problems --15 it was TCE at the drinking water standard of 16 both of them, why weren't they sampled in 17 subsequent rounds? 18 Those wells -- You're MR. RYAN: 19 correct. They were not sampled in the '96 Base 20 Wide. We have other wells in the vicinity that 21 we feel represent the condition of the 22 groundwater that we did sample, and we are 23 sampling those wells in the 1997 Base Wide. 24 So, that's the type of information that we 25 have, and just some of the information that we

have available for -- for public review.

Now, I'd like to go over just some of the locations that you can find this information. And one of the main locations is the Main San Antonio Public Library. We have over 150 documents there. Perhaps 50 or so of those, maybe a third, are not required to be there, but were put there as a courtesy to -- to the public. And I have provided here -- and in your handouts the address, phone number, hours of operation, and specific locations of the -- the Kelly Air Force Base documents. And that --

Also, we -- we went and visited the San Antonio Library, and there's a -- electronic photos of how to get there as you go in the door, up the elevators, across the second floor, to the west side of the building, and go to the Document -- Document Counter. And there's an individual there who can help you and locate the book shelves of Kelly documents.

I also have -- brought with me an Index of all the documents that we have available in the public library, and I'll place it up here for for you to look at during the break.

Another location is the San Antonio -- I

mean, the Kelly Air Force Base Main Library, which is located at 50 Goodrich Road. I also provided a phone number, and hours of operation for -- for this library, and also a description of -- of where you can find the documents.

MR. SANDOVAL: I have not tried this. This is just general information. Is it very easy to get on base to go to the library?

If I go through the gate to ask to get to the --

MR. RIOJAS: No, it is not. It's not an open base like Fort Sam Houston is. You have to have a need to go on base, you have to have a decal, and a detailed request to get through the monitor guard and things like that. So this is -- this is information provided for those people who have regular access, you know.

MR. RYAN: Sir, the information that is in the Main Library is duplicated in this library. It's the same. In the Main Kelly Library, it's on the main floor, in the main room of the Kelly Air Force Base Library, it's on the west side of the building, and it's in the Kelly Air Force Base Environmental Section of the library.

MR. QUINTANILLA: One question

1	concerning the library. Is the transcripts
2	there at that library at the Main Library?
3	MR. RYAN: The transcripts of
4	MR. QUINTANILLA: The one that
5	she's typing up now. The transcript of this
6	meeting.
7	MR. RYAN: I don't believe we
8	have RAB transcripts in the library.
9	MR. QUINTANILLA: Why not?
10	MR. RIOJAS: I can't answer
11	that. Did you hear what the question was?
12	MR. CRIST: (Inaudible.)
13	MR. RIOJAS: Is there a copy of
14	the transcripts at the library?
15	MR. CRIST: (Inaudible.)
16	MR. QUINTANILLA: I can't hear,
17	sir.
18	MR. RIOJAS: He says he doesn't
19	believe that we ever put it there.
20	MR. SANDOVAL: I think they
21	should be entered as part of the Administrative
22	Record.
23	MS. PEACE: I agree. I agree.
24	MR. QUINTANILLA: Can we put that
25	as an agenda item?

MR. EMERY: Okay. I'll look into that and see if we can do that. And we'll put that as an agenda item for the next time, and I'll address that.

MR. QUINTANILLA: Along with the other one from General Roberson?

MR. RYAN: Another location where we do maintain these documents is the official Kelly Air Force Base Administrative Records. This is the Administrative Records which is required by regulations that we maintain. This Administrative -- Administrative Record is duplicated in the Main San Antonio Library and the Base Library. This is the record. It's maintained at Kelly. It's not really available for public review, but it is duplicated in the Main Library.

Also, documents that we submit to the state and the EPA are maintained at the Regional Main Library, the TNRCC Headquarter's Library.

There's names, addresses, phone numbers, and one of our representatives, Camille and Gary, are identified to the state as TNRCC contacts, and the operations of those facilities. So those documents submitted to state and EPA are

1	available through their libraries, also. And
2	this is the the state phone number, location,
3	etcetera, hours of operation.
4	That concludes my presentation on the
5	existing information. And, now, I would like to
6	turn to the specific Yes, sir.
7	MR. SANDOVAL: One last question,
8	sir. In my packet the only handout I have is
9	for the Main Public Library; is that correct?
10	MR. RYAN: I'm sorry?
11	MR. SANDOVAL: In the packet, the
12	only handout I have is for the Main Public
13	Library?
14	MR. RYAN: That should have been
15	included in the packet.
16	MR. MIXON: It's not.
17	MR. RIOJAS: We'll have to get it
18	in the packets of the RAB meeting.
19	MR. EMERY: Okay. We'll get it
20	to the RAB members then. You have everything up
21	to you You have the Public Library
22	information, but nothing past.
23	MR. HOFFMANN: That's correct.
24	MR. RYAN: I'd like to turn our
25	attention now to specifically address wells

SE-006, MW-018, -23, and -24. And for your information, the -- the data collected for those wells has been placed in the San Antonio Library, and the Base Library, and it's also maintained at Kelly Air Force Base. What you have in your package is a memorandum for information which is provided also with that binder or collection of information.

The -- The monitor wells, I -- I'll refer to them as -18, -23, and -24, which are located off base, Zone 3, southeast of main Kelly, and installed in the member of -- of 1994 as part of an agreement with the City of San Antonio in support of the Quintana Road Project.

Screen samples were collected after well drought in -- in December of 1994, and the objective -- the objective of the sampling was to confirm the presence of contamination in groundwater -- for groundwater monitoring during the construction of this project.

These samples were not collected as part of the Installation Research Program and, therefore, data did not appear in the Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study documents, which we just discussed. There is no regulatory

requirement to release this data.

In addition, the sample results we received -- The sampling results from these wells do not pose a threat to human health or the environment, nor do they change the remedial action selected for this area.

Monitor Well 18 was included in the 1996
Base Wide Remedial Assessment to evaluate the status of groundwater conditions in Zone 3.
Wells 23 and 24 were not selected as there are other wells in the vicinity that provide adequate representation of groundwater conditions.

And it should be noted, as I mentioned earlier, that all three of these wells have been sampled for the 1996 Base Wide Remedial Assessment. Any questions?

MR. RICE: Yeah. Back to my question I asked earlier about why you didn't include -24 and -24 even though they had contaminant concentrations that equaled the standards. The other well that you sampled in that area did that ever show contaminant concentration in the drinking water standards?

MR. RYAN: The other wells?

1 MR. RICE: Yeah. Twenty-three and twenty-four are right on the edge of the 2 3 plume, way out in the -- in terms of the level 4 found near there instead of those two wells. 5 Did the well that you chose to sample ever show 6 contaminant concentrations either at or above 7 the drinking water standards? 8 I guess, for Monitor MR. RYAN: 9 Well #23, we sampled an adjacent well, Monitor 10 Well #78, and that well has not shown any 11 detection levels -- any detections of any 12 constituents. It's right across the street from 13 Number 23. 14 Number 24 is a little different situation. 15 We have various wells in that area, some have 16 been historically dry, others have had some --17 some sampling done and, I think, I'd have to --18 if -- if your question is for that particular 19 well, why we did not sample that, I think, I'd 20 have to go back and put a response together to 21 that. 22 MR. RICE: Okay. 23

24

25

Thank you.

MR. SANDOVAL: Mr. Ryan, I'd like to clarify something here for my own information here. These three wells were installed by Kelly

1	Air Force Base contractors?
2	MR. RYAN: The three wells?
3	MR. SANDOVAL: Yeah. Eighteen,
4	twenty-three, and twenty-four.
5	MR. RYAN: Yes, sir.
6	MR. SANDOVAL: And they also used
7	the same Air Force standard and protocol to
8	install them?
9	MR. RYAN: Yes. We have a
10	technical document for monitor well
11	installation, and that is written into all our
12	contracts.
13	MR. SANDOVAL: The same quality
14	control, quality criteria were used for both
15	wells?
16	MR. RYAN: For the installation
17	of the wells?
18	MR. SANDOVAL: (Nods head.)
19	MR. RYAN: Yes.
20	MR. QUINTANILLA: Was TNRCC
21	notified of this and kept abreast of all the
22	sampling and digging of the wells?
23	MR. RYAN: They were notified of
24	the installation of the wells. We we When
25	we install wells we try to notify the state.

1	MR. QUINTANILLA: And you give
2	them the information on the result of the
3	samples?
4	MR. RYAN: We have at the same
5	time we're providing it to you.
6	MR. BEYER: Whenever we get that
7	Base Wide Remedial Report we get the
8	information.
9	MR. SANDOVAL: Are those three
10	wells funded by BRAC?
11	MR. RIOJAS: By BRAC, Buddy? No.
12	MR. QUINTANILLA: Where did the
13	money come from? Did the City drill them?
14	MR. RIOJAS: No. This is a
15	this is a I guess, at that time at that
16	time, it probably the Air Force The DOD
17	probably the environmental
18	MR. QUINTANILLA: It was funded
19	through the DOD by Kelly, but not
20	MR. SANDOVAL: But not by BRAC?
21	MR. RIOJAS: Those wells?
22	MR. QUINTANILLA: But not BRAC?
23	MR. RIOJAS: For those wells?
24	MR. QUINTANILLA: Yes.
25	MS. HUENI: The point I'd like to
- 11	

make here, if I could, the wells in question were, as I understand it, part of a substantive wells that were drilled for the culvert construction project. And those wells were only intended to show actually the presence of the constituents. They were not intended really to be part of the BRA Project at that time. And, I think, it's important to note that those — that those samples that were actually collected did not go through the standard QA, which means that you really can't compare the concentrations that were taken at that time with the existing BRA data.

Now, since that point, those -- those wells have been added into the BRA groundwater assessment and, as I understand it, in '97, all the wells that establish the off-site plume have been sampled or are being sampled as part of that issue.

MR. SANDOVAL: You know, there's so much information on this particular topic. Where can we find this sort of information, which documents?

MS. HUENI: I think, I would suggest looking -- The most recent information

that's out right now is going to be the 1996 1 Base Wide -- Base Wide Remedial Assessment, 2 3 and -- and that is out. It's in repositories. There -- The Air Force is also doing the 1997 4 sampling right now, as we speak, so that 5 information would be -- will be forthcoming, I 6 7 think, as soon as possible. The data has not been qualified yet and, I believe, there's still 8 9 one round of sampling left to be done. So the latest one would be the 1996 Report. 10 11 MR. SANDOVAL: So the 1997 12 assessment is scheduled to sample all three 13 wells? 14 MS. HUENI: That is correct. 15 MR. RICE: The packet that was 16 handed out at the RAB Technical Committee 17 meeting, they contain all the data that's available to these three wells. I have another 18 19 question, Mr. Ryan. 20 MR. RYAN: Yes, sir. 21 MR. RICE: Do -- We have these

MR. RICE: Do -- We have these three wells that you didn't release the information to the public for whatever reason, does the Air Force possess any other environmental data that has not been released to

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23

24

the public?

MR. RIOJAS: I -- I think, I can best answer that. There will be data that we will be accruing that will not be immediately released to the public because it's going through the quality -- the QC process. There will always be inwork data, George, that will not have been presented to the public. At some point in time it will the presented to the public, though.

MR. RICE: This I understand, you know. It takes a few weeks or a few months to QA your data, that's -- that's normal. But I'm talking about something beyond that. Like, this data was withheld from the public for about two and a half years, and so what I'm wondering is, are there -- is there any other environmental data that the Air Force possesses that it has held for, say, more than six months at an outside, which you need to do the QA/QC, but that you have not released to the public?

MR. RYAN: (Inaudible.)

MR. SANDOVAL: I think, the point

in fact is --

MR. RICE: What was the answer?

1 MR. RYAN: I was saying, no. Ι 2 can't answer that. 3 MS. HUENI: I have a comment about that, George, real quick. From what I 5 understand, I believe, the data that you're 6 talking about that was in the -- with the 7 construction project that came into play before 8 the 1996 sampling, which was -- which was, I 9 guess, a year and a half ago. Within the 1996 10 information that everyone has, now, I know at 11 least one of those wells was actually added back 12 into the sampling, and there were wells that are 13 paired, I think, with the ones in question -- to 14 the one in question that were also sampled 15 during this last initiative. 16 In 1997, I think, they've even added some 17 more wells out beyond those points to further 18 establish if -- if that was appropriate, so --19 MR. RICE: That's not my 20 question, but I'll bring it up again a little 21 later. 22 MR. RIOJAS: The position of the 23 Air Force is that we will not -- we will not 24 withhold any data. 25 MS. NAAB: Excuse me. May I

address that? We have just received a Voir request from Mr. Rice asking that exact question. And as it's phrased it's too broad to answer. So when he says we've faxed some -- it's more of a question that we're not going to go into any and every file contained at the Air Force -- in any and all Air Forces, not just Kelly Air Force Base. And think we can respond to your request, but as it's phrased right now we cannot respond to it. It's too broad.

MR. SANDOVAL: Could I ask this question, then? If you've got DOD funds and you have a BRAC funded project versus a DERA funded project will the DERA investigation results be available for the public?

MS. NAAB: Data is published as it is developed. When it's developed it's a part of a process, the IR process. If there is a document, there is data that is produced in conjunction with it, then it is published. We don't just take data and wrap it up in a little piece of paper and put it out in the library. It's gathered, and it is analyzed, it is -- QA/QC is done, text is written, it's put into a final document, and placed in the library. And

that's when the data will be available to the 1 2 public. 3 MR. SANDOVAL: I understand. My 4 question is, is it based on funding sources? 5 MS. NAAB: I -- I don't know the 6 answer to that question. 7 MR. RIOJAS: What was the 8 question? Based on funding sources? 9 MR. SANDOVAL: The DOD has 10 several different funding mechanisms, and you 11 have different funding sources, BRAC funds is 12 one of them, (inaudible) is another one counted, 13 the second funding is the bureau process, which 14 goes under IRP. Those documents, as I 15 understand it, are not required to be published 16 in the BRAC. And, I think, that that's a point 17 in fact that we need to address. 18 MR. BEYER: The DERA documents --19 the -- the way it's done is it's not all the --20 a lot of the IRP sites are actually being 21 investigated now at BRAC, but the portion of the 22 base that is going -- I'm talking about Air Force Base funding, but anyway the -- the part 23 24 that's being realigned for Lackland is still 25 in --

MR. RIOJAS: It's still here.

MR. BEYER: Yeah. And so that part -- those reports are going to come to the TNRCC. And we -- we have those available, and I -- and, I assume, that all the RI and evidences were done prior to the base closure even being announced, and that was resolved -- that's also in part --

MR. RYAN: Now, some of the RI's are ongoing. RI's are done with BRAC dollars, and it's really the process that the -- the IRP process that indicates the -- the release of the information. So whether it's funded by BRAC or not it's part of that IRP process. We'll release the data to that, we're required to.

MR. ROBERSON: You know, if I could -- Maybe, I'm even asking for a sense of the RAB here and -- Like a sense of Congress, but, you know, what we're talking about here is so important to the community and so important particularly to the residents that live around the base, but it's more than just that, it's important to the entire community.

I mean, it seems to me that the sense of the RAB -- And I don't think Mr. Riojas or

anybody from the Air Force will disagree with what I'm saying now -- that given, you know, the constraints of proper Quality Control and review and all that, and, you know, publishing it in context with all the appropriate qualifications, that it just be that -- that the Air Force just stand up and say, that anything we get we're going to make public, with -- with -- with the qualifications I just said, after the proper QC. I mean, even the data from '94.

I mean, I've read Mr. Ryan's memo, and I'm willing to accept it at face value personally. I personally don't think it was a good judgment call at the time. I think it would have been better to release the information with proper qualifications. And, I think, that -- that ought to be the sense of the RAB is that's what we'd like the Air Force to do in the future, to release everything with the proper QC and the proper qualifications on it. I don't think EPA or TNRCC would have any objection to that.

And, I think, it would help with just a -the feeling in the community that, you know,
that everybody wants to lay everything on the
table and deal with it. I know Mr. Ryan feels

1	that way and, I think, everybody does. All we
2	need to do is just make that happen.
3	MS. PEACE: Would you like to put
4	that in the form of a motion? I'm serious.
5	MR. ROBERSON: Let me see if I
6	can phrase that right. I mean, I think,
7	recommend that the RAB take a position
8	recommend to the Air Force that it share a
9	partnership in the community, which I know they
10	feel, that that all data that's collected,
11	after proper Quality Control and review, and
12	with whatever qualifications must be necessary
13	to qualify the data, that all data collected is
14	going to be made public. That's probably not a
15	technically good motion, but that's the sense of
16	it.
17	MR. RIOJAS: Do we have a
18	second?
19	MS. PEACE: Yeah. I second
20	that.
21	MR. RIOJAS: Anymore discussion
22	on it?
23	MR. JACOBI: Call (inaudible.)
24	MR. RIOJAS: All in favor raise
25	your right hand.

1 (Members indicate.) 2 MR. RIOJAS: Unanimous. Almost 3 unanimous. 4 MR. RICE: I have a question at 5 this point. Will this be drawn up in the form 6 of a request to General Childress or how will 7 this be -- will -- will this be handled? What 8 action will be taken on this other than what we 9 just did? 10 MR. RIOJAS: That's -- That's the 11 way we'll do it, yeah. It will be a letter. 12 MR. RICE: Okay. Thank you. 13 MR. ROBERSON: And by the way, 14 just in conclusion, I'd like to thank Mr. Ryan. 15 I think that was a good presentation, and --16 Although, it looks like he's got more to say --17 But, I think, that that memo with regard to the 18 data coming from those three wells was very 19 straightforward and really tried to lay out what 20 their thought process was and I, personally, am 21 willing to accept that at face value and just 22 press on from here. 23 MR. BEYER: Also, William found 24 out that he was going to do this presentation 25 how long ago?

MR. RYAN: Sunday night.

MR. RIOJAS: Okay. Next on the agenda -- We're right on schedule -- Maybe, just a little bit late. The 1996 Base Wide Remedial Assessment by Gary Beyer and Camille Hueni.

MR. BEYER: Gary Beyer from the TNRCC out of Austin, Texas. Formerly with the Industrial Hazardous Waste Program. But now we've been reorganized into the Pollution Cleanup Division, so we no longer tell you we work with hazardous projects in this organization.

You've already heard me talk a lot. And base -- I -- I wasn't going to -- William did all the talking on the Base Wide Remedial Assessment, so what I was going to do was talk about the roles and responsibilities in reviewing the reports in the sense of contamination.

TNRCC was authorized -- The original program was -- was mandated by -- by the EPA.

And they were in charge of all the programs until we were authorized to manage the Hazardous Waste Program under the Directorate Program back in the '80s.

Right now, Kelly is under TNRCC in the

Interim Status Program, which means they're not
a permitted facility. The facility currently
doesn't have a permit, and they're in the
process of getting a Post-Closure Care Permit.
Right now they're in interim status in RCRA, and
they're subject to groundwater monitoring
requirements in the 40 Code of rec -- Federal
Regulations Code -- CFR 265.912 and -3 is the
state regulations that adopted the Federal Code
for the interim status groundwater monitoring.

And right here you can see in the part that I've outlined is where -- this is the only part of the 40 CFR that tells the facility what they have to do the extent of contamination right next to the migration in Number 2 there. This should be of interest to all the lawyers here.

Anyway, the next slide. There's also an order that was issued to Kelly Air Force Base on -- in '89 and revised in October '90 -- and next slide -- and in that, that also mandates the determination of the extent of contamination.

Once a -- The way Kelly gets out of interim status and then goes into a permitted status

with the Post-Closure Care Permit that is under 1 2 way right now. The Post-Closure Care Permit will specify the cleanup standards for the 3 groundwater and establish -- it establishes the 4 5 cleanup level to be the MCL, which is the safe 6 drinking water standard. The shallow aquifer is 7 being treated as a -- as a drinking water 8 aquifer. So it is to be cleaned up to drinking 9 water standards. 10 MR. QUINTANILLA: Mr. Beyer, may 11 I ask a question, please? 12 MR. BEYER: Yes. 13 MR. QUINTANILLA: When you say 14 the safe drinking water act -- or the standard, 15 will it be the same standard that it was before 16 it was polluted, where we could just drink it 17 out of -- the groundwater? 18 MR. BEYER: The standards are the 19 same standards as what you get -- that you get 20 for your Edwards water that you're drinking out 21 of your house right now. It will be the same 22 standards as that. 23 MR. QUINTANILLA: Very good. 24 MR. RICE: Excuse me. I think, 25 the question was, will the water quality after

1	cleanup he tho game
	cleanup be the same as it was before it was
2	contaminated?
3	MR. BEYER: I I It's very
4	difficult to say. We don't know. With
5	degredation through time it may get back to some
6	state, but it's difficult to go back to, you
7	know, pre-human conditions out at out at
8	sites. But it's it's the goal is to clean
9	up to safe drinking water standards.
10	MR. JACOBI: Do we know what
11	those conditions were before Kelly Air Force
12	Base started operating?
13	MR. BEYER: Afraid not.
14	MR. QUINTANILLA: We've been
15	drinking that water from those wells before it
16	was contaminated, there was no problem. I've
17	lived in this neighborhood all my life, almost
18	70 years.
19	MR. JACOBI: I understand that.
20	But I don't know if anybody's if you've got
21	the numbers, you know, analyzed using the
22	current technology
23	MR. QUINTANILLA: We can't drink
24	the water now, that's the problem. Will we be
25	able to drink it thirty years from now?
ĺ	land of arank to chirtly years from now:

1 MR. JACOBI: I think what he just said was that once Kelly receives its permit 2 3 they will attain levels that are acceptable on 4 the clean -- on the Safe Drinking Water Act, 5 which means that the water that comes straight 6 out of the ground supposedly you can drink; is 7 that correct, Gary? 8 MR. QUINTANILLA: Cross your 9 heart, Gary? 10 MS. HUENI: I think the point --11 oh --12 MR. MURRAH: How do you know that 13 there won't be some other contaminant in --14 MR. RIOJAS: Mr. Murrah, could 15 you please speak into the mic? 16 MR. BEYER: Could you say your 17 question again, Sam, into the mic? 18 think anybody else heard you. 19 MR. MURRAH: I say, how are you 2.0 going to know that there won't be any other 21 contaminants coming in besides from Kelly? 22 mean, if Kelly clean --23 MR. BEYER: There are 24 contaminants coming in. We already know there 25 are other sources of contamination, and the

1 TNRCC needs to address those -- those facilities also. 2 3 As Kelly gathers more and more data 4 they'll -- they'll come up occasionally with 5 some contaminant levels, I think -- Like in, 6 George, the wells that you were showing the 7 nickel and the chromium that were elevated 8 levels, if you go and look at the Base Wide 9 Remedial Assessment Reports, none of that 10 chromium and nickel originated on -- on Kelly 11 Air Force Base. 12 MR. QUINTANILLA: Not even from 13 the metal plating plant? 14 MR. BEYER: Not -- Not at that 15 site, at that particular corner. So what 16 happens is you'll get a spike of a contaminant, 17 and a lot of times you don't know if it's from 18 Kelly or not until you look at the entire 19 picture to see if it was -- if it originated on 20 Kelly or not. 21 MR. RICE: Can you tell us what 22 some of the other sources of groundwater 23 contamination are? 24 MR. BEYER: Well, I mean, within 25 that whole area you have industrial or just

service stations, radiator shops, repairing 1 2 cars, --3 MR. RICE: But have you identified -- identified the sources? 4 5 MR. BEYER: -- all kinds of --6 MR. RICE: Have you identified 7 any particular sources of groundwater 8 contamination? 9 MS. HUENI: I think, I'd like to 10 comment on that real quick, George. 11 really at the point right now where we're really 12 getting a good idea of what the groundwater 13 looks like through the course of BRA and the 14 off-site monitoring. So really -- really the 15 picture is developing, and we have indications 16 that there may be -- there may be alternative 17 sources other than, you know, coming off of 18 Kelly. 19 I think the metal is -- is one issue and --20 and that's really -- it really bears looking at, 21 because if you look at the latest information in the 1996 the concentration -- the concentrations 22 23 are very localized. They're not showing really a trend like the solvents are from -- from on 24 25 base.

1 And you have a lot of potential sources. 2 Anywhere that -- Anywhere where you have -- oh, 3 I don't know -- machine shops or, you know, car 4 repair areas you do have sources within 5 neighborhoods that could source even the 6 solvents. 7 MR. RICE: Have you identified 8 any of them? 9 MS. HUENI: We have not really 10 gotten to that point yet. 11 MS. PEACE: I think, I'd like to 12 ask and, I think, it would be fairly simple to 13 do is to provide a list of -- particularly the 14 industrial businesses that might be in the area, 15 so that we -- I mean, just, you know, initially 16 that would -- would be something that you could 17 provide fairly easily. 18 MR. BEYER: For us to provide? 19 MS. PEACE: For somebody to. 20 MR. JACOBI: One of my branches 21 does that. I'll look into that, and get you the 22 ZIP Code information, and the information on the 23 addresses and so forth. No promises. 24 they're not fully automated yet, but I'll look 25 into it.

1	MR. SANDOVAL: And I have a
2	question. You talk about establishing
3	groundwater requirements, the MCLs, for drinking
4	water. How about the cleanup standards for
5	those constituents that don't have MCLs, what do
6	you use?
7	MR. BEYER: What we do there is
8	we go to the Risk Base Calculation to
9	determine and we use 1 times 10 to the
10	minus 6, which is a 1 1 in a million cancer
11	risk for the carcinogens, and the hazard index
12	of 1 for the same intoxicants.
13	MR. SANDOVAL: And have you done
14	that process yet?
15	MR. BEYER: Yes. We've done that
16	for a lot of them. Almost all the
17	MR. SANDOVAL: And that is in
18	which document?
19	MR. BEYER: Actually, it's in
20	our Texas Risk Reduction Rules under Standard 2.
21	MR. SANDOVAL: Have you also
22	identified baseline levels of organics and
23	inorganics for metals at Kelly?
24	MR. BEYER: Yes.
25	MR. SANDOVAL: And where are they

1	published?
2	MR. BEYER: They're in the same
3	document.
4	MS. HUENI: There's a report that
5	came up from Kelly, I think, it was in 19 was
6	it 1995, it was the final report for to
7	establish the background level for inorganics
8	base wide. So that that document really is
9	part of the repository, and I would imagine it
10	would be in there.
11	MR. SANDOVAL: Do you remember
12	the name of that?
13	MS. HUENI: I don't know. I'll
14	have to defer to
15	MR. RYAN: (Inaudible.)
16	MS. HUENI: I think, it's just
17	the Background Study for Inorganics. Is the
18	date 1995 on that?
19	MR. RYAN: I believe so. I'll
20	look at the Index and find out.
21	MS. HUENI: Okay.
22	MR. ROBERSON: Gary, just out of
23	curiosity, do do most of the contaminants
24	have MCLs or or is there a large number that
25	don't?

1	MR. BEYER: There is a large
2	number that doesn't. Just in the last few
3	years, though, the MCLs have been developed for
4	a large a much larger For a while there,
5	there was only like, maybe, 5, 6, 7, or 25, or
6	something like that.
7	
8	MR. ROBERSON: Is one part in a
9	million? Is that what you said, one part a
	million, is that 10 to the minus 6?
10	MR. BEYER: That's one One in
11	a million had to do with a risk
12	MR. ROBERSON: Oh, with the risk
13	factor for carcinogens.
14	MR. BEYER: If a million people
15	drank water and one died from cancer, that's
16	been established as the limit.
17	MR. SANDOVAL: Just a follow up
18	on another question. If you have a secondary
19	drinking water standard for the constituents and
20	your risk base number is higher than that, which
21	one will you use?
22	MR. BEYER: We would go with the
23	secondary, the maximum contamination levels.
24	MR. SANDOVAL: So your order of
25	selection is MCLs, secondary MCLs, and then you
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default to your secondary class base numbers.

MR. BEYER: Correct.

MS. HEUNI: Just to clarify, the name of the report is the "Background Inorganic Groundwater Values at Kelly Air Force Base," and the date on that is January 1995.

MR. BEYER: Okay. Meanwhile back to the slides unless there's anymore questions. The ground -- The groundwater monitoring we reviewed in the Base Wide BRA Reports and, also, they submit RCRA Groundwater Monitoring Reports also that we reviewed.

Next slide. And then the comment on the concentrations and the extent of groundwater contamination. We look at those to see if there is sufficient number of well points that are in certain areas to adequately justify whatever isoconcentration lines that are displayed in the reports.

Also there, our regional office conducts

CME Inspections. At the Region 13 Office in San

Antonio, we have an inspector that will go out

and determine the adequacy of the groundwater

monitoring systems. They check the -- the wells

to see if they're properly constructed, if

there's any, you know, problems with the wells themselves, and -- and make sure that they're built and constructed properly. And, Arune (inaudible) he's over there -- he's your Kelly inspector.

And then we've already discussed this earlier. But to reiterate, again, I guess, the ground drinking water has been contaminated we note by local Judge and County health officials, and to insure that -- if there are people that are drinking water from the wells insure that alternate drinking water sources have been provided to persons with contaminated drinking water wells. Over in and around Kelly Air Force Base everyone should be on City water and getting water from -- from the City. So we should -- we haven't had any documented cases yet of people drinking water from the shallow aquifer. All we've seen so far is some irrigation.

And then we also evaluate exposure pathways to determine if the public health is threatened. These are some of exposure pathways which we examined, such as inhalation, ingestion, and dermal. Right now no immediate

threat to the public health exists from 1 2 contaminated soil and groundwater from Kelly at 3 this time. 4 And next slide. 5 MR. EMERY: That's it. 6 MR. BEYER: That's it. I quess, 7 the next person to present is Camille, --8 MS. HUENI: Don't go away. 9 MR. BEYER: -- she's my 10 counterpart at EPA, and she'll discuss their 11 role. 12 MR. SANDOVAL: Gary, a quick 13 question as you're walking back. 14 standards, BRA approved objectives, have you not 15 looked to discuss those issues? 16 MR. BEYER: I guess, we were 17 looking at extent of the groundwater at this 18 time. But I -- I could at the -- sometime in 19 the future discuss those, if you'd like. 2.0 MR. SANDOVAL: Okay. 21 MS. HUENI: Again, my name is 22 Camille Hueni, I'm with the EPA. I'm out of 23 Regional Office 6 in Dallas. And we thought it 24 would be helpful tonight to talk about 2.5 individual roles in this process.

Our EPA role is a little bit different from the state, although, there are -- you know, there are a lot of common threads. We're involved in the process really by virtue of CERCLA. The real name for that is the Comprehensive Environmental Response Condemnation and Liability Act, that's why we call it CERCLA for short, so --

And 120(h) actually establishes the requirements for the transfer of federal properties. That one provision is what really pulls us into this process as -- as the Program for Hazardous Waste Management is -- is actually authorized in the TNRCC, State of Texas.

Okay. Under -- Under that provision,

CERCLA 120(h)3, requires a Covenant be made at
the time of federal property transfer. And that
is, that -- that on the site, that no remedial
action is required. We -- We usually say it's
"No Further Action," and you'll actually see
things in the Administrative Records that are
noted as "No Further Action" on the site.

The other provision is that -- is that if there is action that's required, that that has been taken and that it is -- and that action has

been taken for the human health and the 1 2 environment. 3 MR. QUINTANILLA: Camille, that 4 applies only to the on-site property, it does 5 not apply to the off-site property; is that 6 correct? 7 MS. HUENI: It applies to -- It applies to all federal properties. But in the 8 9 case of Kelly Air Force Base where you have --10 where you have, you know, source material on 11 Kelly it would apply to remove of off-site 12 groundwater as well. 13 MR. QUINTANILLA: It would apply 14 to the Quintana Road, and the Brady Garden, and 15 anywhere? 16 MS. HUENI: Anywhere you have 17 off -- Anywhere you have off-site contamination, 18 that would be a consideration for us. 19 At EPA Region 6, we're authorized to concur 20 that all necessary remedial action has been 21 taken, and EPA is also charged with approving 22 that final remedies are in place and operating 23 successfully. And the most important word there 24 is "and," so we're looking at remedial design. 25 We're planning on having at least a year, once

the remedies are in place, to make sure that they are working actually as proposed.

Our response -- Really our responsibilities in this process because of those, you know, final responsibilities at the time of transfer, it really rolls back into the whole process, and we are looking concurrently at all the technical documents. We're -- We're actually reviewing site assessments for groundwater soil, all media impacted, we're looking at any technical reviews of site restoration, also remedial designs. We're also concurring on the final actions, which include, you know, site closures, NFA actions, which -- which means No Further Action, any removals, and any -- and any groundwater designs.

Also, a role that we play is looking, also, at the Risk Assessment that's done. And that includes not only human health, but looking at -- looking at Eco conditions as well -- as that applies.

MR. MURRAH: On the Eco part of it, what is discussed as far as the air pollution as it relates to the water?

MR. RIOJAS: Will you repeat the

question, please? 1 2 MR. MURRAH: On that -- On the 3 Eco part of the question there, how does air fit into your discussions or evaluations? 4 5 MS. HUENI: We are really 6 looking -- We're interested really in all media 7 but, I think, for the Eco, we'll be 8 concentrating primarily on the impact from soil 9 contamination and groundwater, in particular, 10 impact on surface water. You know, we're --11 we're in the process of developing an approach 12 to Eco risk at Kelly Air Force Base, so -- so 13 air may actually be included. I don't know. Ι 14 can't really say at this point. I think, what 15 we've done at other bases we've looked primarily 16 at -- at all appropriate pathways, soil, 17 groundwater in service. 18 MR. MURRAH: Well, I'm -- I still 19 don't see how you separate soil and water from 20 air --21 MS. HUENI: Well, --22 MR. MURRAH: -- from an ecology 23 standpoint. 24 MS. HUENI: I understand. And 25 I'm not a Risk Assessor, so I can't really talk

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1	specifically how that will be evaluated here at
2	Kelly. If it is appropriate it will be
3	considered.
4	MR. QUINTANILLA: My question
5	deals with soil removals. I'm talking about
6	culvert in the Quintana, McLoughlin, Bynam
7	Street culvert that's going to be placed, and is
8	going to remove the contaminated soil that's
9	there. When will you give concurrence that it's
10	okay or not okay for the soil removal? Will you
11	monitor it as there any in other words?
12	MS. HUENI: Are you actually
13	talking through the construction process to make
14	sure that
15	MR. QUINTANILLA: Yes.
16	MS. HUENI: that it's actually
17	followed?
18	MR. QUINTANILLA: Yes, yes.
19	MS. HUENI: We will be following
20	that, and actually actually Kelly will be
21	see providing, I guess, the the chain of
22	custody information on that as well, so
23	MR. QUINTANILLA: Have you
24	discussed that with the City, the soil removal
25	that they're going to do?
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1	MS. HUENI: We have not. But I
2	understand that Kelly has.
3	MR. QUINTANILLA: But you're the
4	one that gives the final concurrence or
5	concurrence of the final actions concerning that
6	soil removal?
7	MS. HUENI: Actually, the TNRCC
8	would actually be following that very closely.
9	MR. BEYER: EPA will be watching
10	us, though.
11	MR. QUINTANILLA: You will be
12	talking with City Manager on that?
13	MR. BEYER: Right.
14	MR. QUINTANILLA: When will you
15	do that?
16	MR. BEYER: In fact, I I'll go
17	ahead and contact the City staff and talk to
18	them.
19	MR. SANDOVAL: This may not apply
20	to the presentation. I think, we need to
21	understand, as a community, that this area we
22	have a limit of construction, and if you have
23	contamination outside those limits you're not
24	proposing to deal with that outside soil or are
25	you?

MS. HUENI: I'm sorry. Could you repeat that again?

MR. SANDOVAL: Sure. If you have an area of contamination this big, but -- you probably can't understand it -- this big, your limit of construction goes through that area this big, the outside sources of contaminated material, you're not going to deal with, is that correct, you're going to leave it in place?

MS. HUENI: Okay. What I understand you're asking is, through the course of construction -- the question that
Mr. Quintanilla was asking was regarding to the actual, you know, soil that was -- was removed through the construction process.

Now, the groundwater contamination within that area will be -- will be dealt with appropriately also as part of the Zone 3 remedy. Does that answer --

MR. SANDOVAL: That answers part of it. There's still the soil. The groundwater contaminated the soil in that area. In other words, you now have soil contamination in the upper eight, ten feet of soil. My question is, you got -- your contamination did not stop at

the limit of construction, is what I'm saying. 1 So if you go outside your limit, you got the 2 3 same situation, but you're just not going to 4 deal with it under the construction phase or 5 you're going to deal with it down the road at a 6 later phase? 7 MR. HUENI: I think --8 MR. BEYER: Yeah. I think, what 9 I was -- what is going to deal with -- The 10 contamination that's there in the soil there was 11 transported there by groundwater, and it's going 12 to be remediated along with the groundwater, you 13 The culvert is going to be dug down the 14 street -- the middle of the street. 15 contamination that's in the soil under the 16 houses is going to be dealt with during the 17 groundwater remediation phase. 18 MR. SANDOVAL: Okay. 19 remedial action that limits the construction 20 will be excavation, and your remedial action for 21 areas outside the limits of construction 22 should -- would be groundwater cleanup? 23 MR. BEYER: Right. 24 MS. HUENI: Right. 25 MR. SANDOVAL: I think, we -- the

right now, I think, we're thinking that all that area is going to be excavated out and, maybe, not put back to the background baseline, and that's not true.

MS. HUENI: I think the point that needs to be made is, that the contamination we're talking about -- and you're talking about removing, you know, those soils -- those are soils that have been impacted by the movement of groundwater. They're not ready -- They're not reflecting that there is no -- that there is actually soil contamination from, you know, surface down in the groundwater, but it reflects more the -- the area of contamination of -- that would best represent sort of a smear zone, I guess, from where the groundwater is passed through.

MR. SANDOVAL: Are those construction plans out yet, does anybody know? The construction plans for the Quintana Road Project are they out for public review, so that we can identify what the limits of construction will be?

MR. ROBERSON: What's the

1 question again? 2 The area we talked MR. SANDOVAL: about, the Quintana Road Project, there should 3 4 be construction plans that identify where the 5 culverts are and what the limits of construction 6 will be. And the question is, are they out for 7 public review yet? 8 MR. PERSON: Well you'd have to 9 check the City for that. It's a City project. 10 MR. RIOJAS: So we're not -we're not the City. No. This is a City 11 12 project. The gentleman that would normally be 13 able to -- should have answers to the question. 14 I don't think anybody here is a representative 15 of the City. 16 MR. QUINTANILLA: Well, we have 17 Eco people here. 18 MR. RIOJAS: Can you talk to 19 that? 20 MR. NEWMAN: My name is Dave 21 Newman with the Environmental Services for the 22 City of San Antonio. 23 MR. PERSON: Stand up. 24 The construction MR. NEWMAN: 25 plans and specs are still being developed, and

1	they should actually be very close to
2	completion. As far as open for review, I don't
3	know if that might be possible under the Open
4	Records Search but, you know, that's not
5	something that the City, I don't believe, has
6	submitted as part of, you know, this process
7	here.
8	MR. QUINTANILLA: Has the City
9	talked to TNRCC over there, and what have
10	MR. NEWMAN: I've spoken with
11	Gary, yes.
12	MR. QUINTANILLA: And what have
13	been the results of that?
14	MR. NEWMAN: Depends on what the
15	discussion has been. You know, I did ask him
16	about the permit that you had talked about
17	earlier, he told me that is not required.
18	MR. QUINTANILLA: Is it in
19	writing?
20	MR. BEYER: It was just over the
21	phone.
22	MR. QUINTANILLA: That needs to
23	be in writing.
24	MR. NEWMAN: There is no There
25	is no permit required, you know
11	

1	MR. QUINTANILLA: That area has
2	been contaminated by Kelly Air Force Base. This
3	is part of their cleanup, so a permit is
4	required based upon the EPA
5	MR. NEWMAN: There will be some
6	clean up as a result of the storm water
7	improvements and the street reconstruction
8	project.
9	MR. QUINTANILLA: But the City
10	Neither the City nor Kelly Air Force Base has a
11	permit. We're just going do it and and
12	and just cover it up. We've got to have have
13	a permit for that contaminated area that is
14	being cleaned up as result of the 2.9 million
15	MR. NEWMAN: I tell you what, if
16	you could actually get me the regulations or
17	MR. QUINTANILLA: I'll do that.
18	I'll do that.
19	MR. NEWMAN: where it
20	specifies that we need to
21	MS. HUENI: I think I think,
22	I'd like to clarify also, that the culvert is
23	is not meant to be a cleanup. It is meant to
24	It is It is meant to actually be an
25	installation or a construction project. The key

thing is, is it will be going down to the top of Navarro, which will go through the zone of groundwater contamination. And the fact that you have to consider, what do we do with those soils that are brought up from -- from that contaminated zone, how do you dispose of those properly, so -- And, I think, that Gary has already responded to that question.

MR. NEWMAN: I'd like to say one more thing in that and, please, correct me if I'm wrong. But, I believe, that where the -- the -- the culvert is to be placed is actually at the very -- at the -- very close to, if not on, the boundary of the -- the plume. I don't believe that there is a contamination that's been identified outside of that boundary where the culvert is to be placed, and I don't think there are contaminated wells right on the --

MR. QUINTANILLA: Is it situated -- it's mentioned -- I believe, it's very close. It's not right on -- And there's another one on McLoughlin -- another well there on McLoughlin.

MR. NEWMAN: You probably know more about it then I do.

1 My main concern MR. QUINTANILLA: 2 with you guys, we just fixed McLoughlin, spent two million dollars to fix it up --3 4 There too is a -- I MR. NEWMAN: 5 know which -- that you had brought this up to 6 one of the Council members, and you should be 7 receiving a revised --8 MR. RICE: I'm a little unclear 9 about the role of the EPA, and the role of the 10 state. I had thought that the state was 11 essentially in charge of the Kelly cleanup, 12 and -- but now you're saying that your 13 concurrence is required; is that what you're 14 saying? 15 MS. HUENI: They are the 16 authorized -- They are the authorized entity for 17 the Hazardous Waste Program in the State of 18 The EPA did delegate that program. 19 Because of the base closure process our 20 responsibilities are at the end of the process. 21 In other words, we concur at the time of 22 property transfer. 23 What that does is it rolls us into -- to 24 looking at all the -- really all the technical 25 documents, the risk assessment, rolls us into

the whole process. Because to get to that end point we -- we have to answer questions to our management. How is -- You know, how is the sampling done, is the site restoration complete, how -- how does the risk assessment look, you know, do you concur with that. These are all -- These are all parts of what we consider at that -- at that last point. And we do -- we do have independent authority from the state to actually concur or not concur on remedies.

Now, I would like to say, though, that -- that we do work at Kelly in very much a support

Now, I would like to say, though, that -that we do work at Kelly in very much a support
role for the state, and we have not had any
issues where we have had major problems as of
yet, so -- We have a ways to go, you know, to
part of, you know, the final design on those
projects and approval of remedies, but we are
working very closely to make sure that we don't
have any parts of -- points of departure,
because we do not want to slow the process down
at all. That is not our intent.

MR. RICE: And your concurrence is required; is that right?

MS. HUENI: Yes.

MR. MURRAH: On those areas where

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they're putting in these structures -- whatever 1 they're putting in there -- you know, when 2 3 they're drilling an oil well they have to take soil samples right on down and analyze them, and 4 5 give reports on them. Is there something like 6 that required on those things from a 7 contamination standpoint? 8 MR. NEWMAN: It's being done. 9 MS. HUENI: You can probably 10 speak more on that. 11 MR. NEWMAN: It has been done. 12 Kelly Air Force Base does have a copy. 13 MS. HUENI: We also have -- We 14 also have, you know, the soil boring 15 descriptions for all the monitor wells that were 16 drilled in that area. So that should be part of 17 the repository and the record. 18 MR. MURRAH: Should that give --19 show whether there's any contamination? 20 MS. HUENI: That will show --21 Actually, what that will -- Actually, what that 22 will delineate is a description of the section 23 that you're going through, as well as where the 24 top of the Navarro is, which is the critical 25 point for this project, of course. And also the

wells that are -- are there are the same wells that we're doing the groundwater sampling from. So we have an idea of the concentrations that we're dealing with.

MR. QUINTANILLA: Camille, you mentioned that you're working very closely with Kelly Air Force Base in this remedial cleanup effort. Who is working with the community, with us, the residents, here?

MS. HUENI: We are working -EPA, and TNRCC, and the Air Force are -- are
members of the PCT. Now, the purpose of the RAB
really is to -- is to ask the questions of us.

You know, this is an opportunity for all of you to ask those kinds of questions, and -- and to take information back into the community.

You're -- You're here actually as representatives of -- of your part of the community. And -- And the reason why the RAB is really so important in this process is it is -- since we're a -- since we're an expedited review, it's called, you know, a fast-track process we want to know what your input is early in the process. Much earlier than what we would normally be seeking public comment through the

normal regulatory, you know, process, so --1 2 I take this MR. QUINTANILLA: information back to our neighborhood 3 organizations, but there's no -- no response 5 there, you know. Where are these people? Where 6 are you and where does the TNRCC come in to us 7 to our neighborhood organizations? You know, 8 just like you go to Kelly, we want you to come 9 to us. 10 MS. HUENI: Well, we can talk 11 more about that, but actually the RAB is really 12 the proper form for that. Now, if that's --13 MR. QUINTANILLA: You're coming 14 here to RAB, but you're also going to Kelly. 15 MS. HUENI: Well, we have a 16 responsibility, you know, to the --17 MR. QUINTANILLA: What about the 18 responsibility to the citizens, the residents, 19 that are impacted by this? 20 MS. HUENI: That's not to say, 21 you know, that we don't have a responsibility to 22 the community, and that's the reason for the 23 RAB. 24 The Restoration Advisory Board is comprised 25 of members of the community and the

stakeholders. It is -- It is the responsibility of the RAB members to represent their portion of the community. And if there -- if there is a -- if there's a need for more information to be disseminated to your portion of community, yes, we need to know about it. If this is not working as part of the process then we need to know about it.

MR. SANDOVAL: I have another question. I know David from working with him in the City. The construction plans, if they're at 90 percent design, put it this way, they'll probably go out there any -- out for public review and public comment, is that how you guys do it?

MR. NEWMAN: You know, to be honest with you, I'm not sure.

MR. SANDOVAL: Probably, a public hearing to get public comment. I guess, the question I would have is, you've got a culvert you're going to be installing, and you've got constituents, and you've got certain mastics and certain adhesives that may be used in these culverts, you have to make sure that they're sensitive to the chemical in the groundwater.

That's a good point.

And that's something that hopefully -
MR. NEWMAN: And that has been reviewed.

MS. HUENI:

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MR. JACOBI: If I might comment, at this point, typically the construction projects that involve right-of-ways and so-called public property, a notice is filed by the TNRCC.

And -- And those notices get passed on to the various other agencies, and -- for example, the Department of Health. And if somebody wants to put in a -- two miles of sewer, then, in Corpus Christi, Texas, I'll get a little piece of paper with a little map describing the project, and who I need to talk to, and whether or not I've got any comments from a health standpoint regarding that project. And there's somebody at TNRCC that should get that report, as well. So my guess is -- And I don't know if this particular project falls under those rules and guidelines, but I would suspect that it probably does, so that at some point there will be an opportunity for the public to provide their input with respect to this particular

project.

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MS. PEACE: Also, as far as I know, on every project of this type for the City, at some point everybody they feel is impacted a lot of times they go way beyond the impacted area -- but they mail a notice to each home and -- with a date of the hearing, you know, so that the people can attend, and also with a number that they can call in their comments to.

MR. HOFFMANN: Camille, the federal government, of course, has to go through the process of the Environmental Impact Statements and so forth. Do non-federal entities when they have a project like this project -- And I don't know what all is involved, but I'm hearing sewer lines, or drainage lines, or whatever. When a project like that is conceived, and then it is designed, do they have to go through an Environmental Impact Statement process, also? I would think that would probably take care of the -- the questions that are being raised here, because it should answer those kinds of questions.

MR. NEWMAN: If I remember

correctly, any time federal money is -- is used an Impact Statement or an Environmental Assessment or something of that type is required. And it's a little bit something else.

And -- And there is some federal funding with this project. Mr. Quintanilla, I think, said 2.9 million but, I think, the amount is considerably higher than that that is being put into this, you know. But I don't know the answer to that. I can certainly find out and -- and try to bring it to you, though.

MR. HOFFMANN: I -- I suspect that when you go through that process there's a requirement for notifying, you know, all the affected parties, whoever they may be, but I don't know the details of that process. I suspect that there is a process that needs to be followed.

MR. QUINTANILLA: Mr. Chairman, could we have Mr. -- this gentleman with the Environmental Management from the City bring us this information at the next meeting?

MR. RIOJAS: I think, we need to secure this information. I think, that we will

go -- we will approach the City and ask for the permit process. Let the RAB do that, okay. And if -- maybe, David or somebody else can come and talk about it. Maybe, that's an action.

MS. HUENI: Okay. Let's move on. There's a point that I'd like to clarify, too, before we move on to -- It's just a summary discussion of the 1996 BRA in regards to Zone 3.

William Ryan indicated that -- that there is a repository off base at the library. The Air Force has also made a listing of all the documents that are contained in that repository. And I understand that he's going to make that available to anyone who would like a copy of that, so -- so at the break we'll have a list out.

We've also talked, as well, about having -having those documents actually highlighted and
the listings that it will give you. Really -Really, it's the most germane information. If
you're off site or you're living in a community,
you know, adjacent, you know, to Kelly what kind
of information you're looking for. And I would
really suggest that probably the first place

that you would look is the most recent 1996 Base Wide Remedial Assessment. That will give you the best picture of where the groundwater plumes are to date.

Again, there is -- there's actually sampling effort in progress right now, and that information will be made available as soon as that information is qualified, so -- Let's see, there was one other point. Oh, yes. And also, I think -- Also, as part of the repository there -- there is -- there is an administrative record which is the Administrative Record of comments that have been -- that have been put forth in documents to date, as well as the Air Force's response to those comments. So -- So that is an area that would be of interest, probably, to -- to a lot of you.

So, now, I think, I'd like for Gary to come up here. We were trying to orchestrate sort of a joint review of the Zone 3 issue. And we don't -- we don't have a map that -- that really shows the individual wells that were actually in question. We did bring copies of the maps of chemicals of concern, the constituents of concern, of some of the maps that are in the

1996 assessment. So we will have those at the break, if anyone would like to look at those. The detail on those -- It's very hard to tell where the plume is on the these small maps on the overhead, so we'll have those for you.

We would just like to say something just very briefly about the Base Wide Remedial Assessment that Kelly has taken on, and let me hand this -- I think, the one thing to note and -- and for us, the regulators, we see a lot of the -- we see a lot of the problems -- we see a lot of realm and problem issues at other federal facilities as well as other bases.

Many times what happens is, you see groundwater monitoring that is very specific to a site. In other words, if you have -- if you have a waste pit on site, you'll have -- you'll have groundwater monitoring wells that are drilled around that to establish the extent of contamination for that one particular area.

At Kelly you have more groundwater contamination than -- I would say, not more than what you would normally see, but, I think, the important thing here is it's -- it's a larger area, the concentrations are probably

comparable, so -- in order to -- to get a better idea of what the groundwater is doing at the time Kelly took the initiative several years ago to budget and allow for the base wide groundwater monitoring project. That's done annually starting in 1994. We have -- We now have three years of data. We will soon have four years of data.

There's a lot of information out there folks, and it's important to really -- if you really want to know what's going on with those plumes, if you look at those three documents you'll be able to see very -- you know, very quickly how the groundwater plumes are moving or are not moving in time. So actually Kelly is one of the few bases that we -- that we have seen where they actually have a very wholistic approach to ground water, and that's a good thing.

MR. QUINTANILLA: Yes. How much was budgeted as a annual base wide groundwater sampling program -- budgeted as an ongoing project, what was the budget?

MS. HUENI: I really don't know.

I don't know whether or not the Air Force is

prepared to answer it or not tonight. 1 that it is -- this is an annual project. 2 There's a lot of good information coming out of 3 4 It's been on board for three years and, I 5 think, as far as restoration goes is planned on 6 being budgeted for, at least, you know, several 7 years into the future. And, I think, it's 8 important to note that, because that will give 9 us a very good idea on -- on how to address the 10 plumes in our final remedies. And it's also 11 going to -- it will give us an excellent 12 baseline of how those plumes have moved in 13 time. 14 MR. QUINTANILLA: Would that 15 information be appropriate for the next meeting, 16 Mr. Chairman, how much budget was budgeted? 17 MR. RIOJAS: Why is that 18 important? 19 MR. QUINTANILLA: I think, the 20 RAB according to the people that came down from 21 Washington said that we -- we should get this 22 information on the budget. 23 MR. RIOJAS: No. I think, what 24 they said is --25 MR. QUINTANILLA: And that the

RAB should be involved. All we want to know is 1 2 how much you're budgeting for '97. You must 3 have a figure. 4 MR. RIOJAS: For the -- For the 5 groundwater sampling program? 6 MR. QUINTANILLA: Yes. And more 7 than likely, that '97 figure would be the same 8 for '94, '95, and '96. 9 MR. RIOJAS: Well, it would all 10 change because of inflation. I'm going to take 11 that to the -- back to the meeting. 12 MR. HAGELTHORN: Mr. Chairman, 13 could I ask a question here? Could we please 14 hold the questions until after the presentation, 15 I mean, I think, everybody who has a 16 question can write down their question for the 17 courtesy of the presenters so that they can get 18 their information across without interruption? 19 MS. HUENI: We're almost 20 through. We also looked -- We also looked 21 specifically at -- on the Zone 3 area. This is 22 particularly for -- for the off-site remedial 23 plume on the southeastern corner -- because the 24 illustrations have been at that the last PCT and 25 also the last Technical Subcommittee about

how -- was the extent of contamination actually documented, and how -- and how that issue kind of plays out. So we've actually prepared a couple of summary slides, and I'd like to give them to Gary.

I think, the important thing to note here is that the monitoring of the plume in that area is an ongoing project. And with each -- with each Base Wide Remedial Assessment we are looking -- we do look harder and harder to stem contamination. The -- The point of compliance for us is really the MCL, which is the drinking water standard but, I think, it is important to note that all of the EPA Bulletins state that we look beyond that to, what we call, the locale of non-detect to actually define the extent of contamination. So just be aware that there is really a built-in bumper zone between the MCL boundary and actually the level -- the boundary of extent of contamination.

The level -- The extent of contamination is defined really by the level of detection, you know. That is put forth, and it's based on the EPA SWA-46 method -- I think, it's called the estimated quantitation, it will give us

groundwater for each of those levels. And it's a little -- It is an analytical level that most labs are able to achieve. So for your own information, that's what we use. So that was the first point.

We looked, again, at the three wells in question that -- that George had raised in his presentations over the last couple of meetings. The point we want to make here is, that those wells have been incorporated into the Base Wide Remedial Assessment. And actually in the 1997 assessment, from what we understand, that the Air Force has gone out -- gone out even further into a couple of areas to make sure that that -- that that is appropriate -- that we actually are seeing the extent of contamination.

This area here is -- is probably -- this
part of the plume is -- that we're talking about
is probably one of the better defined plumes.
We made a comment earlier that there's a plume
going off the south side of Zone 4 that doesn't
have really the level of well control that we
would like to see. But the Air Force is going
out and doing additional sampling out to
accommodate that, and to make sure that we -- we

do have a good understanding of what the extent is in that area.

Also, the point to be made here is that there's been a lot of concern about where the plume goes off site in the area of Quintana Road. That -- There's a lot of interest in that. And all the wells in -- in that area were included in the 1997 sampling, which will be seen fairly soon.

Okay. And really in summary, addressing that one portion of the plume, one of the questions that we asked ourselves and, I think, you asked us, is -- is -- is the information, you know, provided by those three wells will that change the picture? Actually, it will not. You see the remedy is really -- is not impacted, you know, from the original one that was selected for this -- for this area -- for the Quintana Road area.

And, actually, the three wells -- there's no -- no other information that would indicate a threat to human health or the environment at those locations under the current use conditions. So all that being said, are there any questions?

1 The Quintana Road area MR. RICE: 2 is the southernmost extent of the plume? 3 MS. HUENI: Yes. 4 MR. RICE: Do you believe that 5 the southernmost extent of the plume has been determined yet? 6 7 MS. HUENI: I think -- Let me see 8 here. I don't have a map unfortunately that --9 that we have a transparency of. We're looking 10 at that right now. We had concerns about Number 11 18 establishing a new -- a new boundary point. 12 There are -- there -- There's one point to the 13 south of that that is indicated as dry. So we 14 may, in fact, be seeing -- seeing the edge of 15 the plume at that point or very near that point, 16 so --17 MR. RICE: So is that a "Yes," 18 you think that the southern extent of the plume 19 has been determined? 20 MS. HUENI: With the information 21 that we have now, I think, it's -- we're looking 22 at it because there -- there are wells that are 23 coming up dry that -- that we're -- we're 24 looking more at the geology of that part of the 25 section, and we will continue to do so. These

are really -- We'll be looking at that more, and particularly as the 1997 data comes out.

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So once, again, I want to emphasize that this is a project that's in progress. It's not -- Those values are not cast in concrete. The extent of the plume is not cast in concrete, you know, anywhere your groundwater contamination is moving, so --

MR. BEYER: If I could add something to that. Now, you know, as -- as we get more data points we get more information in, not only on just the contaminant levels, but also what the hydrological conditions are Of course, you, George, I'm sure can appreciate that. There may even be a Navarro high at that southern end which may effectively cut off a lot of migration. But right now we're still -- they're still having to evaluate that information to determine -- Some of the wells are dry in that area, so -- and the Air Force is also still, you know, kicking around a lot of ideas on -- in terms of remedial alternatives. And there's lots of things that are needing evaluated, at this time, and going through to -to look at different remediation techniques,

so --

MR. RICE: Do you think we have enough information, now, to identify the southern extent of the plume or determine whether or not there's a barium of -- of flow in the south?

MR. BEYER: Today is the first day that I've really looked at it, so I'd like to look at it some more.

MS. HUENI: I think, I'd like to add something on that. You know, that that information really -- really has been substantiated in the 1996, you know, Base Wide Remedial Assessment. And all the wells in the area were resampled again for 1997, so we're going to be looking at that area in more detail as that information is actually qualified. So we can probably talk more about this after we look at that as well.

MR. RIOJAS: Okay. Thank you very much. You have one last question? We're about thirty minutes over.

MR. SANDOVAL: One quick question. In the attempts to identify potential remedial alternatives for this site, is it

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 MS. HUENI: 10 11 12 13 14 levels will be in that document. 15 16 17 18 the Post-Closure Care Permit. 19 20 21 22 23 24 MS. HUENI: Yes. 25 MR. RIOJAS: Would you like to

possible to obtain an internal technical memo that identifies, maybe not so much remedial alternative standards, but identifies what the cleanup standards are for each of the chemicals concerned, or is there a table that says MCLs, secondary MCLs, risk calculated values, so when I go back to my people in my neighborhood I can identify what levels I'm talking about? Those levels would, again, you know, be set at the MCL and also at the secondary levels. I think, those numbers -- those numbers are actually, I think, in -- in the compliance plan as proposed by the TNRCC. So if you have a copy of that, those MR. BEYER: There's a Groundwater Protection Standard for the -- for the MCL in MR. SANDOVAL: And would it be too difficult to have Kelly Air Force Base, you know, combine one table to present all that information so we can use that as a reference point when we go out and do our talks?

put that in the form of a motion today? Please, 1 2 speak into mic. We can't hear you. 3 MR. SANDOVAL: I would like to 4 set forth a motion that Kelly Air Force Base 5 combine and develop an interim memorandum --6 technical memorandum that identifies all the 7 cleanup standards for groundwater that will be 8 used at Kelly Air Force Base. This table should identify the chemicals of 9 10 concern for Kelly. It should also present the 11 MCL, secondary MCL, second -- or the secondary 12 risk standard calculation, and other -- any 13 other criteria that will be used to determine 14 the cleanup standards for groundwater. 15 MR. RIOJAS: We have a second? 16 MR. HAGELTHORN: Second. 17 MR. RIOJAS: Anymore discussion? 18 In terms of MR. BEYER: 19 discussion, you know, in the Compliance Plan 20 there is actually that -- that table is in 21 there, so -- But I -- I'm not sure if the -- all 22 the smeckles and the NACs are in the material, but I'll check on that. 23 24 MR. RIOJAS: Any other discussion? 25

Just in closing 1 No. MS. HUENI: I would like to remind everyone that --2 3 MR. RIOJAS: We have a motion on 4 the floor right now. 5 MS. HUENI: Oh. 6 MR. RIOJAS: Let me call for a 7 vote. All in favor of the motion? 8 (Members indicating.) 9 MR. RIOJAS: Opposed? 10 (No response.) 11 MR. RIOJAS: Motion carries. 12 MS. HUENI: Okay. In summary, I 13 would just like to add that we do have copies of 14 the 1997 maps that we'd like to show, if anybody 15 has an interest in that, for Zone 3 at the 16 break. Thank you. 17 MR. RIOJAS: Thank you very 18 much. We've run a bit over -- quite a bit over, 19 but this was such a good discussion I didn't 20 want to interrupt it or I didn't want to curtail 21 it or anything -- curtail the discussion, so --22 I thank you so much for -- for doing this, both 23 the TNRCC and the EPA. 24 And at the break I would like to introduce 25 everybody to my distinguished colleague over

1 here, Councilman, Mr. Bob Rath. I'd like to 2 say, hi, and thanks for coming. 3 (Short recess taken.) 4 MR. RIOJAS: Next we have subcommittee reports. Subcommittee Report 5 6 Number A, procedures at Kelly of the 7 Administrative Rules Subcommittee, June 8th 8 report. 9 MS. PEACE: Okay. If y'all 10 recall, during the last RAB meeting we did pass 11 the first three parts of our Subcommittee 12 Report, which is that we would go by 13 Parliamentary Procedure, that the RAB Co-Chairs 14 would have equal powers as far as RAB went, and 15 that we would have a Parliamentarian, and we 16 elected Larry Hoffman to that position. 17 The Administrative Committee of the RAB met 18 on June 25th of 1997. Present were myself, 19 Larry Hoffman, George Rice, Camille Hueni, John 20 Jacobi, and Armando Quintanilla, and then also 21 Hilary Naab and Mary Kelly. 22 The Committee voted to adhere to its 23 reservations for the consideration by the RAB. 24 Some of these were presented at the August 28th

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RAB meeting, as I just said, but time did not

permit a full report. So what I'd like to do is go through the whole thing once without any interruptions, and then possibly put it up for a motion to pass the whole thing. Now -- And then if anybody, at that time, wants to make a recommendation that they would like to go by item per item we could do that. But since -- Because of time constraints, I'd like to try to just pass the whole thing tonight. So I would ask y'all to refrain from interrupting until after I've gone through it, okay?

So we'll have -- Let's see here -- the procedure for meetings, and we've already passed those, and then the agenda preparation -- Okay. So what we'll have is the draft of the agenda for the pre-draft meeting will be developed jointly by the Co-Chairs and mailed to the RAB members for review three to four weeks prior to each RAB meeting.

Members of the RAB shall have one week to respond to the Air Force with their suggestions for additions to the agenda. The Co-Chairs will confer about whether the requested additions should be included to the agenda. After the agenda is finalized, a copy of the revised

agenda will be sent to the RAB members at a date prior to the meeting.

Public participation: The members of the public will provide -- be provided an opportunity to speak at each RAB meeting. There will be a short ten-minute comment period at the beginning of each meeting for public comment. Each presenter will be limited to three minutes. There will be a longer comment period at the end of each meeting. The total length of that period will be determined by the number of speakers.

There will also be opportunities for public comment during which particular agenda items are introduced. So if there's something that's really cogent to the public that would be up to the Co-Chairs, they could recognize members of the audience when they think it's appropriate.

Okay. The RAB Budget Reports: The budget report will be made to the RAB prior -- outlining the expenses associated with the RAB and the support services provided by the contractor that supports the RAB. And, I believe, that we had agreed that that would be just part of the business at each meeting.

Okay. Services: The RAB requests an opportunity to review the services provided for the purpose of making constructive suggestions to the Air Force, whether different or additional services that can assist the RAB in its mission. So that means we are also going to have to get more information about the nature of the support services, and that we will have input as to those support services.

Okay. Number 6, the RAB Report: All recommendations to the RAB regarding the mission of the RAB should be compiled in a public document to be called the RAB Report. The recommendations made will be submitted in the form of concise statements and moved for approval and vote by any RAB member.

At the end of each meeting each RAB member will have the opportunity to present such motions and opinions for vote by the RAB. Each motion whether passed or not, it shall be recorded in the RAB Report.

A copy of the report shall be maintained in both the Public Library and the Kelly Library.

And I had also thought it would be a good idea to have that at the City Clerk's office. Now,

this will be a report -- a RAB Report that's 1 2 just taking care of RAB business. There will be 3 an opportunity there for minority opinions to be 4 expressed and, I think, it would be a really 5 handy document as apart from, you know, having 6 the minutes and the transcripts. 7 Number 7, Facilitation: A professional 8 facilitator should be retained to enhance communication by the RAB members and to facilitate the conduct of the Board and

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committee meetings. A facilitator would also be responsible for the compiling of the RAB Report, and the RAB members would be participating in the selection of the facilitator.

Okay. Conflicts of interest: The following resolution regarding conflicts of interest should be adopted by the RAB. hereby resolved that members shall have the responsibility to insure that their activities outside the Restoration Advisory Board do not conflict or create interference in conflict with their membership on the Board.

Such activities shall include, but are not limited to, any activity from which the member

In the event a Board member believes that a conflict may exist he or she shall have the duty to report the existence and nature of the conflict in such a way that the Board will remain cognizant of such conflict for so long as it may continue. If the Board member does not refrain from voting on matters related to a conflict, which is known to other Board members or which is a matter of public information, or if the Board member is not sure whether he or she has a conflict in a particular matter then the remaining Board members shall vote whether such member shall not vote or whether his or her vote should not be counted as the case may be.

committee meetings shall be open to the public to the extent possible. Committee meetings shall be held on the same days as scheduled RAB meetings, and at the same location as the RAB meeting, if possible. And that there shall be no public comment during Committee meetings.

Does anybody have any questions about any of these items? Mr. Hagelthorn.

> MR. HAGELTHORN: Item Number 5 on

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1	Services.
2	MS. PEACE: Yes.
3	MR. HAGELTHORN: I'd just like to
4	see you reword that to the Air Force would
5	Change it to read "the Air Force whether
6	different, less, or additional" You're
7	saying you could add more or different services,
8	but you can't take something away. That's
9	ineffective.
10	MS. PEACE: Okay. So could you
11	restate that?
12	MR. HAGELTHORN: Okay. The RAB
13	requests an opportunity to review the scope of
14	services provided for the purpose of making
15	constructive suggestions to the Air Force
16	whether different, less, or additional services
17	that could assist the RAB in its mission. So
18	just add the word "less."
19	MS. PEACE: Okay. Are there any
20	objections to that?
21	(No response.)
22	MS. PEACE: I think that's a good
23	suggestion. Is there anymore discussion?
24	MR. RIOJAS: I'm concerned about
25	one thing. When you talk about the addition of

a facilitator -- Two Board members have -- RAB
Board members have gone to the press, okay, and
complained very much -- very vehemently about
the amount of money that the Air Force is
spending for the RAB. Now, this is an
additional expense we're talking about that has
not been budgeted -- has not been thought
about. I just want us to think about that
before we go on doing this, okay? Because you
can't have it both ways. We can't cut -- cut
the cost of the RAB and add -- and add costs to
the RAB.

MS. PEACE: Okay.

MR. RIOJAS: I just want to make sure that all the members understand this when they're voting on this.

MS. PEACE: And frankly, can I clarify that, because I'm afraid I'm the one that's responsible. I did not go to the press with the purpose of complaining about the expense of the RAB meetings. I was talking to Roddy Stinson, because he's friend of mine, and he seized upon that on his own. And as far as the editorial that was presented in which I was quoted, I asked Paul Richter -- that I didn't

really think that was an appropriate subject for a staff editorial, but he said that his boss had told him to do that, and so -- Lynette Burnet had specifically directed him to address that.

And then when he quoted me, I did not tell him that I thought that this process was a waste of money, I said, I thought they wasted money.

And he said, well, it's just a matter of syntax, but I -- I think, that it's something more.

Frankly, he did offer to print a retraction in the Sunday paper, but since that had appeared on Wednesday, I thought that that would just attract attention to it, so I declined his offer for a retraction.

MR. RIOJAS: Well, here's the point, like I said, we just need to keep this in mind when we're voting on this.

MS. PEACE: Okay. Mr. Rice.

I'm one of those that thinks we spend way too much money on this, also. But I think that there's so much unnecessary expense here that we could hire -- probably hire a facilitator for a reasonable amount and still reduce the expenses of each RAB meeting.

1 MR. RIOJAS: Just I -- Like I said, just so long as we consider that. 2 3 MR. QUINTANILLA: Mr. Riojas, we 4 did have a facilitator here at one time for --5 before for the RAB meeting. This is back in '94-'95. However, the poor gentleman was from 6 7 Tennessee, he didn't understand the language 8 here, he could not communicate in Spanish, so we 9 suggested that he no longer come up -- that we 10 no longer pay for it. 11 MR. RIOJAS: You're talking about 12 the selection of the facilitator? 13 MR. OUINTANILLA: The 14 facilitator, yes. But we did have facilitator 15 before. We do need a facilitator now, and that 16 person should be bilingual. 17 MS. PEACE: Okay. Is there 18 anymore discussion? 19 MR. SANDOVAL: Annalisa, I have 20 three more points of discussion just really 21 Item Number 2 of the agenda, the second 22 sentence, you have RAB members will review three 23 to four weeks. Isn't that a little bit too 24 long? It seems a long time to get an agenda 25 three to four weeks. I think we made --

MS. PEACE: So would you rather have the -- How would you amend that?

MR. RIOJAS: Well, let me tell
you what some of the problem is, too. It may
take us three to four weeks, Damian, to get that
out. Because we get out the comments and -- and
then back, and then redone, and then they're
mailed out in time for the meeting. You know,
our -- our goal is trying to get the -- the -the minutes and everything mailed out to being
to -- the announcements two to three weeks ahead
of time. So we're going to need some time in
there. I don't know if that's -- that's three
to four weeks, but we do need an extended period
of time.

MS. PEACE: If I might make a suggestion. I know that there's going to be some discussion on the floor tonight under New Business that we have shorter intervals between meetings which would alter this. So I would like to suggest that we exempt right now this Item 2 which specifies agenda until after we discuss that, and then we'll go ahead and vote on the rest of the package, if that's okay.

Now, Mr. Hoffmann, you had a comment, I know.

now, net northann, you had a commenc, i know.

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MR. HOFFMANN: Sure. My comment concerns the use of a facilitator. I support the idea of a facilitator, but it's -- it's a different way of -- of running a meeting. had experience with them. We need another textbook right now about facilitating meetings. And I think facilitators can be very, very useful, particularly where we have different opinions on -- on subjects. Much that goes on when you use a facilitator involves consensus and not necessarily strictly Robert's Rules of So there may be an adjustment process there when we get to it and, I think, we can handle that if we decide that we do want a facilitator. But a -- a trained facilitator can be very useful, I think, in an organization like this -- or a group like this.

I don't know how much longer the RAB will continue to exist. I'm new here, and so I wonder -- at this stage of the life of this organization I suggest we, at least, think about, you know, our tenure into the future and whether bringing a facilitator on board would be that useful. Although, I like the idea of a facilitator. So that's just some comments I

1	brought up for people to think about.
2	MS. PEACE: Okay. If there's no
3	more discussion I'd like to have a motion that
4	we go ahead and pass except excluding Item 2,
5	which is the agenda. Do I have such a motion?
6	MS. KELLY: No. Madame, Chair.
7	MS. PEACE: Okay.
8	MS. KELLY: As the Chair of the
9	Committee in making the Committee Report you
10	make the motion.
11	MS. PEACE: Okay. I I would
12	like to make a motion that we pass the whole
13	thing excluding Item 2, which is agenda, and
14	also remembering that we have already passed
15	Item 1. Do I have a second?
16	MR. RICE: With the addition that
17	Allan mentioned, as well as the addition you
18	mentioned?
19	MS. PEACE: Yes. With the
2 0	amendments mentioned.
21	MR. RICE: I second.
22	MS. PEACE: Okay. Do I have any
23	further discussion?
24	(No response.)
25	MS. PEACE: Okay. All in favor,
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raise your right hand. 1 2 (Members indicating.) 3 MS. PEACE: All opposed? 4 (No response.) 5 MS. PEACE: Okay. It carries. 6 Thank you very much. 7 MR. RIOJAS: Next, we have a Technical Subcommittee, June Meeting Report. 8 9 This is a report that was on the agenda a couple 10 of weeks ago, but we -- we ran out of time. But 11 this will be given by CH2M Hill. 12 MR. HOFFMANN: I'll trial try to 13 manipulate these lights and make sure that we 14 don't turn them out. 15 MR. DWYER: Thank you for hitting 16 those lights. I think, I'll be able to see a 17 little bit better. 18 This presentation is just a part of the 19 presentation that was given to the Technical 20 Subcommittee at the last meeting of the 21 Technical Subcommittee, and I just want to go 22 over -- I'm just going to cover the remedial 23 systems in Zone 2. Although, at the meeting we 24 covered the whole base. So it's just kind of a 25 portion of the presentation that was already

given.

Tonight, I just want to talk about Zone 2
Groundwater Recovery System Performance
Modeling. And these are -- it's a groundwater
flow model, so that's -- when I'm referring to
modeling, it's modeling the groundwater flow at
Kelly Air Force Base.

Next slide. I'm sorry -- Back one. My lovely assistant, Mark, is handling the slides. Just to give a brief overview, there's 12 interim groundwater recovery systems at the base, and these are in all zones except for Zone 4.

They are interim measures, and they were put in use to stop migration of contamination off the base. The initial system was put in at the S-4 site, which is in Zone 3, in mid 1990 followed by the S-8 site, which is again in Zone 3. It began operation in '92.

The Zone 1 and Zone 2 Systems began in the fall of '93, and then the OT-2 or the MP System, and the S-1 System in Zone 5 began in spring of '96. Although, tonight in the talk I just wanted to talk about Zone 2.

As most of y'all know, Zone 2 is right down

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here in the very southern part of the base, and the systems I'd like to talk about is the E-3 System, the CS-2 North Bank, CS-2 System, the IWTP System, and the E-1 System at the very southern part of the base.

The models that we develop -- Let me talk just real briefly about the purpose and scope. These -- these -- This evaluation was done in the context of the '96 BRA, and it was another way to look at how the systems were performing. They were collecting a bunch of data on plume movement and groundwater movement, and the base asked CH2M Hill to do an independent evaluation of the models power effectively set at cutting off groundwater flow. Part of the scope was, first, to develop groundwater flow models for each of the sites. Very small scale local models, basically one for each system. developed some average annual remedials. Since groundwater at Kelly and transport at Kelly responds to more annual average conditions, we didn't want to just look at, let's say, June '96, which we were right in the middle of a drought, we wanted to look at what was more representative long-term conditions in

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evaluation of the systems. And, finally, we did a system evaluation using the model results.

The first step of this was data compilation. As -- As we've seen tonight there's just a lot of information out there on -- on the hydrology and contamination at Kelly Air Force Base. Primarily, we used monitoring reports from 1994 to 1996. We used 13 reports of investigations, we looked at the Kelly Air Force Base archives, which is, I think, a time database, the soil boring information, and analytical data. And then just to give you an idea of the scope of what we were looking at, there's 954 soil borings, 510 flow or aquifer tests, and 1495 Navarro elevations were used to -- in this evaluation of the recovery systems.

Again, the -- the -- we wanted to look at a long-term multi-year flow field, and for that we used the 1994 average annual groundwater surface to develop these models. And the reason we thought '94 was a good year is because the rainfall in '94 was within an inch of the average at Kelly Air Force Base. We then calibrated these models. Which involves taking

the model results comparing them to what's been observed, modifying the entry parameters to try to mimic what's observed -- it's kind of an interim procedure, and this insures that the -- the model results are representative of actual conditions.

Now, we used the 70 percent -- As far the

Now, we used the 70 percent -- As far the pumping rate that is simulated we used 70 percent of the maximum monthly rate on record. And the reason we did that, again, is because in the very recent time we've been in a drought and the rates have declined, and our purpose was to see the systems that are in place with the wells and the pumps, and what are the potential of those systems long term. So we decided on 70 percent of the maximum for the simulations.

We then did particle tracking which is simply simulating the particles in the groundwater flow field. We tracked them as they flowed through, they hit the wells or go past them. We used that data to estimate the Capture Zone of the recovery systems of general path line plots, and then what we did in '96, which was different from '94, we compared the extent of the -- of the capture of these wells with the

distribution of analytes in those areas to really quantify if a well is missing water is it important or not. Is that water contaminated conversely, are we catching the contaminated water. So after the -- after I give this little talk we have some -- some boards showing historic plumes before the systems went into operation and what the '96 BRA information shows. And I think you'll be real interested in seeing the improvement that we see.

Again, path line interpretation is how we determine how effective the wells are. We look at the interception of flow in the recovery wells or recovery trenches, and I wanted to stress that this was not a solute transport model. We just looked at how the groundwater flows, not at how contaminant the groundwater would move. And, finally, we looked again at the potential performance of these systems not any one line or quarter -- average annual performance.

The first system that we did was -- in

Zone 2 was the CS-2 North Bank. It's located

just north of Leon Creek, thirteen recovery

wells. It was modeled in the same model with

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the CS-2 Recovery System and the IWTP Recovery Systems. The model velocities in the areas that we modelled were between 6 feet and 12 feet per day, which are not representative of the flow at the overall base. But as groundwater comes down into Leon Creek the velocities of the groundwater really accelerate as they entered the creek basin. Based on the modeling we've got a 75 percent path line interception and, as you can see, from the boards, if you want to come up later, flow that doesn't get interrupted by these wells appears to go under Leon Creek and is captured by the CS-2 System on the other side of the creek. So I don't want to infer that there's a 25 percent rate off the base from this evaluation.

The next system we looked at was the IWTP.

Again, it's just north of Leon Creek in Zone 2,
seven recovery wells. It was modelled in the
north bank -- the CS-2 System and velocity is
very similar 6 to 12 feet per day. They studied
a evaluation rate there of 90 percent capture of
the path lines. And of the 10 percent that did
appear to go through these systems it appeared
that the CS-2 System down -- down the street, if

you will, recovered that 10 percent.

The next system we looked at was a CS-2, it's on the south side of -- excuse me -- the south side of Leon Creek in Zone 2, ten recovery wells, and a short piece of recovery trench. It was modelled after the previous two recovery systems, velocities of 1 to 12 feet per day based on the evaluation rate of 100 percent capture in this -- in this model. And it provides good secondary contaminant for the IWTP and CS-2 North Bank Systems which is on the other side of Leon Creek.

Further down on the very south -- south side of Zone 2 is the E-1 -- E-1 System. It's further south of the recovery system it's composed of a 500-foot recovery trench, velocities are a little -- they're a little bit slower here due to the tighter aquifer, 1 to 3 feet per day based on the model in the path line, about a 90 percent recovery of intercepted flow. However, bypass flow appears to go under Leon Creek and would leave the base.

The final system that we looked at was the E-3 System, nine recovery wells. Velocities of less than 1 feet per day to 16 feet per day in

the modelled area. Intercepts about 100 percent of the intercepted -- of the groundwater through the system, and the bypass flow at this system would go under Leon Creek and leave the base, if there was any bypass flow.

In summary, the evaluation was for the purpose of looking at the potential performance of the interim systems. We did this with local scale -- very small scale groundwater models and we looked at average annual conditions as opposed to a monthly snapshot or some snapshot in time. And based on the modeling we -- we -it appears that 75 percent to 100 percent of the groundwater that -- that goes into these recovery systems is captured and removed, so -is there anybody -- I know there's a lot of thoughts and foreign concepts here with groundwater modeling. I don't know if you all have heard from any groundwater models, but if you have any questions I'd be glad to try to answer them.

MR. SANDOVAL: I have a couple of questions. Was there a -- is the -- the interim systems are there -- is there -- is there any relationship between the path line and the

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amount of recovery where the water is going around the well?

That's a good MR. DWYER: No. point. The path line does not equal so much flow, let's say, one gallon per minute. path lines just say that there's a particle placed in this aquifer at some distance, here is where that particle or molecule of water would go. So I can't quantify to say 3 path lines were intercepted out of 20 and, therefore, 3 out of 20 were bypassed. But that's -- the numbers I gave you, those are the way we quantify it. But I -- I didn't say the percent of flow is the percent of the path lines.

MR. SANDOVAL: The second question I had was referencing the -- when you assess the data and you put the data back into your models did you use a statistical method, was there a standard pretest or did you use the upper 95 percent of the --

MR. DWYER: No. No. We took all the data that -- that exists, that the base has, and that we have, and compiled it, and put it on maps. And then we really used a lot of judgment on how the data was collected. Whether the data

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was, for instance, on the slug tests -- or the pumping test is usually a more representative test. Given that initial starting of distribution, then we took and we modeled -- we ran a simulation of flow and compared it with what the observed mapping showed us on the water levels, and then made modifications for those distributions to improve the match of the observed condition.

So there wasn't any real statistics done because we went to the next step in the calibration which was to try to match the plume conditions.

MR. SANDOVAL: And -- And my last question may be -- may be just a point. Was there any way to verify your model with real time data?

MR. DWYER: The attempt that we made in looking at the plumes was -- was really a confirmation of the models themselves. That's why we went into the effort of plotting the recovery system capture zones on the observed plume maps, so that when our model says 90 percent recovery we should -- and it's been in operation for several years we should see a

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reduction downstream of that system. And if you want to come up later and look at these you'll see that we've got good confirmation that these systems are contained in contamination at -- at the base boundary in Zone 2.

MR. SANDOVAL: Thank you.

MR. DWYER: Thanks a lot.

MR. RIOJAS: Thank you. Next, we have the Technical Subcommittee, August meeting report that Mr. Rice is going to make.

MR. RICE: Thank you, Ed. The Technical Subcommittee met -- I forget the date now -- several weeks ago, and the reason -- I recall the reason for that meeting was so that I could give a presentation on Air Force withholding data, and the Air Force denying responsibility for some groundwater contamination off base at that meeting because the RAB had decided I shouldn't give it at the RAB Meeting. Well, it turns out that the RAB also decided that I shouldn't give it at the Technical Committee meeting either, so what I hope to do is to give that presentation shortly. That's the first thing.

The second thing was also a discussion of a

conflict of interest and whether or not I could 1 remain as Chairman of the Technical Committee of 2 3 the RAB. And the Technical Committee, which is 4 virtually everyone here tonight, voted that I be removed as Chair of the Committee. So what 5 6 we --7 MS. PEACE: No. 8 MR. RIOJAS: The Board. 9 MS. PEACE: No. We didn't vote 10 to (inaudible) 11 MR. RIOJAS: It was voted to 12 recommend it. 13 MR. RICE: Yeah. So the 14 recommendation of the Technical Committee, now 15 to the RAB as a whole, is that I be removed as 16 Chair of the Technical Committee and, I guess, 17 what we need to do now is vote on that. 18 MS. PEACE: Before we take a 19 vote, may I ask you, Mr. Rice, are you receiving 20 any compensation monetary or otherwise for the 21 discovery you are doing for Mr. Quintanilla's 22 case? 23 MR. RICE: None. 24 MS. PEACE: Do you have a 25 contingency where you will receive any monetary

1	compensation or other compensation if that case
2	is won?
3	MR. RICE: No. The deal I have
4	here is that I will receive no money whatsoever,
5	4
	except I will be reimbursed for certain expenses
6	I incur.
7	MS. PEACE: Okay. Thank you.
8	MR. RICE: So, I guess, what we
9	need to do now is vote on on this my
10	removal as Chair of the Technical Committee, so
11	I
12	MR. RIOJAS: Before we do that,
13	we need to open it up for discussion.
14	MR. RICE: Yes. I'm sorry.
15	MR. RIOJAS: Is there any
16	discussion on the matter? This was discussed
17	once before, but, remember, the process we have
18	is that we'll recommend at one meeting, and then
19	we'll wait till the next meeting to take a vote
20	on it, so therefore, I'd like to open it up for
21	discussion before we take a vote if there's any
22	discussion to be made on this.
23	(No response.)
24	MR. RIOJAS: George, is there
25	anything you would like to say.
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1 Thanks for giving MR. RICE: No. 2 me the opportunity, Ed. But as I said during 3 the meeting, my -- my goal here is to speak on 4 issues that I think are important. And as long 5 as I can continue to do that that's -- that 6 satisfies me. I -- I'd like to thank you all 7 for having the opportunity to be the Chair of 8 the Technical Committee; it's been very 9 interesting and, now, it's time for someone else 10 to take over. 11 MR. RIOJAS: Any other comments? 12 MR. JACOBI: Do -- Do I take that 13 to mean that you're -- you're effectively 14 resigning? 15 MR. RICE: No. I am going to be 16 voted out of office; I'm not going to resign. 17 MR. JACOBI: Okay. 18 unfamiliar with the -- with the pending 19 litigation. Are you at liberty to discuss that 20 at all? 21 MR. RICE: Oh, yeah. 22 certainly discuss it. I am working as a 23 technical expert for Armando. Armando has 24 instituted a lawsuit against the Air Force for 25 diminution of his property values, because the

1	contamination from Kelly Air Force Base has
2	entered his property; is that correct, Armando?
3	MR. QUINTANILLA: That's
4	correct.
5	MR. JACOBI: Is that in any of
6	the areas that we're discussing as part of the
7	Restoration Advisory Board?
8	MR. RICE: Sure. We've been
9	talking about some of them tonight, Zone 3, the
10	Quintana Road neighborhood.
11	MR. QUINTANILLA: None that
12	specifically discuss 710 Price Avenue.
13	MR. JACOBI: I'm sorry?
14	MR. QUINTANILLA: None of that
15	information is specific to my my my
16	residence.
17	MR. JACOBI: So 710 Price Avenue
18	is is located in the areas that we've been
19	talking about for
20	MR. QUINTANILLA: Yes.
21	MR. JACOBI: Can you tell me what
22	the status of the litigation is?
23	MR. QUINTANILLA: It's in
24	discovery.
25	MR. JACOBI: When was the
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litigation initiated? When did you file the 1 2 suit? 3 MR. QUINTANILLA: I filed it a year ago -- a year and a half ago. Now, let me 5 bring this up. Ever since -- I filed a claim 6 first, and I couldn't get anyone at Kelly Air 7 Force Base to -- to -- that I could call to. I 8 had to go to Congressman Tejeda so that he could 9 tell me who I could talk to at Kelly. That's 10 when I got that call in. 11 I waited 6 months, I could not get my claim 12 resolved through the Judge Advocates Office, so 13 I went to see an attorney. An attorney has 14 taken over my case. And I would like to say 15 that if I do have a conflict of interest in --16 you know, so does the -- so does Mr. Riojas 17 because he also is a -- he also is participant 18 in my lawsuit. 19 I'm sorry? MR. JACOBI: 20 MR. QUINTANILLA: So does 21 Mr. Riojas. If have a -- If there is a 22 conflict. 23 MR. RIOJAS: I think you should 24 say that the United States Air Force, not 25 Mr. Riojas.

MR. QUINTANILLA: Yeah. That's who Mr. Riojas -- That's all the same. But anyway, that's -- that's the way it is.

Now, I have brought this to the attention of attorneys -- to Briana Williams, when she was the attorney, and she said, as long as we do not discuss my property, I'm okay. As long as I don't vote that I receive compensation for -for -- on this lawsuit from this Board -- This Board cannot give me a penny, cannot take a penny away from me. And that's the reason I sit here, and the Air Force lawyers know full well or they could have eliminated me months ago from this particular Board. That is not the case I am a stakeholder, I live in an impacted here. area of -- of -- by contamination from Kelly Air Force Base, and I have a right to be here. have as much right to be here as Mr. Riojas.

MR. JACOBI: Can -- Can you expand on that analogy a little bit. The Air Force is, as I understand it, you know, paying for this.

MR. QUINTANILLA: I would prefer that the Air Force lawyers do that. This is a legal matter, and I -- I just -- you know, I'm

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not that -- that much in the legal system, but the Air Force lawyers have said that I could be here.

MR. JACOBI: Would Counsel for the Air Force care to comment at this point?

MR. RIOJAS: You're talking about Mr. Quintanilla, not Mr. Rice?

MS. KELLY: Well, I will speak to all of the conflict issues that seem to be on the floor right now. And they really cover a wide range, all the way from Mr. Riojas to Mr. Rice to Mr. Quintanilla, probably all of us in this room.

I've looked into some regulations and state ethics codes, you know, just to get a little deeper into what "conflicts" means in various settings, and especially as it would apply to the RAB. And I think Mr. Quintanilla's point is absolutely correct. With regard to service on the RAB anyone -- anyone of you has a bias or a special interest that you're representing, and that's why you are here on this RAB. That's what it is, to bring those interests together.

But to the extent that interest brings you a pecuniary personal benefit, which is possible

under the scenario of a lawsuit that's been filed, that puts that interest in a very special category. As long as that interest is disclosed, and when matters are discussed and come to a vote the person who has that special interest refrains from voting our view is that that's appropriate.

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Now, when you reach the next level, a Committee Chair, that is a position that is not from your general participation on the RAB, but from a special responsibility that you have by virtue of being a RAB member. In other words, not because you're in the public and you're on the RAB, but because you're on the RAB to get this special responsibility -- And that's where your collective decision is important, what you collectively -- you members who are active in this RAB, what you want, and what you deem is appropriate. If Mr. Rice discloses his conflict -- And, again, we won't go into what degree of conflict it is, whether it's the same as Mr. Quintanilla, but certainly it's likely to be a higher level than the rest of you who are representing various public constituencies. he is somewhere between Mr. Quintanilla and the

1 rest of you. If that conflict to you seems 2 inappropriate for the special responsibilities 3 of determining the agenda of Committee meetings 4 and in bringing the reports of those Committee 5 meetings to you, then that is a matter that you 6 need to deal with, and you should deal with, and 7 it's appropriate for you to deal with. Lawyers 8 can't make that decision for you. 9 MR. RIOJAS: Any other questions 10 before we vote? 11 (No response.) 12 MR. RIOJAS: Okay. I'm going 13 to --14 MR. JACOBI: I have one other 15 question. Do we have a replacement or someone 16 that would be interested? 17 MR. RIOJAS: That comes 18 afterwards. 19 MR. JACOBI: Before I jump off 20 the dock I like to know where I'm going to 21 land. I -- I'll withdraw the question. 22 Okay. Okay. MR. RIOJAS: So I'm 23 going to ask for a -- a -- a hand show on the 24 vote. 25 All in favor of removing -- of accepting

1	the Technical Committee's recommendation on the
2	
3	
4	(Members indicate.)
5	MR. RIOJAS: (Inaudible) twelve,
6	thirteen. All opposed.
7	(Members indicate.)
8	MR. RICE: Come on, someone
9	else.
10	MR. QUINTANILLA: I want the
11	record to reflect that I did not vote.
12	MR. RIOJAS: That you abstained?
13	MR. QUINTANILLA: Yes.
14	MR. RIOJAS: All right. The vote
15	carries.
16	MR. RICE: Okay. So I don't know
17	if I should at this point, if we talk about
18	the or should I go ahead with the
19	presentation
20	MR. RIOJAS: Let me just take a
21	few minutes before you go into your next
22	presentation, okay. I I would I've had
23	my Mary Kelly put together some words for
24	me. And I'd like to go over the background of
25	the Technical Committee.

The RAB Technical Committee has been operating as a Committee of the whole. That means that everybody in here is -- is a member of the Technical Committee -- all Board members are upon exofficial.

Now, the mission of Committee was to review the technical data from the Kelly Air Force Base restoration activities, and to report on such information to the RAB.

The Chair, George Rice, was appointed by the previous RAB Co-Chairs. Meetings and agendas were set by the Chair. The problem, as I see it, is if you have a subcommittee of the

The Chair, George Rice, was appointed by the previous RAB Co-Chairs. Meetings and agendas were set by the Chair. The problem, as I see it, is if you have a subcommittee of the whole -- of the whole, then, making -- making a report to the RAB as a whole -- And I talked to George Rice about this the other day, and both of us thought this was a good idea. And after I read this, George, tell me if you confirm that it is.

I think, we need to reform and reconstitute the Technical Committee, and the recommendation -- This is my recommendation -- This is the Air Force recommendation, and see if you like it or not. Reduce the size to six or eight, mostly of the -- of the work group of,

what I call, technocrats, the people that -that have the ability to assess the technical
data. And anybody can -- can volunteer for
that and -- and be a member of the
Subcommittee. Schedule the meetings shortly
before the RAB meeting, and any RAB member can
attend, but -- but the RAB member, if he's not a
member of the Technical Committee we're not
going to ask him to participate in that, because
that's a Technical Subcommittee meeting.

The mission will be to review and discuss the technical information related to the restoration activities and to make suggestions on presentations to be made to the Board. And that's what I would recommend us doing.

And, I think, that would be a little -- it would be a little bit more meaningful. Anybody can be on there that -- if you volunteer we'll just put you -- put -- put you down, and then other members can show up. So that's my recommendation.

And is there anybody that's got a problem with that recommendation?

MR. RICE: And, Ed, as we spoke the other day, I think, those are all good

1	ideas. You mentioned one idea, when we spoke,
2	that I don't think you mentioned this evening,
3	and that is there would be a report by the Chair
4	and
5	MR. RIOJAS: Oh, yeah. Yeah,
6	that's right. The Chair would report back to
7	the Committee.
8	MR. RICE: Okay. And an
9	opportunity for a minority report.
10	MR. RIOJAS: Yes.
11	MR. MIXON: I support what you
12	have said. I'd just like to make a suggestion
13	that we add one other thing. And that is, that
14	the Subcommittees elect or otherwise appoint the
15	Chairman of that Committee.
16	MR. RIOJAS: Among themselves?
17	MR. MIXON: Yes.
18	MR. JACOBI: I'm sorry. Would
19	you repeat that, Carl?
20	MR. MIXON: The members of the
21	Subcommittee decide on who's going to be the
22	Chair of their Committee.
23	MR. JACOBI: Fine.
24	MR. MIXON: You want to just add
25	it to

MR. RIOJAS: Okay. So, I guess, I can put this in the form of a motion. To reform and reconstitute the Technical Committee as follows: Reduce the size to six or eight, more of a working crew of technocrats; to schedule the meetings shortly before the RAB meetings; any RAB member may attend; the mission of the Technical Committee will be to review and discuss the technical information the day of the restoration activities, and to make suggestions on presentations to be made to the Board; and last, but not least, that the -- that the Chairperson will be voted on by the Committee themselves.

MR. JACOBI: I second.

MR. HOFFMANN: If we're going to limit it to six or eight, I think, that's a good idea to limit it. Too many on a committee just makes another RAB. And supposing -- You said anybody who wants to can be on.

There -- There could be a real conflict if twelve people want to be on it, and you want to limit it to being a small committee. Is there a selection process we should use?

MR. RIOJAS: Annalisa, you want

1 to talk to that? 2 MS. PEACE: Well, I was just 3 going to suggest the contingency that the entire 4 RAB go ahead and elect the members of the 5 Subcommittee. Would that be feasible? 6 MR. HOFFMANN: Well, I was 7 thinking along that line. Let the people who 8 are interested in being on that indicate it --9 indicate their interest, and then the RAB itself 10 select. 11 MS. PEACE: Of course, select. 12 MR. ROBERSON: Or why don't we 13 just have the Co-Chairs select? 14 MR. HOFFMANN: That's fine with 15 me. I personally have no objection. I think, 16 the selection process is --17 MR. ROBERSON: Let people 18 volunteer. But if more than eight volunteer, 19 then the Co-Chairs will select the eight. 20 MR. QUINTANILLA: I go along with 21 that. 22 MR. JACOBI: I'd like to go on 23 record stating that I have -- I have no 24 objection to having Mr. Rice serve on that 25 Committee.

1	simple simple report that they may be able to
2	make that night, then they could do it. I'd
3	like to leave that up to the discretion of the
4	Technical Committee.
5	MR. JACOBI: How long is it
6	recommended that we be have a meeting before
7	the fact to the Technical Subcommittee if they
8	choose to do so, we're not going to eliminate
9	the option?
10	MR. RIOJAS: That's right.
11	MR. SANDOVAL: We may also look
12	at the the members on the Subcommittee as
13	both being from the regulatory side and
14	technical as well as the community side. There
15	should be a balance on the Technical Committee.
16	MR. RIOJAS: I think, that the
17	volunteers I think, that we could accommodate
18	that.
19	Okay. All in favor of the recommendation
20	as stated indicate by raising your right hand.
21	(Members indicate.)
22	MR. RIOJAS: All opposed.
23	(Members indicate.)
24	MR. RIOJAS: Passes. Maybe
25	Maybe, I could just get a show of hands right

1	now of noonle who are to the state of the st
	now of people who would be interested on being
2	on the Technical Subcommittee.
3	(Members indicate.)
4	MR. RIOJAS: One, two Yeah.
5	There's one, two, three, four, five, six, seven,
6	eight.
7	MR. ROBERSON: Raise your hands
8	again so we can see who you are.
9	(Members indicate.)
10	MR. RIOJAS: One, two, three,
11	four, five, six, seven, eight There's nine.
12	MR. ROBERSON: That's a good
13	group.
14	MR. RIOJAS: Yeah. In fact,
15	let's go on and do that.
16	MR. JACOBI: Just repeat your
17	names, for the record.
18	MR. HOFFMANN: Larry Hoffmann.
19	MR. RIOJAS: Larry Hoffmann.
20	MR. SANDOVAL: Damian Sandoval.
21	MR. RIOJAS: Damian Sandoval.
22	MR. RICE: George Rice.
23	MR. RIOJAS: George Rice.
24	MR. PERSON: Paul Person.
25	MR. RIOJAS: Paul Person.

1	MR. HAGELTHORN: Allan
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3	DR. LENE: Gene Lene.
4	MR. BEYER: Gary Beyer.
5	MS. HUENI: Camille Hueni.
6	MR. RIOJAS: Camille Hueni.
7	Okay. Then y'all will have to meet and and
8	decide who's going to be your spokesperson.
9	Okay.
10	MR. JACOBI: May I suggest they
11	may want to have a short meeting after this
12	meeting to try and make that determination.
13	MR. RIOJAS: Okay. Mr. Rice,
14	you're up.
15	MR. RICE: Okay. Can y'all see
16	that? I I had intended to talk about two
17	things tonight, as I said earlier. One was the
18	issue of the Air Force withholding data from the
19	public and the regulators; and second, the Air
20	Force denying responsibility for some of the
21	groundwater contamination that is found off
22	base.
23	However, on that first issue, "withholding
24	data," I think, we came to a very good
25	resolution already this evening. That's

neighborhood. This plume extends about 2,000 feet into the neighborhood, and this line right here is the line that denotes concentrations above the MCL, 5 parts per billion.

(Indicating.)

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Now, as a result of the lawsuit that I'm working on with Armando a lot of information has come to light. And some of the information that's come to light in this discovery process is that the Air Force is now claiming that they're not responsible for much of this contamination. And I -- I'm not going to get into the technical details, but anybody who wants to talk technical details, I'll be happy to discuss them later. But what the Air Force has basically told the Federal Court through its -- the deposition of its expert witnesses is that with regard to the PCE plume -- Now, there are other plumes in the Quintana Road neighborhood, but using the PCE plume as an example, they say that they're only responsible for the contaminants that have moved between 3and 400 feet off of Kelly. The remainder of this 2,000-foot plume here is somebody else's responsibility.

Now, the Air Force does not say whose responsibility the rest of this plume is, but they just say it's somebody else, it's not us. And they make technical arguments to -- to back up their point of view that they're only responsible for that much contamination.

So this is what the Air Force is saying in Zone 3, the Quintana Road neighborhood.

Personally, I'd like to know also what they're saying in other areas where the groundwater contamination extends beyond the base. Zone 5, the area around east Kelly, down near Leon Creek in Zone 2 -- Camille, you have a question or comment?

MS. HUENI: I -- I just want to comment, I don't think that it is the Air Force's position. Certainly under the regulations the Air Force is responsible for all the contaminants that move off -- off site. There's no magic number, you know, footage away from the boundary of the base for which they're responsible, and I'm not sure how exactly how that is coming into play. It's not an Air Force decision, as far as I know.

MR. RICE: Let me try to explain

it. In documents filed in Federal Court the Air Force's expert witnesses have said that it is not possible for the Air Force to have produced this plume that we see here.

MS. HUENI: I think the only

MS. HUENI: I think the only thing that we can really say, at this point -- I would like to point out that -- from information that we have and -- and, you know, conversations that -- that -- that we've had through the PCT process there has never been an indication that the responsibility stops at a certain point, and I'm wondering is that really an Air Force position. Is it -- Is it, you know, perhaps another group of people who are involved in the lawsuit and are offering an independent opinion?

MR. RICE: This is what Air Force expert witnesses have told the Federal Judge who's responsible for the lawsuit.

MS. PEACE: And, Camille, the reason that I asked that this presentation be made is because, I think, that if, you know, this is a position that's being taken in the lawsuit it's very important for us to know that, the citizens of San Antonio to know it, and for

our community to know that.

MS. HUENI: Well, I think I would just ask for clarification. Is that an Air Force position? Because if it is, we have not heard that; and if it is not, I think, that it needs to be on the record as well.

MR. RICE: Yeah. Please, Ed. MR. RIOJAS: Well, to tell you

the truth, I really do not know that -- what data he's talking about. I have -- This is the first time I've heard this myself. And I'm not a technocrat, but I can ask somebody else to help, if -- if they know. Can you comment to this?

MR. COTTON: I -- I think, we would -- You know, if those specifically were documents you referred to and we're not -- you know, this is being handled by lawyers out of Washington. But I would -- we would certainly like to know what documents specifically you're referring to.

MR. RICE: This -- The package that was sent out before the last Technical Committee meeting contained this document. And I'm sorry you didn't all read this document, but

1	it was the opinion of the Air Force's technical
2	experts It's about ten pages long.
3	MS. HUENI: I think, we all
4	received that in our package. And I I still
5	have the same comment. It is not clear to me
6	that it that that is an Air Force position.
7	Because that would be one that would be really,
8	you know, contrary to what we have really seen
9	in our discussions, as well as the requirements
10	of the regulations, so
11	MR. RICE: Fine. Okay. Could we
12	perhaps resolve this issue this way, and then
13	maybe I'll be done? Could we ask the Air Force
14	to come back at the next RAB meeting and tell us
15	if this is, in fact, their position or not? Is
16	that a reasonable thing to do? Ed, can we do
17	that?
18	MR. RIOJAS: I think, you can ask
19	us; I'll have to refer that to my Jag.
20	MR. COTTON: Shall I respond to
21	that or
22	MR. RIOJAS: Yeah. If you can.
23	MR. RICE: Yeah.
24	MR. COTTON: You know, I I
25	think, we've already told you our legal
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position. 1 That we're not going to engage in a debate in this forum of issues that are the 2 subject matter of litigation -- pending 3 4 litigation. It would be inappropriate to try to -- to discuss something that is before the 5 6 Court that is being adduced as a matter of 7 evidence. 8 MR. RICE: I guess, what I would 9 be interested in seeing the Air Force's answer 10 would be a "Yes" or "No" question. Do you agree 11 with the position of your expert witnesses as 12 they have filed it in Court or do you not agree 13 with the position of your expert witnesses? 14 you could come back at the next RAB meeting and give us a "Yes" or "No" answer to that, I'd be 15 16 satisfied. 17 MR. COTTON: I don't think we're 18 going to engage in a -- in a Court discussion. 19 MR. MIXON: Let me -- Let me 20 offer this. Just so we can get this report done 21 and over with, why don't you just say, "it's 22 alleged." 23 MR. RICE: It's not alleged. 24 It's in the --25 MR. MIXON: Well, just say it's

alleged. Just say it, get it over with, and then -- and then the Court case is going to deal with the legalities of it. We can't solve the legalities of it. Allege it, make your accusations, and let's -- let's get this report over with.

MR. RICE: Okay. Okay, Carl.

This is the position of the Air Force in front of a Federal Court, in front of Federal Judge.

The reason, I think this is important for us as a RAB is because we have to wonder, well, what is the Air Force, then, going to say about the groundwater contamination in Zone 5, in Zone 4, and in Zone 2.

Every time something like this comes up is the Air Force going to bring in experts to explain to somebody how it's physically impossible for them to have contaminated groundwater to the extent it's contaminated.

And if I might just finish by saying this. If this is the Air Force's position, and it is what they've told a Federal Judge, then, the question is, who's responsible for cleaning it up? If the Air Force says that they're not responsible for it, does the state pay for

cleaning it up, the City, Greater Kelly, who's 1 2 responsible for cleaning it up? 3 These are things as a community, I think, 4 we need to consider. Thank you. Camille. 5 MS. HUENI: I think I'd like to 6 comment -- You know, just a summary comment. 7 Again, this evening we saw information presented 8 from the last three years of monitoring that 9 data where the Air Force showed, not only the 10 extent of contamination of the plume as defined 11 by the MCL level, but also taking those plumes 12 with the information they have now to a level of 13 non-detect, which is appropriate. 14 Under the regulation the Air Force is 15 responsible for the plume as it moves from on 16 site to off site. And, I think, we're -- we are 17 in the process of really discussing remedies 18 that are incorporated into that -- into that 19 position. That's one that -- it's in the 20 regulations, we have to be -- we have to do 21 that. 22 MR. RICE: Okay. 23 MR. ROBERSON: You know, if I 24 could -- if I could comment, too, George.

know, before -- I'd really have to evaluate --

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to evaluate what you've said. I mean, you really need to understand precisely what is the question the Air Force is answering. At least, my limited, you know, experience with discovery is that very, very precise questions are asked that are very carefully delineated, and very careful answers are given to that precise And if, you know, I -- I can -- we have a couple of scenarios here, you know, where -- you know, where the Air Force -- where there might be some evidence of some other contamination in that area from some other source, and the Air Force has taken a position that -- that it's unreasonable to hold us accountable for -- for the impact on property values if there is other contamination here. Which may be a totally distinct answer from anything having to do with whether they're going to clean up in that area or not. So I -it's -- It's totally unclear to me what you have just said and what it all means, quite frankly. MR. RICE: Well, I just Okay.

MR. RICE: Okay. Well, I just hope you all will read that document that y'all got, because it's very interesting, and leave it at that.

1 Let me just MR. SANDOVAL: I understand 2 answer, I did read that document. 3 where you're coming from with the question, 4 however, it's positive -- it's reassuring to 5 hear, you know, people saying that we have to get our facts straight on a case-by-case basis. 6 7 And the interpretation from 1800 miles away, 8 three thousand miles away out of D.C. is not 9 going to pertain to much -- you know, what the 10 TNRCC and EPA says. 11 MR. RIOJAS: Well, the TNRCC and 12 the EPA are the remedial process. And to the 13 extent of whether it goes to the Air Force is 14 relying upon them to help us with this. They're 15 a regulatory agency, and they will tell us. 16 Whether we agree with it or not, they will tell 17 us. 18 MR. ROBERSON: The only thing I 19 can add to that, is the community is just going 20 to raise hell with you if the Air Force doesn't 21 clean that up. 22 Especially if you're MS. ADAMES: 23 sitting on it. 24 I would like to MR. MURRAH: 25 comment, too, that it -- it is y'all's

1 responsibility anyway, isn't it? 2 MR. BEYER: Yes, it is. And 3 those plumes are being addressed in the 4 Post-Closure Permit, and the Air Force is being 5 told to clean it up. There are possibilities of 6 other sources of contamination, and those other 7 sources also ought to be -- beware that the Air 8 Force may be coming after them for compensation 9 for cleaning up their contamination also. 10 there's a lot of -- a lot of things to be 11 considered in that situation. 12 MR. RICE: Gary, have you read 13 the documents submitted to the Court by the Air 14 Force? 15 MR. BEYER: Yes. 16 MR. RICE: All right. Do you 17 agree with the Air Force's contentions? 18 MR. BEYER: I really don't want 19 to comment. 20 MS. HUENI: I think, we're 21 getting really into the lawsuit itself, and I --22 I think that was one of the issues about the 23 Technical Subcommittee was that the issues that 24 were supposed to be discussed really deviated 25 quite -- quite a bit from the, you know, extent

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of contamination issue, and actually got into points of the lawsuit, which will be resolved at that forum.

Yeah. MR. RIOJAS: Just in summary, you know, we're still -- the public welfare, we're still drilling wells to find out more data. So all the data is -- is not in. talked about this earlier. The TNRCC said that, the EPA says that, we said that also, so -- you know, we're still -- we're still looking and we're still filing more data.

Okay. With that I'd like to close the topic and move on to the next topic, which is the RAB -- RAB Proposed Budget. As you know, and we talked about earlier, there was a -there was a comment or a piece in the paper with respect to the cost of the RAB. And in your --And also, Armando, you asked me to put this on the agenda, in your package here is a copy of a letter we sent to Roddy Stinson who asked the question. And there's the data that we gave to

MR. QUINTANILLA: You know, I think the report passes, but I would like to

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him, and here's the data we gave to you. only have one question to that, Mr. Riojas.

1-800-969-3027

1	know exactly how much went to La Prensa and how
2	much went to the San Antonio Express-News in
3	advertising?
4	MR. RIOJAS: The Express-News is
5	probably three or four times as much as
6	La Prensa.
7	MR. QUINTANILLA: How much is
8	that?
9	MR. RIOJAS: I could estimate. I
10	can't tell you exactly, but it's over 2,000.
11	MR. QUINTANILLA: Would they
12	know? Would our public affairs office know?
13	MR. RIOJAS: No. No. In fact,
14	we know that. I can go back and get that
15	MR. QUINTANILLA: And you don't
16	have to bring it up before all the people, just
17	send me a little note, you know. La Prensa got
18	ten cents and the Express-News got ninety cents.
19	MR. RIOJAS: It's probably that
20	ratio. Okay. Well, I think, that we have been
21	successful in coming to the end of this
22	meeting.
23	Now, we have time for community comments
24	with respect to the briefings that have been
25	given, but it looks like most of the community

1 has left. But are there any comments that any 2 of the community would like to make with respect 3 to the briefings? I think, that I want to congratulate the 4 5 RAB for -- for a very, very good job today in --6 in conducting ourselves properly. We have 7 gotten through a lot of data; we've taken more 8 time than we probably should have taken, but 9 it's very, very important to get this out, and 10 we need to be congratulated on that. 11 Now, for my summary and closing. I'd like 12 to set the date, time, and location for the next meeting now. 13 I have a recommendation that we 14 have the next RAB meeting on the second of 15 December. 16 MR. QUINTANILLA: Wow, that's 17 three months from today. 18 MR. RIOJAS: And that's my 19 recommendation. 20 MS. PEACE: Can I make one? 21 MR. RIOJAS: Sure. 22 MS. PEACE: Frankly, I'd like to 23 see the meeting towards the -- if nothing 24 else -- if not sooner, towards the beginning of 25 November, because December is like the month

from hell with the holidays and all.

MR. RIOJAS: It sets Thanksgiving before Christmas.

MR. SANDOVAL: I'd like to make a comment, for the record. I think, that with all the issues coming up, they're all critical decision points that Kelly Air Force Base and the RAB are going to be involved in, I think, waiting and delaying it for November or December --

MR. RIOJAS: Well, you know, additionally the RAB was set up for a quarterly. And it was requested for that and budgeted for that, you know, amount of dollars. It costs us quite a bit of money to do this. We had recently gone to the two-month thing because there was a lot of information, and there — there was a lot of stuff that we had get out. Now, it appears that there's going to be a period time before we have a lot more technical information to bring back to the RAB, that's why I made that recommendation.

MR. RICE: I -- I think, that even every two months is a little too infrequent. There are a lot of things go

1 through, as we see tonight, it's almost 10:00 2 o'clock. 3 For example, understandably, you didn't 4 give your report on the RAB, but -- yet, and 5 nobody's complaining much about it. Just a lot 6 of -- a lot to go through, and rather than them going back to quarterly, I think, we should 7 8 consider tightening up. 9 MR. RIOJAS: Well, remember, 10 George, you're one of the people who was 11 criticizing about the amount of money we're 12 spending and, now, you're talking about 13 increasing the cost of it. 14 MR. RICE: And I -- As I said, we 15 can hold the meetings for a whole lot less than 16 \$12,000 each. A whole lot less. 17 MR. QUINTANILLA: I would like to 18 compromise. Every -- Instead of every three 19 months, let's hold it six weeks from today. 20 Because we need the City to come in and tell us 21 about Quintana. You know, are -- are they going 22 to get the permits? 23 MR. RIOJAS: Let's here from this 24 side. 25 MS. HUENI: I actually have a

special request. In talking about -- very broadly about the PCT meetings we have a lot of documents in-house right now that we really need to spend substantial time reviewing. really -- If we're doing a lot of traveling, it really impacts our ability to review documents too, which is our responsibility. And at the PCT meeting we agreed -- we normally have a monthly meeting, but we agreed not to meet -- or to go to, I think, it's November the 18th, so that would afford us a little more time, right now, what we need to get past some of the hurdles. So, I think, I would probably suggest the next RAB meeting, if -- if y'all don't want to have it December the 2nd, maybe, we could have it around November the 18th to coincide with that meeting to allow us a little bit more time --

MR. BEYER: (Inaudible.)

MS. HUENI: I'm sorry. Actually, that meeting is going to be in Dallas, so -It's getting late. So, anyway, I would just have y'all consider that. I think, we're really at a point right now where we've got -- we've got actions pending on several documents, and

it's really important for us to get those 1 2 documents out, but we will try to accommodate. 3 MR. QUINTANILLA: I guess, we're 4 at mercy of the, you know, people from the EPA, and TNRCC, and --5 6 MS. PEACE: I think, -- Sorry to 7 interrupt, Armando, but for one thing -- you 8 know, we don't have to consider it right now, 9 you know, if y'all would consider not having the 10 meetings on Tuesdays until after January because 11 I have a class that night. 12 MR. QUINTANILLA: I still think 13 that we should meet six weeks from now. overruled, that's fine. 14 15 MS. PEACE: Well, I'll second 16 your motion. If that's your motion. 17 MR. SANDOVAL: The other issue is 18 that it may not be necessary to have the entire 19 RAB meeting, maybe it could be a Technical 20 meeting in which we may or may not need the EPA 21 and TNRCC here. We just have committee members 22 technically go over the documents, and read 23 those documents, and research that, and come up 24 with a list of questions with a signature --

title page, and then submit it to the RAB to

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vote.

MR. RIOJAS: And there's nothing to prevent you from meeting more often, you know, between now and then. If you want to meet next week or week after next or several times to get through some of the technical information -- But this my recommendation, the next meeting to be on the second of December.

MS. HUENI: It might be helpful also to be aware of documents that we're reviewing, so if you want to accommodate and actually afford us -- we're currently reviewing the (inaudible) that is -- would be. One thing we're looking at right now, and will be probably before this next month is a draft -- draft RI for Zone 5, and that document is available through the repository, if anyone is interested.

MR. SANDOVAL: That's the draft RI for which zone?

MS. HUENI: Zone 5.

MR. SANDOVAL: It would be helpful, you know, to come up with a list of prioritizing which documents are going to be out for review so the Technical Committee can

1	actually identify which ones, and it can put
2	some energy on towards them.
3	MS. HUENI: I think that's an
4	excellent idea, and can we get an action on it.
5	MR. RIOJAS: Again?
6	MS. HUENI: He He's requesting
7	a list of documents that are currently going
8	through review so if the Technical Committee
9	Subcommittee or member of the RAB want to do a
10	joint review they'll be aware of our time frames
11	too.
12	MR. RIOJAS: Yeah. We can do
13	that; we can set that up.
14	MR. SANDOVAL: Within that
15	(inaudible.)
16	MR. RIOJAS: We can probably set
17	it in the record. I've got several things
18	that actions I've already taken, I think, to
19	get the information out sooner. So there may be
20	two or three mailings coming out to you.
21	MR. SANDOVAL: Okay.
22	MR. ROBERSON: Is there a motion
23	to
24	MR. MIXON: December 2nd.
25	MR. ROBERSON: I second that.

1	MR. RIOJAS: Was there a motion
2	on the floor?
3	MR. QUINTANILLA: Yeah. You made
4	it already.
5	MR. RIOJAS: No. I I
6	recommended December 2nd, and you said, no,
7	every six weeks.
8	MR. QUINTANILLA: That was a
9	compromise. You say every three months, I say
10	every six weeks.
11	MR. MIXON: I said the next
12	one
13	MR. QUINTANILLA: It's too far
14	away. The City's supposed start construction in
15	the Quintana Road area
16	MR. RIOJAS: All this information
17	I'll mail out to you.
18	MR. QUINTANILLA: on
19	McLoughlin, and all that sort of thing by
20	November. So I thought, maybe, we should have a
21	meeting on that.
22	MR. RIOJAS: There's a motion on
23	the floor.
24	MR. QUINTANILLA: Yes. I made a
25	motion that we have it every six weeks Well,

1	the next six weeks and you seconded that.
2	MS. KELLY: Mr. Quintanilla, you
3	may want to offer that as a substitute motion.
4	MR. QUINTANILLA: I beg your
5	pardon?
6	MS. KELLY: The appropriate
7	procedure would be for you to offer an alternate
8	date as a substitute motion that would be
9	MR. QUINTANILLA: His wasn't
10	seconded, so
11	MS. KELLY: Yes. I believe,
12	there was a second to the motion.
13	MR. QUINTANILLA: To Mr. Riojas'?
14	No. There was no second.
15	MS. KELLY: Mr. Roberson seconded
16	it.
17	MR. QUINTANILLA: Who seconded
18	it?
19	MR. RIOJAS: Paul.
20	MR. QUINTANILLA: Okay. Well,
21	I'll offer it as a substitute motion.
22	MR. RIOJAS: All in favor of the
23	next RAB meeting being on the second of December
24	raise your right hand.
25	(Members indicate.)

All MR. RIOJAS: Eleven. opposed. (Members indicate.) MR. RIOJAS: One, two, three, four, five, six. Okay. The second of December. I think, the Technical Committee can get together -- Meeting is adjourned.

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