Guardian America's First Choice for Environmental Restoration

A Publication of the Environmental Restoration Program

Travis Air Force Base, California

October 2003

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The next Restoration Advisory Board meeting will be held on October 23, 2003 at the Office of the Northern Solano County Association of Realtors8



Men and Women at Work: Heavy equipment teams were busy during the hot days of July, removing contaminated waste and soil from several restoration sites on Travis Air Force Base. Excavators from Shaw Environmental and Infrastructure start to backfill large excavation pits with clean soil.

2003 Soil Cleanup Wrapup

Field Crews Complete Several Soil Cleanup Actions

By Glenn Anderson Travis Remedial Project Manager

Thanks to an early start and an unusually cool August, field teams from Environmental Chemical Corporation (ECC) and Shaw Environmental and Infrastructure, Inc. (Shaw) completed a number of soil cleanup actions in the western and central portions of Travis Air Force Base.

"It is rewarding to see how all of the planning and preparation over the years has paid off," stated Mark Smith, Travis Remedial Program Manager. "We were fortunate to have two highly capable and experienced remediation contractors to support our soil cleanup actions." A typical day for a field team began with a tailgate meeting where the day's activities were scheduled and safety issues were discussed. After the meeting, the team completed safety checks on heavy equipment and put on their personal protective equipment, such as white Tyvek suits, steel-toed shoes, and safety glasses. Once all preparations were complete, they proceeded into the exclusion zone, a secured area where the cleanup action took place.

Last July was one of the hottest Julys on record, and the triple-digit temperatures posed a number of health and safety challenges for the teams. "We often completed our tailgate meetings and started the field work before the crack of dawn," stated Brian Garber, project



Commander, Environmental Flight Troy Martinson, P.E. Chief, Environmental Restoration Mark Smith

60th AMW Public Affairs Linda Weese

RAB Members

Col. Michael Sevier, Air Force Co-Chair Jim Whalen, Community Co-Chair Dick Curtis, N. Solano County Realtors John Foster, City of Fairfield representative David Kanouff, NARFE John Lucey, U.S. EPA David Marianno, Suisun City resident Cyrus Morad, Fairfield resident Eamon Moriarty, B.F. Goodrich Aerospace Sarah Raker, SFBRWQCB Michael Reagan, TRAFC Jose Salcedo, Cal EPA/DTSC William Taylor, Travis Unified School District Ron Tolentino, Solano Garbage Company Philip Velez, Vacaville Ch. of Commerce

The Guardian is a publication of the 60th Civil Engineer Squadron's Environmental Restoration Program (ERP). The newsletter is designed to inform and educate the public about the base's ongoing environmental cleanup program. Contents expressed herein are not necessarily the official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. government, the Department of Defense. or the Department of the Air Force. Additional information about the program can be obtained from the public website at https://www.travis.af.mil/pages/enviro. Questions and comments about the environmental cleanup program should be addressed to:

> Linda Weese 60th AMW Public Affairs 400 Brennan Circle Travis AFB, CA 94535 (707) 424-0132 linda.weese@travis.af.mil

A Legal Look at Land Use Controls

Land Use Controls (LUCS) are any type of physical, legal, or administrative mechanism that restricts the use of, or limits access to, real property to prevent or reduce potential risks to human health and the environment.

VIEWPOINT

Physical LUCS can be a warning sign or a security fence. Legal mechanisms can be a deed restriction or easement (the right to use another person's property for a specific purpose). Administrative mechanisms include notices, zoning and construction permits. There are many other examples in each category.

In the Environmental Restoration Program at Travis AFB, the Air Force uses the reasonably anticipated land uses as part of the remedial decision. If a decision requires the establishment of a restriction on the use of a site, it will be documented as part of the remedial decision in the administrative record. It will also be adopted in the Base General Plan (BGP). Prior to conducting future activities at a site on the base, the BGP is consulted to verify that the activity is compatible with the existing LUCS.

Some people are concerned that if the real property transfers out of the control of the Air Force, the LUC may be forgotten. However, Congress anticipated this concern in section d120h of the Compre-

An E-Guardian?

By Glenn Anderson Travis Remedial Project Manager

As members of the Travis AFB Environmental Restoration Program, we often look for better ways to provide interested community members with news on environmental issues and projects that affect

the base. Surf the Travis Environmental web site (https://www.travis.af.mil/pages/ enviro/), and you will find a large warehouse of local information as well as hyperlinks to other environmental web sites.

While updating our Community



VIEWPOINT

Major David Rose Air Force Center for Environ. Excellence

hensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), where it places liability for any future discovered contamination on the Air Force. The presence and description of any contamination on the property must be documented in the transfer documents, and an environmental baseline survey (which documents the environmental condition of the land at the time of transfer) must be finished prior to the change in ownership.

Land use controls have been used extensively by the Air Force and have been found to be very effective. Although no system is flawless, I believe these mechanisms to be the best currently available in practice at Air Force installations.

This is simply a brief overview of the process used by the Air Force to ensure the public is protected. The entire process is described in the January 17, 2001 Memorandum from the Deputy Undersecretary of Defense (Environmental Security) that is available for review from the Travis Environmental Flight.

Involvement Plan, it was suggested that we offer an electronic copy of the Guardian as well as a paper copy. After the elec-

> tronic files that make up the Guardian are ready for publication, they would be converted into a portable document file (.pdf) format. We would maintain a list of e-mail addresses of those readers who would rather see the Guardian in their

in-box rather than their mailbox. To view and print the e-Guardian, you only need to download commonly used software. It is free for personal use, and there is a link on the Travis Environmental web site to get a copy of it.



Making Progress on Fuel Tank Closures



Regulatory Roundtable Sarah Raker San Francisco RWQCB

The primary mission of Travis AFB has been the airlift of freight and troops. To accomplish this mission, Travis uses about 250,000 gallons of jet fuel per day. Underground storage tanks (USTs) had been the primary means to store this jet fuel, but today most of it is stored in large aboveground storage tanks.

Under federal and state laws, Travis is required to take the necessary steps to prevent leaks and spills associated with USTs. However, accidents do occur occasionally, and the base's response is to identify and correct any UST problems that may adversely affect human health, safety, and the environment. If there is a reportable unauthorized release from a UST, Travis is required to conduct a preliminary site assessment, complete a soil and groundwater investigation, and develop a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) that proposes cleanup alternatives for the impacted soil and groundwater. The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) issues a No Further Action letter once the site is deemed clean.

Over 120 USTs have been removed or were closed in-place at Travis since the mid 1980s. Forty of these UST closures have received No Further Action letters from the RWQCB. The remaining 80 UST sites will require additional soil and/or groundwater investigations, confirmation sampling, site cleanup or ongoing monitoring before they will be eligible for site closure. It's our goal at the RWQCB to work closely with Travis to address these remaining sites and achieve site closure.

There are currently 21 active USTs on the base. Ten tanks are used to store gasoline and diesel fuel for fleet and personal vehicles, two store jet fuel at a test facility, one stores diesel for a power generator, and the remainder are waste



Fill 'er Up: Ground maintenance personnel from the 60th Maintenance Operations Squadron at Travis AFB prepare to refuel a C-5 Galaxy aircraft, using a Model R-12 Hydrant Servicing Vehicle that connects to an underground fuel system. The safe transport and handling of jet fuel from above ground and underground storage tanks are critical to all mission-related activities on base.

and/or product recovery tanks.

In response to the threat of groundwater contamination from methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE), the gasoline additive recently banned in California, the state legislature passed a law that requires all responsible parties with leaking USTs to submit electronic data to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) website, known as Geotracker.

Geotracker is a web-based data management program that uses a geographic information system (GIS) and allows the public and regulatory agencies to track the progress in the cleanup of leaking USTs. Travis will begin this autumn to submit electronic data, including laboratory results of groundwater samples, water levels, and well location and elevation coordinates, for several open UST sites.

For more information on the Geotracker website, please go to https:// geotracker.swrcb.ca.gov/. Please contact me at slr@rb2.swrcb.ca.gov if you have any questions about the RWQCB efforts to close USTs at Travis AFB.

E - **G u** a **r** d **i** a n From page 2

What are the advantages of an e-Guardian? First, it is an environmentallyfriendly alternative to the paper version. We currently publish over 1,100 copies of the Guardian four times a year, so the electronic version would reduce our paper consumption. Second, we could transmit this publication the day (hour, minute) that it is ready for distribution. Third, it could help us to save on printing and mailing costs. It may not seem like much, but the pot of money that pays for the Guardian also funds the ERP soil and groundwater cleanup projects that are described in this newsletter. Finally, an e-Guardian would be a lot easier to recycle!

So, is this something that might interest you? If so, please log onto the Travis Environmental web site, click on "Feedback", and follow the instructions to send us your name, mailing address (to ensure that it is taken off of the mailing list), and e-mail address. Regardless of the way that you read it, thank you for your interest in our newsletter. SITES

Pulling Out Pesticides By The Pound

Successful Soil Action the Key to Future Groundwater Cleanup

By Glenn Anderson Travis Remedial Project Manager

Of the five soil cleanup actions in 2003, the excavation of LF008 was by far the largest and required the greatest amount of fieldwork. LF008 was a series of trenches in the northwestern part of the base that were dug in the 1970's to get rid of drums, glass jugs, and bags of pesticides.

Unlike today's commercial pesticides that people can purchase at a hardware store, the pesticides at LF008 last a very long time. Because of concern about damage to the environment and potential health issues with people, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency banned the use of most of these chlorinated compounds by the early 1990's.

Another problem with these pesticides is that they do not readily dissolve in water. Yet, the base found low concentrations of several pesticides in the groundwater beneath the trenches. In response, the base installed a groundwater extraction system around the trenches in 2000 to remove the dissolved pesticides and keep them from moving away from the site. However, as long as the pesticide containers remained in the soil, there would always be a continuing source of groundwater contaminants.

Working with federal and state regulatory officials, the base decided to dig up the trenches and send the pesticide containers and any heavily contaminated soil to an appropriate off-base landfill. Soil with lower pesticide concentrations would be placed in aCorrective Action Management Unit (CAMU). A CAMU is a designated area on base that is designed to receive and consolidate contaminated soil. The Soil Record of Decision for the West/Annexes/Basewide Operable Unit describes these decisions in detail.

Shaw Environmental and Infrastructure, Inc. (Shaw) was the remedial action contractor that was assigned to this soil



Heavy Hauling: Backhoes and excavators remove tons of soil above a series of pesticide container disposal trenches within a munitions storage area in the northwestern part of the base.

cleanup project. After submitting all of the necessary plans and coordination documents for approval, completing all preexcavation tasks, and setting up the work zones, Shaw began the long excavation effort in early June. Field work would not be finished until mid-August.

Several surprises presented themselves to the field team as the soil piles and the air temperatures at LF008 rose. "Mixed in with a pile of Roundup containers, we found a number of 10-15 pound clearplastic bags of dichlorobenzene," mentioned Brian Garber, project manager from Shaw. "They were completely intact and filled with pure white crystals."

Because most landfills are not capable of receiving chemicals in this quantity and concentration, the base made arrangement to transport this material to an incineration facility for destruction. Most of the other containers met landfill requirements.

Shaw presented the second surprise to the base in early August. Their field team had removed contaminated soil from a total of six excavation pits, and soil samples from the sides and bottoms of each pit had been sent to an environmental laboratory for analysis. The purpose of these samples was to verify that the excavations had achieved the industrial cleanup levels for pesticides as presented in the ROD.

"We had hoped to be able to reach

industrial cleanup levels with a lot of effort and a little luck," recalled Mark Smith, base Remedial Program Manager. However, Shaw reported that they have reached industrial cleanup levels in all six excavation pits and that four of the six pits had also met the residential cleanup standard. Residential standards are lower concentrations and tend to be more difficult to reach than industrial standards. "After looking at the numbers and discussing the situation with the contractor, we decided to try for residential levels in the two remaining holes."

By the end of the project, Shaw had excavated a total of 2,800 cubic yards of soil and waste. Clean Harbor, a waste management facility in Aragonite, Utah, received 60 cubic yards of waste for incineration, and another 40 cubic yards of waste and soil were transported to Kettleman Hills in central California for encapsulation and disposal. The CAMU received approximately 2,000 cubic yards of soil with lower pesticide concentrations for permanent placement. The remaining soil met cleanup levels and was placed back into the excavation pits. The pits were filled with clean soil from the Clean Soil Holding Area, a soil repository that is managed by the Environmental Flight.

The loose soil is normally protected

Cleaning the Way for Military Construction

Early Soil Work in Industrial Area Supports Base Mission

By Dale Malsberger

Travis Remedial Project Manager

After a flurry of activity from regulatory agencies, environmental contractors and base engineers, a soil removal action next to the aircraft parking ramp was successfully completed this summer, clearing the way for the construction of a new Aircraft Fuel Truck Maintenance Facility.

SS015 is the site designation for a fouracre industrial area that was contaminated with solvents and metals from paint stripping of aircraft parts in the 1950's and 1960's. Previous investigations had shown that most of the soil contaminants were found in the top foot of soil.

Normally, site cleanup follows the timeconsuming, detailed set of procedures as described in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. Basically, the site is inspected for evidence of a chemical release, investigated through chemical analysis to determine the nature and extent of contamination, and evaluated for cleanup options. The cleanup remedy is presented to the regulatory agencies that provide environmental oversight of the cleanup program and the public for acceptance and is documented in a signed legal record. "Even with no delays in any of these steps, the soil cleanup for SS015 was scheduled for the summer of 2006 at the earliest," stated Mark Smith, base Remedial Program Manager.

In late 2002, the Environmental Flight learned that Travis AFB had received the funds for a new multi-million dollar military construction (MILCON) project to upgrade its fuel storage and fuel truck maintenance facilities. Unfortunately, the project design placed the new facilities over most of SS015 contaminated soil. For obvious health and safety reasons, the base could not allow the construction to proceed with high contaminant levels present in the soil.

The most logical solution was to quickly excavate the contaminated soil in time to support the MILCON project. With the cooperation of the U.S. Environmental



More Work: Field crews rush to complete a soil removal action next to an active runway.

Protection Agency and two California regulatory agencies, the design contractor (URS Corp.), and the cleanup contractor (Shaw Environmental & Infrastructure), the base put together the plans and funding for an accelerated soil removal action.

Shaw E&I began the soil removal action at SS015 in the first week of June and completed the fieldwork by July 15. Approximately 300 cubic vards of contaminated soil were excavated and transported away from the site. Confirmation sampling and laboratory analysis demonstrated that the site had been cleaned to the required levels.

"This is impressive, when you consider that we did not receive the funding for the project until the end of May," mentioned Brian Garber, project manager for Shaw. "We were able to piggyback on soil projects that were taking place at the same time, and this allowed us to meet a very compressed schedule. On July 24, the Environmental Flight turned over control of the cleaned site to officials in the MILCON project office.

"This is a classic example of how our office supports the base mission," stated Mr. Smith. "This project was finished on time and within budget. Of course, it helped that we were completing the SS015 work while moving soil from other sites in the western part of the base to our Corrective Action Management Unit (CAMU)."

A CAMU is a designated area on the base that is designed to receive and consolidate contaminated soil. All of the soil from SS015 qualified for placement into the CAMU, so none of the soil had to be trucked over to a more expensive off-base landfill. "Otherwise, the extra landfill and transportation costs would have made it more difficult to remain within our budget," recalled Mr. Smith. Z

PESTICIDES From page 4

with a layer of hydroseed (a mixture of native seed and fertilizer), but Shaw used a cover of original topsoil. The topsoil was stockpiled at the start of the project and contains enough seed to re-vegetate the site. "It is amazing what a little water in California can do," remarked Mr. Garber. "After the first rain this winter, the native seeds will sprout and provide 70-80% coverage within a few weeks. This saves the government money and takes advantage of the natural ecosystem."

"The LF008 soil action was a highly successful cleanup project," stated Mr. Smith. "It was finished on time and within budget, it achieved residential cleanup standards, and it removed a large source of potential groundwater contamination. If the LF008 groundwater system shows similar progress, we might be able to close this site in a few years."

WRAPUP

From page 1

manager for Shaw. "The hot afternoons were tough on the team members with insulating Tyvek suits, and for a while we had to provide 45 minutes of rest for every 15 minutes of work to meet OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) requirements. Fortunately, our field team is accustomed to working in hazardous environments. For example, several of our crew spent months in personal protective gear while responding to the anthrax situation at the Hart Building in Washington D.C. The heat here at Travis was a challenge, but it was not a problem. We resolved this problem by rotating people in and out of closed air-conditioned spaces."

In spite of winds that felt like a blast furnace, work proceeded quickly. Backhoes excavated contaminated soil and waste, soil piles were placed on plastic tarps, and workers collected soil samples to be sent to state-certified laboratories for chemical analysis. Health and safety experts set up portable detection equipment to monitor for contaminated dust,

What's In A Name

By Glenn Anderson Travis Remedial Project Manager

Has anyone noticed anything a little different about the front pages of the July and October 2003 Guardians? Here's a hint; it is right under your (eagle's) nose!

Late last year, it was brought to our attention that the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) had a new name. It is now called the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP). Other than the one-word revision and the change to the acronym, not much else is different. The mission is still the same: to clean up soil and groundwater contamination from past industrial practices on Travis Air Force Base in order to protect human health and the environment. So, why bother with a name change?

Frankly, we have not seen a lot on this topic, and a check of several Department of Defense environmental web sites shows

that the focus is still on the installation. However, we came up with several reasons for why the new name makes sense.

First, our responsibilities to track and treat contami-



nation do not end at the base boundary. For example, Travis has three locations where solventcontaminated groundwater

has migrated beyond the base property line. In all three instances, the planning and allocation of funds to extract and treat the contaminated water has increased rather than decreased. Most members of our Restoration Advisory Board also support the setting of higher priorities for addressing off-base contamination.

Second, the positive aspects of this program also go beyond the base boundary. Migratory waterfowl that pause



Mother Lode: Plastic and glass containers of pesticides are dug up from a cleanup site.

"It was an environmentally-friendly winwin situation."

Normally, the last step of a cleanup project is site restoration, where any damaged asphalt or concrete is replaced and a natural grass cover is initiated through a jet process known as hydroseeding. After the site was restored to its original or better condition and all equipment and materials were removed, the field work was considered complete.

"Of course, the cleanup action is not really finished until the paperwork is complete," reminded Mark Smith. Reports that document the completion of all soil cleanup actions will be submitted for regulatory review this winter.

briefly at the Duck Pond or portions of Union Creek to rest from their long journeys enjoy the benefits of clean feeding areas. Salmon that travel from Suisun Marsh along Union Creek to Travis AFB to spawn do not have to overcome groundwater contaminants in their efforts to continue their lifecycles. Travis AFB is just a small part of the northern California ecosystem, and the ERP supports it.

Finally, the name places emphasis on the Air Force's role as environmental stewards rather than just property managers. The ERP plays an important part in the overall protection of the local environment, whether its projects are involved with the digging of contaminated soil or the precautions for protecting a nearby vernal pool.

Do you have any thoughts, or preferences, on the name change? Please feel free to send us your feedback to EnviroPA@travis.af.mil.

Both contractors used the results of

laboratory analysis to determine when a

soil excavation was complete and where a

pile of contaminated soil could be sent for

concentrations in the samples to cleanup

levels that had been established by Travis,

California Department of Toxic Substances

Control, and San Francisco Bay Regional

Water Quality Control Board representa-

tives. All decisions were coordinated

through the base Environmental Flight.

Once the excavation at a site was

in the excavation voids. The soil came

from the Clean Soil Holding Area, a

designated on-base location where

complete, trucks hauled in clean soil to fill

contractors and base shops placed excess

repair projects. "Contractors saved on soil

disposal costs, project managers reduced

their work, and we acquired a lot of clean

soil for free," mentioned Dale Malsberger,

manager of the Clean Soil Holding Area.

the amount of fuel needed to complete

clean soil from military construction and

disposal. They compared the chemical

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,

generation to a minimum.

Confined Work Area at Bug Shop Requires Use of Hand Shovels and Elbow Grease

By Glenn Anderson Travis Remedial Project Manager

Sometimes the work in a small area takes the most amount of effort. That was the situation last summer when the base started a soil cleanup action in the entomology shop equipment yard east of Building 905 in the western portion of the base. Known as site SS041, past activities in the yard typically involved the mixing and storage of pesticides and herbicides.

The center of the equipment yard is filled with a concrete pad that was used to wash pesticide residue off of pesticide applicator vehicles. A drain in the center of the pad led to a former underground storage tank (removed in 1996) where wash water was collected and reused. Thanks to the prevailing wind patterns at Travis, not all of the wash water landed on the pad. Some of the water fell on the local topsoil, resulting in the presence of a variety of chlorinated pesticides in the surface soil. Some of these chemicals reached the water table beneath the site, creating a groundwater problem. Back in 1999, a groundwater extraction system was installed around



It's Not Over 'Til ...: A field chemist collects a group of soil samples within the excavation to verify that all cleanup objectives are met.



Tight Fit: Field personnel from Environmental Chemical Corporation dig up pesticide-laden soil at SS041. High concentrations were found between the building and the nearby concrete pad.

SS041 to remove the groundwater contaminants, but a key part of the site cleanup has been the removal of the contaminant source in the soil.

The selected remedy for the SS041 soil was to excavate and transport the contaminated topsoil to the Corrective Action Management Unit (CAMU), located on the northeast side of the base. A CAMU is a designated area on the base that is designed to receive and consolidate contaminated soil.

Environmental Chemical Corporation (ECC) was the remedial action contractor that was selected to carry out the soil remedy at SS041. It became apparent from the beginning that a lot of preparation would be needed before the first scoop of soil was hauled away. A fence with barbed wire across the top needed to be peeled away, a confined work area had to be established, and a large aluminum container containing personal protective equipment for an office spill team had to be relocated by crane.

The eastern side of the yard was excavated quickly, using a Bobcat excavator. However, the space between the concrete pad and the building was too tight to operate heavy equipment. So, the field team attacked the contaminated soil with shovels and other hand tools. In spite of the triple-digit temperatures, the

excavation progressed quickly. After soil to a depth of six inches had been dug up, confirmation samples were collected and sent to an off-base laboratory for analysis.

"The lab results indicated that we still had a couple of areas with elevated pesticide concentrations," recalled Christian Canon, project manager for ECC. "So, we brought in a core sampler to further characterize the subsurface and give us an idea of the depth of the remaining contaminants."

A second excavation effort with hand tools removed another nine inches of soil between the pad and the building, and a second set of confirmation samples demonstrated that residential cleanup levels had been reached over the whole site. The excavated areas were filled with clean soil, and a fresh layer of gravel was spread over the entire yard. The large container was returned to its original position in the yard, and the fence was reinstalled.

"This is the second pesticide site that was cleaned to a standard that allows for unrestricted land use," mentioned Mark Smith, Travis Remedial Program Manager. "The work this year also supports the cleanup of the local groundwater, and hopefully we will be looking to close this site in a few years."

(707) 424-4359 Travis AFB, CA 94535-2176 580 Hickam Avenue, Building 246 60 CES/CEVR (Environmental Restoration) ςοωωπυτελ Κεταετους



:ioniaco sensita Travis AFB's restoration program, For more information about

2905-424 (707) Travis AFB Chief, Environmental Restoration Mark Smith

Michelle Trotter

(616) 222-6441 Cal EPA/DTSC Public Participation Specialist

Viola Cooper

2705-152 (008) (412) 744-2188 Program Coordinator, U.S. EPA Community Involvement,

Paradise Valley Golf Course

or view our web site at https://www//:squar ne weiv our web

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Welcome and Introduction to New RAB members	October 23, 2003		Manual Campos Pky
Approval of Minutes	7 p.m.		Dickson Hill Put
Additional Agenda Items and Questions Discussion Topics	Northern Solano County Association of Realtors 3690 Hilborn Rd	HINDOON Rd to Fairfield	
NEWIOU Soil ROD StatusConstruction and the Environment	Fairfield, CA		
Break			
Cleanup Program Status	LOCATION	OF INFORMATION RE	POSITORIES
WABOU Soil Cleanup Actions OCOS Sites Update	Vacaville Public Library 1020 Ulatis Drive	Fairfield-Suisun Com. Library 1150 Kentucky Street	Mitchell Memorial Library 510 Travis Boulevard
	Vacaville, CA 95688	Fairfield, CA 94533	Travis AFB, CA 94535
Focus Group Reports			
RAB/Public Questions	(707) 449-6290	(707) 421-6500	(707) 424-3279
Set Time and Place for Next RAB Meeting Set Focus Group Meeting Times	Monday-Thursday: 10 a.m. - 9 p.m. Friday-Saturday: 10 a.m	Monday-Thursday: 10a.m 9 p.m. Friday-Saturday: 10a.m5	Monday-Thursday: 10a.m. - 9 p.m. Friday: 10 a.m 6 p.m.
Adjourn	5 p.m. Sunday: 1 p.m 5 p.m.	p.m. Sunday: 1 p.m 5 p.m.	Saturday: Closed Sunday: 12 p.m 6 p.m.

Northern Solano County

- Meeting Set Focus C
- Х. Adjourn

X

- VII. Focus Grou VIII. **RAB/Public** IX.
- Set Time an

Meeting Agenda

Travis AFB

Restoration

Advisory

Board

Monting

6:30 - 7:00 p.m. Open Forum: The open forum allows RAB and community members to discuss ongoing Travis AFB restoration program activities with the Travis AFB environmental staff on a one-to-one basis.

7:00 - 9:00 p.m. RAB General Meeting

Ι. Welcome a **RAB** membe

- II.
- Approval of Additional /

- III.

- Questions IV.

- NEWIOU S Constructio

VI.

Break

V.

- **Cleanup Pre**
 - SS015 Soil

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- POCOS Sit