CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

2020010339

To: Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 3044, 1400 Tenth Street, Room 212
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

From: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Site Mitigation and Restoration Program
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, CA 90630

Project Title: Draft Time Critical Soil Removal Action Workplan, Installation Restoration (IR) Site 9

Project Location: Naval Air Station, North Island, Coronado, County of San Diego, California
NAS North Island is located at the northwestern end of the Silver Strand Peninsula, which separates San Diego Bay and San Diego Harbor from the Pacific Ocean in San Diego County, California. Access to NAS North Island is either by the Coronado Bridge from the City of San Diego or the Silver Strand Highway (State Route 75) from Imperial Beach. The approximate center of IR Site 9 is located 32°41'40.07" N, 117°13'26.40" W. The southern boundary of the site includes the area just south of Buildings 743 and 744 and includes a paved road located just south of the Weapons Area fence line. The southern and western areas of the site, referred to as "Whalers Bight", was originally shallow tidal marshland marginal to the island. The shoreline was extended to the west between 1935 and 1940 by filling Whalers Bight with dredged bay sediments. The western boundary includes Ammunition Pier Bravo. The eastern and northern boundaries of the site are defined by the limits of contamination present at the site.

Project Description: IR Site 9 operated as the former Chemical Waste Disposal Area from the 1940s to the early 1970s and was also formerly known as Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 9. The site comprises approximately 50 acres, measuring about 1,200 by 1,800 feet. Approximately 75 percent of the area within the site boundary is unpaved (predominantly dredged bay sands) with partial vegetative growth. The Soil Time Critical Removal Action Work Plan, proposed as the soil remedy at the Site, consists of excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soil at an appropriately permitted landfill. Upon completion of soil removal, clean fill will be brought onto the site for use as backfill. Excavation of approximately 15,820 bank cubic yards (BCY) of contaminated soil would be required to attain the Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs). The work will consist of surface soil removal (up to 1 foot below ground surface [bgs]) at six locations, and subsurface soil removal (up 6 feet bgs) at four locations. Excavation will not occur below the water table (estimated at a depth of 8 to 10 feet).

Background: IR Site 9 contained six major waste-disposal areas, within which ten soil areas of concern (AOC) were identified, primarily based on historical documentation, aerial photographs, analytical data review, and soil-gas and geophysical surveys. The ten areas of concern are shown in the attached Figure. The Table below summarizes information about the ten soil AOCs and presents information on each area's identifying characteristics, chemical of potential concern (COPCs), and actions taken to date.

Table: Surficial Soil Study Areas and Previous Actions

AOC	Identifying Characteristics and Contamination Basis	Chemicals of Potential Concern	Previous Actions
1	This area was originally a shallow 5-acre depression historically referred to as the "Fiery Marsh" and was identified as an AOC based on high soil gas readings, high specific conductivity readings, document review, and aerial photograph review. This disposal area (including Subareas 1A, 1B, and 1C) received chemical wastes from base operations from the late 1940s to the mid-1970s	Chlorinated solvents, VOCs, SVOCs, PAHs, PCBs, dioxins, petroleum hydrocarbons, and metals in soil and groundwater	The Navy performed a NTCRA in AOC 1, including an SVE system in AOC 1 to treat contaminated soils (OHM, 2000) that concluded in 2005
2	This unimproved area was identified as an AOC based on high conductivity readings and aerial photograph review	VOCs, SVOCs, and PAHs in soil and groundwater	------
3	This unimproved area was identified as an AOC (JEG, 1995) based on high soil gas readings and high specific conductivity readings. The contamination is a result of unknown dumping	Chlorinated solvents, VOCs, SVOCs, PAHs, PCBs, petroleum hydrocarbons, and metals in soil and groundwater	The Navy performed a removal action in AOC 3, including a NTCRA SVE system in AOC 3 to treat contaminated soils. A SCAPS investigation was completed in September 2000 (Navy Public Works Center, 2001), and

	activities and contaminant migration processes		concluded that the site was still significantly impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons
4	The former crash fire and rescue training area was identified as an AOC based on high specific conductivity readings, document review, and aerial photograph review. Site contamination is a result of crash fire and rescue training activities, unknown dumping activities, and contaminant migration processes	Chlorinated solvents, VOCs, SVOCs, petroleum hydrocarbons, and metals in soil and groundwater	------
5	This unimproved area (including Subareas 5A, 5B, and 5C) was identified as an AOC based on geophysical anomaly readings. Site contamination is a result of unknown dumping activities and contaminant migration processes	Chlorinated solvents, VOCs, SVOCs, petroleum hydrocarbons, and metals in soil and groundwater	------
6	The former crash fire and rescue training area was identified as an AOC based on document and aerial photograph review. Site contamination is a result of crash fire and rescue training activities, unknown dumping activities, and contaminant migration processes.	Chlorinated solvents, VOCs, SVOCs, dioxins, petroleum hydrocarbons, and metals in soil and groundwater	------
7	The former low-level radioactive waste storage area was identified as an AOC based on elevated radiological survey readings and document review. Site contamination is a result of low-level radioactive storage, unknown dumping activities, and contaminant migration processes	Metals, PAHs, and radiological contamination in soil	Removal action performed (BNI, 1998; OHM 1999a, 1999b, 2000).
8	This unimproved area was identified as an AOC based on high soil gas survey readings and document review. Waste streams included the disposal of solvents, caustics, acids, and SermeTel®-W Corrosion Preventive Compound in four trenches.	Chlorinated solvents, VOCs, SVOCs, PAHs, PCBs, petroleum hydrocarbons, and metals in soil and groundwater	The Navy performed a NTCRA in AOC 8, including an SVE system in AOC 8 to treat contaminated soils that concluded in 2005
9	This unimproved area was identified as an AOC based on historical analytical data review (elevated levels of PAHs and phenols detected in soils during 1988 and 1993 investigations). Site contamination is a result of unknown dumping activities and contaminant migration processes.	PAHs and metals in soil and groundwater	------
10	The former oil/water separator and storm drain was identified as an AOC based on document review. Site contamination is a result of leaks from the oil/water separator	Chlorinated solvents, VOCs, petroleum hydrocarbons, and metals in soil and groundwater	------

Project Activities: This alternative of excavation, off-site disposal, and using a clean fill as a cap, was chosen as the best option because of proven effectiveness; availability of equipment for rapid implementation; and relatively moderate cost. It provides reduction in toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants and it is compatible with current and future site use.

An analysis of project activities upon existing environmental conditions indicates that implementation of environmental safeguards and monitoring procedures, include an approved Excavation Plan, Health and Safety Plan, and Quality Assurance Project Plan, are enforceable and made a condition of project approval and will ensure that impacts to the environment will be less than significant. As a result, DTSC finds that the project is exempt from environmental review under CEQA.

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Exemption Status: (check one)

☐ Ministerial [PRC, Sec. 21080(b)(1); CCR, Sec. 15268]
☐ Declared Emergency [PRC, Sec. 21080(b)(3); CCR, Sec.15269(a)]
☐ Emergency Project [PRC, Sec. 21080(b)(4); CCR, Sec.15269(b)(c)]
☒ Categorical Exemption: [Class 30 Categorical Exemption Cal. Code Regs. Title 14, §15330]
☐ Statutory Exemptions: [State code section number]
☐ General Rule [CCR, Sec. 15061(b)(3)]

Exemption Title: Minor actions to prevent, minimize, stabilize, mitigate or eliminate the release or threat of release of hazardous waste or hazardous substances.

Reasons Why Project is Exempt:

1. The project is a minor action designed to prevent, minimize, stabilize, mitigate or eliminate the release or threat of release of hazardous waste or hazardous substances.
2. The project does not involve the on-
3.
4. site use of a hazardous waste incinerator or thermal treatment unit or the relocation of residences or businesses and does not involve the potential release into the air of volatile organic compounds as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 25123.
5. The exceptions pursuant to Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15300.2 have been addressed as follows:
   - Cumulative Impact. The final remedy will not lead to a succession of projects of the same type in the same place over time.
   - Significant Effect. The environmental safeguards and monitoring procedures that are enforceable and made a condition of project approval will prevent unusual circumstances from occurring so that there is no possibility that the project will have a significant effect on the environment.
   - Scenic Highways. The project will not damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, historic buildings, rock outcroppings, or similar resources, because it is not located within a highway officially designated as a state scenic highway.
   - Hazardous Waste Sites. The project is not located on a site which is included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.

Evidence to support the above reasons is documented in the project file record, available for inspection at the following address:

Department of Toxic Substances Control
Site Mitigation and Restoration Program
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, CA 90630

Governor's Office of Planning & Research

JAN 23 2020

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

Mustapha Guerbaz	Hazardous Substances Engineer	(714) 484-5430
Project Manager Name	Project Manager Title	Phone #

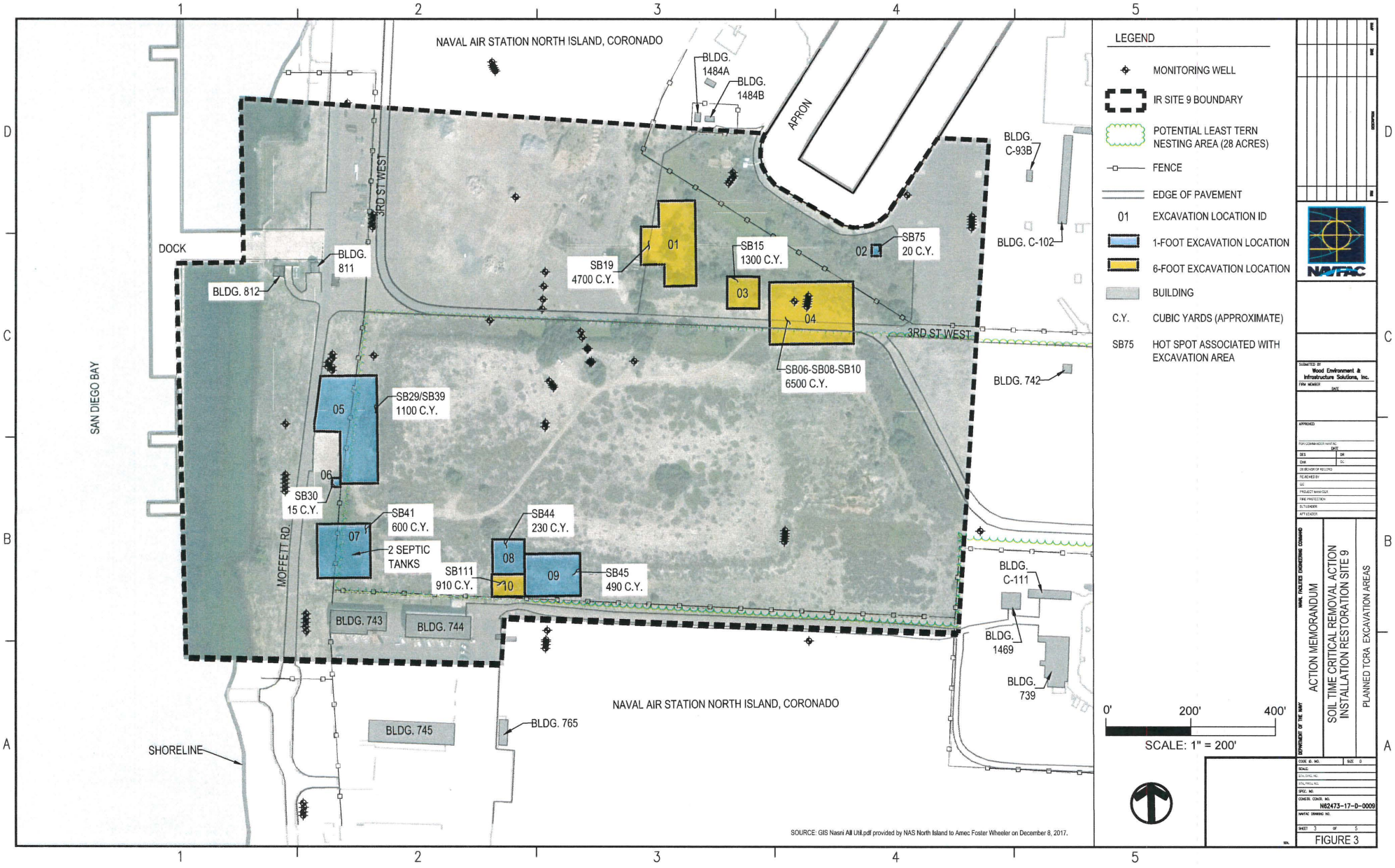
a. Morel — 1-22-20

Branch Chief Signature — Date

A. Edward Morelan PG, CHG	Branch Chief	(714) 484-5440
Branch Chief Name	Title	Phone #

TO BE COMPLETED BY OPR ONLY

Date Received for Filing and Posting at OPR:



Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.

NAVFAC

ACTION MEMORANDUM

SOIL TIME CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION
INSTALLATION RESTORATION SITE 9

PLANNED TCRA EXCAVATION AREAS

CONTR. CONST. NO. N62473-17-D-0009

SHEET 3 OF 5

FIGURE 3