

Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup 2005 ANNUAL REPORT

Fort Ord BRAC Office

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The cleanup program at the former Fort Ord has two goals: (1) protect human health and the environment, and (2) transfer land to the community for other uses. The Fort Ord Cleanup Program meets these goals by completing work in six major program areas:

- *Munitions cleanup*
- *Soil cleanup*
- *Groundwater cleanup*
- *Land transfer documentation*
- *Management of environmentally sensitive lands*
- *Community relations program*

This Annual Report to the Community describes the progress made in 2005, and the activities planned for 2006, for each of these six program areas.

The Fort Ord Cleanup Program is conducted by the Army, in consultation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

Historical Review of the Former Fort Ord

During its years of operation, Fort Ord had many of the same features as a small city. Fort Ord's operations involved nearly 35,000 people. Fort Ord had its own facilities for vehicle maintenance, gas stations, sewage treatment plants, landfills, hospital, and water supply. Some of these uses resulted in soil and ground water contamination and the Army's environmental investigations began in the 1980s. In all, 43 areas of concern were investigated. Investigation and cleanup of much of these areas have been completed, with the exception of four groundwater contamination plumes and the main landfill.

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Review of the Munitions and Explosives Cleanup

During the years when Fort Ord was a military training facility, some areas of Fort Ord were used for training in the use of grenades, mortars, rockets and artillery. Soldiers were also trained in the use of land mines, pyrotechnics, bombs, and demolition material. These items are known as "military munitions."

A small percentage of the munitions did not detonate when fired originally, and they could still be detonated if they were disturbed. The explosion could maim or kill anybody in the immediate area. These munitions are known as Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC). There is also a large amount of munitions debris (scrap) in these areas. At the former Fort Ord, most of the munitions and munitions debris are on the surface or in the first foot or two below the surface of the land.

Before this land can be used for other purposes, the munitions and explosives that could be encountered when the land is used for these other purposes must be removed. That is the job of the Fort Ord Military Munitions Response Program.

The first job is to identify where there are hazards from military munitions at the former Fort Ord. The next task is to evaluate which cleanup methods are appropriate in each situation. The cleanup must be done in accordance with the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, also called "Superfund") and the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

Based on the investigations conducted to date, the Army has organized the evaluation of what munitions response (what type of cleanup) is needed into "tracks" (see below). This allows the cleanup team to group together areas with similar characteristics for which the cleanup strategies are likely to be the same. This cuts down considerably on paperwork and speeds up the cleanup process.

Munitions Response Tracks

- Track 0: Areas contain no evidence of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) and have never been suspected as having been used for munitions-related activities.
- Track 1: MEC were suspected, but no further action is necessary because investigations determined: (1) suspected training did not occur; (2) training did not involve explosive items; or (3) training involved only the use of practice and/or pyrotechnic munitions items that are not designed to cause injury.
- Track 2: MEC found, removal action was conducted.
- Track 3: MEC known or suspected, actions not complete.

A document known as a Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is prepared for each track. An RI/FS is series of investigations and studies to identify the types and extent of chemicals of concern at the site and to determine cleanup criteria (the Remedial Investigation), and to provide an evaluation of the alternatives for cleaning up any identified problems (the Feasibility Study). Each RI/FS is reviewed by the regulatory agencies – EPA and DTSC – and there is

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Historical Review of the Former Fort Ord *continued from page 1*



The Army also trained soldiers in the use of “military munitions,” such as grenades, mortars, rockets, artillery, land mines, pyrotechnics, bombs, and demolition material. Most of the training ranges were located in an 8,000-acre portion of the former Fort Ord known as the “Impact Area.” Most of the high explosive military munitions were used in this

area, and the Impact Area is now the primary focus of the military munitions cleanup program. The Impact Area is located in the southwestern portion of the former Fort Ord.

Inevitably, a small percentage of the millions of rounds of military munitions fired during Fort Ord’s training days did not function properly, but could still explode if disturbed. These military munitions are very unstable and can pose a serious safety hazard if people trespass on lands where these items are located. The Army must clean up these munitions before the land can be used for other purposes.

The closure of Fort Ord had a significant impact on the surrounding community. As many as 5,000 community jobs were lost. Marina and Seaside were particularly hard-hit. One way that community leaders – and Congress – hoped to soften the blow was to develop the former Fort Ord property in ways that would bring jobs and other economic, educational and environmental benefits to the area.

The Army does not decide how the land will be used in the future. These decisions are made by the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA). This organization was set up in 1994 by the California State Legislature to make decisions about future uses of Fort Ord land. FORA’s Board of Directors is made up of representatives from local governments. The Board also includes representatives from some of the major current and future users of the property, such as California State University, and ex-officio members, such as federal and state elected officials from the area.

In 1997, FORA approved an overall plan, called the Base Reuse Plan, and the environmental documents needed to support that plan. This plan was developed after an extensive public process, during which the public had opportunities to provide comments.

Under the FORA plan, the Army will retain some property at the former Fort Ord, but will turn the vast majority of the former Fort Ord over to FORA and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). FORA will either develop the property it receives or turn it over to other governmental agencies or organizations. Many areas have already been transferred directly to organizations such as California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB) and the University of California, or to governmental organizations. Lands transferred to the BLM will be maintained as a habitat reserve.

The Army is obligated to clean up the property before the land can be transferred. This includes cleaning up areas where there is chemical contamination of soils or groundwater, or munitions and explosives of concern. The former Fort Ord has been listed on the National Priority List for environmental cleanup (sometimes called “Superfund” sites).

The Army does not decide by itself when a property is sufficiently cleaned up for the intended reuse. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of California, represented by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWCQB), must agree with the conclusion that the cleanup is sufficient to protect human health and the environment and that the property is safe for transfer. In fact, under an agreement signed by the four agencies, decisions about the cleanup program are made by all four agencies, although the Army remains responsible for implementing the cleanup program.

The former Fort Ord is also home to several threatened or endangered species and their habitat. When decisions could affect these species, the Army must also consult with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the agency responsible for administering the federal Endangered Species Act.

Munitions *continued from page 1*

also an opportunity for public comment on the Proposed Plan. The Record of Decision (ROD) must be approved and finalized before the actual cleanup work can begin. The schedule for completion of these documents is as follows:

- Track 0 ROD – Completed and approved – September 2002.
- Track 1 ROD – Completed and approved – April 2005.
- Track 2 ROD – projected for late 2006 – public comment period tentatively scheduled for July or August 2006.
- Track 3 ROD – projected for mid 2007 – public comment period approximately March/April 2007.

The Track 0 and Track 1 Records of Decision also included a process for the Army to analyze additional areas not described in the original ROD and determine if they meet the same criteria as those that were described. If the agencies agree that these additional sites meet the same criteria, then they are treated as covered by the Track 0 or Track 1 RODs, and require No Action or No Further Action. This process is described as “plug-in” process. The process is expedited because the key questions have already been addressed in the overall RI/FS and ROD for these tracks. The public does have an opportunity to comment on each proposed “plug-in.”

The process of preparing a remedial investigation/feasibility study and record of decision could take several years. Under federal law, agencies may take expedited action to cleanup properties if those sites pose an imminent threat to public health, safety or the environment. These are called “interim actions.” In 2002, the Army, after consultation with the regulatory agencies and a public involvement process, decided to proceed with an interim action on three sites known as Ranges 43-48, Range 30A, and MRS-16 (OE-16). The Army, as the lead agency, has determined that an interim action is warranted at these sites for the following reasons:

- These areas contain sensitively fuzed, highly dangerous MEC present on the ground surface or mainly within the uppermost one foot of soil.
- Existing access deterrents such as chain link or barbed wire fence and gates posted with warning signs discourage, but do not prevent entry. Trespassers may come in contact with MEC items and cause them to explode.
- Documented trespassing incidents include instances where persons, including children, have removed training items and ordnance-related scrap. These sites are half mile to two miles from residential neighborhoods and are located within 1.5 miles of several schools.

In the 2002 Record of Decision, the Army selected a cleanup approach which included the following steps:

1. A prescribed burn to clear vegetation so workers can safely enter the land and clean up the unexploded munitions and explosives
2. Surface and subsurface removal of Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC), and
3. Detonation of MEC, using engineering controls (covering the MEC with tamped dirt, sandbags,

contained water, or other materials prior to detonation) to reduce the blast and any associated fragmentation, emissions, or noise.

In 2003 the Army conducted a prescribed burn on Ranges 43-48, the highest priority Interim Action site. The fire was intended to burn approximately 500 acres, but the fire escaped the primary containment lines and ended up burning approximately 1,500 acres. The cleanup of Ranges 43-48 began shortly after the prescribed burn and was completed in late 2005. Surface removal of MEC was completed in the additional 1,000 acres that burned adjacent to Ranges 43-48.

In 2006, the Army plans to begin work on MRS-16. This cleanup process will begin with a prescribed burn that should occur during the summer or early fall. Following the prescribed burn, removal of munitions and explosives of concern can begin on this site. MRS-16 is approximately 80 acres in size. Once 150-foot fuel breaks are created around the edge of the property, the prescribed burn will burn less than 60 acres (about 4% the size of the 2003 burn). The Army has issued a proposal to eliminate the voluntary relocation plan for the MRS-16, although the Army will provide notification to the community comparable to that it provided in 2003. The public had an opportunity to comment on this proposal from January 27-March 29. No final decision has been made.

The cleanup of Range 30A will be deferred until the completion of the RI/FS for the Impact Area (Track 3).

2005 Accomplishments

The major 2005 program activities for the Munitions Response Program included:

- Cleanup activities at Ranges 43-48
- Geophysical transects sampling (measurements with sophisticated equipment designed to detect metal) in the Watkins Gate Burn Area
- Airborne mapping of the Impact Area
- Preparation for a prescribed burn at MRS-16
- Completion of Track 1 Record of Decision
- Completion of a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for the Parker Flats Munitions Response Area (Track 2)
- Work on a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for the Impact Area

Cleanup Activities at Ranges 43-48

The MEC removal in Ranges 43-48 began in 2003 following the prescribed burn. The Ranges 43-48 site is approximately 500 acres, and was the site of some of the most active training ranges.

On Ranges 43-48 MEC, munitions debris and other items (such as range

targets) on the surface of the land were removed in 2003-2004. Subsurface MEC removal began in 2004. To date, the subsurface 271 acres have been searched with analog and digital instruments. Analog equipment can be somewhat more sensitive digital (computerized) equipment, but digital equipment stores information about the exact location of metallic objects. The Army frequently uses both kinds of measurement as

an added precaution. Work teams investigated 3.4 million anomalies (readings that indicate metallic objects without distinguishing whether those objects are MEC), and found and removed 9,279 MEC items.

Range 45 has proven to have by far the most metal debris, so much that it wasn't practical to try to detect individual items. Using special armored bulldozers, the Army pushed the top two feet of soil into a large pile, and sifted the soil to separate metal from the soil. The Army then sorted through the metal debris to identify any MEC and remove them.

The MEC removal work at Ranges 43-48 was extended by almost a year, mainly because the concentration of MEC and metallic clutter that was encountered at the site was much higher than originally expected. The Army also suffered delays this summer when vandals broke into the site, and drove around on an armored front-end loader, damaging some sifting equipment. But sifting and cleanup of Range 45 has now been completed.

In the course of cleanup, the Army identified additional areas of Ranges 43-48 that had high concentration of debris,



Demolition of munitions and explosives of concern. This is a column of dirt.

similar to Range 45. Unlike Range 45 these areas are in the habitat reserve area, and sifting of surface soil to remove inert metallic debris could damage the environment considerably. Long-term cleanup options for these areas, as well as the rest of Ranges 43-48 site, will be evaluated again in a the Track 3 Impact Area Munitions Response Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the Impact Area (Track 3). A report documenting the work completed so far in Ranges 43-48 will be released in the spring of 2006.

Geophysical Transects Sampling of the Watkins Gate Burn Area

The Watkins Gate Burn Area consists of approximately 1,000 acres between Ranges 43-48 and Seaside that was accidentally burned in 2003. The surface removal of MEC in the Watkins Gate Burn Area was completed in 2004.

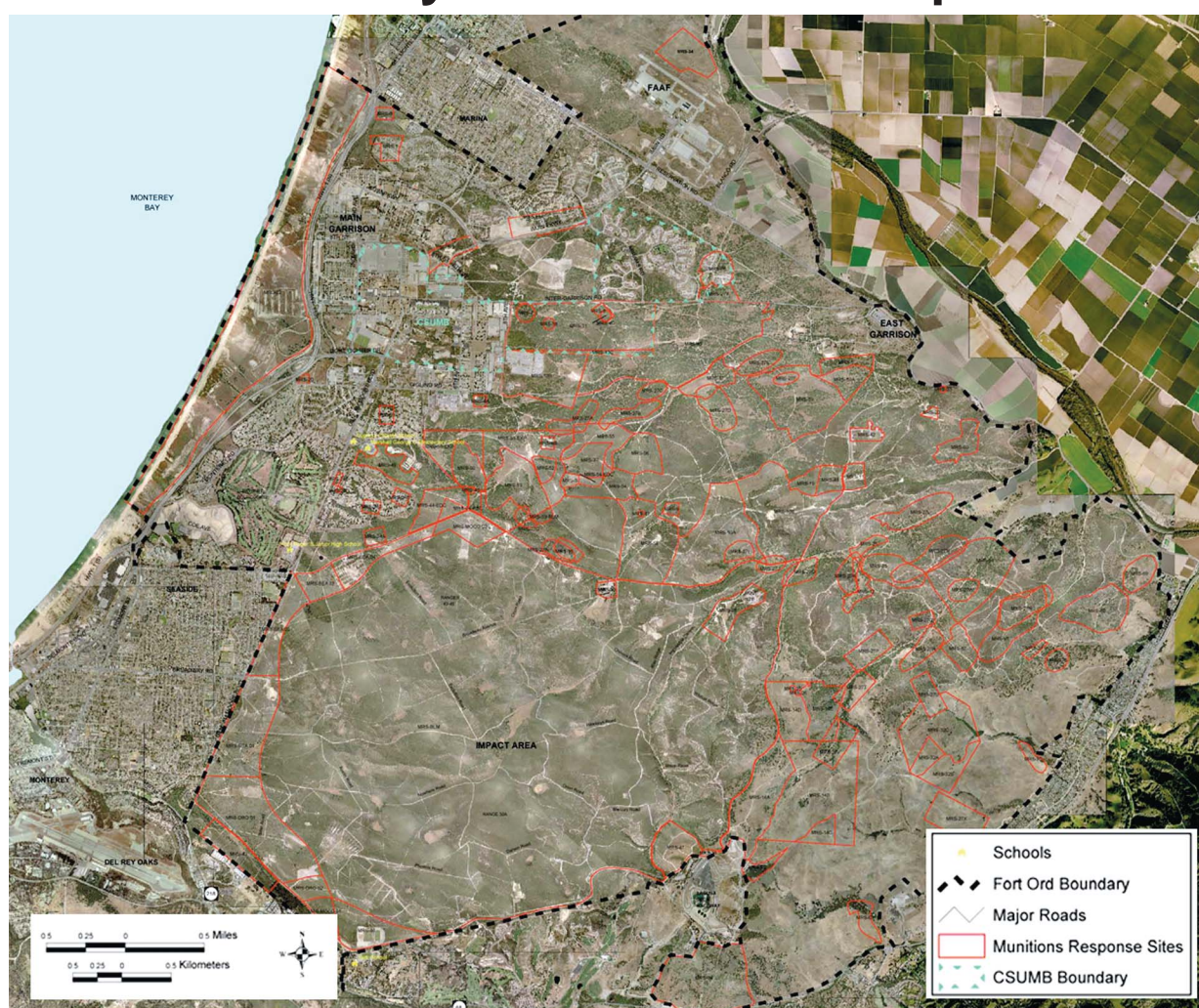
In 2005, the Army surveyed the site using digital geophysical instruments

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Workers searching for munitions and explosives of concern.

Military Munitions Site Map



designed to detect metal object and then calculated the probable density of anomalies (metal objects) in the area. The map above shows the areas where there is the highest density of anomalies (and presumably the highest density of MEC). The area to the right (east) adjoins Range 48. The other area is located just a few hundred feet to the west.

Long-term cleanup options for the Watkins Gate Burn Area will be evaluated in the RI/FS for the Impact Area (Track 3).



Airborne Mapping of the Impact Area

The Army used a helicopter with geophysical detection instruments mounted underneath it to digitally map the majority of the 8,000-acre Impact Area, the area where most of the training ranges were located. Airborne readings are useful in showing where there are large concentrations of metal objects, but aren't sensitive enough to locate individual objects. By identifying the location of major concentrations of metallic debris, the Army can determine the resources needed to clean up the remainder of the Impact Area.

Preparation for a Prescribed Burn at MRS-16

This summer or fall, the Army plans to conduct a prescribed burn on MRS-16, the second of the three sites covered in the Interim Action Record of Decision issued in 2002. This site was formerly known as OE-16.

MRS-16 is considerably smaller than Ranges 43-48, the site of the 2003 prescribed burn. It is approximately 80 acres, and after fuel breaks have been created around the perimeter, less than 60 acres will be burned. Because of this, the total amount of smoke that is expected to be generated should be significantly less than the amount of smoke generated from the 2003 prescribed burn. Ignition is expected to take only three hours, and the smoke will likely be in the air for several more hours (burn-down phase). The 2003 fire burned nearly 1,500 acres, over several days.

The Army is also taking a major step to reduce the smoke impacts of the 2006 prescribed burn. For the 2003 prescribed burn, the Army tried to predict meteorological conditions (mixing heights) that would minimize smoke impacts. Unfortunately, several elements of the meteorological predictions for that burn did occur but were of a short duration. The result was that the smoke was held close to the ground, impacting local communities.

To eliminate dependence on the inexact science of meteorological predictions for the 2006 effort, the Army will not ignite the

prescribed burn until all the prescribed conditions are present for a successful burn. Equipment, supplies, and personnel may be in place and standing by for a number of days or weeks prepared to take advantage of an optimum burn period. Because the Army will be waiting for appropriate atmospheric conditions rather than trying to anticipate them, the Army won't know for sure until moments before the fire is lit that the burn will occur that particular day. By the time the Army can notify the community that a fire has been lit – via the phone, e-mail, media or Internet – the smoke will already be in the air.

The Army conducted extensive air monitoring during the 2003 fire, and the air samples were evaluated by independent laboratories. Munitions-related chemicals were not detected in any of the air samples. Particulate matter (PM10) was observed at nearly every monitoring station at concentrations above the 24-hour California Ambient Air Quality Standard that was used as a screening level.

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) conducted an independent evaluation of the air monitoring results and found that the 2003 burn was “no apparent public health hazard.” Short-term exposure to smoke could cause minor respiratory and eye irritation in sensitive individuals, but these effects would have been temporary. ATSDR suggested sensitive individuals should temporarily relocate or stay indoors. The ATSDR report is available at www.atsdr.cdc.gov and www.fortordcleanup.com.

The Army recognizes exposure to smoke does create some health risks. Health impacts from short-term exposure to smoke are believed to be temporary. The Army and the environmental regulatory agencies believe these health risks need to be balanced with health and safety risks to cleanup workers and nearby residents, and the need to remove the risks from the presence of MEC.

During the 2003 fire, the Army paid travel, meal and lodging costs of people who wanted to be out of the area temporarily during the fire. In January 2006 the Army proposed that a voluntary relocation program not be part of the MRS-16 prescribed burn. But it promised to provide ample notification to the community when a prescribed burn is likely. The Army accepted public comments on this proposal in January through March of 2006. The Army and the regulatory agencies are now considering all comments received during the public comment period and will make the final decision about whether a relocation program will continued to be offered or be discontinued. This decision will be announced to the community.

Completion of the Track 1 Record of Decision

After collecting and considering public comments on the Track 1 Proposed Plan in 2004, the Track 1 Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in April 2005. The conclusion in this ROD was that no further munitions response is needed for 21 munitions response sites totaling 1,733 acres. Among the sites is the 886-acre beach ranges which are slated to become the Fort Ord Dunes State Park. The ROD also established a plug-in process that would allow other properties to be included as part of this ROD after certain study requirements were met and following a public comment period. The Army plans to evaluate a number of areas under the Track 1 plug-in process in 2006.

Completion of a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for the Parker Flats Munitions Response Area (Track 2)

The Parker Flats Munitions Response Area is approximately 600 acres in size and is located in the central portion of the former Fort Ord between the former Fort Ord Main Garrison and the former impact area (see map on previous page). The Parker Flats area was used for many different types of military training, including:

- Artillery
- Hand grenade
- Rifle grenade
- Practice mortar
- General training
- Chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) simulations
- General bivouac

Between 1994 and 1998 the Army removed munitions on all areas of the Parker Flats Munitions Response Area except under paved roads and parking areas. All detected anomalies were investigated and all encountered MEC were removed. Over 163,000 excavations were performed.

But a formal Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study was needed to go back and evaluate the work that had been performed. Early in 2005 the Army completed an assessment of the MEC removal work performed previously. While this work was generally satisfactory, the Army concluded that it was still possible for low concentrations for MEC to remain. Based on this, the Army also conducted an assessment of the risk associated with each reuse area within the site, and completed a feasibility study looking at alternative methods for completing the cleanup of the site.

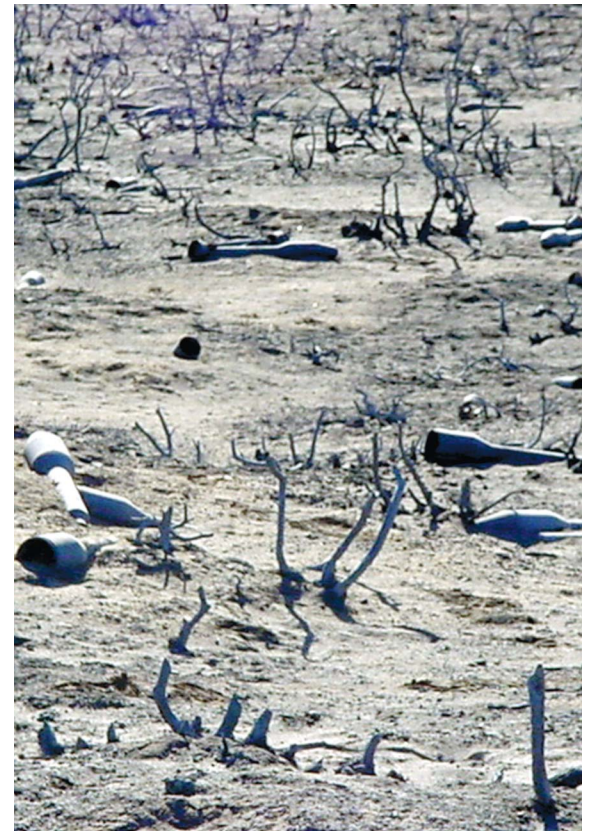
The Parker Flats Munitions Response Area is slated for a number of reuses in-

cluding California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB) expansion, Monterey Peninsula College facilities, Monterey County public facilities, a development that may include residences, a Monterey horse park, a veterans' cemetery, and habitat reserve. But with all of these uses, it is important to be confident that public safety is protected.

The draft Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study was issued in February 2005. Public comments were accepted through August 2005. A draft final RI/FS was published in December 2005. The alternatives being considered include no action, land use controls, and further munitions removal actions. The Proposed Plan will be published in the summer of 2006. The public comment period is expected to occur July/August 2006. After receiving public comments on the Proposed Plan, the Record of Decision will be issued, in late 2006.

Work on a Track 3 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for the Impact Area

The Impact Area is an area in the south central portion of the Former Fort Ord where most of the military training involving munitions and explosives occurred. This is an area where there continue to be MEC in significant quantities. The RI/FS will address 6,590 acres in the Impact Area. The Army is preparing a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) – known as the Track 3 Impact Area Munitions Response RI/FS – that will evaluate how to cleanup the majority of the former Impact Area, land that ultimately will be transferred to the BLM. The goal is to make the Impact Area safe for use as a habitat reserve. This also means making it safe for



Demolition of munitions and explosives of concern after a prescribed burn.

BLM staff to implement habitat management activities required by a Habitat Management Plan that was negotiated with the US Fish & Wildlife Service and other agencies.

The study is evaluating a number of potential cleanup options including combinations of vegetation clearance via prescribed burns or manual/mechanical methods; surface MEC removal or MEC removal to depth; digital mapping; and long-term management practices. It is likely that public access to this area will always be carefully controlled.

The draft report is due out in mid 2006. A public comment period is currently scheduled for late 2006 or early 2007. Once there is agreement on an action plan, it will take several years to implement the entire program. Those sites nearest populated areas will be considered for cleanup first.



Removing scrap metal and targets from Ranges 43 - 48.



Soil cleanup at the Fort Ord Beach Firing Range areas.

Review of Soil Cleanup

Most soil cleanup at Fort Ord was completed in previous years. There are two active projects continuing. One has to do with extraction and removal of methane gas produced by a landfill that was previously capped. The other has to do with cleanup of lead-contaminated soils.

Extraction of Landfill Gas

Like many cities, Fort Ord maintained a landfill during its years as an Army training base. The landfill was used for residential and on-base commercial waste disposal. Like many such landfills, chemicals typically associated with municipal wastes leaked into the ground beneath Fort Ord's landfill. The groundwater that has been affected is located a minimum of 70 feet below the land surface, and in some cases is located hundreds of feet below the surface.

To prevent further contamination, the landfill stopped receiving wastes in 1987 and is now covered with a special "cap." This cap consists of many layers of material, including an impermeable layer of synthetic material that prevents rain water from reaching the waste and moving chemicals through the soil into the groundwater beneath the landfill.

Soil was taken from several contaminated sites, including the beach ranges which were used during Fort Ord's operation as small-arms (rifles and handguns) training ranges, and placed in the landfill. The Army screened the soils from the beach ranges for spent bullets, but very small particles of lead remain in the soil. Because these particles are contained under the landfill cover, water cannot reach them and the contaminants will not move out of the landfill into either the air or groundwater.

As with all landfills, the decay of the waste produces gases (primarily methane and carbon dioxide). Over time, as wastes continue to degrade, less methane will be pro-

duced and the production eventually will decline to near zero. While methane gas has practically no toxic effects, methane can be ignited at concentrations in air of 5 to 15 percent methane and could harm landfill workers and nearby residents.

The Army has installed underground probes to monitor the landfill gas and periodically has monitored the air at the surface to determine the levels of methane and other potentially hazardous gases, such as volatile organic compounds, that can be generated by landfills.

Measurements in 2000 indicated that the methane in the soil around the landfill was higher than the state standard of 5%. In response, the Army installed a landfill gas collection system adjacent to the landfill near the closest residences (California State University Monterey Bay housing). The system draws methane and other gases from the soil surrounding the landfill and transports them to a treatment facility. The treatment facility consists of carbon filtration units and potassium permanganate units, which remove potentially hazardous gases other than methane. The Army is operating the treatment system to maintain the methane concentrations in the soil at the landfill at acceptable levels in accordance with state regulations.

Lead-Contaminated Soils

For several years, the Army has been investigating the presence of lead, among other contaminants, on some of the old ranges. Lead is found in soil in areas where spent bullets or other munitions scrap were present or remain.

The problem with cleaning up lead-contaminated soil is that most of the cleanup methods require scraping off the lead-contaminated soil. While this works from a cleanup perspective, it poses a real danger to protected plant species and the animals

dependent on those plants. At the same time, some animal species, such as insect-eating birds, can be harmed by lead in the soil. Finding the right balance between removing the lead and protecting habitat and animal species is a real challenge.

One option that has been considered is to grow the plants that comprise Maritime Chaparral habitat in greenhouses, and then replant them once the contaminated soil has been removed. Unfortunately the scientific literature says that maritime chaparral has never been completely restored in areas where soil has been stripped off.

2005 Accomplishments

In March 2005, the Army began installation of an expanded landfill gas extraction system that will include additional wells around the portion of the landfill nearest residence. These wells are designed to pull gases from the ground so that the methane gas can be removed. The Army will also install a new thermal treatment unit to replace the existing carbon filter and potassium permanganate units. The expanded system will continue to remove methane in the soil in order to comply with state regulations and will also remove other toxic chemicals that are present in landfill gas in very small quantities. Installation of the new wells, piping and other components of the extraction system was completed in December 2005. The new thermal treatment will be installed in February 2006 and start operation in March 2006.

In July 2005 the Army completed excavation and removal of lead-contaminated soil from two ranges in the East Garrison area of the former Fort Ord. Subsequent soil sampling at the site confirmed that the soils containing lead and other metals above target cleanup concentrations have been removed. As a result, no further threat to human health, the environment, or groundwater is anticipated at this site.

The Army has completed additional technical studies on the distribution of lead contaminated soils across Fort Ord and evaluated potential cleanup and restoration processes for lead-contaminated soils in the impact ranges. The results of these studies are summarized in the Draft Final Comprehensive Basewide Range Assessment Report, Former Fort Ord, California, which was issued the end of March 2005. The Army continues to evaluate the ecological impacts to develop ecological cleanup standards for the impact ranges. This work is planned to be completed this spring. A comprehensive report detailing cleanup standards and methods will be completed by summer, 2006 for review. The Army and the regulatory agencies are evaluating existing decision documents regarding the best remedial approach (cleanup method). Plans are to remove contaminated soils as soon as possible, possibly as early as fall 2006.



Army has also built water treatment facilities to extract and clean up contaminated groundwater associated with these three sites. This treatment is gradually removing the contamination. The Army will continue to treat the water for a number of years until the concentrations of contaminants attain the agreed-upon cleanup levels. The Army has also used a soil vapor extraction (SVE) to remove from the soil the chemicals that were the source of contamination at OUCTP.

Figure 2 (below) provides a quick snapshot of the groundwater treatment that has occurred. The primary contaminants being removed are trichloroethylene (TCE), a solvent that used to be used for cleaning metal parts, and carbon tetrachloride, formerly used as a cleaning and degreasing solvent.

2005 Accomplishments

The primary tasks for 2005 were:

- Optimization of the existing extraction and treatment facilities at OU2 and Sites 2/12
- Analysis of methods to halt migration of the groundwater plume at OU1
- Completion of studies and development of a proposed plan for groundwater treatment at OUCTP.

Progress of Groundwater Cleanup

While the former Fort Ord was still an active Army installation, several areas were contaminated and chemicals of concern leaked into groundwater (see box) deep beneath the surface of the ground. The four locations where this contamination occurred were (see map above):

- 1) A fire-fighting training area near the former Fritzsche Army Airfield now called Marina Airport (known in regulatory terminology as Operable Unit 1 [OU1]);
- 2) A former landfill south of the corner of Imjin Parkway and Abrams Road (Operable Unit 2 [OU2]);
- 3) A former truck and auto maintenance facility by Highway 1 (Sites 2/12 [Sites 2/12]); and
- 4) A more recently discovered former storage area or training facility located immediately north of what is now Lexington Court (Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume [OUCTP]).

None of this contamination threatens existing water supplies currently in use in the former Fort Ord and Marina. The groundwater that has been affected is located a minimum of 70 feet below the land surface, and in some cases is located hundreds of feet below the surface. However the Army is responsible for addressing the contamination.

The Army has removed the soil contain-

ing the chemicals that were the original source of the contamination at the former Fritzsche Army Airfield (OU1), and the former truck and auto maintenance facility (Sites 2/12). At the landfill (OU2), the Army has significantly reduced the addition of contaminants into groundwater by capping the landfill, so no water could carry the contamination into the groundwater. The

Optimization of Existing Extraction and Treatment Facilities

In 2005 the Army analyzed ways to improve the efficiency of its existing facilities for removing and treating contaminated groundwater. The Army has reviewed data

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Figure 2: SNAPSHOT OF GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION SITES

Name	Contamination Source	Primary Contaminants of Concern	Soil Treatment	Groundwater Treatment
Operable Unit 1—Fritzsche Army Airfield Fire Drill Area	As part of training activities, fuel was discharged from an onsite storage tank into a pit, ignited, and then extinguished. Fire fighter training activities were discontinued in 1985.	Petroleum hydrocarbons including benzene and TCE	4,000 cubic yards of petroleum-contaminated soil were removed, and the excavation was backfilled with clean soil. The excavated soil was placed over the top and biotreated. Biotreatment was completed in 1991.	117.9 million gallons of water extracted and treated
Operable Unit 2	Former municipal landfill operation	Common solvents and other volatile organic compounds mainly TCE	Landfill closed and consolidated; landfill capped to prevent rain water passing through the materials in landfill	3.45 billion gallons of water extracted and treated
Sites 2 & 12	Improper disposal of solvents from automotive and other repair facilities.	TCE	Source area excavated and backfilled with clean soil. Contaminated soil was disposed of in the OU2 landfill.	897 million gallons of water extracted and treated
Operable Unit CTP	Possibly use of carbon tetrachloride as a cleaning solvent for radios and other communications gear	Carbon tetrachloride	Soil vapor extraction and treatment	Treatment methods are being evaluated



Land Transfer and Documentation

Even after property has been cleaned up, there is still an extensive documentation process that must occur before that land can actually be transferred. In particular, the Army must satisfy the regulatory agencies that it is safe for the land to be used for the intended reuse purpose. The regulatory agencies may recommend some restrictions on the reuse of the property, based on the risk that some MEC or chemical contamination may remain.

The consultation process between the agencies concludes with the publication and approval of a document called a Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST). This process includes an opportunity for the public to comment on the FOST before final approval. The property is eligible for transfer only after this consultation process is completed. In the case of early transfer, a document called Finding of Suitability to Early Transfer (FOSET) is used instead of a FOST. With a FOSET, the agencies conclude that the intended use is presently safe, but that some cleanup will continue after the transfer of the land.

The Army does not decide what the future uses will be. These decisions are made by the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA). FORA was established by the state legislature and has a board of directors consisting of representatives of local government, elected officials, and major users of the land.

2005 Accomplishments

The major accomplishments in 2005 were the completion of two FOSTs and the transfer of 323.7 acres of land to the City of Del Rey Oaks.

The two FOSTs describe the suitability for transfer of fifty-eight parcels – approximately 2,126 acres – of developed and undeveloped land on the former Fort Ord. These properties will be transferred in 2006 to the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA), Monterey County, Monterey Peninsula College, the Veterans Transition Center, York School,

Marina Coast Water District (MCWD), California Department of Parks & Recreation and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The future uses of these parcels include education, state park facilities, roads and road improvements, habitat management, mixed use and development.

In December 2005, the Army transferred six parcels to the City of Del Rey Oaks. These parcels contain 323.7 acres of undeveloped land near the intersection of General Jim Moore Blvd. and Highway 218. The proposed reuse includes a resort hotel and golf course, commercial/retail facilities, offices, and associated infrastructure.

In 2006 the Army will complete another FOST in preparation for transferring 800 acres to the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA), the City of Monterey, the Marina Coast Water District (MCWD), Monterey Peninsula College (MPC), Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) and York School. The property is intended to be transferred in 2006 for a variety of uses, including future residential, public transportation facilities, recreational facilities, regional park facilities, roads and road improvements, education, habitat management, water supply facilities, mixed use and development.

Also in 2006, the Army will complete documents needed to lease the Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT) training area to the Monterey Peninsula College (MPC). The MOUT was previously used for tactical training of military, federal, and local law enforcement agencies. Monterey Peninsula College Law Enforcement Academy will use the facility as a police and anti-terrorist training area as part of its Public Safety Training Program. Through prior arrangement with MPC, the MOUT will continue to be used as a tactical training facility by military, federal, and local law enforcement agencies on a periodic basis.

Groundwater continued from page 7 from quarterly groundwater sampling, and has also run computer models of the current pumping configuration. Based on this information, the Army has developed plans for adding new extraction wells and treatment technologies to the OU2 and Sites 2/12 systems. Optimization of these facilities will result in a significant reduction of the time needed to cleanup the groundwater.

OU 1 Groundwater Plume

The Army has removed the soil containing the chemicals that were the original source of the contamination at the former Fritzsche Army Airfield. But some of this contamination reached the groundwater before surface cleanup occurred. In 1987 the Army installed a groundwater extraction and treatment system, which has been operating ever since.

Recent analysis shows that the groundwater plume from this prior contamination is beginning to spread past the boundaries of the former Fort Ord. The Army is currently exploring ways to improve the effectiveness of the extraction and treatment system in order to prevent this. The goal is to cutoff the plume at the site boundary and complete cleanup of contaminated groundwater. This will require installing additional extraction wells within the plume and along the boundary of the former Fort Ord to speed up the cleanup process. The Army is also installing additional wells on adjoining private property to better assess what is happening in the plume.

The Army plans to complete its studies by March 2006 and hopes to have the additional extraction system facilities in place and operating in 2006.

Carbon Tetrachloride Treatment

In 1997 the Army discovered the presence of carbon tetrachloride in groundwater and has been actively investigating since that time. Carbon tetrachloride is a man-made product that does not occur in nature. Until the 1980's it was used in the production of refrigerants and propellants for aerosol cans; as a pesticide; as a cleaning fluid and degreasing agent; in fire extinguishers; and in spot removers. The use of carbon tetrachloride is now strictly regulated for only limited applications and it is no longer permitted in products intended for home use. Before its use was restricted, people commonly used carbon tetrachloride as a cleaning solvent in their homes or in businesses.

On old aerial photos, a building appears to have been located at what is now Lexington Court, in the Preston Park housing area. Given the proximity of this facility to the source area of carbon tetrachloride, and the probability that this chemical was used as a

cleaning solvent there, it is likely this no-longer-existing facility was the source of the carbon tetrachloride that the Army has been investigating. Because this building is not shown on any available maps, the Preston Park and Abrams housing areas were constructed without knowledge of its former existence or the potential use of hazardous chemicals at this location.



Workers installing a soil vapor treatment system.

Carbon tetrachloride in soil has the potential to migrate up through the soil to the ground surface, where the vapor could enter homes directly above the area of contamination. Based on the evidence of the aerial photos showing a no-longer-existing facility that might be the source of the carbon tetrachloride, the Army conducted investigations and detected concentrations of carbon tetrachloride soil vapor in a portion of the Preston Park and Abrams housing areas.

The Army built a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system on Lexington Court in 2004. During the 3-month operation, this system drew the vapor from the surrounding soil and piped it to a treatment facility where the carbon tetrachloride was safely removed. This SVE system will continue to be operated if concentrations in the ground become elevated (see picture above).

The Army's health risk assessment indicates that the carbon tetrachloride in soil vapor found in the Lexington Court area does not pose a threat to human health at this time. In addition carbon tetrachloride in the soil has been removed with operation of the soil vapor extraction system.

The Army continues to work to develop the best plan for removing the carbon tetrachloride from the groundwater. Since discovering the presence of carbon tetrachloride in the groundwater, the Army has installed a system of more than 85 wells to track movement of the carbon tetrachloride plume and measure concentrations.

At present, this plume has moved outside the boundaries of the former Fort Ord. This plume is well below the surface of the ground and does not pose a health threat to drinking water or the people living on the surface above the plume. But the Army is obligated to clean up the contaminated groundwater.

The Army is nearing the finish line on the detailed environmental analysis and documentation it must complete before actual cleanup can be started. In May 2005 the Army issued the draft final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) that must be completed before a final decision can be made on the cleanup approach. This summer the Army will issue a Proposed Plan which will outline the proposed remedy for cleaning up the contamination. There will be a 30-day public comment period on the proposed plan. The Army will consult with EPA RWQCB and DTSC and plans to make a final decision in 2006. The Army will issue a formal Record of Decision at that time.

Decision Making Schedule for OUCTP

Task Deadline

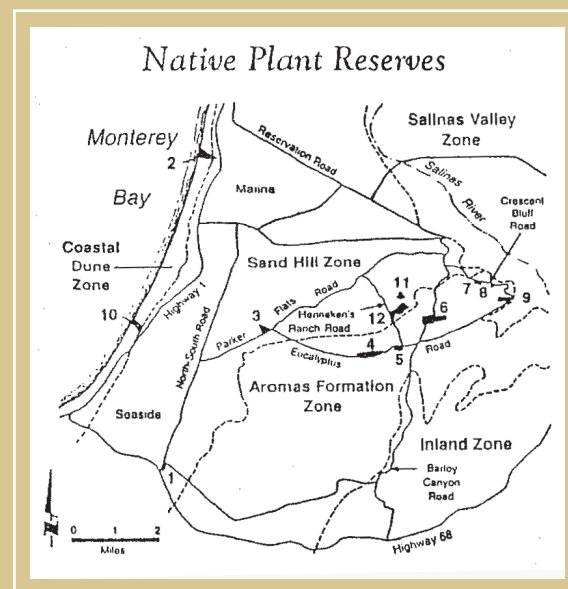
Draft Final RI/FS Work Plan	11/02 (finished)
Draft RI/FS Report	5/05 (finished)
Draft Final RI/FS	10/05 (finished)
Proposed Plan 30-day comment period	7/06 (tentative)
Record of Decision Selected Remedy	11/06 (tentative)

The alternatives being considered include a no-action alternative of allowing the concentrations to dissipate naturally (which would take about 30 years), a bio-remediation alternative in which a naturally-occurring chemical is injected into the ground stimulating bacteria in the ground that convert the carbon tetrachloride into harmless gases, and an alternative requiring extraction and treatment of groundwater.

Management of Environmentally Sensitive Lands

Even while it continues to work on cleaning up the former Fort Ord, the Army must also manage these lands carefully, as they are home to many important plant and animal habitats.

In 1992, the Army, working with the California Native Plant



Society, designated 12 plant reserves for the protection of rare habitats such as coastal dunes, maritime chaparral, native grassland, and vernal pools. Each of these plant reserves is shown on the map above. There are also signs posted at each reserve.

But there are many critical habitats outside the reserves. In particular, maritime chaparral habitat, which covers large areas of the former firing ranges, is home to a number of species that must be protected under federal or state law.

In 2003 the Army conducted a prescribed burn on Ranges 43-48 which is largely covered with Maritime Chaparral Habitat. The vegetation had to be burned off so cleanup workers could safely remove unexploded munitions. Even though the October 2003 prescribed burn resulted in the temporary removal of the vegetation, agencies with responsibility for protecting endangered species, such as the US Fish and Wildlife Service, supported the use of prescribed burns. This is because this habitat is rejuvenated by fire.

The 2003 burn provided an opportunity to verify that prescribed burns actually rejuvenate the habitat. In 2000, the Army surveyed a 470-acre habitat reserve area at Ranges 43-48 to characterize the habitat that existed prior to the prescribed burn. The survey identified approximately 15 acres occupied by sand gilia, a federally endangered plant.

The Army has conducted follow-up habitat monitoring at Ranges 43-48 to determine whether the habitat is returning to baseline conditions. As expected, burning and subsequent remedial actions resulted in temporary habitat modifications that improved habitat conditions for sand gilia. Results of habitat monitoring show a significant increase in populations of endangered sand gilia. The populations increased from approximately 15 acres in 2000 to approximately 193 acres in 2004 and approximately 287 acres in 2005.

Habitat monitoring at Ranges 43-48 will continue through 2008 to ensure species diversity within the habitat reserve portion of the site have fully recovered following the prescribed burn and subsequent removal of munitions of concern.

Want to know more about the plants at the former Fort Ord? Go to:

http://www.fortordcleanup.com/ar_pdfs/AR-BW-1787/ and browse through the Fort Ord Habitat Management Plan.

Community Relations Program

The Fort Ord Cleanup Program maintains an extensive community relations program to keep the public informed about the cleanup activities at the former Fort Ord and provide opportunities for the public to participate in decisions before they are made. Some of the main features of the program include:

Former Fort Ord Community Relations Plan

In 2005 the Fort Ord Cleanup Program Community Relations Office revised the Community Relations Plan. Last year's Annual Report contained a community relations survey form that could also be completed on the Fort Ord Cleanup web site (www.FortOrdCleanup.com). The survey was also passed out at the county fair and at public meetings. More than 200 surveys were submitted by the public. The Community Relations Office also conducted interviews with a number of community leaders and elected officials. A draft Community Relations Plan was published in 2005 along with an invitation to the public to submit comments. The final plan was issued in 2006.

Fort Ord Cleanup Web Page

Increasingly the Fort Ord Cleanup web page (www.FortOrdCleanup.com) is serving as a major source of information for the public. There were over 28,000 visits to the site in 2005. The web page not only provides current news, there are also numerous fact sheets available, and it is now possible to access virtually all recent technical documents in the Fort Ord Administrative Record through the website. It is also possible to search the site using the Google search engine.

Community Involvement Workshops

Fort Ord hosts quarterly workshops that are open to anyone in the community. The Army provides briefings on current topics and upcoming decisions. The public has the opportunity to provide input and request topics for future workshops. To receive a monthly announcement that will include dates for Community Involvement Workshops, contact the Community Relations Office. There were four Community Involvement Workshops in 2005.

Public Comment Meetings

Public comment meetings are held, when needed, in addition to the Community Involvement Workshops. These meetings provide an opportunity for the public to comment on pending decisions. There was no public comment meeting in 2005, and there are several scheduled in 2006.

Monthly Mailing

The Fort Ord Cleanup Office publishes a monthly bulletin with updates on technical



reports, announcements about upcoming events, and other news bulletins. This monthly mailing (available either as e-mail or regular mail) goes to approximately 1,000 people who have expressed an interest in following activities or reviewing documents. To receive the monthly mailing, call 831 393-1284 or send an e-mail to Melissa.Broadston@monterey.army.mil.

Information Repositories

The easiest way to access documents in on the web at www.FortOrdCleanup.com. But if you'd like to review documents they are available at information repositories located at:

- Fort Ord Administrative Record, Building 4463, Gigling Road, former Fort Ord
- Seaside Library
- California State University Monterey Bay Library

For assistance in finding information of interest to you please contact the Administrative Record desk at (831) 393-9186 or write to Community Relations, Fort Ord BRAC Office, P.O. Box 5008, Monterey, CA, 93944.

Technical Review Committee

The Technical Review Committee meets quarterly. Technical Review Committee meetings are targeted primarily at technical staff of local government agencies, although the public may attend. Typically Technical Review Committee meetings discuss the same topics as presented at the Community Involvement Workshops, but provide an opportunity for more detailed technical discussions. There were four Technical Review Committee meetings in 2005.

Publications

The Fort Ord Cleanup Program issues an annual report to the community, usually in April-May of each year. This document provides an overview of the cleanup program, the accomplishments of the year, and what to expect for the coming year. The annual report is sent to nearly 50,000 households in the Monterey Bay Area.

The Cleanup Program also issues numerous fact sheets. Most of these fact sheets are posted on www.FortOrdCleanup.com. When a particular segment of the community might be particularly interested in a topic, these fact sheets may be distributed directly to

those people. The Program also issues occasional Community Bulletins, usually concerning particularly controversial topics such as planned prescribed burns, or other major decisions. Community Bulletins are mailed directly to more than 50,000 homes in the Monterey Bay Area. In 2005, an October newsletter was sent to the entire 50,000 homes.

Presentations

The Army is pleased to make presentation to community groups. Please give us a call if your group would be interested in such a presentation. Among the groups receiving presentations in 2005 were: Fort Ord Reuse Authority Administrative Committee, Fort Ord Community Advisory Group, Marina On the Move, and the Clipper Club.

Information Booth

The Fort Ord Cleanup program sets up information booths at major community events including the Monterey County Fair, Marina's Festival of Winds, CSUMB and Presidio of Monterey events, and professional conferences. In 2005 this provided an opportunity for informal discussions with several thousand Monterey Bay Area residents.

Bus Tours

The Community Relations Office conducts bus tours of the former Fort Ord for community groups and environmental professionals interested in cleanup issues. Call the Community Relations Office if you have a group that would like a bus tour. Groups receiving bus tours during 2005 included: FORA, American Planning Association, Monterey County Health Department, Pentagon Channel news team, Bureau of Land Management Safety Video production crew, and Retired Fort Ord Soldiers Reunion.

Open Houses

The Cleanup program conducts an annual open house with numerous displays and an opportunity to talk with technical experts from each part of the cleanup program. There are also associated bus tours. In 2005, open houses were held in February and June. Call the Community Relations Office for time and date for the next Open House.

Media Relations

The Community Relations Office also releases news releases whenever there are stories that could be of interest to the public. For example, in 2005 the Community Relations Office issued a news release regarding an aerial survey conducted to identify large concentrations on military munitions. Because the survey involved low-flying helicopters, the media was notified so it could inform the community about what was happening.

Calendar: Community Relations Activities

May

May 13 – 14

Cleanup Information Booth at the Marina Festival of the Winds
All Day

June

June 10

Guided Bus Tours of Cleanup Sites & Open House
10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
Location/Departure: Military Munitions Contractor Compound Building 4522 (end of Joe Lloyd Way)

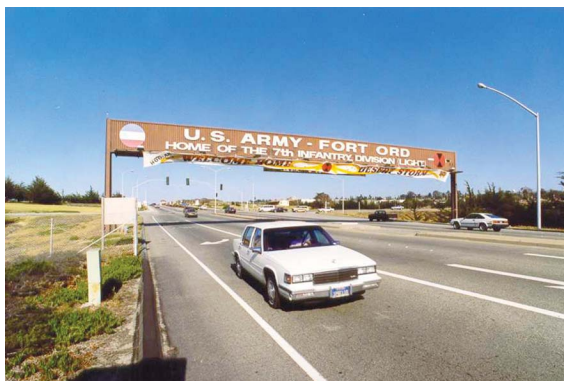
July

July 12

Community Involvement Workshop
Meeting begins at 6:30 p.m.
Location: Stilwell Community Center 4260 Gigling Road
Topics:
• Groundwater Cleanup Update

July 13

Technical Review Committee
10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Location: Stilwell Community Center 4260 Gigling Road
Topics:
• Groundwater Cleanup Update



August

August 15 – 20

Cleanup Information Booth at the Monterey County Fair
All Week

September

September (date to be confirmed)

California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB) Welcome Fair Info Booth
12:00 p.m.-2:00 p.m.
Location: CSUMB Main Quad



September (date to be confirmed)

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Public Lands Day
10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
Location: Fort Ord Public Lands (follow signs from Lightfighter Drive)

October

October 11

Community Involvement Workshop
Meeting begins at 6:30 p.m.
Location: Stilwell Community Center 4260 Gigling Road
Topics:
• Military Munitions Program Update

October 12

Technical Review Committee
10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Location: Stilwell Community Center 4260 Gigling Road
Topics:
• Military Munitions Program Update

November

Small Community Group Meetings

December

No meetings scheduled

For more information, call Melissa Broadston at 831 393-1284 or e-mail Melissa.Broadston@monterey.army.mil.

A Look Ahead at the Fort Ord Cleanup What Happens Next in 2006

Military Munitions Program

- Prescribed burn at MRS 16 – one day burn in the summer or fall (to be announced)
- Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study – Proposed Plan – Record of Decision for Track 2 Parker Flats Munitions Response Area

Groundwater Treatment

- OU1 – plan to halt plume, September-October 2006
- Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study – Proposed Plan – Record of Decision for Treatment of Carbon Tetrachloride Plume
- Additional construction to optimize groundwater extraction and treatment facilities

Soil Cleanup

- Completion of Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for cleanup of lead-contaminated soil.



Carefully uncovering munitions and explosives of concern.

- New thermal treatment facility will be installed and begin operating

Land Transfer

- Completion of Finding of Suitability to Transfer – 800 acres to the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA), the City of Monterey, the Marina Coast Water District (MCWD), Monterey Peninsula College (MPC), Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) and York School.
- Completion of Finding of Suitability to Lease – Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT) training facility
- Transfer of approximately 2,126 acres of land to Monterey County, Monterey Peninsula College, the Veterans Transition Center, York School, Marina Coasts Water Districts, California department of Parks and recreation, and CalTrans.

How Can You Contact Us?

The Army is responsible for conducting cleanup of the former Fort Ord, but it must do so in a manner that complies with federal and state laws and under the supervision of federal and state regulatory agencies. At Fort Ord, the cleanup is supervised by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Under an agreement between the agencies, each team assigns a representative to a Base Cleanup Team (BCT). This team makes day-to-day management decisions about the cleanup program. Contacts for each of the participating agencies in Fort Ord's cleanup are listed below.

U.S. Army Representative

Department of the Army Fort Ord BRAC Office

Contact: Gail Youngblood, BEC
gail.youngblood@monterey.army.mil

P.O. Box 5008
Monterey, CA 93944-5008
(831) 393-1284

Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Community Relations contact: Melissa
Broadston (831) 393-1284
melissa.broadston@monterey.army.mil

Regulatory Representatives

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Region IX)

Contacts:

- 1) Claire Trombadore (Munitions Response)
trombadore.claire@epa.gov
- 2) Martin Hausladen (Hazardous and
Toxic Waste)
hausladen.martin@epa.gov

Superfund Federal Facilities Cleanup Branch
75 Hawthorne Street, Mail Code SFD-8-3
San Francisco, CA 94105

Claire Trombadore: (415) 972-3013, Martin
Hausladen: (415) 972-3007
Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Department of Toxic Substances Control, Region II

Contacts:

- 1) Roman Racca (Munitions Response)
RRacca@dtsc.ca.gov
- 2) Sue Goss (Hazardous and Toxic Waste)
sgoss@dtsc.ca.gov
- 3) Kris Escarda (Public Participation)
kescarda@dtsc.ca.gov

8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826-3200
Roman Racca: (916) 255-6407, Sue Goss:
(916) 255-6403, Kris Escarda (916) 255-
6683; DTSC Public Participation hotline
(and Spanish Translation capability)
1-866-495-5651

Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 3

Contact:

Grant Himebaugh
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906
(805) 542-4636

Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Information Repositories

California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB)

Library Learning Center
100 Campus Center, Building 12
Seaside, CA 93955
(831) 582-3872

Hours: Call or check website
(<http://library.csUMB.edu>) for hours

Seaside Branch Library

550 Harcourt Avenue
Seaside, CA 93955
(831) 899-2055

Hours: Monday-Thursday 10:00 a.m. to
8:00 p.m. Friday and Saturday 10:00
a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; Sunday 1:00 p.m. to
5:00 p.m.

Administrative Record Department Location

Fort Ord Administrative Record
Building 4463 Gigling Road, Room 101
Ord Military Community (former Fort Ord)
CA 93944-5008
(831) 393-9186

Hours: Monday-Friday 9:00 a.m. to
4:00 p.m. Closed 12:00 p.m. to 1:30
p.m. for lunch
(closed on all federal holidays; hours can be
arranged by special appointment)

2006 Annual Report

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Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup

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Monterey, CA 93944

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