

Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup Annual Report

Fort Ord BRAC Office

November 2022



Guided Nature Walk May 14, 2022

The Fort Ord Cleanup Program

Fort Ord closed on September 30, 1994. It was one of the largest U.S. military bases ever closed. The closure left behind an area of land the size of San Francisco. It was also an opportunity to clean the land for civilian uses that the community envisioned.

The Army is responsible for environmental cleanup of the former Fort Ord. The goals of the environmental cleanup program are to:

1. Protect human health and the environment;
2. Promote preservation, enhancement and restoration of habitat;
3. Transfer property for land uses determined by the community reuse plan.

The Army manages and funds the Fort Ord cleanup program with the oversight of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board. Each year this annual report summarizes the key cleanup elements and accomplishments.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

In 2022, the pandemic continued throughout our local community. The uncertainty of COVID-19 challenged us to think of ways to provide our community members with the same quality information and experiences while mitigating its spread. Here are some of the highlights from the year:

- For the first time ever, our February Community Involvement Workshop was held online.
- In April 2022, the Army participated in the Fort Ord National Monument 10-year anniversary celebration with the Bureau of Land Management, other reuse partners, and community members.
- The July Community Involvement Workshop was canceled due to “HIGH” COVID-19 Community Level.
- The Guided Nature Walk was successfully held in-person on May 14, 2022.
- The 5th Five-Year Review for Fort Ord was completed in September 2022.
- There are no Prescribed Burns for 2022.

The Army will continue to conduct cleanup actions including groundwater cleanup, sampling, monitoring, munitions cleanup, and habitat management. Thank you all for your continued interest in the U.S. Army Fort Ord cleanup program!



Bill Collins leads a group of hikers



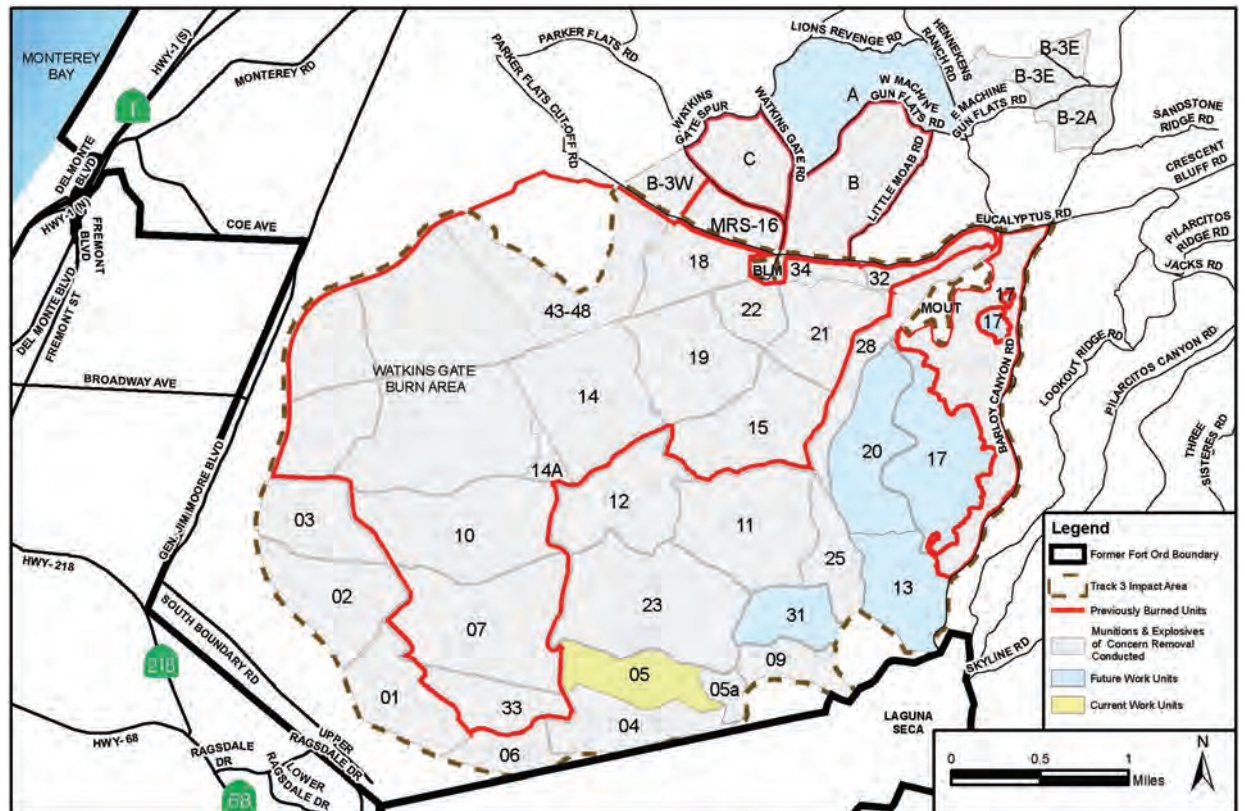
Hikers at the Guided Nature Walk inside the Impact Area

PARA OBTENER UNA COPIA EN ESPAÑOL, CONTACTE: 831-393-1284
FOR A COPY OF THIS NEWSLETTER IN SPANISH, CALL: 831-393-1284

Munitions Cleanup

From 1917 until base closure in 1994, military units trained on the lands of the former Fort Ord. Types of military munitions used at Fort Ord included artillery projectiles, rockets, hand grenades, practice land mines, pyrotechnics, bombs, and demolition materials. After base closure, the Army identified areas where munitions could still remain, and began conducting investigations and removal of munitions from these areas. The results of these investigations and removal actions were then evaluated, and today, much of the former Fort Ord has been released for reuse as selected by the local community.

The Army has been conducting the cleanup of the 6,500-acre Impact Area Munitions Response Area since 2008. Munitions cleanup paused after March 2020 due to funding constraints. In 2022, munitions cleanup of Unit 5 in the Impact Area Munitions Response Area started. Unit 5 is about 130 acres in size. The selected remedy is surface removal of munitions. Subsurface removal will be conducted in portions of the unit if determined necessary to support future reuse, such as erosion repair areas. Vegetation was cut to gain access to the ground surface to look for munitions. A prescribed burn is still required in the future, after the munitions cleanup, to encourage the recovery of the habitat.



The munitions cleanup in the Impact Area Munitions Response Area is expected to take another 8 to 10 years.

The cleanup site north of the Impact Area is called “Bureau of Land Management Area B” (BLM Area B). Planning is underway for the

munitions cleanup in Unit A. It will be kicked off by a prescribed burn in 2023 or later. The cleanup action will support the safe use of the Fort Ord National Monument for visitors, workers, and wildlife for years to come. Unit A is currently closed, except for interior trails that have been cleaned up in 2019. Similar to the remedial actions that occurred in the adjacent units, Unit A will be temporarily closed during the cleanup activities. The Army will provide information to the community in advance of the temporary closure. For the latest information on cleanup and trail accessibility, go to the cleanup programs tab, then select the "BLM Area B" section of FortOrdCleanup.com.



Munitions Detonation. At right: Munitions that can be Found in the Former Fort Ord

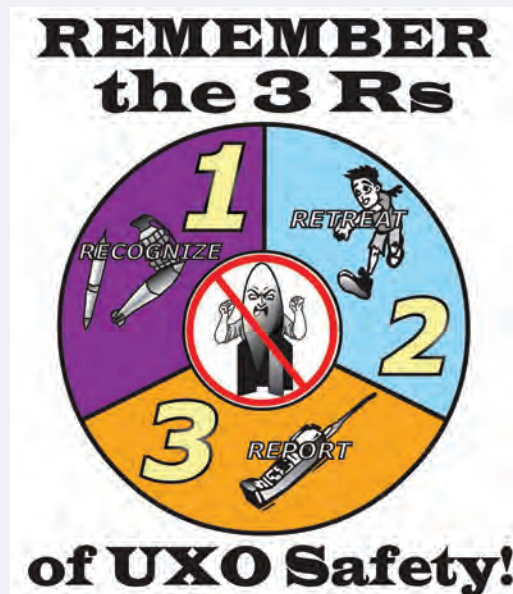
REMEMBER THE 3R'S OF MUNITIONS SAFETY

At the former Fort Ord, because of its history as a military base, it is possible that a military munition can be encountered. Should you suspect that you have encountered a munition, never approach, touch, move, or disturb it. Even old munitions can detonate, causing severe injuries or death. If visiting the former Fort Ord, learn and follow the 3Rs of Explosives Safety.

- 1. Recognize:** Do not approach, touch or disturb it. Mark the location near it.
- 2. Retreat:** Leave the area carefully, the way you entered.
- 3. Report:** Call 911.

The Army regularly provides munitions safety presentations to local schools; provides munitions recognition and safety training to workers conducting ground intrusive activities on the former Fort Ord; and maintains

a site security program, working with neighboring municipalities and law enforcement agencies. A free munitions awareness safety training is available online at FortOrdSafety.com.



TRESPASSING IS DANGEROUS

The Impact Area is fenced, and DANGER — NO TRESPASSING signs are posted. Munitions cleanup is in progress in the Impact Area and access is controlled by the Army. If you observe suspicious activities, please contact local law enforcement by calling 911.

Mind the Signs. Visitors who comply with posted restrictions and remain on designated trails are safe from munitions hazards.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT, ALSO CALLED THE ESCA, AN UPDATE

BACKGROUND: In March 2007, the Army and the Fort Ord Reuse Authority entered into an agreement (Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement or ESCA for short) resulting in the transfer of approximately 3,000 acres of Economic Development Conveyance properties and the responsibility of removing munitions and explosives of concern on those properties.

CURRENT STATUS: The remedial actions are complete on all of these properties. The evaluations resulted in the final remedies that consist of Land Use Controls. After completing the remedial actions, these properties were transferred to the intended recipients. The City of Seaside was designated the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement successor and as of June 2020 entered into a period of long-term Land Use Control management funded by the U.S. Army until June 30, 2028.

WHAT ARE LAND USE CONTROLS?

Land use controls required in these properties include munitions safety measures that apply to ground-disturbance activities that occur on these sites. Those activities must be planned and coordinated in advance so that appropriate munitions safety support is provided in every case. Munitions recognition and safety training is required for ground-disturbing or intrusive activities. You can take this 15-minute class for free at FortOrdSafety.com. The City of Seaside coordinates and manages the Land Use Control implementation actions with local jurisdictions and property owners. Additional land use restrictions apply to specific properties. Those restrictions are outlined in the deeds and described in the Land Use Control Implementation Plan/Operation and Maintenance Plan. If you have any questions, please call 831-899-6773 or 831-899-6774.

THE 5TH FIVE-YEAR REVIEW IS COMPLETE

The Army is required to conduct an evaluation of remedial actions every five years to determine whether they remain protective of human health and the environment. This evaluation is called a Five Year Review. The Army has conducted five of these evaluations to date. Sites are included in the review if the levels of contaminants remaining at a site do not allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reviews the report in cooperation with the state regulatory agencies, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The Five-Year Review addressed three major questions:

- Are the remedies (the cleanup actions that were implemented) functioning as intended and as outlined in Records of Decision?
- Are the assumptions used at the time of

the remedy selection still valid?

- Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedies?

In 2021, the Army distributed a fact sheet and asked the community to participate in the review process. Interview findings and community input were incorporated into the review. Thank you to those who provided your input.

The 5th Five-Year Review Report was implemented in September 2022 and is available to the public online at www.FortOrdCleanup.com and in the Administrative Record. The review confirmed that the remedial actions that have been completed remain protective of human health and the environment. For in-progress remedies such as the Impact Area Munitions Response Area, the sites were found to be protective in the short-term — the remedial actions still need to be fully implemented.

The next review will be conducted in 2027.

Groundwater Cleanup

When rain falls on the land, much of the water (especially when there is sandy soil like that found in the Monterey Bay area) seeps into the ground. The water continues down through the soil until it hits an underground layer of clay or rock and can go no further. Scientists call such an underground layer an aquitard. When the water can go no further it accumulates in the soil on top of the aquitard.

Scientists refer to water stored in the ground in this way as groundwater and the soil where the groundwater is found as an aquifer. Water in an aquifer can flow through the soil, just like water flows in a river, only much slower. In the northern portion of the former Fort Ord, there are four underlying aquifers that are of primary importance to the groundwater cleanup program, each separated by an aquitard. The upper-most, or shallowest, aquifer is called the A-Aquifer.

The deeper aquifers include the Upper 180-Foot Aquifer, Lower 180-Foot Aquifer, and the 400-Foot Aquifer. These aquifers are named based on their approximate depth below ground surface in the Salinas Valley to the east. The A-Aquifer is the shallowest aquifer, between 60 feet and 100 feet deep, and is not used as a public water supply. The soil within the A-Aquifer is generally made up of sand or sandy soil from ancient sand dunes. The Upper 180-Foot Aquifer has previously been used as a public water supply source, but is not currently used to supply drinking water. The soil within this aquifer is made up of mainly sand with some gravel. The Lower 180-Foot Aquifer and the 400-Foot Aquifer are also made up of gravel and sand with some clay. Both are a major source of water for the former Fort Ord and farms in the Salinas Valley. When Fort Ord was

(Continued on page 4)



2017 Prescribed Burn

PRESCRIBED BURNS WILL BE SCHEDULED IN FUTURE BURN SEASONS

Due to fiscal constraints, the Army will not conduct any prescribed burn in 2022. Prescribed burns will be scheduled in future burn seasons. At Fort Ord, due to habitat considerations the Army's burn season is July through December.

Prescribed burning is a part of the munitions cleanup program because periodic burning helps promote the health and diversity of the rare Central Maritime Chaparral habitat that thrives in this area. Prescribed burning is the primary method of vegetation clearance in habitat reserves with chaparral plant community. The goals of the Army's prescribed burning are: to complete burn operations with no injuries; to hold the burn within the established containment lines; to minimize smoke impacts; to clear vegetation to facilitate safe munitions cleanup operations; and to minimize damage to and to promote conservation of rare, threatened and endangered species. The Army will not burn under extremely dry and windy conditions, when sufficient resources are not available, or when there are large public events in the area. In planning and conducting the burns the Army works with several agencies such as the local health department and air district, as well as community organizations. The Army also provides notices to the community before, during and after the burns.

Groundwater Cleanup

(Continued from page 3)

an active Army base, it was like a medium-sized city. Facilities included auto shops, fire stations, and a landfill. As a result, four groundwater contamination areas were identified, but groundwater contamination has been reduced significantly since cleanup began.

Operable Unit 1 — Cleanup of this groundwater contamination area was completed in 2014 and final closure of Operable Unit 1 was achieved in 2019 with the concurrence of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

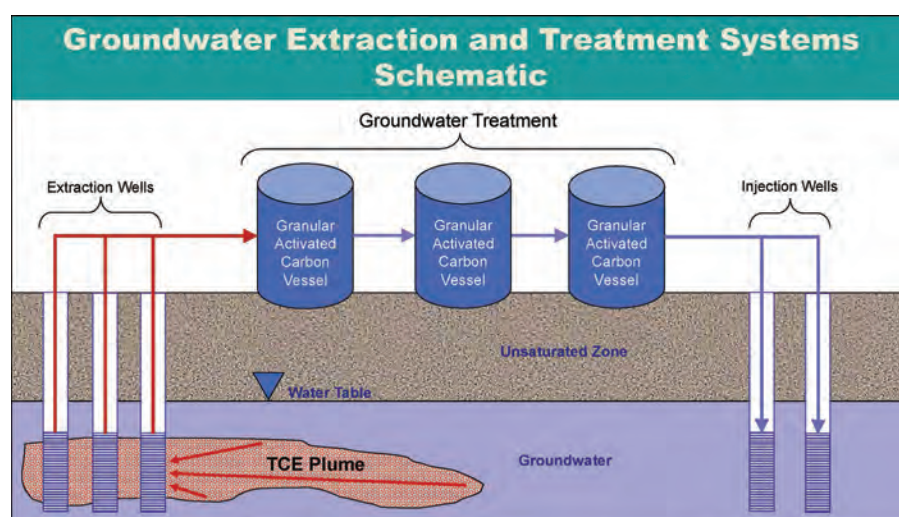
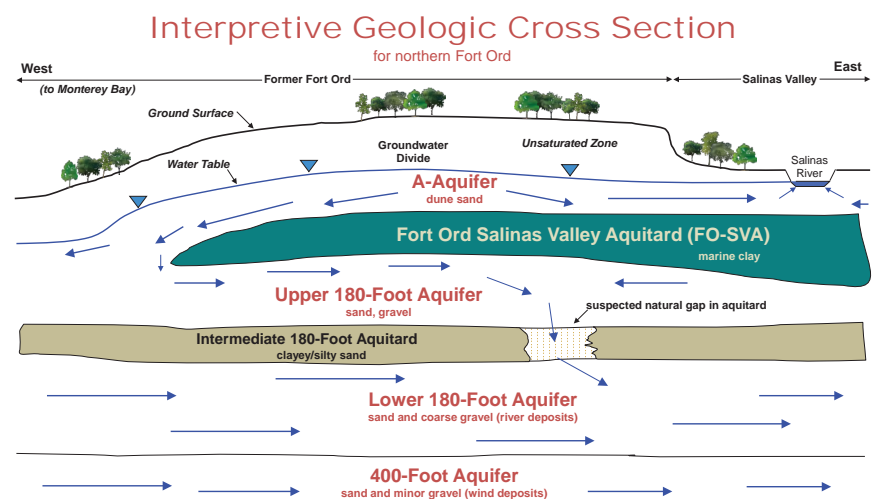
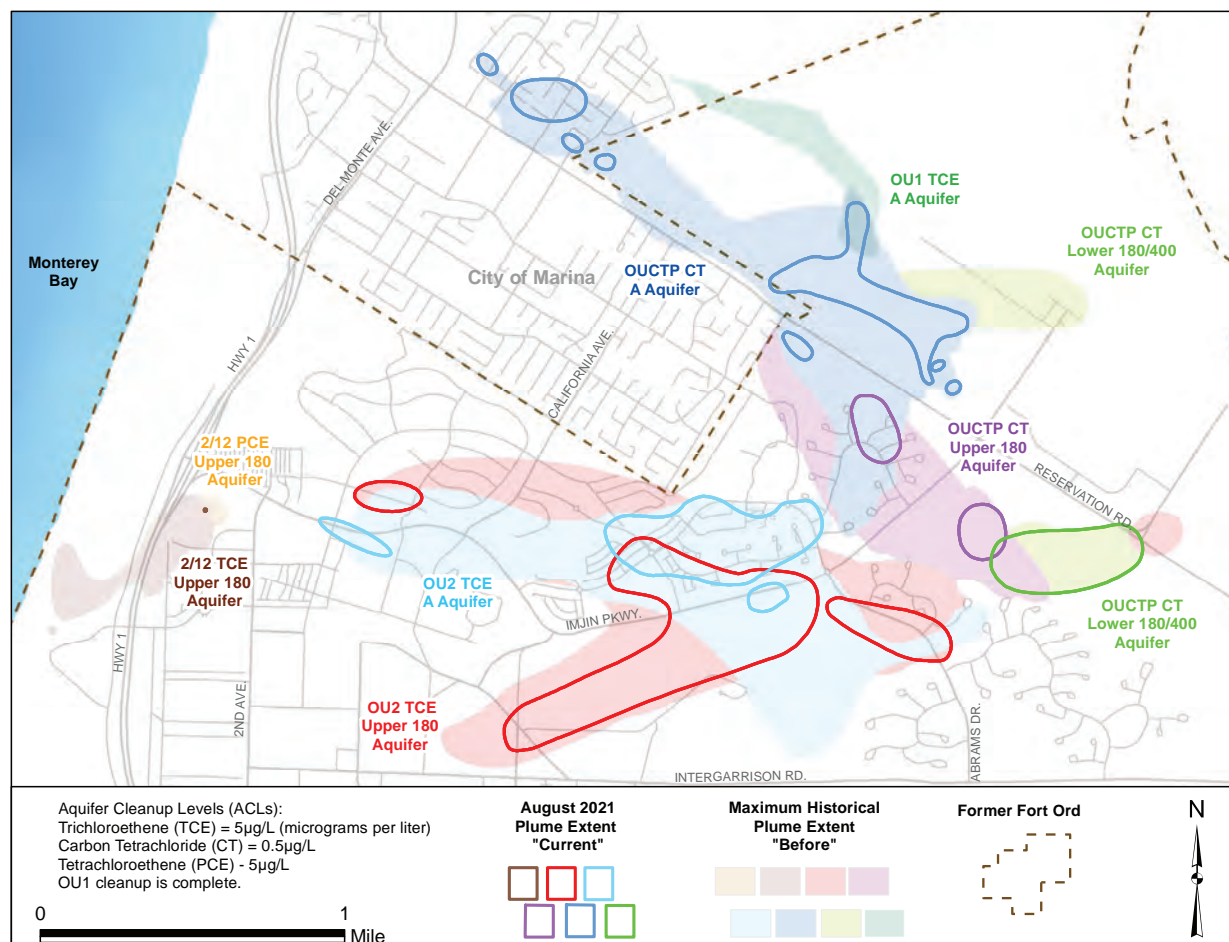
Operable Unit 2 — A landfill south of the intersection of Imjin Parkway and Abrams Road was a source of groundwater contamination. The Army stopped accepting waste into the landfill in 1987. An impermeable cover placed over the landfill prevents rainwater from draining through the buried materials and carrying contamination to the groundwater. A landfill gas extraction and treatment system removes

methane gas and chemicals of concern from within the landfill. Groundwater extraction and treatment with granular activated carbon for chemicals of concern in the A-Aquifer and the Upper 180-Foot Aquifer began in 1995. The plume has been reduced in size significantly since then and a new groundwater treatment plant, operational since 2018, is increasing cleanup efficiency.

Sites 2/12 — A former Army maintenance facility in the current location of “The Dunes on Monterey Bay” shopping center (south of Imjin Parkway and east of Highway 1) improperly disposed solvents and petroleum products, which caused groundwater and soil contamination. Contaminated soil was removed in the 1990s. Groundwater extraction and treatment with granular activated carbon began in 1999 and is on-going. Treatment by soil vapor extraction enhanced the groundwater remedy and shortened cleanup time. The amount of groundwater contamination remaining at this site is just a small fraction of what it was before cleanup began and it is expected cleanup levels will be achieved in the near future.

Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume — Groundwater located north of Imjin Parkway and Abrams Road and along Reservation Road was contaminated by improperly disposed solvents. Carbon tetrachloride is the primary chemical of concern and cleanup methods include enhanced in situ bioremediation (A-Aquifer), groundwater extraction and treatment with granular activated carbon (Upper 180-Foot Aquifer), and monitored natural attenuation (with wellhead treatment as a contingency measure) (Lower 180-Foot Aquifer). Remediation began in 2009 for the A-Aquifer and in 2011 for the Upper and Lower 180-Foot Aquifers.

Groundwater Treatment — Groundwater from Operable Unit 2, Sites 2/12, and a portion of Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride (Upper 180-Foot Aquifer) are treated by pumping water from the ground with extraction wells, running the water through vessels containing granular activated carbon, which removes contamination, then returning the treated water to the ground using injection wells. Groundwater cleanup will continue until concentration(s) of chemicals of concern are below Aquifer Cleanup Levels designated by the Records of Decision.



FORT ORD DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

The Marina Coast Water District supplies drinking water to the City of Marina and former Fort Ord. Fort Ord drinking water meets all Federal and State regulatory standards. Drinking water quality is regularly tested and results are reported in an annual Consumer Confidence Report found at: https://www.mcwd.org/gsa_ccr.html

Cleanup Results as of December 31, 2021

	Operable Unit 2 / Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume*	Sites 2/12
Treatment Started	October 1995	April 1999
Gallons Treated	8.812 billion	2.261 billion
Pounds of contaminants removed	926	495
Gallons of contaminants removed	74	39
Aquifers Treated	A-Aquifer Upper 180-Foot Aquifer	Upper 180-Foot Aquifer

*The Operable Unit Carbon Tetrachloride Plume remedy for the Upper 180-Foot Aquifer is connected to the Operable Unit 2 groundwater treatment plant.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that includes perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and many other chemicals. PFAS have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries around the globe, including in the United States, since the 1940s. PFOA and PFOS have been the most extensively produced and studied of these chemicals. Both chemicals are very persistent in the environment and in the human body — meaning they don't break down and they can accumulate over time. In 2016, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency established lifetime health advisory levels for PFOS and PFOA in drinking water. Health advisory levels are concentrations that should offer a margin of protection throughout a person's lifetime from adverse health effects resulting from exposure to PFOS and PFOA. In 2014, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency established a regional screening level (RSL) for one PFAS compound and added five more in 2022. RSLs are risk-based values used to determine if further investigation or actions are needed to protect public health. In 2022, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued interim updated drinking water health advisory levels for PFOA and PFOS that replaced those issued in 2016 and added final health advisories for two other PFAS chemicals. Currently, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is in the process of establishing national primary drinking water regulations for various PFAS per the PFAS Strategic Roadmap. For more information on PFAS and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's PFAS Strategic Roadmap go to www.epa.gov/pfas.

In 2021, the Army conducted a site-wide Preliminary Assessment of historical Fort Ord activities with the potential to cause PFAS contamination in soil and groundwater at the former Fort Ord, and the results were summarized in a Preliminary Assessment Narrative Report available at FortOrdCleanup.com. Extensive site-wide research and investigations, including interviews with site personnel, were conducted during the development of this report, which underwent review by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board. The report indicates there was limited historical use of PFAS-containing materials from activities such as firefighter training. Based on the results of the Preliminary Assessment, the Army is conducting a Site Inspection for PFAS in 2022, which includes soil and groundwater sampling to confirm whether or not a release of PFAS has occurred at specific sites recommended for additional investigation in the Preliminary Assessment Narrative Report. If the results of the Site Inspection indicate a release of PFAS has occurred, the Army may conduct additional soil and groundwater sampling to determine the extent of contamination.

Landfill

The Army operated a landfill during the years Fort Ord served as a training base. The landfill provided waste disposal for Fort Ord's housing, offices and support facilities, such as machine shops and motor pools. The Army stopped accepting waste from the base operations and housing into the landfill in 1987. Like many municipal landfills from this era, Fort Ord's landfill was later found to be leaching hazardous chemicals into the groundwater beneath it. A treatment facility cleans the groundwater. The nonoperational landfill cells are now covered with a special impermeable cover so that rainwater cannot contact the waste and cause chemicals to leach through the soil into groundwater beneath the landfill.

This work also included incorporating contaminated soils excavated from former firing ranges. The soils excavated were placed on top of the previously installed geomembrane layer and sealed under a second layer of geomembrane, in a "vertical expansion."

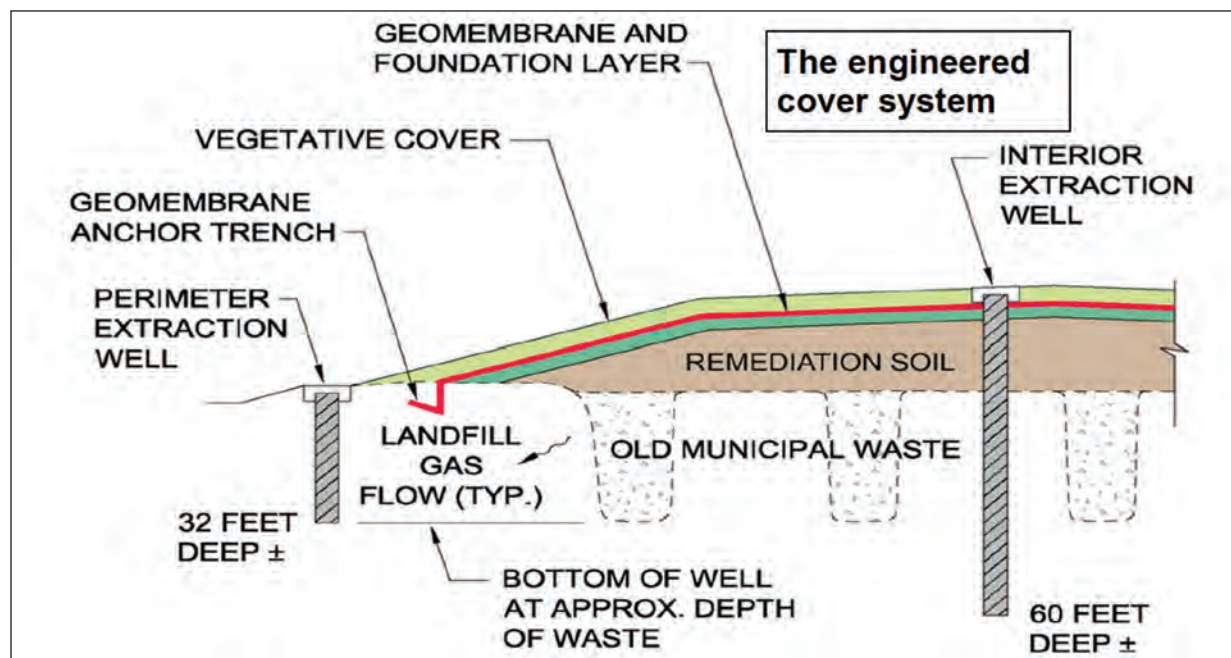
As with most landfills, decay of organic waste produces gases (primarily methane and carbon dioxide). Over time, as wastes continue to decay, less methane is produced and eventually declines to near zero. While methane gas has practically no toxic effects, at levels of 5% to 15% in air, methane can be ignited and could endanger landfill workers and nearby residents. A landfill gas extraction and treatment system prevents methane from reaching high concentrations and migrating off the landfill. The system consists of a series of landfill gas extraction points around the perimeter of and within the landfill cells and a thermal treatment unit that destroys methane and potentially hazardous trace gases collected from under the landfill cover.

There is a maintenance program to make sure treatment systems are operating efficiently



Owl Nest Box with Raptor Perch

and the landfill cover system remains intact. The cover is inspected routinely by Fort Ord cleanup workers and Monterey County officials. Repairs are made to any minor damage to the landfill cover system caused by erosion and burrowing animals. Reducing rodent populations helps maintain the integrity of the landfill cover. To help with this task, owl boxes and raptor perches were installed at the landfill to attract owls and raptors and encourage the natural removal of gophers, ground squirrels and other rodents. This has proven very effective.



Cross Section of Landfill (without vertical expansion)

Soil Cleanup

The Army is required to clean up soil contamination that could harm the health of human beings, as well as plants and animals. Explosive compounds, metals, and hydrocarbons may be present in areas where munitions and munitions related training occurred. All cleanup sites identified in the Site 39 Record of Decision Amendment have been completed. Three additional areas have been

identified in Site 39, which encompasses the historical Impact Area.

There may be additional soil cleanup locations identified as the munitions cleanup moves forward in the Impact Area Munitions Response Area — soil remediation will resume after munitions cleanup is completed and remaining soil cleanup locations are identified.

Habitat Management

The 27,827 acres of the former Fort Ord encompass a biologically diverse and unique region, which ranges from the sand dunes along the shores of Monterey Bay to the riparian forest of Toro Creek. The range and combination of climatic, topographic, and soil conditions at Fort Ord support several plant communities, with central maritime chaparral being the most extensive. Some of the plants within this community occur only in the Monterey Bay area, and several are protected under the federal and/or state laws. The land spanning former Fort Ord boundaries also

supports several threatened or endangered animal species. The Army works closely with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies to ensure that it conducts cleanup activities in a manner that protects the native plants and animals and their habitats. Along with the cleanup of groundwater and munitions, the Army conducts soil cleanup where it had been contaminated by lead from small arms or other chemicals from munitions or explosives. The Army is required to restore the habitat reserve areas affected by soil cleanup activities. To date, the Army

has restored 39.1 acres of central maritime chaparral plant community, and is actively restoring 22.3 acres, with plans to restore an additional 0.5 acre. The Army monitors all restored sites to ensure plants are growing back successfully and presents the results of monitoring in annual reports and at an annual meeting with the regulatory agencies. If needed, the Army develops adaptive management actions in consultation with the regulatory agencies, and additional efforts are made to ensure the goals of restoration are met.

SPECIAL SPECIES SPOTLIGHT – MONTEREY (SAND) GILIA

One of the special plants that is well at home on the former Fort Ord is Monterey gilia, also commonly referred to as sand gilia (*Gilia tenuiflora* ssp. *arenaria*). Its purple and white funnel shaped flowers are smaller than a dime and can be seen from March through May on coastal dunes and in the open sandy parts of maritime chaparral plant community along Monterey Bay. It is an annual plant that depends on the amount and timing of seasonal rains as well as temperature cues for germination and production of viable seed. As a result, the number of sand gilia plants in any given population can vary greatly between years.

Sand gilia is designated as a federally endangered and state threatened plant. Biggest threats to sand gilia are development of its habitat, competition from non-native plants, habitat conversion, and climate change. The



species appears intolerant of densely vegetated areas and can benefit from disturbances that reduce competing vegetation, such as fire or windblown sand.

The Army conducts extensive monitoring of sand gilia across the Fort Ord National Monument where munitions cleanup activities have taken place. In general, the species persists in areas that have been prescribed burned. The Army also conducts restoration in areas where the species was affected by soil cleanup activities. The Army's contractors collect sand gilia seed from the field and use it to grow the plants in a greenhouse under controlled conditions which allows them to produce the necessary amounts of viable seed. This can be a tedious task. To get a single gram of sand gilia seed they have to collect around 6000 individual seeds! Biologists then broadcast that seed in designated restoration areas. To date, the Army restored approximately 0.63 acres of sand gilia habitat.



Burleson (Army contractor) nursery manager collecting sand gilia (*Gilia tenuiflora* ssp. *arenaria*) seed (photo credit: Burleson Consulting Inc., a Terracon Company). Below, left: Sand gilia (*Gilia tenuiflora* ssp. *arenaria*) in full bloom

Visitors to the Fort Ord National Monument can help protect this special species by staying on designated trails to avoid trampling on the plants before they are able to mature and produce seed.

HAPPY 10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY FORT ORD NATIONAL MONUMENT

On April 20, 2012 President Barack Obama signed Proclamation 8803 establishing the Fort Ord National Monument. The Monument includes 7,206 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land and 7,446 acres of Army land that is designated to be transferred to BLM. In April 2022, the Army participated in the Fort Ord National Monument 10-year anniversary celebration with BLM, other reuse partners and community members.

At right: Gathering for the Fort Ord National Monument 10-Year Anniversary Celebration



Community Outreach

Due to COVID-19, in-person events were unpredictable in 2022. While we were unable to hold our Community Involvement Workshops in-person, we were ecstatic that we were able to have our popular annual guided nature walk on May 14, 2022. We were also excited to be able to engage with our community members by attending various events such as Earth Day and the Monterey County Fair. Plans for 2023 are underway and we hope to be able to get back to in-person events. Make sure to visit our website at www.FortOrdCleanup.com for the latest information on future events and updates.

2023 EVENTS

February

Community Involvement Workshop*
(Open House)

Focus: Groundwater and soil cleanup, landfill operation and maintenance, and Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement

May

Guided Nature Walk Inside the Impact Area

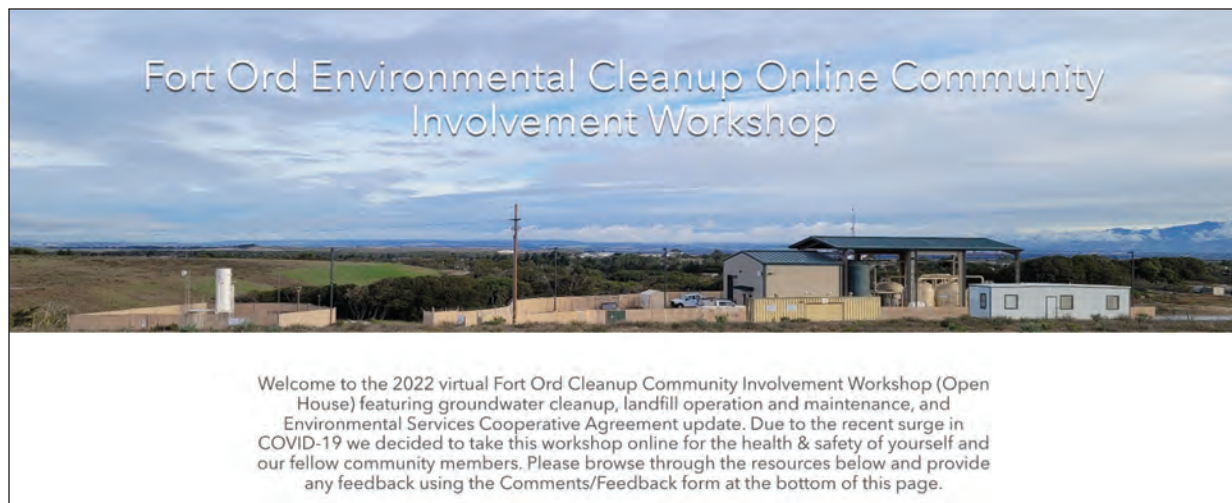
July

Community Involvement Workshop*
(Open House)

Focus: Munitions response, munitions site security, habitat management, and ESCA

*Bus tours for Community Involvement Workshops will be contingent on COVID Community levels.

Please know that we are always available by email and phone. See below for our contact information. The Army partners with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and other agencies.



Homepage of February 2022 online Community Involvement Workshop



Information Booth at Monterey County Fair on September 1, 2022

FORT ORD AGENCY CONTACTS

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. The Fort Ord cleanup is being conducted under the Superfund or "CERCLA" cleanup process. CERCLA is an acronym for the federal law entitled the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, also known as Superfund. It encompasses cleanup of soil and groundwater that contain hazardous substances such as metals, pesticides, and other chemical contaminants common to landfills, firing ranges, and other military sites. At Fort Ord, the Superfund cleanup is supervised by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board. Under an agreement between the Army and regulatory agencies, each agency assigns a representative to the Base Cleanup Team. Contacts for each of the participating agencies in Fort Ord's cleanup are listed below.

U.S. Department of the Army Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Fort Ord Field Office

Fort Ord BRAC Environmental Coordinator
PO BOX 5008
Monterey, California 93944-5008
Phone: (831) 242-7920

Fort Ord Community Relations Office
Phone: (831) 393-1284 or (800) 852-9699
Email: Outreach@FortOrdCleanup.com

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9

Maeve Clancy
Remedial Project Manager
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: (415) 947-4105
Email: Clancy.Maeve@epa.gov

Gavin Pauley
Community Involvement Coordinator
Phone: (415) 535-3725 or (800) 231-3075
Email: Pauley.Gavin@epa.gov

California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control

Brett Leary
Remedial Project Manager for military
munitions
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826-3200
Phone: (916) 255-4988
Email: Brett.Leary@dtsc.ca.gov

Cindy Chain-Britton
Remedial Project Manager for water, soil, and
property transfer
Phone: (916) 255-3851
Email: cindy.chain-britton@dtsc.ca.gov

Tammy Pickens
Public Participation Specialist
Phone: 916-255-3594
Email: Tammy.Pickens@dtsc.ca.gov

California Environmental Protection Agency Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region

Amber Sellinger
Remedial Project Manager for water
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, California 93401-7906
Phone: (805) 549-3866
Email: Amber.Sellinger@waterboards.ca.gov

Special Note: For questions related to the long-term implementation of land use controls in **Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement** sites, please contact:

Melissa Broadston
City of Seaside
Phone: (831) 899-6773
Email: esca@ci.seaside.ca.us
Website: <https://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/fortordesca>

Fort Ord Annual Report

November 2022

Inside This Issue

Guided Nature Walk	1
The Cleanup Program	1
Program Highlights	1
Munitions Cleanup	2
Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement Update	3
5th Five-Year Review	3
Groundwater Cleanup	3
Landfill	5
Soil Cleanup	5
Habitat Management	6
Community Outreach	7
Fort Ord Agency Contacts	7

Fort Ord Environmental Cleanup

Community Relations Office

P.O. Box 5008

Monterey, CA 93944

PRSR STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
Monterey, CA
Permit No. 49

ECRWSS

Postal Customer



Operable Unit 2 Groundwater Treatment Plant (see page 4 for more information)