Comment Number	Comment	Response found in EBS
L12-13a	The Department of Navy's Draft EIS for the Disposal and Reuse of MCAS El Toro concludes that there are no impacts associated with the use of hazardous materials and processes under the proposed Commercial Airport Alternative or any other alternatives. However, the Navy has failed to identify in an adequate manner the impacts associated with the existing conditions and cleanup status related to past and proposed uses of hazardous materials and processes at the base. The draft EIS is deficient in its analysis of the use and potential release of hazardous materials and should be redrafted to address the deficiencies.	The EBS as a whole responds to this comment by addressing the status of all cleanup issues at El Toro. **Section 4.0 of the EBS** includes a discussion of all IRP sites and LOCs and provides references to supporting documents (such as RODs, etc.) to describe actions taken or underway to address cleanup of all hazardous releases.
L12-13b	The City of Irvine strongly disagree and believe that substantial and significant impacts are likely to occur were the project to go forward. These impacts are associated with the high likelihood that pockets of previously unidentified hazardous waste contamination will be encountered during project construction, particularly in Planning Areas 1, 2, and 3 as designated by the County of Orange's Airport Master Plan.	DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. Section 120(h) of CERCLA and DoD policy at http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/flu.html address DON's policy concerning responsibility to environmental cleanup at transferring properties including their obligation to "come back" to transferred property to address contamination discovered subsequent to transfer. DON, the transferee, USEPA and the State of California shall ensure that any necessary remedial action shall be undertaken under CERCLA to ensure that public health and the environment are adequately protected.
L12-13c	The Navy relies on the Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Plan (BCP), which contains several significant deficiencies. Discussed in detail below, these deficiencies involved the failure of the Navy to investigate potential contamination associated with the use of toxic solvents in areas other than the southwest quadrant of the base (i.e., Site 24) and the release of these hazardous materials to the environment through the sanitary system. In addition, there are a number of hazardous waste and hazardous materials issues that are not addressed in the EIS. Until these are evaluated and assessed, a determination of no significant effects associated with the project is inappropriate.	This comment repeats assertions included in the City of Irvine Solvent Study. **Section 2.1.2 of the EBS** fully addresses the City of Irvine Solvent Study. The release of solvents has not been underestimated.

Comment Number	Comment	Response found in EBS
L12-13d	The discovery of a plume of TCE, a carcinogenic chlorinated solvent, in groundwater just west of the base in 1985 led to the identification of MCAS El Toro as the source of the contamination and to the addition of the base to the National Priority List under CERCLA (i.e., a Superfund site). Under a Federal Facilities Agreement, the Navy takes the lead in conducting appropriate studies to determine the extent and types of contamination and the feasibility of alternative cleanup methods to control risks to public health and the environment with oversight from both federal Environmental Protection Agency and California Environmental Protection Agency. The Navy is also responsible for implementing selected remedies prior to the transfer of the property to any nonfederal party and addressing any contamination associated with the base that might be identified after the transfer. The Department of the Navy has significantly underestimated the contamination at the MCAS El Toro with solvents. The Navy has made a major miscalculation in its determination of the source of the releases of solvents into the soil and groundwater. The navy also has made a major error in its estimation of the quantity of solvents released into the soil and groundwater. These twin defects – until remedied – effectively preclude the construction of the proposed international airport – or any other major facilities at the base. (PES Environmental, Inc. conclusions are further referenced).	This comment repeats assertions included in the City of Irvine Solvent Study. **Section 2.1.2 of the EBS** fully addresses the City of Irvine Solvent Study. The release of solvents has not been underestimated.
L12-18	In addition to the impacts of solvent contamination from the sanitary sewer system on the project, the EIS has failed to analyze the impacts of the project on the existing contamination sites identified by the Navy. Specifically, the EIS fails to address how grading activities might disturb known contamination sites that are considered to be below action levels. The EIS simply dismisses the need to prepare any contingency plans in the event that such sites prove to have more contamination than identified to date or have "hot spots" that risk the health of construction personnel.	DON shall ensure that any necessary land use restrictions are incorporated into CERCLA Records of Decision and other decision documents in order to ensure that grading activities do not threaten public health and the environment pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. Section 120(h) of CERCLA and DoD policy at http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/flu.html address DON's policy concerning responsibility to environmental cleanup at transferring properties including their obligation to "come back" to transferred property to address contamination discovered subsequent to transfer. DON, the transferee, USEPA and the State of California shall ensure that any necessary remedial action shall be undertaken under CERCLA to ensure that public health and the environment are adequately protected.

Comment Number	Comment	Response found in EBS
L12-21	The EIS gives a brief discussion of the Navy's current efforts to identify areas with radionuclide contamination. The Navy's investigation may identify a number of locations of radionuclides. However, the Navy's investigation as planned is inadequate. Because the historical record of the use of radium-226 at El Toro demonstrates that radionuclides may exist at sites for which Draft Record of Decisions and public comment periods have already passed (e.g. Site 25) and radioactivity measurements were not done at any of these sites, there may be radionuclide contamination in project areas with substantial potential for worker and public exposure. Furthermore, the radiological analysis of Site 1 appears deficient in evaluating the presence of depleted uranium. There is also evidence that there may be a linkage of contamination between sites 2 and 5. The EIS fails to analyze how project construction may be affected by potential contamination that exists between the sites as well as on the sites.	This comment pertains to the actual or threatened release of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants from MCAS El Toro. DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. DoN has adequately addressed this issue in the EBS and will address it in individual CERCLA decision documents as appropriate. **See Section 4.1.10 of the EBS,** which addresses the Navy's investigations addressing radioactive materials.
L12-23	The EIS states that the Navy is responsible for any hazardous materials wastes that are discovered on the site after the transfer of the base. However, experience with base transfers suggest that disputes arise as to the origin of any hazardous materials contamination identified after a transfer.	Section 120(h) of CERCLA and DoD policy at http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/flu.html address DON's policy concerning responsibility to environmental cleanup at transferring properties including their obligation to "come back" to transferred property to address contamination discovered subsequent to transfer. DON, the transferee, USEPA and the State of California shall ensure that any necessary remedial action shall be undertaken under CERCLA to ensure that public health and the environment are adequately protected.
O1-8	The Navy in the Department of Defense must utilize information in the FAA EIR to define interim air-cargo operations under a master lease agreement with Orange County and the Environmental Protection Agency must define the required procedures for cleaning up the existing toxic plume and other existing hazardous waste materials and ordinance so that the State of California will accept retrocession and allow the transfer of jurisdictional authority from the federal government to the local county government. It is important that the Navy apply to LAFCO to de-incorporate that small but critical portion of the base that was within the Irvine City limits when the Navy expanded the MCAS...so that...planning and jurisdictional authority is transferred to the local county government and base-sustaining interim commercial air-cargo operations are begun before the title is transferred.	DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. DON works with various federal, state, and local regulatory agencies in conducting investigations and remediation at MCAS El Toro, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency mentioned in this comment.

Comment Number	Comment	Response found in EBS
O7-1	Page ES-12 states under Environmental Consequences that "No direct impact are expected from the disposal action (assuming that there are no deed restrictions)." Yet, we have been told numerous times at the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meetings that the Navy plans to transfer property with deed restrictions. The DEIS needs to highlight the Navy's intentions to transfer some property with restrictions and the expected impact of these restrictions.	DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. DON considered future land use and reuse in its CERCLA decisionmaking process. The need for institutional controls, such as land use restrictions in deeds, is being addressed by DON under its CERCLA authority in the course of selecting CERCLA remedial actions. DON shall ensure that any necessary land use restrictions are incorporated into CERCLA Records of Decision and other decision documents in order to ensure that public health and the environment pursuant to its authorities. The disposal of the property by deed shall incorporate land use restrictions selected under CERCLA.
O7-2	Page ES-14 states in the Hazardous Wastes, Substances and Materials section that "No significant impacts are expected; no mitigation measures are required." This seems to fly in the face of reality of the groundwater contamination on and off of the Base and the existence of approximately 25 sites that have been identified as probably being contaminated.	DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. **Section 4.0 of the EBS** includes a discussion of all IRP sites and LOCs and provides references to supporting documents (such as RODs, etc.) to describe actions taken or underway to address cleanup of all hazardous releases.
O7-4	Table 1-1 (page 1-14) identifies issues raised during the NEPA scooping process. Among those that have not been discussed in the DEIS is hazardous materials cleanup including time frame. Please explain.	This comment pertains to the actual or threatened release of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants from MCAS El Toro. DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. **Section 4.0 of the EBS** includes a discussion of all IRP sites and LOCs and provides references to supporting documents (such as RODs, etc.) to describe actions taken or underway to address cleanup of all hazardous releases. Supporting documentation and the Federal Facilities Agreement provide information on the schedule of all cleanup activities.
O11-10	The EIS does not discuss the issues associated with the use of radioactive materials in past military operations on the base, and their potential disposal in landfills or at other locations on base. This issue must be addressed for an adequate EIS.	See response to comment L12-21 above. DoN has adequately addressed this issue in the EBS and will address it in individual CERCLA decision documents as appropriate. **See Section 4.1.10 of the EBS** which addresses the Navy's investigations addressing radioactive materials.

Comment Number	Comment	Response found in EBS
O11-130	The DEIS states that, in accordance with the DBCRA, the "requirements related to disposal of surplus property include: compliance with NEPA; environmental restoration of the property as soon as possible, with funds made available for such restoration; consideration of the community's reuse plan prior to the disposal of the property by DON; and compliance with specific federal disposal laws and regulations" (p 1-2). Why have each of these component activities not been specifically addressed in the DEIS? What NEPA documentation was previously prepared for any or all of these actions? Relative to site remediation, what level of cleanup is anticipated and within what timeframe? Do different cleanup levels apply based on the final reuse of the base site? If cleanup equates to the standards for a particular reuse, what reuse is assumed relative to the standard of remediation now underway?	This comment pertains, in relevant part, to the actual or threatened release of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants from MCAS El Toro. DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. **Section 4.0 of the EBS** includes a discussion of all IRP sites and LOCs and provides references to supporting documents (such as RODs, etc.) to describe actions taken or underway to address cleanup of all hazardous releases. Supporting documentation and the Federal Facilities Agreement provide information on the schedule of cleanup activities.
O11-283	The DEIS does not present any discussion regarding the emissions resulting from the clean-up at the base, such as toxic air contaminants, though the DEIS acknowledges the presence of such sources.	This comment pertains to the actual or threatened release of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants from MCAS El Toro. DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. **Section 4.2.1.5 of the EBS** addresses air quality disclosure factors.
O11-292	The section on the disposal of Marine Corps Properties discusses cleanup of contaminated sites and interim use activities. However, it does not describe any schedule relating to these activities. Some contaminated sites and interim activities are located on land proposed to be redeveloped for airport use. If these areas are not available for redevelopment when needed, the operational and financial feasibility of a commercial airport could be affected. How will this affect the operational and financial feasibility of a commercial airport?	This comment pertains to the actual or threatened release of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants from MCAS El Toro. DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. **Section 4.0 of the EBS** includes a discussion of all IRP sites and LOCs and provides references to supporting documents (such as RODs, etc.) to describe actions taken or underway to address cleanup of all hazardous releases. Supporting documentation and the Federal Facilities Agreement provide information on the schedule of cleanup activities.
C2-2	The environmental report advises the base is on contaminated ground.	This comment pertains to the actual or threatened release of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants from MCAS El Toro. DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. **Section 4.0 of the EBS** includes a discussion of all IRP sites and LOCs and provides references to supporting documents (such as RODs, etc.) to describe actions taken or underway to address cleanup of all hazardous releases.

Comment Number	Comment	Response found in EBS
C25-1	I would like to know in writing if there is any difference in the levels of Toxic or Environmental cleanup that will occur at MCAS El Toro on an Aviation vs. Non Aviation use of the base once it is turned over to the County of Orange. In numerous articles I have seen conflicting stories or statements. I attended a Navy Scope Meeting a few years ago in Mission Viejo regarding the reuse of MCAS El Toro. At that meeting I questioned the speakers including the current commanding officer of El Toro on this issue, he assured me that whether the land is used for an aviation use or a non aviation use that the Navy would be responsible to clean up the land to the highest level irrespective of the land use. I want to know in writing will El Toro Toxic and Environmental status be left "clean" for residential use. I also want in writing that there is no difference in Toxic or Environmental clean up at the base dependent on aviation or other use. And I would like to know if there is a high cost difference for clean up between the aviation vs. other use of the base and who will be responsible for those costs?	DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. DON considered future land use and reuse in its CERCLA decisionmaking process. The need for institutional controls, such as land use restrictions in deeds, is being addressed by DON under its CERCLA authority in the course of selecting CERCLA remedial actions. DON shall ensure that any necessary land use restrictions are incorporated into CERCLA Records of Decision and other decision documents in order to ensure that public health and the environment pursuant to its authorities. The disposal of the property by deed shall incorporate land use restrictions selected under CERCLA.
C41-2	The hazardous waste cleanup expense that the U.S. Government – AKA, taxpayers dollars - would be obliged to do, so that the land would be "returned in a somewhat healthy condition," would be astronomical.	Comment noted. DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. Section 120(h) of CERCLA and DoD policy at http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/flu.html address DON's policy concerning responsibility to environmental cleanup at transferring properties including their obligation to "come back" to transferred property to address contamination discovered subsequent to transfer. DON, the transferee, USEPA and the State of California shall ensure that any necessary remedial action shall be undertaken under CERCLA to ensure that public health and the environment are adequately protected.
C58-16	How does the EIS evaluate the presence of a perchlorate plume under the base when no data was presented indicating that perchlorate was a COPC?	Perchlorates are currently being addressed under the Installation Restoration Program Sites 1 and 2 that are within property transferred to federal agencies. IRP Sites 1 and 2 are not addressed in the EBS since the property has been/is being transferred.
C58-17	How does the EIS evaluate the presence of MTBE in and under the storage tanks when no data was available in 1994 and the danger of this chemical compound was unknown/researched?	DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. DON considered future land use and reuse in its CERCLA decisionmaking process. The need for institutional controls, such as land use restrictions in deeds, is being addressed by DON under its CERCLA authority in the course of selecting CERCLA remedial actions. DON shall ensure that any necessary land use restrictions are incorporated into CERCLA Records of Decision and other decision documents in order to ensure that public health and the environment pursuant to its authorities. The disposal of the property by deed shall incorporate land use restrictions selected under CERCLA. **Section 4.1.4 of the EBS** addresses how the Navy has addressed contamination from storage tanks and pipeline systems.
C58-18	How does the EIS evaluate the presence of radionuclides on and under the base when no data was available in 1994?	See response to comments L12-21 and 011-10 above. **Section 4.1.10 of the EBS** addresses the Navy's activities regarding radioactive materials.

Comment Number	Comment	Response found in EBS
C58-19	How does the EIS evaluate the presence of major amounts of solvent contamination from the vitreous clay pipeline sewer system?	See responses to comments L12-13c and L12-13d above. **Section 2.1.2 of the EBS** fully addresses the City of Irvine Solvent Study. The regulators and the City of Irvine are expected to concur with the Navy's conclusions by way of concurrence with the EBS. Therefore the release of solvents has not been underestimated.
C58-20	How does the EIS evaluate the presence of contamination to the Back Bay in Newport Beach from the washes on the base...The Borrego, Agua Chinon, and Bee Canyon?	This comment pertains to the actual or threatened release of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants from MCAS El Toro. DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. **Section 4.1.5.2 of the EBS** addresses drainage systems at former MCAS El Toro. The Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, oversees all activities at former MCAS El Toro that could impact surface waters. Contamination in Newport Bay has many sources; any Navy contribution is closely monitored by the Santa Ana Regional Board.
C58-24	How does the EIS address Unexploded Ordinance that may be on base?	This comment pertains to the actual or threatened release of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants from MCAS El Toro. DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. Section 120(h) of CERCLA and DoD policy at http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/flu.html address DON's policy concerning responsibility to environmental cleanup at transferring properties including their obligation to "come back" to transferred property to address contamination discovered subsequent to transfer. DON, the transferee, USEPA and the State of California shall ensure that any necessary remedial action shall be undertaken under CERCLA to ensure that public health and the environment are adequately protected. **Section 4.1.8 of the EBS** addresses how the Navy has handled ordinance issues on base.
C104-4	Recently, the City of Irvine released a new study on the contamination at El Toro. Has the Navy studied that report?	See responses to comments L12-13c and L12-13d above. **Section 2.1.2 of the EBS** fully addresses the City of Irvine Solvent Study. The release of solvents has not been underestimated.
C104-5	Much of that study was done using Navy records. How is it that the Navy came up with conclusions of much less concentrations of pollutants than the Irvine study?	See responses to comments L12-13c and L12-13d above. **Section 2.1.2 of the EBS** fully addresses the City of Irvine Solvent Study. The release of solvents has not been underestimated.
C110-8	In the not so distant future, all the environmental clean-up decisions will have been made and the Navy will have completed the required clean-up activities. However, some if not much of the pollutants will probably remain in the soil below the former air base. Who will pay for future clean-up activities that may arise as a direct result of polluted waste appearing in the groundwater in excess of legal limits? Waste that originated from the Navy activities while the base was operational?	Section 120(h) of CERCLA and DoD policy at http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/flu.html address DON's policy concerning responsibility to environmental cleanup at transferring properties including their obligation to "come back" to transferred property to address contamination discovered subsequent to transfer. DON, the transferee, USEPA and the State of California shall ensure that any necessary remedial action shall be undertaken under CERCLA to ensure that public health and the environment are adequately protected.

Comment Number	Comment	Response found in EBS
T2-2	We have a Record of Decision on one site here on the base that does have contaminants leaking from it into the aquifer, and yet was referred to for no further action by the Marine Corps.	This comment pertains to the actual or threatened release of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants from MCAS El Toro. DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. The comment does not specify which IRP site is referred to, but **Section 4.0 of the EBS** includes a discussion of all IRP sites and LOCs and provides references to supporting documents (such as RODs, etc.) to describe actions taken or underway to address cleanup of all hazardous releases.
T7-7	We want to make sure that the military is going to clean [the base]; that you are not going to leave; that you are not going to turn this property over to anyone with the deed restrictions.	DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. DON considered future land use and reuse in its CERCLA decisionmaking process. The need for institutional controls, such as land use restrictions in deeds, is being addressed by DON under its CERCLA authority in the course of selecting CERCLA remedial actions. DON shall ensure that any necessary land use restrictions are incorporated into CERCLA Records of Decision and other decision documents in order to ensure that public health and the environment pursuant to its authorities. The disposal of the property by deed shall incorporate land use restrictions selected under CERCLA. **Section 4.0 of the EBS** includes a discussion of all IRP sites and LOCs and provides references to supporting documents (such as RODs, etc.) to describe actions taken or underway to address cleanup of all hazardous releases.
T46-5	Also, as a member of the RAB, I know that deed restrictions will be present on the property turned over, thereby not being cleaned. Every plan – regardless of County or ETRPA, every plan needs to have the base be cleaned without the deed restrictions.	DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. DON considered future land use and reuse in its CERCLA decisionmaking process. The need for institutional controls, such as land use restrictions in deeds, is being addressed by DON under its CERCLA authority in the course of selecting CERCLA remedial actions. DON shall ensure that any necessary land use restrictions are incorporated into CERCLA Records of Decision and other decision documents in order to ensure that public health and the environment pursuant to its authorities. The disposal of the property by deed shall incorporate land use restrictions selected under CERCLA. **Section 4.0 of the EBS** includes a discussion of all IRP sites and LOCs and provides references to supporting documents (such as RODs, etc.) to describe actions taken or underway to address cleanup of all hazardous releases.

Comment Number	Comment	Response found in EBS
General	AWG's position that the FEIS is fatally flawed by virtue of: (1) its complete failure to acknowledge analytically the recent passage of the Orange County's "Great Park" initiative (Measure "W"); (2) further absence from the FEIS of the alternatives in general, or a "preferred alternative" in particular, that comport with the mandates of local and federal law; and (3) the consequent absence of any meaningful evaluation of the air quality, traffic, hazardous waste, or growth inducing impacts of the only current viable "preferred alternative"...	See comments below which reference sections of the EBS that address comments related to hazardous waste investigations and cleanup at the base.
V.	THE FEIS' HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ANALYSIS IS INADEQUATE. The FEIS does not adequately evaluate the impact of hazardous materials, and does not provide a supportable basis for the DOD's decision for the reuse and disposal of El Toro...In fact, the FEIS has failed to adequately evaluate the known and probably impacts and risks from hazardous materials for any development.	The EBS as a whole responds to this comment by addressing the status of all environmental investigations at El Toro. **Section 4.0 of the EBS** includes a discussion of all IRP sites and Locations of Concern and provides references to supporting documents (such as Records of Decision, etc.) to describe actions taken or underway to address cleanup of all hazardous releases. DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. Section 120(h) of CERCLA and DoD policy at http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/flu.html address DON's policy concerning responsibility to environmental cleanup at transferring properties including their obligation to "come back" to transferred property to address contamination discovered subsequent to transfer. DON, the transferee, USEPA and the State of California shall ensure that any necessary remedial action shall be undertaken under CERCLA to ensure that public health and the environment are adequately protected.
V.A.	The FEIS Fails to Evaluate the Limitations of the Navy's Survey for Hazardous Materials...The Navy's characterization of the soil is based on a review of historical uses and documents... Consequently, the Navy's investigation missed any storage, use, or release of hazardous material that was not observed, documented or remembered...The Navy has now characterized these untested areas "clean". This assumption is flawed and unsupportable...The FEIS is misleading in failing to disclose the unique history and risks from hazardous materials at El Toro.	**Section 2.1 of the EBS** presents the approach and rationale for the survey conducted as part of this EBS. This section includes evaluations of both Navy and non-Navy assessments. Historical use of hazardous materials is discussed in **Section 3.4 of the EBS**. The environmental condition of the property was generally characterized based upon review of existing information in public records, interviews, visual inspections, etc. as set forth in the description of methods and sources listed immediately above. Not all characterization on the installation was based upon sampling. Where the information collected and reviewed pursuant to the listed methods and sources was deemed to be insufficient to characterize the environmental condition of the property, representative samples were collected and analyzed.

V.B	The FEIS Fails to Respond to Issues Raised in The Irvine & GeoSyntech Reports. In January of 2000 the City of Irvine commissioned and issued a report titled: "The Navy's Underestimation of Solvent Contamination At MCAS EL Toro" ("The City of Irvine's Solvents Study"). This Study concludes that "impacted soil will almost surely be encountered during excavation."... The November 30, 2001 GeoSyntech Report identifies hundreds of areas of the Base where further studies are required (see section below on "Implications of GeoSyntech's "Environmental Site Assessment" Report for Park Uses")...The FEIS fails to respond to the impacts and new contamination identified in The City of Irvine's Solvent Study and the GeoSyntec Report.	This comment repeats assertions included in the City of Irvine Solvent Study. **Section 2.1.2 of the EBS** provides responses to the report prepared by GeoSyntec and the City of Irvine.
V.C.	Deficiencies in the Navy's IRP Site Summary (FEIS Table 3-10.1)... Limitations in the Navy's investigation are illustrated by the fact that the FEIS only discloses two instances of documented accidental releases of hazardous materials ("spills")[1] for the entire 50 year operational history of the base... It is highly improbable that during the first 40 years of its operation that base that used in excess 9 million pounds of solvents,[2] much of which would have contained the carcinogenic trichloroethylene ("TCE"),[3] did not have an instance where there was a spill of those hazardous materials... The FEIS has completely ignored the impacts that will result from the limitations inherent in the Navy's site survey and investigation... For example: The unidentified industrial dry cleaning facility located in building 307.	The environmental condition of the property was generally characterized based upon review of existing information in public records, interviews, visual inspections, etc. as set forth in the description of methods and sources listed immediately above. Not all characterization on the installation was based upon sampling. Where the information collected and reviewed pursuant to the listed methods and sources was deemed to be insufficient to characterize the environmental condition of the property, representative samples were collected and analyzed. This comment also repeats assertions included in the City of Irvine Solvent Study. **Section 4.1.3 of the EBS** provides a summary of the IRP at MCAS El Toro. Sites are identified that required sampling due to past releases or disposal from activities conducted since the commissioning of the base. Additional Potential Release Locations are discussed in **Section 4.1.1 and Table 4-1 of the EBS. Section 2.1.2** discusses the results of the preliminary assessment conducted by the Navy at Building 307.
V.D. (Part 1)	Implications of GeoSyntech's "Environmental Site Assessment" Report for Park Uses... The GeoSyntech Report identifies hundreds of areas of the Base where further studies are required... GeoSyntech identified 56 entirely new areas of concern of potential contamination using the same documents available to the Navy, and undertaking its own field observations (no testing was done). Several of these new areas illustrate how incomplete the Navy's investigation has been... One of the most troubling examples is that simply by visiting the site GeoSyntech identified 16 additional transformers which contain PCBs.	**Section 2.1.2 of the EBS** discusses the Navy's evaluation of the GeoSyntec Report. Additionally, **Appendix A, Table A-3**, presents DON's responses to GeoSyntec's recommendations. Majority of transformers identified by GeoSyntec were removed and have already achieved site closure.
V.D. (Part 2)	Implications of GeoSyntech's "Environmental Site Assessment" Report for Park Uses... The Navy has not done an evaluation of the runway areas, other than to indicate that the Navy does not believe that they are contaminated. The GeoSyntech Report concludes..." The runways were designated as unevaluated in the Environmental Baseline Survey. GeoSyntech has not identified any information indicating there has been an evaluation of the runway by the DON since the EBS study."	**Section 4.1.1 of the EBS** identifies the former runways and taxiways at the base as a Potential Release Site that will be sampled and the data evaluated.

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[1] "Spills" in this context refer to unintended, sudden and accidental release of contamination, as distinguished from areas where contaminates were known to be intentionally released (for example into the sanitary sewer system, or landfills).

[2] The City of Irvine's Solvents Study, section 5.9

[3] [3] The City of Irvine's Solvents Study, appendix N, pages 3-21

V.D. (Part 3)	Implications of GeoSyntech's "Environmental Site Assessment" Report for Park Uses ...However, the [GeoSyntec] study identified several areas where contamination exceeds what is safe for uses where there is prolonged or intensive contact with the soil (gardens, playing fields, etc.) but is within what is allowed for industrial (aviation) use. This contradicts the Navy's blanket statement that, except at landfills, the Base would be safe for any use.	**Section 2.1.2 of the EBS** discusses the Navy's response to the GeoSyntec report. **Section 2.1.9 of the EBS** presents the criteria for determining whether buildings or property is suitable for transfer by deed. The evaluation of buildings and property conducted during past investigations does not consider reuse (i.e., aviation or park use) in determining suitability; rather cleanup to residential use has been the criteria that allows for unrestricted use of property. DON shall ensure that any necessary land use restrictions are incorporated into CERCLA Records of Decision and other decision documents in order to ensure that grading activities do not threaten public health and the environment pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. Section 120(h) of CERCLA and DoD policy at http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/flu.html address DON's policy concerning responsibility to environmental cleanup at transferring properties including their obligation to "come back" to transferred property to address contamination discovered subsequent to transfer. DON, the transferee, USEPA and the State of California shall ensure that any necessary remedial action shall be undertaken under CERCLA to ensure that public health and the environment are adequately protected.
V.E.	The Risk From The "Great Park" Development is Greater than The Risk from the "Village Park" Development Evaluated in the FEIS. The FEIS only evaluates the now defunct Village Park plan. The community now intends to initiate the Great Park plan. The Great Park plan proposes substantially more excavation and uses that will result in greater human contact with contaminated and potentially contaminated soil.	**Section 1.2 of the EBS** presents the purpose and scope of the EBS to evaluate the environmental condition of property. The findings in the EBS are not dependant on the future reuse but rather the suitability of the property for reuse under unrestricted use, which evaluates the worst-case risk scenario. DON shall ensure that any necessary land use restrictions are incorporated into CERCLA Records of Decision and other decision documents in order to ensure that grading activities do not threaten public health and the environment pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. Section 120(h) of CERCLA and DoD policy at http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/flu.html address DON's policy concerning responsibility to environmental cleanup at transferring properties including their obligation to "come back" to transferred property to address contamination discovered subsequent to transfer. DON, the transferee, USEPA and the State of California shall ensure that any necessary remedial action shall be undertaken under CERCLA to ensure that public health and the environment are adequately protected.

V.E.1.	Overview of the Great Park. The plan for the proposed Great Park is outlined in a brochure sent by the City of Irvine in April of 2001 titled *"You are Invited To Take A Walk in America's Greatest Park"*. The *You are Invited* brochure provides both graphics and text to describe the City's vision of the Great Park, as well as a land use plan for the entire El Toro property. The brochure indicates that it is conceptual, and the size and scope of the amenities is not precisely defined. However, the brochure does identify specific land uses and locates those uses on the base.	The Great Park is not discussed in the EBS since the potential change in reuse does not impact the evaluation of property for suitability of reuse since the property has been evaluated for unrestricted reuse.
V.E.2.	The Risk From Unexpected Contamination At the Great Park. The FEIS fails to address the high probability that the excavation of the area identified for the Great Park will uncover unexpected contamination...The Navy has acknowledged that as recently as the early 1980's it was not uncommon for the Navy to discharge liquid hazardous waste to the ground surface (page 3 –21 appendix N to Vol. II of The City of Irvine's Solvents Study)...The City of Irvine's Solvents Study contends that there were releases of VOCs and other wastes from leaks in the sanitary sewer system, which runs throughout the proposed Great Park... As documented in The City of Irvine's Solvents Study, approximately 9,000,000 pounds of solvents went into the system during the 56 years of active life of the base. Assuming the normal leakage rate of 7.6%, The City of Irvine's Solvents Study estimates that "up to 700,000 pounds" of solvents lie undiscovered as a result of the leaks in the sanitary sewer system *alone*.	The environmental condition of the property was generally characterized based upon review of existing information in public records, interviews, visual inspections, etc. as set forth in the description of methods and sources listed immediately above. Not all characterization on the installation was based upon sampling. Where the information collected and reviewed pursuant to the listed methods and sources was deemed to be insufficient to characterize the environmental condition of the property, representative samples were collected and analyzed. **Section 1.2 of the EBS** indicates that the EBS presents the known condition of the property and any new evidence or information indicating potential environmental concern will be evaluated and, if required, the Navy would perform remedial-type action. This comment also repeats assertions included in the City of Irvine Solvent Study. **Section 2.1.2 of the EBS** addresses the Navy's review of the City of Irvine's solvent study including a specific evaluation of the report's assumptions/conclusions and the solvent release estimates.
V.E.3.	Impact of Unevaluated Contamination. There are two major consequences of the unevaluated contamination, 1) the risk to human health and the environment, and 2) the costs of encountering unexpected contamination. Neither of these consequences have been addressed in the FEIS.	DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. Section 120(h) of CERCLA and DoD policy at http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/flu.html address DON's policy concerning responsibility to environmental cleanup at transferring properties including their obligation to "come back" to transferred property to address contamination discovered subsequent to transfer. DON, the transferee, USEPA and the State of California shall ensure that any necessary remedial action shall be undertaken under CERCLA to ensure that public health and the environment are adequately protected. **Section 1.2 of the EBS** indicates that the EBS presents the known condition of the property and any new evidence or information indicating potential environmental concern will be evaluated and, if required, the Navy would perform remedial-type action. The intent of the EBS is to identify and evaluate all known potential release locations to limit the potential for encountering unexpected contamination at the base.

V.E.3.a.	Risk To Human Health And The Environment. The Great Park calls for substantial excavation and distribution of soils which have a high probability of containing unexpected contamination. Excavation of soils with unexpected contamination will result in the distribution of the contamination and greatly increase the current risk to human health and the environment. The risk resulting from extensive excavation of these soils would be aggravated by reuse of the soils as fill in the park...The City of Irvine's Solvents Study states and documents two salient facts regarding the risks to the community from this unexpected contamination: 1) That because the allowable exposure concentrations are well below the level that can be detected by either smell or field monitoring it is likely that the community could be exposed to harmful levels without even knowing it (section 8.3); and 2) That close and continued exposure to this soil represents a higher than acceptable cancer risk (Section 8.3).	The environmental condition of the property was generally characterized based upon review of existing information in public records, interviews, visual inspections, etc. as set forth in the description of methods and sources listed immediately above. Not all characterization on the installation was based upon sampling. Where the information collected and reviewed pursuant to the listed methods and sources was deemed to be insufficient to characterize the environmental condition of the property, representative samples were collected and analyzed. This comment also repeats assertions included in the City of Irvine Solvent Study. **Section 2.1.2 of the EBS** fully addresses the City of Irvine Solvent Study. The regulators and the City of Irvine are expected to concur with the Navy's conclusions by way of concurrence with the EBS. The investigation approach taken by the Navy to evaluate potential for releases was developed in concurrence with the regulators and is based on sound engineering principles and thorough research. Conclusion of high probability of soil containing unexpected contamination is unwarranted based on past investigations conducted and Navy's evaluation of the Solvent Study.
V.E.3.b. (Part 1)	The Cost of Encountering Unexpected Contamination at The Great Park... The City of Irvine Solvent Study concludes that the cost of just remediating the more extensive solvent contamination will add between "35 Million to $350 Million" to the overall cleanup cost. (section 8.1)... The Navy may or may not conduct this new investigation and remediation.	This comment repeats assertions included in the City of Irvine Solvent Study. DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. Section 120(h) of CERCLA and DoD policy at http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/flu.html address DON's policy concerning responsibility to environmental cleanup at transferring properties including their obligation to "come back" to transferred property to address contamination discovered subsequent to transfer. DON, the transferee, USEPA and the State of California shall ensure that any necessary remedial action shall be undertaken under CERCLA to ensure that public health and the environment are adequately protected.
V.E.3.b. (Part 2)	The Cost of Encountering Unexpected Contamination at The Great Park...In conclusion, given the nature of the military operations and the limitations in the Navy's record keeping there is a high probability that the community will encounter contamination at areas of the base that the FEIS presumes to be clean...The potential for encountering unanticipated contamination increases as the volume and depth of excavation increases...The soil in the area of the Great Park is contaminated and presents a health risk.	**Section 2. of the EBS** presents the survey methodology and describes the extensive surveys, sampling, and other methods conducted to characterize environmental impacts at the base. **Section 4. of the EBS** presents the findings from past investigations. No technical justification can be made for concluding that the potential for encountering "unanticipated" contamination increase as the volume and depth of excavation increase. Known soil contamination at the base has been identified and these areas will not be transferred until remedial actions are taken to ensure property is protective of human health.

V.E.3.b. (Part 3)	The Cost of Encountering Unexpected Contamination at The Great Park...The soil in the area of the Great Park is contaminated and presents a health risk...The Great Park proposes uses for the base that include sports parks, a lake, petting zoos, gardens, and other uses where there will be direct human contact with excavated soil that is likely to be contaminated...community could be exposed to harmful levels of hazardous materials without even knowing it (The City of Irvine's Solvents Study, section 8.3)...That close and continued exposure to soil which is excavated on Base presents a higher than acceptable cancer risk (The City of Irvine's Solvents Study, section 8.3).	**Section 6. of the EBS** discusses the property classification for the base which identifies areas suitable for transfer and areas requiring additional investigation and/or remedial actions. Soil areas where there is evidence of a potential release have been evaluated and classified accordingly. DON investigates and responds to such releases pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 104 of CERCLA as delegated under Executive Order 12580, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under 10 U.S.C. Section 2701, et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), and DoD and DON policy, as appropriate. Section 120(h) of CERCLA and DoD policy at http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/flu.html address DON's policy concerning responsibility to environmental cleanup at transferring properties including their obligation to "come back" to transferred property to address contamination discovered subsequent to transfer. DON, the transferee, USEPA and the State of California shall ensure that any necessary remedial action shall be undertaken under CERCLA to ensure that public health and the environment are adequately protected. This comment repeats assertions included in the City of Irvine Solvent Study. The Navy's evaluation in **Section 2.1.2 of EBS** on Solvent Study indicates that the conclusions on release of solvents is incorrect and overestimates the potential for solvent contamination of the soil.

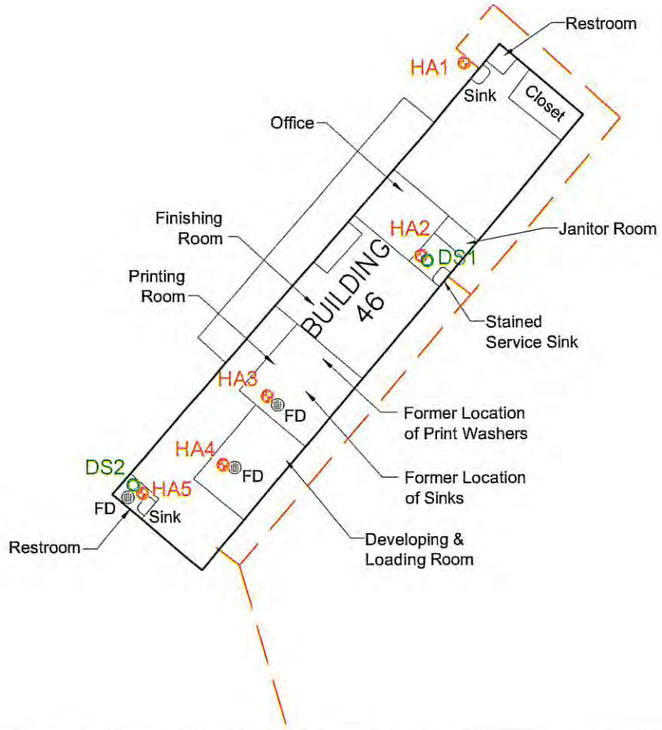
Appendix E
Draft Technical Information Package
Potential Release Locations (PRLs) Investigation Results

PRL 46
PRL 130
PRL 133
PRL 165
PRL 347
PRL 350
PRL 376
PRL 392
PRL 439
PRL 443
PRL 447
PRL 458
PRL 463
PRL 475
PRL 605
PRL 606
PRL 626
PRL 632
PRL 634
PRL 636
PRL 651
PRL Runways/Airfield Operations Area
PRL Pesticide Mixing Area - Bordier's Nursery

PRL 46

Restroom in Bldg. 46 and Location of Soil Sample Borehole HA5 and Drain Sample DS2 (Facing South)

Utility Room with Service Sink and Location of Soil Sample Borehole HA2 and Drain Sample DS1 (Facing Northeast)



LEGEND:

DS2	Drain Sample
	Edge of Road
FD	Floor Drain
HA3	Hand Auger Soil Sample Location
	Sewer Line
	Sink

Background:
The building was identified as being used for administrative offices (1948 and 1949), a photo lab (1950), administrative offices (1954), a training building (clerical school) in 1958, a printing plant (1973), and a reproduction building in 1997.
One location of concern is associated with this site. UST 46 was removed, and the site was closed by the Orange County Health Care Agency (OCHCA). Previous investigation in April 2000 involved collection of soil samples (metals and VOCs) and exploratory trenching (no VOCs were detected; metals did not exceed PRGs). DTSC requested additional sampling/analyses.

Sampling and Analysis Summary:
Five soil samples were collected from five boreholes (HA1-HA5 at depth ranges of 1.0'-2.0', 1.5'-2.5', 1.0'-2.5', 1.5'-2.5', and 1.0'-2.0' below ground surface, respectively). The boreholes were located adjacent to floor drains/service sinks and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, PAHs, cyanide, pH, and metals. Two samples of drain pipe contents (DS1, DS2) were also collected and analyzed for metals.

Analytical Results:
The only analyte exceeding its residential preliminary remediation goal (PRG) was benzo(a)pyrene (72 μg/kg) detected in the soil sample from borehole HA5, collected adjacent to the floor drain in the restroom in the the southwest corner of the building. Analytical results of drain samples collected at locations DS1 and DS2 were compared with RCRA and California-designated hazardous waste criteria. Chromium and lead concentrations were above RCRA hazardous waste criteria. Those same metals are also at concentrations requiring a W.E.T. analysis to determine if they meet the criteria for California-designated hazardous waste.

Risk Screening:
The maximum concentration detected for each analyte from all samples collected at the site was used as the exposure point concentration and compared to EPA Region 9 PRGs to calculate the cumulative risk ratios. The results indicated a cancer risk ratio of 1.88 and noncancer risk ratio of 1.39 (see table for summary). The calculated cancer risk ratio is over the permissible threshold of 1 mainly due to benzo(a)pyrene. All other detected PAH concentrations are at least one order of magnitude lower than their respective residential PRGs. Based on the conservative assumptions used in risk screening and the sample collected at an area with the maximum potential for a release, it is very likely that the site poses an insignificant cancer risk to human health and the environment. The major contributors to the noncancer risk ratio are metals, whose detected concentrations were in the same order of magnitude as background. Based on this it is very likely that the metals concentrations are indicative of background conditions.

Waste Characterization:
A preliminary waste charaterzation was conducted for the drain samples collected at locations DS1 and DS2. The contents of the drain at location DS2 have been characterized as RCRA hazardous waste. A W.E.T. anaylsis is required to determine if they are California-designated hazardous waste. The contents of the drain at location DS1 have been characterized as nonhazardous.

Conclusion:
Further evaluation is required in accordance with EPA and DTSC comments per letters dated April 11, 2003.

Source:
Aerial Survey, OHM/SWDIV, 1997
Borehole Location Survey, Cal Vada, 2003

Building interior and exterior locations and details are approximate.

Risk Screening Results - Comparison to EPA Region 9 Residential PRGs and MCAS El Toro Background Values

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Cancer Risk Screening Value	Noncancer Risk Screening Value	Site-Wide Maximum Value	Site-Wide Maximum Location	Risk Ratio Cancer	Risk Ratio Noncancer
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)								
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	µg/kg	--	--	7.9E+05	0.7	HA5@1.0'-2.0'	--	<0.01
Total Xylenes	µg/kg	--	--	2.8E+05	0.8	HA5@1.0'-2.0'	--	<0.01
Polyaromated Hydrocarbons (PAHs)								
Anthracene	µg/kg	--	--	2.2E+07	39	HA5@1.0'-2.0'	--	<0.01
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	--	70	HA5@1.0'-2.0'	0.11	--
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+01	--	**72**	HA5@1.0'-2.0'	1.16	--
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	--	78	HA5@1.0'-2.0'	0.13	--
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	3.8E+02	--	59	HA5@1.0'-2.0'	0.16	--
Chrysene	µg/kg	--	3.8E+03	--	86	HA5@1.0'-2.0'	0.02	--
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+01	--	15	HA5@1.0'-2.0'	0.24	--
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	--	2.3E+06	190	HA5@1.0'-2.0'	--	<0.01
Indeno(1 2 3-cd)pyrene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	--	32	HA5@1.0'-2.0'	0.05	--
Pyrene	µg/kg	--	--	2.3E+06	150	HA5@1.0'-2.0'	--	<0.01
Metals								
Aluminum	mg/kg	14800	--	7.6E+04	18800	HA5@1.0'-2.0'	--	0.25
Barium	mg/kg	173	--	5.4E+03	175	HA5@1.0'-2.0'	--	0.03
Cobalt	mg/kg	6.98	9.0E+02	1.4E+03	9.5	HA2@1.5'-2.5'	0.01	<0.01
Copper	mg/kg	6.41	--	3.1E+03	10.3	HA2@1.5'-2.5'	--	<0.01
Iron	mg/kg	18400	--	2.4E+04	21500	HA2@1.5'-2.5'	--	0.91
Manganese	mg/kg	291	--	1.8E+03	319	HA2@1.5'-2.5'	--	0.18
				Cumulative Risk Ratio:			1.88	1.39

Notes: -- indicates the specified criteria does not exist. Bold indicates concentration above MCAS El Toro Background value or PRG value, whichever is higher.

Technical Memorandum — Final

Sampling and Analysis Results/Risk Screening PRL 46

Environmental Baseline Survey

Date: 08-03	Former MCAS El Toro	Figure 1
Project No. 54506	EARTH TECH — A tyco INTERNATIONAL LTD. COMPANY	

File: M:\Projects\54506_(CTO-104)\EBS\CAD\Phase1_Investigation\Transferrable_PRLs\Tech Sheets\Final\PRL046_F.dwg Time: Aug 18, 2003 - 9:17am

Table 1a. Analytical Results, PRL-046

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL046-HA3 1.0'-2.5' bgs LJ099	PRL046-HA5 1.0'-2.0' bgs LJ100	PRL046-HA4 1.5'-2.5' bgs LJ101	PRL046-HA2 1.5'-2.5' bgs LJ102	PRL046-HA1 1.0'-2.0' bgs LJ103
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)										
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/kg	--	3.2E+03	3.2E+03	5.2E+05	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/kg	--	1.2E+06	--	2.0E+06	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/kg	--	4.1E+02	4.1E+02	1.0E+06	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/kg	--	7.3E+02	7.3E+02	3.6E+04	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	µg/kg	--	5.6E+06	--	2.1E+07	5.5 UJ	6.2 UJ	4.9 UJ	5.8 UJ	5.4 UJ
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/kg	--	5.1E+05	--	5.1E+05	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
1,1-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/kg	--	2.8E+02	2.8E+02	8.5E+03	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/kg	--	3.4E+02	3.4E+02	6.0E+03	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.5 UJ	6.2 UJ	4.9 UJ	5.8 UJ	5.4 UJ
2-Butanone	µg/kg	--	7.3E+06	--	7.3E+06	110 U	120 U	98 U	120 U	110 U
2-Hexanone	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	55 UJ	62 UJ	49 U	58 U	54 U
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	µg/kg	--	7.9E+05	--	7.9E+05	55 UJ	0.7 J	49 UJ	58 UJ	54 UJ
Acetone	µg/kg	--	1.6E+06	--	1.6E+06	110 U	120 U	98 U	120 U	110 U
Benzene	µg/kg	--	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	7.1E+03	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Bromodichloromethane	µg/kg	--	8.2E+02	8.2E+02	2.2E+05	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Bromoform	µg/kg	--	6.2E+04	6.2E+04	1.2E+06	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Bromomethane	µg/kg	--	3.9E+03	--	3.9E+03	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Carbon Disulfide	µg/kg	--	3.6E+05	--	3.6E+05	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/kg	--	2.5E+02	2.5E+02	2.2E+03	5.5 UJ	6.2 UJ	4.9 UJ	5.8 UJ	5.4 UJ
Chlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	1.5E+05	--	1.5E+05	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Chloroethane	µg/kg	--	3.0E+03	3.0E+03	5.0E+06	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Chloroform	µg/kg	--	9.4E+02	9.4E+02	3.6E+03	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Chloromethane	µg/kg	--	1.2E+03	1.2E+03	--	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	4.3E+04	--	4.3E+04	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/kg	--	7.8E+02	7.8E+02	1.6E+04	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Dibromochloromethane	µg/kg	--	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	3.8E+05	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12)	µg/kg	--	9.4E+04	--	9.4E+04	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Di-isopropyl Ether (DIPE)	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Ethylbenzene	µg/kg	--	8.9E+03	8.9E+03	1.9E+06	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Methylene Chloride	µg/kg	--	9.1E+03	9.1E+03	2.0E+06	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Methyl-tert butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/kg	--	1.7E+04	1.7E+04	5.8E+06	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Styrene	µg/kg	--	1.7E+06	--	4.4E+06	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Tertiary amyl methyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	22 UJ	25 UJ	20 UJ	23 UJ	21 UJ
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	µg/kg	--	1.5E+03	1.5E+03	3.6E+05	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Toluene	µg/kg	--	5.2E+05	--	6.6E+05	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Total Xylenes	µg/kg	--	2.8E+05	--	2.8E+05	17 U	0.8 J	15 U	17 U	16 U
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	7.0E+04	--	7.0E+04	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/kg	--	7.8E+02	7.8E+02	1.6E+04	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Trichloroethene (TCE)	µg/kg	--	5.3E+01	5.3E+01	1.6E+04	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon-11)	µg/kg	--	3.9E+05	--	3.9E+05	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Vinyl Chloride	µg/kg	--	7.9E+01	7.9E+01	3.9E+04	5.5 U	6.2 U	4.9 U	5.8 U	5.4 U
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)										
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	6.5E+05	--	6.5E+05	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	3.7E+05	--	1.1E+06	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	1.6E+04	--	1.6E+04	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	3.5E+03	3.5E+03	4.8E+05	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
2,2'-Oxybis(1-chloropropane)	µg/kg	--	2.9E+03	2.9E+03	9.5E+05	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	µg/kg	--	6.1E+06	--	6.1E+06	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/kg	--	6.1E+03	7.0E+03	6.1E+03	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/kg	--	1.8E+05	--	1.8E+05	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/kg	--	1.2E+06	--	1.2E+06	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/kg	--	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	2800 U	3200 U	2600 U	2800 U	3200 U

Table 1a. Analytical Results, PRL-046

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL046-HA3 1.0'-2.5' bgs LJ099	PRL046-HA5 1.0'-2.0' bgs LJ100	PRL046-HA4 1.5'-2.5' bgs LJ101	PRL046-HA2 1.5'-2.5' bgs LJ102	PRL046-HA1 1.0'-2.0' bgs LJ103
SVOCs, Continued										
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/kg	--	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/kg	--	6.1E+04	--	6.1E+04	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/kg	--	4.9E+06	--	4.9E+06	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
2-Chlorophenol	µg/kg	--	6.3E+04	--	6.3E+04	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
2-Methylphenol	µg/kg	--	3.1E+06	--	3.1E+06	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
2-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	--	1.8E+03	--	1.8E+03	2800 U	3200 U	2600 U	2800 U	3200 U
2-Nitrophenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/kg	--	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	--	1100 U	1300 U	1100 U	1100 U	1300 U
3/4-methylphenol	µg/kg	--	3.1E+05	--	3.1E+05	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
3-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2800 U	3200 U	2600 U	2800 U	3200 U
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2800 U	3200 U	2600 U	2800 U	3200 U
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	560 UJ	640 UJ	530 UJ	560 UJ	630 UJ
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
4-Chloroaniline	µg/kg	--	2.4E+05	--	2.4E+05	1100 U	1300 U	1100 U	1100 U	1300 U
4-Chlorophenyl-phenyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
4-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2800 U	3200 U	2600 U	2800 U	3200 U
4-Nitrophenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2800 U	3200 U	2600 U	2800 U	3200 U
bis(2-chlorethoxy)methane	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	µg/kg	--	2.1E+02	2.1E+02	--	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	--	3.5E+04	3.5E+04	1.2E+06	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
Butylbenzylphthalate	µg/kg	--	1.2E+07	--	1.2E+07	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
Carbazole	µg/kg	--	2.4E+04	2.4E+04	--	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
Dibenzofuran	µg/kg	--	2.9E+05	--	2.9E+05	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	--	4.9E+07	--	4.9E+07	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
Dimethylphthalate	µg/kg	--	1.0E+08	--	6.1E+08	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
Di-n-octylphthalate	µg/kg	--	2.4E+06	--	2.4E+06	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	3.0E+02	3.0E+02	4.9E+04	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+03	6.2E+03	1.8E+04	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/kg	--	3.7E+05	--	3.7E+05	2800 UJ	3200 UJ	2600 UJ	2800 UJ	3200 UJ
Hexachloroethane	µg/kg	--	3.5E+04	3.5E+04	6.1E+04	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
Isophorone	µg/kg	--	5.1E+05	5.1E+05	1.2E+07	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
Nitrobenzene	µg/kg	--	2.0E+04	--	2.0E+04	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/kg	--	7.0E+01	7.0E+01	--	560 UJ	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
n-Nitroso-diphenylamine	µg/kg	--	9.9E+04	9.9E+04	--	2800 U	3200 U	2600 U	2800 U	3200 U
Pentachlorophenol	µg/kg	--	3.0E+03	3.0E+03	1.4E+06	1900 U	2200 U	1800 U	1900 U	2100 U
Phenol	µg/kg	--	3.7E+07	--	3.7E+07	560 U	640 U	530 U	560 U	630 U
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)										
2-Methylnaphthalene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	28 U	32 U	26 U	28 U	32 U
Acenaphthene	µg/kg	--	3.7E+06	--	3.7E+06	28 U	32 U	26 U	28 U	32 U
Acenaphthylene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	28 U	32 U	26 U	28 U	32 U
Anthracene	µg/kg	--	2.2E+07	--	2.2E+07	28 U	39	26 U	28 U	32 U
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	6.2E+02	--	28 UJ	70 J	26 UJ	28 UJ	32 UJ
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+01	6.2E+01	--	28 U	72	26 U	28 U	32 U
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	6.2E+02	--	28 U	78	26 U	28 U	32 U
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	28 U	36	26 U	28 U	32 U
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	3.8E+02	3.8E+02	--	28 U	59	26 U	28 U	32 U
Chrysene	µg/kg	--	3.8E+03	3.8E+03	--	28 UJ	86 J	26 UJ	28 UJ	32 UJ
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+01	6.2E+01	--	28 U	15 J	26 U	28 U	32 U
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	2.3E+06	--	2.3E+06	28 U	190	26 U	28 U	32 U
Fluorene	µg/kg	--	2.8E+06	--	2.8E+06	28 U	32 U	26 U	28 U	32 U
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	6.2E+02	--	28 U	32	26 U	28 U	32 U
Naphthalene	µg/kg	--	5.6E+04	--	5.6E+04	28 U	32 U	26 U	28 U	32 U
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	28 UJ	160 J	26 UJ	28 UJ	32 UJ
Pyrene	µg/kg	--	2.3E+06	--	2.3E+06	28 U	150	26 U	28 U	32 U

Table 1a. Analytical Results, PRL-046

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL046-HA3 1.0'-2.5' bgs LJ099	PRL046-HA5 1.0'-2.0' bgs LJ100	PRL046-HA4 1.5'-2.5' bgs LJ101	PRL046-HA2 1.5'-2.5' bgs LJ102	PRL046-HA1 1.0'-2.0' bgs LJ103
Metals										
Aluminum	mg/kg	14800	7.6E+04	--	7.6E+04	12400	18800	8430	18200	15200
Antimony	mg/kg	3.06	3.1E+01	--	3.1E+01	13 U	15 U	13 U	13 U	15 U
Arsenic	mg/kg	6.86	3.9E-01	3.9E-01	2.2E+01	2.8	3.6 J	2.1 J	4.5 J	4.7 J
Barium	mg/kg	173	5.4E+03	--	5.4E+03	131	165	86.9	175	141
Beryllium	mg/kg	0.669	1.5E+02	1.1E+03	1.5E+02	0.89 U	1 U	0.84 U	0.9 U	1 U
Cadmium	mg/kg	2.35	1.7E+00	1.7E+00	1.7E+00	0.42 UJ	0.61 UJ	0.34 UJ	0.47 UJ	0.43 UJ
Calcium	mg/kg	46000	--	--	--	4800	6280	2610	6340	4490
Chromium	mg/kg	26.9	2.1E+02	2.1E+02	--	14.8	15.9	7.9	16	13.3
Cobalt	mg/kg	6.98	9.0E+02	9.0E+02	1.4E+03	6.3	8.6	4.3	9.5	7.2
Copper	mg/kg	6.41	3.1E+03	--	3.1E+03	7	10.2	3.7	10.3	8.5
Iron	mg/kg	18400	2.4E+04	--	2.4E+04	15000 J	21200 J	10800 J	21500 J	18000 J
Lead	mg/kg	15.1	1.5E+02	--	--	4.3 J	6.9	2.4	4.5	5.1
Magnesium	mg/kg	8370	--	--	--	5720 J	8590 J	3570 J	8550 J	6860 J
Manganese	mg/kg	291	1.8E+03	--	1.8E+03	244	319	194	319	276
Mercury	mg/kg	0.22	2.4E+01	--	2.4E+01	0.009	0.015	0.033	0.016	0.0043
Nickel	mg/kg	15.3	1.6E+03	--	1.6E+03	8.6	12.1	4.7	9.9	8.1
Potassium	mg/kg	4890	--	--	--	3380 J	5090 J	2390 J	5010 J	4080 J
Selenium	mg/kg	0.32	3.9E+02	--	3.9E+02	1.3 U	1.5 U	0.54 UJ	1.3 U	1.5 U
Silver	mg/kg	0.539	3.9E+02	--	3.9E+02	0.27 UJ	2.6 U	2.1 U	2.2 U	2.5 U
Sodium	mg/kg	405	--	--	--	440 U	63.4 UJ	46.5 UJ	226 UJ	510 U
Thallium	mg/kg	0.42	5.2E+00	--	5.2E+00	1.8 U	2.1 U	1.7 U	1.8 U	2 U
Vanadium	mg/kg	71.8	5.5E+02	--	5.5E+02	33.9	47.3	23.9	47.6	39.2
Zinc	mg/kg	77.9	2.4E+04	--	2.4E+04	45.3	58.3	29	58.3	51.9
Total Cyanide										
Cyanide (Total)	mg/kg	--	1.1E+01	--	1.1E+01	2.8 U	3.2 U	2.6 U	2.8 U	3.2 U
pH										
pH	pH Units	--	--	--	--	7.94	8.38	7.7	8.38	7.84

Notes:

µg/kg = micrograms per kilogram

mg/kg = miligrams per kilogram

-- = The regulatory threshold does not exist for the specified analyte.

U = The analyte was not detected above the detection limit shown.

J = The concentration is an estimate

NA = The sample was not analyzed for the specified analyte.

Table 1b. Analytical Results and Preliminary Waste Characterization, Sink Drain Samples (Solid Matrix), PRL-046

Analyte	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	RCRA Hazwaste TCLP's RL (mg/L)	RCRA Hazwaste 20 x TCLP RL (mg/kg)	Cal-Hazwaste TTLC (mg/kg)	Cal-Hazwaste STLC (mg/L)	Cal-Hazwaste 10 x STLC (mg/kg)	PRL-046-DS2 Water Closet Drain LJ202 (mg/kg)	PRL-046-DS1 Sink Drain LJ247 (mg/kg)
Metals								
Aluminum	14800	--	--	--	--	--	1140	199
Antimony	3.06	--	--	500	15	150	12 U	4
Arsenic	6.86	5.0	100.0	500	5.0	50	1.2 U	3.4
Barium	173	100.0	2000.0	10,000	100	1000	25.2	73.8
Berillium	0.669	--	--	75	0.75	7.5	0.8 U	1 U
Cadmium	2.35	1.0	20.0	100	1.0	10.0	1.4	1.1
Calcium	46000	--	--	--	--	--	8400	113000
Chromium	26.9	5.0	100.0	2,500	5	50	***250***	3.6
Cobalt	6.98	--	--	8,000	80	800	11.9	0.81 UJ
Copper	6.41	--	--	2,500	25	250	36	150
Iron	18400	--	--	--	--	--	6510	13500
Lead	15.1	5.0	100.0	1,000	5	50.0	***81.1***	15.4
Magnesium	8370	--	--	--	--	--	1000	1720
Manganese	291	--	--	--	--	--	55.3	91.4
Mercury	0.22	0.2	4.0	20	0.2	2.0	0.54	0.1
Nickel	15.3	--	--	2,000	20	200	33.7	6
Potassium	4890	--	--	--	--	--	3090	539
Selenium	0.32	1.0	20.0	100	1.0	10.0	1.1	1.5 U
Silver	0.539	5.0	100.0	500	5	50	0.87 UJ	2.5 U
Sodium	405	--	--	--	--	--	33500	791
Thallium	0.42	--	--	700	7.0	70.0	1.6 U	2 U
Vanadium	71.8	--	--	2,400	24	240	3.3	1.3
Zinc	77.9	--	--	5,000	250	2,500	1030	225

Notes:

mg/L = miligrams per liter

mg/kg = miligrams per kilogram

-- = The regulatory threshold does not exist for the specified analyte.

U = The analyte was not detected above the detection limit shown.

J = The concentration is an estimate

RL = Regulatory Limit

RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

TTLC = total threshold limit concentration

TCLP = toxicity characteristic leaching procedure

STLC = soluble threshold limit concentrations

Bold indicates values (mg/kg) exceeding 20 x TCLP (RL) value, meaning the analyte would likely fail the TCLP test and therefore the waste may be classified as a RCRA Hazardous Waste, else the Generator must perform a TCLP test to demonstrate that it IS NOT a RCRA Hazardous Waste.

Highlight indicates values (mg/kg) exceeding TTLC value, meaning the analyte is characterized as California-Regulated Hazardous Waste.

Italics indicates value exceeding 10 x STLC value, meaning the analyte would likely fail the WET test and therefore the waste may be classified as a California-Regulated Hazardous Waste, else the Generator must perform a WET test to demonstrate that it IS NOT a Cal-Regulated Hazardous Waste.

Table 1c. Analytical Results and Preliminary Waste Characterization, Sink Drain Samples (Liquid Matrix), PRL-046

Analyte	TCLP's RL (µg/L)	STLC (µg/L)	PRL-046-DS1 Sink Drain LJ201 (µg/L)
Metals			
Aluminum	--	--	178
Antimony	--	15000	3.3
Arsenic	5000	5000	14.3 UJ
Barium	100000	100000	86.6
Berillium	--	750	2 U
Cadmium	1000	1000	0.92
Calcium	--	--	429000
Chromium	5000	5000	6.3
Cobalt	--	80000	5
Copper	--	25000	358
Iron	--	--	80500
Lead	5000	5000	34.3
Magnesium	--	--	30700
Manganese	--	--	1260
Mercury	200	200	0.77
Nickel	--	20000	61.5
Potassium	--	--	1130
Selenium	1000	1000	10 U
Silver	5000	5000	5.4
Sodium	--	--	75100
Thallium	--	7000	4.5 UJ
Vanadium	--	24000	10 U
Zinc	--	250000	297

Notes:

µg/L = micrograms per liter

-- = The regulatory threshold does not exist for the specified analyte.

U = The analyte was not detected above the detection limit shown.

RL = Regulatory Limit

RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

TCLP = toxicity characteristic leaching procedure

STLC = soluble threshold limit concentrations

Bold indicates values exceeding TCLP (RL) value.

Italics idicates values exceeding STLC value.

If any analyte is above the TCLP screening value, then the waste is characterized as a RCRA Hazardous Waste.

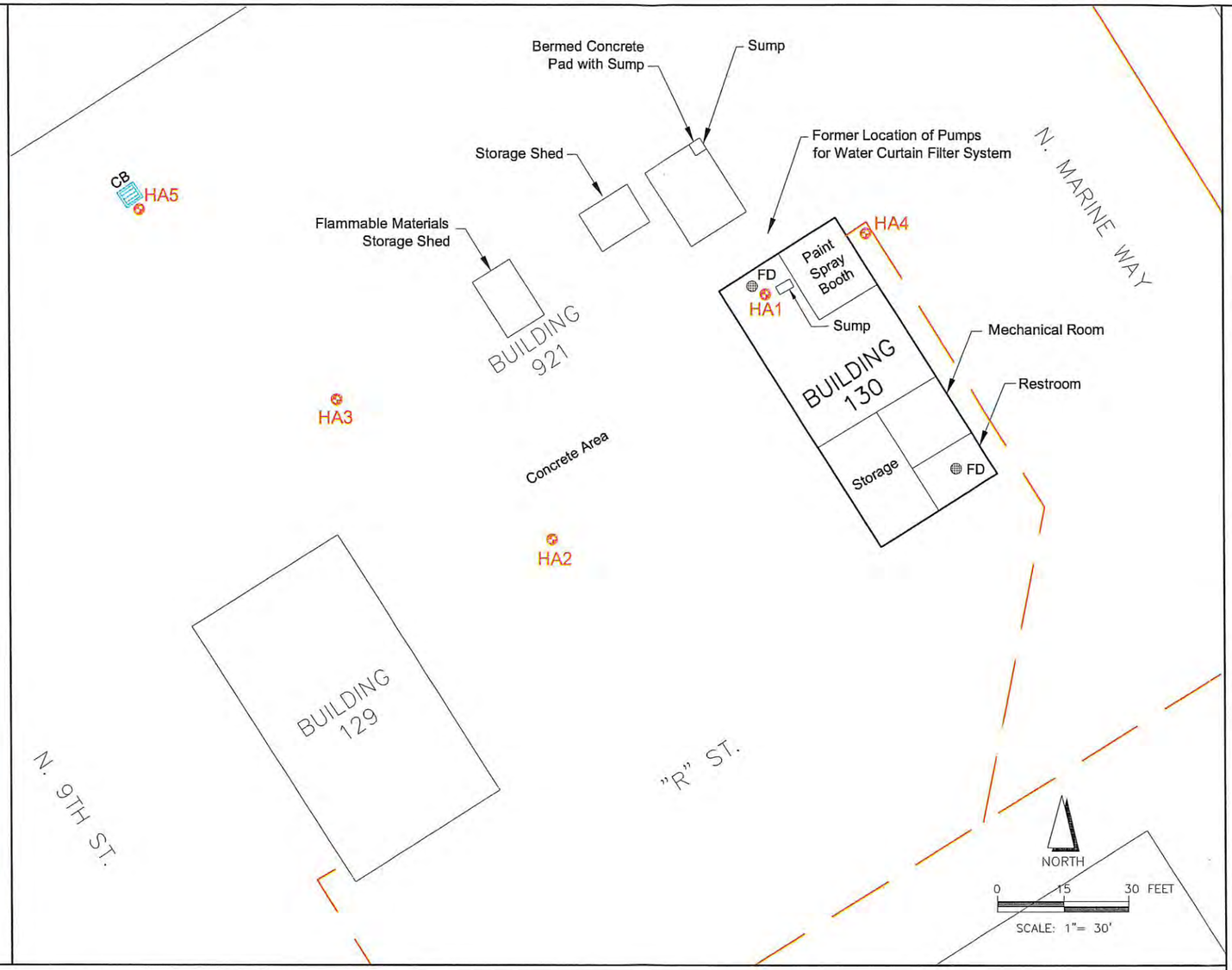
If any analyte is above the STLC value, then the waste is characterized as a California-Regulated Hazardous Waste

PRL 130

Outdoor Painting Area
(Facing Northeast)

Floor Sump by Water Wall
Paint Spray Booth
(Facing Norhtwest)

Water Wall Paint Spray Booth
(Facing Northwest)



LEGEND:

- Edge of Road
- FD — Floor Drain
- HA5 — Hand Auger Soil Sample Location
- Sewer Line
- CB — Storm Drain Catch Basin
- Storm Sewer Line

Background:
The building was identified as a dope and spray building (1948, 1949, 1950 and 1954), a vehicle maintenance shop (1973), and an aviation paint shop (1997).
Six locations of concern (LOCs) are associated with this site. RFA 293 was recommended for no further action (NFA); the BCT concurred through acceptance of the 1995 Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS). TAA 130A (SWMU/AOC 294), TAA 130B (SWMU/AOC 295), and TAA 130C (SWMU/AOC 42) are all inactive; NFA was recommended to DTSC for all three. UST 130A and UST 130B were both removed; both sites were closed by the Orange County Health Care Agency (OCHCA).

Sampling and Analysis Summary:
Five soil samples were collected from five boreholes in areas associated with sewer discharges and chemical storage and painting areas (HA1-HA4 at depths of 1.0' below ground surface [bgs], HA5 at a depth of 2.0' bgs). Soil samples from boreholes HA1, HA2, and HA4 were analyzed for metals, SVOCs, and VOCs. Soil samples from boreholes HA3 and HA5 were analyzed for TPH, metals, and SVOCs.

Analytical Results:
No analyte exceeded its residential preliminary remediation goal (PRG). TPH as volatiles was reported at a maximum (estimated) concentration of 11 mg/kg at HA5.

Risk Screening:
The maximum concentration detected for each analyte from all samples collected at the site was used as the exposure point concentration and compared to EPA Region 9 PRGs to calculate the cumulative risk ratios. The results indicated no significant cancer or noncancer risk (see table for summary).

Conclusion:
No further action was recommended and concurred with by EPA and DTSC per letters dated April 11, 2003.

Source:
Aerial Survey, OHM/SWDIV, 1997
Borehole Location Survey, Cal Vada, 2003

Building interior and exterior locations and details are approximate.

Risk Screening Results - Comparison to EPA Region 9 Residential PRGs and MCAS El Toro Background Values

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Cancer Risk Screening Value	Noncancer Risk Screening Value	Site-Wide Maximum Value	Site-Wide Maximum Location	Risk Ratio Cancer	Risk Ratio Noncancer
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)								
Methylene Chloride	µg/kg	--	9.1E+03	2.0E+06	1	HA4@1.0'	<0.01	<0.01
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)								
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	--	--	4.9E+07	1080	HA4@1.0'	--	<0.01
Metals								
Chromium	mg/kg	26.9	2.1E+02	--	32.6	HA4@1.0'	0.15	--
Nickel	mg/kg	15.3	--	1.6E+03	15.4	HA4@1.0'	--	<0.01
				Cumulative Risk Ratio:			0.15	<0.01

Notes: -- indicates the specified criteria does not exist. Bold indicates concentration above MCAS El Toro Background value or PRG value, whichever is higher.

Technical Memorandum — Final

Sampling and Analysis Results/Risk Screening PRL 130

Environmental Baseline Survey

Date: 08-03	Former MCAS El Toro	Figure 2
Project No. 54506	EARTH TECH — A tyco INTERNATIONAL LTD. COMPANY	

File: M:\Projects\54506_(CTO-104)\EBS\CAD\Phase1_Investigation\Transferrable_PRLs\Tech Sheets\Final\PRL130_F.dwg Time: Aug 18, 2003 - 9:20am

Table 2. Analytical Results, PRL-130

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL130-HA5 2.0' bgs LJ153	PRL130-HA2 1.0' bgs LJ163	PRL130-HA4 1.0' bgs LJ164	PRL130-HA1 1.0' bgs LJ165	PRL130-HA3 1.0' bgs LJ166
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)										
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/kg	--	3.2E+03	3.2E+03	5.2E+05	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/kg	--	1.2E+06	--	2.0E+06	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/kg	--	4.1E+02	4.1E+02	1.0E+06	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/kg	--	7.3E+02	7.3E+02	3.6E+04	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	µg/kg	--	5.6E+06	--	2.1E+07	NA	5.7 UJ	5.3 UJ	5.4 UJ	NA
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/kg	--	5.1E+05	--	5.1E+05	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
1,1-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/kg	--	2.8E+02	2.8E+02	8.5E+03	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/kg	--	3.4E+02	3.4E+02	6.0E+03	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	NA	5.7 U	5.3 UJ	5.4 UJ	NA
2-Butanone	µg/kg	--	7.3E+06	--	7.3E+06	NA	110 U	110 U	110 U	NA
2-Hexanone	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	NA	57 UJ	53 UJ	54 UJ	NA
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	µg/kg	--	7.9E+05	--	7.9E+05	NA	57 UJ	53 UJ	54 UJ	NA
Acetone	µg/kg	--	1.6E+06	--	1.6E+06	NA	110 U	110 U	110 U	NA
Benzene	µg/kg	--	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	7.1E+03	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Bromodichloromethane	µg/kg	--	8.2E+02	8.2E+02	2.2E+05	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Bromoform	µg/kg	--	6.2E+04	6.2E+04	1.2E+06	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Bromomethane	µg/kg	--	3.9E+03	--	3.9E+03	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Carbon Disulfide	µg/kg	--	3.6E+05	--	3.6E+05	NA	5.7 UJ	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/kg	--	2.5E+02	2.5E+02	2.2E+03	NA	5.7 UJ	5.3 UJ	5.4 UJ	NA
Chlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	1.5E+05	--	1.5E+05	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Chloroethane	µg/kg	--	3.0E+03	3.0E+03	5.0E+06	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Chloroform	µg/kg	--	9.4E+02	9.4E+02	3.6E+03	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Chloromethane	µg/kg	--	1.2E+03	1.2E+03	--	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	4.3E+04	--	4.3E+04	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/kg	--	7.8E+02	7.8E+02	1.6E+04	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Dibromochloromethane	µg/kg	--	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	3.8E+05	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12)	µg/kg	--	9.4E+04	--	9.4E+04	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Di-isopropyl Ether (DIPE)	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	NA	5.7 UJ	5.3 UJ	5.4 UJ	NA
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Ethylbenzene	µg/kg	--	8.9E+03	8.9E+03	1.9E+06	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Methylene Chloride	µg/kg	--	9.1E+03	9.1E+03	2.0E+06	NA	5.7 U	1 J	5.4 U	NA
Methyl-tert butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/kg	--	1.7E+04	1.7E+04	5.8E+06	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Styrene	µg/kg	--	1.7E+06	--	4.4E+06	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Tertiary amyl methyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	NA	23 UJ	21 UJ	22 UJ	NA
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	µg/kg	--	1.5E+03	1.5E+03	3.6E+05	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Toluene	µg/kg	--	5.2E+05	--	6.6E+05	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Total Xylenes	µg/kg	--	2.8E+05	--	2.8E+05	NA	17 U	16 U	16 U	NA
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	7.0E+04	--	7.0E+04	NA	5.7 UJ	5.3 UJ	5.4 UJ	NA
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/kg	--	7.8E+02	7.8E+02	1.6E+04	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Trichloroethene (TCE)	µg/kg	--	5.3E+01	5.3E+01	1.6E+04	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon-11)	µg/kg	--	3.9E+05	--	3.9E+05	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Vinyl Chloride	µg/kg	--	7.9E+01	7.9E+01	3.9E+04	NA	5.7 U	5.3 U	5.4 U	NA
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)										
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	6.5E+05	--	6.5E+05	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	3.7E+05	--	1.1E+06	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	1.6E+04	--	1.6E+04	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	3.5E+03	3.5E+03	4.8E+05	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
2,2'-Oxybis(1-chloropropane)	µg/kg	--	2.9E+03	2.9E+03	9.5E+05	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	µg/kg	--	6.1E+06	--	6.1E+06	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U

Table 2. Analytical Results, PRL-130

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL130-HA5 2.0' bgs LJ153	PRL130-HA2 1.0' bgs LJ163	PRL130-HA4 1.0' bgs LJ164	PRL130-HA1 1.0' bgs LJ165	PRL130-HA3 1.0' bgs LJ166
SVOCs, Continued										
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/kg	--	6.1E+03	7.0E+03	6.1E+03	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/kg	--	1.8E+05	--	1.8E+05	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/kg	--	1.2E+06	--	1.2E+06	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/kg	--	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	2700 U	3100 UJ	3000 U	3000 U	2700 U
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/kg	--	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/kg	--	6.1E+04	--	6.1E+04	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/kg	--	4.9E+06	--	4.9E+06	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
2-Chlorophenol	µg/kg	--	6.3E+04	--	6.3E+04	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
2-Methylphenol	µg/kg	--	3.1E+06	--	3.1E+06	540 U	610 U	590 UJ	600 UJ	540 UJ
2-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	--	1.8E+03	--	1.8E+03	2700 U	3100 U	3000 U	3000 U	2700 U
2-Nitrophenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/kg	--	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	--	1100 U	1200 U	1200 U	1200 U	1100 U
3/4-methylphenol	µg/kg	--	3.1E+05	--	3.1E+05	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
3-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2700 U	3100 U	3000 U	3000 U	2700 U
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2700 U	3100 U	3000 U	3000 U	2700 U
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	540 UJ	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
4-Chloroaniline	µg/kg	--	2.4E+05	--	2.4E+05	1100 U	1200 U	1200 U	1200 U	1100 U
4-Chlorophenyl-phenyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
4-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2700 U	3100 U	3000 U	3000 U	2700 U
4-Nitrophenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2700 UJ	3100 U	3000 U	3000 U	2700 U
bis(2-chlorethoxy)methane	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	µg/kg	--	2.1E+02	2.1E+02	--	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	--	3.5E+04	3.5E+04	1.2E+06	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	79 J
Butylbenzylphthalate	µg/kg	--	1.2E+07	--	1.2E+07	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
Carbazole	µg/kg	--	2.4E+04	2.4E+04	--	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
Dibenzofuran	µg/kg	--	2.9E+05	--	2.9E+05	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	--	4.9E+07	--	4.9E+07	540 U	610 U	1080	600 U	540 U
Dimethylphthalate	µg/kg	--	1.0E+08	--	6.1E+08	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
Di-n-octylphthalate	µg/kg	--	2.4E+06	--	2.4E+06	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	3.0E+02	3.0E+02	4.9E+04	540 U	610 UJ	590 U	600 U	540 U
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+03	6.2E+03	1.8E+04	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/kg	--	3.7E+05	--	3.7E+05	2700 U	3100 U	3000 U	3000 U	2700 U
Hexachloroethane	µg/kg	--	3.5E+04	3.5E+04	6.1E+04	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
Isophorone	µg/kg	--	5.1E+05	5.1E+05	1.2E+07	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
Nitrobenzene	µg/kg	--	2.0E+04	--	2.0E+04	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/kg	--	7.0E+01	7.0E+01	--	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
n-Nitroso-diphenylamine	µg/kg	--	9.9E+04	9.9E+04	--	2700 U	3100 U	3000 U	3000 U	2700 U
Pentachlorophenol	µg/kg	--	3.0E+03	3.0E+03	1.4E+06	1800 U	2100 U	2000 U	2000 U	1800 U
Phenol	µg/kg	--	3.7E+07	--	3.7E+07	540 U	610 U	590 U	600 U	540 U
Hydrocarbons										
Motor Oils	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	11 U	NA	NA	NA	11 U
Total Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	11 U	NA	NA	NA	11 U
Total Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	11 J	NA	NA	NA	9.7 J
Metals										
Aluminum	mg/kg	14800	7.6E+04	--	7.6E+04	4610	11100	9630	8620	4090
Antimony	mg/kg	3.06	3.1E+01	--	3.1E+01	13 U	15 U	14 U	14 U	13 U
Arsenic	mg/kg	6.86	3.9E-01	3.9E-01	2.2E+01	1.4 UJ	2.5 UJ	5.3 UJ	2.3 UJ	1.2 UJ
Barium	mg/kg	173	5.4E+03	--	5.4E+03	62.7	108	94.7	130	45.3
Berillium	mg/kg	0.669	1.5E+02	1.1E+03	1.5E+02	0.87 U	0.98 U	0.95 U	0.96 U	0.87 U

Table 2. Analytical Results, PRL-130

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL130-HA5 2.0' bgs LJ153	PRL130-HA2 1.0' bgs LJ163	PRL130-HA4 1.0' bgs LJ164	PRL130-HA1 1.0' bgs LJ165	PRL130-HA3 1.0' bgs LJ166
Metals, Continued										
Cadmium	mg/kg	2.35	1.7E+00	1.7E+00	1.7E+00	0.14 UJ	0.19 UJ	0.25 UJ	0.19 UJ	0.22 UJ
Calcium	mg/kg	46000	--	--	--	2980	5330	6550	7720	3900
Chromium	mg/kg	26.9	3.0E+01	3.0E+01	2.2E+02	6.4	10.5	32.6	9.6	5
Cobalt	mg/kg	6.98	9.0E+02	9.0E+02	1.4E+03	3	5.7	5.5	5	2.2
Copper	mg/kg	6.41	3.1E+03	--	3.1E+03	2.3	3.7	4.9	4.6	1.7 UJ
Iron	mg/kg	18400	2.4E+04	--	2.4E+04	6760	13000	13300	12100	5440
Lead	mg/kg	15.1	1.5E+02	--	--	1.2 UJ	3.1	7.5	2.8	1.5
Magnesium	mg/kg	8370	--	--	--	2330	4720	4210	4460	1870
Manganese	mg/kg	291	1.8E+03	--	1.8E+03	113	203 J	189 J	200 J	109 J
Mercury	mg/kg	0.22	2.4E+01	--	2.4E+01	0.22 U	0.0095	0.055	0.014	0.07
Nickel	mg/kg	15.3	1.6E+03	--	1.6E+03	3.4	5.4 J	15.4 J	6 J	2.5 J
Potassium	mg/kg	4890	--	--	--	1160 J	2750	2520	2570	1010
Selenium	mg/kg	0.32	3.9E+02	--	3.9E+02	1.3 UJ	1.5 U	0.56 UJ	1.4 U	1.3 U
Silver	mg/kg	0.539	3.9E+02	--	3.9E+02	2.2 U	2.5 U	2.4 U	2.4 UJ	2.2 U
Sodium	mg/kg	405	--	--	--	430 UJ	490 U	480 U	65.3 UJ	430 U
Thallium	mg/kg	0.42	5.2E+00	--	5.2E+00	0.28 UJ	2 U	1.9 U	1.9 U	1.7 U
Vanadium	mg/kg	71.8	5.5E+02	--	5.5E+02	15.8	29.1	27.7	27.1	11.9
Zinc	mg/kg	77.9	2.4E+04	--	2.4E+04	18.6	33.8	58.9	33.8	14.9
pH										
pH	pH Units	--	--	--	--	7.95	8.66	8.82	9.08	8.29

Notes:

µg/kg = micrograms per kilogram

mg/kg = miligrams per kilogram

-- = The regulatory threshold does not exist for the specified analyte.

U = The analyte was not detected above the detection limit shown.

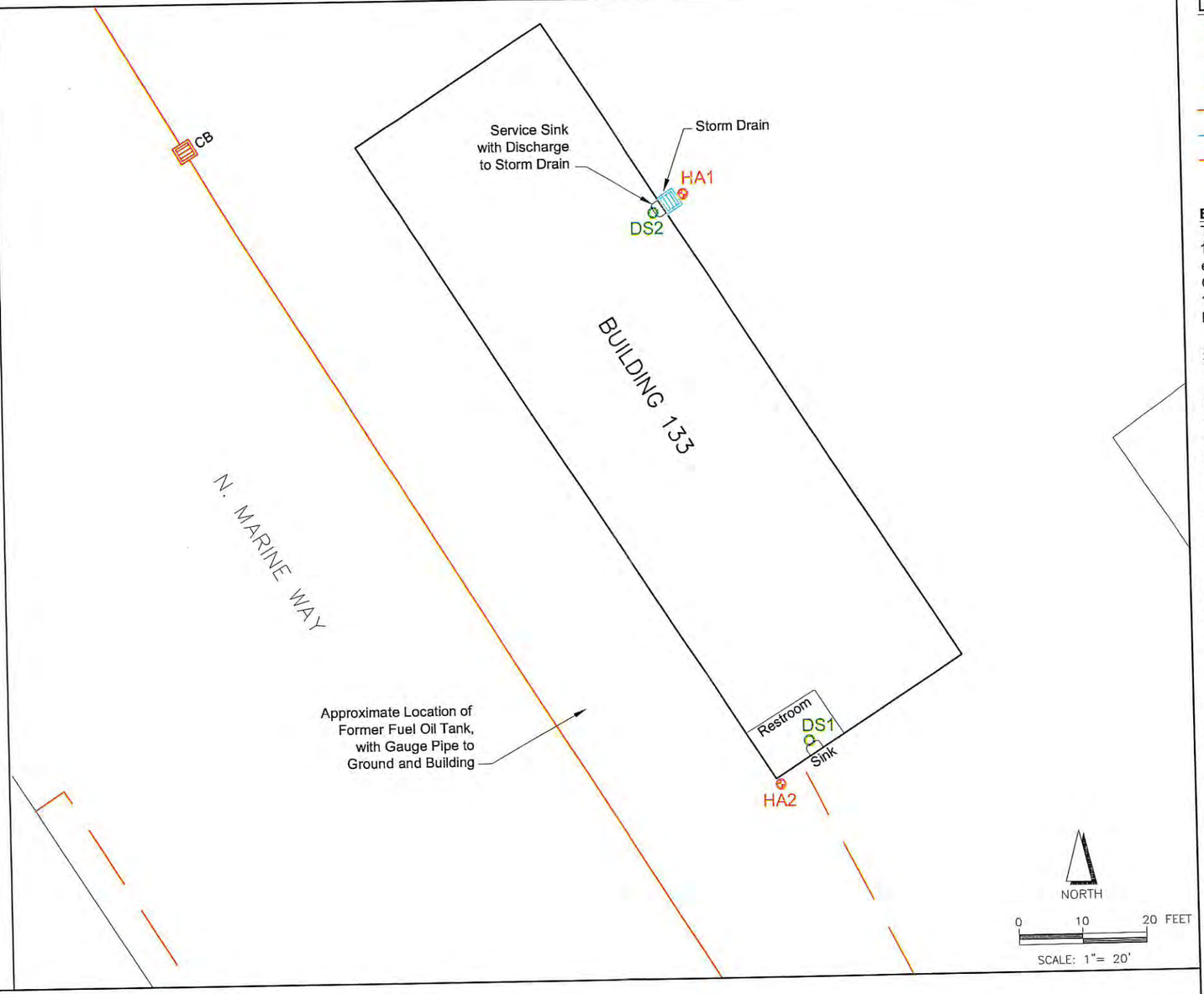
J = The concentration is an estimate

NA = The sample was not analyzed for the specified analyte.

PRL 133

Service Sink: Drain Sample DS2
Collected From P-trap
(Facing Northeast)

Soil Sample HA1 Collected
Next to Storm Drain
(Facing Southwest)



LEGEND:

- DS2 — Drain Sample
- Edge of Road
- HA3 — Hand Auger Soil Sample Location
- Sewer Line
- Storm Sewer Line
- CB — Storm Drain Catch Basin
- Sink

Background:
The building was identified as a photographic lab (1948, 1949, 1950, and 1954), a tactical photographic lab (1958), a location exchange (1973), and offices and a training facility (1997). One location of concern (LOC) is associated with this site. UST 133 was removed, and the site was closed by the Orange County Health Care Agency (OCHCA).

Sampling and Analysis Summary:
Two soil samples were collected from two boreholes (HA1 at a depth of 1.0' below ground surface [bgs]; HA2 at a depth of 2.5' bgs). The soil samples from the two boreholes were analyzed for cyanide, metals, pH, SVOCs, and VOCs. In addition, two drain samples were collected from the restroom and service sink p-traps (DS1, DS2). The two drain samples were analyzed for metals.

Analytical Results:
No analytes from the soil samples exceeded their respective residential preliminary remediation goals (PRGs). Analytical results of the drain samples collected at locations DS1 and DS2 were compared with RCRA and California-designated hazardous waste criteria. Copper and zinc concentrations exceeded California-designated hazardous waste criteriain the sample collected from location DS1.

Risk Screening:
The maximum concentration detected for each analyte from all samples collected at the site was used as the exposure point concentration and compared to EPA Region 9 PRGs to calculate the cumulative risk ratio. The results indicated no significant cancer or noncancer risk (see table for summary).

Waste Characterization:
The contents of the drain at location DS1 have been characterized as California-designated hazardous waste. The contents of the drain at location DS2 have been characterized as nonhazardous.

Conclusion:
Further evaluation is required in accordance with EPA and DTSC comments per letters dated April 11, 2003.

Source:
Aerial Survey, OHM/SWDIV, 1997
Borehole Location Survey, Cal Vada, 2003

Building interior and exterior locations and details are approximate.

Risk Screening Results - Comparison to EPA Region 9 Residential PRGs and MCAS El Toro Background Values

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Cancer Risk Screening Value	Noncancer Risk Screening Value	Site-Wide Maximum Value	Site-Wide Maximum Location	Risk Ratio Cancer	Risk Ratio Noncancer
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)								
Methylene Chloride	µg/kg	--	9.1E+03	2.0E+06	1	HA1@1.0', HA2@2.5'	<0.01	<0.01
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)								
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	--	3.5E+04	1.2E+06	30	HA1@1.0'	<0.01	<0.01
Metals								
Copper	mg/kg	6.41	--	3.1E+03	8	HA1@1.0'	--	<0.01
Selenium	mg/kg	0.32	--	3.9E+02	0.57	HA1@1.0'	--	<0.01
				Cumulative Risk Ratio:			<0.01	<0.01

Notes: -- indicates the specified criteria does not exist. Bold indicates concentration above MCAS El Toro Background value or PRG value, whichever is higher.

Technical Memorandum — Final

Sampling and Analysis Results/Risk Screening PRL 133

Environmental Baseline Survey

Date: 08-03	Former MCAS El Toro	Figure
Project No. 54506	EARTH TECH — A tyco INTERNATIONAL LTD. COMPANY	3

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Table 3a. Analytical Results, PRL-133

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL133-HA1 1.0' bgs LJ167	PRL133-HA1 (dup) 1.0' bgs LJ168	PRL133-HA2 2.5' bgs LJ169
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)								
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/kg	--	3.2E+03	3.2E+03	5.2E+05	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/kg	--	1.2E+06	--	2.0E+06	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/kg	--	4.1E+02	4.1E+02	1.0E+06	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/kg	--	7.3E+02	7.3E+02	3.6E+04	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	µg/kg	--	5.6E+06	--	2.1E+07	5.3 UJ	5.7 UJ	4.7 UJ
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/kg	--	5.1E+05	--	5.1E+05	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
1,1-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/kg	--	2.8E+02	2.8E+02	8.5E+03	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/kg	--	3.4E+02	3.4E+02	6.0E+03	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.3 UJ	5.7 UJ	4.7 UJ
2-Butanone	µg/kg	--	7.3E+06	--	7.3E+06	110 U	110 U	94 U
2-Hexanone	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	53 UJ	57 UJ	47 UJ
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	µg/kg	--	7.9E+05	--	7.9E+05	53 UJ	57 UJ	47 UJ
Acetone	µg/kg	--	1.6E+06	--	1.6E+06	110 U	110 U	94 U
Benzene	µg/kg	--	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	7.1E+03	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Bromodichloromethane	µg/kg	--	8.2E+02	8.2E+02	2.2E+05	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Bromoform	µg/kg	--	6.2E+04	6.2E+04	1.2E+06	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Bromomethane	µg/kg	--	3.9E+03	--	3.9E+03	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Carbon Disulfide	µg/kg	--	3.6E+05	--	3.6E+05	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/kg	--	2.5E+02	2.5E+02	2.2E+03	5.3 UJ	5.7 UJ	4.7 UJ
Chlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	1.5E+05	--	1.5E+05	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Chloroethane	µg/kg	--	3.0E+03	3.0E+03	5.0E+06	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Chloroform	µg/kg	--	9.4E+02	9.4E+02	3.6E+03	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Chloromethane	µg/kg	--	1.2E+03	1.2E+03	--	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	4.3E+04	--	4.3E+04	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/kg	--	7.8E+02	7.8E+02	1.6E+04	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Dibromochloromethane	µg/kg	--	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	3.8E+05	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12)	µg/kg	--	9.4E+04	--	9.4E+04	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Di-isopropyl Ether (DIPE)	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.3 UJ	5.7 UJ	4.7 UJ
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Ethylbenzene	µg/kg	--	8.9E+03	8.9E+03	1.9E+06	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Methylene Chloride	µg/kg	--	9.1E+03	9.1E+03	2.0E+06	1 J	5.7 U	1 J
Methyl-tert butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/kg	--	1.7E+04	1.7E+04	5.8E+06	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Styrene	µg/kg	--	1.7E+06	--	4.4E+06	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Tertiary amyl methyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	21 UJ	23 UJ	19 UJ
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	µg/kg	--	1.5E+03	1.5E+03	3.6E+05	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Toluene	µg/kg	--	5.2E+05	--	6.6E+05	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Total Xylenes	µg/kg	--	2.8E+05	--	2.8E+05	2 J	17 U	14 U
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	7.0E+04	--	7.0E+04	5.3 UJ	5.7 UJ	4.7 UJ
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/kg	--	7.8E+02	7.8E+02	1.6E+04	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Trichloroethene (TCE)	µg/kg	--	5.3E+01	5.3E+01	1.6E+04	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon-11)	µg/kg	--	3.9E+05	--	3.9E+05	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Vinyl Chloride	µg/kg	--	7.9E+01	7.9E+01	3.9E+04	5.3 U	5.7 U	4.7 U
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	6.5E+05	--	6.5E+05	570 U	600 U	530 U
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	3.7E+05	--	1.1E+06	570 U	600 U	530 U
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	1.6E+04	--	1.6E+04	570 U	600 U	530 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	3.5E+03	3.5E+03	4.8E+05	570 U	600 U	530 U
2,2'-Oxybis(1-chloropropane)	µg/kg	--	2.9E+03	2.9E+03	9.5E+05	570 U	600 U	530 U
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	µg/kg	--	6.1E+06	--	6.1E+06	570 U	600 U	530 U

Table 3a. Analytical Results, PRL-133

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL133-HA1 1.0' bgs LJ167	PRL133-HA1 (dup) 1.0' bgs LJ168	PRL133-HA2 2.5' bgs LJ169
SVOCs, Continued								
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/kg	--	6.1E+03	7.0E+03	6.1E+03	570 U	600 U	530 U
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/kg	--	1.8E+05	--	1.8E+05	570 U	600 U	530 U
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/kg	--	1.2E+06	--	1.2E+06	570 UJ	600 UJ	530 UJ
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/kg	--	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	2900 U	3000 U	2600 U
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/kg	--	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	570 U	600 U	530 U
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/kg	--	6.1E+04	--	6.1E+04	570 U	600 U	530 U
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/kg	--	4.9E+06	--	4.9E+06	570 U	600 U	530 U
2-Chlorophenol	µg/kg	--	6.3E+04	--	6.3E+04	570 U	600 U	530 U
2-Methylphenol	µg/kg	--	3.1E+06	--	3.1E+06	570 U	600 U	530 U
2-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	--	1.8E+03	--	1.8E+03	2900 U	3000 U	2600 U
2-Nitrophenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	570 U	600 U	530 U
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/kg	--	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	--	1100 U	1200 U	1100 U
3/4-methylphenol	µg/kg	--	3.1E+05	--	3.1E+05	570 U	600 U	530 U
3-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2900 U	3000 U	2600 U
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2900 U	3000 U	2600 U
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	570 U	600 U	530 U
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	570 U	600 U	530 U
4-Chloroaniline	µg/kg	--	2.4E+05	--	2.4E+05	1100 U	1200 U	1100 U
4-Chlorophenyl-phenyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	570 U	600 U	530 U
4-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2900 U	3000 U	2600 U
4-Nitrophenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2900 U	3000 U	2600 U
bis(2-chlorethoxy)methane	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	570 U	600 U	530 U
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	µg/kg	--	2.1E+02	2.1E+02	--	570 U	600 U	530 U
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	--	3.5E+04	3.5E+04	1.2E+06	570 U	30 J	530 U
Butylbenzylphthalate	µg/kg	--	1.2E+07	--	1.2E+07	570 U	600 U	530 U
Carbazole	µg/kg	--	2.4E+04	2.4E+04	--	570 U	600 U	530 U
Dibenzofuran	µg/kg	--	2.9E+05	--	2.9E+05	570 U	600 U	530 U
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	--	4.9E+07	--	4.9E+07	570 U	600 U	530 U
Dimethylphthalate	µg/kg	--	1.0E+08	--	6.1E+08	570 U	600 U	530 U
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	570 U	600 U	530 U
Di-n-octylphthalate	µg/kg	--	2.4E+06	--	2.4E+06	570 U	600 U	530 U
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	3.0E+02	3.0E+02	4.9E+04	570 U	600 U	530 U
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+03	6.2E+03	1.8E+04	570 U	600 U	530 U
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/kg	--	3.7E+05	--	3.7E+05	2900 U	3000 U	2600 U
Hexachloroethane	µg/kg	--	3.5E+04	3.5E+04	6.1E+04	570 U	600 U	530 U
Isophorone	µg/kg	--	5.1E+05	5.1E+05	1.2E+07	570 U	600 U	530 U
Nitrobenzene	µg/kg	--	2.0E+04	--	2.0E+04	570 U	600 U	530 U
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/kg	--	7.0E+01	7.0E+01	--	570 U	600 U	530 U
n-Nitroso-diphenylamine	µg/kg	--	9.9E+04	9.9E+04	--	2900 U	3000 U	2600 U
Pentachlorophenol	µg/kg	--	3.0E+03	3.0E+03	1.4E+06	1900 U	2000 U	1800 U
Phenol	µg/kg	--	3.7E+07	--	3.7E+07	570 U	600 U	530 U
Metals								
Aluminum	mg/kg	14800	7.6E+04	--	7.6E+04	11500	12400	5440
Antimony	mg/kg	3.06	3.1E+01	--	3.1E+01	14 U	14 U	13 U
Arsenic	mg/kg	6.86	3.9E-01	3.9E-01	2.2E+01	2.5 UJ	3.1 UJ	1.5 UJ
Barium	mg/kg	173	5.4E+03	--	5.4E+03	142	134	71.2
Berillium	mg/kg	0.669	1.5E+02	1.1E+03	1.5E+02	0.91 U	0.96 U	0.84 U
Cadmium	mg/kg	2.35	1.7E+00	1.7E+00	1.7E+00	0.18 UJ	0.25 UJ	0.21 UJ
Calcium	mg/kg	46000	--	--	--	8660	6150	4930
Chromium	mg/kg	26.9	2.1E+02	2.1E+02	--	10	10.8	5.3
Cobalt	mg/kg	6.98	9.0E+02	9.0E+02	1.4E+03	6.7	6.9	2.3

Table 3a. Analytical Results, PRL-133

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL133-HA1 1.0' bgs LJ167	PRL133-HA1 (dup) 1.0' bgs LJ168	PRL133-HA2 2.5' bgs LJ169
Metals, Continued								
Copper	mg/kg	6.41	3.1E+03	--	3.1E+03	6.6	8	2.5
Iron	mg/kg	18400	2.4E+04	--	2.4E+04	15300	15300	6430
Lead	mg/kg	15.1	1.5E+02	--	--	2.3	3.9	9.5
Magnesium	mg/kg	8370	--	--	--	5570	5730	2350
Manganese	mg/kg	291	1.8E+03	--	1.8E+03	283 J	234 J	112 J
Mercury	mg/kg	0.22	2.4E+01	--	2.4E+01	0.0059	0.089	0.034
Nickel	mg/kg	15.3	1.6E+03	--	1.6E+03	6.4 J	6.6 J	3.4 J
Potassium	mg/kg	4890	--	--	--	3470	3300	1170
Selenium	mg/kg	0.32	3.9E+02	--	3.9E+02	1.4 U	0.57 UJ	1.3 U
Silver	mg/kg	0.539	3.9E+02	--	3.9E+02	2.3 U	2.4 U	2.1 U
Sodium	mg/kg	405	--	--	--	460 U	480 U	420 U
Thallium	mg/kg	0.42	5.2E+00	--	5.2E+00	1.8 U	1.9 U	1.7 U
Vanadium	mg/kg	71.8	5.5E+02	--	5.5E+02	34.6	33.2	15.6
Zinc	mg/kg	77.9	2.4E+04	--	2.4E+04	45.4	54.6	26.3
Total Cyanide								
Cyanide (Total)	mg/kg	--	1.1E+01	--	1.1E+01	2.9 U	3 U	2.6 U
pH								
pH	pH Units	--	--	--	--	7.98	8.57	8.68

Notes:

µg/kg = micrograms per kilogram

mg/kg = miligrams per kilogram

-- = The regulatory threshold does not exist for the specified analyte.

U = The analyte was not detected above the detection limit shown.

J = The concentration is an estimate

Table 3b. Analytical Results and Preliminary Waste Characterization, Sink Drain Samples, PRL-133

Analyte	TCLP's RL (µg/L)	STLC (µg/L)	PRL-133-DS1 Sink Drain LJ210 (µg/L)	PRL-133-DS2 Sink Drain LJ211 (µg/L)
Metals				
Aluminum	--	--	4370	8330
Antimony	--	15000	20 UJ	10 U
Arsenic	5000	5000	56.5	60.3
Barium	100000	100000	732	499
Berillium	--	750	4 U	2 U
Cadmium	1000	1000	36.7	12.3
Calcium	--	--	167000	33500
Chromium	5000	5000	136	66.1
Cobalt	--	80000	14.4	13
Copper	--	25000	*1200000*	21600
Iron	--	--	5990	24000
Lead	5000	5000	1390	960
Magnesium	--	--	39500	25100
Manganese	--	--	126	187
Mercury	200	200	3.6	4.2
Nickel	--	20000	8080	851
Potassium	--	--	359000	26400
Selenium	1000	1000	17	10 U
Silver	5000	5000	53.7	6.3
Sodium	--	--	920000	325000
Thallium	--	7000	124	14.5
Vanadium	--	24000	5.1	47
Zinc	--	250000	*808000*	190000

Notes:

µg/L = micrograms per liter

-- = The regulatory threshold does not exist for the specified analyte.

U = The analyte was not detected above the detection limit shown.

RL = Regulatory Limit

RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

TCLP = toxicity characteristic leaching procedure

STLC = soluble threshold limit concentrations

Bold indicates values exceeding TCLP (RL) value.

Italics idicates values exceeding STLC value.

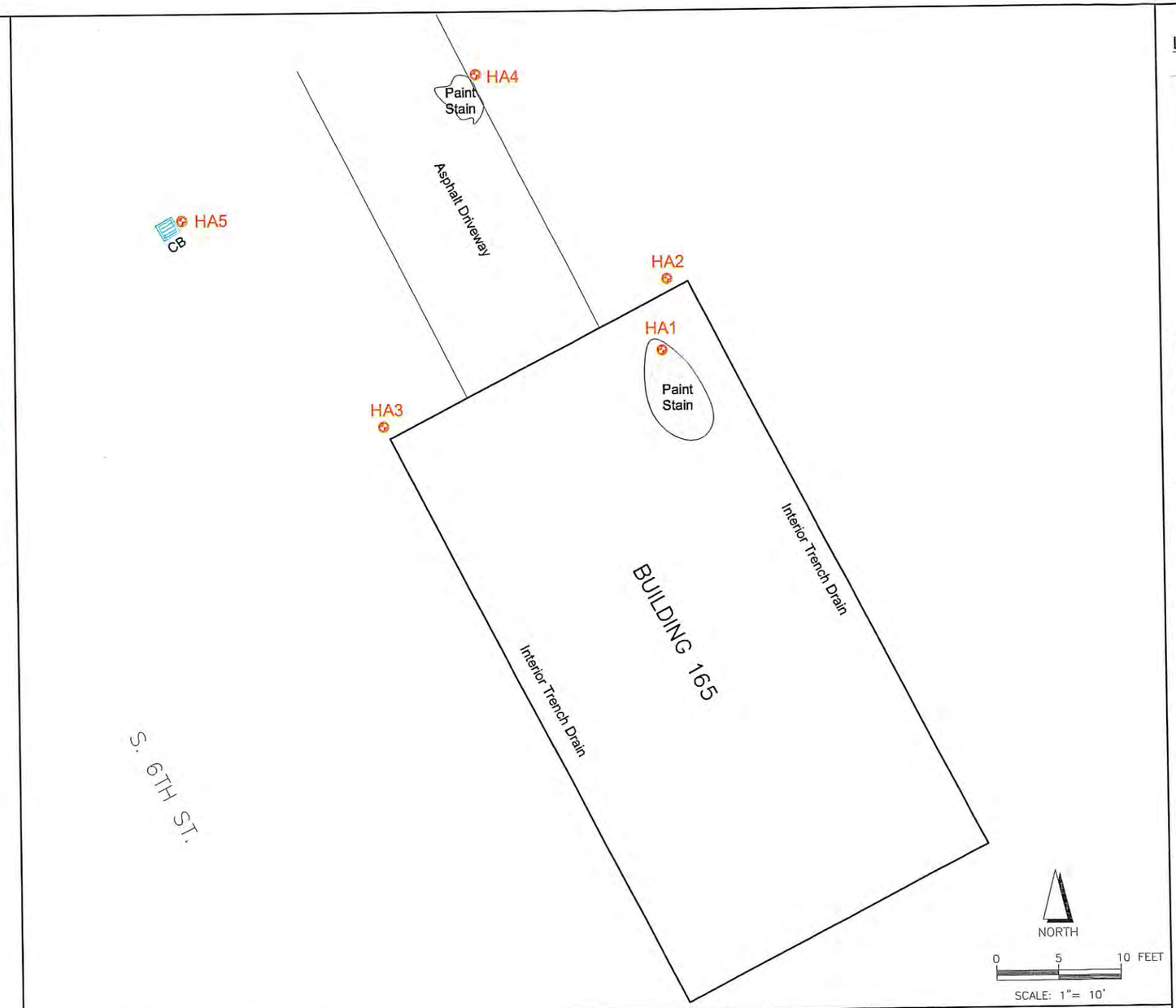
If any analyte is above the TCLP screening value, then the waste is characterized as a RCRA Hazardous Waste.

If any analyte is above the STLC value, then the waste is characterized as a California-Regulated Hazardous Waste

PRL 165

Exterior View of Building 165
(Facing Southeast)

Interior View of Building 165
Showing Trench Drain and Paint
Stain on Concrete Floor
(Facing Northeast)



LEGEND:

- Edge of Road
- HA3 — Hand Auger Soil Sample Location
- CB — Storm Drain Catch Basin
- Staining

Background:
The building was identified as a high explosive magazine (1948, 1949, and 1950), a storage warehouse (1954, 1958, and 1973), and a hazardous/flammable storage warehouse (AVN supply) in 1997.
One location of concern (LOC) is associated with this site. PCB T025 is a transformer, which has been replaced; no further action was recommended.

Sampling and Analysis Summary:
Four soil samples were collected from four boreholes in areas associated with interior trench drains and stained areas (HA1-HA4 at depth ranging from 0.5' to 1.5' below ground surface). All samples were analyzed for TPH, SVOCs, VOCs, and PCBs. Additionally, samples were collected from locations HA2, HA3, and HA5 for perchlorate analysis at depths of 1.5 to 2.0' bgs, 1.5 to 2.0' bgs and 5.5 to 6.0' bgs, respectively.

Analytical Results:
No analytes exceeded their respective residential preliminary remediation goals (PRGs). TPH as motor oils and as extractables were reported at location HA2 at maximum concentrations of 1,100 mg/kg and 28 mg/kg, respectively. Perchlorate was not detected in any of the samples analyzed for the compound.

Risk Screening:
The maximum concentration detected for each analyte from all samples collected at the site was used as the exposure point concentration and compared to EPA Region 9 PRGs to calculate the cumulative risk ratios. The results indicated no significant cancer or noncancer risk (see table for summary).

Conclusion:
No further action was recommended and concurred with by EPA and DTSC per letters dated April 11 and 24, 2003.

Source:
Aerial Survey, OHM/SWDIV, 1997
Borehole Location Survey, Cal Vada, 2003

Building interior and exterior locations and details are approximate.

Risk Screening Results - Comparison to EPA Region 9 Residential PRGs and MCAS El Toro Background Values

Analyte	Units	Cancer Risk Screening Value	Noncancer Risk Screening Value	Site-Wide Maximum Value	Site-Wide Maximum Location	Risk Ratio Cancer	Risk Ratio Noncancer
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)							
Methylene Chloride	µg/kg	9.1E+03	2.0E+06	1	HA1@0.5-1.5'	<0.01	<0.01
			Cumulative Risk Ratio:			<0.01	<0.01

Notes: -- indicates the specified criteria does not exist. Bold indicates concentration above PRG value.

Technical Memorandum — Final

Sampling and Analysis Results/Risk Screening
PRL 165

Environmental Baseline Survey

Date: 08-03	Former MCAS El Toro	Figure
Project No. 54506	EARTH TECH — A tyco INTERNATIONAL LTD. COMPANY	4

File: M:\Projects\54506_(CTO-104)\EBS\CAD\Phase1_Investigation\Transferrable_PRLs\Tech Sheets\Final\PRL165_F.dwg Time: Aug 18, 2003 - 9:22am

Table 4. Analytical Results, PRL-165

Analyte	Units	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL165-HA2 0.5'-1.5' bgs LJ124	PRL165-HA4 0.5'-1.5' bgs LJ125	PRL165-HA3 0.5'-1.5' bgs LJ126	PRL165-HA1 0.5'-1.5' bgs LJ127	PRL165-HA2 1.5'-2.0' bgs LJ250	PRL165-HA3 1.5'-2.0' bgs LJ251	PRL165-HA5 1.5'-2.0' bgs LJ252	PRL165-HA1 2.0'-3.0' bgs LJ253
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)												
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/kg	3.2E+03	3.2E+03	5.2E+05	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/kg	1.2E+06	--	2.0E+06	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/kg	4.1E+02	4.1E+02	1.0E+06	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/kg	7.3E+02	7.3E+02	3.6E+04	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	µg/kg	5.6E+06	--	2.1E+07	5.3 UJ	4.7 UJ	5.5 UJ	5.4 UJ	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/kg	5.1E+05	--	5.1E+05	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,1-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/kg	2.8E+02	2.8E+02	8.5E+03	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/kg	3.4E+02	3.4E+02	6.0E+03	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	µg/kg	--	--	--	5.3 UJ	4.7 UJ	5.5 UJ	5.4 UJ	NA	NA	NA	NA
2-Butanone	µg/kg	7.3E+06	--	7.3E+06	110 U	95 UJ	110 U	110 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
2-Hexanone	µg/kg	--	--	--	53 UJ	47 U	55 UJ	54 UJ	NA	NA	NA	NA
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	µg/kg	7.9E+05	--	7.9E+05	53 UJ	47 U	55 UJ	54 UJ	NA	NA	NA	NA
Acetone	µg/kg	1.6E+06	--	1.6E+06	110 UJ	95 U	110 UJ	110 UJ	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzene	µg/kg	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	7.1E+03	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloromethane	µg/kg	8.2E+02	8.2E+02	2.2E+05	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromoform	µg/kg	6.2E+04	6.2E+04	1.2E+06	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromomethane	µg/kg	3.9E+03	--	3.9E+03	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon Disulfide	µg/kg	3.6E+05	--	3.6E+05	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/kg	2.5E+02	2.5E+02	2.2E+03	5.3 UJ	4.7 UJ	5.5 UJ	5.4 UJ	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chlorobenzene	µg/kg	1.5E+05	--	1.5E+05	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloroethane	µg/kg	3.0E+03	3.0E+03	5.0E+06	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloroform	µg/kg	9.4E+02	9.4E+02	3.6E+03	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloromethane	µg/kg	1.2E+03	1.2E+03	--	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	4.3E+04	--	4.3E+04	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/kg	7.8E+02	7.8E+02	1.6E+04	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dibromochloromethane	µg/kg	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	3.8E+05	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12)	µg/kg	9.4E+04	--	9.4E+04	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Di-isopropyl Ether (DIPE)	µg/kg	--	--	--	5.3 UJ	4.7 U	5.5 UJ	5.4 UJ	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethylbenzene	µg/kg	8.9E+03	8.9E+03	1.9E+06	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methylene Chloride	µg/kg	9.1E+03	9.1E+03	2.0E+06	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	1 J	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methyl-tert butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/kg	1.7E+04	1.7E+04	5.8E+06	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Styrene	µg/kg	1.7E+06	--	4.4E+06	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tertiary amyl methyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol	µg/kg	--	--	--	21 UJ	19 UJ	22 UJ	21 UJ	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	µg/kg	1.5E+03	1.5E+03	3.6E+05	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Toluene	µg/kg	5.2E+05	--	6.6E+05	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Xylenes	µg/kg	2.8E+05	--	2.8E+05	16 UJ	14 U	16 UJ	16 UJ	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	7.0E+04	--	7.0E+04	5.3 UJ	4.7 UJ	5.5 UJ	5.4 UJ	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/kg	7.8E+02	7.8E+02	1.6E+04	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trichloroethene (TCE)	µg/kg	5.3E+01	5.3E+01	1.6E+04	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon-11)	µg/kg	3.9E+05	--	3.9E+05	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vinyl Chloride	µg/kg	7.9E+01	7.9E+01	3.9E+04	5.3 U	4.7 U	5.5 U	5.4 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)												
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/kg	6.5E+05	--	6.5E+05	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	3.7E+05	--	1.1E+06	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	1.6E+04	--	1.6E+04	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	3.5E+03	3.5E+03	4.8E+05	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
2,2'-Oxybis(1-chloropropane)	µg/kg	2.9E+03	2.9E+03	9.5E+05	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	µg/kg	6.1E+06	--	6.1E+06	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/kg	6.1E+03	7.0E+03	6.1E+03	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/kg	1.8E+05	--	1.8E+05	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/kg	1.2E+06	--	1.2E+06	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/kg	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	57000 U	2800 U	53000 U	3000 U	NA	NA	NA	2800 U
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/kg	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U

Table 4. Analytical Results, PRL-165

Analyte	Units	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL165-HA2 0.5'-1.5' bgs LJ124	PRL165-HA4 0.5'-1.5' bgs LJ125	PRL165-HA3 0.5'-1.5' bgs LJ126	PRL165-HA1 0.5'-1.5' bgs LJ127	PRL165-HA2 1.5'-2.0' bgs LJ250	PRL165-HA3 1.5'-2.0' bgs LJ251	PRL165-HA5 1.5'-2.0' bgs LJ252	PRL165-HA1 2.0'-3.0' bgs LJ253
SVOCs, Continued												
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/kg	6.1E+04	--	6.1E+04	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/kg	4.9E+06	--	4.9E+06	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
2-Chlorophenol	µg/kg	6.3E+04	--	6.3E+04	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
2-Methylphenol	µg/kg	3.1E+06	--	3.1E+06	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
2-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	1.8E+03	--	1.8E+03	57000 U	2800 U	53000 U	3000 U	NA	NA	NA	2800 U
2-Nitrophenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/kg	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	--	23000 U	1100 U	21000 U	1200 U	NA	NA	NA	1100 U
3/4-methylphenol	µg/kg	3.1E+05	--	3.1E+05	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
3-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	--	--	--	57000 U	2800 U	53000 U	3000 U	NA	NA	NA	2800 U
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	57000 U	2800 U	53000 U	3000 U	NA	NA	NA	2800 U
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	µg/kg	--	--	--	11000 UJ	560 UJ	11000 UJ	610 UJ	NA	NA	NA	560 U
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
4-Chloroaniline	µg/kg	2.4E+05	--	2.4E+05	23000 U	1100 U	21000 U	1200 U	NA	NA	NA	1100 U
4-Chlorophenyl-phenyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
4-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	--	--	--	57000 U	2800 U	53000 U	3000 U	NA	NA	NA	2800 UJ
4-Nitrophenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	57000 UJ	2800 UJ	53000 UJ	3000 UJ	NA	NA	NA	2800 U
bis(2-chlorethoxy)methane	µg/kg	--	--	--	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	µg/kg	2.1E+02	2.1E+02	--	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	3.5E+04	3.5E+04	1.2E+06	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
Butylbenzylphthalate	µg/kg	1.2E+07	--	1.2E+07	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
Carbazole	µg/kg	2.4E+04	2.4E+04	--	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
Dibenzofuran	µg/kg	2.9E+05	--	2.9E+05	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	4.9E+07	--	4.9E+07	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
Dimethylphthalate	µg/kg	1.0E+08	--	6.1E+08	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
Di-n-octylphthalate	µg/kg	2.4E+06	--	2.4E+06	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/kg	3.0E+02	3.0E+02	4.9E+04	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/kg	6.2E+03	6.2E+03	1.8E+04	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/kg	3.7E+05	--	3.7E+05	57000 U	2800 U	53000 U	3000 U	NA	NA	NA	2800 U
Hexachloroethane	µg/kg	3.5E+04	3.5E+04	6.1E+04	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
Isophorone	µg/kg	5.1E+05	5.1E+05	1.2E+07	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
Nitrobenzene	µg/kg	2.0E+04	--	2.0E+04	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/kg	7.0E+01	7.0E+01	--	11000 UJ	560 U	11000 UJ	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
n-Nitroso-diphenylamine	µg/kg	9.9E+04	9.9E+04	--	57000 U	2800 U	53000 U	3000 U	NA	NA	NA	2800 U
Pentachlorophenol	µg/kg	3.0E+03	3.0E+03	1.4E+06	39000 U	1900 U	36000 U	2100 U	NA	NA	NA	1900 U
Phenol	µg/kg	3.7E+07	--	3.7E+07	11000 U	560 U	11000 U	610 U	NA	NA	NA	560 U
Polychlorinated Biphenyls												
Arochlor 1016	µg/kg	3.9E+03	6.3E+03	3.9E+03	38 U	37 U	35 U	40 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arochlor 1221	µg/kg	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	76 U	74 U	70 U	80 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arochlor 1232	µg/kg	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	38 U	37 U	35 U	40 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arochlor 1242	µg/kg	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	38 U	37 U	35 U	40 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arochlor 1248	µg/kg	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	38 U	37 U	35 U	40 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arochlor 1254	µg/kg	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	1.1E+03	38 U	37 U	35 U	40 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arochlor 1260	µg/kg	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	15 J	37 U	35 U	40 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hydrocarbons												
Motor Oils	mg/kg	--	--	--	1100	11 U	1100	12 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/kg	--	--	--	28 J	11 U	16 J	12 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/kg	--	--	--	11 U	11 U	10 U	11 U	NA	NA	NA	NA
General Chemistry												
Perchlorate	µg/kg	7.8E+03	--	7.8E+03	NA	NA	NA	NA	22 U	25 U	24 U	NA
pH	pH Units	--	--	--	7.12	7.5	6.97	6.9	NA	NA	NA	8.2

Notes:

µg/kg = micrograms per kilogram

mg/kg = miligrams per kilogram

-- = The regulatory threshold does not exist for the specified analyte.

NA = Not Analyzed

U = The analyte was not detected above the detection limit shown.

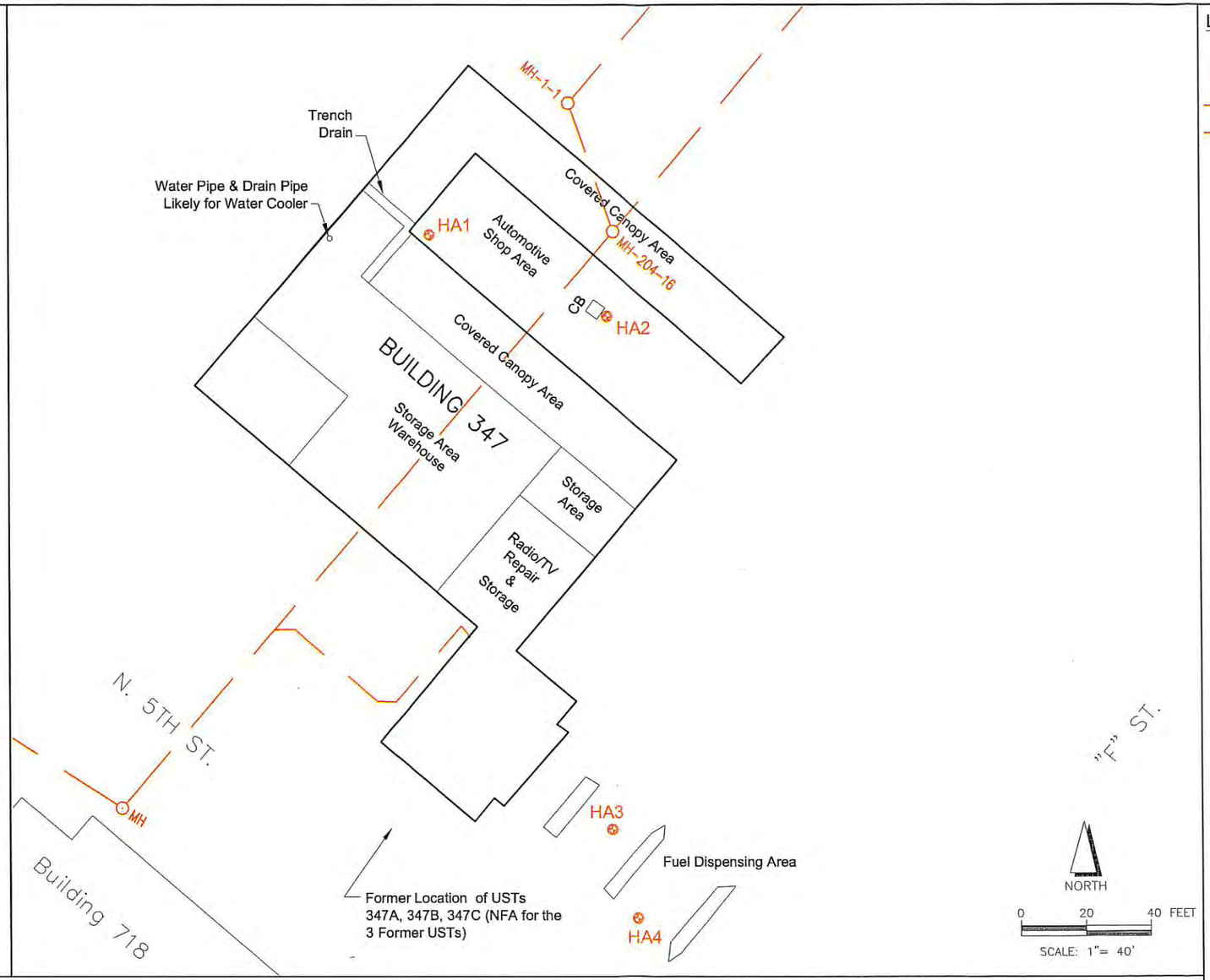
J = The concentration is an estimate

PRL 347

Fuel Dispensing Area with Soil Sample Boreholes HA3 and HA4 (Facing North)

Sump in Automotive Shop Area Where Soil Sample HA2 was Taken (Facing Northwest)

Soil Sample Borehole HA1 Adjacent to Trench Drain in Shop Area (Facing West)



LEGEND:

- Edge of Road
- HA1 — Hand Auger Soil Sample Location
- Sewer Line
- MH — Sewer Line Manhole

Background:
The building was identified as a PX service station (1948 and 1949), an oil station (1950), a service station (1954 and 1958), and an exchange installation warehouse (1973 and 1997).
Four locations of concern are associated with this site. UST 347A, UST 347B, UST 347C, and UST 347D have all been removed; all four USTs were recommended for no further action (NFA), and all four were closed by the Orange County Health Care Agency (OCHCA).

Sampling & Analysis Summary:
Four soil samples were collected from four boreholes; two in the shop area (HA1 at a depth range of 0.5' bgs to 1.5' bgs, and HA2 at a depth of 2.0' below ground surface [bgs]), and two in the fuel dispensing area (HA3, HA4 at a depth range of 0.0' to 2.0' bgs.) The soil sample from HA1 was analyzed for VOCs, TPH, and metals. The soil sample from HA2 was analyzed for VOCs, TPH, PAHs, PCBs, and metals. Soil samples from HA3 and HA4 were analyzed for VOCs, TPH, and lead.

Analytical Results:
No analyte exceeded its residential preliminary remediation goal (PRG). TPH as motor oils was detected at a maximum (estimated) concentration of 6 mg/kg at HA2.

Risk Screening:
The maximum concentration detected for each analyte from all samples collected at the site was used as the exposure point concentration and compared to EPA Region 9 PRGs to calculate the cumulative risk ratios. The results indicated no significant cancer or noncancer risk (see table for summary).

Conclusion:
No further action was recommended and concurred with by EPA and DTSC per letters dated April 11, 2003.

Source:
Aerial Survey, OHM/SWDIV, 1997
Borehole Location Survey, Cal Vada, 2003

Building interior and exterior locations and details are approximate.

Risk Screening Results - Comparison to EPA Region 9 Residential PRGs and MCAS El Toro Background Values

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Cancer Risk Screening Value	Noncancer Risk Screening Value	Site-Wide Maximum Value	Site-Wide Maximum Location	Risk Ratio Cancer	Risk Ratio Noncancer
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)								
Methylene Chloride	µg/kg	--	9.1E+03	2.0E+06	5.5	HA4@0.0'-2.0'	<0.01	<0.01
Total Xylenes	µg/kg	--	--	2.8E+05	3	HA2@2.0'	--	<0.01
Metals								
Cobalt	mg/kg	6.98	9.0E+02	1.4E+03	8.8	HA1@0.5'-1.5'	<0.01	<0.01
Copper	mg/kg	6.41	--	3.1E+03	20	HA1@0.5'-1.5'	--	<0.01
Nickel	mg/kg	15.3	--	1.6E+03	17.6	HA1@0.5'-1.5'	--	0.01
				Cumulative Risk Ratio:			0.01	0.02

Notes: -- indicates the specified criteria does not exist. Bold indicates concentration above MCAS El Toro Background value or PRG value, whichever is higher.

Technical Memorandum — Final

Sampling and Analysis Results/Risk Screening PRL 347

Environmental Baseline Survey

Date: 08-03	Former MCAS El Toro	Figure
Project No. 54506	EARTH TECH — A tyco INTERNATIONAL LTD. COMPANY	5

File: M:\Projects\54506_(CTO-104)\EBS\CAD\Phase1_Investigation\Transferable_PRLs\Tech Sheets\Final\PRL347_F.dwg Time: Aug 18, 2003 - 9:24am

Table 5. Analytical Results, PRL-347

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL347-HA3 0.0'-2.0' bgs LJ108	PRL347-HA4 0.0'-2.0' bgs LJ109	PRL347-HA1 0.5'-1.5' bgs LJ110	PRL347-HA2 2.0' bgs LJ171
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)									
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/kg	--	3.2E+03	3.2E+03	5.2E+05	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/kg	--	1.2E+06	--	2.0E+06	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/kg	--	4.1E+02	4.1E+02	1.0E+06	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/kg	--	7.3E+02	7.3E+02	3.6E+04	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	µg/kg	--	5.6E+06	--	2.1E+07	5.2 U	5.5 UJ	5.5 UJ	5.1 UJ
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/kg	--	5.1E+05	--	5.1E+05	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
1,1-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/kg	--	2.8E+02	2.8E+02	8.5E+03	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/kg	--	3.4E+02	3.4E+02	6.0E+03	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.2 U	5.5 UJ	5.5 UJ	5.1 UJ
2-Butanone	µg/kg	--	7.3E+06	--	7.3E+06	100 U	110 U	110 UJ	100 U
2-Hexanone	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	52 U	55 UJ	55 U	51 UJ
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	µg/kg	--	7.9E+05	--	7.9E+05	52 U	55 UJ	55 U	51 UJ
Acetone	µg/kg	--	1.6E+06	--	1.6E+06	100 U	110 U	110 U	100 U
Benzene	µg/kg	--	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	7.1E+03	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Bromodichloromethane	µg/kg	--	8.2E+02	8.2E+02	2.2E+05	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Bromoform	µg/kg	--	6.2E+04	6.2E+04	1.2E+06	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Bromomethane	µg/kg	--	3.9E+03	--	3.9E+03	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Carbon Disulfide	µg/kg	--	3.6E+05	--	3.6E+05	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/kg	--	2.5E+02	2.5E+02	2.2E+03	5.2 U	5.5 UJ	5.5 UJ	5.1 UJ
Chlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	1.5E+05	--	1.5E+05	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Chloroethane	µg/kg	--	3.0E+03	3.0E+03	5.0E+06	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Chloroform	µg/kg	--	9.4E+02	9.4E+02	3.6E+03	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Chloromethane	µg/kg	--	1.2E+03	1.2E+03	--	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	4.3E+04	--	4.3E+04	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/kg	--	7.8E+02	7.8E+02	1.6E+04	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Dibromochloromethane	µg/kg	--	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	3.8E+05	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12)	µg/kg	--	9.4E+04	--	9.4E+04	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Di-isopropyl Ether (DIPE)	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 UJ
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Ethylbenzene	µg/kg	--	8.9E+03	8.9E+03	1.9E+06	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Methylene Chloride	µg/kg	--	9.1E+03	9.1E+03	2.0E+06	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Methyl-tert butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/kg	--	1.7E+04	1.7E+04	5.8E+06	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Styrene	µg/kg	--	1.7E+06	--	4.4E+06	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Tertiary amyl methyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	21 U	22 UJ	22 UJ	20 UJ
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	µg/kg	--	1.5E+03	1.5E+03	3.6E+05	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Toluene	µg/kg	--	5.2E+05	--	6.6E+05	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Total Xylenes	µg/kg	--	2.8E+05	--	2.8E+05	16 U	16 U	16 U	3 J
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	7.0E+04	--	7.0E+04	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 UJ	5.1 UJ
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/kg	--	7.8E+02	7.8E+02	1.6E+04	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Trichloroethene (TCE)	µg/kg	--	5.3E+01	5.3E+01	1.6E+04	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon-11)	µg/kg	--	3.9E+05	--	3.9E+05	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Vinyl Chloride	µg/kg	--	7.9E+01	7.9E+01	3.9E+04	5.2 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.1 U
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)									
2-Methylnaphthalene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	NA	NA	NA	28 U
Acenaphthene	µg/kg	--	3.7E+06	--	3.7E+06	NA	NA	NA	28 U
Acenaphthylene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	NA	NA	NA	28 U
Anthracene	µg/kg	--	2.2E+07	--	2.2E+07	NA	NA	NA	28 U
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	6.2E+02	--	NA	NA	NA	28 UJ
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+01	6.2E+01	--	NA	NA	NA	28 U

Table 5. Analytical Results, PRL-347

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL347-HA3 0.0'-2.0' bgs LJ108	PRL347-HA4 0.0'-2.0' bgs LJ109	PRL347-HA1 0.5'-1.5' bgs LJ110	PRL347-HA2 2.0' bgs LJ171
PAHs, Continued									
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	6.2E+02	--	NA	NA	NA	28 U
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	NA	NA	NA	28 U
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	3.8E+02	3.8E+02	--	NA	NA	NA	28 UJ
Chrysene	µg/kg	--	3.8E+03	3.8E+03	--	NA	NA	NA	28 UJ
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+01	6.2E+01	--	NA	NA	NA	28 U
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	2.3E+06	--	2.3E+06	NA	NA	NA	28 U
Fluorene	µg/kg	--	2.8E+06	--	2.8E+06	NA	NA	NA	28 U
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	6.2E+02	--	NA	NA	NA	28 U
Naphthalene	µg/kg	--	5.6E+04	--	5.6E+04	NA	NA	NA	28 U
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	NA	NA	NA	28 UJ
Pyrene	µg/kg	--	2.3E+06	--	2.3E+06	NA	NA	NA	28 U
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)									
Aroclor 1016	µg/kg	--	3.9E+03	6.3E+03	3.9E+03	NA	NA	NA	36 U
Aroclor 1221	µg/kg	--	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	NA	NA	NA	73 U
Aroclor 1232	µg/kg	--	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	NA	NA	NA	36 U
Aroclor 1242	µg/kg	--	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	NA	NA	NA	36 U
Aroclor 1248	µg/kg	--	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	NA	NA	NA	36 U
Aroclor 1254	µg/kg	--	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	1.1E+03	NA	NA	NA	36 U
Aroclor 1260	µg/kg	--	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	NA	NA	NA	36 U
Hydrocarbons									
Motor Oils	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	11 U	11 U	12 U	6 J
Total Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	11 U	11 U	12 U	11 U
Total Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	11 U	11 U	11 U	9.1 U
Metals									
Aluminum	mg/kg	14800	76100	--	7.6E+04	NA	NA	6710	5940
Antimony	mg/kg	3.06	3.1E+01	--	3.1E+01	NA	NA	15 U	13 U
Arsenic	mg/kg	6.86	3.9E-01	3.9E-01	2.2E+01	NA	NA	5	1.9 UJ
Barium	mg/kg	173	5.4E+03	--	5.4E+03	NA	NA	82.3	76.7
Berillium	mg/kg	0.669	1.5E+02	1.1E+03	1.5E+02	NA	NA	0.98 U	0.88 U
Cadmium	mg/kg	2.35	1.7E+00	1.7E+00	1.7E+00	NA	NA	0.52	0.36 UJ
Calcium	mg/kg	46000	--	--	--	NA	NA	3090	2890
Chromium	mg/kg	26.9	2.1E+02	2.1E+02	--	NA	NA	11.6	7.5
Cobalt	mg/kg	6.98	9.0E+02	9.0E+02	1.4E+03	NA	NA	8.8	4.4
Copper	mg/kg	6.41	3.1E+03	--	3.1E+03	NA	NA	20	4.3
Iron	mg/kg	18400	2.4E+04	--	2.4E+04	NA	NA	26900 J	9540
Lead	mg/kg	15.1	1.5E+02	--	--	2.5	1.5	7	10.7
Magnesium	mg/kg	8370	--	--	--	NA	NA	3370 J	3150
Manganese	mg/kg	291	1.8E+03	--	1.8E+03	NA	NA	217 J	172 J
Mercury	mg/kg	0.22	2.4E+01	--	2.4E+01	NA	NA	0.039	0.032
Nickel	mg/kg	15.3	1.6E+03	--	1.6E+03	NA	NA	17.6	4.9 J
Potassium	mg/kg	4890	--	--	--	NA	NA	2180 J	2060
Selenium	mg/kg	0.32	3.9E+02	--	3.9E+02	NA	NA	1.3 UJ	1.3 U
Silver	mg/kg	0.539	3.9E+02	--	3.9E+02	NA	NA	2.4 U	2.2 U
Sodium	mg/kg	405	--	--	--	NA	NA	490 U	440 U
Thallium	mg/kg	0.42	5.2E+00	--	5.2E+00	NA	NA	2 U	1.8 U
Vanadium	mg/kg	71.8	5.5E+02	--	5.5E+02	NA	NA	22.8	20.7
Zinc	mg/kg	77.9	2.4E+04	--	2.4E+04	NA	NA	38.8	47.2

Notes:

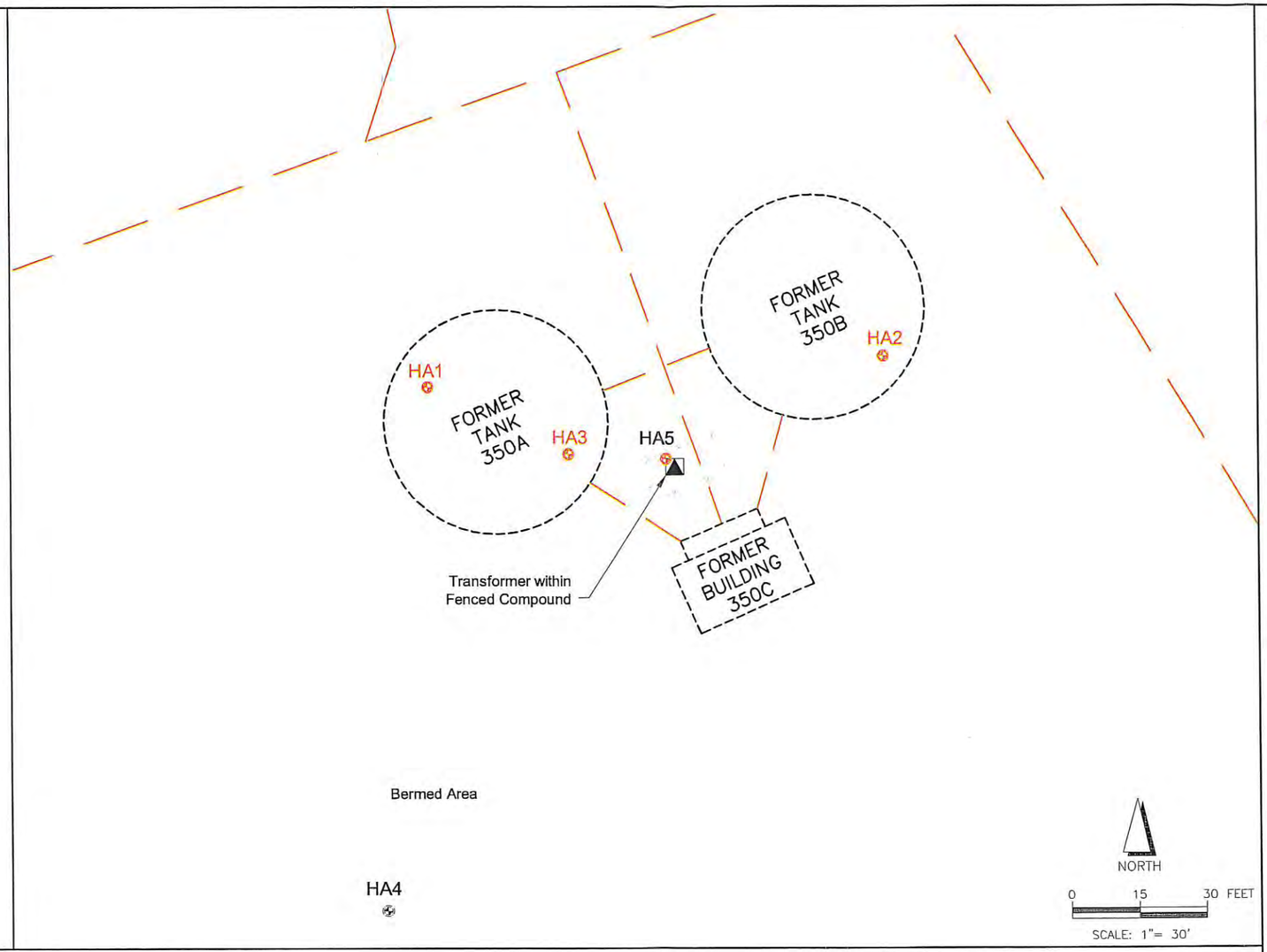
µg/kg = micrograms per kilogram
mg/kg = miligrams per kilogram
-- = The regulatory threshold does not exist for the specified analyte.

U = The analyte was not detected above the detection limit shown.
J = The concentration is an estimate
NA = The sample was not analyzed for the specified analyte.

PRL 350

Former Location of
ASTs and Pump House
(Facing Northeast)

Stained Soil Underneath
Pad-Mounted Transformer



LEGEND:

- Edge of Road
- HA3 — Hand Auger Soil Sample Location
- Sewer Line
- Transformer

Background:
The area was identified as the location of two former aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and associated pump house. The structures were demolished in 1959 with the exception of the transformer.
Stained soil near the transformer was identified during the 2002 visual site inspection.
No locations of concern (LOCs) are associated with this site.

Sampling and Analysis Summary:
Five soil samples were collected from five boreholes; three boreholes were advanced at approximate locations of the former ASTs and connection point for transfer piping (HA1-HA3 at a depth of 1.0' below ground surface [bgs]) and one borehole inside the berm area (HA4 at a depth of 1.0' bgs). One borehole was advanced in the stained soil adjacent to the transformer (HA5 at surface level). Soil samples from boreholes HA1-HA4 were analyzed for SVOCs, PAHs, PCBs, herbicides, pesticides, and cyanide. The soil sample from borehole HA5 was analyzed for PCBs.

Analytical Results:
No analytes exceeded their respective residential preliminary remediation goals (PRGs).

Risk Screening:
The maximum concentration detected for each analyte from all samples collected at the site was used as the exposure point concentration and compared to EPA Region 9 PRGs to calculate the cumulative risk ratio. The results indicated no significant cancer or noncancer risk (see table for summary).

Conclusion:
No further action was recommended and concurred with by EPA and DTSC per letters dated April 11 and 24, 2003.

Source:
Aerial Survey, OHM/SWDIV, 1997
Borehole Location Survey, Cal Vada, 2003

Building interior and exterior locations and details are approximate.

Risk Screening Results - Comparison to EPA Region 9 Residential PRGs and MCAS El Toro Background Values

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Cancer Risk Screening Value	Noncancer Risk Screening Value	Site-Wide Maximum Value	Site-Wide Maximum Location	Risk Ratio Cancer	Risk Ratio Noncancer
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)								
Aroclor 1260	µg/kg	--	2.2E+02	--	7	HA5@0.0'	0.03	0.00
Organochloride Pesticides								
4,4'-DDD	µg/kg	36.1	2.4E+03	--	3	HA4@1.0'	<0.01	--
4,4'-DDE	µg/kg	145	1.7E+03	--	8.8	HA4@1.0'	<0.01	--
4,4'-DDT	µg/kg	236	1.7E+03	3.6E+04	6.8	HA4@1.0'	<0.01	<0.01
Alpha-BHC	µg/kg	--	9.0E+01	3.5E+04	3.1	HA4@1.0'	0.03	<0.01
Alpha-Chlordane	µg/kg	2.24	1.6E+03	3.5E+04	0.4	HA4@1.0'	<0.01	<0.01
Dieldrin	µg/kg	19.9	3.0E+01	3.1E+03	8.5	HA4@1.0'	0.28	<0.01
Enrin Aldehyde	µg/kg	2.22	--	1.8E+04	0.8	HA4@1.0'	--	<0.01
Gamma-Chlordane	µg/kg	2.7	1.6E+03	3.5E+04	0.7	HA4@1.0'	<0.01	<0.01
				Cumulative Risk Ratio:			0.36	<0.01

Notes: -- indicates the specified criteria does not exist. Bold indicates concentration above PRG value.

Technical Memorandum — Final

Sampling and Analysis Results/Risk Screening PRL 350

Environmental Baseline Survey

Date: 08-03	Former MCAS El Toro	Figure 6
Project No. 54506	EARTH TECH — A tyco INTERNATIONAL LTD. COMPANY	

File: M:\Projects\54506_(CTO-104)\EBS\CAD\Phase1_Investigation\Transferrable_PRLs\Tech Sheets\Final\PRL350_F.dwg Time: Aug 18, 2003 - 9:25am

Table 6. Analytical Results, PRL-350

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL350-HA2 1.0' bgs LJ149	PRL350-HA1 1.0' bgs LJ150	PRL350-HA4 1.0' bgs LJ151	PRL350-HA3 1.0' bgs LJ152	PRL350-HA5 0.0' bgs LJ182
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)										
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	6.5E+05	--	6.5E+05	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	3.7E+05	--	1.1E+06	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	1.6E+04	--	1.6E+04	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	3.5E+03	3.5E+03	4.8E+05	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
2,2'-Oxybis(1-chloropropane)	µg/kg	--	2.9E+03	2.9E+03	9.5E+05	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	µg/kg	--	6.1E+06	--	6.1E+06	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/kg	--	6.1E+03	7.0E+03	6.1E+03	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/kg	--	1.8E+05	--	1.8E+05	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/kg	--	1.2E+06	--	1.2E+06	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/kg	--	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	3000 U	2900 U	2800 U	3000 U	NA
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/kg	--	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/kg	--	6.1E+04	--	6.1E+04	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/kg	--	4.9E+06	--	4.9E+06	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
2-Chlorophenol	µg/kg	--	6.3E+04	--	6.3E+04	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
2-Methylphenol	µg/kg	--	3.1E+06	--	3.1E+06	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
2-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	--	1.8E+03	--	1.8E+03	3000 U	2900 U	2800 U	3000 U	NA
2-Nitrophenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/kg	--	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	--	1200 U	1200 U	1100 U	1200 U	NA
3/4-methylphenol	µg/kg	--	3.1E+05	--	3.1E+05	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
3-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	3000 U	2900 U	2800 U	3000 U	NA
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	3000 U	2900 U	2800 U	3000 U	NA
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	610 UJ	580 UJ	550 UJ	590 UJ	NA
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
4-Chloroaniline	µg/kg	--	2.4E+05	--	2.4E+05	1200 U	1200 U	1100 U	1200 U	NA
4-Chlorophenyl-phenyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
4-Nitroaniline	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	3000 U	2900 U	2800 U	3000 U	NA
4-Nitrophenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	3000 UJ	2900 UJ	2800 UJ	3000 UJ	NA
bis(2-chlorethoxy)methane	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	µg/kg	--	2.1E+02	2.1E+02	--	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	--	3.5E+04	3.5E+04	1.2E+06	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
Butylbenzylphthalate	µg/kg	--	1.2E+07	--	1.2E+07	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
Carbazole	µg/kg	--	2.4E+04	2.4E+04	--	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
Dibenzofuran	µg/kg	--	2.9E+05	--	2.9E+05	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	--	4.9E+07	--	4.9E+07	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
Dimethylphthalate	µg/kg	--	1.0E+08	--	6.1E+08	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
Di-n-octylphthalate	µg/kg	--	2.4E+06	--	2.4E+06	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	3.0E+02	3.0E+02	4.9E+04	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+03	6.2E+03	1.8E+04	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/kg	--	3.7E+05	--	3.7E+05	3000 U	2900 U	2800 U	3000 U	NA
Hexachloroethane	µg/kg	--	3.5E+04	3.5E+04	6.1E+04	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
Isophorone	µg/kg	--	512000	5.1E+05	1.2E+07	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
Nitrobenzene	µg/kg	--	2.0E+04	--	2.0E+04	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/kg	--	7.0E+01	7.0E+01	--	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
n-Nitroso-diphenylamine	µg/kg	--	9.9E+04	9.9E+04	--	3000 U	2900 U	2800 U	3000 U	NA
Pentachlorophenol	µg/kg	--	3.0E+03	3.0E+03	1.4E+06	2100 U	2000 U	1900 U	2000 U	NA
Phenol	µg/kg	--	3.7E+07	--	3.7E+07	610 U	580 U	550 U	590 U	NA
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)										
2-Methylnaphthalene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	30 U	29 U	28 U	30 U	NA
Acenaphthene	µg/kg	--	3.7E+06	--	3.7E+06	30 U	29 U	28 U	30 U	NA
Acenaphthylene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	30 U	29 U	28 U	30 U	NA

Table 6. Analytical Results, PRL-350

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL350-HA2 1.0' bgs LJ149	PRL350-HA1 1.0' bgs LJ150	PRL350-HA4 1.0' bgs LJ151	PRL350-HA3 1.0' bgs LJ152	PRL350-HA5 0.0' bgs LJ182
PAHs, Continued										
Anthracene	µg/kg	--	2.2E+07	--	2.2E+07	30 U	29 U	28 U	30 U	NA
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	6.2E+02	--	30 UJ	29 UJ	28 UJ	30 UJ	NA
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+01	6.2E+01	--	30 U	29 U	28 U	30 U	NA
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	6.2E+02	--	30 U	29 U	28 U	30 U	NA
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	30 U	29 U	28 U	30 U	NA
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	3.8E+02	3.8E+02	--	30 UJ	29 UJ	28 UJ	30 UJ	NA
Chrysene	µg/kg	--	3.8E+03	3.8E+03	--	30 UJ	29 UJ	28 UJ	30 UJ	NA
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+01	6.2E+01	--	30 U	29 U	28 U	30 U	NA
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	2.3E+06	--	2.3E+06	30 U	29 U	28 U	30 U	NA
Fluorene	µg/kg	--	2.8E+06	--	2.8E+06	30 U	29 U	28 U	30 U	NA
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	6.2E+02	--	30 U	29 U	28 U	30 U	NA
Naphthalene	µg/kg	--	5.6E+04	--	5.6E+04	30 U	29 U	28 U	30 U	NA
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	30 UJ	29 UJ	28 UJ	30 UJ	NA
Pyrene	µg/kg	--	2.3E+06	--	2.3E+06	30 U	29 U	28 U	30 U	NA
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)										
Aroclor 1016	µg/kg	--	3.9E+03	6.3E+03	3.9E+03	40 U	38 U	37 U	39 U	36 U
Aroclor 1221	µg/kg	--	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	80 U	76 U	73 U	78 U	72 U
Aroclor 1232	µg/kg	--	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	40 U	38 U	37 U	39 U	36 U
Aroclor 1242	µg/kg	--	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	40 U	38 U	37 U	39 U	36 U
Aroclor 1248	µg/kg	--	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	40 U	38 U	37 U	39 U	36 U
Aroclor 1254	µg/kg	--	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	1.1E+03	40 U	38 U	37 U	39 U	36 U
Aroclor 1260	µg/kg	--	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	--	40 U	5 J	6 J	39 U	7 J
Organochloride Pesticides										
4,4'-DDD	µg/kg	36.1	2.4E+03	2.4E+03	--	0.1 J	0.2 J	3 NJ	3.6 U	NA
4,4'-DDE	µg/kg	145	1.7E+03	1.7E+03	--	3 NJ	3 NJ	8.8	3.6 U	NA
4,4'-DDT	µg/kg	236	1.7E+03	1.7E+03	3.6E+04	0.4 J	0.5 J	6.8	3.6 U	NA
Aldrin	µg/kg	--	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	1.8E+03	2.1 U	2 U	1.9 U	2 U	NA
Alpha-BHC	µg/kg	--	9.0E+01	9.0E+01	3.5E+04	2.1 U	2 U	3.1 NJ	2 U	NA
Alpha-Chlordane	µg/kg	2.24	1.6E+03	1.6E+03	3.5E+04	1.2 U	1.2 U	0.4 J	1.2 U	NA
Beta-BHC	µg/kg	--	3.2E+02	3.2E+02	1.4E+04	2.1 U	2 U	1.9 U	2 U	NA
Delta-BHC	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2.1 U	2 U	1.9 U	2 U	NA
Dieldrin	µg/kg	19.9	3.0E+01	3.0E+01	3.1E+03	3.7 U	3.5 U	8.5	3.6 U	NA
Endosulfan I	µg/kg	0.179	3.7E+05	--	3.7E+05	3.7 U	3.5 U	3.3 U	3.6 U	NA
Endosulfan II	µg/kg	2.22	3.7E+05	--	3.7E+05	3.7 U	3.5 U	3.3 U	3.6 U	NA
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/kg	3.1	3.7E+05	--	3.7E+05	6.1 U	5.8 U	5.5 U	5.9 U	NA
Endrin	µg/kg	2.22	1.8E+04	--	1.8E+04	3.7 U	3.5 U	3.3 U	3.6 U	NA
Enrin Aldehyde	µg/kg	2.22	1.8E+04	--	1.8E+04	3.7 U	3.5 U	0.8 NJ	3.6 U	NA
Endrin Ketone	µg/kg	--	1.8E+04	--	1.8E+04	3.7 U	3.5 U	3.3 U	3.6 U	NA
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	µg/kg	--	4.4E+02	4.4E+02	2.1E+04	2.1 U	2 U	1.9 U	2 U	NA
Gamma-Chlordane	µg/kg	2.7	1.6E+03	1.6E+03	3.5E+04	1.2 U	1.2 U	0.7 NJ	1.2 U	NA
Heptachlor	µg/kg	--	1.1E+02	1.1E+02	3.1E+04	2.1 U	2 U	1.9 U	2 U	NA
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/kg	--	5.3E+01	5.3E+01	7.9E+02	2.1 U	2 U	1.9 U	2 U	NA
Methoxychlor	µg/kg	--	3.1E+05	--	3.1E+05	12 U	12 U	11 U	12 U	NA
Toxaphene	µg/kg	--	4.4E+02	4.4E+02	--	120 U	120 U	110 U	120 U	NA
Chlorinated Herbicides										
2,4-DB	µg/kg	--	4.9E+05	--	4.9E+05	12 U	12 U	11 U	12 U	NA
2,4,5-T	µg/kg	--	6.1E+05	--	6.1E+05	12 U	12 U	11 U	12 U	NA
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/kg	--	4.9E+05	--	4.9E+05	12 U	12 U	11 U	12 U	NA
2,4-D	µg/kg	--	6.9E+05	--	6.9E+05	12 U	12 U	11 U	12 U	NA
Dalapon	µg/kg	--	1.8E+06	--	1.8E+06	24 U	23 U	22 U	24 U	NA
Dicamba	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	12 U	12 U	11 U	12 U	NA

Table 6. Analytical Results, PRL-350

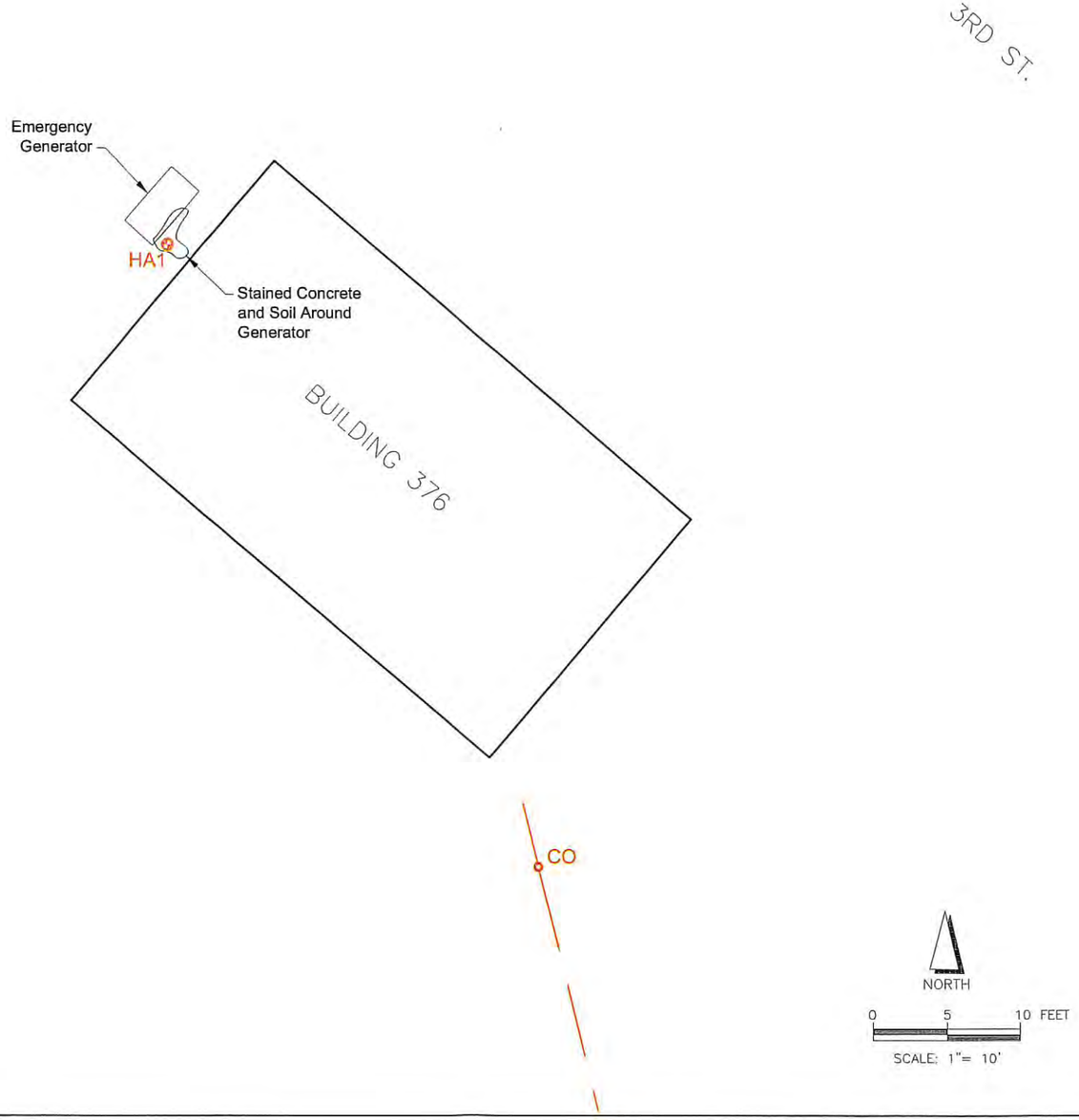
Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL350-HA2 1.0' bgs LJ149	PRL350-HA1 1.0' bgs LJ150	PRL350-HA4 1.0' bgs LJ151	PRL350-HA3 1.0' bgs LJ152	PRL350-HA5 0.0' bgs LJ182
Cholrinated Herbicides, Continued										
Dichloroprop	µg/kg	67.2	--	--	--	12 U	12 U	11 U	12 U	NA
Dinoseb	µg/kg	--	6.1E+04	--	6.1E+04	24 U	23 U	22 U	24 U	NA
MCPA	µg/kg	28500	--	--	--	2400 U	2300 U	2200 U	2400 U	NA
MCPP	µg/kg	--	6.1E+04	--	6.1E+04	2400 U	2300 U	2200 U	2400 U	NA
Metals										
Cyanide (Total)	mg/kg	--	1.1E+01	--	1.1E+01	3 U	2.9 U	2.8 U	3 U	NA
pH										
pH	pH Units	--	--	--	--	6.23	7.03	7	7.63	NA

Notes:

µg/kg = micrograms per kilogram
mg/kg = miligrams per kilogram
-- = The regulatory threshold does not exist for the specified analyte.
U = The analyte was not detected above the detection limit shown.
J = The concentration is an estimate
N = There is conclusive evidence that the analyte is present at the specified concentration.
NA = The sample was not analyzed for the specified analyte.

PRL 376

Location of Soil Sample Borehole
HA1 Next to Generator
(Facing Northeast)



LEGEND:

- Edge of Road
- HA1 — Hand Auger Soil Sample Location
- Sewer Line
- CO — Sewer Line Clean Out
- Staining

Background:
The building was identified as being associated with a former fire station headquarters and dispatch office.
One location of concern (LOC) is associated with this site. AST 376 was removed and was closed by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Santa Ana Region.

Sampling and Analysis Summary:
One soil sample was collected from one borehole, HA1, advanced in stained soil (at a depth of 0.5 to 2.0' below ground surface). This sample was analyzed for TPH, VOCs and PAHs.

Analytical Results:
No analyte exceeded its residential preliminary remediation goal (PRG). TPH as motor oils and as extractables were detected at maximum concentrations of 32 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg (estimated value), respectively.

Risk Screening:
The maximum concentration detected for each analyte from all samples collected at the site was used as the exposure point concentration and compared to EPA Region 9 PRGs to calculate the cumulative risk ratio. The results indicated no significant cancer or noncancer risk (see table for summary).

Conclusion:
No further action was recommended and concurred with by EPA and DTSC per letters dated April 11 and 24, 2003.

Source:
Aerial Survey, OHM/SWDIV, 1997
Borehole Location Survey, Cal Vada, 2003

Building interior and exterior locations and details are approximate.

Risk Screening Results - Comparison to EPA Region 9 Residential PRGs and MCAS El Toro Background Values

Analyte	Units	Cancer Risk Screening Value	Noncancer Risk Screening Value	Site-Wide Maximum Value	Site-Wide Maximum Location	Risk Ratio Cancer	Risk Ratio Noncancer
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)							
Toluene	µg/kg	--	6.6E+05	0.6	HA1@0.5'-2.0'	--	<0.01
			Cumulative Risk Ratio:				<0.01

Notes: -- indicates the specified criteria does not exist. Bold indicates concentration above PRG value.

Technical Memorandum — Final

Sampling and Analysis Results/Risk Screening PRL 376

Environmental Baseline Survey

Date: 08-03	Former MCAS El Toro	Figure 7
Project No. 54506	EARTH TECH — A tyco INTERNATIONAL LTD. COMPANY	

File: M:\Projects\54506_(CTO-104)\EBS\CAD\Phase1_Investigation\Transferrable_PRLs\Tech Sheets\Final\PRL376_F.dwg Time: Aug 18, 2003 - 9:26am

Table 7. Analytical Results, PRL-376

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL376-HA1 0.5'-2.0' bgs LJ107
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)						
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/kg	--	3.2E+03	3.2E+03	5.2E+05	5.2 U
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/kg	--	1.2E+06	--	2.0E+06	5.2 U
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/kg	--	4.1E+02	4.1E+02	1.0E+06	5.2 U
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/kg	--	7.3E+02	7.3E+02	3.6E+04	5.2 U
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	µg/kg	--	5.6E+06	--	2.1E+07	5.2 UJ
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/kg	--	5.1E+05	5.1E+04	5.1E+05	5.2 U
1,1-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	1.2E+05	--	1.2E+05	5.2 U
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/kg	--	2.8E+02	2.8E+02	8.5E+03	5.2 U
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/kg	--	3.4E+02	3.4E+02	6.0E+03	5.2 U
1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.2 UJ
2-Butanone	µg/kg	--	7.3E+06	--	7.3E+06	100 U
2-Hexanone	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	52 UJ
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	µg/kg	--	7.9E+05	--	7.9E+05	52 UJ
Acetone	µg/kg	--	1.6E+06	--	1.6E+06	100 U
Benzene	µg/kg	--	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	7.1E+03	5.2 U
Bromodichloromethane	µg/kg	--	8.2E+02	8.2E+02	2.2E+05	5.2 U
Bromoform	µg/kg	--	6.2E+04	6.2E+04	1.2E+06	5.2 U
Bromomethane	µg/kg	--	3.9E+03	--	3.9E+03	5.2 U
Carbon Disulfide	µg/kg	--	3.6E+05	--	3.6E+05	5.2 U
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/kg	--	2.5E+02	2.5E+02	2.2E+03	5.2 UJ
Chlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	1.5E+05	--	1.5E+05	5.2 U
Chloroethane	µg/kg	--	3.0E+03	3.0E+03	5.0E+06	5.2 U
Chloroform	µg/kg	--	9.4E+02	9.4E+02	3.6E+03	5.2 U
Chloromethane	µg/kg	--	1.2E+03	1.2E+03	--	5.2 U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	4.3E+04	--	4.3E+04	5.2 U
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/kg	--	7.8E+02	7.8E+02	1.6E+04	5.2 U
Dibromochloromethane	µg/kg	--	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	3.8E+05	5.2 U
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12)	µg/kg	--	9.4E+04	--	9.4E+04	5.2 U
Di-isopropyl Ether (DIPE)	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.2 U
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.2 U
Ethylbenzene	µg/kg	--	8.9E+03	8.9E+03	1.9E+06	5.2 U
Methylene Chloride	µg/kg	--	9.1E+03	9.1E+03	2.0E+06	5.2 U
Methyl-tert butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/kg	--	1.7E+04	1.7E+04	5.8E+06	5.2 U
Styrene	µg/kg	--	1.7E+06	--	4.4E+06	5.2 U
Tertiary amyl methyl ether	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	5.2 U
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	21 UJ
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	µg/kg	--	1.5E+03	1.5E+03	3.6E+05	5.2 U
Toluene	µg/kg	--	5.2E+05	--	6.6E+05	0.6 J
Total Xylenes	µg/kg	--	2.8E+05	--	2.8E+05	16 U
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	µg/kg	--	7.0E+04	--	7.0E+04	5.2 U
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/kg	--	7.8E+02	7.8E+02	1.6E+04	5.2 U
Trichloroethene (TCE)	µg/kg	--	5.3E+01	5.3E+01	1.6E+04	5.2 U
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon-11)	µg/kg	--	3.9E+05	--	3.9E+05	5.2 U
Vinyl Chloride	µg/kg	--	7.9E+01	7.9E+01	3.9E+04	5.2 U
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)						
2-Methylnaphthalene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	28 U
Acenaphthene	µg/kg	--	3.7E+06	--	3.7E+06	28 U
Acenaphthylene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	28 U
Anthracene	µg/kg	--	2.2E+07	--	2.2E+07	28 U
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	6.2E+02	--	28 UJ
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+01	6.2E+01	--	28 U
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	6.2E+02	--	28 U
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	28 U
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	3.8E+02	3.8E+02	--	28 U
Chrysene	µg/kg	--	3.8E+03	3.8E+03	--	28 UJ

Table 7. Analytical Results, PRL-376

Analyte	Units	MCAS El Toro Background Value (95th quantile)	Residential Soil PRG	Residential Cancer Risk Screening Value	Residential Noncancer Risk Screening Value	PRL376-HA1 0.5'-2.0' bgs LJ107
PAHs, Continued						
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+01	6.2E+01	--	28 U
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	2.3E+06	--	2.3E+06	28 U
Fluorene	µg/kg	--	2.8E+06	--	2.8E+06	28 U
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/kg	--	6.2E+02	6.2E+02	--	28 U
Naphthalene	µg/kg	--	5.6E+04	--	5.6E+04	28 U
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	28 UJ
Pyrene	µg/kg	--	2.3E+06	--	2.3E+06	28 U
Hydrocarbons						
Motor Oils	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	32
Total Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	10 J
Total Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	10 U

Notes:

µg/kg = micrograms per kilogram

mg/kg = miligrams per kilogram

-- = The regulatory threshold does not exist for the specified analyte.

U = The analyte was not detected above the detection limit shown.

J = The concentration is an estimate