APPENDIX B

DRAFT FOSTS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS
MCKINNEY GROUP B PARCELS

DRAFT FINDING OF SUITABILITY TO TRANSFER (FOST) RSNC PARCEL BUILDING T-2879 FORMER FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA

On the authority delegated to me by the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health (20 July 1995), and on the basis of an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) for the McKinney Homeless Act Group B Parcels, I have determined that the Rehabilitation Services of Northern California Valley Center (RSNC) Parcel, Building T-2879, at former Fort Ord, California (Property), is suitable for transfer to RSNC for employment services. The area to be assigned and transferred includes one building on approximately 0.25 acre (Plate 1).

A determination of the environmental condition of the Property was made by the United States Army by conducting an EBS that included reviewing existing environmental documents and making associated visual site inspections. The documents reviewed included the final Fort Ord Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) Report, April 1994, U.S. EPA Region IX's concurrence to the CERFA Report (19 April 1994), and various remedial investigation/feasibility studies documents. Comments received from U.S. EPA Region IX (8 December 1995) and California EPA DTSC (8 December 1995) on the 31 October 1995 Version 1 EBS/FOST/FOSL for the McKinney Group B Parcels have been reviewed and incorporated where possible. Unresolved comments are attached. The EBS indicated that the Property is environmentally suitable for transfer to RSNC. The results of the EBS are as follows:

- One building (T-2879) is located on the Property. The building was previously used as part of post headquarters for Fort Ord.
- An asbestos survey conducted by the Army shows that Building T-2879 contains nonfriable asbestos. At this time, the Army does not intend to remove or repair the ACM in this structure.
- Building T-2879 probably contains lead-based paint (LBP) because of its pre-1978 (1942) construction date. The Army does not intend to abate the LBP presumed to be present in this structure because it is not to be used for residential purposes.
- No elevated radon levels were detected on the Property during a 1990 survey at Fort Ord.
- No radiological surveys have been conducted within the Property because this building was not
 used to store radiological materials.
- There have been no reported releases of PCB-contaminated dielectric fluids on the Property.
- Ordnance and explosives (OE) investigations show that no potential OE locations are within or immediately adjacent to the Property.
- No underground or aboveground storage tanks or solid waste management units are present on the property, and no studies associated with them have been conducted by the Army for the Property.
- The final CERFA report identifies the property as being within a CERFA disqualified parcel because of its proximity to the Fort Ord Landfills (OU 2) groundwater contamination plume. However, on the basis of recent and historical groundwater sampling, the Property is approximately 5,000 feet from the landfill and approximately 400 feet from the western edge of

the groundwater plume exceeding OU 2 cleanup criteria. Groundwater beneath the Property is not believed to contain detectable concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). No groundwater monitoring wells are present on the property.

On the basis of the above results from the EBS certain terms, conditions, reservations, restrictions, and notifications are required. Disclosure of conditions and use restrictions are described below and will be included in the transfer documents.

NOTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF ASBESTOS. The Property existing on the date of this conveyance contains certain amounts of nonfriable asbestos. The GRANTEE covenants and agrees, on behalf of it, its successors and assigns, that in its use and occupancy of the Property, it will comply with all applicable laws relating to asbestos, and that the GRANTOR assumes no liability for damages for personal injury, illness, disability or death, to the GRANTEE, its successors or assigns, or to any other person including members of the general public, arising from or incident to the purchase, transportation, removal, handling, alterations, renovations, use, disposition, or other activity causing or leading to contact of any kind whatsoever with asbestos on the Property described in this Deed, regardless of whether the GRANTEE, its successors or assigns have properly warned or failed properly to warn the individual(s) injured.

NOTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF LEAD-BASED PAINT. The GRANTEE is hereby informed and does acknowledge that any Property existing on the date of this Deed which was constructed or rehabilitated prior to 1978 is presumed to contain lead-based paint. The GRANTEE, its successors and assigns, shall not permit the use of any such structure for residential habitation unless the GRANTEE has received certification from GRANTOR or others that the premises are safe or GRANTEE has eliminated the hazards of lead-based paint by treating any defective lead-based paint surface in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Residential structures are defined as any house, apartment, or structure intended for human habitation, including but not limited to a non-dwelling facility commonly used by children under 6 years of age such as a child care center, elementary school, or playground.

On the basis of the above information, I conclude that the RSNC Parcel, Building T-2879, should be assigned Department of Defense (DoD) Environmental Condition Category 1 and is transferable under CERCLA Section (§)120(h)(4) (contingent upon EPA approval). The deed for this transaction will contain:

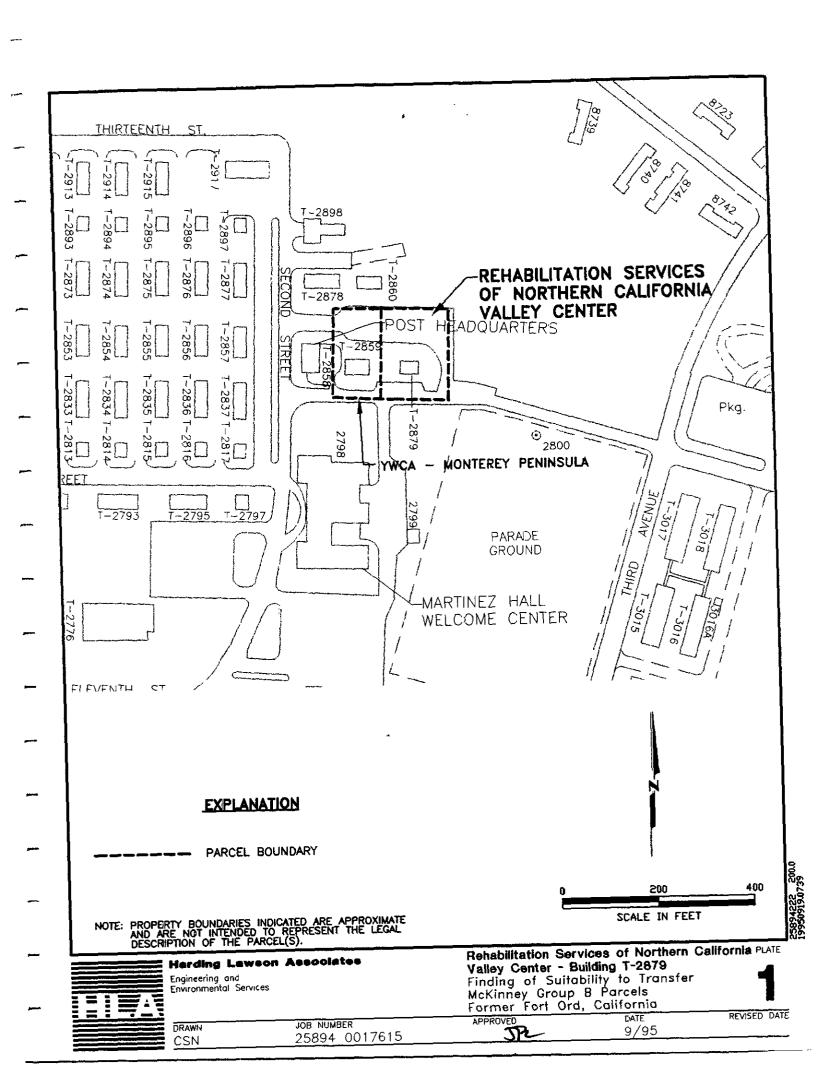
- The covenant under CERCLA §120(h)(4)(D)(i) warranting that any response action under CERCLA
 or corrective action found to be necessary after the date of transfer shall be conducted by the
 United States.
- The covenant under CERCLA §120(h)(4)(D)(ii) granting the United States access to the Property in
 any case in which response action or corrective action is found to be necessary after the date of
 transfer.

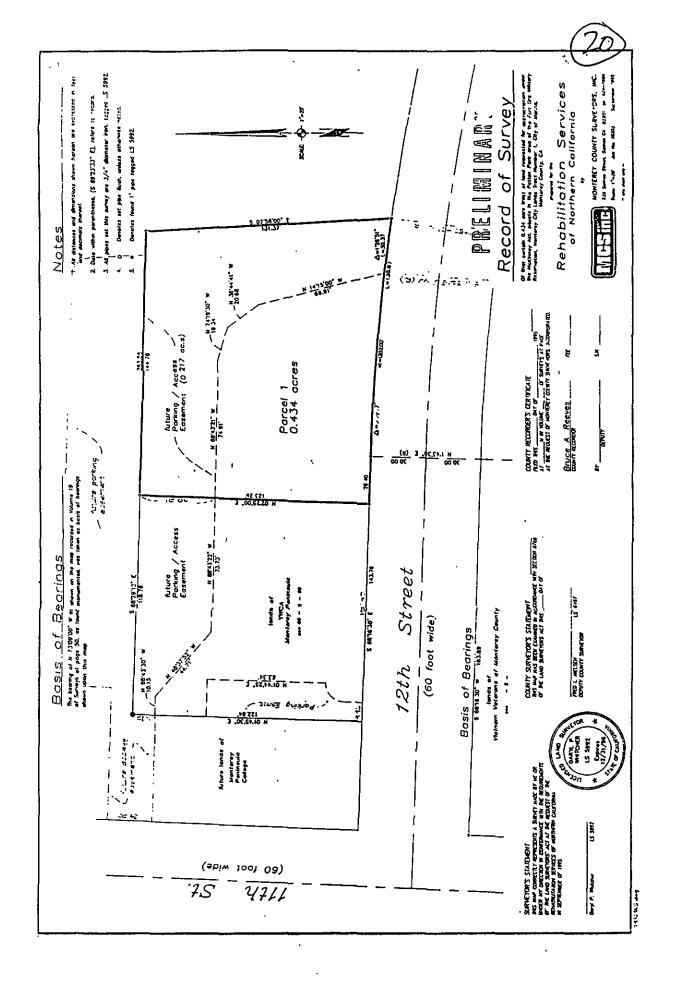
Toni B. Wainwright Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff Base Operations Support

UNRES LVED AGENCY COMMENT

McKINNEY GROUP B EBS/FOST/FOSL

US EPA 8 December 1995 Comment:





DRAFT FINDING OF SUITABILITY TO TRANSFER (FOST) YWCA MONTEREY PENINSULA PARCEL BUILDING T-2859 FORMER FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA

On the authority delegated to me by the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health (20 July 1995), and on the basis of an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) for the McKinney Homeless Act Group B Parcels, I have determined that the Young Women's Christian Association - Monterey Peninsula (YWCA) Parcel, Building T-2859, at former Fort Ord, California (Property), is suitable for transfer to the YWCA for employment training uses. The area to be assigned and transferred includes one building on approximately 0.25 acre (Plate 1).

A determination of the environmental condition of the Property was made by the United States Army by conducting an EBS that included reviewing existing environmental documents and making associated visual site inspections. The documents reviewed included the final Fort Ord Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) Report, April 1994, U.S. EPA Region IX's concurrence to the CERFA Report (19 April 1994), and various remedial investigation/feasibility studies documents. Comments received from U.S. EPA Region IX (8 December 1995) and California EPA DTSC (8 December 1995) on the 31 October 1995 Version 1 EBS/FOST/FOSL for the McKinney Group B Parcels have been reviewed and incorporated where possible. Unresolved comments are attached. The EBS indicated that the Property is environmentally suitable for transfer to the YWCA. The results of the EBS are as follows:

- One building (T-2859) is located on the Property. The building was previously used as part of
 post headquarters for Fort Ord.
- An asbestos survey conducted by the Army shows that Building T-2859 contains nonfriable asbestos. At this time, the Army does not intend to remove or repair the ACM in this structure.
- Building T-2859 probably contains lead-based paint (LBP) because of its pre-1978 (1941), construction date. The Army does not intend to abate the LBP presumed to be present in this structure because it is not to be used for residential purposes.
- No elevated radon levels were detected on the Property during a 1990 survey at Fort Ord.
- No radiological surveys have been conducted within the Property because this building was not
 used to store radiological materials.
- There have been no reported releases of PCB-contaminated dielectric fluids on the Property.
- Ordnance and explosives (OE) investigations show that no potential OE locations are within or immediately adjacent to the Property.
- No underground or aboveground storage tanks or solid waste management units are present on the Property, and no studies associated with them have been conducted by the Army for the Property.
- The final CERFA report identifies the property as being within a CERFA disqualified parcel because of its proximity to the Fort Ord Landfills (OU 2) groundwater contamination plume. However, on the basis of recent and historical groundwater sampling, the Property is

T41674-H January 31, 1996 Version 2 approximately 5,000 feet from the landfill and approximately 400 feet from the western edge of the groundwater plume exceeding OU 2 cleanup criteria. Groundwater beneath the Property is not believed to contain detectable concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). No groundwater monitoring wells are present on the property.

On the basis of the above results from the EBS certain terms, conditions, reservations, restrictions, and notifications are required. Disclosure of conditions and use restrictions are described below and will be included in the transfer documents.

NOTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF ASBESTOS. The Property existing on the date of this conveyance contains certain amounts of nonfriable asbestos. The GRANTEE covenants and agrees, on behalf of it, its successors and assigns, that in its use and occupancy of the Property, it will comply with all applicable laws relating to asbestos, and that the GRANTOR assumes no liability for damages for personal injury, illness, disability or death, to the GRANTEE, its successors or assigns, or to any other person including members of the general public, arising from or incident to the purchase, transportation, removal, handling, alterations, renovations, use, disposition, or other activity causing or leading to contact of any kind whatsoever with asbestos on the Property described in this Deed, regardless of whether the GRANTEE, its successors or assigns have properly warned or failed properly to warn the individual(s) injured.

NOTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF LEAD-BASED PAINT. The GRANTEE is hereby informed and does acknowledge that any Property existing on the date of this Deed which was constructed or rehabilitated prior to 1978 is presumed to contain lead-based paint. The GRANTEE, its successors and assigns, shall not permit the use of any such structure for residential habitation unless the GRANTEE has received certification from GRANTOR or others that the premises are safe or GRANTEE has eliminated the hazards of lead-based paint by treating any defective lead-based paint surface in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Residential structures are defined as any house, apartment, or structure intended for human habitation, including but not limited to a non-dwelling facility commonly used by children under 6 years of age such as a child care center, elementary school, or playground.

On the basis of the above information, I conclude that the YWCA Parcel, Building T-2859, should be assigned Department of Defense (DoD) Environmental Condition Category 1 and is transferable under CERCLA Section (§)120(h)(4) (contingent upon EPA approval). The deed for this transaction will contain:

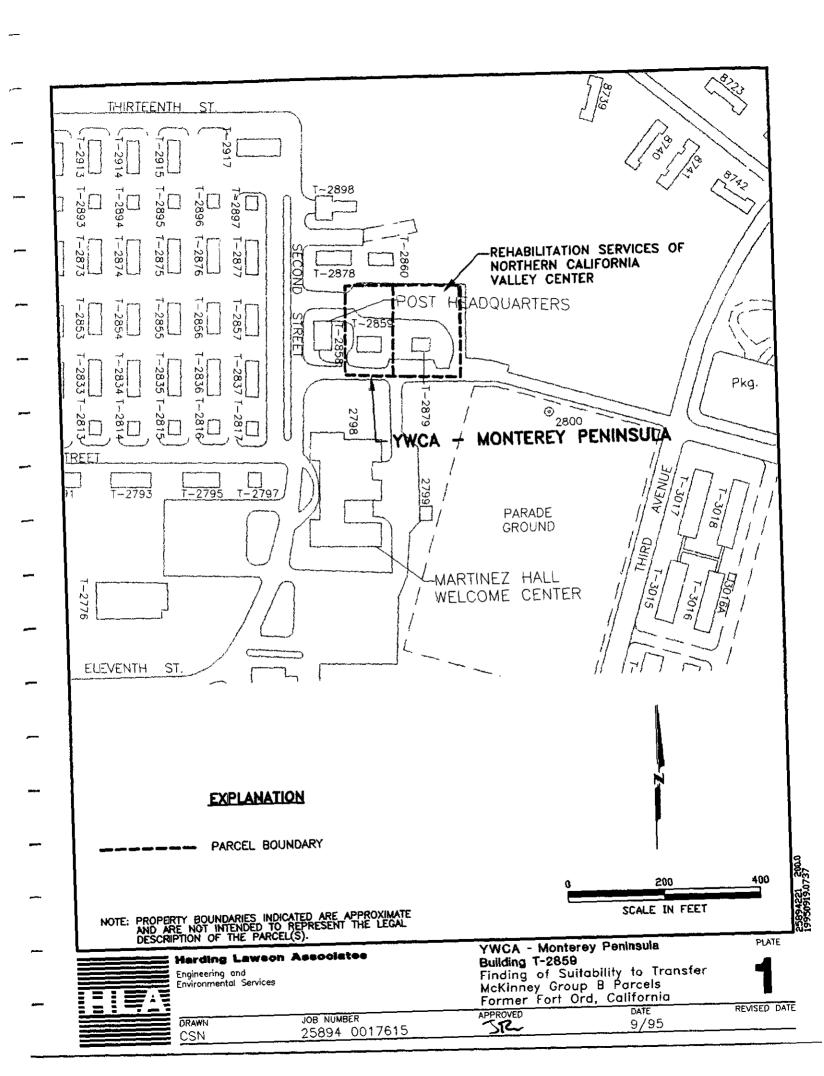
- The covenant under CERCLA §120(h)(4)(D)(i) warranting that any response action under CERCLA
 or corrective action found to be necessary after the date of transfer shall be conducted by the
 United States.
- The covenant under CERCLA §120(h)(4)(D)(ii) granting the United States access to the Property
 in any case in which response action or corrective action is found to be necessary after the date
 of transfer.

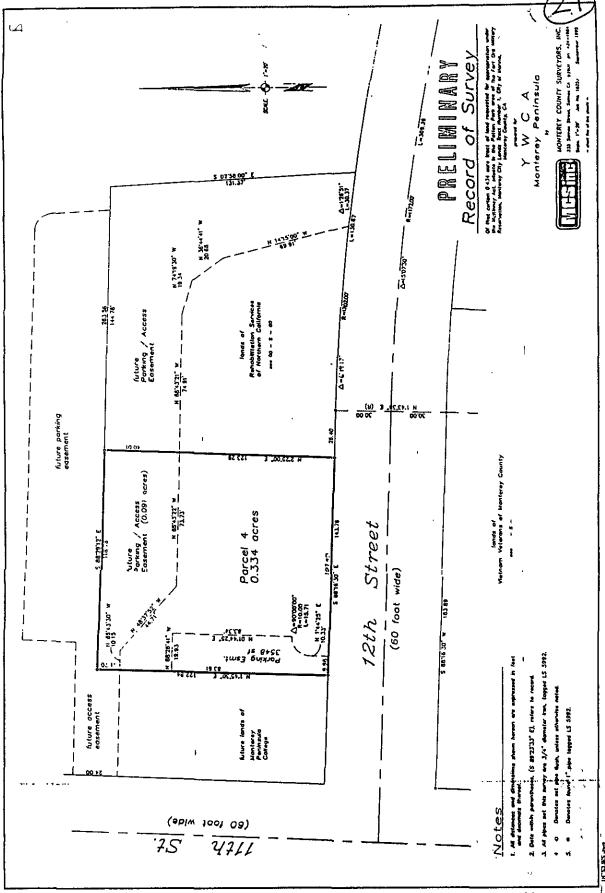
Toni B. Wainwright Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff Base Operations Support

UNRES LVED AGEN Y COMMENT

McKINNEY GROUP B EBS/FOST/FOSL

US EPA 8 December 1995 Comment:





DRAFT

FINDING OF SUITABILITY TO TRANSFER (FOST) SALVATION ARMY, MONTEREY PENINSULA CORPS PARCEL BUILDINGS 8124, 8126, AND 8264 THROUGH 8266 FORMER FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA

On the authority delegated to me by the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health (20 July 1995), and on the basis of an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) for the McKinney Homeless Act Group B Parcels, I have determined that the Salvation Army, Monterey Peninsula Corps, Parcel at former Fort Ord, California (Property), is suitable for transfer to the Salvation Army for transitional housing. The area to be assigned and transferred includes five buildings on approximately 2 acres (Plate 1).

A determination of the environmental condition of the Property was made by the United States Army by conducting an EBS that included reviewing existing environmental documents and making associated visual site inspections. The documents reviewed included the final Fort Ord Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) Report, April 1994, U.S. EPA Region IX's concurrence to the CERFA Report (19 April 1994), and various remedial investigation/feasibility studies documents. Comments received from U.S. EPA Region IX (8 December 1995) and California EPA DTSC (8 December 1995) on the 31 October 1995 Version 1 EBS/FOST/FOSL for the McKinney Group B Parcels have been reviewed and incorporated where possible. Unresolved comments are attached. The EBS indicated that the Property is environmentally suitable for transfer to the Salvation Army. The results of the EBS are as follows:

- Five buildings (8124, 8126, and 8264 through 8266) are located on the Property. The buildings were previously part of the Hayes Park Housing Area.
- An asbestos survey conducted by the Army shows that Buildings 8124, 8126, and 8264 through 8266 contain nonfriable asbestos. At this time, the Army does not intend to repair or remove the ACM in these structures.
- The five buildings probably contain lead-based paint (LBP) because they were constructed prior
 to 1978 (1952). In accordance with Public Law 102-550, additional sampling and abatement of
 LBP in and around these five buildings will be performed by the Army because they are to be
 reused as residences.
- No elevated radon levels were detected on the Property during a 1990 survey at Fort Ord.
- No radiological surveys have been conducted within the Property because these buildings were not used to store radiological materials.
- There have been no reported releases of PCB-contaminated dielectric fluids on the Property.
- Ordnance and explosives (OE) investigations show that no potential OE locations are within or immediately adjacent to the Property.
- No underground or aboveground storage tanks or solid waste management units are present on the property, and no studies associated with them have been conducted by the Army for the Property.

- The final CERFA report identifies the Property as a CERFA with qualifiers parcel because of the suspected presence of ACM and LBP. The U.S. EPA concurred with the CERFA report that the Property is considered to be "CERFA uncontaminated".
- There are no groundwater monitoring wells and no known groundwater contamination beneath the Property.

On the basis of the above results from the EBS, certain terms, conditions, reservations, restrictions, and notifications are required. Disclosure of conditions and use restrictions are described below and will be included in the transfer documents.

NOTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF ASBESTOS. The Property existing on the date of this conveyance contains certain amounts of nonfriable asbestos. The GRANTEE covenants and agrees, on behalf of it, its successors and assigns, that in its use and occupancy of the Property, it will comply with all applicable laws relating to asbestos, and that the GRANTOR assumes no liability for damages for personal injury, illness, disability or death, to the GRANTEE, its successors or assigns, or to any other person including members of the general public, arising from or incident to the purchase, transportation, removal, handling, alterations, renovations, use, disposition, or other activity causing or leading to contact of any kind whatsoever with asbestos on the Property described in this Deed, regardless of whether the GRANTEE, its successors or assigns have properly warned or failed properly to warn the individual(s) injured.

NOTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF LEAD-BASED PAINT. The GRANTEE is hereby informed and does acknowledge that any Property existing on the date of this Deed which was constructed or rehabilitated prior to 1978 is presumed to contain lead-based paint. The GRANTEE, its successors and assigns, shall not permit the use of any such structure for residential habitation unless the GRANTEE has received certification from GRANTOR or others that the premises are safe or GRANTEE has eliminated the hazards of lead-based paint by treating any defective lead-based paint surface in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Residential structures are defined as any house, apartment, or structure intended for human habitation, including but not limited to a non-dwelling facility commonly used by children under 6 years of age such as a child care center, elementary school, or playground.

On the basis of the above information, I conclude that the Salvation Army Parcel should be assigned Department of Defense of Defense (DoD) Environmental Condition Category 1 and is transferable under Section §120(h)(4) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). The deed for this transaction will contain:

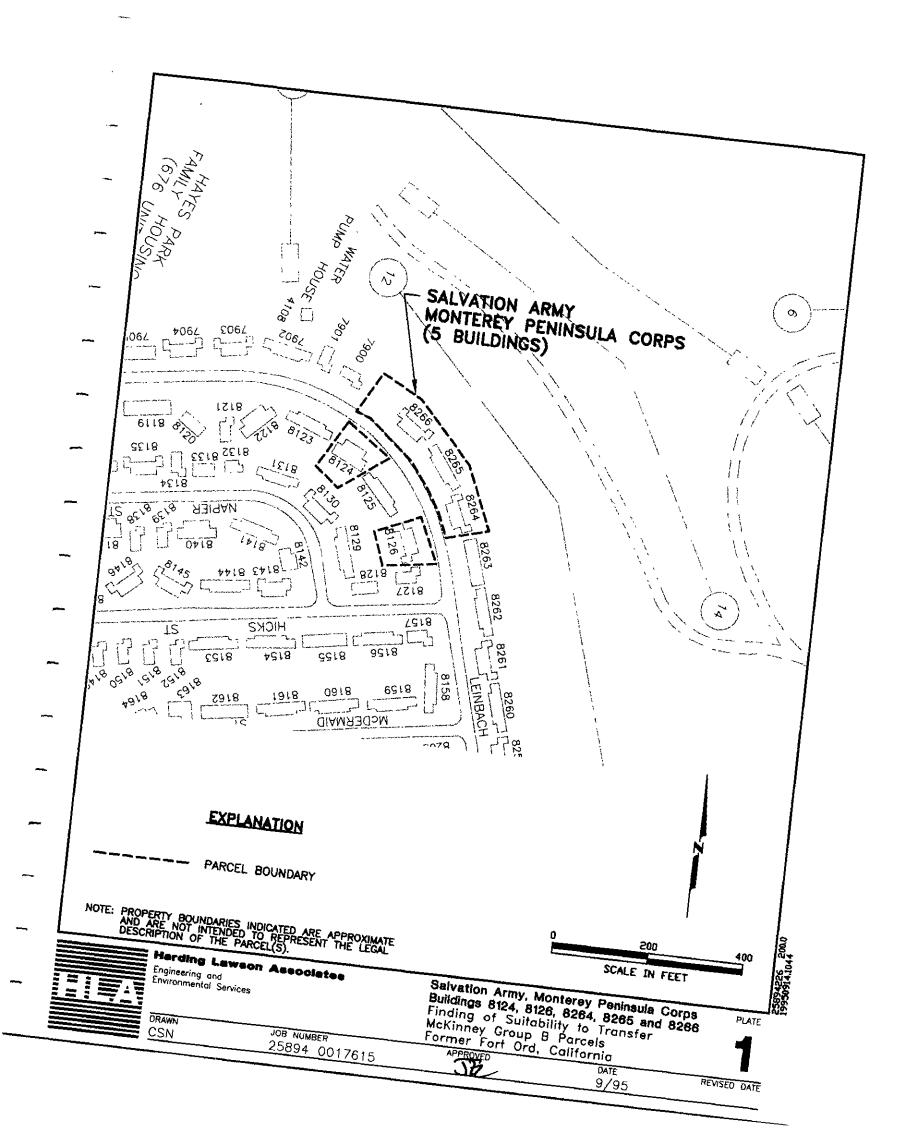
- The covenant under CERCLA §120(h)(4)(D)(i) warranting that any response action under CERCLA
 or corrective action found to be necessary after the date of transfer shall be conducted by the
 United States.
- The covenant under CERCLA §120(h)(4)(D)(ii) granting the United States access to the Property
 in any case in which response action or corrective action is found to be necessary after the date
 of transfer.

Toni B. Wainwright Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff Base Operations Support

UNRES LVED AGENCY MMENT

McKINNEY GROUP B EBS/FOST/FOSL

US EPA 8 December 1995 Comment:



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DRAFT FINDING OF SUITABILITY TO TRANSFER (FOST) SHELTER PLUS PARCEL FORMER FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA

In my capacity as the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health, and on the basis of an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) for the McKinney Homeless Act Group B Parcels, I have determined that the Shelter Plus Parcel at former Fort Ord, California (Property), is suitable for transfer to Shelter Plus for emergency shelter purposes. The area to be assigned and transferred includes one habitable building (3095) on approximately 3.5 acres (Plate 1).

A determination of the environmental condition of the Property was made by the United States Army by conducting an EBS that included reviewing existing environmental documents and making associated visual site inspections. The documents reviewed included the final Fort Ord Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) Report, April 1994, U.S. EPA Region IX's concurrence to the CERFA Report (19 April 1994), and various remedial investigation/feasibility studies documents. Comments received from U.S. EPA Region IX (8 December 1995) and California EPA DTSC (8 December 1995) on the 31 October 1995 Version 1 EBS/FOST/FOSL for the McKinney Group B Parcels have been reviewed and incorporated where possible. Unresolved comments are attached. The EBS indicated that the Property is environmentally suitable for transfer to Shelter Plus. The results of the EBS are as follows:

- One building (3095) is located on the Property. Building 3095 was the former Lightfighter Lodge.
- An asbestos survey conducted by the Army shows that Building 3095 does not contain asbestos.
- Building 3095 is not considered to contain lead-based paint (LBP) because of its post-1978 (1986) construction date.
- No elevated radon levels were detected on the Property during a 1990 survey at Fort Ord.
- No radiological surveys have been conducted within the Property because the building was not
 used to store radiological materials.
- There have been no reported releases of PCB-contaminated dielectric fluids on the Property.
- Ordnance and explosives (OE) investigations show that no potential OE locations are within or adjacent to the Property.
- No underground or aboveground storage tanks or solid waste management units are present on the property, and no studies associated with them have been conducted by the Army for the Property.
- The final CERFA report identifies the Property as a CERFA disqualified parcel because of its location above the Fort Ord Landfills (OU 2) groundwater contamination plume; remediation of the contaminated groundwater is underway. The Army has received concurrence from the U.S. EPA (4 January 1996) that the pump-and-treat system for remediation of the OU 2 groundwater plume is in place and operating "properly and successfully". The total estimated concentration of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in groundwater beneath the Property is approximately

20 micrograms per liter. A table showing maximum VOC concentrations elsewhere in the OU 2 groundwater plume is attached (Table 1).

• The Baseline Risk Assessment for OU 2 indicates that the groundwater does not pose a threat to occupants of the Shelter Plus Parcel provided that groundwater from the contaminated aquifer is not used for drinking water. This use will be prohibited.

On the basis of the above results from the EBS, certain terms, conditions, reservations, restrictions, and notifications are required. Disclosure of conditions and use restrictions are described below and will be included in the transfer documents.

NOTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER. The groundwater beneath the property is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The maximum estimated total VOC concentration in the groundwater beneath the Property is 20 micrograms per liter. This notice is provided pursuant to Section 120(h)(1) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). A pump-and-treat groundwater remediation system is in place and shown to the operating properly and successfully. No well drilling or use of groundwater will be permitted on the Property.

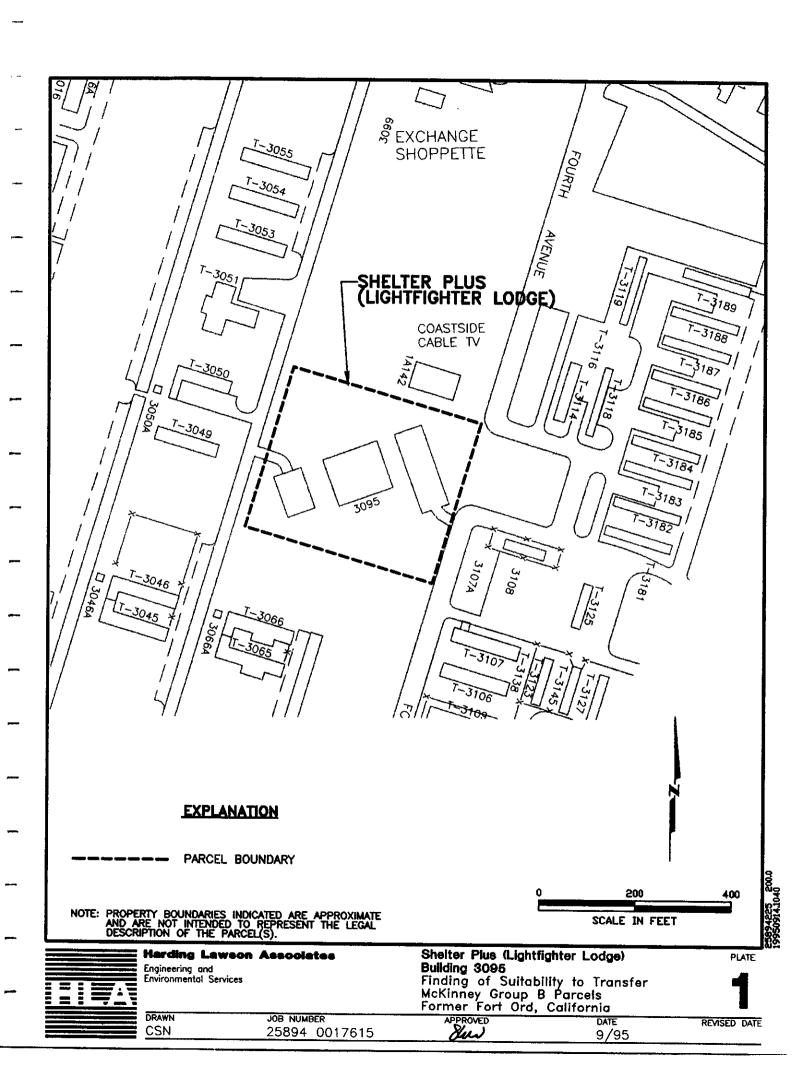
On the basis of the above information, I conclude that the Shelter Plus Parcel should be assigned Department of Defense (DoD) Environmental Condition Category 4 and is transferable under CERCLA Section (§)120(h)(3). The deed for this transaction will contain:

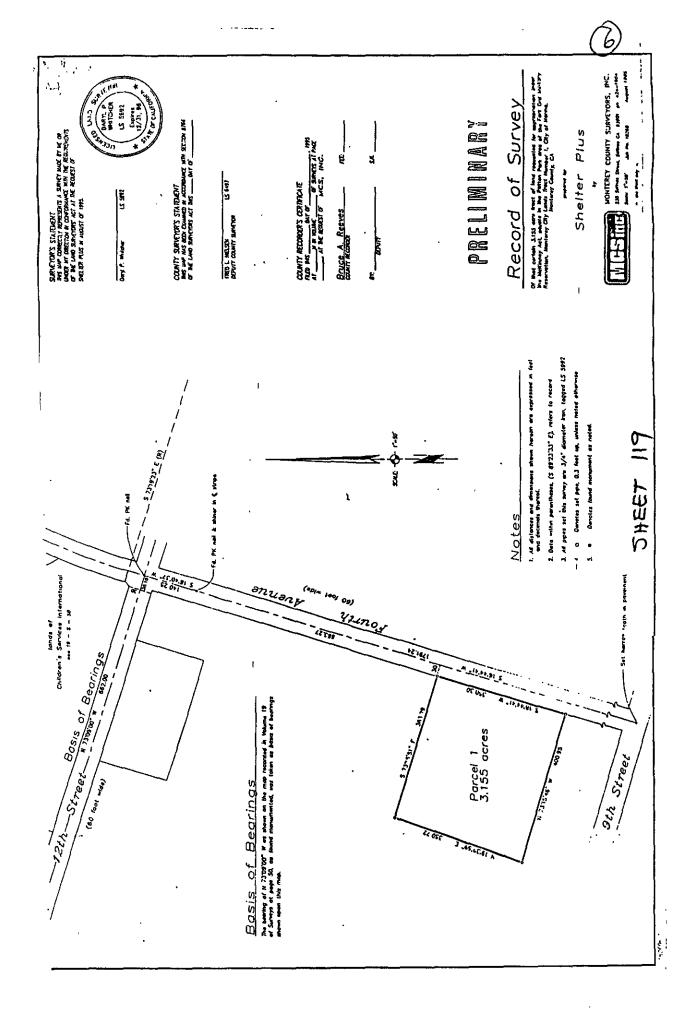
- The covenant under CERCLA §120(h)(3)(B)(i) warranting that all remedial action under CERCLA
 necessary to protect human health and the environment with respect to hazardous substances
 remaining on the Property has been taken
- The covenant under CERCLA §120(h)(3)(B)(ii) warranting that any remedial action under CERCLA found to be necessary after the date of transfer shall be conducted by the United States
- The clause under CERCLA §120(h)(3)(C) granting the United States access to the Property in any case in which remedial action or corrective action is found to be necessary after the date of transfer.

Raymond J. Fatz
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health)

Table 1. Maximum Chemical Concentration by Aquifer Zone
OU 2 Groundwater Plume
Former Fort Ord, California

Aquifer Zone	Substance	Concentration (µg/L)
Upper Aquifer Zone	1,1,1-trichloroethane	31
	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	0.6
	1,1-dichloroethane	12
	1,1-dichloroethene	4.6
	1,2-dichlorobenzene	3.7
	1,2-dichloroethane	6.9
	1,2-dichloropropane	8.6
	1,4-dichlorobenzene	4.3
	benzene	2.6
	bromodichloromethane	3.1
	bromoform	3.1
	chloroform	16
	cis-1,2-dichloroethane	54
	dibromochloromethane	4.2
	methylene chloride	130
	tetrachloroethene	8.2
	trans-1,2-dichloroethane	4.1
	trichloroethene	80
	trichlorofluoromethane	52
	vinyl chloride	8
180-Foot Aquifer Zone	1,1,1-trichloroethane	0.6
	1,2-dichlorobenzene	0.6
	1,2-dichloropropane	1
	benzene	1.4
	carbon tetrachloride	0.7
	chloroform	1.6
	chloromethane	0.5
	cis-1,2-dichloroethane	4.6
	cis-1,3-dichloropropene	1.8
	ethylbenzene	1.2
	methylene chloride	1.2
	tetrachloroethene	1.8
	toluene	0.6
	trans-1,2-dichloroethane	1.8
	trichloroethene	50
	vinyl chloride	1.2
400-Foot Aquifer Zone	1,1,1-trichloroethane	2.2
	methylene chloride	1.1
	tetrachloroethene	0.9
	toluene	2.1





DRAFT FINDING OF SUITABILITY TO TRANSFER (FOST) POPE JOHN XXIII AIDS MINISTRY PARCEL BUILDINGS 8759 THROUGH 8764 FORMER FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA

In my capacity as the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health, and on the basis of an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) for the McKinney Homeless Act Group B Parcels, I have determined that the Pope John XXIII AIDS Ministry (John XXIII), Buildings 8759 through 8764, at former Fort Ord, California (Property), is suitable for transfer to John XXIII for transitional housing. The area to be assigned and transferred includes six buildings on approximately 5 acres (Plate 1).

A determination of the environmental condition of the Property was made by the United States Army by conducting an EBS that included reviewing existing environmental documents and making associated visual site inspections. The documents reviewed included the final Fort Ord Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) Report, April 1994, U.S. EPA Region IX's concurrence to the CERFA Report (19 April 1994), and various remedial investigation/feasibility studies documents. Comments received from U.S. EPA Region IX (8 December 1995) and California EPA DTSC (8 December 1995) on the 31 October 1995 Version 1 EBS/FOST/FOSL for the McKinney Group B Parcels have been reviewed and incorporated where possible. Unresolved comments are attached. The EBS indicated that the Property is environmentally suitable for transfer to John XXIII. The results of the EBS are as follows:

- Six buildings (8759 through 8764) are located on the Property. The buildings were part of the Patton Park Family Housing Area.
- An asbestos survey conducted by the Army shows that Buildings 8759 through 8764 contain nonfriable and friable asbestos. At this time, the Army does not intend to remove or repair the ACM in these structures.
- Buildings 8759 through 8764 probably contain lead-based paint (LBP) because of their pre-1978
 (1962) construction dates. The Army does not intend to abate the LBP presumed to be present in these structures.
- No elevated radon levels were detected on the Property during a 1990 survey at Fort Ord.
- No radiological surveys have been conducted within the Property because these buildings were not used to store radiological materials.
- There have been no reported releases of PCB-contaminated dielectric fluids on the Property.
- Ordnance and explosives (OE) investigations show that no potential OE locations are within or adjacent to the Property.
- No underground or aboveground storage tanks or solid waste management units are present on the property, and no studies associated with them have been conducted by the Army for the Property.

- The final CERFA report identifies the Property as a CERFA disqualified parcel because of its location above the Fort Ord Landfills (OU 2) groundwater contamination plume; remediation of the contaminated groundwater is underway. The Army has received concurrence from the U.S. EPA (4 January 1996) that the pump-and-treat system for remediation of the OU 2 groundwater plume is in place and operating "properly and successfully". The total estimated concentration of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in groundwater beneath the Property is approximately 20 micrograms per liter. A table showing maximum VOC concentrations elsewhere in the OU 2 groundwater plume is attached (Table 1).
- The Baseline Risk Assessment for OU 2 indicates that the groundwater does not pose a threat to
 occupants of the John XXIII Parcel provided that groundwater from the contaminated aquifer is
 not used for drinking water. This use will be prohibited.

On the basis of the above results from the EBS, certain terms, conditions, reservations, restrictions, and notifications are required. Disclosure of conditions and use restrictions are described below and will be included in the transfer documents.

NOTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF ASBESTOS. The Property existing on the date of this conveyance contains certain amounts of nonfriable asbestos. The GRANTEE covenants and agrees, on behalf of it, its successors and assigns, that in its use and occupancy of the Property, it will comply with all applicable laws relating to asbestos, and that the GRANTOR assumes no liability for damages for personal injury, illness, disability or death, to the GRANTEE, its successors or assigns, or to any other person including members of the general public, arising from or incident to the purchase, transportation, removal, handling, alterations, renovations, use, disposition, or other activity causing or leading to contact of any kind whatsoever with asbestos on the Property described in this Deed, regardless of whether the GRANTEE, its successors or assigns have properly warned or failed properly to warn the individual(s) injured.

NOTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF LEAD-BASED PAINT. The GRANTEE is hereby informed and does acknowledge that any Property existing on the date of this Deed which was constructed or rehabilitated prior to 1978 is presumed to contain lead-based paint. The GRANTEE, its successors and assigns, shall not permit the use of any such structure for residential habitation unless the GRANTEE has received certification from GRANTOR or others that the premises are safe or GRANTEE has eliminated the hazards of lead-based paint by treating any defective lead-based paint surface in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Residential structures are defined as any house, apartment, or structure intended for human habitation, including but not limited to a non-dwelling facility commonly used by children under 6 years of age such as a child care center, elementary school, or playground.

NOTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER. The groundwater beneath the property is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The maximum estimated total VOC concentration in the groundwater beneath the Property is 20 micrograms per liter. This notice is provided pursuant to Section 120(h)(1) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). A pump-and-treat groundwater remediation system is in place and shown to be operating effectively. No well drilling or use of groundwater will be permitted on the Property.

On the basis of the above information, I conclude that the John XXIII Parcel should be assigned Department of Defense (DoD) Environmental Condition Category 4 and is transferable under CERCLA Section (§)120(h)(3). The deed for this transaction will contain:

- The covenant under CERCLA §120(h)(3)(B)(i) warranting that all remedial action under CERCLA necessary to protect human health and the environment with respect to hazardous substances remaining on the Property has been taken
- The covenant under CERCLA \$120(h)(3)(B)(ii) warranting that any remedial action under CERCLA found to be necessary after the date of transfer shall be conducted by the United States
- The clause under CERCLA §120(h)(3)(C) granting the United States access to the Property in any
 case in which remedial action or corrective action is found to be necessary after the date of
 transfer.

Raymond J. Fatz
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health)

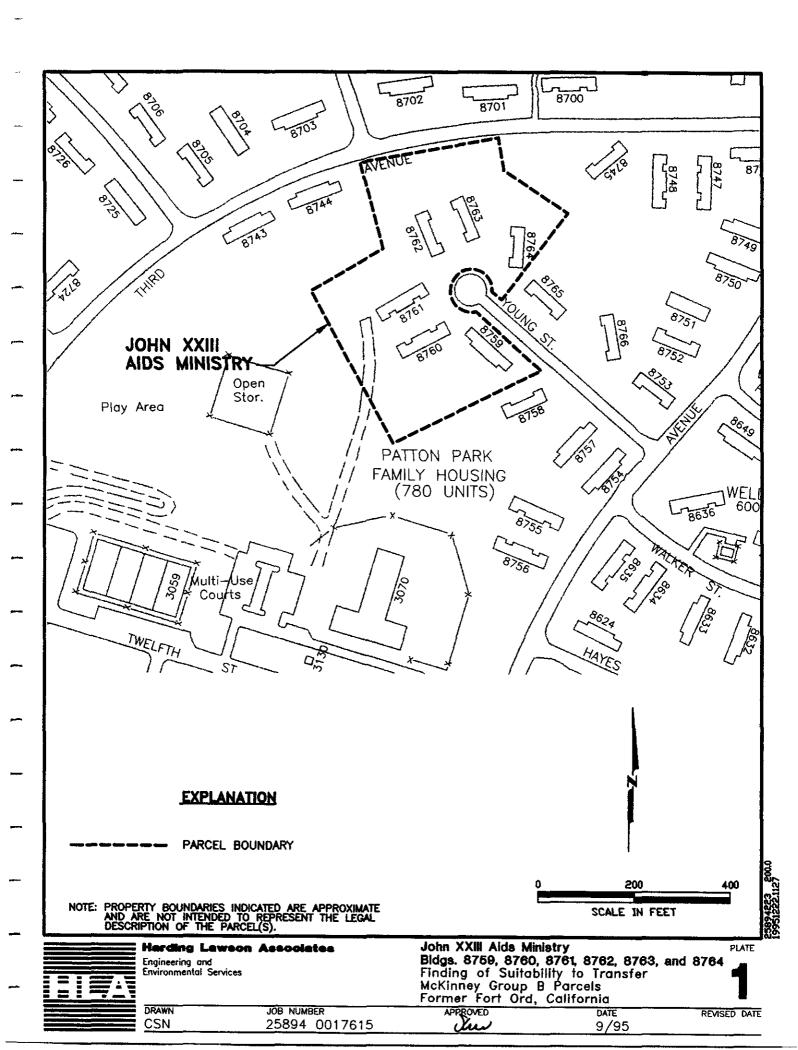
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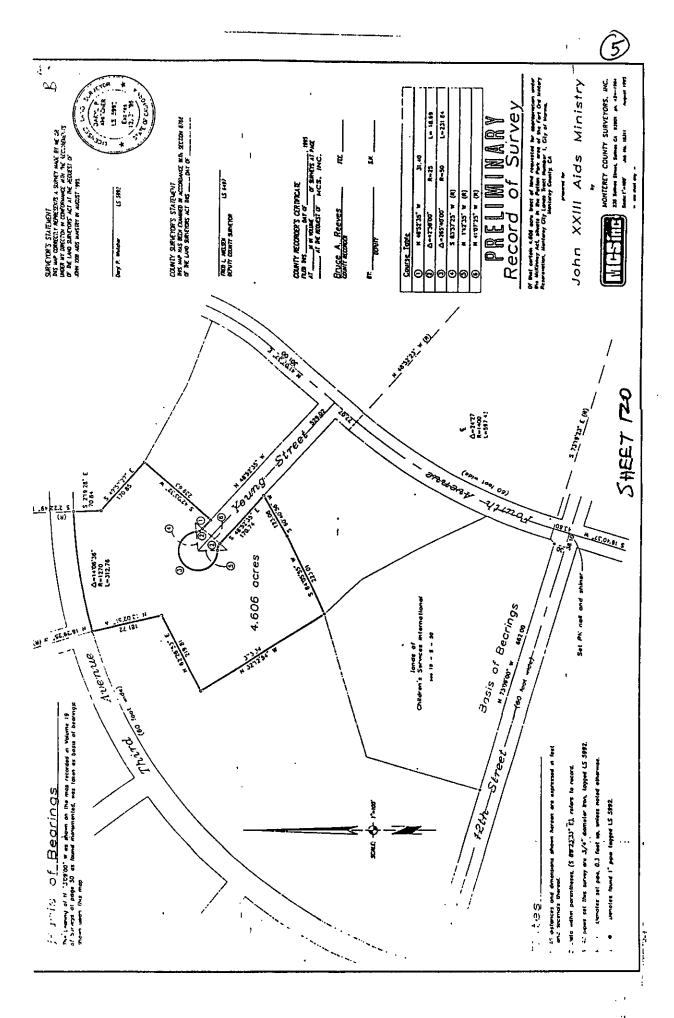
McKINNEY GROUP B EBS/FOST/FOSL

US EPA 8 December 1995 Comment:

Table 1. Maximum Chemical Concentration by Aquifer Zone
OU 2 Groundwater Plume
Former Fort Ord, California

Aquifer Zone	Substance	Concentration (µg/L)
Upper Aquifer Zone	1,1,1-trichloroethane	31
	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	0.6
	1,1-dichloroethane	12
	1,1-dichloroethene	4.6
	1,2-dichlorobenzene	3. <i>7</i>
	1,2-dichloroethane	6.9
	1,2-dichloropropane	8.6
	1,4-dichlorobenzene	4.3
	benzene	2.6
	bromodichloromethane	3.1
	bromoform	3.1
	chloroform	16
	cis-1,2-dichloroethane	54
	dibromochloromethane	4.2
	methylene chloride	130
	tetrachloroethene	8.2
	trans-1,2-dichloroethane	4.1
	trichloroethene	80
	trichlorofluoromethane	52
	vinyl chloride	8
180-Foot Aquifer Zone	1,1,1-trichloroethane	0.6
	1,2-dichlorobenzene	0.6
	1,2-dichloropropane	1
	benzene	1.4
	carbon tetrachloride	0.7
	chloroform	1.6
	chloromethane	0.5
	cis-1,2-dichloroethane	4.6
	cis-1,3-dichloropropene	1.8
	ethylbenzene	1.2
	methylene chloride	1.2
	tetrachloroethene	1.8
	toluene	0.6
	trans-1,2-dichloroethane	1.8
	trichloroethene	50
	vinyl chloride	1.2
400-Foot Aquifer Zone	1,1,1-trichloroethane	2.2
	methylene chloride	1.1
	tetrachloroethene	0.9
	toluene	2.1





DRAFT FINDING OF SUITABILITY TO TRANSFER (FOST) YWCA MONTEREY PENINSULA PARCEL BUILDINGS 3099, 8751 THROUGH 8758, AND 8765 THROUGH 8766 FORMER FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA

In my capacity as the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health, and on the basis of an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) for the McKinney Homeless Act Group B Parcels, I have determined that the Young Women's Christian Organization-Monterey Peninsula (YWCA) Parcel, at former Fort Ord, California (Property), is suitable for transfer to the YWCA for transitional housing. The area to be assigned and transferred includes 11 buildings on 6.75 acres (Plate 1).

A determination of the environmental condition of the Property was made by the United States Army by conducting an EBS that included reviewing existing environmental documents and making associated visual site inspections. The documents reviewed included the final Fort Ord Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) Report, April 1994, U.S. EPA Region IX's concurrence to the CERFA Report (19 April 1994), and various remedial investigation/feasibility studies documents. Comments received from U.S. EPA Region IX (8 December 1995) and California EPA DTSC (8 December 1995) on the 31 October 1995 Version 1 EBS/FOST/FOSL for the McKinney Group B Parcels have been reviewed and incorporated where possible. Unresolved comments are attached. The EBS indicated that the Property is environmentally suitable for transfer to the YWCA. The results of the EBS are as follows:

- Eleven buildings (3099, 8751 through 8758, and 8765 through 8766) are located on the Property. The buildings were part of the Patton Park Family Housing Area.
- An asbestos survey conducted by the Army shows that Building 3099 contains nonfriable
 asbestos and that Buildings 8751 through 8758 and 8765 through 8766 contain friable and
 nonfriable asbestos. At this time, the Army does not intend to remove or repair the ACM in
 these structures.
- Building 3099 is not considered to contain lead-based paint (LBP) because of its post-1978 (1980) construction date.
- Buildings 8751 through 8758 and 8765 through 8766 probably contain LBP because of their pre-1978 (1962) construction date. The Army does not intend to abate the LBP presumed to be present in these buildings.
- No elevated radon levels were detected on the Property during a 1990 survey at Fort Ord.
- No radiological surveys have been conducted within the Property because these buildings were not used to store radiological materials.
- There have been no reported releases of PCB-contaminated dielectric fluids on the Property.
- Ordnance and explosives (OE) investigations show that no potential OE locations are within or adjacent to the Property.

- No underground or aboveground storage tanks or solid waste management units are present on the property, and no studies associated with them have been conducted by the Army for this Property.
- The final CERFA report identifies the Property as a CERFA disqualified parcel because of its location above the Fort Ord Landfills (OU 2) groundwater contamination plume; remediation of the contaminated groundwater is underway. The Army has received concurrence from the U.S. EPA (4 January 1996) that the pump-and-treat system for remediation of the OU 2 groundwater plume is in place and operating properly and successfully. The total estimated concentration of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in groundwater beneath the Property is approximately 20 micrograms per liter. A table showing maximum VOC concentrations elsewhere in the OU 2 groundwater plume is attached (Table 1).
- The Baseline Risk Assessment for OU 2 indicates that the groundwater does not pose a threat to occupants of the YWCA Parcel provided that groundwater from the contaminated aquifer is not used for drinking water. This use will be prohibited.

On the basis of the above results from the EBS, certain terms, conditions, reservations, restrictions, and notifications are required. Disclosure of conditions and use restrictions are described below and will be included in the transfer documents.

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On the basis of the above information, I conclude that the YWCA Parcel should be assigned Department of Defense (DoD) Environmental Condition Category 4 and is transferable under CERCLA Section (§)120(h)(3). The deed for this transaction will contain:

- The covenant under CERCLA §120(h)(3)(B)(i) warranting that all remedial action under CERCLA necessary to protect human health and the environment with respect to hazardous substances remaining on the Property has been taken
- The covenant under CERCLA §120(h)(3)(B)(ii) warranting that any remedial action under CERCLA found to be necessary after the date of transfer shall be conducted by the United States
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 case in which remedial action or corrective action is found to be necessary after the date of
 transfer.

Raymond J. Fatz
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health)

T41674-H January 30, 1996 Version 2

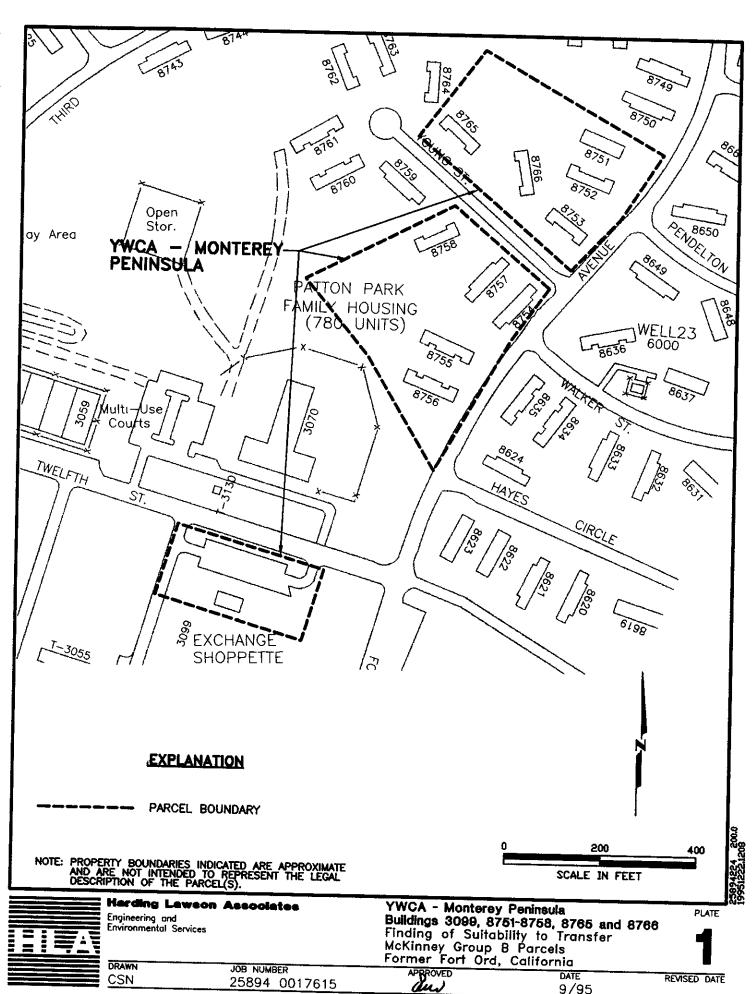
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McKinney Group B EBS/FOST/FOSL

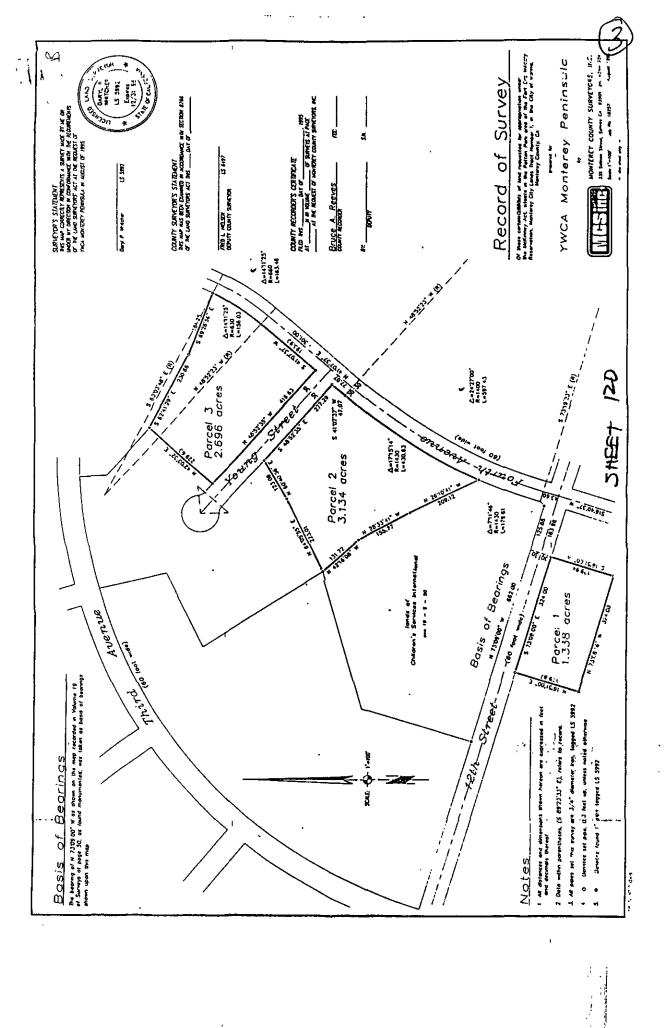
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	dibromochloromethane	4.2
	methylene chloride	130
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	trichloroethene	80
	trichlorofluoromethane	52
	vinyl chloride	8
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	1,2-dichlorobenzene	0.6
	1,2-dichloropropane	1
	benzene	1.4
	carbon tetrachloride	0.7
	chloroform	1.6
	chloromethane	0.5
	cis-1,2-dichloroethane	4.6
	cis-1,3-dichloropropene	1.8
	ethylbenzene	1.2
	methylene chloride	1.2
	tetrachloroethene	1.8
	toluene	0.6
	trans-1,2-dichloroethane	1.8
	trichloroethene	50
	vinyl chloride	1.2
400-Foot Aquifer Zone	1,1,1-trichloroethane	2.2
	methylene chloride	1.1
	tetrachloroethene	0.9
	toluene	2.1



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