

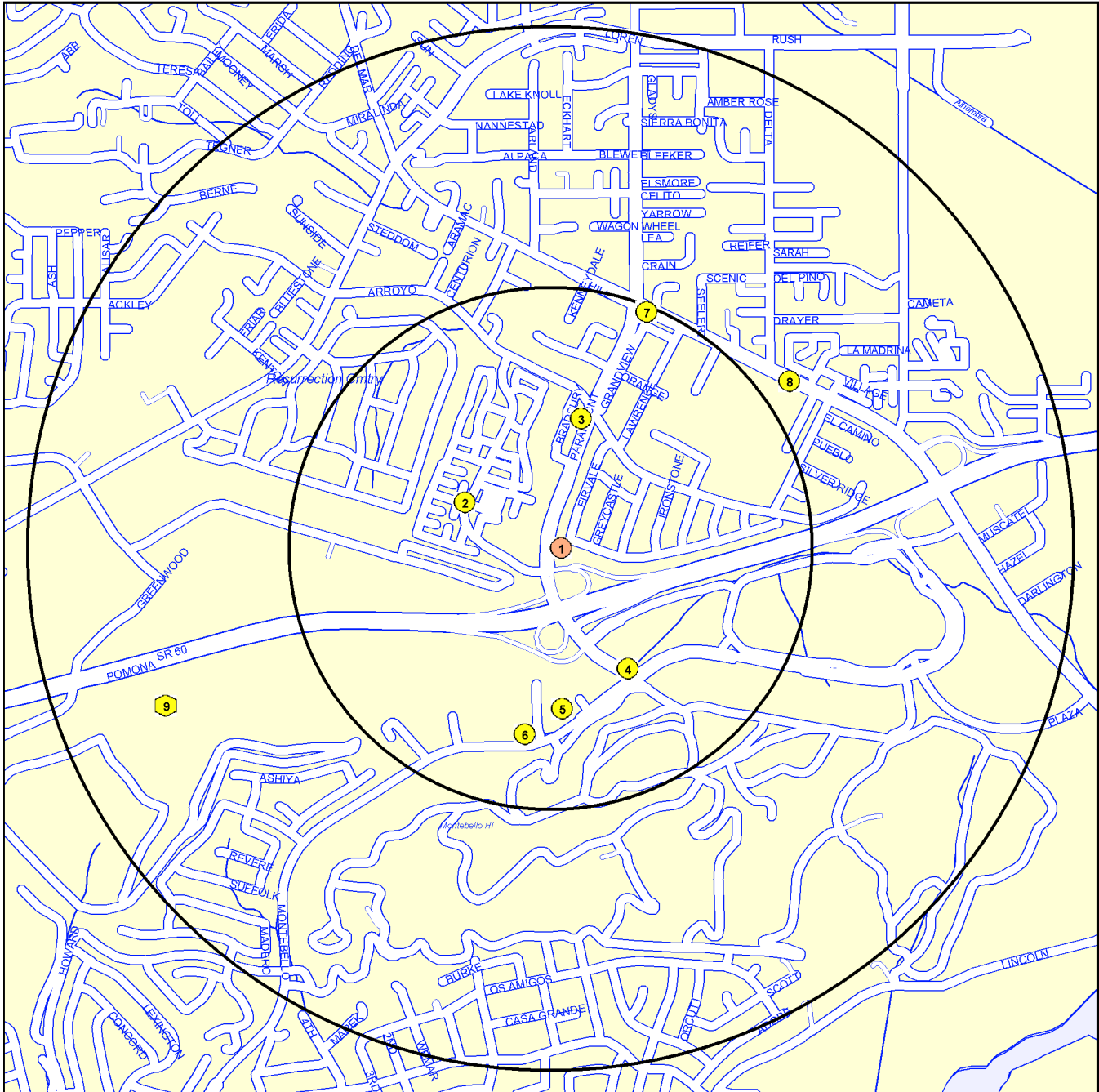
ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD SEARCH

for the site

1600 PARAMOUNT, MONTEBELLO CA

performed for

03-01-2011



odd street numbers to the SW
 1.8 inch to 1/2 mile (the circles do not include any buffer zone)

- ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS - HIGH PRIORITY
- ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS
- ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS - WITH A 'NO FURTHER ACTION' STATUS'
- OPERATING PERMITS ONLY
- WATER WELLS

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF IDENTIFIED SITES IN THE VICINITY OF SUBJECT SITE
 AT 1600 PARAMOUNT, MONTEBELLO

1.	76 PRODUCTS STATION #6095	1600	PARAMOUNT BLVD
2.	.	1661	NEIL ARMSTRONG ST
3.	CHEVRON #9-4784	1761	PARAMOUNT BLVD
4.	CHEVRON STATIONS INC #91049	1500	PARAMOUNT BLVD
5.	UNKNOWN		PARAMOUNT BLVD & FWY 60
6.	SEARS PARKING LOT	1401	NMONTEBELLO BLVD
7.	MOBIL #18-ERR	1328	NSAN GABRIEL BLVD
8.	DON BOSCO TECHNICAL SCHOOL	1151	NSAN GABRIEL BLVD
9.	OPERATING INDS INC	900 N	POTRERO GRANDE DR

AREA LOCATIONS

SAN GABRIEL GROUNDWATER BASIN

10 MI E OF LA ON HWY 10 IN AZUSA, 10-20

ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD SEARCH

SUMMARY

KNOWN ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

1600 PARAM

OUNT, MONTEBELLO CA

Page: 5

Date: 03-01-2011

Job: MTST3560

ADDRESS	CITY	LOCATION	SOU- RCE	STA- TUS	PA GE	MAP DIR LOC
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KNOWN ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS, WITHIN 1/4 MILE OF THE SUBJECT SITE

1600	PARAMOUNT BLVD	MONTEBELLO	76 PRODUCTS STATION #6095 UNOCAL UNOCAL SVC STA #6095 UNOCAL CORP SS 6095 TOSCO/UNOCAL #31092 UNOCAL CORP SS 6095	LUST ERNS RCRA UST UST	CLSD 21 37 87&93 2010 87&A9	29 1 37 37 38 38	
1661	NEIL ARMSTRONG ST	MONTEBELLO	.	ERNS	21	2	NW
1761	PARAMOUNT BLVD	MONTEBELLO	CHEVRON #9-4784 CHEVRON USA SS 4784 CHEVRON USA SS 094784	LUST UST UST	ASSM 87&A9 2010	32 38 38	3 N
1500	PARAMOUNT BLVD	MONTEBELLO	CHEVRON STATIONS INC #91049 CHEVRON STATION 91049 CHEVRON USA SS 091049	LUST RCRA UST	ASSM S 2010	32 37 38	4 SE

KNOWN ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS, WITHIN 1/4 - 1/2 MILE OF THE SUBJECT SITE

	PARAMOUNT BLVD & FWY 60	MONTEBELLO	UNKNOWN	ERNS	21	5	S
1401	N MONTEBELLO BLVD	MONTEBELLOW	SEARS PARKING LOT	ERNS	21	6	S
1328	N SAN GABRIEL BLVD	ROSEMEAD	MOBIL #18-ERR	LUST	REM	32	7 NE

KNOWN ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS, WITHIN 1/2 - 3/4 MILE OF THE SUBJECT SITE

1151	N SAN GABRIEL BLVD	ROSEMEAD	DON BOSCO TECHNICAL SCHOOL	LUST	REM	35	8 NE
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KNOWN ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS, WITHIN 3/4 - 1 MILE OF THE SUBJECT SITE

900	N POTRERO GRANDE DR	MONTEREY PARK	OPERATING INDS INC OPERATING INDS INC	RV NPL	F	22 1	9 W
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SITES WITH UNKNOWN OR NON-SPECIFIC LOCATION

10	MI E OF LA ON HWY 10 IN AZUSA, PECK RD & REAL	EL MONTE EL MONTE	SAN GABRIEL GROUNDWATER BASIN SAN GABRIEL VALLEY	FL NPL		23 9	E E
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OPERATING PERMITS ONLY
1600 PARAM
OUNT, MONTEBELLO CA

Page: 6
Date: 03-01-2011
Job: MTST3560

; ADDRESS

CITY

LOCATION

SOU- STA- PA MAP DIR
RCE TUS GE LOC

; _

REFERENCED SOURCES

Date: 03-01-2011
 Job: MTST3560-C

NPL	NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST (12/11/08)				
CERCLA	CERCLIS (12/11/08)				
NFRAP	NFRAP (12/11/08)				
ERNS	EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM				
RV	CORRACTS (12/15/08)				
TSD	RCRA - TSD FACILITIES (12/08)				
	I Incinerator	D	Land Disposal	T	Storage/Treatment
II	INDIAN LUST/VCP/UST (12/08)				
FL	FEDERAL LEAD (01/01/08)				
SR	STATE RESPONSE (01/22/08)				
VC	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM (01/22/08)				
ME	MILITARY EVALUATION SITES (01/22/08)				
EP	EXPEDITED REMEDIAL ACTION (01/22/08)				
LU	SMBRPD LAND USE RESTRICTIONS (1/22/08)				
CA	CORRECTIVE ACTION (01/22/08)				
HI	HISTORICAL SITES (01/22/08)				
LUST	LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS				
	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
	01/08				
	0 No action	3B	Prel site assmnt underway	7	Remedial action underway
	1 Leak being confirmed	5C	Pollution characterization	8	Post remedial action monitoring
	3A Site workplan submitted	5R	Remediation plan	9	Case closed
SWIS	SOLID WASTE INFORMATION SYSTEM (01/08)				
RCRA	RCRA GENERATORS (03/08)				
	L Large Generator	T	Transporter	S	Small Generator
UST	UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS				

INTRODUCTION

BBL has used its best effort but makes no claims as to the completeness or accuracy of the referenced government sources or the completeness of the search. Our records are frequently updated but only as current as their publishing date and may not represent the entire field of known or potential hazardous waste or contaminated sites. To ensure complete coverage of the subject property and surrounding area, sites may be included in the list if there is any doubt as to the location because of discrepancies in map location, zip code, address, or other information in our sources. For additional information call 858 793-0641.

In accordance with ASTM E-1527-05, the following government sources have been searched for sites at the street address, within the distances of the subject location listed below.

FEDERAL SOURCES

NPL National Priority List

EPA has prioritized sites with significant risk to human health and the environment. These sites receive remedial funding under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Conservation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

This list has been researched within 1 mile radius of the subject site.

Site: OPERATING INDS INC
Address: 900 N POTRERO GRANDE DR
City: MONTEREY PARK
Map Loc: 9 - about .7 mile W of the subject
Status: F - Currently on the Final NPL

EPA ID#: CAT080012024

.A voluntary and enforceable agreement, Administrative Order of Consent, pursuant to CERCLA was signed by EPA and PRPS on 09/18/92, whereby the PRPS agree to perform and/or pay for the response costs involved in site cleanup. The order describes the PRP response to be taken at the site, stipulated penalties, indemnification, effective date, and may be subject to public comment. A voluntary and enforceable agreement, Administrative Order of Consent, pursuant to CERCLA was signed by EPA and PRPS on 09/30/98, whereby the PRPS agree to perform and/or pay for the response costs involved in site cleanup. The order describes the PRP response to be taken at the site, stipulated penalties, indemnification, effective date, and may be subject to public comment. A voluntary and enforceable agreement, Administrative Order of Consent, pursuant to CERCLA was signed by EPA and PRPS on 09/30/99, whereby the PRPS agree to perform and/or pay for the response costs involved in site cleanup. The order describes the PRP response to be taken at the site, stipulated penalties, indemnification, effective date, and may be subject to public comment. A voluntary and enforceable agreement, Administrative Order of Consent, pursuant to CERCLA was signed by EPA and PRPS, whereby the PRPS agree to perform and/or pay for the response costs involved in site cleanup. The order describes the PRP response to be taken at the site, stipulated penalties, indemnification, effective date, and may be subject to public comment. A voluntary and enforceable agreement, Administrative Order of Consent, pursuant to CERCLA was signed by EPA and PRPS, whereby the PRPS agree to perform and/or pay for the response costs involved in site cleanup. The order describes the PRP response to be taken at the site, stipulated penalties, indemnification, effective date, and may be subject to public comment. Discussions and information exchange were started on 03/30/90 between PRPS and EPA over the PRPS's liability, willingness and ability to conduct the remedial design and action as identified in the ROD. The action was completed on 10/01/90. Discussions and information exchange were started on 09/28/90 between PRPS and EPA over the PRPS's liability, willingness and ability to conduct the remedial design and action as identified in the ROD. The action was completed on 09/27/91. Discussions and information exchange were started on 09/28/90 between PRPS and EPA over the PRPS's liability, willingness and ability to conduct the remedial design and action as identified in the ROD. The action was completed on 11/02/93. Discussions and information exchange were started on 09/09/93 between PRPS and EPA over the PRPS's liability, willingness and ability to conduct the remedial design and

action as identified in the ROD. The action was completed on 12/12/94. Discussions and information exchange were started on 07/25/95 between PRPS and EPA over the PRPS's liability, willingness and ability to conduct the remedial design and action as identified in the ROD. The action was completed on 12/29/95. Discussions and information exchange were started on 05/08/98 between PRPS and EPA over the PRPS's liability, willingness and ability to conduct the remedial design and action as identified in the ROD. The action was completed on 09/30/98. Administrative records were compiled on 07/01/89. Trust fund expenditures were reimbursed in response to demand letters on 02/29/88. An informal Consent Agreement was entered to initiate PRP response or cost recovery. EPA regional attorneys took legal action on 02/29/88 to establish EPA as a creditor of the PRP, who has filed for bankruptcy. EPA regional attorneys took legal action on 11/15/89 to establish EPA as a creditor of the PRP, who has filed for bankruptcy. EPA regional attorneys took legal action on 11/02/90 to establish EPA as a creditor of the PRP, who has filed for bankruptcy. EPA regional attorneys took legal action to establish EPA as a creditor of the PRP, who has filed for bankruptcy. A judicial Consent Decree was entered on 02/25/91 between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. A judicial Consent Decree was entered on 07/31/91 between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. A judicial Consent Decree was entered between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. A judicial Consent Decree was entered between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. A judicial Consent Decree was entered on 05/08/89 between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. A judicial Consent Decree was entered on 09/17/91 between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. A judicial Consent Decree was entered on 03/30/92 between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. A judicial Consent Decree was entered on 04/03/95 between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. A judicial Consent Decree was entered on 07/10/96 between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. A judicial Consent Decree was entered on 09/23/97 between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. A judicial Consent Decree was entered between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. A judicial Consent Decree was entered between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. A judicial Consent Decree was entered between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. Discovery of this Hazardous Waste site was brought to EPA's attention on 11/01/79. Support was provided for conducting this review of remedy treatment facilities five years after construction completion. Support was provided on 06/21/95 for conducting the review of remedy treatment facilities five years after construction completion. Support was provided for conducting the review of remedy treatment facilities five years after construction completion. Discussions were held on 10/01/86 between EPA and the PRPS on liability for and conduct of a RI/FS. The action was completed on 11/17/88. A numeric estimate of the relative severity of a hazardous substance release and its potential, computed using the Hazard Ranking System, was established on 04/01/84. An enforcement instrument (e.g. Consent Decree) is lodged on 12/29/94 by DOJ with the court. An enforcement instrument (e.g. Consent Decree) is lodged on 03/19/96 by DOJ with the court. An enforcement instrument (e.g. Consent Decree) is lodged on 07/23/97 by DOJ with the court. An enforcement instrument (e.g. Consent Decree) is lodged by DOJ with the court. An enforcement instrument (e.g. Consent Decree) is lodged by DOJ with the court. An enforcement instrument (e.g. Consent Decree) is lodged by DOJ with the court. Negotiations were entered on 07/01/87 between EPA and the PRPS on the liability for reimbursement to the fund of past EPA expenditures involved in the site cleanup. The action was completed on 02/29/88. Negotiations were entered on 08/20/98 between EPA and the PRPS on the liability for reimbursement to the fund of past EPA expenditures involved in the site cleanup. The action was completed on 09/30/99. On 06/10/86, the proposed NPL status was converted to Final Status.

As published in the Federal Register on 10/15/84, this site was proposed to be placed on the National Priority List (NPL), based on the site's Hazard Ranking Score. A search of PRPS was initiated. The action was completed on 02/15/85. The Preliminary Assessment, consisting of collecting and documenting existing information about the source and nature of the site hazard was completed on 04/01/84. A package was prepared on 07/07/92 in support of cost recovery actions containing site-specific cost documentation information for direct expenditures and indirect costs. A Removal Investigation was started, collecting field data on the actual hazardous substance at the site for the purpose of characterizing the magnitude and severity of the hazard. The action was completed on 12/30/92. A Removal Investigation was started on 09/06/90, collecting field data on the actual hazardous substance at the site for the purpose of characterizing the magnitude and severity of the hazard. The action was completed on 09/06/90. On 10/08/85, an incident required expeditious attention to reduce imminent and substantial dangers to human health, welfare or the environment. The scope of work stated in the action memo was completed on 08/01/87. On 10/01/86, an incident required expeditious attention to reduce imminent and substantial dangers to human health, welfare or the environment. The scope of work stated in the action memo was completed on 04/10/87. On 02/15/87, an incident required expeditious attention to reduce imminent and substantial dangers to human health, welfare or the environment. The scope of work stated in the action memo was completed on 08/01/87. On 11/23/92, an incident required expeditious attention to reduce imminent and substantial dangers to human health, welfare or the environment. On 04/01/84, a screening Site Inspection was completed, collecting site data and samples to characterize the severity of the hazard to support the ranking and enforcement of the clean-up required. A Judicial referral under section 107 for recovery from PRPS was made. An Administrative Order was issued on 11/02/93 by the EPA unilaterally (under section 106 of SARA). An Administrative Order was issued on 03/07/97 by the EPA unilaterally (under section 106 of SARA).

ACTIONS AT OVERALL SITE

Discussions and information exchange were started on 02/18/88 between PRPS and EPA over the PRPS's liability, willingness and ability to conduct the remedial design and action as identified in the ROD. The action was completed on 09/28/88. Discussions and information exchange were started on 09/30/97 between PRPS and EPA over the PRPS's liability, willingness and ability to conduct the remedial design and action as identified in the ROD. Oversight was provided of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Design (RD), including all activities

for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. Oversight was provided of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Action (RA), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. Data was collected on 09/30/96 for analyses of the site problem, identification of preliminary remedial alternatives, and recommendations of a cost-effective remedy (RI/FS). A design consultant was hired on 02/03/86 for fund-financed design activities. The action was completed on 09/30/87. Forward Planning was initiated on 09/24/84 to identify projects which may be necessary to restore the site. An Remedial Investigation was started on 06/28/85 to gather the data to determine the nature and extent of problems at the site; establish cleanup criteria; identify preliminary alternative remedial actions; and support technical cost analyses of the alternatives. The action was completed on 04/01/86. An Remedial Investigation was started on 04/10/86 to gather the data to determine the nature and extent of problems at the site; establish cleanup criteria; identify preliminary alternative remedial actions; and support technical cost analyses of the alternatives. The action was completed on 03/30/90. A final Record of Decision (ROD) was approved on 09/30/96 indicating that the agency has chosen the remedy for the site. Participation in the conduct of fund-financed Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The action was completed on 09/30/87. The RI/FS was approved on 03/01/85. The RI/FS was approved on 08/01/86.

ACTIONS AT LEACHATE MANAGEMENT

Oversight was provided on 07/18/91 of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Design (RD), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. Oversight was provided on 09/29/95 of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Action (RA), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. An additional feasibility study was initiated on 03/19/85 evaluate alternative remedial actions from technical, environmental, and cost-effectiveness perspectives; recommend the remedial actions; and prepare a conceptual design, cost estimates and schedules. The action was completed on 11/16/87. The required Operations & Maintenance activities associated required after the remedial action was started on 09/29/95. An additional final Record of Decision (ROD) was approved on 11/16/87 indicating that the agency has chosen the remedy for the site. Participation in the conduct of fund-financed Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).

ACTIONS AT GAS/CD3

Discussions and information exchange were started on 09/30/99 between PRPS and EPA over the PRPS's liability, willingness and ability to conduct the remedial design and action as identified in the ROD. Oversight was provided on 09/24/99 of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Design (RD), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. Oversight was provided on 05/28/98 of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Design (RD), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. Oversight was provided of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Action (RA), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. Oversight was provided on 09/24/99 of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Action (RA), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. Oversight was provided of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Action (RA), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. An additional judicial Consent Decree was entered between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. An additional feasibility study was initiated on 09/22/87 evaluate alternative remedial actions from technical, environmental, and cost-effectiveness perspectives; recommend the remedial actions; and prepare a conceptual design, cost estimates and schedules. The action was completed on 09/30/88. Significant changes were identified on 09/28/90 from the original selected remedy stated in the original Record of Decision (ROD), such as new technology or new medium. An enforcement instrument (e.g. Consent Decree) is lodged by DOJ with the court. The required Operations & Maintenance activities associated required after the remedial action was started. An additional final Record of Decision (ROD) was approved on 09/30/88 indicating that the agency has chosen the remedy for the site.

ACTIONS AT SITE CONTROL & MONIT LTR AGREE

Oversight was provided on 01/04/91 of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Design (RD), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. Oversight was provided on 05/10/97 of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Action (RA), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. An additional feasibility study was initiated on 03/26/87 evaluate alternative remedial actions from technical, environmental, and cost-effectiveness perspectives; recommend the remedial actions; and prepare a conceptual design, cost estimates and schedules. The action was completed on 07/31/87. The required Operations & Maintenance activities associated required after the remedial action was started on 05/10/97. The additional Remedial Action to implement a permanent resolution to the problem at the site was started on 09/21/87. The action was completed on 05/11/89. An additional final Record of Decision (ROD) was approved on 07/31/87 indicating that the agency has chosen the remedy for the site.

CONTAMINENTS:

- SEDIMENT 1 -
- DEBRIS 1 -
- SOIL 1 -
- Groundwater 1 -
- SOIL 1 - potentially responsible party remedial action
- SEDIMENT 1 - potentially responsible party remedial action
- Groundwater 1 - potentially responsible party remedial action
- DEBRIS 1 - potentially responsible party remedial action

--HISTORICAL WASTE DISPOSAL AND LANDFILL OPERATIONS

Prior to 1946, the OII property was a sand and gravel quarry. Waste disposal operations at the landfill began on 14 acres in October 1948 by Monterey Park Disposal Company. In January 1952, Operating ndfill gas, site contouring, slope terracing and vegetation, and covering refuse with fill.

OII's control of the environmental problems and maintenance of the control systems began to diminish significantly in late 1984. In this same period, EPA began initial site investigations. On May 19, 1986, OII notified the state of its intent to discontinue all site control and monitoring activities except irrigation. By the end of May 1986, the OII Site was added to the NPL. EPA assumed responsibility for site activities on May 20, 1986.

---LANDFILL DEVELOPMENT AND THICKNESS

Landfilling operations began in 1948 by filling an existing natural canyon currently occupied by a portion of the Pomona Freeway and north-central portions of the South Parcel. Cut-and-cover filling operations began in the early 1950s. Additional areas were quarried and filled. From the 1950s through the 1970s, the waste disposal activities expanded to cover the current landfilled area. During this time, the height of the landfill was also increased several times, ultimately reaching the current elevation of approximately 640 feet above mean sea level. The thickness of solid waste in the South Parcel ranges from approximately 200 to 325 feet. The North Parcel contains approximately 11 acres of solid waste, ranging in thickness up to 55 feet.

---WASTE TYPES AND QUANTITIES

A total estimated refuse volume of 38 million cubic yards weighing 22 to 31 million tons was disposed at the landfill over its operating life. More than three-fourths of the refuse was disposed before 1974, before records were maintained for truck counts and delivered weight. Liquids are excluded from these refuse mass calculations. Liquid wastes were disposed at the landfill throughout its history, until April 1983. More than 300 million gallons of liquids are recorded as having been disposed between 1976 and 1983. Liquid wastes were reportedly disposed at the landfill prior to 1976, but records were not kept by landfill operators.

--HYDROGEOLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS

EPA performed six major hydrogeologic investigations at the OII Site between 1975 and 1993, resulting in the installation of 75 groundwater monitoring wells. Activities conducted as part of these investigations include: drilling and monitoring well installation, formation testing, surface and subsurface soil sampling, groundwater sampling and analysis, and aquifer testing.

-- GEOLOGIC AND GEOTECHNICAL EVALUATIONS

EPA performed several geologic and geotechnical investigations that provide additional information regarding the subsurface conditions at or near the OII Site.

--AIR QUALITY INVESTIGATIONS

EPA conducted two air quality investigations as part of the Remedial Investigation for the OII Site. One investigation focused on ambient air in the vicinity of the landfill, and the other investigation focused on air quality in the homes surrounding the landfill. Ambient air sampling was conducted for one year, from September 1989 to September 1990. The in-home air monitoring was conducted between November 1992 and July 1993.

--SURFACE WATER SAMPLING

Surface water in the form of runoff from the landfill is sampled routinely as part of the site control and monitoring activities at the landfill. In addition, EPA collected two surface water runoff samples from the North Parcel in 1987 as part of a field reconnaissance to identify surface drainage features. Routine surface water sampling began in February 1990 and continues through the present.

EPA collected leachate samples from leachate seeps in Iguala Park after heavy rains in January 1993. The Oil Landfill Work Defendants performed a survey of onsite landfill seeps after the 1992/1993 rainy season to prioritize seepage areas for potential remediation prior to installation of the landfill cover. Since 1983, EPA has periodically collected and analyzed leachate to characterize its chemical composition and source areas. Since 1990, the Oil Landfill Work Defendants have performed several leachate sampling events associated with evaluations of leachate quantity and quality for the leachate treatment plant.

--LANDFILL GAS INVESTIGATIONS

EPA has collected a large amount of landfill gas data at the Oil Site since the mid-1970s.

-Landfill Gas Probes and Wells.

OII installed landfill gas monitoring probes along the west, south, and east borders of the South Parcel in 1976 and 1981 and around the North Parcel in 1981. OII installed perimeter gas extraction wells in various phases from 1982 through 1984.

-Air Dike Wells.

OII installed an air dike system in native material along the south and west borders of the landfill to control landfill-generated methane gas emissions beyond the landfill boundary. EPA installed 26 wells in 1981 to create the air dike. Additional wells and monitoring probes were installed in October 1982. EPA constructed eight gas migration test wells to a maximum depth of 101 feet as part of a testing program for the existing air dike system.

-South and North Parcel Landfill Gas Monitoring Wells.

EPA installed 15 landfill gas monitoring wells along the western and southern boundaries of the South Parcel in 1987 and 1988. EPA installed 13 landfill gas monitoring wells on the North Parcel in June/July 1987.

----- --SUMMARY OF EPA ACTIONS AT THE OII SITE

EPA has performed a variety of emergency actions in response to environmental problems at the landfill, including erosion control improvements, installation of a toe buttress for slope stability, surface runoff and drainage improvements, rehabilitation of the main flare station, site security, placement of vented water meter box covers in the areas surrounding the landfill, and installation of control systems in nearby affected residences. EPA formally began the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study at the Oil Site in 1986, although field investigations had been initiated in 1984.

--SUMMARY OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

-Prior to EPA involvement, various state and local agencies reported that OII frequently violated waste disposal regulations during the operations at the landfill between 1952 and 1984. There are approximately 3,950 potentially responsible parties at the Oil Site. Since 1984, EPA has sent combined general notice and CERCLA 104(e) letters to potentially responsible parties that generated approximately 87 percent (by volume) of the manifested liquid waste for which EPA has records.

--OII SITE CONSENT DECREES AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

Five Consent Decrees have been successfully negotiated with various potentially responsible party groups for performance and funding of various portions of the site cleanup. In addition to the Consent Decrees, site cleanup work has been performed under a Unilateral Administrative Order that EPA issued to three of the previously nonsettling potentially responsible parties. The order required these PRPs to participate in the collection and treatment/disposal of wastes associated with the Oil Site in cooperation with the PRPs performing work at the site under the Consent Decrees. These three parties subsequently joined the Fifth Partial Consent Decree.

--HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The Proposed Plan for this remedy, in the form of a fact sheet, was distributed to approximately 3,000 parties on EPA's mailing list for the Oil Site. The Proposed Plan, together with the Feasibility Study Report and the Draft Remedial Investigation Report, were also made available in the site vicinity at local libraries. Notice of public meeting, availability of the Proposed Plan, and the announcement of a 30-day public comment period were published in the Los Angeles Times newspaper, San Gabriel edition, and the Monterey Park Progress and Montebello News newspapers. EPA held a public meeting on June 12, 1996, near the site to discuss its cleanup plan. EPA extended the public comment period in response to a request from members of the public. A public notice mailed to the entire EPA mailing list extended the original 30-day public comment period to 60 days. EPA received several sets of written comments during the public comment period. EPA has also held frequent meetings with the public, the state, and local agencies to discuss ongoing activities at the landfill. In addition to the Proposed Plan fact sheet for this remedy, EPA has issued numerous fact sheets between 1985 and 1996 describing investigation and cleanup activities at the Oil site.

The Operating Industries, Inc. (OII) Site is located at 900 Potrero Grande Drive in the City of Monterey Park, approximately 10 miles east of downtown Los Angeles. The landfill property covers 190 acres and is divided by California Highway 60. The 45 acres to the north of the freeway are referred to as the North Parcel, and the 145 acres to the south of the freeway are called the South Parcel. The neighboring City of Montebello borders the South Parcel and portions of the North Parcel.

The landfill was constructed by filling a former quarry pit that was cut into the side and top of a portion of the Montebello Hills. The landfill was ultimately constructed to a height higher than the adjacent Montebello Hills. Elevations at the landfill range from approximately 380 feet above mean sea level at the North Parcel to 640 feet above mean sea level at the top deck of the South Parcel. The top of the South Parcel is about 150 to 250 feet above the surrounding natural grade. The South Parcel landfill side slopes are quite steep, ranging from about a 14 degree to a 27 degree angled slope.

Older aerial photographs (pre-1960) show little residential or commercial development near the landfill. By 1968, residential development had moved closer to the landfill; and by the mid-1970s, considerable residential and commercial development had taken place adjacent to the landfill boundary. The area surrounding the Oil Site is heavily developed with mixed general commercial/industrial and residential land use, with small pockets of open space. As reported in the 1990 census, the total population contained within the tracts surrounding the landfill is 35,101 persons. The total population of the Cities of Monterey Park and Montebello is 59,570 and 60,740 persons, respectively.

There are two age groups within the overall population of particular sensitivity to environmental conditions: children under 5 years and adults 65 years or greater. The population of children under 5 years (2,307 persons) and adults 65 years or greater (4,047 persons) together comprises 6,354 persons, or approximately 18 percent of the population in the tracts surrounding the landfill. Also of importance are persons who are likely to spend a significant portion of time at home in the tracts surrounding the landfill. This number was estimated in the 1990 census to be 13,863 persons, or approximately 39 percent of the population in the tracts surrounding the landfill.

There is no known use of groundwater within approximately 1.5 miles of the Oil Site. OPERATING IND FORMERLY OPERATED A 190-ACRE LDFL IN MONTEREY PARK, CA FR 1948-84. OPERATOR DSP'D OF HAZARDOUS LIQUID WASTES ON 32 ACRE PORTION OF SITE. LEACHATE FR LDFL CONTAINS VINYL CHLORIDE, CHLOROFORM, HEAVY METALS & OTHER CONTAMINANTS.

RECORD OF DECISION (EPA/ROD/R09-96/152) was issued on 09/30/96 (Copy of complete text of the ROD is available from BBL).

Contaminants: Vinyl chloride, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, trichloroethanes, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethylene, 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichloropropene, 1,4-chlorotoluene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dioxane, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 2-butanone, 2-hexanone, 2-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylphenol, 3,3-dichlorobenzidine, DDD, DDE, DDT, 4-methyl-2-pentanone, 4-methylphenol, 4-nitroaniline, acenaphthene, acetone, aldrin, anthracene, benzene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzoic acid, benzylalcohol, benzyl chloride, BHCs, lindane, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, butylbenzylphthalate, carbazole, carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride, chlordane, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, chloroform, chloromethane, chrysene, carenes-1,2-dichloroethylene, cis-1,3-dichloropropene, di-n-butylphthalate, di-n-octylphthalate, dibenzofuran, dibromochloromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, dieldrin, diethylphthalate, dimethylphthalate, endosulfan, endrin, ethylbenzene, fluoranthene, fluorene, heptachlor, heptachlorepoxyde, hexachlorobutadiene, isophorone, methoxychlor, methylenechloride, n-nitrosodiphenylamine, naphthalene, pentachlorophenol, phenanthrene, phenol, pyrene, styrene, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, trichloroethylene, trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11), vinyl acetate, xylenes, aluminum, ammonia nitrogen, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, cyanide, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, nitrate, nitrite, selenium, silver, thallium, tin, vanadium, zinc.

The Operating Industries, Inc. (Oil) site is located in the City of Monterey Park, approximately 10 miles east of downtown Los Angeles. The landfill property covers 190 acres and is divided by California Highway 60. The 45 acres to the north of the freeway are referred to as the North Parcel, and the 145 acres to the south of the freeway are called the South Parcel. The area surrounding the Oil site is heavily developed with mixed general commercial/industrial and residential land use. Prior to 1946, the Oil property was a sand and gravel quarry. In October 1948, the Monterey Park Disposal Company began waste disposal operations at the landfill on 14 acres. In January 1952, Operating Industries, Inc. assumed ownership of the landfill; and, by 1958, the landfill had expanded to 218 acres. The size was later reduced to 190 acres when the State of California purchased 28 acres for construction of the Pomona Freeway. Activities associated with the landfill contributed to the majority of the contamination.

Remedy:

This remedy addresses liquids control and contaminated groundwater, as well as long-term operation and maintenance of all environmental control facilities at the landfill. The major components of the selected remedy include: installation of a perimeter liquids control system in areas where contaminants migrating from the landfill at levels that cause groundwater to exceed performance standards (contaminated groundwater beyond the landfill perimeter would be reduced to below cleanup standards through natural attenuation); conveyance of the collected liquid to the on-site treatment plant; on-site treatment of collected liquids using the existing leachate treatment plant, modified as necessary to handle the new liquids (discharge of treated liquids to the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County sanitary sewer system); and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation program to ensure that natural attenuation of the contaminated groundwater is progressing as anticipated, to detect future releases of contaminants from the landfill, and to ensure that perimeter liquids control system performance standards are being met.

RECORD OF DECISION (EPA/ROD/R09-88/017) was issued on 11/16/87(Copy of complete text of the ROD is available from BBL).

Contaminants: VOCS

THE OPERATING INDUSTRIES, INC. (OII) SITE, CONSISTING OF A 190-ACRE LANDFILL, IS LOCATED IN MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA. THE CITY OF MONTEBELLO, WHICH BORDERS THE SOUTHERN PARCEL OF THE LANDFILL, HAS A POPULATION OF 52,929 RESIDENTS. SEVERAL RESIDENCES ARE LOCATED IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE LANDFILL BOUNDARIES. BETWEEN 1948 AND 1984, THE LANDFILL WAS USED FOR THE DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE. OVER ITS 36-YEAR LIFE SPAN, THE OII LANDFILL HAS ACCEPTED SEVERAL TYPES OF WASTE TO INCLUDE; RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL REFUSE; WATER-INSOLUBLE, NONDECOMPOSABLE INERT SOLIDS; LIQUID WASTES; VARIOUS HAZARDOUS WASTES INCLUDING WASTE WATER TREATMENT SLUDGE FROM PRODUCTION OF CHROME OXIDE GREEN PIGMENT; AND SLOP OIL EMULSION SOLIDS AND TANK BOTTOM SLUDGES (LEADED) FROM PETROLEUM REFINING OPERATIONS. BEGINNING IN 1979, GETTY SYNTHETIC FUELS, INC. (GSF) EXTRACTED GAS FROM THE LANDFILL FOR PROCESSING AND SALE. AFTER SEVERAL PERMITTING DENIALS, GSF ABANDONED THE GAS EXTRACTION OPERATIONS IN MARCH 1987. EPA TOOK OVER OPERATIONS OF THE GSF SYSTEM THE FOLLOWING MONTH, AND HAS BEEN CONDUCTING SITE CONTROL AND MONITORING (SCM) ACTIVITIES. IN ADDITION, EPA HAS CONDUCTED A NUMBER OF EMERGENCY ACTIONS TO MITIGATE POTENTIAL THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT. BOTH LANDFILL GAS AND LEACHATE ARE GENERATED BY THE OII SITE. SINCE OCTOBER 1984, COLLECTED LEACHATE HAS BEEN STORED ONSITE IN TANKS AND TRANSPORTED TO A PERMITTED OFFSITE TREATMENT FACILITY. APPROXIMATELY 10,000 GALLONS OF LEACHATE WILL BE COLLECTED BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION OF A FINAL SITE REMEDY. THE LEACHATE GENERATED CONTAINS VOCS INCLUDING; BENZENE, TCE, TOLUENE, AND VINYL CHLORIDE. THE SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION FOR THIS SITE INCLUDES ONSITE TREATMENT OF LEACHATE AND OTHER COLLECTED HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS BY AIR STRIPPING AND GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON ADSORPTION IN A FACILITY CONSTRUCTED AT ONSITE LOCATION B WITH DISCHARGE TO THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT SEWERAGE SYSTEM. THE ESTIMATED FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL COST FOR THIS REMEDIAL ACTION IS \$1,900,000 WITH ESTIMATED FIVE-YEAR ANNUAL O&M OF \$700,000.

Remedy:

THE SELECTED REMEDY CONSISTS OF AN ON-SITE LEACHATE TREATMENT USING THE ALTERNATIVE #5 TREATMENT PROCESS AT A FACILITY TO BE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED AT LOCATION B AS PRESENTED IN THE LEACHATE MANAGEMENT FEASIBILITY STUDY. THE SELECTED REMEDY REPRESENTS AN OPERABLE UNIT CONSISTENT WITH THE FINAL REMEDIAL ACTION.

RECORD OF DECISION (EPA/ROD/R09-88/013) was issued on 09/30/88(Copy of complete text of the ROD is available from BBL).

Contaminants: VOCS, BENZENE, PCE, TCE, TOLUENE

THE OPERATING INDUSTRIES INC. (OII) SITE IS A 190-ACRE LANDFILL LOCATED IN MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA, 10 MILES EAST OF LOS ANGELES. TO THE NORTHWEST AND EAST OF THE SITE THE LAND USE IS PRIMARILY INDUSTRIAL; RESIDENTIAL UNITS ARE LOCATED TO THE SOUTHWEST, EAST AND WEST OF THE SITE. THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 53,000 RESIDENCES WITHIN A 3-MILE RADIUS OF THE SITE. AVAILABLE DATA INDICATE THAT 2,150 PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 1,000 FEET OF THE LANDFILL. DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES AT THE SITE BEGAN IN OCTOBER 1948 BY THE MONTEREY PARK DISPOSAL COMPANY (MPDC) WHO USED THE SITE AS A MUNICIPAL LANDFILL ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK. IN 1952, THE SITE AND ADDITIONAL LAND, TOTALLING 218 ACRES, WERE PURCHASED BY OII. THE LANDFILL WAS PERMITTED TO ACCEPT HOUSEHOLD REFUSE, ORGANIC REFUSE, SCRAP METAL, NON-DECOMPOSABLE INERT SOLIDS, AND CERTAIN TYPES OF LIQUIDS. IN 1964, THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PURCHASED 28 ACRES OF THE LAND OWNED BY OII TO CONSTRUCT THE POMONA FREEWAY, WHICH DIVIDED THE SITE INTO TWO SECTIONS. IN 1975, MONTEREY PARK CITY LIMITED SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL TO A 130-ACRE SECTION OF THE LANDFILL AND A YEAR LATER RESTRICTED DISPOSAL OF LIQUIDS TO A 32-ACRE SECTION OF THE LANDFILL. IN APRIL 1983, OII CEASED ACCEPTING ALL LIQUID WASTES; DISPOSAL OF ALL SOLID WASTES ENDED IN OCTOBER 1984. EPA CURRENTLY IS PERFORMING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE EXISTING LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEM, PERIMETER GAS EXTRACTION SYSTEM AND INTERIOR GAS EXTRACTION SYSTEM. THIS REMEDIAL ACTION ADDRESSES ONLY THE ISSUE OF LANDFILL GAS (LFG) MIGRATION CONTROL AND DESTRUCTION. FINAL COVER, LEACHATE COLLECTION, GROUND WATER AND SOIL CONTAMINATION, SLOPE STABILITY AND FINAL CLOSURE WILL BE ADDRESSED IN SUBSEQUENT REMEDIAL ACTION. THE PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN

AFFECTING THE AIR ARE METHANE AND VOCs INCLUDING BENZENE, PCE, TCE AND TOLUENE. THE SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION AT THE SITE INCLUDES; INSTALLATION OF PERIMETER LFG EXTRACTION WELLS, PILE-DRIVEN WELLS ON THE TOP DECK OF THE LANDFILL, SHALLOW AND DEEP SLOPE WELLS TO CONTROL INTERMEDIATE-TO-DEEP SUBSURFACE MIGRATION AT THE PERIMETER, AND INTEGRATED PERIMETER AND INTERIOR LFG HEADERS; UTILIZATION OF EXISTING GAS EXTRACTION WELLS AND GAS MONITORING PROBES; INSTALLATION OF MULTIPLE COMPLETION MONITORING WELLS AT THE PROPERTY BOUNDARY, LANDFILL GAS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES AND AN AUTOMATED CONTROL STATION FOR THE GAS CONTROL SYSTEM; AND INSTALLATION OF ABOVEGRADE CONDENSATE SUMPS TO COLLECT CONDENSATE FROM GAS HEADERS, LEACHATE PUMPS IN GAS WELLS TO DEWATER SATURATED ZONES, AND ABOVEGRADE LEACHATE SUMPS. THE SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION FOR THE NORTH PARCEL SYSTEM INCLUDES; INSTALLATION OF 6 SINGLE COMPLETION EXTRACTION WELLS TO THE DEPTH OF THE REFUSE AND INSTALLATION OF 1,500 FEET OF HEADER LINES. THE ESTIMATED PRESENT WORTH FOR THIS REMEDIAL ACTION IS \$73,000,000 WITH AN ANNUAL O&M COST OF \$2,340,000.

Remedy:

THIS IS THE THIRD OPERABLE UNIT FOR THE OII SITE. AS AN OPERABLE UNIT THIS DOCUMENT ADDRESSES ONLY THE ISSUE OF LANDFILL GAS (LFG) MIGRATION CONTROL. THE GAS CONTROL REMEDIAL ACTION WILL BE INTEGRATED WITH THE FINAL SITE REMEDY AS THE COMPONENT FOR COLLECTING AND DESTROYING LANDFILL GAS WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE BE RELEASED FROM THE SITE. FINAL COVER, LEACHATE COLLECTION, GROUNDWATER, SLOPE STABILITY, SOIL CONTAMINATION, AND FINAL CLOSURE WILL BE FULLY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE SITE, OR IN FUTURE OPERABLE UNITS. THE MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE SELECTED LANDFILL GAS CONTROL REMEDY INCLUDE; * INSTALLING 58 NEW PERIMETER LFG EXTRACTION WELLS, AS SHOWN IN FIGURE 5, WITH PLACEMENT FOCUSED ON MINIMIZING OFFSITE LFG MIGRATION. * INSTALLING 48 PILE DRIVEN WELLS ON THE TOP DECK OF THE LANDFILL WITH PLACEMENT FOCUSED ON MAXIMIZING SOURCE CONTROL OF INSTALLING 50 SHALLOW AND 12 DEEP SLOPE WELLS WITH PLACEMENT FOCUSED ON REDUCING SURFACE EMISSIONS, AND CONTROLLING INTERMEDIATE TO DEEP SUBSURFACE MIGRATION AT THE PERIMETER. * INSTALLING NEW INTEGRATED PERIMETER AND INTERIOR LFG HEADERS (ABOVEGRADE). * UTILIZING FUNCTIONAL EXISTING GAS EXTRACTION WELLS AND GAS MONITORING PROBES. * INSTALLING 58 MULTIPLE COMPLETION MONITORING WELLS AT THE PROPERTY BOUNDARY. * INSTALLING LANDFILL GAS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES WITH A CAPACITY OF APPROXIMATELY 9,000 CFM, AND AN AUTOMATED CONTROL STATION FOR THE GAS CONTROL SYSTEM. *INSTALLING ABOVEGRADE CONDENSATE SUMPS TO COLLECT CONDENSATE FROM GAS HEADERS. * INSTALLING LEACHATE PUMPS IN GAS WELLS TO DE-WATER SATURATED ZONES, AND INSTALLING ABOVEGRADE LEACHATE SUMPS.

RECORD OF DECISION (EPA/ROD/R09-87/013) was issued on 07/31/87(Copy of complete text of the ROD is available from BBL).

Contaminants: VOCs

THE OPERATING INDUSTRIES, INC. (OII) SITE, CONSISTING OF A 190-ACRE LANDFILL, IS LOCATED IN MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA. FROM 1948 TO 1952, THE SITE WAS USED TO DISPOSE OF MUNICIPAL GARBAGE BY THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK. PRIOR TO 1948, THE SITE AND SURROUNDING AREAS WERE QUARRIED FOR SANDS AND GRAVELS. BETWEEN 1952 AND 1984, UNDER THE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF OII, THE LANDFILL RECEIVED MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL LIQUID AND SLUDGE WASTES. THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FREEWAY IN 1974, SPLIT THE LANDFILL INTO A NORTH AND SOUTH PARCEL. BY JUNE 1975, WASTE DISPOSAL OPERATIONS CURTAILED IN THE NORTHERN PARCEL, LIMITING OPERATIONS TO THE AREA SOUTH OF THE FREEWAY. IN 1954, THE REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD PERMITTED DISPOSAL OF LIQUIDS AT THE SITE. SOME OF THESE LIQUIDS, AND SOME LIQUID INDUSTRIAL WASTES DISPOSED PRIOR TO THE BOARD'S PERMIT, ARE CONSIDERED HAZARDOUS BY CURRENT STATUTES AND REGULATIONS. IN 1975, A 32-ACRE AREA IN THE SOUTHERN PARCEL WAS PERMITTED TO ACCEPT CLASS II-1 WASTES. WASTE DISPOSAL OPERATIONS CEASED IN OCTOBER 1984. IN 1979, GETTY SYNTHETIC FUELS, INC. (GSF), HAVING ESTABLISHED A CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH OII FOR THE EXTRACTION OF GAS FROM THE LANDFILL, BEGAN GAS PROCESSING ACTIVITIES (GPA). EPA TOOK OVER OPERATIONS OF THE GPA IN JUNE 1987 FOLLOWING A DECISION BY GSF TO ABANDON ACTIVITIES AT THE LANDFILL. EPA HAS BEEN CONDUCTING SITE CONTROL AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES AT THE SITE SINCE MAY 1986. ADDITIONALLY, EPA HAS CONDUCTED A NUMBER OF EMERGENCY ACTIONS TO MITIGATE POTENTIAL THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT. LEACHATE GENERATED AT THE SITE IS A HAZARDOUS WASTE AS DEFINED BY RCRA REGULATIONS AND CONTAINS VOCs INCLUDING TCE, VINYL CHLORIDE, BENZENE, AND TOLUENE. THE SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION FOR THIS SITE INCLUDES SITE CONTROL AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES. THE FIRST CONTROL COMPONENT IS OPERATION AND CONSISTS OF OPENING/CLOSING VALVES, STARTING MOTORS AND OTHER MECHANICAL FUNCTIONS. MAINTENANCE IS THE SECOND CONTROL COMPONENT AND CAN CONSIST OF REPAIRS TO EXISTING SYSTEMS OR PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS.

GAS WELLS AND LEACHATE PUMPING AND COLLECTION WILL BE MONITORED. THE ESTIMATED PRESENT WORTH COST FOR THIS INTERIM REMEDY IS \$5,100,000.

Remedy:

FULL-TIME SITE CONTROL AND MONITORING, LEVEL 1 AND 2. THIS ALTERNATIVE PROVIDES FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF SITE CONTROL AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES AT THE CURRENT LEVEL OF EFFORT, AND ALLOWS FOR FUTURE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT LIFE. THE SELECTED REMEDY REPRESENTS AN OPERABLE UNIT CONSISTENT WITH THE FINAL REMEDIAL ACTION.

Site: SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
Address: PECK RD & REAL
City: EL MONTE
Status: F - Currently on the Final NPL

EPA ID#: CAD980677355

.A voluntary and enforceable agreement, Administrative Order of Consent, pursuant to CERCLA was signed by EPA and PRPS on 05/26/95, whereby the PRPS agree to perform and/or pay for the response costs involved in site cleanup. The order describes the PRP response to be taken at the site, stipulated penalties, indemnification, effective date, and may be subject to public comment. A voluntary and enforceable agreement, Administrative Order of Consent, pursuant to CERCLA was signed by EPA and PRPS on 07/25/95, whereby the PRPS agree to perform and/or pay for the response costs involved in site cleanup. The order describes the PRP response to be taken at the site, stipulated penalties, indemnification, effective date, and may be subject to public comment. EPA regional attorneys took legal action on 06/30/99 to establish EPA as a creditor of the PRP, who has filed for bankruptcy. A judicial Consent Decree was entered on 08/20/96 between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. Data was collected on 06/13/84 for analyses of the site problem, identification of preliminary remedial alternatives, and recommendations of a cost-effective remedy (RI/FS). Discovery of this Hazardous Waste site was brought to EPA's attention on 04/01/80. Discussions were held on 06/28/95 between EPA and the PRPS on liability for and conduct of a RI/FS. The action was completed on 07/25/95. A numeric estimate of the relative severity of a hazardous substance release and its potential, computed using the Hazard Ranking System, was established on 09/01/83. An enforcement instrument (e.g. Consent Decree) is lodged by DOJ with the court. On 05/08/84, the proposed NPL status was converted to Final Status.

As published in the Federal Register on 09/08/83, this site was proposed to be placed on the National Priority List (NPL), based on the site's Hazard Ranking Score. A search of PRPS was initiated on 09/30/84. The action was completed on 07/01/94. A search of PRPS was initiated on 01/30/89. The action was completed on 07/01/94. The Preliminary Assessment, consisting of collecting and documenting existing information about the source and nature of the site hazard was completed on 09/01/83. A Removal Investigation was started on 09/19/90, collecting field data on the actual hazardous substance at the site for the purpose of characterizing the magnitude and severity of the hazard. The action was completed on 09/19/90. A Removal Investigation was started on 12/27/91, collecting field data on the actual hazardous substance at the site for the purpose of characterizing the magnitude and severity of the hazard. The action was completed on 12/27/91. On 09/01/83, a screening Site Inspection was completed, collecting site data and samples to characterize the severity of the hazard to support the ranking and enforcement of the clean-up required. On 09/01/83, a screening Site Inspection was completed, collecting site data and samples to characterize the severity of the hazard to support the ranking and enforcement of the clean-up required. An Administrative Order was issued on 10/29/91 by the EPA unilaterally (under section 106 of SARA). An Administrative Order was issued on 05/31/95 by the EPA unilaterally (under section 106 of SARA).

ACTIONS AT EL MONTE

A voluntary and enforceable agreement, Administrative Order of Consent, pursuant to CERCLA was signed by EPA and PRPS on 03/16/95, whereby the PRPS agree to perform and/or pay for the response costs involved in site cleanup. The order describes the PRP response to be taken at the site, stipulated penalties, indemnification, effective date, and may be subject to public comment. A voluntary and enforceable agreement, Administrative Order of Consent, pursuant to CERCLA was signed by EPA and PRPS, whereby the PRPS agree to perform and/or pay for the response costs involved in site cleanup. The order describes the PRP response to be taken at the site, stipulated penalties, indemnification, effective date, and may be subject to public comment. Discussions and information exchange were started between PRPS and EPA over the PRPS's liability, willingness and ability to conduct the remedial design and action as identified in the ROD. Oversight was provided on 06/23/99 of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. Oversight was provided of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Design (RD), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information

agreements, and compliance schedules. A judicial Consent Decree was entered between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. Data was collected on 09/30/90 for analyses of the site problem, identification of preliminary remedial alternatives, and recommendations of a cost-effective remedy (RI/FS). A baseline risk assessment was performed on 09/16/92 assessing the the hazard posed by the site which determines of whether an imminent and substantial endangerment of public health or the environment exists. The action was completed on 09/16/92. A minor change from the original remedy was selected in the original Record of Decision (ROD), such as contingent remedy. Discussions were held on 10/17/94 between EPA and the PRPS on liability for and conduct of a RI/FS. The action was completed on 03/16/95. Assessment was started on 09/16/92 of the baseline risks posed by the site to ecological receptors. An enforcement instrument (e.g. Consent Decree) is lodged by DOJ with the court.

A final Record of Decision (ROD) was approved on 06/23/99 indicating that the agency has chosen the remedy for the site. Participation in the conduct of fund-financed Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).

ACTIONS AT WHITTIER-NARROWS

Data was collected on 03/31/93 for analyses of the site problem, identification of preliminary remedial alternatives, and recommendations of a cost-effective remedy (RI/FS). Data was collected on 11/10/99 for analyses of the site problem, identification of preliminary remedial alternatives, and recommendations of a cost-effective remedy (RI/FS). Support was provided for conducting the review of remedy treatment facilities five years after construction completion. Significant changes were identified on 11/10/99 from the original selected remedy stated in the original Record of Decision (ROD), such as new technology or new medium. Site requirements were established associated with a remedy that must be performed after completion of a remedial action. The necessary activities to ensure that the remedy if functioning properly (O&F) was initiated. The additional Remedial Action to implement a permanent resolution to the problem at the site was started. The additional Remedial Design fully detailing and specifying the remedy identified in the ROD or EDD was started on 04/05/99. An additional final Record of Decision (ROD) was approved on 03/31/93 indicating that the agency has chosen the remedy for the site.

ACTIONS AT RICHWOOD WATER COMPANY

Data was collected on 05/11/84 for analyses of the site problem, identification of preliminary remedial alternatives, and recommendations of a cost-effective remedy (RI/FS). Significant changes were identified on 09/30/87 from the original selected remedy stated in the original Record of Decision (ROD), such as new technology or new medium. Site requirements were established on 05/25/98 associated with a remedy that must be performed after completion of a remedial action. The additional Remedial Action to implement a permanent resolution to the problem at the site was started on 05/25/88. The action was completed on 03/29/89. The additional Remedial Design fully detailing and specifying the remedy identified in the ROD or EDD was started on 09/30/85. The action was completed on 02/04/88. An additional final Record of Decision (ROD) was approved on 05/11/84 indicating that the agency has chosen the remedy for the site.

ACTIONS AT SUBURBAN

Administrative records were compiled on 06/25/91. An additional judicial Consent Decree was entered between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. Data was collected on 09/29/88 for analyses of the site problem, identification of preliminary remedial alternatives, and recommendations of a cost-effective remedy (RI/FS). Significant changes were identified on 09/22/93 from the original selected remedy stated in the original Record of Decision (ROD), such as new technology or new medium. An enforcement instrument (e.g. Consent Decree) is lodged by DOJ with the court. The additional Remedial Design fully detailing and specifying the remedy identified in the ROD or EDD was started on 09/14/88. The action was completed on 06/13/91. The additional Remedial Design fully detailing and specifying the remedy identified in the ROD or EDD was started on 09/14/88. The action was completed on 07/18/91. An additional final Record of Decision (ROD) was approved on 09/29/88 indicating that the agency has chosen the remedy for the site.

ACTIONS AT SOUTH EL MONTE

Discussions and information exchange were started between PRPS and EPA over the PRPS's liability, willingness and ability to conduct the remedial design and action as identified in the ROD. Oversight was provided on 07/25/95 of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. Oversight was provided of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Design (RD), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. An additional judicial Consent Decree was entered between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. An additional judicial Consent Decree was entered between the Federal government and the PRPS settling a claim under CERCLA. A minor change from the original remedy was selected in the original Record of Decision (ROD), such as contingent remedy. An enforcement instrument (e.g. Consent Decree) is lodged by DOJ with the court. An enforcement instrument (e.g. Consent Decree) is lodged by DOJ with the court. The additional Remedial Action to implement a permanent resolution to the problem at the site was started. An additional final Record of Decision (ROD) was approved indicating that the agency has chosen the remedy for the site. An additional Administrative Order was issued by the EPA unilaterally (under section 106 of SARA).

ACTIONS AT BASIN-WIDE

Data was collected on 04/01/87 for analyses of the site problem, identification of preliminary remedial alternatives, and recommendations of a cost-effective remedy (RI/FS).

ACTIONS AT EL MONTE EASTSIDE

Oversight was provided of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Design (RD), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. Oversight was provided of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Design (RD), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. Oversight was provided of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Action (RA), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules.

ACTIONS AT EL MONTE WESTSIDE

Oversight was provided of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Design (RD), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules. Oversight was provided of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) response action for Remedial Action (RA), including all activities for monitoring and supervising the performance of the responsible parties to determine whether such performance is consistent with the requirements of the administrative orders on consent, unilateral administrative orders, consent decrees, judicial decrees, information agreements, and compliance schedules.

CONTAMINANTS:

- acid mine drainage - removal
- acid mine drainage - potentially responsible party removal
- acid mine drainage - removal assessment
- Acid mine drainage - potentially responsible party removal
- Acid mine drainage - potentially responsible party removal
- Acid mine drainage - potentially responsible party removal
- Acid Mine Drainage - potentially responsible party removal
- Acid Mine Drainage - potentially responsible party removal
- Arsenic solids - potentially responsible party removal
- AMD - potentially responsible party removal
- AMD Treatment Sludge - potentially responsible party removal
- AMD - potentially responsible party removal
- Sludge - potentially responsible party removal
- AMD - potentially responsible party removal

The San Gabriel Valley has been the subject of environmental investigation since 1979 when groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) was first identified. Subsequent investigation by EPA and others revealed the extent of groundwater contamination in the aquifers of the San Gabriel Valley (the San Gabriel Valley groundwater system is known as the San Gabriel Basin). In May 1984, four broad areas of contamination within the basin were listed as San Gabriel Areas 1 through 4 on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL). The WNOU is officially part of the San Gabriel Valley Area 1 Superfund Site. EPA subsequently divided the basin into eight operable units (OUs) to provide a means of planning remedial activities in the basin. The term "Operable Unit" (OU) is used to define a discrete action that is an incremental step toward a comprehensive site remedy. Operable units may address certain geographic areas, specific site problems, initial phases of a remedy, or a set of actions over time. The WNOU is one of eight OUs within the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site. The other OUs identified by EPA are Alhambra, Baldwin Park, El Monte, Puente Valley, Richwood, South El Monte and Suburban.

The groundwater contamination in the San Gabriel Basin results from the historic use and improper handling and disposal of tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), and other chemicals. These chemicals were used in large quantities at industrial facilities across much of the San Gabriel Valley as early as the 1940s, and by hundreds of businesses in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s for degreasing, metal cleaning, and other purposes. The chemicals were probably released to the ground by a combination of disposal, careless handling, leaking tanks and pipes, and other means.

EPA conducted Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) activities in the WNOU beginning in the late 1980s. The RI/FS approach is a methodology that the Superfund program has established for characterizing the nature and extent of risks posed by uncontrolled hazardous waste sites to evaluate potential remedial options. The RI serves as a mechanism to collect data for site characterization. The FS serves as the mechanism for development, screening, and evaluation of potential remedial alternatives.

An Operable Unit Feasibility Study (OUFS) Report for the WNOU was completed and issued for public review in September 1992 (EPA, 1992b). At that time, contaminant concentrations were low and posed a minimal threat to human health and groundwater supplies in the Central Basin. In March 1993, EPA issued a ROD that called for installation of wells and additional sampling to supplement the existing groundwater monitoring program.

For several years, contaminant concentrations were relatively low throughout Whittier Narrows and groundwater resources in the Central Basin were not threatened. However, in the last few years, contaminated groundwater from upgradient areas has been migrating into the western side of Whittier Narrows causing significant increases in contaminant concentrations. The increases in contaminant concentrations suggest an imminent threat to groundwater resources in the Central Basin. This threat prompted EPA to initiate additional data collection activities and evaluation of active remedial actions.

In 1997, EPA initiated additional groundwater monitoring and further characterization of the hydrogeology in western Whittier Narrows. Since then, nineteen new monitoring wells were installed. In addition, large-scale aquifer tests were conducted using City of Whittier, Pico Rivera, and Texaco production wells (EPA, 1997b). Results of EPA's recent investigations in Whittier Narrows are presented in the Site Characterization Report for Whittier Narrows (EPA, 1998a).

An FS Addendum was performed for the WNOU in 1998. The FS identified remedial action objectives, assembled remedial alternatives, and provided an evaluation of the alternatives with nine evaluation criteria that EPA established. EPA issued the Final FS Addendum Report (EPA, 1998b) and a Proposed Plan in October 1998.

Groundwater contamination in the San Gabriel Valley was discovered in 1979. In 1984, the EPA added four portions of the San Gabriel Valley to the national Superfund list. The El Monte OU is officially part of the San Gabriel Valley Area 1 Superfund site. Investigations by the EPA and others revealed the large extent of groundwater contamination in the El Monte OU and the San Gabriel Valley. During the past 20 years, numerous water supply wells throughout the San Gabriel Valley have been found to be contaminated with chlorinated solvents and other VOCs. In response to the contamination, water companies have shut down contaminated wells, installed new treatment facilities, and taken other steps to ensure that they can continue to supply water meeting State and Federal drinking water standards for VOCs.

In 1998, the Northwest El Monte Community Task Force ("NEMCTF"), a group of fifteen parties considered potentially responsible for contamination of groundwater (Potentially Responsible Parties or "PRPs") in the El Monte area, completed the remedial investigation/feasibility study ("RI/FS") for the El Monte OU of the San Gabriel Valley Superfund sites. The remedial investigation determined that PCE, TCE, and other volatile organic compounds were contaminating the shallow and deep groundwater aquifers in a ten-square-mile area of the San Gabriel Valley around El Monte. Businesses in El Monte and surrounding areas had used these chemicals for degreasing, metal cleaning, and other purposes, and had probably released them to the ground through a combination of on-site disposal, careless handling, leaking pipes, and other means.

The study found that the uppermost, or shallow, aquifer includes most of the known sources of the groundwater contamination. VOC contaminant concentrations in portions of the shallow aquifer are hundreds of times drinking water standards. In the deep aquifer, VOC contaminant concentrations are lower but still exceed drinking water standards.

The NEMCTF has since continued to install and sample monitoring, extraction, and compliance wells, model the groundwater aquifers, and evaluate options for discharging treated groundwater, all in order to prepare for the implementation of cleanup work.

The San Gabriel Valley encompasses a basin that is approximately 170 square miles. Groundwater in the San Gabriel Basin is the primary drinking water source for more than one million people. Regional groundwater contamination by volatile organic compounds (VOCs) prompted the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to place the San Gabriel Valley on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1984.

EPA has identified several Operable Units (OUs) at the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site. These are the El Monte OU, Baldwin Park OU, Alhambra OU, Puente Valley OU, Richwood OU, South El Monte OU, Suburban OU, and Whittier Narrows OU.

El Monte Operable Unit (OU1):

The El Monte OU is part of the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site Area 1, located in eastern Los Angeles County, California. The OU covers approximately 10 square miles in the south central portion of the San Gabriel Basin. The El Monte OU is generally bounded by the San Bernardino Freeway on the south, Rosemead Boulevard on the west, and Santa Anita Avenue and the Rio Hondo on the east. The El Monte OU is highly developed and lies within the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, and Temple City. Most of the area is zoned for residential use and is likely to remain residential. Industrial activity in the El Monte OU is primarily concentrated in the central portion of the OU.

EPA began its enforcement efforts in the El Monte OU in 1985 by searching historical federal, state, and local records for evidence of chemical usage, handling, and disposal in the El Monte OU area. At approximately the same time, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) initiated its Well Investigation Program (WIP) to identify sources of groundwater contamination. In 1989, EPA entered into a cooperative agreement with the RWQCB to expand the WIP program, to assist EPA in determining the nature and extent of the sources of groundwater contamination in the San Gabriel Valley, and to identify responsible parties.

From 1990 to 1994, EPA sent General Notice of Liability letters to approximately 40 entities in and around the El Monte OU area. In October 1994, EPA sent Special Notice letter to potentially responsible parties (PRPs), requesting that these parties present a good faith offer to perform the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) for the El Monte OU. Fifteen of these PRPs formed the Northwest El Monte Community Task Force (NEMCTF) and in March 1995 entered into an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with EPA to conduct the RI/FS. In May 1995, EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) to one PRP, Crown City Plating, that failed to present a good faith offer. Crown City Plating completed the activities that the UAO required in 1997, and the NEMCTF completed the RI/FS in July 1998.

An Interim Record of Decision (ROD) addressing the El Monte OU was completed in June 1999. This ROD calls for pumping the VOC-contaminated groundwater from two aquifers beneath the El Monte OU and treating it to remove the contaminants. More specifically, the plan calls for the construction and operation of groundwater extraction wells, treatment facilities, and conveyance facilities capable of pumping and treating approximately 1,325 and 330 gallons per minute of VOC-contaminated groundwater from the deep and shallow aquifers, respectively. The plan will require construction of new wells and treatment facilities for the shallow aquifer. For the deep aquifer, the plan allows for the use of existing water supply wells, treatment systems, and pipelines if possible, and the construction of new facilities where needed. Final decisions on extraction rates and locations will be made during the remedial design phase of the project.

After the discovery in 1997 and 1998 of perchlorate, NDMA, and 1, 4-dioxane in the Baldwin Park area, and hexavalent chromium in the San Fernando Valley approximately 10 miles northeast of the San Gabriel Valley, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board requested that facilities in several areas of the San Gabriel Valley, including the El Monte OU, sample their groundwater monitoring wells for these "emergent chemicals." In 2000 - 2001, the NEMCTF and its members sampled selected shallow groundwater monitoring wells within areas of VOC contamination as part of the pre-design activities in the El Monte OU and tested for emergent chemicals. Perchlorate, hexavalent chromium, NDMA, and 1, 4-dioxane were detected in shallow groundwater in the El Monte OU.

Maximum concentrations of perchlorate and NDMA exceed the State drinking water action levels of 4 ppb and 0.010 ppb, respectively. The maximum concentration of 1,4-dioxane is more than 20 times the State drinking water action level of 3 ppb. The maximum concentration of hexavalent chromium does not pose a risk to human health but exceeds the Federal standard for protection of freshwater aquatic life in inland surface waters and is of concern if treated water is discharged to surface water.

Sampling of groundwater in the deep aquifer of the El Monte OU shows that perchlorate is the only one of the four constituents that has exceeded the State drinking water action level. Perchlorate was detected at a concentration of 5.9 ppb in a well that was subsequently destroyed. Perchlorate was not detected in wells downgradient of the destroyed well and thus additional treatment processes for groundwater extracted from the deep aquifer in the El Monte OU are not anticipated to be necessary at this time, but may be required in the future.

EPA amended the Record of Decision to address these additional contaminants by issuing an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) in August 2002.

After the discovery in 1997 and 1998 of perchlorate, NDMA, and 1,4-dioxane in the Baldwin Park area, and hexavalent chromium in the San Fernando Valley approximately 10 miles northeast of the San Gabriel Valley, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board requested that facilities in several areas of the San Gabriel Valley, including the El Monte OU, sample their groundwater monitoring wells for these "emergent chemicals." In 2000 - 2001, the NEMCTF and its members sampled selected shallow groundwater monitoring wells within areas of VOC contamination as part of the pre-design activities in the El Monte OU and tested for emergent chemicals. Perchlorate, hexavalent chromium, NDMA, and 1,4-dioxane were detected in shallow groundwater in the El Monte OU.

Maximum concentrations of perchlorate and NDMA exceed the State drinking water action levels of 4 ppb and 0.010 ppb, respectively. The maximum concentration of 1,4-dioxane is more than 20 times the State drinking water action level of 3 ppb. The maximum concentration of hexavalent chromium does not pose a risk to human health but exceeds the Federal standard for protection of freshwater aquatic life in inland surface waters and is of concern if treated water is discharged to surface water.

Sampling of groundwater in the deep aquifer of the El Monte OU shows that perchlorate is the only one of the four constituents that has exceeded the State drinking water action level. Perchlorate was detected at a concentration of 5.9 ppb in a well that was subsequently destroyed. Perchlorate was not detected in wells downgradient of the destroyed well and thus additional treatment processes for groundwater extracted from the deep aquifer in the El Monte OU are not anticipated to be necessary at this time, but may be required in the future.

In July 2001, EPA sent Special Notice letters to 27 PRPs to begin formal EPA-PRP negotiations to obtain a binding commitment from the PRPs to carry out the El Monte cleanup plan for the design, construction, and operation of the groundwater extraction, treatment, and discharge facilities specified in the El Monte OU ROD. EPA is currently negotiating this commitment, called a Consent Decree, including provisions for treatment of emergent chemicals, if warranted, with a group of El Monte OU PRPs.

Because the emergent chemicals were discovered after EPA issued the El Monte OU ROD, EPA is now modifying the cleanup decision to address the emergent chemicals. The emergent chemicals may require treatment, and if so, one

or more of the treatment technologies described below will be required. To the extent treatment is required for the emergent chemicals, the groundwater has to be treated to achieve the treatment levels.

An Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) was completed August 22, 2002 in order to modify the selected remedy of the ROD to include these additional treatment technologies.

Operable Unit 03:

Currently, there are three mutual water companies - Richwood, Rurban Homes, and Hemlock - that have no alternative water supply and have been providing their customers with water that is contaminated with PCE at concentrations above the DOHS Action Level. At present, no other organics have been found at levels above the DOHS action limits in the mutuals' wells. Mutual water companies are cooperatively owned water companies; in other words, the customers own shares in the company.

Of all the water purveyors in the basin, only the three mutual water companies mentioned above (located in San Gabriel Area 1) are currently unable to supply water that has contamination levels below the EPA SNARL levels, due to lack of any alternative water supply. Consequently, EPA and the State have identified a need for initial remedial measures (IRM) to assist these water purveyors in mitigating their water contamination problem.

Richwood Mutual Water Company serves approximately 204 households with water from two wells. PCE was first detected in October 1980, and since that time has been found in concentrations ranging from 12 to 92 ppb, greatly exceeding the SNARL level of 4 ppb. The most current data show PCE levels of 62 ppb for Well No. 1 (6/1/83) and 92 ppb for Well No. 2 (5/17/83). In addition to a PCE contamination problem, Richwood suffers from potential bacteriological problems and a severely deteriorated distribution system. Well No. 2 was temporarily taken out of service in May 1983, so that bacteriological problems could be eliminated by chlorination.

Hemlock Mutual Water Company owns two wells and provides water to approximately 199 households. PCE was first detected in May 1982. The South Well was taken out of service in 1982, on the order of the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (LACDHS) when a PCE level of 184 ppb was detected. The latest test results showed PCE levels of 50 ppb in the South Well (12/14/82) and 38 ppb in the North Well (4/12/83). Hemlock has considered using an activated carbon treatment system to lower PCE levels. Pilot tests of the system were performed from February through April 1983; the tests showed that PCE will be removed. Hemlock has bought the system from a vendor, but it is not yet in operation. At EPA's Region IX's request, the design of the Hemlock carbon filter system reviewed; the analysis concluded that the system was under-designed and did not include a margin of safety normally included in these systems.

Rurban Homes Mutual Water Company serves approximately 290 households with water from two wells. PCE was detected first in October 1980. The latest sampling data (5/17/83) showed PCE concentrations of 1.7 and 3.7 ppb for Wells No. 1 and 2, respectively. In the past, however, PCE concentrations have ranged as high as 16 ppb for Well No. 1 and 54 ppb for Well No. 2. This latest sampling is the first time the PCE concentration in both wells has been lower than 4 ppb since contamination was detected. However, results of sampling over time have shown significant fluctuations that do not indicate either an increasing or decreasing trend and the average concentration of PCE has remained above the DOHS action level. Therefore, the recent sampling cannot be considered sufficient evidence that the PCE SNARL level has been and will continue to be met in the near future. Because these two contaminated wells are Rurban's only water supply, EPA and the State have determined that a solution to Rurban's contamination problem should also be included in initial remedial measures for San Gabriel Area 1.

At the request of EPA Region IX, the Field Inspection Team (FIT) prepared a list of potentially responsible parties (PRP's) in the San Gabriel basin, for use in preparing RCRA Section 3007/CERCLA Section 104 letters. This list was based on the results of the 1980 RWQCB investigation, cited above, which identified several industries as warranting further investigation, and a review of records and the history of development in the San Gabriel basin.

EPA Region IX sent 16 section 3007/104 letters to PRP's on August 19, 1983, based on an initial list provided by FIT. This initial list was based primarily on the 1980 RWQCB study which focused on San Gabriel Area 2. Consequently, only two of these initial 16 PRP's are located in the San Gabriel Area 1. After FIT provided its final list of PRP's, Region IX sent 72 additional section 3007/104 letters to PRP's in the San Gabriel basin on January 12, 1984; 31 of these PRP's were located in San Gabriel Area 1.

Since no responsible parties have been identified yet in San Gabriel Area 1, it is recommended that the Trust Fund be used to finance initial remedial measures at the San Gabriel Area 1 site. Immediate action must be taken to provide an uncontaminated water source for residents of El Monte served by the three mutual water companies. If parties responsible for contamination of the mutual water companies' wells are identified through the source investigation, a cost recovery action can be taken to recover Trust Fund monies used for the implementation of initial remedial measures in San Gabriel Area 1.

A ROD addressing Operable Unit 03 was completed in May of 1984.

OU5:

Groundwater contamination in the San Gabriel Valley was discovered in 1979. In 1984, the EPA added four portions of the San Gabriel Valley to the national Superfund list. The South El Monte Operable Unit (OU) is officially part of the San Gabriel Valley Area 1 Superfund site. Investigations by the EPA and others revealed the large extent of

groundwater contamination in the South El Monte OU and the San Gabriel Valley. During the past 20 years, numerous water supply wells throughout the San Gabriel Valley have been found to be contaminated with chlorinated solvents and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs). In response to the contamination, water companies have shut down contaminated wells, installed new treatment facilities, and taken other steps to ensure that they can continue to supply clean drinking water to the public.

The remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) for the South El Monte OU of the San Gabriel Valley Superfund sites was funded by a group of potentially responsible parties (PRPs) for contamination of groundwater in the South El Monte area and was completed in 1999. The remedial investigation determined that tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), and other VOCs were contaminating the shallow and intermediate depth groundwater aquifers in a fifteen-square-mile area of the San Gabriel Valley around South El Monte. Businesses in South El Monte and surrounding areas had used these chemicals for degreasing, metal cleaning, and other purposes, and had probably released them to the ground through a combination of on-site disposal, careless handling, leaking pipes, and other means.

The study found that the upper most, or shallow aquifer includes most of the known sources of the groundwater contamination. VOC contaminant concentrations in portions of the shallow aquifer are hundreds of times the drinking water standards. In the intermediate aquifer, VOC contaminant concentrations are generally lower, but still exceed drinking water standards.

On September 29, 2000, the EPA adopted a cleanup plan for the South El Monte OU known as the South El Monte Operable Unit Interim Record of Decision (ROD). The plan addresses the contamination described in the RI/FS. The goals of the 2000 cleanup plan are to prevent exposure of the public to VOC-contaminated groundwater, limit the movement of VOC-contaminated groundwater into clean or less contaminated areas and depths of the intermediate zone, reduce the impact of continued contaminant migration on downgradient water supply wells in the intermediate zone, and protect future uses of uncontaminated areas.

In the South El Monte OU, nearly all of the shallow zone groundwater and a portion of the intermediate zone groundwater migrate south towards Whittier Narrows. As part of a separate cleanup plan (identified in the Whittier Narrows OU Interim Record of Decision Amendment, issued by EPA in November 1999), EPA has already constructed a groundwater remedy in the Whittier Narrows OU that is anticipated to capture any shallow zone and intermediate zone VOC contamination in the South El Monte OU that is migrating to the south. This leaves only the portion of the intermediate-zone VOC contamination in the northwest half of the South El Monte OU that migrates towards the west to be addressed in the South El Monte OU cleanup plan.

The South El Monte OU (SEMOU) 2000 cleanup plan calls for pumping the VOC-contaminated groundwater from a portion of the intermediate aquifer beneath the South El Monte OU and treating it to remove the contaminants. More specifically, the plan allows for the use of existing water supply wells, treatment systems, and pipelines if possible, and the construction of new facilities where needed, to pump and treat approximately 10,000 gallons per minute (gpm) of VOC-contaminated groundwater from the intermediate aquifer. Final decisions on extraction rates and locations will be made during the remedial design phase of the project. The 2000 Interim ROD selected a remedy that "is an interim action and is focused on controlling the migration of contamination".

The EPA has installed and sampled monitoring wells and modeled the groundwater aquifers to prepare for the implementation of cleanup work for the intermediate aquifer. Water purveyors' facilities in the SEMOU have been proposed as part of the SEMOU VOC containment remedy. These facilities are: 1) San Gabriel Valley Water Company's Plant 8 production Wells b, c, and d and their associated VOC treatment facility, 2) City of Monterey Park (MP) Wells 12 and 15 and their associated VOC treatment facility, 3) MP Well 5 and its associated VOC treatment facility, and 4) Southern California Water Company (SCWC) San Gabriel Wells 1 and 2 and their associated VOC treatment facility. In addition to VOC treatment, perchlorate treatment may be required at the two MP facilities and the SCWC facility listed above.

After the discovery in 1997 and 1998 of perchlorate, n-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA), and 1,4-dioxane in the Baldwin Park area of the San Gabriel Valley, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board requested that facilities in several areas of the San Gabriel Valley sample their groundwater monitoring wells for these newly-discovered "emergent chemicals." During the same time period, widespread testing for perchlorate was conducted in the San Gabriel Valley by water suppliers. EPA also began testing for the emergent chemicals in several areas of the San Gabriel Valley, including the South El Monte OU. Perchlorate and 1,4-dioxane were detected in the groundwater in the South El Monte OU. 1,4-dioxane was detected at concentrations more than 20 times the State drinking water advisory level of 3 ppb in the shallow aquifer in the northern and southern portions of the South El Monte OU. Concentrations of 1,4-dioxane detected in the intermediate aquifer were generally less than the State drinking water advisory level. Perchlorate detected in the groundwater in the South El Monte OU did not exceed the State drinking water advisory level of 18 micrograms per liter (ug/l) established in 1997.

In early 2002 and 2004, the State issued new drinking water advisory levels for perchlorate of 4 ppb and 6 ppb respectively. Subsequently, perchlorate was detected at concentrations above the State drinking water advisory level of 6 ppb during testing of groundwater in the intermediate aquifer of the South El Monte OU. Some water purveyors' wells were impacted by perchlorate contamination, and consequently, intermediate zone groundwater pumped from these wells has to be treated for perchlorate. In some cases where the perchlorate concentration in water purveyor wells is just slightly above the State drinking water advisory level, water purveyors may be able to blend perchlorate contaminated water with clean water to meet the State drinking water advisory level. Concentrations of perchlorate in the shallow aquifer were generally less than the State drinking water advisory level and shallow zone perchlorate

treatment is not needed at this time. If EPA determines containment and treatment for perchlorate in the shallow zone is necessary, this decision will be addressed in a subsequent decision document.

The need for containment of 1,4-dioxane detected above State drinking water advisory level in the shallow aquifer is currently being evaluated by EPA using groundwater modeling. If EPA determines containment for 1,4-dioxane in the shallow zone is necessary, this decision will be documented in a subsequent decision document.

In the intermediate aquifer, concentrations of 1,4-dioxane in the South El Monte OU are generally less than the State drinking water advisory level. Treatment for 1,4-dioxane in the intermediate aquifer is not included as part of the remedy at this time. NDMA and hexavalent chromium have also been detected in groundwater in the South El Monte OU, but do not exceed Federal or State water quality regulatory levels. Thus, additional treatment processes for NDMA and hexavalent chromium are not needed at this time.

In March 2002, EPA sent Special Notice letters to 67 PRPs to begin formal EPA-PRP negotiations to obtain a binding commitment from the PRPs to carry out the South El Monte OU cleanup plan for the design, construction, and operation of the groundwater extraction, treatment, and discharge facilities specified in the South El Monte OU Interim ROD. EPA is currently negotiating this commitment, called a Consent Decree, with a group of South El Monte OU PRPs.

Because perchlorate at concentrations above the State drinking water advisory level was discovered after EPA issued the South El Monte OU Interim ROD, EPA is now modifying the cleanup decision to address the need to potentially treat perchlorate at those portions of the Interim ROD remedy that are operating in the intermediate zone. In some cases, where the perchlorate concentration is close to the State drinking water advisory level, there may be an opportunity to blend perchlorate contaminated water with clean water to meet the State drinking water advisory level, under the purview of the California Department of Health Services.

An Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) addressing Operable Unit 5 (South El Monte) at the San Gabriel Valley - Area 1 Superfund Site was completed in November 2005.

RECORD OF DECISION (EPA/ROD/R09-93/088) was issued on 03/31/93(Copy of complete text of the ROD is available from BBL).

Contaminants: None

SITE HISTORY/DESCRIPTION:

The San Gabriel Valley Area 1 (Operable Unit 2) site is part of a larger area of ground water contamination located near the San Bernadino Border, in Los Angeles County, California. This site is situated to the south of the Pomona Freeway and to the west of the San Gabriel Freeway, and consists of low lying hills. Much of the OU is utilized for flood control, and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Dam serves as a boundary between the adjacent San Gabriel and Central Basins. Two major rivers located within the OU boundaries are the San Gabriel and Rio Hondo Rivers. Land use in the area is mixed residential, commercial, recreational, and light industrial. The nearest residential areas are South El Monte and South San Gabriel to the north and Montebello and Pico Rivera to the south. Currently, ground water from onsite production wells is used for domestic, industrial, and agricultural purposes. In 1984, EPA investigations detected VOC contamination and determined it was a direct result of past manufacturing, cleaning, and degreasing operations in the area, in both ground water and surface water in the San Gabriel Basin. Since impacted ground water must flow through the Whittier Narrows before exiting the San Gabriel Basin, EPA designated the Whittier Narrows area as one of six OUs for this site. 1988 and 1989 RODs addressed contamination at the Richwood and Suburban OUs, respectively. This ROD focuses on evaluation of ground water contamination potentially flowing from within the San Gabriel (Areas 1-4) Superfund site into the Whittier Narrows Area, and subsequently into the Central Basin, as OU2. Future RODs will address the remaining three OUs, which all are located upgradient of this site, and include the Baldwin Park OU, Puente Valley OU, and South El Monte OU. Based on monitoring data and risk assessments conducted as part of the RI/FS, EPA has determined that the risk level of the contaminants in the OU falls well within EPA's acceptable risk range; therefore there are no contaminants of concern affecting this site.

SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION:

The selected remedial action for this site is no action, with ground water monitoring. Site investigations have confirmed that contaminants within OU2 currently pose no risk to human health and the environment. The estimated present worth cost for this remedial action is \$5,200,000.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS OR GOALS:

Not applicable.

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS:

Not applicable.

RECORD OF DECISION "MONITORING ONLY" (NO ACTION) ALTERNATIVE SELECTION DECLARATION

SITE NAME AND LOCATION

Whittier Narrows Operable Unit San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site, Areas 1 through 4 Los Angeles County, California

STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE

This decision document represents the selection of the "Monitoring Only" Alternative for the Whittier Narrows Operable Unit in Los Angeles County, California, one of six operable units for the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site, Areas 1 through 4. This decision was made in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and the National Contingency Plan (NCP). This decision is based on the Administrative Record File for this operable unit.

The State of California concurs with this decision.

DESCRIPTION OF THE "MONITORING ONLY" (NO ACTION) ALTERNATIVE

The "Monitoring Only" Alternative selected for the Whittier Narrows Operable Unit will include the installation of up to nine additional multipoint or cluster groundwater monitoring wells plus approximately eight single point wells. The installation of these additional wells will enhance the existing groundwater monitoring network at the operable unit. Sampling and analysis of groundwater from the new monitoring wells will be conducted quarterly for one year, then adjusted upon review of validated analytical results and seasonal fluctuations. The current sampling and analysis schedule will be followed for the existing groundwater monitoring network (and will also be adjusted pursuant to validated analytical results and seasonal fluctuations as necessary). In addition to the installation of new monitoring wells, well logging and depth-specific sampling will be performed at approximately ten production wells located within the Whittier Narrows area. Additional well logging and depth specific sampling may be required depending on the results of the depth specific sampling of the initial ten wells. New groundwater monitoring wells will be installed using a phased approach. The "A" priority multipoint wells and the single point wells will be installed as a first phase, most of which are located along the northern boundary of the operable unit. The "B" priority multipoint wells, if needed, will be installed as a second phase, after monitoring results are evaluated from the "A" priority multipoint wells, the single depth wells and local water level measurements.

DECLARATION

Based on the currently available data, no remedial action is necessary to ensure protection of human health and the environment. Because future groundwater conditions within the operable unit may change as groundwater flows through the area, the groundwater will continue to be monitored and results evaluated, in an annual summary report, to verify continued protection of human health and the environment. A five-year review will be performed for the Whittier Narrows Operable Unit, at which time more information on factors affecting the groundwater quality within the operable unit will be available, and EPA's decision will be revisited. The five-year period to be used for the review will start when field work (installation of monitoring wells) commences.

3.31.93 John Wise, Acting Regional Administrator Date

Remedy:

RECORD OF DECISION (EPA/ROD/R09-84/004) was issued on 05/11/84(Copy of complete text of the ROD is available from BBL).

Contaminants: PCE, SOLVENTS, TCE

THE SAN GABRIEL AREA I SITE IS AFFECTED BY ONE OF FOUR CONTAMINATED GROUND WATER PLUMES AFFECTING THE SAN GABRIEL GROUND WATER BASIN, APPROXIMATELY 40 MILES EAST OF LOS ANGELES. TESTING OF WELLS BY THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES (DOHS) FOUND AREAS OF THE BASIN CONTAMINATED WITH TRICHLOROETHYLENE (TCE), TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (PCE), AND OTHER CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS. THE DOHS HAS SET ACTION LEVELS FOR TCE AND PCE AT THE EPA SUGGESTED NO ADVERSE RESPONSE LEVEL (SNARL) OF 5 PPB AND 4 PPB, RESPECTIVELY. THE THREE MUTUAL WATER COMPANIES WHOSE WELLS HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY THE CONTAMINATION SERVE A POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 200,000. THE SELECTED INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURE (IRM) IS INSTALLATION OF AN AIR STRIPPING SYSTEM TO TREAT CONTAMINATED GROUND WATER FROM THE AFFECTED WATER MUTUAL WELLS. THE CAPITAL COST FOR THE PROJECT IS \$525,000 AND ANNUAL O&M IS ESTIMATED TO BE \$38,000.

Remedy:

- INSTALLATION OF THREE INDIVIDUAL PACKED TOWER AIR-STRIPPING TREATMENT SYSTEMS FOR THE RICHWOOD, RURBAN HOMES, AND HEMLOCK MUTUAL WATER COMPANIES.

RECORD OF DECISION (EPA/ROD/R09-87/015) was issued on 09/30/87(Copy of complete text of the ROD is available from BBL).

Contaminants: PCE, VOCS

SAN GABRIEL AREA 1, OF THE SAN GABRIEL GROUND WATER BASIN, IS LOCATED PRIMARILY UNDERNEATH THE CITY OF EL MONTE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. IN 1980, THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AN EXTENSIVE WELL WATER TESTING PROGRAM IN THE SAN GABRIEL BASIN, FOUND NUMEROUS WELLS CONTAMINATED WITH TCE, PCE AND OTHER CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS. AS A RESULT, THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES (DOHS) DIRECTED AREA PUBLIC WATER COMPANIES TO IMPLEMENT PERIODIC WELL TESTING. STATE ACTION LEVELS FOR TCE AND PCE WERE SET AT FIVE AND FOUR UG/L (PPB), RESPECTIVELY. IF ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF REDUCING TCE AND PCE CONCENTRATIONS BELOW THE ACTION LEVELS WERE NOT EFFECTIVE, WELLS WOULD BE REMOVED FROM SERVICE. IN 1983, WHEN EPA BECAME INVOLVED IN ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM, THREE MUTUAL WATER COMPANIES, RICHWOOD, RURBAN HOMES AND HEMLOCK, HAD NO ALTERNATE WATER SUPPLY AND HAD BEEN PROVIDING THEIR CUSTOMERS WITH PCE CONTAMINATED WATER ABOVE THE DOHS ACTION LEVEL. IN MAY 1984, EPA REGION IX'S REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR SIGNED A RECORD OF DECISION (ROD) SELECTING AIR STRIPPING TREATMENT AS THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURE (IRM) TO PROVIDE THE THREE MUTUAL WATER COMPANIES IN EL MONTE WITH A SOURCE OF UNCONTAMINATED WATER. DURING THE DESIGN PHASE OF THE IRM, IT BECAME APPARENT THAT THE COST TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE AIR STRIPPING SYSTEMS WOULD BE MUCH HIGHER THAN ESTIMATED IN THE FOCUSED FEASIBILITY STUDY AND THE ROD DUE TO THE SEVERE SITE CONSTRAINTS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE SYSTEMS. AS A RESULT, REVISED COST ESTIMATES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED FOR ALL OF THE ROD'S ALTERNATIVES. BASED ON THESE REVISED COSTS AND OTHER FACTORS, EPA HAS DETERMINED THAT CARBON ADSORPTION TREATMENT IS NOW THE COST-EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE TO TREAT THE PCE CONTAMINATED GROUND WATER. THE SELECTED INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION FOR THIS SITE INCLUDES; INSTALLATION OF AN ACTIVATED CARBON ADSORPTION SYSTEM FOR TREATMENT OF WELL DISCHARGE AT THE RICHWOOD MUTUAL WATER COMPANY; COMPLETION OF THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF BID DOCUMENTS FOR THE RURBAN HOMES SYSTEM, MONITORING OF THIS SYSTEM WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF A CARBON ADSORPTION SYSTEM IF MONITORING RESULTS SHOW AN INCREASE IN WELL CONTAMINANT LEVELS; AND BASED ON FUTURE DETERMINATIONS, IF NECESSARY, AN UPGRADE TO THE HEMLOCK SYSTEM. THE ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST FOR THE SELECTED REMEDY IS \$1,616,100 - \$1,771,800 WITH ANNUAL O&M OF \$181,400 - \$303,100.

Remedy:

AN OVERALL AREA-WIDE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE SAN GABRIEL AREAS 1-4 SITES IS CURRENTLY BEING CONDUCTED. ALTHOUGH MANY WATER COMPANIES HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY CONTAMINATED WELLS, ONLY THREE SMALL MUTUAL WATER COMPANIES IN THE CITY OF EL MONTE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO PROVIDE WATER THAT MEETS EPA DRINKING WATER STANDARDS AND STATE RECOMMENDED ACTION LEVELS. THESE INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURES ENSURE THAT THE POPULATION SERVED BY THE THREE MUTUAL WATER COMPANIES ARE NOT EXPOSED TO UNACCEPTABLE PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD BEFORE A FINAL REMEDIAL ACTION IS SELECTED FOR SAN GABRIEL AREA 1. THE INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS; - INSTALLATION OF AN ACTIVATED CARBON ADSORPTION SYSTEM FOR TREATMENT OF WELL DISCHARGE AT THE RICHWOOD MUTUAL WATER COMPANY. - INSTALLATION OF AN ACTIVATED CARBON ADSORPTION SYSTEM FOR TREATMENT OF WELL DISCHARGE AT THE RURBAN HOMES MUTUAL WATER COMPANY. - INSTALLATION OF AN UPGRADE TO THE ACTIVATED CARBON ADSORPTION SYSTEM CURRENTLY BEING OPERATED FOR TREATMENT OF WELL DISCHARGE AT THE HEMLOCK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY TO THE DESIGN STANDARDS OF THE SYSTEMS TO BE INSTALLED AT RICHWOOD AND RURBAN HOMES MUTUAL WATER COMPANIES.

RECORD OF DECISION (EPA/ROD/R09-93/102) was issued on 09/22/93(Copy of complete text of the ROD is available from BBL).

Contaminants: VOCs

SITE HISTORY/DESCRIPTION:

The San Gabriel Valley Area 1 (Operable Unit 4) site is one of four Superfund sites located approximately 10 to 20 miles east of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Land use in the area is mixed industrial, commercial, residential, and undeveloped. The site includes four broad areas of ground water contamination underlying significant portions of the cities of Azusa, Baldwin Park, La Puente, Industry, West Covina, El Monte, South El Monte, Monrovia, Arcadia, Rosemead, Alhambra, and other municipalities. In 1983, VOC contamination in ground water was detected by Aerojet ElectroSystems in Azusa. Samples taken from a nearby well, owned by the Valley County Water District, identified elevated levels of TCE to 1,800 ug/l. Subsequent State investigations revealed over 50 wells throughout the San Gabriel Basin that were contaminated with TCE, PCE, and/or carbon tetrachloride, and computer modeling predicted that contaminant levels would exceed SDWA MCLs within several years. A 1988 ROD addressed the potential threat to human health posed by contaminated ground water beneath the Suburban Water System's (SWS) Bartolo Well Field, as OU4. The well field consists of four public supply wells located along the east side of the San Gabriel River in the Whittier Narrows area, south of the city of South El Monte. An estimated 51,200 people and approximately 17,000 commercial and residential water connections use these four wells as a water supply. The 1988 ROD also provided for extraction and treatment of ground water onsite using an air stripping system to a level of 1 ug/l, with discharge of the treated water into the SWS's existing water distribution system and installing a granular activated carbon offgas treatment system to control VOC emissions. However, recent investigations have shown that, due to factors such as natural attenuation, dilution and flow patterns, contaminant levels have not risen as expected in the ground water beneath the well field. This ROD amends the 1988 selected remedy for ground water. The primary contaminants of concern affecting the ground water are VOCs, including PCE and TCE.

SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION:

The amended remedial action for this site includes continuing ground water monitoring for the next five years to evaluate contaminant levels; delaying the construction of the ground water treatment system until such time that monitoring data demonstrates steadily increasing levels of contamination above MCLs for at least 4 months; not treating ground water if contaminant levels remain the same or diminish, or treating ground water, if necessary, using the specified treatment system documented in the 1988 ROD, if appropriate. The estimated present worth cost for this amended remedial action is \$24,000,000. This cost change is due to the fact that the original design accounted for less stringent air emissions controls than are now required, and also that the current estimate was based on more detail.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS OR GOALS:

Subsequent to issuance of the 1988 ROD, EPA and the State developed a new drinking water standard for PCE; therefore, the chemical-specific ground water cleanup goal for PCE is 5 ug/l. Additionally, newly developed State air quality standards for emissions control of the treatment system are considered applicable and will be adhered to during operation of the remedy.

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS:

Not provided.

Record of Decision Amendment

Suburban Water Systems/Bartolo Well Field Operable Unit San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site Areas 1-4 Declaration

Statement of Basis and Purpose

This decision document presents the Amendment to the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Suburban Water Systems (SWS)/Bartolo Well Field Operable Unit, in the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Sites Areas 1-4. This decision was made in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and the National Contingency Plan (NCP). This decision is based on the Administrative Record file for this Operable Unit (OU). The State of California concurs with this decision.

Description of the Amendment

The remedy selected in the September 29, 1988, ROD for the SWS' Bartolo Well Field OU consisted of the installation of a groundwater treatment system at the SWS' Bartolo Well Field to treat water contaminated with perchloroethene (PCE) to 1 part per billion (ppb). At the time of the 1988 ROD, there was no state or federal standard for PCE. Subsequent to the original ROD, EPA and the State of California have established a new drinking water standard of 5 ppb for PCE. This Amendment sets the treatment level for all contamination at the federal or state drinking water standard, whichever is lower. This Amendment also considers Southern California Air Quality Management District Regulation 13 and Rule 1401 as ARARs for the emissions control system of the treatment plant. Because contaminant levels have not increased in the SWS' Bartolo Well Field (contrary to computer modeling predictions), this Amendment also delays the building of the treatment system until certain conditions are met as described below. EPA will instead evaluate, for at least a 5 year period, water quality sampling results from the SWS' Bartolo Wells in conjunction with sampling results obtained from the Whittier Narrows monitoring network.

If groundwater conditions change to where monitoring data from the three "low" capacity wells or monitoring data from the "high" capacity well and one "low" capacity well, in the SWS' Bartolo Well Field, demonstrate a trend of steadily increasing contamination levels above MCLs for at least a four (4) month period, EPA will begin evaluating optimal locations for a treatment system and begin reevaluating the existing treatment system design or begin

evaluating a new treatment system, under the observed groundwater conditions. If the trend above MCLs in the wells mentioned above continues for an additional two (2) month period, EPA will either

begin construction of the current treatment system design, if appropriate, or complete design of a new treatment system and implement the design. In the interim, while the treatment system is being designed or constructed, EPA will evaluate the use of, and if feasible, implement mobile or temporary treatment systems.

Declaration

Current groundwater conditions at the SWS' Bartolo Well Field pose no public health threat, therefore, no remedial action is necessary at this time. However, future groundwater conditions cannot be accurately predicted and may change over time. EPA will therefore monitor and evaluate groundwater data from the SWS' Bartolo Well Field over a five-year period, to ensure continued protection of public health. The five-year period to be used for the review will start when field work (monitoring well installation) for the Whittier Narrows ROD commences.

9-22-93 John C. Wise, Acting Regional Administrator Date

Remedy:

CERCLIS Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

CERCLIS is a database used by the EPA to track activities conducted under the Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Act CERCLA (1980) and the amendment the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act SARA (1986).

Sites to be included are identified primarily by the reporting requirements of hazardous substances Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD) facilities and releases larger than specific Reportable Quantities (RQ), established by EPA.

Using the National Oil and hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (National Contingency Plan) the EPA set priorities for cleanup.

The EPA rates National Contingency Plan sites according to a quantitative Hazard Ranking System (HRS) based on the potential health risk via any one or more pathways: groundwater, surface water, air, direct contact, and fire/explosion.

The EPA and state agencies seek to identify potentially responsible parties (PRP) and ultimately Responsible Parties (RP) who can be required to finance cleanup activities, either directly or through reimbursement of federal Superfund expenditures.

Any Institutional/Engineering controls issued under CERCLA are described in the status detail for each site. Sites delisted from the NPL list are included here.

No listings within half of a mile radius of the subject site.

NFRAP No Further Remedial Action Planned sites (CERCLIS)

As of February 1995, CERCLIS sites designated 'No Further Remedial Action Planned' NFRAP have been removed from CERCLIS. NFRAP sites may be sites where, following an initial investigation, no contamination was found, contamination was removed quickly without the site being placed on the NPL, or the contamination was not serious enough to require Federal Superfund action or NPL consideration.

EPA has removed these NFRAP sites from CERCLIS to lift unintended barriers to the redevelopment of these properties. This policy change is part of EPA's Brownfields Redevelopment Program to help cities, states, private investors and affected citizens promote economic redevelopment of unproductive urban sites.

No listings within half of a mile radius of the subject site.

ERNS Emergency Response Notification System

The ERNS is a national computer database used to store information on unauthorized releases of oil and hazardous substances. The program is a cooperative effort of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Transportation Research and Special Program Administration's John Volpe National Transportation System Center and the National Response Center.

There are primarily five Federal statutes that require release reporting the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) section 103; the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III Section 304; the Clean Water Act of 1972(CWA) section 311(b)(3); and the Hazardous Material Transportation Act of 1974(HMTA section 1808(b).

This list has been researched within a quarter of a mile radius of the subject site.

Site: UNOCAL
Address: 1600 PARAMOUNT BLVD
City: MONTEBELLO
Map Loc: 1 - the subject site
Status: 96 513361 06/18/96

PROJECT, SOIL CONTAMINATION WAS DI#: 96-3741
CLEAN UP BY RP
RN CAUSE AND AMOUNT.
Previous Case SCOVERED. TESTING UNDERWAY TO DISCESERVICE STATION DURING CONSTRUCTION

Site: .
Address: 1661 NEIL ARMSTRONG ST
City: MONTEBELLO
Map Loc: 2 - about .1 mile NW of the subject
Status: 9200023410 0GASOLINE UNLEADED (07/14/1992)

1661 NEAL ARMSTRONG DR
A GAS TANK ON A VEHICLE WAS RUPTURED WHEN IT WAS TOWED OUT OF AN EMBANKMENT AFTER AN ACCIDENT
NO ACTION TAKEN
THE CITY FIRE DEPT. IS WASHING THE MATERIAL DOWN THE STORM SEWER

Site: UNKNOWN
Address: PARAMOUNT BLVD & FWY 60
City: MONTEBELLO
Map Loc: 5 - about .3 mile S of the subject
Status: 9000024173 100 GAL of PROPYLENE GLYCOL (07/20/1990)

PARAMOUNT BLVD. FROM E FROM SR 60 55 GAL DRUMS FELL OFF TRUCK
CHEMTREC AND MONTEBELLO FIRE DEPT. DOING CLEANUP.

Site: SEARS PARKING LOT
Address: 1401 N MONTEBELLO BLVD
City: MONTEBELLOW
Map Loc: 6 - about .3 mile S of the subject
Status: 0600816820

On 11/01/06 an incident involving 70 gallon(s) of OIL: DIESEL, caused by operator error, occurred. CALLER STATED THAT A TRACTOR TRAILER RUPTURED ITS SADDLE TANK DURING A TURN..

FLUSH OUT THE STORM DRAIN, VAC TRUCK BEING USED, ABSORBENTS APPLIED.
NONE.

RCRA RCRA Violators List (CORRACTS)

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 provides for "cradle to grave" regulation of hazardous wastes. RCRA requires regulation of hazardous waste generators, transporters, and storage/treatment/disposal sites. Evaluation to potential violations, ranging from manifest requirements to hazardous waste discharges, is typically conducted by the US EPA. This database is also known as Corrective Action Report (CORRACTS)

If enforcement is required, it is typically delegated to a state agency.

Any Institutional/Engineering controls issued under CORRACTS are described in the status detail for each site

This list has been researched within 1 mile radius of the subject site.

Site: OPERATING INDS INC
Address: 900 N POTRERO GRANDE DR
City: MONTEREY PARK
Map Loc: 9 - about .7 mile W of the subject
Status:

id: CAT080012024XN X F X N

09/19/2008: RELEASE TO GW CONTROLLED DETERMINATION-YES, APPLICABLE AS OF THIS DATE
09/19/2008: RELEASE TO GW CONTROLLED DETERMINATION-YES, APPLICABLE AS OF THIS DATE
09/19/2008: RELEASE TO GW CONTROLLED DETERMINATION-YES, APPLICABLE AS OF THIS DATE
09/19/2008: RELEASE TO GW CONTROLLED DETERMINATION-YES, APPLICABLE AS OF THIS DATE
04/01/1984: CA PRIORITIZATION-HIGH CA PRIORITY
01/01/1996: REFERRED TO A NON-RCRA AUTHORITY-REFERRED TO CERCLA

RCRA-D Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System - Treatment, Storage & Disposal

The Environmental Protection Agency regulates the treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous material through the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). All hazardous waste TSD facilities are required to notify EPA of their existence by submitting the Federal Notification of Regulated Waste Activity Form (EPA Form 8700-12) or a state equivalent form as well as part A (EPA form 8700-23) and Part B of their Hazardous Waste Permit Application.

Status Codes: I Incinerator
T Storage/Treatment facility other than Incinerator
D Land Disposal Facility

No listings within 1 mile radius of the subject site.

INDN Indian REservation LUST/VCP/UST

This database includes all environmental records from Indian Reservations such as Leaking Underground Tanks (LUST), Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) and Underground Storage Tanks (UST)

No listings within half of a mile radius of the subject site.

CALIFORNIA STATE SOURCES

FL State Response Sites - Federal Lead

The Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Database (SMBRD) identifies certain high priority hazardous were the U.S. EPA is the lead agency. These sites are typically proposed, on or delisted from the National Priority List.

This list has been researched within 1 mile radius of the subject site.

Site: SAN GABRIEL GROUNDWATER BASIN
Address: 10 MI E OF LA ON HWY 10 IN AZUSA, 10-20
City: EL MONTE
Status:
id: 19990006 010183 NONCLASSIFIABLE ESTABLISHMENTS
Program: MULTI-SITE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

Actions:

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY (B) - completed on 03/31/84.
REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN / RECORD OF DECISION (B) - completed on 05/31/84.
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY (C) - completed on 07/30/88.
REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN / RECORD OF DECISION (C) - completed on 09/30/88.
DESIGN (B) - completed on 01/31/89.
FINAL REMEDIAL ACTION (B) - completed on 05/30/90.
DESIGN (AW)- completed on 04/30/91.
DESIGN (C) - completed on 07/31/91.
FINAL REMEDIAL ACTION (AWIMP) - completed on 01/30/92.
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY (OVALL) - completed on 07/21/92.
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY (WNMW) - completed on 09/15/92.
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY (WN) - completed on 09/16/92.
REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN / RECORD OF DECISION (WNMW) - completed on 03/31/93.
REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN / RECORD OF DECISION (WNROD) - completed on 03/31/93.
REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN / RECORD OF DECISION (BD) - completed on 06/30/93.
DESIGN (BDPRD) - completed on 10/31/93.
REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN / RECORD OF DECISION (BPROD) - completed on 03/31/94.
CEQA INCLUDING NEGATIVE DECS (COM) - completed on 06/15/94.
REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN / RECORD OF DECISION (COM) - completed on 06/15/94.
DESIGN (COM) - completed on 12/15/94.
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY (PV) - completed on 05/30/97.
REMEDIAL ACTION (RAP REQUIRED) (COM) - completed on 02/12/96.
REMEDIAL ACTION (RAP REQUIRED) (BP-B6) - completed on 02/18/04. 7639 gallons of liquid was removed.

DESIGN (BP-B6) - completed on 03/31/03.
REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN / RECORD OF DECISION (PV) - completed on 09/30/98.
DESIGN (PV) - is scheduled to be completed on 09/30/05.
REMEDIAL ACTION (RAP REQUIRED) (PV) - is scheduled to be completed on 09/30/06.
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (WN) - is scheduled to be completed on 06/30/32.
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (RICHW) - completed on 12/31/99.
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY (EM) - completed on 04/30/98.
REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN / RECORD OF DECISION (EM) - completed on 06/24/99.
REMEDIAL ACTION (RAP REQUIRED) (EM) - is scheduled to be completed on 09/30/06.
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY (SEM) - completed on 04/07/99.
REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN / RECORD OF DECISION (SEM) - completed on 09/28/00.

REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN / RECORD OF DECISION (WN) - completed on 11/10/99.
DESIGN (WN) - completed on 03/08/01.
REMEDIAL ACTION (RAP REQUIRED) (WNOU) - completed on 09/30/03.
ENFORCEMENT FOLLOW UP, AG OR DA REFERRAL, ETC. (SFSUB) - completed on 06/30/98.
ENFORCEMENT FOLLOW UP, AG OR DA REFERRAL, ETC. (SFARR) - completed on 06/30/98.
ENFORCEMENT FOLLOW UP, AG OR DA REFERRAL, ETC. (SFBD) - completed on 12/15/98.
DESIGN (SEM) - is scheduled to be completed on 09/30/05.
DESIGN (EM) - is scheduled to be completed on 09/30/05.
ENFORCEMENT FOLLOW UP, AG OR DA REFERRAL, ETC. (SFBP) - completed on 06/30/99.
ENFORCEMENT FOLLOW UP, AG OR DA REFERRAL, ETC. (SFCOM) - completed on 06/30/99.
REMEDIAL ACTION (RAP REQUIRED) (SEM) - is scheduled to be completed on 09/30/06.
DESIGN (BP-B5) - is scheduled to be completed on 09/30/05.
DESIGN (BP-AL) - completed on 08/08/03.
REMEDIAL ACTION (RAP REQUIRED) (BP-B5) - is scheduled to be completed on 09/30/05.
REMEDIAL ACTION (RAP REQUIRED) (BP-AL) - completed on 10/01/04. 7800 gallons of liquid was treated.

ENFORCEMENT FOLLOW UP, AG OR DA REFERRAL, ETC. (PVSO) - completed on 09/14/01.
ENFORCEMENT FOLLOW UP, AG OR DA REFERRAL, ETC. (EMSO) - completed on 10/01/01.
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (BP-B6) - is scheduled to be completed on 06/30/32.
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (BP-AL) - is scheduled to be completed on 06/30/32.
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (BP-B5) - is scheduled to be completed on 06/30/32.
POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY SEARCH (PV) - completed on 09/29/00.
POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY SEARCH (BP) - completed on 05/31/97.
POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY SEARCH (EM) - completed on 07/31/01.
POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY SEARCH (SEM) - completed on 02/28/02.
COST RECOVERY (BP) - completed on 09/17/02.
COST RECOVERY (BP) - completed on 09/30/02.
COST RECOVERY (SUBOU) - completed on 11/05/02.
COST RECOVERY (SUBOU) - completed on 11/05/02.

The San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin is located approximately ten to twenty miles east of downtown Los Angeles in Los Angeles County. The Basin covers an area of approximately 167 square miles and represents 90% of the source of drinking water supply for over one million residents. The San Gabriel Basin also includes industrial and commercial sources as well as undeveloped areas. Forty-five different water purveyors extract groundwater in the Basin for use as municipal water supply. A number of additional commercial/industrial users also extract and use groundwater from the basin. In 1979, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were discovered in the Baldwin Park area. Subsequent testing found that VOC contamination was widely distributed throughout the Basin, and were determined to pose a significant threat to the groundwater resources in the area. Contaminants of concern (COCs) originally included perchloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,2 dichloroethane (1,2 DCA), carbon tetrachloride (CTC). In 1997, perchlorate was discovered in the Baldwin Park area of the Basin. Since that time, 1,4-dioxane and N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) have also been discovered in the groundwater of the basin. Perchlorate, NDMA and 1,4-dioxane have subsequently been added to the list of contaminants of concern. U.S. EPA believes that the source of this contamination initially stems from an increase in industrial activity during World War II, followed by rapid industrial and residential growth during the post-war period. Perchlorate is used in the manufacturing of solid rocket fuels. NDMA is associated with the production of liquid rocket fuel. 1,4-dioxane has been used as a stabilizer in chlorinated solvents. In 1984, U.S. EPA listed the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin on the National Priority List (NPL) under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). U.S. EPA subsequently broke the site down into "operable units" (OUs) to better focus investigative and cleanup efforts in the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin, as follows: o Richwood o Whittier Narrows o Suburban Water System/Bartolo Well Field o Baldwin Park o Puente Valley o El Monte o South El Monte o Alhambra For NPL sites, DTSC serves in a support role to U.S. EPA. In this capacity, DTSC provides in-depth review of data and other technical submissions, and must provide formal concurrence at each stage of the remedy selection process. DTSC is also responsible for assuring that state regulatory standards are met. In the case of a "fund lead" remedy, DTSC also has an obligation to pay 10% of the construction costs for the selected remedy. DTSC is also required to take over financial responsibility for operation and maintenance (O&M) of the remedy after a specified period of time (either one year or 10 years), depending on the type of remedy selected. CURRENT & PLANNED SITE ACTIVITIES: As of January 2003, U.S. EPA is conducting investigation and cleanup activities of the operable units (Baldwin Park, Whittier Narrows, Puente Valley, El Monte and South El Monte). U.S. EPA has also begun preliminary assessment of contamination in the Alhambra OU. A detailed discussion of current and planned activities at the five operable units is presented below: 1. Whittier Narrows Operable Unit: The Whittier Narrows is an underground geological formation that consists primarily of stream deposited sediments which serve a channel to groundwater leaving the Basin. Most surface and groundwater leaving the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin flows naturally through the Whittier Narrows and discharges into the Central Groundwater Basin, located directly down gradient from Whittier Narrows. U.S. EPA's primary objective for creating the Whittier Narrows operable unit was to provide early warning should contaminants from the San Gabriel Basin pose a threat to the groundwater resources of the Central Groundwater Basin. In 1993, U.S. EPA issued a "no action" Record of Decision (ROD) for the Whittier Narrows OU which set up a groundwater monitoring program as the preferred alternative. In 1997, U.S. EPA found that VOCs in the Whittier Narrows monitoring wells had increased to concentrations approaching and/or in some cases, exceeding the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for VOCs. U.S. EPA subsequently made the decision to move forward with a fund-lead remedy for the Whittier Narrows operable unit. In November 1999, U.S. EPA amended the ROD and selected construction and operation of an 11,000 gallon per minute groundwater extraction and treatment as the preferred remedy. Groundwater was to be treated to drinking water standards and to be used to augment drinking water supplies. Design of the remedy was completed in March 2001. During the design process, DTSC made technical recommendations to U.S. EPA that will provide additional flexibility to the system and significantly lower the annual

operations and maintenance costs. U.S. EPA initiated construction on the treatment plant in June 2001 and was essentially completed in May 2002. As of January 2003, U.S. EPA is in the process of finalizing a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the City of Whittier to serve as operator of the plant for the first 10 years of operation. The California Department of Health Services is in the process of finalizing the drinking water permit necessary to re-use the treated water for drinking water supply. DTSC is contributing ten percent of the construction costs for the Whittier Narrows extraction and treatment plant and has currently set aside \$920,000 to cover these costs.

2. Baldwin Park Operable Unit The Baldwin Park Operable Unit was established in order to address the most highly contaminated groundwater in the San Gabriel Basin. It includes portions of the cities of Azusa, Irwindale, Baldwin Park and West Covina. The March 1994 ROD identified the construction and operation of a groundwater extraction and treatment system (s) and distribution facilities capable of processing approximately 27 million gallons per day (gpm) as the preferred remedial alternative. This preferred alternative allowed for use of existing extraction wells and/or treatment systems where possible, as well as construction of new extraction wells, wellhead treatment units and/or regional extraction and treatment systems necessary to provide the desired hydrological containment. The 1997 discovery of perchlorate required EPA to revise its cleanup strategy. EPA issued an amended cleanup plan in May 1999, which included provisions for construction and operation of additional treatment systems to the original remedy for the treatment of perchlorate, NDMA, and 1,4-dioxane. U.S. EPA estimated that addition of these treatment units would increase the estimated costs of the proposed remedy from \$47 million in capital costs and \$4 million per year in annual O&M costs to \$85 million in capital costs and \$10 million per year in annual O&M costs. In May 1997, EPA sent "Special Notice" letters to the 19 named PRPs to begin formal negotiations expected to result in a binding commitment by the PRPs, in the form of a Consent Decree, to design, construct, and operate the groundwater cleanup facilities. The negotiations were originally expected to conclude in late 1997, but were delayed following the discovery of perchlorate, NDMA, and 1,4-dioxane. In 1998, local support shifted to an alternative plan proposed by the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster (a court-appointed entity responsible for administering the water rights agreement in the San Gabriel Basin). The Watermaster Plan proposed that the treated groundwater be used locally, and that local agencies play a major role in designing, building, and operating the cleanup facilities. By June 2000, however, negotiation had not produced agreements between EPA and the PRPs, or between the Offering Parties and the Watermaster. EPA concluded that negotiations alone were unlikely to produce an agreement and on June 30, 2000, issued a Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) directing the 10 PRPs to complete the remedial design and make arrangements for the construction and operation of the BPOU groundwater extraction wells, treatment systems, and related cleanup facilities. However, negotiations between several of the local water purveyors and a group of potentially responsible parties (PRPs) known as the "offering parties" continued after issuance of the UAO. In Fall 2000, negotiations between the PRPs and water agencies resumed, and in January 2001 a 25-page preliminary agreement was reached between six water agencies and eight of the PRPs. The agreement, known as the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), calls for the PRPs to fund most of the cost of designing, building, and operating the groundwater extraction and treatment facilities called for in EPA's cleanup plan and for the water agencies to construct, own, and operate the facilities. PRP-water agency negotiations to translate the MOU into a detailed binding agreement continued throughout 2001 and early 2002. In March 2002, eight PRPs and seven water agencies signed a final comprehensive agreement. This 300-page agreement commits the PRPs to fund the design, construction, and operation of the groundwater extraction, treatment, and conveyance facilities needed to satisfy EPA's cleanup goals and meet local water supply needs. The cleanup plan requires pumping of approximately 22,000 gallons per minute of contaminated groundwater and treating it to remove contaminants at an estimated cost of \$150 to \$200 million, making the groundwater cleanup one of the largest and most expensive in the United States. The water agencies and their contractors are completing most of the design and construction work, with EPA and PRP oversight. The remedy is being built as four subprojects, each ranging in capacity from 2,500 gallons per minute to 7,800 gallons per minute. Each subproject has or will have one or more groundwater extraction wells and a series of treatment processes expected to include air stripping, ion exchange, and advanced oxidation (ultraviolet light and hydrogen peroxide). The first of the four subprojects, the La Puente Valley County Water District project, has been completed and is now supplying the treated groundwater for potable use. As of May 2002, the second subproject, the San Gabriel Valley Water Company B6 project, is beginning construction. The third subproject, the Valley County Water District-Arrow/Lante subproject, is about to begin construction. The fourth and last subproject, the San Gabriel Valley Water Company B6 subproject is in the initial design phase. The San Gabriel Valley Water Company B6 subproject and the Valley County Water District subproject are expected to be completed in late 2002 or early 2003, and construction on the final subproject should be completed by mid-2003.

3. Puente Valley Operable Unit The Puente Valley Operable Unit includes most of the City of Industry and portions of the City of La Puente. U.S. EPA presented a cleanup plan for the Puente Valley Operable Unit in January 1998. The record of Decision (ROD) for the OU was issued in September 1998. The selected remedy for the PVOU includes extraction, containment and treatment of contaminated groundwater in the shallow and intermediate zones at the mouth of Puente Valley. The ROD estimated that the remedy would cost something on the order of \$27.5 million dollars. U.S. EPA issued Special Notice letters to 56 potentially responsible parties (PRPs) in September 2000. RD/RA negotiations began in December 2000. A group of PRPs, lead by Northrup Grumman, will be performing the cleanup work in the intermediate zone. A second group of PRPs will be designing and implementing the remedy for the shallow zone. Since the ROD was issued in September 1988, both the shallow and intermediate plumes have spread. As of January 2003, U.S. EPA and the PRP groups are conducting additional site investigation activities aimed at defining the new plume boundaries in both the shallow and intermediate zones. As a result, the projected date for initiation of design phase for the intermediate zone remedy has been extended to April 2003.

4. El Monte Operable Unit The El Monte OU includes portions of the cities of El Monte, Rosemead and Temple City. The El Monte OU was established to address the relatively high concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which underlay the El Monte and South El Monte area. U.S. EPA issued its Record of Decision (ROD) for the El Monte OU in June 1999. The cleanup plan required that groundwater contamination in the shallow and deeper portion of the aquifer be contained so that further migration of contaminants is prevented. However, the discovery of perchlorate and other emergent contaminants in the El Monte OU led U.S. EPA to issue an "Explanation of Significant Difference" (ESD) in August 2002. The ESD amends the original ROD by addressing cleanup of perchlorate, NDMA and 1-4-dioxane.

5. South El Monte Operable Unit The South El Monte Operable Unit includes portions of the cities

of South El Monte, El Monte and Rosemead. The South El Monte Operable Unit was established in order to further protect the Whittier Narrows portion of the aquifer from migration of contaminants from the upgradient of the basin. Sampling performed by U.S. EPA has indicated that some of the shallow zone contamination and much of the intermediate zone contamination migrate in a southerly direction towards the Whittier Narrows. However, a portion of the intermediate zone contamination flows in a westerly direction. U.S. EPA issued the Record of Decision (ROD) for the South El Monte Operable Unit in September 2000. The preferred alternative outlined in the ROD calls for containment of groundwater contaminated with VOCs in the intermediate zone in the western portion of the South El Monte OU. The ROD assumes the southerly component of the containment will migrate into the Whittier Narrows OU, where it will be captured and treated by the Whittier Narrows extraction and treatment plant. However, since issuance of the ROD, perchlorate, 1,4-Dioxane, NDMA and hexavalent chromium have also been detected in the South El Monte OU, leading to a need to update the cleanup plan for the South El Monte OU as well. In July 1999, a group of PRPs and the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority (WQA) completed construction of an "early action" remedial project known as the South El Monte Shallow Barrier Project. The Shallow Barrier Project consists of a 1000 gallon per minute (gpm) extraction and treatment system which includes treatment modules for both peroxide and 1,4-dioxane. In February 2001, U.S. EPA sent special notice letters to a group of 67 PRPs, initiating the beginning of RD/RA Consent Decree Negotiations. However, perchlorate, 1,4-dioxane, NDMA, and hexavalent chromium have also been detected in the South El Monte OU. In July 2002, a group of PRPs and three local water purveyors entered into an agreement to fund portions of the remedy. The PRPs who are signatory for this agreement will provide funding to the water suppliers to construct additional extraction wells, wellhead treatment units and other system upgrades aimed at removal and treatment of perchlorate and 1,4-dioxane.

6. Richwood Mutual Operable Unit The Richwood OU was established to address contamination in two supply wells operated by the Richwood Mutual Water Company. The Richwood Mutual Water Company was a small privately owned water company, which supplied drinking water to the 250 residents in the Richwood community in South El Monte. In May 1984, U.S. EPA issued a Record of Decision for the Richwood OU which mandated construction of a wellhead treatment plant to service the wells operated by the Richwood Mutual Water Company. In 1987, U.S. EPA designed and constructed a wellhead treatment plant for the two Richwood supply wells. DTSC contributed \$150,000 to pay its 10% cost share for construction of the facility required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Liability and Compensation Act (CERCLA). Construction of the Richwood wellhead treatment system was completed in 1992, and authority for operation and maintenance (O&M) was formally transferred to DTSC in 1993. In 1994 DTSC made the decision to provide the Richwood community with an alternative source of drinking water after experiencing numerous difficulties in keeping the plant operational. DTSC purchased drinking water for the community until 1999, when the San Gabriel Valley Water Company was able to provide a permanent source of drinking water for the community. During the period between March 1994 and December 1999, DTSC provided approximately \$379,000 in state funds for the Richwood community. In 1998, DTSC was able to provide an additional \$185,000 in state funding to perform a variety of system upgrades so that transfer of responsibility for providing drinking water to the Richwood Community could be permanently taken over by the San Gabriel Valley Water Company. This transfer took place in December 1999. This action also effectively ended the Department's financial obligation under CERCLA for O&M of the remedy. PRP's were ever identified for the Richwood OU. Costs for remedial efforts at Richwood came out of funding set aside for orphan share sites.

7. Suburban Operable Unit In October 1986, Suburban Water Systems (SWS) contacted EPA concerning contamination in their Bartolo well field in the Whittier Narrows area. The Bartolo wells serve a population of approximately 70,000 residents in the City of Whittier. EPA subsequently identified the Suburban Water Systems/Bartolo well field as an operable unit. U.S. EPA issued the Record of Decision in 1988, and began design of a wellhead treatment plant as the selected remedy. The Design was completed in July 1991. However, in October 1991, U.S. EPA conducted additional sampling of the Suburban wells and found that VOC concentrations decreased to below the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). U.S. EPA subsequently made the decision not to move forward with construction of the remedy. In 1993 EPA amended the Whittier Narrows ROD in order to construct a monitoring well network to monitor VOC concentrations coming from the Bartolo wellfield and other upgradient sources. The 1993 amended ROD also included provisions for construction of a contingency remedy should concentrations of VOCs increase beyond the MCL level. DTSC and U.S. EPA have been in cost recovery negotiations since 1996 and in late 2002 received partial payment for its past cleanup costs under a settlement agreement with the two of the identified PRPs. A second settlement agreement with the remaining PRP is pending and is expected during Fiscal Year 2002/2003.

8. WELLHEAD TREATMENT PROJECTS FUNDED BY DTSC DTSC has also contributed state funds for the construction of three well head treatment plants in the San Gabriel Basin:

- o Arrowhead Wellhead Treatment Project - \$1,161,433
- o Big Dalton Wellhead Treatment Plant - \$2,758,305
- o City of Monrovia Wellhead Treatment Project - \$838,564

(01/03/94) Arrow and Big Dalton Wellhead treatment plants begin operations, both were shut down in 1997 due to perchlorate contamination.

(02/06/94) DTSC provided funding to build a wellhead treatment system for two City of Monrovia Supply Wells. Construction of the wellhead treatment system began in 1994 and was completed in 1997.

(02/18/04) RMDL - BP-B6: Completion of construction of B6 Groundwater extraction and treatment plant which will process 11 million gallons of water per day. This is one of several projects which are jointly funded by the Responsible Parties and local water purveyors that comprise the interim remedy for the Baldwin Park OU.

(02/28/92) Construction of Arrow Wellhead Treatment Project completed.

(02/28/01) South El Monte OU - U.S. EPA issues special notice letters to 67 PRPs.

(03/05/93) Whittier Narrows OU - U.S. EPA issues Record of Decision (ROD).

- (03/12/92) Construction of Arrow Wellhead Treatment Project Completed.
- (03/28/02) Baldwin Park OU - Agreement between 8 PRPs and water utilities to design and construct four projects which, taken together, will serve as the interim remedy for the Baldwin Park OU.
- (03/30/01) Whittier Narrows OU - Final design of extraction and treatment system completed.
- (03/31/94) U.S. EPA issues Record of Decision (ROD) for the Baldwin Park OU.
- (05/01/98) Baldwin Park OU - U.S. EPA issues ""Explanation of Significant Difference"" (ESD) amending cleanup plan for the Baldwin Park OU to include treatment of Perchlorate, NDMA and 1,4-Dioxane.
- (05/08/84) San Gabriel Basin Groundwater Site added to the National Priorities List (NPL).
- (05/11/84) Richwood OU - U.S. EPA issues Record of Decision (ROD).
- (05/12/94) Richwood OU - DTSC makes decision to provide the community of Richwood an alternative source of drinking water supply in lieu of continued operation of the Richwood groundwater treatment plant.
- (06/01/00) Baldwin Park OU - U.S. EPA issues Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) to 19 PRPs to design and construct the Baldwin Park Remedy.
- (06/15/97) Perchlorate discovered in Baldwin Park OU.
- (06/17/91) DTSC allocates funding for Arrow, Big Dalton and City of Monrovia wellhead treatment projects.
- (06/30/99) U.S. EPA issued Record of Decision (ROD) for El Monte OU.
- (07/24/01) El Monte OU - U.S. EPA issues special notice letters to 27 PRPs.
- (07/25/91) Site encompasses 10-20 miles east of Los Angeles on Hwy 10 in Azusa, Baldwin Park, Monterey Park, City of Industry, Covina, and Monrovia and runs along the axis of the Rio Hondo Wash beneath the cities of Monrovia, Irwindale, and El Monte. Site parallels the San Gabriel River to the east. Large plume of groundwater is contaminated with PCE, TCE, and CTC.
- (08/30/02) El Monte OU - ""Explanation of Significant Difference"" (ESD) issued amending cleanup plan for El Monte OU.
- (09/01/88) Contract issued to the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority for construction of the Arrow Wellhead Treatment Plant.
- (09/12/89) Suburban OU - U.S. EPA issues Record of Decision.
- (09/13/00) U.S. EPA sends special notice letter to 56 PRPs initiating beginning of the RD/RA negotiation phase.
- (09/19/93) Richwood OU - Financial responsibility for operation and maintenance for the Richwood treatment plant shifted to DTSC.
- (09/25/93) Suburban OU - ROD amendment issued.
- (09/29/87) Richwood OU - ROD amendment issued and construction of the Richwood groundwater treatment plant was initiated.
- (09/30/98) U.S. EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for Puente Valley OU.
- (09/30/02) Baldwin Park OU - Payment of DTSC past costs under a small party cashout Agreement dated August 28, 2002.
- (09/30/03) RMDL - WNOU: U.S. EPA completed construction of the 11,000 gallon per minute (gpm) groundwater extraction and treatment system which constituted the interim remedy for the Whittier Narrows Operable Unit on May 16, 2002. On September 30, 2003 U.S.EPA issued the Remedial Action Report for the Whittier Narrows Interim Remedy, the internal report that EPA uses to formally document the end of the remedial construction phase and the initiation of the formal Operation and Maintenance period, which began on May 16, 2003.
- (10/01/04) Completion of construction of Valley County Water District (VCWD) Arrow Lante groundwater treatment facility. This treatment system is one element of three projects that are components of the larger overall remedy for the Baldwin Park OU.
- (11/12/02) Suburban OU - Payment of DTSC's past costs for the Suburban OU under a small party cashout settlement dated October 16, 2002.
- (11/15/99) Whittier Narrows OU - ROD amendment issued.

(11/30/00) U.S. EPA issues Record of Decision (ROD) for So. El Monte OU.

(12/31/99) Richwood OU - San Gabriel Valley Water Company takes over responsibility for supplying the Richwood community with a permanent water supply, ending DTSC's financial responsibility for O & M of the Richwood remedy.

SR State Response Sites

The Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Database (SMBRD) identifies certain potential hazardous waste sites. These are confirmed release sites where DTSC is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity and deemed generally high-priority and high potential risk.

The information has been compiled into this database by the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) in accordance with Section 25359.6 of the California Health and Safety Code.

No listings within half of a mile radius of the subject site.

VCP Voluntary Cleanup Program

This category contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have requested that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

No listings within half of a mile radius of the subject site.

ME Military Evaluation Sites

This category the Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Database SMBRPD, contains Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) and Open or Closed military facilities with confirmed or unconfirmed releases and where DTSC is involved in investigation and/or remediation, either in a lead or support capacity. Sites with confirmed releases are generally considered high-priority and high potential risk.

No listings within half of a mile radius of the subject site.

EP Expedited Remedial Action Program

The Expedited Remedial Action Program is a pilot program limited to 30 sites. These are confirmed release sites worked on by Responsible Parties with oversight of the cleanup by DTSC. These confirmed sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.

No listings within half of a mile radius of the subject site.

LUR Brownfields Reuse Program Facility Sites with Land Use Restrictions

The DTSC Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program (SMBRP) list includes sites cleaned up under the program's oversight and generally does not include current or former hazardous waste facilities that required a hazardous waste facility permit. The list represents land use restrictions that are active. Some sites have multiple land use restrictions.

No listings within half of a mile radius of the subject site.

CA Hazardous Waste sites - Permitted and Corrective Action

Permitted and Corrective Action sites are RCRA-permitted facilities undergoing cleanup activities or permitted to handle Hazardous Waste.

No listings within half of a mile radius of the subject site.

HIS Historical Site

This category of The Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Database (SMBRPD), contains sites from an older database where no site type was identified. Most of these sites have a status of Referred or No Further Action. DTSC is working to clean up this data by identifying an appropriate site type for each Historic site.

No listings within half of a mile radius of the subject site.

LUST Leaking Underground Storage Tanks - California State

The Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Information System is maintained by the State Water Resource Board pursuant to Section 25295 of the Health and Safety Code.

This section includes tank cases located on military installation.

Status Codes:	0	No action
	1	Leak being confirmed
	3A	Prel site assessment workplan submitted
	3B	Prel site assessment underway
	5C	Pollution characterization
	5R	Remediation plan
	7	Remedial action underway
	8	Post remedial action monitoring
	9	Case closed
	P	Case purged from agency list

This list has been researched within half of a mile radius of the subject site.

Site: 76 PRODUCTS STATION #6095
Address: 1600 PARAMOUNT BLVD
City: MONTEBELLO
Map Loc: 1 - the subject site
Status: CLSD - Case Closed

The aquifer is potentially impacted. The case, 03704891, is managed by the Regional Water Quality Board.

- 2002-05-16: STAFF LETTER
- 2002-06-30: SOIL AND WATER INVESTIGATION WORKPLAN
- 2002-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
- 2002-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
- 2003-01-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
- 2003-04-04: STAFF LETTER
- 2003-04-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
- 2003-06-01: SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
- 2003-06-01: SOIL AND WATER INVESTIGATION REPORT

2003-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2003-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2004-01-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2004-04-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2004-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2004-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2005-01-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2005-04-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2005-05-17: SOIL AND WATER INVESTIGATION WORKPLAN
 2005-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2005-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2006-01-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2006-04-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2006-07-12: SOIL AND WATER INVESTIGATION WORKPLAN
 2006-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2006-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2006-10-15: WELL INSTALLATION REPORT
 2007-01-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2007-04-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2007-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2007-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2008-01-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2008-02-28: SOIL AND WATER INVESTIGATION WORKPLAN
 2008-04-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2008-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2008-07-17: WELL INSTALLATION REPORT
 2008-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2009-01-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2009-04-09: NOTIFICATION - PRECLOSURE
 2009-04-23: CLOSURE/NO FURTHER ACTION LETTER

Monitoring well: MW-1 active
 lat/long: 34.0378619/-118.0929975
 depth to gw: 35.03 - 37.38
 sample data:

ALKCACO3	290 MG/L 2009-02-24	(max 330 MG/L 2008-08-28)
BZ	1.1 UG/L 2004-03-01	
BZME	.28 UG/L 2007-07-27	(max 1.1 UG/L 2003-06-30)
EBZ	1.9 UG/L 2007-05-03	
FE	7600 UG/L 2009-02-24	(max 25000 UG/L 2008-06-02)
FE3	7600 UG/L 2009-02-24	(max 25000 UG/L 2008-06-02)
HCO3	360 MG/L 2009-02-24	(max 400 MG/L 2008-08-28)
KN	.22 MG/L 2009-02-24	(max 360 MG/L 2008-06-02)
MN	790 UG/L 2009-02-24	
MTBE	100 UG/L 2009-02-24	(max 6500 UG/L 2007-05-03)
NH3N	.033 MG/L 2009-02-24	(max 100 MG/L 2008-11-25)
NO2	.098 MG/L 2009-02-24	(max 100 MG/L 2008-06-02)
NO3	11 MG/L 2009-02-24	
P	.74 MG/L 2009-02-24	(max 11 MG/L 2008-06-02)
PHCG	69 UG/L 2009-02-24	(max 3000 UG/L 2007-05-03)
SO4	95 MG/L 2009-02-24	(max 100 MG/L 2008-06-02)
TAME	.57 UG/L 2007-02-24	(max 100 UG/L 2003-12-12)
TBA	130 UG/L 2009-02-24	(max 1100 UG/L 2007-05-03)
TOC	1.8 MG/L 2009-02-24	(max 2.2 MG/L 2008-08-28)
XYLENES	7 UG/L 2007-05-03	

Monitoring well: MW-2 active
 lat/long: 34.0378619/-118.0929975
 depth to gw: 35.6 - 41.63
 sample data:

BZ	.2 UG/L 2007-07-27	(max 7 UG/L 2003-12-12)
BZME	.77 UG/L 2007-07-27	(max 1.2 UG/L 2003-06-30)
EBZ	.16 UG/L 2007-07-27	(max 1.2 UG/L 2003-12-12)
MTBE	.39 UG/L 2009-02-24	(max 3.1 UG/L 2004-03-01)
PHCG	62 UG/L 2005-03-06	(max 310 UG/L 2003-12-12)
XYLENES	.84 UG/L 2007-07-27	(max 62 UG/L 2003-12-12)

Monitoring well: MW-3 active
 lat/long: 34.0378619/-118.0929975
 depth to gw: 36.7 - 39.12
 sample data:

BZ	.24 UG/L 2007-02-24	(max 1.6 UG/L 2003-12-12)
BZME	.65 UG/L 2007-07-27	(max 14 UG/L 2003-06-30)
EBZ	.17 UG/L 2007-07-27	(max 1.5 UG/L 2003-06-30)
MTBE	1.4 UG/L 2009-02-24	(max 3.2 UG/L 2004-03-01)
PHCG	14 UG/L 2008-11-25	(max 300 UG/L 2003-12-12)

	XYLENES	.85 UG/L 2007-07-27 (max 2.4 UG/L 2004-09-09)
Monitoring well:	MW-4 active	
lat/long:	34.0377784/-118.0928901	
depth to gw:	36.15 - 37.01	
sample data:	ALKCACO3	130 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 180 MG/L 2008-06-02)
	BZME	.41 UG/L 2007-07-27 (max 130 UG/L 2007-07-27)
	FE	1300 UG/L 2009-02-24 (max 34000 UG/L 2008-06-02)
	FE2	270 UG/L 2008-06-02
	FE3	1300 UG/L 2009-02-24 (max 34000 UG/L 2008-06-02)
	HCO3	160 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 220 MG/L 2008-06-02)
	KN	.094 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 160 MG/L 2008-08-28)
	MN	210 UG/L 2009-02-24 (max 1500 UG/L 2008-06-02)
	MTBE	.91 UG/L 2007-07-27 (max 51 UG/L 2006-11-18)
	NH3N	.032 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 18 MG/L 2008-11-25)
	NO2	.042 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 18 MG/L 2008-06-02)
	NO3	69 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 82 MG/L 2008-08-28)
	P	.28 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 69 MG/L 2008-06-02)
	PHCG	25 UG/L 2007-02-24 (max 63 UG/L 2006-11-18)
	SO4	68 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 79 MG/L 2008-08-28)
	TOC	.53 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 68 MG/L 2008-06-02)
	XYLENES	.45 UG/L 2007-07-27 (max 68 UG/L 2007-07-27)
Monitoring well:	MW-5 active	
lat/long:	34.0378713/-118.0928698	
depth to gw:	34.75 - 36.36	
sample data:	ALKCACO3	100 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 150 MG/L 2008-11-25)
	BZ	.13 UG/L 2007-02-24 (max 100 UG/L 2007-02-24)
	BZME	.4 UG/L 2007-07-27 (max 100 UG/L 2007-02-24)
	EBZ	.18 UG/L 2007-02-24 (max 100 UG/L 2007-02-24)
	ETHANOL	130 UG/L 2008-11-25
	FE	4300 UG/L 2009-02-24 (max 36000 UG/L 2008-06-02)
	FE2	100 UG/L 2009-02-24 (max 190 UG/L 2008-11-25)
	FE3	4200 UG/L 2009-02-24 (max 35000 UG/L 2008-06-02)
	HCO3	120 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 180 MG/L 2008-11-25)
	KN	.34 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 120 MG/L 2008-08-28)
	MN	130 UG/L 2009-02-24 (max 710 UG/L 2008-06-02)
	MTBE	.37 UG/L 2007-02-24 (max 130 UG/L 2007-02-24)
	NH3N	.034 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 130 MG/L 2008-11-25)
	NO2	.034 MG/L 2008-08-28 (max 130 MG/L 2008-06-02)
	NO3	53 MG/L 2009-02-24
	P	.67 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 53 MG/L 2008-06-02)
	PHCG	.19 MG/KG 2006-09-06 (max 53 MG/KG 2006-09-06)
	SO4	91 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 85 MG/L 2008-11-25)
	TOC	.77 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 85 MG/L 2008-06-02)
	XYLENES	.43 UG/L 2007-07-27 (max 2.4 UG/L 2007-02-24)
Monitoring well:	MW-6 active	
lat/long:	34.0379496/-118.0931244	
depth to gw:	35.53 - 36.2	
Monitoring well:	MW-7 active	
lat/long:	34.0378665/-118.0931467	
depth to gw:	36.28 - 40	
sample data:	ALKCACO3	360 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 490 MG/L 2008-06-02)
	BZ	2.8 UG/L 2008-04-18
	BZME	.12 UG/L 2008-11-25 (max 2.8 UG/L 2008-04-18)
	EBZ	15 UG/L 2008-04-18
	FE	10000 UG/L 2009-02-24 (max 180000 UG/L 2008-06-02)
	FE2	160 UG/L 2008-08-28 (max 3100 UG/L 2008-06-02)
	FE3	10000 UG/L 2009-02-24 (max 180000 UG/L 2008-06-02)
	GRO	110 UG/L 2008-04-18
	HCO3	440 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 600 MG/L 2008-06-02)
	KN	.29 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 440 MG/L 2008-08-28)
	MN	400 UG/L 2009-02-24 (max 3500 UG/L 2008-06-02)
	MTBE	.24 UG/L 2008-11-25 (max 400 UG/L 2008-11-25)
	NH3N	.049 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 400 MG/L 2008-06-02)
	NO2	.04 MG/L 2008-11-25 (max 400 MG/L 2008-08-28)
	NO3	13 MG/L 2009-02-24
	P	.66 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 1.8 MG/L 2008-06-02)
	SO4	160 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 180 MG/L 2008-06-02)
	TOC	1.7 MG/L 2009-02-24 (max 2.5 MG/L 2008-08-28)
	XYLENES	42 UG/L 2008-04-18

Site: CHEVRON #9-4784
 Address: 1761 PARAMOUNT BLVD
 City: MONTEBELLO
 Map Loc: 3 - about .2 mile N of the subject
 Status: ASSM - Site Assessment

Only the soil is impacted. The case, 03704839, .

Monitoring well: MW-1 active
 lat/long: 33.9597113/-118.3224474
 depth to gw: 10.21 - 11.68
 sample data: EBZ 3 UG/L 2008-08-04
 ETBE 5 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 6 UG/L 2008-12-02)
 GRO 1.8 MG/KG 2008-06-19 (max 5 MG/KG 2008-06-16)
 GROC4C12 320 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 480 UG/L 2008-08-04)
 MTBE 9 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 320 UG/L 2008-06-16)
 TBA 1800 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 3300 UG/L 2008-12-02)
 XYLENES 7 UG/L 2008-08-04
 XYLENES1314 7 UG/L 2008-08-04

Monitoring well: MW-2 active
 lat/long: 33.9597113/-118.3224474
 depth to gw: 12.28 - 13.75
 sample data: BZ 82 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 230 UG/L 2008-08-04)
 BZME 3 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 4 UG/L 2008-08-04)
 EBZ 280 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 1200 UG/L 2008-08-04)
 ETBE 2 UG/L 2010-05-18
 GRO 4.1 MG/KG 2008-06-18
 GROC4C12 3700 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 6400 UG/L 2008-08-04)
 MTBE 150 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 3700 UG/L 2008-06-18)
 TAME 2 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 6 UG/L 2008-08-04)
 TBA 1400 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 1500 UG/L 2008-08-04)
 XYLENES 52 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 1400 UG/L 2008-06-18)
 XYLENES1314 50 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 290 UG/L 2008-12-02)
 XYLO 2 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 50 UG/L 2008-08-04)

Monitoring well: MW-3 active
 lat/long: 33.9597113/-118.3224474
 depth to gw: 10.39 - 12.01
 sample data: EBZ 17 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 730 UG/L 2008-08-04)
 GRO 2 MG/KG 2008-06-17 (max 17 MG/KG 2008-06-17)
 GROC4C12 4900 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 21000 UG/L 2008-08-04)
 MTBE 9 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 4900 UG/L 2008-06-17)
 TBA 86 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 220 UG/L 2008-08-04)
 XYLENES 2 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 1700 UG/L 2008-08-04)
 XYLENES1314 2 UG/L 2010-05-18 (max 1600 UG/L 2008-08-04)
 XYLO 3 UG/L 2009-11-10 (max 100 UG/L 2008-08-04)

Site: CHEVRON STATIONS INC #91049
 Address: 1500 PARAMOUNT BLVD
 City: MONTEBELLO
 Map Loc: 4 - about .2 mile SE of the subject
 Status: ASSM - Site Assessment

The case, 000001294, is managed by the Regional Water Quality Board.

2010-10-21: REFERRAL TO REGIONAL BOARD

Site: MOBIL #18-ERR
 Address: 1328 N SAN GABRIEL BLVD
 City: ROSEMEAD
 Map Loc: 7 - about .4 mile NE of the subject
 Status: REM - Remedial Action

The aquifer is potentially impacted. The case, 03709218, .

2004-11-23: SOIL AND WATER INVESTIGATION WORKPLAN
 2004-12-08: STAFF LETTER
 2005-04-15: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REPORT
 2005-04-28: STAFF LETTER
 2005-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2005-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2006-01-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2006-01-15: SOIL AND WATER INVESTIGATION REPORT
 2006-02-02: STAFF LETTER
 2006-04-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2006-04-15: SOIL AND WATER INVESTIGATION WORKPLAN
 2006-06-05: STAFF LETTER
 2006-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2006-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2007-01-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2007-01-15: SITE CONCEPTUAL MODEL REPORT
 2007-04-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2007-07-15: CAP/RAP - FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT
 2007-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2007-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2008-01-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2008-02-15: DPE
 2008-04-01: INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN
 2008-04-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2008-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2008-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2009-01-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2009-02-25: CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN / REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN
 2009-04-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2009-04-15: STAFF LETTER
 2009-06-15: STAFF LETTER
 2009-07-15: INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION REPORT
 2009-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - SEMI-ANNUALLY
 2009-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - SEMI-ANNUALLY
 2010-01-15: MONITORING REPORT - SEMI-ANNUALLY
 2010-04-15: MONITORING REPORT - SEMI-ANNUALLY
 2010-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - SEMI-ANNUALLY
 2010-09-13: SOIL AND WATER INVESTIGATION WORKPLAN
 2010-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - SEMI-ANNUALLY
 2010-11-02: STAFF LETTER
 2011-01-15: INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION REPORT

Monitoring well: MW1 no access
 lat/long: 34.0121612/-118.4835345
 depth to gw: 0 - 50.68

Monitoring well: MW10 active
 lat/long: 34.0448597/-118.0904658
 depth to gw: 39.83 - 42.51
 sample data:

BZ	.69 UG/L 2009-03-11	(max 3.39 UG/L 2007-05-24)
BZME	2.26 UG/L 2009-03-11	(max 3.39 UG/L 2007-12-13)
EBZ	.26 UG/L 2009-03-11	(max 2.26 UG/L 2007-05-24)
GROC4C12	42.2 UG/L 2010-05-13	(max 65.9 UG/L 2009-03-11)
MTBE	1.68 UG/L 2010-05-13	(max 3.99 UG/L 2007-05-24)
TBA	13.5 UG/L 2007-08-20	(max 60.6 UG/L 2007-05-24)
XYLENES	.68 UG/L 2009-03-11	(max 13.5 UG/L 2007-05-24)

Monitoring well: MW11 active
 lat/long: 34.0440405/-118.090703
 depth to gw: 48.26 - 53.61
 sample data:

EBZ	.29 UG/L 2010-01-05	(max 13.5 UG/L 2008-12-10)
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Monitoring well: MW2 no access
 lat/long: 34.044835/-118.0901715
 depth to gw: 0 - 56.91
 sample data:

BZ	.84 UG/L 2009-06-23	(max 25 UG/L 2005-12-13)
BZME	2.7 UG/L 2009-06-23	(max 50 UG/L 2005-12-13)
DIPE	< .002 PPMV 2007-08-16	(max 100 PPMV 2005-12-13)
EBZ	1.94 UG/L 2009-06-23	(max 50 UG/L 2005-12-13)
ETBE	.26 UG/L 2010-05-13	(max 100 UG/L 2005-12-13)
ETHANOL	.012 PPMV 2007-08-16	(max 5000 PPMV 2005-12-13)
GRO	626 UG/L 2007-08-14	(max 5000 UG/L 2007-06-18)

	GROC4C12	669 UG/L 2010-05-13 (max 3950 UG/L 2006-05-25)
	GROC6C12	< 10 PPMV 2007-08-16 (max 130 PPMV 2007-06-19)
	HEXANE	22 PPMV 2010-06-07
	MEOH	1140 UG/L 2006-03-09
	MTBE	627 UG/L 2010-05-13 (max 2700 UG/L 2006-09-06)
	PHCG	1100 UG/L 2005-12-13
	TAME	.28 UG/L 2010-05-13 (max 100 UG/L 2005-12-13)
	TBA	87.2 UG/L 2010-05-13 (max 134000 UG/L 2006-09-06)
	XYLENES	.054 PPMV 2010-06-07 (max 167 PPMV 2009-03-11)
	XYLENES1314	.0015 PPMV 2007-08-16 (max 50 PPMV 2005-12-13)
	XYLO	.0007 PPMV 2007-08-16 (max 50 PPMV 2005-12-13)
Monitoring well:	MW3 no access	
lat/long:	34.0447883/-118.0898861	
depth to gw:	0 - 63.45	
sample data:	BZ	.27 UG/L 2009-11-04 (max 179 UG/L 2007-08-20)
	BZME	.81 UG/L 2009-11-04 (max 10 UG/L 2005-12-13)
	DIPE	< .002 PPMV 2007-08-15 (max 20 PPMV 2005-12-13)
	EBZ	.89 UG/L 2009-06-23 (max 35 UG/L 2007-03-07)
	ETBE	.26 UG/L 2009-09-24 (max 20 UG/L 2005-12-13)
	ETHANOL	.031 PPMV 2007-08-15 (max 1000 PPMV 2005-12-13)
	GRO	3580 UG/L 2007-08-14
	GROC4C12	456 UG/L 2010-05-13 (max 5090 UG/L 2006-05-25)
	GROC6C12	< 10 PPMV 2007-08-15
	MTBE	403 UG/L 2010-05-13 (max 4450 UG/L 2006-05-25)
	PHCG	570 UG/L 2005-12-13
	TAME	.43 UG/L 2009-09-24 (max 20 UG/L 2005-12-13)
	TBA	444 UG/L 2010-05-13 (max 26300 UG/L 2006-09-06)
	XYLENES	3 UG/L 2009-11-04 (max 39.1 UG/L 2009-03-11)
	XYLENES1314	.0042 PPMV 2007-08-15 (max 10 PPMV 2005-12-13)
	XYLO	.0032 PPMV 2007-08-15 (max 10 PPMV 2005-12-13)
Monitoring well:	MW4 no access	
lat/long:	34.0449079/-118.0898318	
depth to gw:	0 - 61.86	
sample data:	BZ	.54 UG/L 2008-12-10 (max 5.19 UG/L 2007-03-07)
	BZME	2.86 UG/L 2009-11-04 (max 4.78 UG/L 2007-03-07)
	EBZ	.26 UG/L 2008-12-10 (max 4.72 UG/L 2007-03-07)
	ETBE	.28 UG/L 2010-01-05 (max 4.72 UG/L 2009-11-04)
	GROC4C12	797 UG/L 2010-01-05 (max 2420 UG/L 2009-11-04)
	MTBE	4.63 UG/L 2010-05-13 (max 797 UG/L 2006-09-06)
	TAME	.35 UG/L 2010-01-05 (max 4.63 UG/L 2006-12-06)
	TBA	6280 UG/L 2010-01-05 (max 8290 UG/L 2009-11-04)
	XYLENES	.72 UG/L 2009-11-04 (max 10.5 UG/L 2007-03-07)
Monitoring well:	MW5 no access	
lat/long:	34.0449139/-118.0902001	
depth to gw:	0 - 53.54	
sample data:	BZ	.0007 PPMV 2007-08-15 (max 1.21 PPMV 2007-06-19)
	BZME	.0058 PPMV 2007-08-15 (max 1.21 PPMV 2007-06-19)
	DIPE	< .002 PPMV 2007-08-15 (max 1.21 PPMV 2007-06-19)
	EBZ	.001 PPMV 2007-08-15 (max 1.21 PPMV 2007-06-19)
	ETBE	.32 UG/L 2010-01-05 (max 1.28 UG/L 2006-09-06)
	ETHANOL	.19 PPMV 2010-06-07 (max 1.01 PPMV 2007-06-19)
	GRO	2890 UG/L 2007-08-14 (max 2980 UG/L 2007-06-22)
	GROC4C12	996 UG/L 2010-01-05 (max 4120 UG/L 2006-12-06)
	GROC6C12	< 10 PPMV 2007-08-15 (max 62 PPMV 2007-06-20)
	MTBE	13.1 UG/L 2010-05-13 (max 3710 UG/L 2006-12-06)
	TAME	.57 UG/L 2010-01-05 (max 3.35 UG/L 2007-06-22)
	TBA	48.3 UG/L 2010-05-13 (max 23600 UG/L 2006-09-06)
	XYLENES	.36 UG/L 2007-08-17 (max 48.3 UG/L 2007-06-22)
	XYLENES1314	.0031 PPMV 2007-08-15 (max 48.3 PPMV 2007-06-19)
	XYLO	.002 PPMV 2007-08-15 (max 1.1 PPMV 2007-06-19)
Monitoring well:	MW6 no access	
lat/long:	34.0446238/-118.0902483	
depth to gw:	0 - 47.38	
sample data:	BZ	.004 PPMV 2007-08-17 (max 1.1 PPMV 2007-08-16)
	BZME	.29 UG/L 2010-01-05 (max 3.47 UG/L 2009-03-11)
	DIPE	< .008 PPMV 2007-08-17 (max 3.47 PPMV 2007-08-16)
	EBZ	.013 PPMV 2007-08-17 (max 3.47 PPMV 2007-08-16)
	ETBE	.29 UG/L 2009-11-04 (max 1.03 UG/L 2006-12-06)
	ETHANOL	< .02 PPMV 2007-08-17 (max 1.03 PPMV 2007-08-16)

GRO	553 UG/L 2007-08-14
GROC4C12	702 UG/L 2010-01-05 (max 2950 UG/L 2006-12-06)
GROC6C12	10 PPMV 2007-08-17
MTBE	.023 PPMV 2010-06-07 (max 2850 PPMV 2006-12-06)
TAME	.34 UG/L 2010-01-05 (max 4.36 UG/L 2007-03-07)
TBA	12.2 UG/L 2010-05-13 (max 42100 UG/L 2006-12-06)
XYLENES	.36 UG/L 2007-08-17 (max 12.2 UG/L 2007-08-17)
XYLENES1314	.061 PPMV 2007-08-17 (max 12.2 PPMV 2007-08-16)
XYLO	.012 PPMV 2007-08-17 (max 12.2 PPMV 2007-08-16)

Monitoring well: MW7 active
 lat/long: 34.0445018/-118.0899459
 depth to gw: 60.15 - 66.15
 sample data:

BZ	2.39 UG/L 2009-06-23 (max 4.04 UG/L 2009-03-11)
BZME	4.48 UG/L 2009-06-23 (max 4.53 UG/L 2009-03-11)
EBZ	.7 UG/L 2009-11-04 (max 4.48 UG/L 2008-03-13)
GROC4C12	77.6 UG/L 2009-03-11
MTBE	3.13 UG/L 2009-06-23
XYLENES	.48 UG/L 2009-11-04 (max 2.1 UG/L 2008-03-13)

Monitoring well: MW8 active
 lat/long: 34.0447873/-118.0897451
 depth to gw: 57.95 - 63.45
 sample data:

BZ	.75 UG/L 2010-05-13 (max 6.09 UG/L 2007-05-24)
BZME	.3 UG/L 2007-05-24 (max 6.09 UG/L 2007-05-24)
EBZ	.74 UG/L 2007-05-24 (max 6.09 UG/L 2007-05-24)
GROC4C12	172 UG/L 2009-11-04 (max 211 UG/L 2007-05-24)
MTBE	.34 UG/L 2010-01-05 (max 77.5 UG/L 2006-12-06)
TBA	135 UG/L 2009-09-24 (max 1280 UG/L 2007-05-24)
XYLENES	.55 UG/L 2007-05-24 (max 135 UG/L 2007-05-24)

Monitoring well: MW9 active
 lat/long: 34.0455602/-118.0893896
 depth to gw: 52.01 - 62.88
 sample data: BZ 3.53 UG/L 2006-12-06

Site: DON BOSCO TECHNICAL SCHOOL
 Address: 1151 N SAN GABRIEL BLVD
 City: ROSEMEAD
 Map Loc: 8 - about .5 mile NE of the subject
 Status: REM - Remedial Action

The aquifer is potentially impacted. The case, 03704468, is managed by the Regional Water Quality Board.

1999-10-18: STAFF LETTER
 2000-08-18: * HISTORICAL ENFORCEMENT
 2002-06-11: STAFF LETTER
 2002-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2002-07-31: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REPORT
 2002-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2003-01-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2003-03-04: 13267 REQUIREMENT
 2003-04-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2003-07-15: INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN
 2003-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2003-07-15: MTBE INVESTIGATION WORKPLAN
 2003-07-15: SITE CONCEPTUAL MODEL REPORT
 2003-10-15: ESTIMATED PLUME TRAVEL TIME
 2003-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2004-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2005-01-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2005-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2006-04-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2006-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2007-04-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2007-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2008-02-22: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2008-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2008-10-15: MONITORING REPORT - QUARTERLY
 2009-06-15: STAFF LETTER
 2009-07-15: MONITORING REPORT - SEMI-ANNUALLY

Monitoring well:	MW-1 active
lat/long:	34.0414519/-118.0872509
depth to gw:	57.23 - 57.23
free product:	7.999802E-02 (2002-08-19)
Monitoring well:	MW-2 active
lat/long:	34.0414058/-118.0872456
depth to gw:	57.34 - 57.34
sample data:	BZ 5.36 UG/L 2002-08-19
	BZME 16.3 UG/L 2002-08-19
	EBZ 7.46 UG/L 2002-08-19
	GRO 317 UG/L 2002-08-19
	MTBE 36.7 UG/L 2002-08-19
	XYLENES 65.3 UG/L 2002-08-19
Monitoring well:	MW-3 active
lat/long:	34.0414849/-118.0872034
depth to gw:	57.17 - 57.17
sample data:	BZ 43.5 UG/L 2002-08-19
	BZME 62.5 UG/L 2002-08-19
	EBZ 63.9 UG/L 2002-08-19
	GRO 1290 UG/L 2002-08-19
	MTBE 411 UG/L 2002-08-19
	XYLENES 251 UG/L 2002-08-19
Monitoring well:	MW-4 active
lat/long:	34.0416663/-118.0871637
depth to gw:	57.35 - 57.35
Monitoring well:	MW-5 active
lat/long:	34.0415216/-118.0874114
depth to gw:	57.07 - 57.07
Monitoring well:	MW-6 active
lat/long:	34.0413658/-118.0874357
depth to gw:	55.795 - 55.795
Monitoring well:	MW-7A active
lat/long:	34.0410986/-118.0864663
depth to gw:	56.15 - 56.15

SWIS Solid Waste Information System

As legislated under the Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act of 1972, the California Waste Management Board maintains lists of certain facilities, i.e. Active solid waste disposal sites, Inactive or Closed solid waste disposal sites and Transfer facilities.

No listings within half of a mile radius of the subject site.

REGIONAL SOURCES

OPERATING PERMITS

Various agencies issue operating permits or regulate the handling, movements, storage and disposal of hazardous materials and require mandatory reporting. The inclusion in this section does not imply that an environmental problem exists presently or has in the past.

RCRA-G Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System - Generators

The Environmental Protection Agency regulates generators of hazardous material through the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). All hazardous waste generators are required to notify EPA of their existence by submitting the Federal Notification of Regulated Waste Activity Form (EPA Form 8700-12) or a state equivalent form. The notification form provides basic identification information and specific waste activities.

Status Codes: L - Generators who generate at least 1000 kg/mo of non-acutely hazardous waste (or 1 kg/mo of acutely hazardous waste).
S - Generators who generate 100 kg/mo but less than 1000 kg/mo of non-acutely haz waste.
T - Transporter.

This list has been researched within the vicinity of the subject site.

Site: UNOCAL SVC STA #6095
Address: 1600 PARAMOUNT BLVD
City: MONTEBELLO
Map Loc: 1 - the subject site
Status:
Permit id#: CAD981645906

Site: CHEVRON STATION 91049
Address: 1500 PARAMOUNT BLVD
City: MONTEBELLO
Map Loc: 4 - about .2 mile SE of the subject
Status: S - Small Generator
Permit id#: CAR000117101

UST Permitted Underground Storage Tanks - State Water Quality Control Board

The Corteses Bill (AB2013), enacted in 1983, required registration of all underground storage tanks (UST) with the State Water Quality Control Board by July 1, 1984. About 176,000 tanks and surface impounds were registered between 1984 and 1987. An amendment (AB 1413) was passed in 1987, effectively removing the State Board from the registration process starting January 1, 1988. The data reflects the information collected by the state between 1984 and 1987 as well as recent time and includes all tanks and surface impounds in use or closed after 1974.

Home and farm heating fuel tanks with capacities of 1,100 gallons or less and "structures such as sumps, separators, storm drains, catch basins, oil field gathering lines, refinery pipelines, lagoons, evaporation ponds, well cellars, separation sumps, lined and unlined pits, sumps and lagoons" except those defined as UST under HSWA or may be regulated to protect water quality under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act are excluded.

This list has been researched within a quarter of a mile radius of the subject site.

Site: UNOCAL CORP SS 6095
Address: 1600 PARAMOUNT BLVD

City: MONTEBELLO
Map Loc: 1 - the subject site
Status: 00000055423 (1987&93)

Activity: GAS STATION
180 gallon, single-walled, unlined, concrete tank (waste oil), installed in 1969

Site: TOSCO/UNOCAL #31092
Address: 1600 PARAMOUNT BLVD
City: MONTEBELLO
Map Loc: 1 - the subject site
Status: 2347 (192010)

Site: UNOCAL CORP SS 6095
Address: 1600 PARAMOUNT BLVD
City: MONTEBELLO
Map Loc: 1 - the subject site
Status: 00000007709 (1987&A9)

Activity: GAS STATION
550 gallon, single-walled, unlined, carbon steel tank (waste oil), installed in 1969
9940 gallon, single-walled, unlined, carbon steel tank (premium), installed in 1969
9940 gallon, single-walled, unlined, carbon steel tank (unleaded), installed in 1969

Site: CHEVRON USA SS 4784
Address: 1761 PARAMOUNT BLVD
City: MONTEBELLO
Map Loc: 3 - about .2 mile N of the subject
Status: 00000062673 (1987&A9)

Activity: GAS STATION
10000 gallon, single-walled, unlined tank , installed in 1979
10000 gallon, single-walled, unlined tank , installed in 1979
5000 gallon, single-walled, unlined tank , installed in 1979
1000 gallon, single-walled, unlined tank , installed in 1979

Site: CHEVRON USA SS 094784
Address: 1761 PARAMOUNT BLVD
City: MONTEBELLO
Map Loc: 3 - about .2 mile N of the subject
Status: 696 (192010)

Site: CHEVRON USA SS 091049
Address: 1500 PARAMOUNT BLVD
City: MONTEBELLO
Map Loc: 4 - about .2 mile SE of the subject
Status: 1815 (192010)