9. The Regional Board, through its Executive Officer, may revise this Order as additional information becomes available. Upon request by the Discharger, and for good cause shown, the Executive Officer may defer, delete or extend the date of compliance for any action required of the Discharger under this Order.

10. This Order in no way limits the authority of the Regional Board, as contained in the California Water Code, to require additional investigation and cleanup pertinent to this project. It is the intent of this Regional Board to issue Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) or other Orders pursuant to Sections 13263, 13304, and 13350 of the California Water Code when appropriate to facilitate the cleanup and abatement activities. Chemical or biochemical compounds can not be injected into the subsurface until a site-specific WDR or applicable general WDR is issued by this Regional Board Additionally, continued monitoring of the groundwater quality beneath the area of concern after the completion of this cleanup and abatement activity may be required.

11. Section 13304 of the California Water Code allows the Regional Board to recover reasonable expenses from responsible parties to oversee cleanup and abatement of unregulated discharges which have adversely affected waters of the State.

12. **Impairment of Drinking Water Wells:** Pursuant to California Water Code, Section 13304, the Discharger shall provide, or pay for, uninterrupted replacement water service, which may include well treatment, to the City of Santa Monica. Replacement Water must meet all applicable federal, state, an local drinking water standards, and have comparable quality to that water pumped by the City of Santa Monica prior to the discharge of waste. The Discharger is required to submit a water replacement or treatment plan and time schedule for implementation to the Regional Board by December 31, 2008. The water replacement or treatment plan and time schedule, both of which are subject to approval by the Executive Officer, must ensure that an uninterrupted supply of water is available from city of Santa Monica water supply well SM-7. Wellhead treatment at well SM-7 may be necessary to remove contamination originating from the former Paper Mate® facility.

13 Pursuant to the California Water Code, Section 13320, the Discharger may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board). Such a petition must be sent to the State Board, located at P.O. Box 100, 901 P Street, Sacramento, California 95812, within 30 days of the receipt of this Order.

14. Failure to comply with the terms of conditions of this Order may result in imposition of civil liabilities, imposed either administratively by the Regional Board or judicially by the Superior Court in accordance with Sections 13268, 13304, 13308, and 13350, et seq., of the California Water Code, and/or referral to the Attorney General of the State of California for such action as he/she may deem appropriate.

Ordered by: _____
Tracy J. Egoscue
Executive Officer

Date: July 25, 2008

Attachment - A
TIME SCHEDULE

	REQUIREMENT	DUE DATE
1	Develop and Update a Site Conceptual Model	
A.	Written presentation with graphic illustrations of contaminant release and distribution scenario	October 31, 2008

	REQUIREMENT	DUE DATE
2	Assessment of Contamination in Soil, and Groundwater of the Unsaturated and Saturated Zones	
A	Assessment report containing results of assessment proposed in the August 31, 2007 document titled, *Results of Additional On-Site B-Zone Groundwater Assessment and Work Plan for Deeper On-Site Groundwater Assessment*	July 15, 2008
B	Work plan for additional on-site assessment needed based on results of assessment report noted in 'A' above, and to complete the assessment of all shallow contaminated soil that will not be effectively remediated using ISTT	July 15, 2008
C	Assessment report containing results of assessment proposed in the December 20, 2007 document titled, *Second Addendum to Work Plan for Off-Site Groundwater Investigation* and work plan for additional assessment off-site groundwater assessment	12 weeks following completion of field work. Note: Iterative additional assessment reports and work plans are to be submitted following this schedule until contaminated groundwater plumes originating from site are adequately defined.

	REQUIREMENT	DUE DATE
3	Groundwater Monitoring	
A	Site-Wide Monitoring Report: <u>Monitoring Period</u> January to March April to June	Quarterly each year The first report under this CAO is due July 31, 2008. <u>Report Due Date</u> April 30th July 31st

	REQUIREMENT	DUE DATE
	July to September October to December	October 31st January 31st

4a	Remediation of Vadose Zone Soil and Shallow Groundwater Building I and III	
A	Prepare Final Detailed In Situ Thermal Treatment Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for Buildings I and III area, include detailed plan for remediation of any shallow contamination that will not be effectively addressed by ISTT, including proposed cleanup goals	August 30, 2008.
B	Implement RAP for Buildings I and III area	September 30, 2008.
C	Submit Remediation Progress Report for Buildings I and III area Report Period January to March April to June July to September October to December	Quarterly each year The first report under this CAO is due July 30, 2008. Report Due Date April 30th July 31st October 31st January 31st
D	Vadose Zone Soil and Shallow Groundwater Remediation System must be Operating at Buildings I and III area	April 30, 2009
E	Submit Remediation Confirmation Soil and Soil Vapor Sampling Workplan for Buildings I and III for Regional Board Review and Approval	January 31, 2011
F	Implement Remediation Confirmation Soil and Soil Vapor Sampling Workplan for Buildings I and II areas and Submit Results for Regional Board Evaluation	April 30, 2011

	REQUIREMENT	DUE DATE
4b	Remediation of Vadose Zone Soil Building II	
A	Submit Remediation Progress Report for Building II area	Quarterly each year The first report under this CAO is due July 31, 2008.

	REQUIREMENT	DUE DATE
	Report Period January to March April to June July to September October to December	Report Due Date April 30th July 31st October 31st January 31st.
B	Submit Remediation Confirmation Soil and Soil Vapor Sampling Workplan for Building II area	July 31, 2009
C	Implement Remediation Confirmation Soil and Soil Vapor Sampling Workplan for Building II area and Submit Results for Regional Board Evaluation	October 31, 2009

	REQUIREMENT	DUE DATE
4c	Develop and Implement Comprehensive, Plumewide, Groundwater Remediation (Beneath ISTT Treated Area and Off Site)	
A	Prepare comprehensive Remediation Feasibility Study for all remaining on and off-site Groundwater Contamination originating from the Site	June 30, 2009
B	Prepare comprehensive Draft RAP for all remaining on and off-site Groundwater	October 31, 2009.
C	Prepare Final RAP for all remaining on and off-site Groundwater	December 31, 2009.
D	Implement Groundwater Remediation for all remaining on and off-site Groundwater	December 31, 2011.
E	Submit Quarterly Construction/Remediation Progress Report. Report Period January to March April to June July to September October to December	Quarterly each year The first report under this CAO is due April 30, 2011. Report Due Date April 30th July 31st October 31st January 31st
F	Submit Groundwater Remediation Completion Report	Develop based on remediation progress

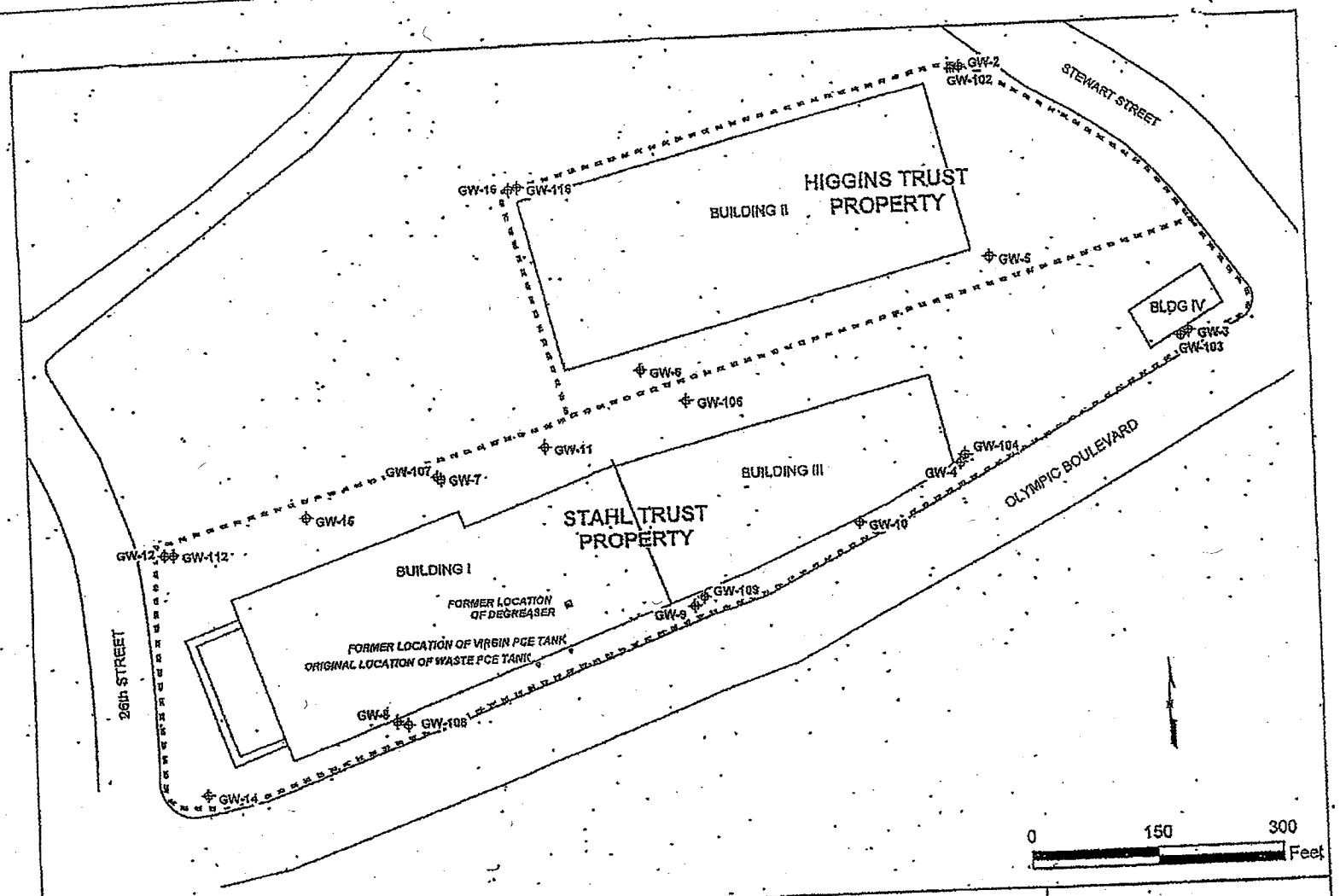
Site Location

PAPERMATE FACILITY
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE 1

PROJECT WR0561

GeoSyntec Consultants



LEGEND

GW-10 well name / well location

building

property line

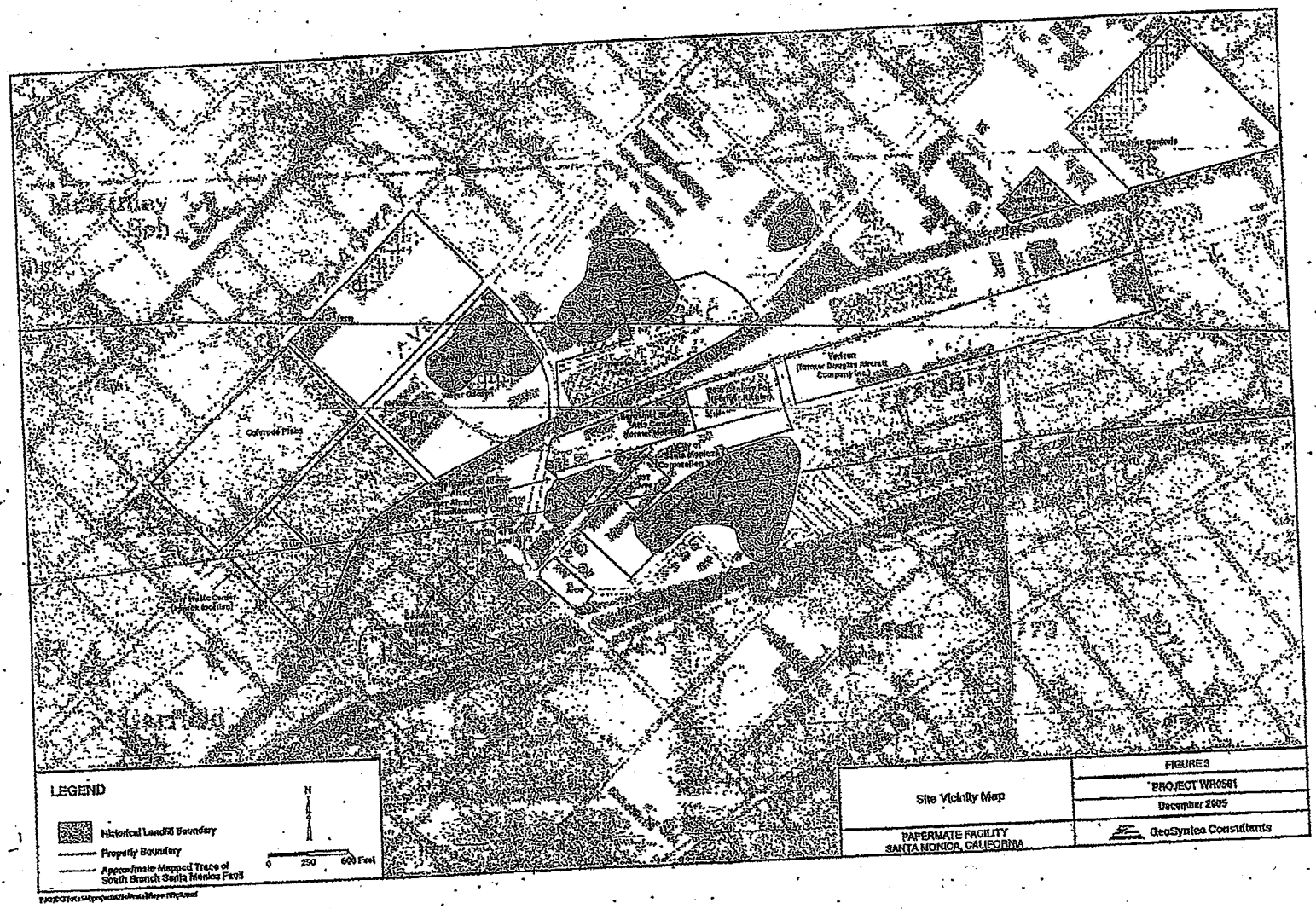
Site Plan

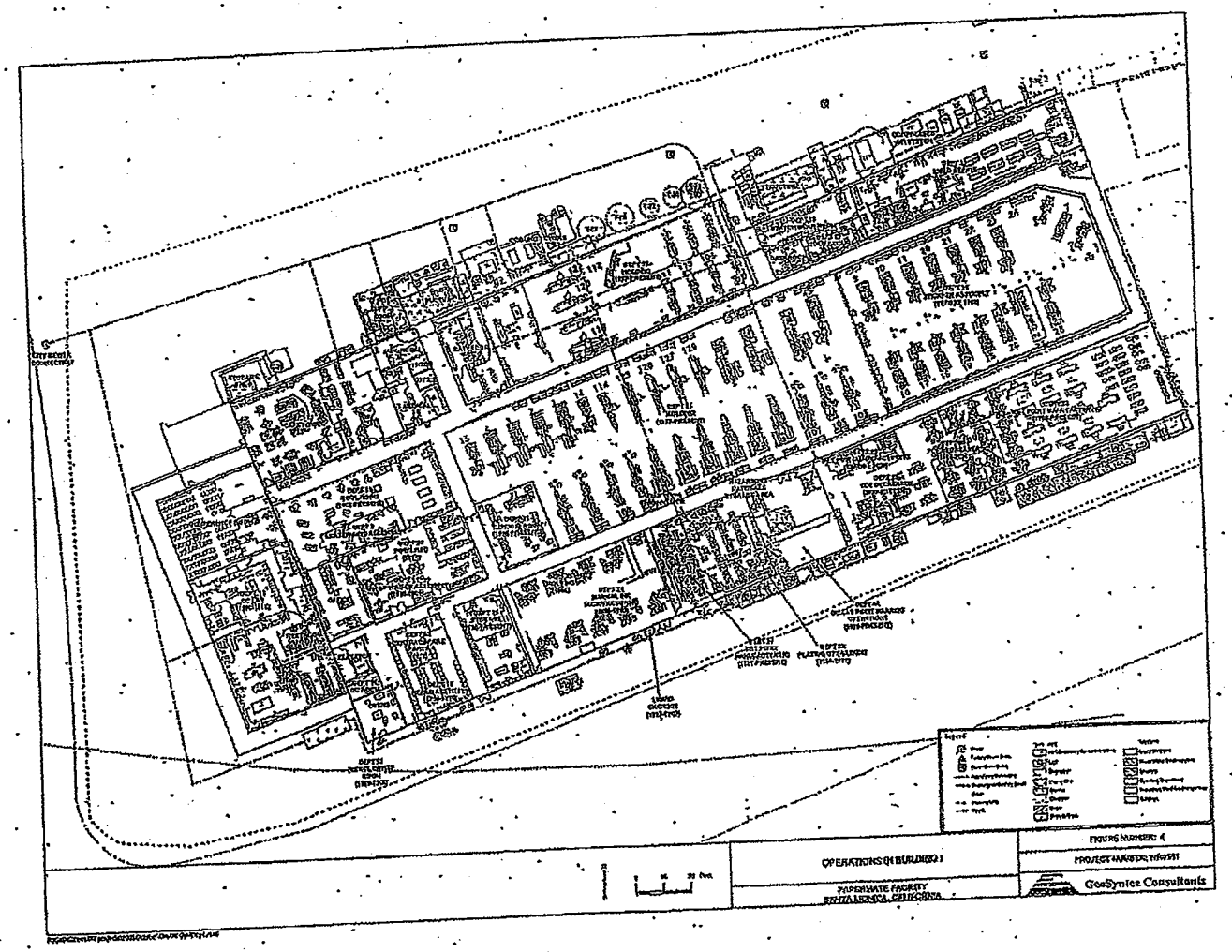
FIGURE NUMBER: 2-

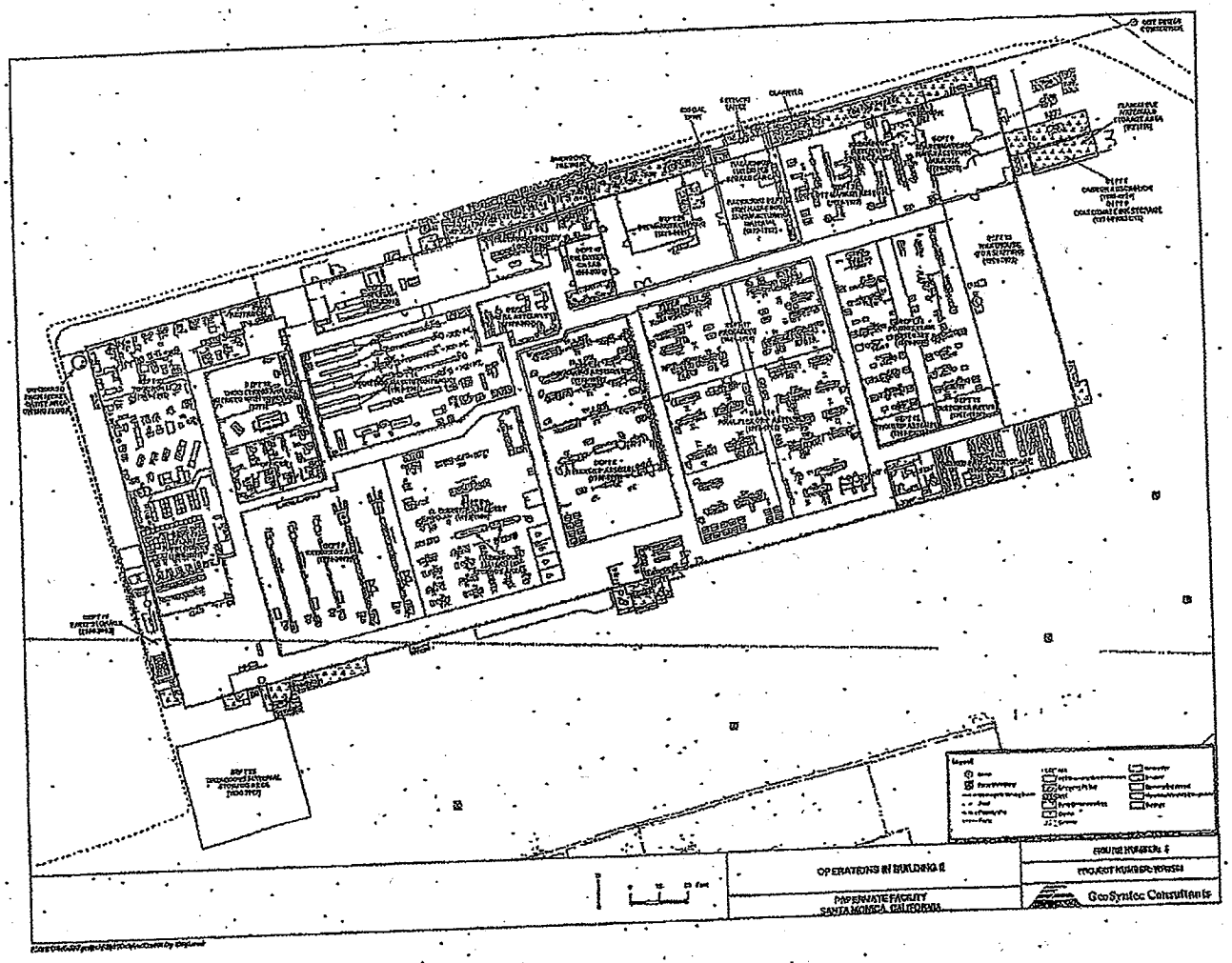
PROJECT NUMBER: WR0880

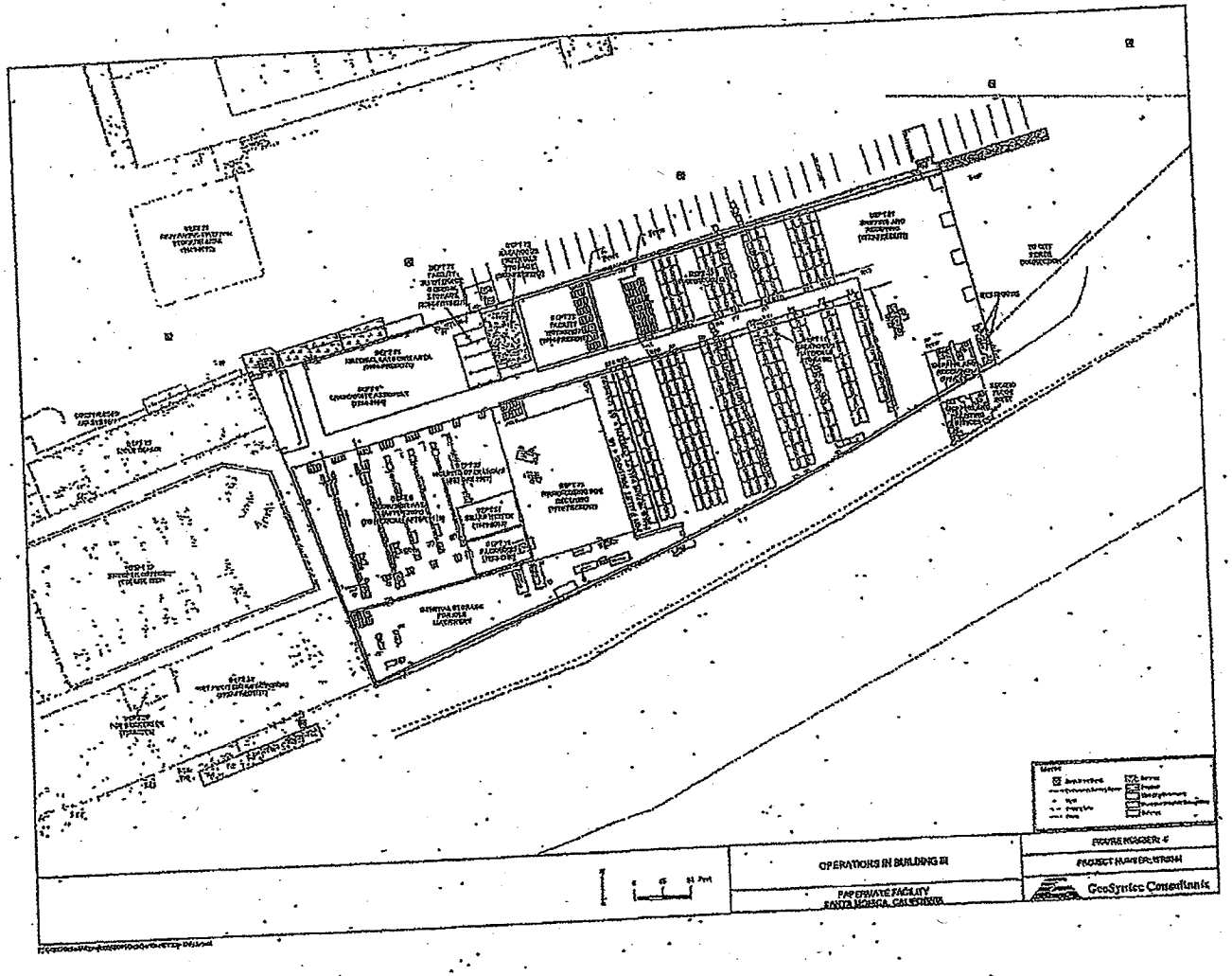
FORMER PAPERMATE FACILITY
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

GeoSyntec Consultants


Water Quality
Gatewell Pump
Vacant
Former Douglas Aircraft Company
City of Santa Monica Corporation Yard
Water Control
Pump Station
Landfill Gas Control Facility
Landfill Gas Control Facility
Vehicle Maintenance Facility
Water Control
Pump Station
Water Control
Pump Station
Water Control
Pump Station


OPERATIONS IN BUILDING 1
PAPERMATE FACILITY
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
FIGURE NUMBER: 4
PROJECT NUMBER: WR9931
GeoSyntec Consultants


OPERATIONS IN BUILDING 8
PIPER WATER FACILITY
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
GeoSyntec Consultants


OPERATIONS IN BUILDING III
PAPERWHITE FACILITY
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
GeoSyntec Consultants

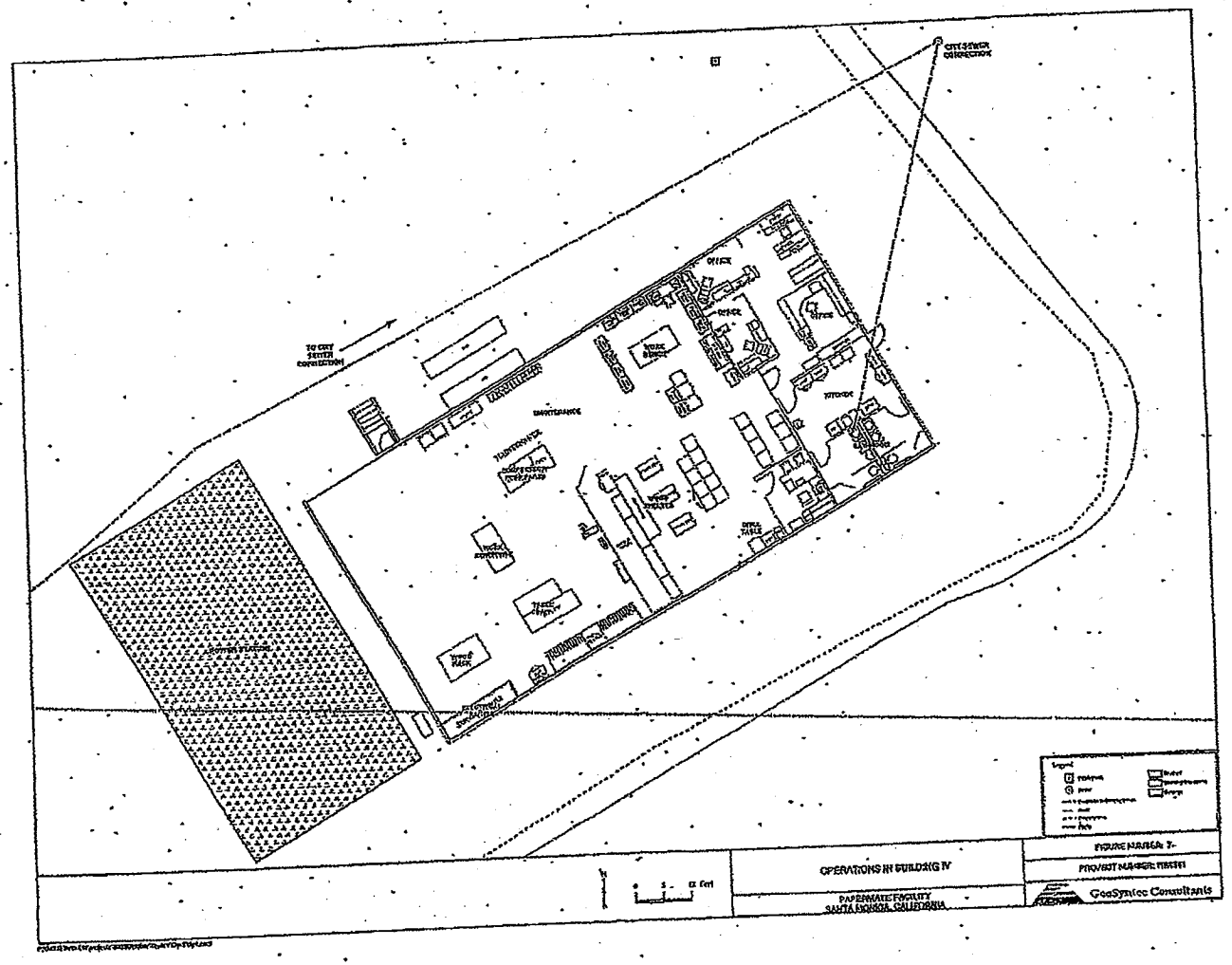

CITY SEWER CONNECTION
TO CITY SEWER CONNECTION
OFFICE
OFFICE
OFFICE
OFFICE
OFFICE
MAINTENANCE
TOILET/WASH
TOILET/WASH
TOILET/WASH

Exhibit B

Former Papermate Facility, Santa Monica, California

Summary of Environmental Investigations

1. In 1986, Converse Environmental West discovered that one underground storage tank ("UST") located near the northeast corner of Building II ("T-10") and two USTs on the north side of Building II ("T-11 and T-12") failed leak tests. As a result Tri/Con Engineering conducted an investigation of both areas and discovered 1,1,1-trichloroethane ("1,1,1-TCA"), trichloroethane ("TCE"), tetrachloroethene ("PCE"), methyl ethyl ketone ("MEK"), methylene chloride and 1,1-dichloroethene ("1,1-DCE") in soil near take T-10. (GeoSyntec, 2005, p.40). Remedial action taken as a result of these findings is described in paragraph 4 of the next section of this document.

2. In 1986, Converse Environmental West performed an investigation of USTs T-1 through T-6, T-17 and T-18 located on the south side of Building I. Petroleum hydrocarbons were found in one soil boring near tanks T-17 and T018 at a concentration of approximately 1,400 parts per million. The presence of the petroleum compounds was attributed to the discovery of creosote-soaked railroad ties at a depth of three feet below ground surface. (E&E, 1989, pp.2-15 to 2-16). Remedial action taken as a result of these findings is described in paragraph 5 of the next section of this document. In letters dated August 18, 1993 and August 18, 1994, the City of Santa Monica approved closure of tanks T-17 and T-18 and tanks T-1 through T-6, respectively (City of Santa Monica, 1993, City of Santa Monica, 1994).

3. Between 1986 and 1990, Ecology & Environment ("E&E") performed several investigations of the Site under contract to the U.S. EPA and concluded that the Site was eligible for placement on the National Priorities List (E&E, 1989, p6-2) but a "low priority" (GeoSyntec, 2005, p. 5). In 1990, Converse Environmental West concluded that there was no basis on which to consider the Site eligible for Hazard Ranking System scoring (Converse, 1990, p. 43).

4. In February 1992, Converse Environmental West submitted a report for the environmental assessment of former plating operations in Building I. The assessment discovered elevated nickel concentrations and low concentrations of cyanide in one boring located next to the southern wall of Building I. Converse concluded that no further assessment was necessary, and in April 1992 the City of Santa Monica concurred with Converse's conclusions. (GeoSyntec, 2005, pp. 27-28). Nonetheless, Gillette excavated soil in this area, as described in paragraph 8 of the next section of this document.

5. In May 1993, broken piping was discovered under USTs T-7, -8, -9 and -10 at the east end of Building II. Volatile organic compound ("VOC")-impacted soil was identified beneath and adjacent to these tanks. Tri/Con Engineering performed an investigation of the area surrounding these tanks in 1994 to further delineate this soil contamination. (GeoSyntec, 2005, pp.40-41). Remedial action taken as a result of these findings is described in paragraph 7 of the next section of this

document. The Regional Water Quality Control Board ("RWQCB") approved the discontinuation of remedial activities in this area in August 1998 (GeoSyntec, 2005, pp. 40-41).

6. From August through October 2000, GeoSyntec conducted a baseline environmental assessment at the Site as part of a potential divestiture of the Papermate business (GeoSyntec, 2001, p. 1; GeoSyntec, 2005, p.6). That assessment identified detections of VOCs in soil, soil vapor and groundwater that Gillette reported to the RWQCB in a December 2000 letter (GeoSyntec, 2001, p. 1 and 13-16).

7. In December 2000, Gillette also notified the RWQCB of plans to perform further characterization of site conditions, and in April 2001 Gillette submitted the Work Plan for Expanded Site Assessment (GeoSyntec, 2001, p.1).

8. From February through March 2002, GeoSyntec implemented the expanded site assessment to further characterize the extent of VOCs in the subsurface at the Site. This study confirmed that soil gas and soil in the vicinity of Building I were impacted by VOCs. (GeoSyntec, 2006b, p. 30).

9. GeoSyntec implemented a quarterly groundwater monitoring program in March 2002 (GeoSyntec, 2004, p. 14). In 2005, this program was revised to include additional analytes (GeoSyntec, 2006b, p. 7).

10. GeoSyntec conducted a Phase II investigation of both the uppermost groundwater depth interval (approximately 40 to 70 feet below ground surface [bgs], the "A zone") and a deeper groundwater depth interval (approximately 85 to 110 feet bgs, or "B zone") from July to August 2003. Seven new monitoring wells were installed at the Site. (GeoSyntec, 2004, p. 23). The investigation found maximum concentrations of PCE of 31,000 micrograms per liter ("µg/L") in the A zone and 13,000 µg/L in the B zone. GeoSyntec concluded that the congruence of the A zone and B zone distributions of PEC suggested vertical migration of dissolved PCE in groundwater at the Site. (GeoSyntec, 2004, p. 47).

11. Between February and August 2005, GeoSyntec performed additional investigation of the vadose (unsaturated) zone to further characterize the VOC contamination near Building I. The study confirmed that the soil and soil gas in the vicinity of Building I were impacted by VOCs, with the highest concentrations of PCE detected near the former degreaser. (GeoSyntec, 2006a, p. 29).

12. From April to November 2006, GeoSyntec conducted further investigation of the vadose zone, A-zone groundwater and B-zone groundwater. This investigation found the following:

a. There were no significant impacts to subsurface soil at the Site other than the previously-discovered VOC impacts (GeoSyntec, 2006b, p. 20).

b. The highest PCE concentrations (>1,000 μg/L) in soil vapor were found in areas surrounding the former vapor degreaser. The distribution of PCE, TCE and other related chemicals in soil vapor appeared to be located beneath the manufacturing area in Building I, extending to just north of the property boundary, the entire east-west length of Building I and the western portion of Building III, and up to the property line to the south. (GeoSyntec, 2006b, pp. 25-26).

c. Hydropunch and monitoring well sampling of the groundwater suggested that the presence of VOCs in groundwater near the northern property boundary appeared to be continuous with the presence of VOCs in groundwater beneath Building I (GeoSyntec, 2006b, p. 27). Both A-zone groundwater and B-zone groundwater were shown to be impacted by VOCs, with a maximum PCE concentration of 21,000 μg/L in the A zone and 11,000 μg/L in the B zone. (GeoSyntec, 2006b, Tbls. 4-3, 4-4).

d. Additional soil vapor sampling conducted to the south of the Site beneath Olympic Boulevard confirmed that significant concentrations of PCE and other related VOCs in the vadose zone do not extend beyond the southern property line. (GeoSyntec, 2007, pp. 6-7).

13. Investigation of B-zone and deeper groundwater was conducted by Geomatrix between March and May 2007. Geomatrix, 2007b, p. 2). PCE concentrations in groundwater ranged from 4.9 to 16,000 μg/L and TCE concentrations ranged from 4.5 to 6,000 μg/L. VOC concentrations were found primarily beneath Building I and were found to be relatively low under Building III. The investigation concluded that deeper groundwater assessment was needed to delineate the vertical extent of VOC impacts in groundwater at the Site. (Geomatrix, 2007b, p.12).

14. In July 2007, Geomatrix performed a supplemental soil vapor assessment of localized VOC impacts in a small area on the western end of the Higgins Property. (GZA, 2007c, p. 2).

15. From July to August 2007, Geomatrix conducted a coordinated groundwater monitoring event in order to assess groundwater levels and VOC concentrations in groundwater in the vicinity of the Site. A total of 73 monitoring wells at five participating sites in the area were included in the event, which included measurement of groundwater levels and collection and analysis of groundwater samples. (Geomatrix, 2007e, pp. 2-3). Results from this extensive sampling provided useful information regarding the location and movement of groundwater in the area. The work also provided valuable information regarding the quality of groundwater. Test results indicate that groundwater along the Olympic Boulevard

corridor contains varying levels of VOCs and that several different sources may be responsible for this contamination. The sources of the contamination are being or will be investigated by the California Environmental Protection Agency. (RWQCB, 2008, pp. 1-2).

16. In December 2007, Geomatrix submitted an assessment of geologic faulting in the vicinity of the Site and discussed its potential influence on groundwater flow. The report concluded that faults or other geologic heterogeneities in the area may influence groundwater levels and flow. The specific locations and characteristics of these features, and their influence on groundwater flow, are uncertain and not well constrained by available data. (Geomatrix, 2007d, pp. 29-30).

17. Geomatrix is currently conducting an investigation to assess deeper groundwater below the B zone at the Site to further delineate the vertical extent of groundwater impacts. (Geomatrix, 2007c). In April 2008, Geomatrix began off-site drilling to characterize the lateral and vertical extent of impacts to off-site groundwater (information provided by Gillette).

<u>Summary of Remedial Activities</u>

1. In September 1982, City of Santa Monica inspectors documented leaking waste oil drums and stained soil in the hazardous materials/waste storage area on the south side of Building I. The resulting remedial action included the removal of the drums, excavation of impacted soil, paving of the containment area and the installation of eight USTs for the storage of oil and waste oil. (E&E, 1989, p. 2-15; GeoSyntec, 2005, p. 33).

2. In May 1982, City of Santa Monica workers discovered ink chunks in the sewer at manholes located at 1707 Stewart Street and at the intersection of Stewart Street and Nebraska Avenue. The ink reportedly was discharged from the old clarifier and into the City sewer during its removal and installation of the new clarifier. The ink precipitate did not mix with the fluids in the sewer line and was collected for disposal off-site. (E&E, 1989, 0. 2-12; Converse, 1990, p. 12; GeoSyntec, 2005, p. 44).

3. In November 1983, a Building II sewer line leaked and released sewage and water-based ink. The land and approximately 55 tons of soil containing trace concentrations of raw sewage and water soluble ink were excavated and disposed of off-site. (E&E, 1989; p. 2-15; GeoSyntec, 2005, p. 44).

4. As a result of the investigation that followed the failed leak test of three USTs in 1986 described earlier, tank %-10 was removed in September 1987 along with 41 cubic yards of affected soil. The City of Santa Monica subsequently approved reinstallation of the repaired tank. (Converse, 1990 p. 16; GeoSyntec, 2005, p. 40).

5. As a result of the discovery of petroleum hydrocarbons on the south side of Building I described earlier, an eight-by-ten foot pit was excavated down to a depth of five feet in the area around the boring with detectable concentrations in 1986. Samples from the bottom of the excavation had no detectable petroleum hydrocarbons. After the remediation was complete, the excavation was backfilled and covered with cement. (E&E, 1989, pp. 2-15 to 2-16).

6. In May 1993, Converse Environmental West discovered petroleum hydrocarbon-impacted soil during the removal of USTs T-1 through T-6 on the south side of Building I. As a result, the excavation to remove the tanks was expanded and an addition 101 tons of impacted soil was removed and disposed of off-site. (GeoSyntec, 2005, pp. 33-34). In September 1993, Converse drilled four soil borings in the vicinity of these tanks and discovered petroleum hydrocarbons at concentrations up to 250 milligrams per kilogram ("mg/kg"). As a result, Converse conducted a bucket auger soil removal program and excavated approximately 20 tons of impacted soil based on a cleanup level of 100 mg/kg total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons ("TRPH") and total petroleum hydrocarbons ("TPH") approved by the City of Santa Monica. The City granted closure of the former USTs T-1 through T-6 in August 1994. (City of Santa Monica 1994).

7. In February 1995, Tri/Con Engineering installed a soil vapor extraction ("SVE") system in the vicinity of former USTs T-7 through T-10 east of Building II to address the VOC impacts to soil identified in May 1993 described earlier. The system was operated until May 1996. In September 1996, Tri/Con conducted post-remediation confirmation sampling which found non-detect levels of VOCs in soil at all sampled depths. The RWQCB approved discontinuing use of the SVE system in August 1998. (GeoSyntec, 2005, pp. 40-41).

8. Although the City of Santa Monica concurred that no further assessment of the plating area in Building I was needed in April 1992 (GeoSyntec, 2005, pp. 27-28), Converse Environmental West excavated approximately 4.6 cubic yards of soil to a depth of 5 feet near boring BH-2, for which soil samples had elevated levels of nickel and low concentrations of cyanide, in December 2001. None of the confirmation samples contained metals concentrations greater than those found in the background soil samples. (GeoSyntec, 2005, p. 28).

9. In February 2005, GeoSyntec installed and pilot-tested six soil vapor extraction wells in the area near Building I to provide input parameters necessary to facilitate design of an SVE remedial system. (GeoSyntec, 2006a, p.1).

10. In March 2006, the RWQCB approved the use of high-vacuum soil vapor extraction as an appropriate remedial technology to address vadose zone contamination at the Site. (GAZ, 2007a, p. 1).

11. In May 2006, GZA submitted a conceptual design for the high-vacuum SVE system intended to address vadose zone impacts at the Site. (GZA, 2006, p. 1). The RWQCB approved this design report in July 2006. (RWQCB, 2006, p. 1).

12. In September 2006, Geomatrix submitted an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis Report for an interim remedial measure ("IRM") for "hot spots" of VOCs in the A-zone groundwater at the Site. Geomatrix recommended the use of in-situ thermal treatment ("ISTT"). (Geomatrix, 2006, pp. 54-55).

13. From February to March 2007, GZA conducted additional SVE pilot-testing to supplement data needed for the design of the contemplated SVE and ISTT systems at the Site. (GZA, 2007a, p. 1).

14. In March 2007, Geomatrix conducted hydraulic testing to obtain data needed for the design of the ISTT system. (Geomatrix, 2007a, p. 2).

15. In June 2007, GZA submitted a design report for a single-well SVE system to remediate a localized vadose zone VOC impact on the Higgins Property. (GZA, 2007b, pp. 1-2). From September to October 2007, GZA installed the extraction well near the western side of Building II and extended lateral piping to Building III on the Hines Property, where the SVE treatment system was installed. (GZA, 2007c, pp. 2-3). The system is currently in operation.

16. Upon further consideration and discussions with Gillette, the RWQCB in December 2007 approved the use of ISTT as the final remedy for the vadose zone at the Site as well as the A-zone groundwater IRM. (RWQCB, 2007). Gillette is currently in the process of selecting a vendor for the remedial work. (Information provided by Gillette).

<u>References</u>

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- Geomatrix Consultants, Inc., 2007b. Results of Additional On-Site B-Zone Groundwater Assessment and Work Plan for Deeper On-Site Groundwater Assessment, Former Papermate Facility, 1681 26th Street, Santa Monica, California, August 31.

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- GeoSyntec Consultants, Inc., 2007. Site Investigation Report Addendum: Report of Soil Vapor Sampling Beneath Olympic Boulevard, Former Papermate Facility, 1681 26th Street, Santa Monica, California, January 8.

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- United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 1996. Aerial Photographic Analysis, Santa Monica Groundwater Area, Santa Monica, California, February.

Exhibit C

LECG

July 6, 2006

VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL

Peter J. Raftery, C.Hg.
Engineering Geologist
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, California 90013

Subject: Potential Chemical Release Sources in the Olympic Boulevard Industrial Corridor, Former Papermate Facility, 1681 26th Street, Santa Monica, California (File No. 97-176, SLIC No. 130E, Site ID No. 2043C00)

Dear Peter:

Per the request of Dr. Rebecca Chou, enclosed is a summary of information regarding potential chemical release sources in the Olympic Boulevard Industrial Corridor. GeoSyntec Consultants ("GeoSyntec") prepared this document on behalf of The Gillette Company ("Gillette"). This submittal consists of three tables and one figure. If you wish, this submittal can be updated as additional information becomes available.

The information presented in the enclosures was obtained from publicly available documents, which are cited in the tables. GeoSyntec has reported the information as it was presented in the original documents, without making any interpretations regarding the data. The locations of the facilities listed in the tables are identified on the enclosed figure.

Please call Franklyn Legall or me if you have any questions or need additional information.

Very truly yours,

Stephen A. Johnson, P.E.
Director

Enclosures

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Franklyn Legall, Ph.D., The Gillette Company
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Table 1: Facilities with Reported Findings of Chlorinated VOCs

Identification of Potential Chemical Release Sources in the Olympic Boulevard Industrial Corridor Based on Publicly Available Documents

Facility Location and Name	Current and Former Facility Owners and Occupants	Site Investigation/ Remediation Conducted	Potential Sources Identified	Constituents in Soil (maximum concentration reported)		Constituents in Groundwater (maximum concentration reported)	
				Chlorinated VOCs	Other Constituents	Chlorinated VOCs	Other Constituents
26th Street							
1681 26th Street (also 1740 Stewart Street for Building II) "Former Papermate Facility"	Site Owners - Stahl Trust (Buildings I, III, and IV) and Higgins Trusts (Building II) Current Occupants - Newell Rubbermaid (Buildings I, III, and IV) and Red Bull North America (Building II) Former Occupants - Gillette (Buildings I, II, III, and IV) and Dome Chemical (Building IV)	-AST and UST removals and remediation (soil excavation, soil vapor, soil, and groundwater sampling, soil vapor extraction) (1968-2002) -Plating Area soil assessment and remediation (soil sampling and soil excavation) (1991) -Baseline site assessment (soil vapor, soil, and groundwater sampling) (2000) -Expanded site assessment (soil vapor, soil, and groundwater sampling) (2002) -Quarterly groundwater monitoring (2002-present) -Phase II Site Investigation (additional groundwater monitoring well installation and sampling) (2003) -Additional Site Characterization (soil vapor and soil sampling, soil vapor extraction pilot test, MIP and CPT screening) (2005) -Soil Assessment (soil vapor and soil sampling) (2006 in progress) -Supplemental Site Investigation (soil vapor and soil sampling, CPT/Hydropunch screening, B-zone monitoring well installations) (2006- in progress)[1,2]	-Vapor degreaser -ASTs (PCE, 1,1,1-TCA) -USTs (cutting oil, waste oil)	PCE = 2,500,000 ug/kg TCE = 170 ug/kg 1,1,1-TCA = 450 ug/kg	Benzene = 1.7 ug/kg Ethylbenzene = 1.5 ug/kg Toluene = 2.9 ug/kg Xylenes = 8.3 ug/kg	PCE = 34,000 ug/L TCE = 4,100 ug/L cis-1,2-DCE = 380 ug/L	Benzene = 1.1 ug/L MTBE = 3.7 ug/L

References (publicly available documents).

1. GeoSyntec Consultants, Inc. 2005. Source Identification and Soil Assessment Work Plan, Papermate Facility. 22 December.

2. GeoSyntec Consultants, Inc. 2006. Work Plan for Supplemental Site Investigation, Papermate Facility. 16 March.

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				Chlorinated VOCs	Other Constituents	Chlorinated VOCs	Other Constituents
Centinela Avenue							
1909 Centinela Avenue "Former Supercharger Facility"	Current owner- undetermined. Former owner- Mildred Wien Trust. Current occupant- undetermined. Former occupants- Medical Chemical Corp. and Douglas Aircraft.	-Facility audit (1998 - 1999)[3] -UST soil investigation (1988)[4] -UST and AST removal (1999)[5]	-TCE use at Douglas Aircraft's Supercharger facility -Isopropyl alcohol UST and AST for Medical Chemical Corp. facility	No data reviewed	Limited soil sampling. Isopropyl alcohol, BTEX and MTBE = ND	No data reviewed	No data reviewed.

References (publicly available documents).

3. Kennedy/Jenks Consultants. 1999. Facility Audit, Former Douglas Aircraft Supercharger Facility. 29 January.

4. Charles E. Thomas Company, in Association with Lindmark Engineering. 1988. Site Investigation Report for Medical Chemical Corporation, 1909 Centinela Avenue. 9 September.

5. Environmental Assessment and Remediation Management, Inc. 1999. Underground Storage Tank Removal Report, Mildred Wien Trust Property (former Medical Chemical Corporation Facility), 1909 Centinela Avenue, EAR File # 709714 YST.RPT. 30 June.