California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region

Alan C. Lloyd, Ph.D.
Agency Secretary

1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400, Oakland, California 94612
(510) 622-2300 • Fax (510) 622-2460
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

CERTIFIED MAIL NO. 70051160000194348737
RETURNED RECEIPT REQUESTED

Date: SEP 14 2005
File No. 01S0024 (CCM)

Ashland Inc.
Mr. David Anderson (danderson@ashland.com)
P.O. Box 2219
Columbus, OH 43216

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Certified Copy of Final Site Cleanup Requirements Order No. R2-2005-0038

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Enclosed please find a certified copy of Order No. R2-2005-0038 issued administratively by the Executive Officer.

If you have any questions, please contact Cherie McCaulou of my staff at 510-622-2342 or e-mail at cmccaulou@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Bruce H. Wolfe
Executive Officer/Division

Attachment: Final Site Cleanup Requirements Order
cc w/attach: Mailing List

Holly Guier (holly.guier@newark.org) Hazardous Materials Specialist City of Newark, Fire Department 37101 Newark Boulevard Newark, CA 94560-3796	Wei-Wei Chui (wchui@dtsc.ca.gov) Cal-EPA California Department of Toxic Substances and Control TSC) – Permitting Branch 700 Heinz Avenue, Suite 200 Berkeley, CA 94710
Steven Inn (steven.inn@acwd.com) Alameda County Water District Groundwater Resource Division 43885 South Grimmer Boulevard Fremont, CA 94537	Ray Hahn (rhahn@jones-hamilton.com) Environmental, Safety & Security Jones-Hamilton Company 30354 Tracy Road Walbridge, OH 43465-9792
Mary Ellen Hogan (maryellen.hogan@hro.com) Partner Holme Roberts & Owen LLP 777 Figueroa St. Suite 2800 Los Angeles, CA 90017-5826	Benny DeHghi (beeny.dehghi@honeywell.com) Honeywell International, Inc. 2525 West 190th Street, M/S 23-1-62 Torrence, CA 90504-6099
Tim Regan, Esq. (Tregan@waterboards.ca.gov) Office of Chief Counsel State Water Resources Control Board 1001 I Street, 22nd Floor [95814] Sacramento, CA 95812-0100	Zahra Zahiralielamzadeh (Zahra_zahir@fmcsj.com) FMC Corporation c/o United Defense, L.P. P.O. Box 58123 Santa Clara, California 95052
Taras Kruk (taras_kruk@urscorp.com) Project Manager URS Corporation 2020 East First Street, Suite 400 Santa Ana, CA 92705	Peter Schneider (pds5000@aol.com) SHH, L.L.C. 5627 Starfish Court Discovery Bay, CA 94514
John Becker (john_becker@newark.org) City of Newark 37101 Newark Boulevard Newark, CA 94560-3796	

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

ORDER NO. R2-2005-0038

FINAL SITE CLEANUP REQUIREMENTS AND RESCISSION OF ORDER NOS. R2-2003-0012 AND R2-2003-0104

FOR:

ASHLAND INC.
for the property located at

8610 ENTERPRISE DRIVE
NEWARK, ALAMEDA COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (hereinafter as Water Board), finds that:

1. **Site Location:** The Ashland Inc. (Ashland) property is located at 8610 Enterprise Drive, Newark, Alameda County on a relatively flat 10.9-acre parcel bounded by Willow and Hickory Streets (herein referred to as "the Site"). The Site is located near tidal wetlands bordering San Francisco Bay and lies west of Highway 880, south of Highway 84 and Dumbarton Bridge, and east of Highway 101 and the salt evaporation ponds (Figure 1, Site Location Map). Land use in the vicinity of the Site has been largely industrial/commercial.

2. **Site History:** The property was purchased on September 19, 1972, by Ashland Oil Company, Inc. of Ashland, Kentucky, from the International Minerals and Chemical Corporation, of New York. At the time of purchase, the property was undeveloped. On October 1, 1989, the property ownership transferred to Ashland a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ashland Oil Company, Inc. on October 1, 1989. Ashland constructed and began operating the Site in 1973 as a storage, blending, packaging and distribution center for solvents, bases and acids and specialty chemicals until January 2000, when the operations ceased and the facility was formally closed. Prior to facility closure, the Site had approximately 50 above ground storage tanks (ASTs) with storage capacities of 5,000 to 20,000 gallons, a warehouse for chemical product mixing and storage, a truck rack for the loading and unloading of solvents, a second truck rack for the loading and unloading of acid and base compounds, and several on-site drum storage areas for finished products, a storm water run-off collection pond, a 3,500-gallon tank AST for storm water run-off storage, a groundwater treatment area, acid neutralization pit, and an office building.

   The Site had a drainage ditch on the western edge of the property that was the permitted waste discharge outfall for the facility from 1973 to 1982, and received run-off from the truck rack and tank farm areas at the Site. A second unlined drainage ditch crossed the Site from its western edge (near well B-30) continuing south of the tank farm and crossing the railway lines on the property's southeastern edge to terminate near well B-20. Railroad tracks enter and follow the

Site's southeastern boundary line with a railroad spur to the warehouse area. Four divisions operated at the Site, as follows:

- Distribution Services Organization (DSO) Division: Chemical storage, blend tanks, drum filling, bulk load rack operations and warehouse operations.
- Industrial Chemicals and Solvents (IC&S) Division: Stored, blended, repackaged, and distributed various organic chemicals, and operated mixing tanks, the truck racks, and drum fill stations in the warehouse.
- Electronic and Laboratory Products (E&LP) Division: Blending and repackaging operations for the distribution of inorganic chemicals and the production of ammonium fluoride. The distribution facilities included a truck loading rack, railcar unloading areas, truck dockyard, tank farm, warehouse, truck unloading pad and drum storage areas.
- Electronic Chemicals Division (ECD): Chemical storage, blending, drum filling and laboratory and warehouse operations. Products were mostly corrosive materials (nitric, sulfuric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, phosphoric, and acetic acids; ammonium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, and potassium hydroxide, and solvents such as isopropanol).

Ashland received a permit to operate as a Hazardous Waste Facility in 1985 by Department of Health Services (DHS), predecessor to DTSC. The DHS permit authorized Ashland to store and treat hazardous wastes including solvents, acids, hydrogen peroxide and contaminated groundwater generated onsite and organics such as waste oil and mixed oil, oil/water mixture, halogenated solvents, oxygenated solvents, hydrocarbon solvents, still bottoms, and tank bottoms, inorganics such as metals, acids, bases, and asbestos, and sludges such paint, resin, ink and wastewater generated offsite. The permit expired June 27, 1990, and in a letter dated July 31, 1990, Ashland indicated its intent to officially close the permitted hazardous waste drum storage area on the site, and operate simply as a generator/transporter. Ashland had designed a diked concrete area in 1983 for temporary storage of 55-gallon drums (124 drums generated onsite and 100 from off-site), and a 3,500-gallon steel AST for groundwater separation, for temporary storage of small quantity hazardous wastes generated by its customers.

The soil and groundwater at the Site has been polluted with a wide variety of chemicals, resulting from Ashland's use and handling practices of over 600 chemicals. Unauthorized releases of chemicals contributing to the soil and groundwater pollution beneath the Site include, but are not limited to:

- A 2,000-gallon steel underground storage tank (UST), that was severely corroded and had been connected to sumps beneath the truck rack and drum filling room inside the warehouse, located on the southern perimeter of the warehouse. The tank collected spills that entered the sumps and rainwater that reached the truck rack or drum filling areas. The UST stored a wide variety of organic and halogenated solvents, flammable liquids, alcohols, and aldehydes handled at the facility. The tank was reportedly removed in 1980, and replaced with another 2,000-gallon tank.

- A 10,000-gallon holding tank reported removed in 1981 was extensively corroded along the seam welds on the lower side. During excavation for new piping, solvent-saturated soil was discovered at a depth of 6 feet below grade surface (bgs), and standing pools of solvents were visible in the pipeline trenches during an inspection on July 17, 1981. The tank was used for collection of spillage in the packing and truck loading areas.

- A spill on April 27, 1987, of 1,800 gallons of untreated, extracted VOC-impacted groundwater, some of which reached the drainage ditch onsite, was discovered during an inspection by Water Board staff on April 28, 1987.

- A spill of 3,500 gallons of assorted solvent products in liquid form, on October 15, 1987, released by a vandal that opened 15 to 20 valves at the truck loading dock. Reportedly, approximately 2,200 gallons were recovered, and analysis of the recovered product determined the liquid contained: n-propyl acetate (10%), isobutyl acetate (2%), ethanol (7%), glycol ether (5%), toluene (5%), VM&P naptha (17%), isopropanol (3%), methanol (9%), methylene chloride (9%), n-butyl acetate (10%), lacolien (kerosene, 6%), mineral spirits (10%), aromatic 150 (5%), heavy naptha (2%), xylene (2%), and 1-1-1-trichloroethane (1%).

  The spill covered a 1-acre area along the paved and unpaved areas between the plant building and the tank farm, and pooled up on the truck loading pad and dirt areas, and in a shallow dirt ditch that drained westward as part of the storm water drainage for the site. At least 1,000 gallons of the liquid was not recovered and likely migrated to the subsurface, impacting soil and groundwater. Sampling on October 19, 1987 was conducted. Free-floating solvent product, up to three feet thick, was found in the uncapped caisson A-4 (two feet in diameter and constructed to 15 feet bgs), and Well B-10 (constructed to approximately 23 feet bgs), with less significant impacts to the other caissons (A-2, A-5, A-6, C-1, and C-2), and Well B-11 (Ecology and Environment, 1987).

- Severely polluted surface soil from the October 1987 spill was creating a discharge of polluted runoff from the Ashland Site to an adjacent drainage ditch, as witnessed by Water Board staff during an inspection on January 29, 1988.

- Incidental spills and leaks in areas where the product was transferred, stored or otherwise handled including: the tank farm area, loading and unloading areas, the warehouse area, and along the railway area (at the outlet valve beneath the bottom of the railcar), along the railcar siding where product was transferred and exposed to air, and at the bends in the railway spur. Reportedly railcars were stored along the railway bordering the adjacent former Foster Chemical property.

3. **Named Dischargers:** Ashland Inc. has operated on the property since 1973 and is the current property owner. Ashland Inc. is named as a discharger because its activities on the site caused soil and groundwater pollution and because it was and is the property owner.

If additional information is submitted indicating that other parties caused or permitted any waste to be discharged on the site where it entered or could have entered waters of the State, the Water Board will consider adding that party's name to this Order.

4. **Regulatory Status:** The Site has been subject to the following Water Board Orders:

   - NPDES No. CA0027693, issued under Waste Discharge Requirements Order Nos. 74-123, No. 79-91, No. 84-79.
   - Order Nos. 89-109 and 98-080, Site Cleanup Requirements.
   - Order Nos. R2-2003-0012, Site Cleanup Requirements and R2-2003-0104, Amendment to Site Cleanup Requirements.

5. **Site Geology and Hydrogeology:** The Ashland Facility is located within the Alameda Creek Niles Cone Groundwater Basin, which is defined by the Department of Water Resources as a sub-basin of the larger Santa Clara Valley. The ground surface at the Site is topographically relatively horizontal with an elevation of approximately 11 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL), but has a general slope downward toward the southern rear portion of the property. Lithologically, the sediments beneath the Site consist of a thin layer of fill materials (brown to black stiff clay and gravelly clay) from 0 to 10 feet bgs underlain by alluvial deposits (medium to course grained sand and silty sand) from 10 to 22 feet bgs, termed the Shallow Zone for the purpose of this Order. Shallow Zone groundwater is first encountered at the Site at depths of approximately 3 to 12 feet bgs, and generally flows southwesterly, towards the San Francisco Bay, but onsite and offsite groundwater extraction systems and pumping by the Alameda County Water District (ACWD) can influence groundwater gradients and flow directions. Shallow groundwater flow direction is generally northeasterly in the northeast portion of the property and southwesterly to southeasterly in the southern portion of the property. The local Shallow Zone hydraulic gradient is relatively flat and may also be influenced by other groundwater extraction systems operating on nearby properties.

   Beneath the Shallow Zone is the Newark Aquitard, the uppermost clay unit covering nearly all of the Niles subarea. The Newark Aquitard is reportedly composed of low permeable silty clay or clayey silt materials. ACWD well logs of Salinity Barrier Project (SBP) wells in the area indicate that the clay encountered at 22 feet bgs is approximately 20 to 25 feet thick and is underlain by permeable sands and gravels that constitute the Newark Aquifer, a water supply aquifer of the ACWD. The Newark Aquitard is underlain sequentially by the following three aquifers: the Newark Aquifer, Centerville-Fremont Aquifer and the Deep Aquifer. Each is separated by an extensive clay aquitard.

   Beneath the Site, the Newark Aquifer consists of two separate layers of course-grained materials each about 5 to 15 feet thick and separated by a clayey zone approximately 10 to 15 feet thick (Ecology and Environment, 1987). Regionally, the Newark Aquifer typically occurs at depths of 40 to 140 feet bgs, with a thickness ranging from less than 20 feet near the San Francisco Bay to greater than 140 feet at the Hayward Fault.
   Groundwater gradient and flow direction in the Newark Aquifer is currently thought to vary from south to southwesterly.

The average hydraulic gradient is moderately flat (0.0006 foot per foot) throughout the Ashland property area. A network of various monitoring wells installed at the Ashland property and surrounding properties is shown on Figure 2. The vertical hydraulic gradient between the Shallow Zone and the Newark Aquifer varies seasonally from upward to downward. Downward groundwater gradient is believed to occur during the rainy season and an upward groundwater gradient is believed to occur during the remainder of the year. Groundwater movement through the Newark Aquitard is slow under non-pumping conditions, because the Newark Aquitard has a relatively low hydraulic conductivity and the difference in elevation heads between the two aquifers is small. However, when SBP wells in the Newark Aquifer were pumped in September 1985, water levels in Shallow Zone monitoring wells at the Site dropped approximately two feet in response to sustained pumping of the Newark Aquifer at 500 gallons per minute (gpm), indicating a hydraulic connection between the two aquifers may be induced under pumping conditions.

Surface run-off from the Site is received by Plummer Creek, located 0.5 mile from the Site. Plummer Creek flows 1.2 stream miles to Newark Slough, which flows 0.25-stream miles to the San Francisco Bay. The entire drainage pathway is tidal and is lined by tidal wetlands.

Historic groundwater pumping caused over-drafting and saltwater intrusion. The natural flow of groundwater towards the San Francisco Bay was reversed, and induced the flow of saline groundwater from the nearby salt evaporation ponds and the San Francisco Bay into the inland areas. The reversed groundwater gradient may have carried pollution from one site to another, or commingled plumes in the Newark Aquifer. There is, or has been, hydraulic connection between the Shallow Zone and the Newark Aquifer, the extent of which is uncertain, based on aquifer testing in the vicinity of the site, and the vertical migration of contaminants.

6. **Adjacent Sites:** There are three other chemical manufacturing facilities adjacent to the Site and a fourth nearby that have also polluted soil and groundwater with chemicals similar to those used by Ashland, and are conducting groundwater cleanup under Water Board jurisdiction. FMC Corporation at 8787 Enterprise Drive lies adjacent to the north and northwest of the site. A final Site Cleanup Requirements (SCR) was adopted for the FMC site in May 2002. FMC currently pumps groundwater from 17 extraction wells in the Shallow Zone and two extraction wells in the Newark Aquifer. FMC also operated a dual-phase remedial system during November 2002 and January 2003. Former Foster Chemical Company (thereafter Romic and now owned by SHH, L.L.C.) at 37445 Willow Street lies adjacent to the south and southeast of the Site, and has pumped groundwater from the Shallow Zone using one extraction well (EW-1). Jones-Hamilton at 8400 Enterprise Drive lies east of the Site and operated a groundwater extraction system using four wells (EW-2, EW-4, J10, and J-4R), but now implements monitored natural attenuation under a final SCR. Gallade Chemical (formerly Baron-Blakeslee/Allied Signal) at 8333 Enterprise Drive lies northeast of the Site, and used dual phase extraction to remediate soil hot spot areas and is currently preparing a Final Remedial Actions and Cleanup Standards Report, to remediate VOCs in the Shallow Zone and Newark Aquifer, and to control plume migration, for protection of human health and the environment.. The contaminant plumes

of FMC, Ashland, Former Foster Chemical and Jones-Hamilton sites in the Shallow Zone have commingled to some extent, but are currently being contained by groundwater extraction, as discussed in Finding 8, Interim Remedial Measures.

7. **Remedial Investigation:** Ashland first discovered the soil and groundwater pollution in 1981, during excavation for a western addition to the warehouse. Subsequent investigations conducted onsite between 1982 and 2001 detected over 45 different constituents of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) in soil and Shallow Zone groundwater samples. Chemicals impacting soil and groundwater in the Shallow Zone are similar to those chemicals found in the source areas at the Ashland site and have included: acetone, benzene, 2-butanone, 2-butanol, chloroform, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, chloromethane, dichloromethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA), 1,2-dichloropropane (1,2-DCP), 1,4-dichlorobenzene, ethylbenzene, 2-hexanone, methylene chloride, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), naphthalene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (111-TCA), trichloroethene (TCE), toluene, tetrachloroethene (PCE), trans 1,2-dichloroethylene, total xylenes, vinyl chloride, bis (2-ethyl-hexyl) phthalate, isophorone, di-n-butylphthalate, 4-methylphenol, and di-n-octylphthalate.

   a. **Soil:** Site inspections and analytical results of soil sampling for VOCs and SVOCs have confirmed that soil within the tank farm, warehouse, and loading dock areas is adversely impacted by solvents released at the Site. The vertical extent of soil pollution in the unsaturated zone extends to the depth of the groundwater, which is at 3 to 12 feet bgs, depending on location and seasonal variations. The aerial extent of soil pollution likely coincides with the extent of the dissolved-phase groundwater plume in the Shallow Zone. The following table presents maximum concentrations of chemicals detected in the soil at the site.

Detected Chemicals in Soil	Maximum Concentrations (mg/kg)
Acetone	290
Methylene Chloride	220
2-butanone (MEK)	500
Toluene	490
Xylenes	1,200
4-methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	43
1,1-DCA	31
Napthalene	130
Ethyl benzene	750
Chlorobenzene	170
Bis (2-ethyl-hexyl phthalate)	120
Diesel	260
1,2,4-Trimethyl Benzene	100
1,1,1-TCA	150
TCE	31
PCE	40
1,2-DCP	15

1,3,5-Trimethyl Benzene	35
Benzene	4.1
Di-n-butyl-phthalate	4.9
1,1,2,2,-PCE	2.3
Trans 1,2-DCE	2
isophorone	3.1
1,1-DCE	1.7
1,2-DCA	1.6
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.88
Isopropyl benzene	4.2
n-Propylbenzene	10
p-isopropyl toluene	2

b. **Shallow Zone Groundwater**: Ashland and neighboring sites (FMC, Former Foster Chemical and Jones-Hamilton) participate in a joint groundwater monitoring program to monitor VOCs within the Shallow Zone groundwater semi-annually using 74 monitoring wells, (including Ashland's 18 onsite well and 11 offsite wells), and to generate area-wide plume maps using the 1,2-DCA data, collectively. This number of wells is currently sufficient to monitor and delineate contaminants in the Shallow Zone. The groundwater samples are currently being analyzed for SVOCs by United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Method 8270C in January (1st semi-annual event), and for VOCs by EPA Method 8260B in July (2nd semi-annual event). Metals analyses (iron, manganese, and arsenic) for Shallow Zone groundwater samples were performed in 2003 to confirm the presence of anaerobic biodegradation conditions.

Since 1982, VOCs and SVOCs have consistently been detected in the Shallow Zone groundwater at the Site. As of January 2005, reported VOC concentrations in Site wells include: acetone to 20,000 µg/L; benzene to 2,600 µg/L; carbon tetrachloride to 1.9 µg/L, chlorobenzene to 800 µg/L; chloroethane to 1,600 µg/L; 2-chlorotoluene to 320 µg/L; 1,1-DCA to 4,700 µg/L; 1,2-DCA to 670 µg/L; 1,1-DCE to 55 µg/L; cis-1,2-DCE to 13,000 µg/L; trans-1,2-DCE to 55 µg/L; 1,2-DCP to 860 µg/L; ethylbenzene to 2,900 µg/L; methylene chloride to µg/L; naphthalene to 31 µg/L; PCE to µg/L; toluene to 50,000 µg/L; 1,1,1-TCA to 3,900 µg/L; TCE to µg/L; vinyl chloride to 2,300 µg/L; xylenes to 12,000 µg/L; isopropylbenzene to 91 µg/L; n-propyl benzene to 160 µg/L; and 1,2,4-TMP to 520 µg/L.

c. **Newark Aquifer Pollution**: The pollution in the Newark Aquifer is monitored collectively by Ashland and neighboring sites (FMC, Former Foster Chemical and Jones-Hamilton), using 10 monitoring wells including Ashland's onsite wells D-1 and D-2, installed in 1989 and 1999, respectively. The number of wells is currently sufficient to monitor the lateral extent of pollution in all directions, except to the north where FMC's well D-5 was paved over and lost and has not been sampled since 1995. The Water Board has requested that well D-5 be replaced, which should occur in the next few months. Samples from D-1 are analyzed using EPA Method 8021B (1st semi-annual event) and using EPA Method 8260B (2nd semi-

annual event), and samples from D-2 are analyzed quarterly using EPA Method 8260B. No metals analyses for Newark Aquifer groundwater samples have been performed to date to confirm or deny its presence. VOCs have been detected at the Site in the Newark Aquifer well D-1, located cross-gradient of the tank farm and loading bay source areas. The compound 1,2-DCA was initially detected in Well D-1 in 1991 at a concentration of 3 µg/l, but increased in January 1999 to 280 µg/l and in July 2001 to 370 µg/l. The most recent 1,2-DCA concentration at Well D-1, reported in January 2005, was 160 µg/l. Other VOCs detected in well D-1 include, acetone (6 µg/l in 1991), methylene chloride (5 and 6 µg/l in 1994), trichloroethene (1 µg/l in 1994), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (2 µg/l in 1994 and 1 µg/l in 1998), 1,1-dichloroethane (2 µg/l in 1994), and Freon 113 (2.5 µg/l in 1999).

Other Newark Aquifer wells offsite have also been impacted. ACWD Newark Aquifer wells E-56 and E-57 (both abandoned in March 1990) were impacted with VOCs, including but not limited to: 1,2-DCA, methylene chloride, acetone, 2-butonone (MEK), 4-methyl-1-2 pentanone (MIBK), and 1,1,1-trichloroethanene. Well E-56 was located on the downgradient western edge of the Site and E-57 was located on the upgradient eastern edge of the Site. In August 1981, wells E-56 and E-57 had 1,2-DCA concentrations detected at concentrations of 1,460 µg/l and 80 µg/l, respectively. The 1,2-DCA concentrations increased significantly in Well E-57 in February 1985 and November 1986, when 1,2-DCA was detected at 3,900 µg/l and 5,300 µg/l, respectively.

VOCs and other site chemicals have not been detected in well D-2, which has been monitored quarterly for water levels and sampled semi-annually since its installation in April 1999.

d. **1,2-DCA in the Newark Aquifer**: The presence of 1,2-DCA in the Newark Aquifer is due to releases from within the site vicinity. The compound 1,2-DCA, referred to commercially as ethylene dichloride (EDC) has a high molecular weight (98.96) and high boiling point (83.84° C). 1,2-DCA (EDC) can also be used in the manufacture of other organic compounds, or as a solvent. Inventory records indicate that Ashland stored hundreds of chemicals including 1,2-DCA at the site for the reporting period of January 1 to December 31, 1987, the only year for which chemical use records were made available. On page 72 of the inventory records, EDC is listed with a CAS code of "107-06-2". The CAS code is a universal "social security number" for chemical entities (Sax, Lewis, 1986), assigned to the material by the Chemical Abstracts Service of the American Chemical Society. The CAS code links 1,2-DCA and EDC as the same chemical. The inventory record also shows the quantity stored at the Site to be between 1,000 and 9,999 pounds during 311 days in 1987. Analytical data confirms the presence of 1,2-DCA beneath the Site and adjacent facilities in soil, Shallow Zone groundwater and in the Newark Aquifer. Several other chemicals, as discussed in (c) above, were used by Ashland, detected in soil and Shallow ground water, and were also detected in Newark Aquifer well D-1. In July 2004, 1,2-DCA was detected in well D-1 at a concentration of 160 µg/l.

e. **Newark Aquitard**: The competency of the Newark Aquitard as an effective barrier within the site vicinity to the downward migration of solvent-impacted groundwater remains questionable. Concentrations of VOCs and SVOCs have been detected in wells screened in the Newark Aquifer, including wells owned by ACWD, Ashland, FMC, Gallade Chemical, Jones-Hamilton, and former Foster Chemical.

A hydraulic connection between the Shallow Zone groundwater and the Newark Aquifer has been reported from earlier investigations in the site vicinity. In September 1985, water levels in Ashland's Shallow Zone monitoring wells dropped approximately two feet during sustained pumping in the Newark Aquifer at a rate of 500 gallons per minute (gpm) in ACWD Salinity Barrier Project (SBP) wells (Ecology & Environment, 1988). Nine months later in June 1986 marked the first appearance of high levels of ketones (2,100,000 µg/l of acetone) in the ACWD Well E-58 in the vicinity of the site (Ecology & Environment, 1986).

A geologic cross section (west to east) through the FMC, Ashland, Former Foster Chemical, and Jones-Hamilton sites shows a distinct thinning of the aquitard (to approximately 10 feet in thickness) in the vicinity of Wells E-56, B-12 and D-1 located on Ashland's down gradient (western portion) of the property, and general variability in the thickness of the aquitard across the remaining portions of the cross section (Emcon 1989).

A potential conduit study in 1989 by Wahler Associates for Ashland stated that "large sand lenses that may occur within the Newark Aquitard and the Aquitard itself are possible natural vertical conduits, and that deep ACWD wells extending from the Shallow Zone to the Newark Aquifer represent artificial vertical conduits." Hydraulic testing performed at the Jones-Hamilton site estimated upward leakage (flux) through the Newark Aquitard to be approximately 130 gallons per day (gpd), under pumping conditions within the Shallow Zone of 580 gpd (Emcon 1990). Likewise, when the Newark Aquifer is pumped, there will be downward flux through the aquitard.

In August 2003, Ashland conducted an aquitard competency study at the Site, to record the stratigraphy and collect samples for physical testing of the Shallow Zone, Newark Aquitard, and Newark Aquifer beneath the site (URS, 2003). An exploratory borehole was placed at the north, south and west three corners of the 10.9-acre parcel, and about three hundred feet away from the chemical handling/ operations and potential conduits/source areas at the Site. The results indicated that the Newark Aquitard is comprised of low permeable units with low vertical hydraulic conductivity (vertical permeability tests indicated a range of 10^{-7} to 10^{-6} cm/s) and identified by Atterberg Limit testing as either clay (CH or CL) or clay-silt (CL-ML).

8. Interim Remedial Measures:

a. **Groundwater**: Ashland began implementing interim remedial measures (IRMs) in 1982 with the installation and intermittent operation of a shallow groundwater extraction system. In 1986, the system was shut down as a result of Union Sanitary District (USD) Administrative Order for repeated violations of the discharge limits. In 1990, Ashland added a groundwater treatment unit to the extraction system and resumed groundwater extraction using wells B-25, B-29, and C-2. In 1997, the system was modified and Well EW-1 was added to the system and Well B-29 was turned off. The system currently extracts groundwater at a rate of 3 to 5 gallons per minute. The groundwater is processed through an aerobic bioreactor unit, with the off-gas from the bioreactor treated through two vapor phase granulated active carbon (GAC) units installed in series prior to discharge. The treated groundwater is disposed to the sanitary sewage system with a USD permit.

The groundwater extraction and treatment system has extracted over six millions of gallons of Shallow Zone groundwater since start up. During the first semi-annual 2002 reporting period, 31 pounds of VOC mass was removed from the groundwater beneath the Site, based on the volume of water treated and the influent VOC concentrations to the treatment system (URS, 2002). Historic groundwater extraction has reportedly removed approximately 900 pounds of chlorinated solvents and ketones. Natural anaerobic degradation processes also contributed to significant mass removal as well. The prolonged groundwater extraction has resulted in concentration increases within the capture zone of the extraction wells and concentration decreases in the downgradient wells, indicating that the plume has been pulled back. The increase in vinyl chloride concentrations within the source area indicates degradation of chlorinated solvents is occurring. However, VOCs and SVOCs continue to persist at elevated levels in the Shallow Zone groundwater, likely due to low permeable soils and flow rates, and highly polluted soil in the unsaturated and saturated zones.

Migration control of the Shallow Zone contaminant plume has been achieved by independent groundwater extraction systems operating at FMC, Ashland and Former Foster Chemical. Ashland has not operated a groundwater extraction system for the Newark Aquifer. Ashland's adjacent neighbor, FMC, operates a Newark Aquifer groundwater extraction system located downgradient of Ashland, which has a large capture radius, and captures the groundwater underlying the Ashland site as well. Ashland will cease its Shallow Zone groundwater extraction system in August 2005, in preparation of for the soil remedial excavation work planned to begin in September 2005.

b. **Soil**: Ashland ceased operations in 2000, and is in the process of obtaining "facility closure" status from the City of Newark Fire Department, Hazardous Material Division (NFD). Removal of tanks and soil excavation performed to date are summarized below:

- 1980 - A leaking 2,000-gallon steel tank and an oil/water separator located on the southern perimeter of the warehouse were reportedly removed, but no documentation of the closure procedures or specific activities is available. The separator was part of an older wastewater treatment system that removed immiscible liquid components from waters collected throughout the facility.

- August 1985 - During expansion of the Plant, three 2000-gallon capacity USTs were removed from the site (Ecology & Environment, 1985). Tank 1 was located on the western perimeter of the warehouse, and received waste product by gravity drainage from two floor drains within the northwest end of the E&LP Division fill room inside the warehouse. Soil contamination was discovered directly beneath the 4-inch drain line entering Tank 1. Soils directly beneath the drain line were excavated to a depth of 6 feet, for a total of seven end loader bucket loads, however this soil was replaced into the excavation for future excavation. It is unknown if the impacted soil was ever removed. Tank 2 was located on the southern perimeter of the acid truck unloading area, and received rainfall runoff and product spillage from the E&LP Division truck loading rack area. Tank 3 was located on the southern perimeter of the warehouse, and received both runoff and spillage from the IC&S Division truck unloading platform and waste solvents from the IC&S Division drum filling room. The wastes stored in this tank included a wide variety of organic solvents that were handled at the facility. The drain lines for all three tanks were plugged and left in-place.

- February and March 1988 - Impacted soil (approximately 600 cubic yards) in the October 15, 1987, spill area was excavated to 1-foot bgs, except one small area that was excavated to 4-feet bgs.

- April 2000 - Ashland removed the ASTs and the associated underground pipelines in the tank farm area, which were connected to the warehouse. The excavated soil surrounding the tanks and pipelines was gravelly, saturated with chemicals, and replaced in the excavation.

- In September 2003, approximately 700 cubic yards of VOC-impacted soil were excavated from the former AST farm to a depth of 5 feet bgs. The soil was treated onsite, tested and used to backfill a second phase of excavation that occurred in October 2004, with the removal of an additional 900 cubic yards of impacted soil excavated to a depth of 5 bgs, from the former AST farm. This soil was tested, profiled, and hauled offsite as California non-hazardous waste.

  Additional soil remediation is needed for several reasons: to comply with Water Board policies requiring reasonable source control, to prevent further leaching of VOCs to shallow groundwater (which would delay attainment

of shallow groundwater cleanup standards), and to reduce the threat of additional impacts to the Newark Aquifer.

9. Environmental Risk Assessment:

a. **Methods**: A site-specific environmental risk assessment was prepared to quantitatively evaluate the following potential concerns under a commercial/industrial land use scenario:

i. Soil
- Vapor emissions to indoor air;
- Direct exposure (ingestion, dermal absorption, inhalation of outdoor vapors and particulates);

ii. Groundwater
- Vapor emissions to indoor air;
- Vapor emissions to outdoor air;
- Impacts to drinking water.

Human heath risks posed by direct exposure emissions of vapors to indoor air were estimated through use of published USEPA models. Evaluation of potential drinking water resource concerns was carried out by comparison of groundwater data for contaminants of concern to California drinking water standards. A survey of nearby wells and deeper aquifers was also carried out. The potential for leaching of contaminants from soil and additional degradation of groundwater quality was qualitatively evaluated. Conclusions drawn from the risk assessment are provided in the July 18, 2001, Remedial Action and Cleanup Standards Report. The Water Board considers the following risks to be acceptable at remediation sites: a cumulative hazard index of 1.0 or less for non-carcinogens, and for carcinogens a cumulative excess cancer risk of 10^{-6} or less (residential scenario) or 10^{-5} or less (commercial/industrial scenario).

b. **Soil Assessment:** Soils at the site are heavily impacted with volatile organic compounds (refer to Finding 7). These contaminants are also found in shallow groundwater. The assessment concludes that the risk posed to construction workers and commercial/industrial workers by potential direct exposure to impacted soil does not exceed acceptable levels (i.e., target excess cancer risk of 10^{-5} (one in one-hundred-thousand) and target hazard index for non-carcinogenic effects of 1.0. The report concludes, however, that vapor emissions from impacted soil could cause indoor air to be impacted above acceptable levels, should buildings be constructed over the soil in the future. The assessment further concludes that contaminated soil could pose a continued threat to groundwater quality in the future should it be exposed to infiltrating surface water or should the water table rise and come into contact with impacted soil.

c. **Groundwater Assessment:** Shallow groundwater at the site is heavily impacted with volatile organic compounds (refer to Finding 7). The assessment concludes that vapor emissions from impacted groundwater poses a potential threat to indoor-air quality should buildings be constructed over the groundwater. Reported concentrations of contaminants are also well above both drinking water standards and surface water standards for the protection of aquatic life. The groundwater is not currently used as source of drinking water but directly overlies an important regional aquifer. Impacted groundwater is not known to be discharging to surface water.

d. **Recommendations:** The Remedial Action and Cleanup Standards Report recommends soil excavation for source removal, monitored natural attenuation, implementation of a Risk Management Plan (RMP), and institutional constraints (deed restriction). The existing groundwater pump and treat system will be decommissioned. The report further recommends that an asphalt or concrete cap be maintained over areas of residual contaminated soil in order to prevent future leaching of chemicals from the soil and additional impacts to groundwater. Ashland has developed a Risk Management Plan (refer to item e) to mitigate risks associated with residual impacts presented by chemicals in soil and groundwater at the site. Due to excessive risk that will be present at the site pending full remediation, institutional constraints are appropriate to limit on-site exposure to acceptable levels. Institutional constraints include the RMP and a deed restriction. The deed restriction should prohibit the use of shallow groundwater and Newark Aquifer groundwater as a source of drinking water, and prohibit residential and other sensitive uses. The deed restriction should also require RMP compliance and Water Board approval prior to (1) excavations deeper than 5 feet for purposes other than remediation and (ii) ground penetrations greater than 25 feet. Ashland submitted a draft revised deed restriction.

e. A Risk Management Plan dated February 27, 2003 (URS, 2003b) was prepared for the Site to address existing conditions of the residual soil and groundwater impacts from historical chemical releases. The RMP describes measures to control or mitigate potential risks to human health and the environment that may exist following implementation of cleanup requirements established for the Site. Specifically, it describes institutional and engineering control measures intended to avoid or mitigate human exposure to the historically released chemicals. The RMP was reviewed and approved by the Water Board on June 12, 2003. It is to remain in effect until such time as institutional or engineering controls are no longer needed to protect human health and the environment.

The RMP applies to the current and foreseeable future industrial land use of the property. Use of the property for residences, hospitals, nursing homes and day care facilities are prohibited through the RMP and the deed restriction Ashland prepared and recorded for the Site.

The RMP also addresses precautions that will be taken to mitigate risks to human health and the environment from intrusion or redistribution of historical chemical releases during earthwork and construction at the Site. Risk management during construction includes provisions for minimum health and safety plan requirements, contractor requirements, management of excavations, management of soil stockpiles, and decontamination of equipment. A site-specific health and safety plan is included as part of the RMP.

Per the RMP, long-term risk management provisions for the Site include soil cap construction and maintenance, control measures for subsurface vapor intrusion, prohibitions, and the deed restriction. Areas where residual soil impacts remain at the Site will be capped with hardscape (asphalt or concrete), compacted clay, or beneath buildings as a precautionary measure. Capping will provide supplemental control over chemical migration via the soil to air particulate pathway, soil leaching to groundwater pathway, direct contact pathway, and the surface water runoff pathway. Surface grading, an asphalt or concrete cap, or drainage structures would prevent infiltration of rainwater. Annual inspections and long-term maintenance of the cap will be performed by the owner/operator, or as needed. Erosion or cracks in the cap material will be repaired by the owner/operator, as necessary. Additionally, during new construction, compacted clay/silt soil or cement slurry should be used to backfill portions of utility or sewer lateral trenches that are adjacent to or beneath new buildings or enclosed structures at the Site.

Prohibitions include: 1) excavations deeper than 5 feet for purposes other than remedial action to address soil contamination without the express permission of the Water Board, 2) installation of groundwater production wells at the Site, and 3) ground penetrations deeper than twenty feet to prevent cross-contamination between Shallow Zone groundwater and the Newark Aquifer without the express permission of the Water Board. Based on these prohibitions, future site use following the proposed remedial action presented in this order will conform to objectives of the RMP.

10. **Feasibility Study:** Ashland completed a feasibility study as part of a Revised Final Remedial Action and Cleanup Standards for Soil and Groundwater Report dated May 27, 2005 (URS, 2005). The feasibility study evaluated technologies and process options with respect to effectiveness, implementability, and cost, in consideration of the Site constituents and subsurface properties. Technologies and process options were evaluated for their effectiveness at meeting the cleanup standards in shallow soil and groundwater within a 4-year time frame, which is based on the current progress of ACWD intended operations to implement groundwater production from the Newark Aquifer in nearby SBP wells. An initial screening consisted of the following remedial approaches:

- No Action
- Institutional Controls
- Containment

- Removal
- In-Situ Treatment

This was followed by detailed screening of potential remedial alternatives listed below.

- No Action – Baseline case
- Institutional Controls – Groundwater Monitoring
- Institutional Controls – Risk Management Plan
- Soil Excavation and Onsite Treatment and Reuse
- Soil Excavation and Offsite Disposal/Recycling
- In-situ Chemical Oxidation Using Activated Sodium Persulfate
- In-situ Thermal Treatment Using Electric Resistance Heating

Results of the study indicated that soil excavation with offsite disposal/recycling and/or onsite treatment is the most feasible option of meeting site cleanup standards within a reasonable timeframe that coincides with ACWD's planned pumping of groundwater from the Newark Aquifer.

11. **Cleanup Plan**: Based on results of the feasibility study, Ashland selected the soil excavation with offsite disposal/recycling option to achieve cleanup standards for the Site. Overall implementation of the program will consist of: (1) discontinue the Shallow Zone groundwater extraction remedy; (2) excavation and disposal of impacted soils at locations pre-determined from earlier investigations to a depth of 8 feet bgs (3 feet into the Shallow Zone water table); (3) institutional controls via a deed covenant to restrict land use and prevent onsite use of groundwater; (4) surface containment through capping; and (5) post excavation monitoring of Shallow Zone and Newark Aquifer groundwater. For the planned remedial excavation, approximately 15,500 cubic yards (22,600 tons) of soil will be excavated, of which approximately 10,600 cubic yards (17,600 tons) may exceed cleanup standards. By following this approach, Ashland estimates that up to 96 percent of the total VOC mass will be removed from the Site, with only residual amounts remaining in soil and groundwater. Items 3 and 4 will be implemented at the Site to minimize potential onsite exposures from the residual impacts in soil and groundwater. Item 5 will be implemented to monitor the progress of meeting the groundwater cleanup standards and to monitor the potential migration of constituents from adjacent properties onto the Ashland Site, and to ensure the Site-related chemicals do not migrate offsite or from the Shallow Zone groundwater to the Newark Aquifer. If migration of constituents from nearby properties onto the Ashland property is confirmed by the monitoring program, then the Water Board may direct the adjacent property owners to pursue cleanup operations to eliminate impacts to the Ashland Site. If migration of constituents from the Ashland property onto nearby offsite properties is confirmed by the monitoring program, then the Water Board may direct Ashland to pursue cleanup operations to eliminate impacts to the nearby offsite properties. Details of the cleanup plan are presented in the Revised Final Remedial Action and Cleanup Standards for Soil and Groundwater Report dated May 27, 2005 (URS, 2005).

12. **Groundwater Management**: The ACWD manages groundwater resources in the Newark, Union City, and Fremont area. On average, 35% of the residents' water supply comes from groundwater, mostly from well fields located about 5 miles east of the site. ACWD's management activities address saltwater intrusion caused by past overdrafting of the Newark Aquifer and deeper aquifers. ACWD has reversed the overdrafting by constructing artificial recharge facilities and augmenting natural Alameda Creek base flow with imported water for groundwater recharge. In addition, ACWD operates several extraction wells to remove high salinity groundwater from the Newark Aquifer and deeper aquifers within the Niles Cone (Aquifer Reclamation Program or ARP). Beginning in 2003, ACWD will treat a portion of its ARP pumpage for potable use with a desalination facility (currently under construction) at a location that is about 1.5 miles southeast of the Ashland site. ARP wells that will initially feed raw water to the desalination facility are located approximately two miles from Ashland. Hence the nearest municipal potable water well will be two miles from Ashland in 2009.

In addition to the ARP wells, ACWD initiated in the 1970's construction of an alignment of Newark Aquifer extraction wells located just inland of the salt evaporator ponds along San Francisco Bay. The barrier had been planned to extend over the entire coastal length of the Niles Cone in a general north-south direction. ACWD completed construction of five wells, including one (Site C) within 3,000 feet of the site. These wells, referred to as Salinity Barrier Project (SBP) wells, originally were envisioned to serve two functions: (i) prevent new saltwater intrusion during drought periods (when the Newark Aquifer head could drop below sea level) and (ii) hasten the removal of existing saline groundwater in the Newark Aquifer east of the SBP wells. However, under revised water management plans, ACWD does not anticipate operating these wells as a barrier curtain during droughts. Instead, these wells would more likely be operated to fulfill the second of the two objectives noted above, effectively serving as ARP wells. As part of an ongoing re-evaluation of overall project feasibility, ACWD has been reviewing operating criteria and whether or not original plans for construction of additional SBP wells should be carried out. One well, Site B, located about 1.5 miles from the Ashland site, is also being evaluated as a supply well for the desalination facility.

Chloride concentrations beneath the site in the Newark aquifer range from 15,000 to 20,000 parts per million (ppm), mainly as a result of saltwater intrusion. The site is located west (or bayward) of the proposed SBP wells alignment. Chloride concentrations therefore may not decline significantly.

However, implementing the SBP may accelerate the migration of VOCs in shallow groundwater, both laterally and vertically. If significant VOC concentrations migrate to the SBP wells, then ACWD may be required to treat SBP well pumpage prior to discharging it to surface waters or using it for beneficial use.

As ACWD plans relative to the SBP wells are currently on hold, and the chemical composition of the groundwater at the SBP wells is not known, assessment of risk to the SBP wells is not warranted at this time. A risk evaluation is needed immediately after ACWD decides to proceed with operation of SBP well Site A, Site B, or Site C, or any future ACWD water well screened in the Newark Aquifer and located less than 2 miles from the Ashland

Site. Ashland must not wait for commencement of operation but must initiate the risk evaluation immediately after ACWD decides to operate one or more of the wells noted above. In evaluating this risk, Ashland will need to consider all chemicals of concern that could interfere with the ACWD ability or authorization to use (e.g., as a supply to a desalinization plant) or dispose of the extracted groundwater, as applicable.

13. Basis for Cleanup Standards

a. **General**: State Board Resolution No. 68-16, "Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California," applies to this discharge and requires attainment of background levels of water quality, or the highest level of water quality which is reasonable if background levels of water quality cannot be restored. Cleanup levels other than background must be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State, not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of such water, and not result in exceedance of applicable water quality objectives. The previously-cited cleanup plan confirms the Water Board's initial conclusion that background levels of water quality cannot be restored. This order and its requirements are consistent with Resolution No. 68-16.

State Board Resolution No. 92-49, "Policies and Procedures for Investigation and Cleanup and Abatement of Discharges Under Water Code Section 13304," applies to this discharge. This order and its requirements are consistent with the provisions of Resolution No. 92-49, as amended.

b. **Beneficial Uses**: The Water Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin (Basin Plan) on June 21, 1995. This updated and consolidated plan represents the Water Board's master water quality control planning document. The revised Basin Plan was approved by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Office of Administrative Law on July 20, 1995, and November 13, 1995, respectively. A summary of regulatory provisions is contained in Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Section 3912 (23 CCR 3912). The Basin Plan defines beneficial uses and water quality objectives for waters of the State, including surface waters and groundwaters.

Water Board Resolution No. 89-39, "Sources of Drinking Water," defines potential sources of drinking water to include all groundwater in the region, with limited exceptions for areas of high TDS yield, or naturally high contaminant levels. Groundwater underlying and adjacent to the Site qualifies as a potential source of drinking water. The Basin Plan designates the following potential beneficial uses of groundwater underlying and adjacent to the Site:

i. Municipal and domestic water supply
ii. Industrial process water supply
iii. Industrial service water supply
iv. Agricultural water supply

v. Freshwater replenishment to surface waters.

At present, there is no known use of groundwater underlying the site for the above purposes.

The existing and potential beneficial uses of the Plummer Creek, a tidal tributary of South San Francisco Bay, include:

i. Water contact and non-contact recreation
ii. Wildlife habitat
iii. Cold freshwater and warm freshwater habitat
iv. Fish migration and spawning
v. Estuarine habitat

c. **Basis for Groundwater Cleanup Standards**: The groundwater cleanup standards for the Newark Aquifer are based on applicable water quality objectives and are the more stringent of EPA and California primary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), or equivalent. Groundwater cleanup standards for the Shallow Zone groundwater are calculated using a flow and transport model and are based on protection of the Newark Aquifer from leaching of pollutants from the Shallow Zone groundwater to the Newark Aquifer. Cleanup to this level will result in acceptable residual risk to human health and aquatic habitats.

d. **Basis for Soil Cleanup Standards**: The soil cleanup standards for the site are intended to address potential leaching of chemicals from the unsaturated zone and subsequent impact on groundwater. For the purposes of this Order, the unsaturated zone is defined as the zone above the water table's lowest historical or seasonal level, as documented or anticipated. Soil cleanup standards were calculated using a flow and transport model that takes into account the anticipated attenuation and dilution of chemicals in leachate as the leachate migrates downward and mixes with groundwater as well as the shallow groundwater cleanup standards.

14. **Future Changes to Cleanup Standards**: The goal of this remedial action is to restore the beneficial uses of groundwater underlying and adjacent to the site. Results from other sites suggest that full restoration of beneficial uses to groundwater as a result of active remediation at this site may not be possible. If full restoration of beneficial uses is not technologically nor economically achievable within a reasonable period of time, then the discharger may request modification to the cleanup standards or establishment of a containment zone, a limited groundwater pollution zone where water quality objectives are exceeded. Conversely, if new technical information indicates that cleanup standards can be surpassed, the Water Board may decide that further cleanup actions should be taken.

15. **Reuse or Disposal of Extracted Groundwater**: Water Board Resolution No. 88-160 allows discharges of extracted and treated groundwater from site cleanups to surface waters only if it has been demonstrated that neither reclamation nor discharge to the sanitary sewer is technically and economically feasible.

16. **Basis for 13304 Order**: The discharger has caused or permitted waste to be discharged or deposited where it is or probably will be discharged into waters of the State and creates or threatens to create a condition of pollution or nuisance.

17. **Cost Recovery**: Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13304, the discharger is hereby notified that the Water Board is entitled to, and may seek reimbursement for, all reasonable costs actually incurred by the Water Board to investigate unauthorized discharges of waste and to oversee cleanup of such waste, abatement of the effects thereof, or other remedial action, required by this order.

18. **CEQA**: This action is an order to enforce the laws and regulations administered by the Water Board. As such, this action is categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15321 of the Resources Agency Guidelines.

19. **Notification**: The Water Board has notified the discharger and all interested agencies and persons of its intent under California Water Code Section 13304 to prescribe site cleanup requirements for the discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to Section 13304 of the California Water Code, that the discharger (or its agents, successors, or assigns) shall cleanup and abate the effects described in the above findings as follows:

A. PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of wastes or hazardous substances in a manner, which will degrade water quality or adversely affect beneficial uses of waters of the State is prohibited.

2. Further significant migration of wastes or hazardous substances through subsurface transport to waters of the State is prohibited.

3. Activities associated with the subsurface investigation and cleanup, which will cause significant adverse migration of wastes or hazardous substances are prohibited.

B. CLEANUP PLAN AND CLEANUP STANDARDS

1. **Implement Cleanup Plan**: The discharger shall implement the cleanup plan described in Finding 11.

2. **Soil and Groundwater Cleanup Standards**: The following soil cleanup standards shall be met throughout the unsaturated zone soil at the site. For the purposes of this Order, the unsaturated zone is defined as the zone above the water table's lowest historical or seasonal level, as documented or anticipated. The

cleanup levels shall be confirmed with confirmatory soil samples prior to curtailment of the plans described in Findings 9e (RMP) and 11 (cleanup plan). The following groundwater cleanup standards shall be met throughout the area of impacted groundwater, and in all groundwater monitoring wells identified in the Self-Monitoring Program:

Chemicals of Concern	Cleanup Standards		
	Newark Aquifer Groundwater[1] (µg/L)	Shallow Zone Groundwater[2] (µg/L)	Shallow Soil[3] (mg/kg)
Acetone	700	25,000	8.4
Benzene	1	88	3.9
Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	12	650	10,790.0
Bromoform	100	8,820	190.2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	44	9.6
Chlorobenzene	50	4,410	261.6
Chloroethane	12	1,058	74.8
Chloroform	100	8,820	259.2
Chloromethane	2.7	238	36.9
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	600	25,000	2,855.4
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	6.3	556	63.5
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	441	51.8
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	441	17.7
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5	44	0.4
1,1-Dichloroethylene	6	529	90.9
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	6	529	16.5
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene	10	882	59.0
2,4-dichlorophenol	0.3	26	26.4
1,2-dichloropropane	5	441	10.9
1,3-dichloropropene	0.5	44	5.2
1,4-dioxane	3	265	0.2
Ethylbenzene	30	2,646	288.9
Methylene Chloride	5	441	6.8
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	4200	25,000	22.9
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	120	10,584	244.6
Napthalene	21	1,852	371.4
Styrene	10	882	128.7
1,1,1,2,-Tetrachloroethane	1.3	115	2.0
1,1,2,2,-Tetrachloroethane	1	88	1.6
Tetrachloroethylene	5	441	61.7
Toluene	40	3,528	252.0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70	6,174	1,878.7
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	17,640	2,205.4
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	441	6.2
Trichloroethylene	5	441	40.3
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	44	7.5
Xylenes	20	1,764	199.5

Explanation

1 = Newark Aquifer groundwater cleanup standard based on drinking water protection standards established in Order R2-2003-0012

2 = Shallow Zone groundwater cleanup standard based on Newark Aquitard attenuation between Shallow Zone and Newark Aquifer

3 = Shallow Soil cleanup standard based on Diluation Attenuation Factor (DAF) to Shallow Zone Groundwater

µg/L = micrograms per liter

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram

C. **TASKS**

1. **IMPLEMENTATION OF FINAL REMEDIAL MEASURES**

COMPLIANCE DATE: January 31, 2006

Submit a Remedial Action Completion Report acceptable to the Executive Officer documenting implementation of the excavation phase for the Revised Final Remedial Action and Cleanup Standards plan (URS, 2005). The report should document the remedial excavation preparations, decommissioning of the groundwater extraction system, field excavation activities, confirmation testing, and backfill procedures.

2. **IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRAINTS**

COMPLIANCE DATE: 60 Days After Executive Officer Approval

Submit a technical report acceptable to the Executive Officer documenting that the approved institutional constraints have been implemented and submit a copy of the recorded deed restriction.

3. **THREE-YEAR STATUS REPORT**

COMPLIANCE DATE: September 1, 2008 & every 3-years thereafter

Submit a technical report acceptable to the Executive Officer evaluating the effectiveness of the approved cleanup plan. The report should include:

a. Summary of effectiveness in controlling contaminant migration and protecting human health and the environment.
b. Comparison of contaminant concentration trends with cleanup standards.
c. Comparison of anticipated versus actual costs of cleanup activities.
d. Performance data (e.g. groundwater volume extracted, chemical mass removed, mass removed per million gallons extracted).
e. Cost effectiveness data (e.g. cost per pound of contaminant removed).
f. Summary of additional investigations (including results) and significant modifications to remediation systems.
g. Additional remedial actions proposed to meet cleanup standards (if applicable) including time schedule.

If cleanup standards have not been met and are not projected to be met within a reasonable time, the report should assess the technical practicability of meeting cleanup standards and may propose an alternative cleanup strategy.

4. **EVALUATION OF NEW HEALTH CRITERIA**

COMPLIANCE DATE: 90 days after request by Executive Officer

Submit a technical report acceptable to the Executive Officer evaluating the effect on the approved cleanup plan of revising one or more cleanup standards in response to revision of drinking water standards, maximum contaminant levels, or other health-based criteria.

5. **EVALUATION OF NEW TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

COMPLIANCE DATE: 90 days after request by Executive Officer

Submit a technical report acceptable to the Executive Officer evaluating new technical information bearing on the approved cleanup plan and cleanup standards for this site. In the case of a new cleanup technology, the report should evaluate the technology using the same criteria used in the feasibility study. Such technical reports shall not be requested unless the Executive Officer determines that the new information is reasonably likely to warrant a revision in the approved cleanup plan or cleanup standards.

6. **REVISED RISK ASSESSMENT**

COMPLIANCE DATE: 90 days after request by Executive Officer

Submit a revised risk assessment acceptable to the Executive Officer in the event that ACWD decides to proceed with operation of any water well screened in the Newark Aquifer and located less than 2 miles from the Ashland site, including but not limited to the SBP well Site A, Site B, or Site C, as detailed in Finding 12, Groundwater Management.

7. **DELAYED COMPLIANCE**

If the discharger is delayed, interrupted, or prevented from meeting one or more of the completion dates specified for the above tasks, the discharger shall promptly notify the Executive Officer and the Water Board may consider revision to this Order.

D. **PROVISIONS**

1. **No Nuisance**: The storage, handling, treatment, or disposal of polluted soil or groundwater shall not create a nuisance as defined in California Water Code Section 13050(m).

2. **Good Operation & Maintenance**: The discharger shall maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible any facility or control system installed to achieve compliance with the requirements of this Order.

3. **Cost Recovery**: The discharger shall be liable, pursuant to California Water Code Section 13304, to the Water Board for all reasonable costs actually incurred by the Water Board to investigate unauthorized discharges of waste and to oversee cleanup of such waste, abatement of the effects thereof, or other remedial action, required by this Order. If the site addressed by this Order is enrolled in a State Board-managed reimbursement program, reimbursement shall be made pursuant to this Order and according to the procedures established in that program. Any disputes raised by the discharger over reimbursement amounts or methods used in that program shall be consistent with the dispute resolution procedures for that program.

4. **Access to Site and Records**: In accordance with California Water Code Section 13267(c), the discharger shall permit the Water Board or its authorized representative:

   a. Entry upon premises in which any pollution source exists, or may potentially exist, or in which any required records are kept, which are relevant to this Order.

   b. Access to copy any records required to be kept under the requirements of this Order.

   c. Inspection of any monitoring or remediation facilities installed in response to this Order.

   d. Sampling of any groundwater or soil which is accessible, or may become accessible, as part of any investigation or remedial action program undertaken by the discharger.

5. **Self-Monitoring Program**: The discharger shall comply with the Self-Monitoring Program as attached to this Order and as may be amended by the Executive Officer.

6. **Contractor / Consultant Qualifications**: All technical documents shall be signed by and stamped with the seal of a California registered geologist, a California certified engineering geologist, or a California registered civil engineer.

7. **Lab Qualifications**: All samples shall be analyzed by State-certified laboratories or laboratories accepted by the Water Board using approved EPA methods and appropriate laboratory detection limits for the type of analysis to be performed. All laboratories shall maintain quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) records for Water Board review. This provision does not apply to analyses that can only reasonably be performed on-site (e.g. temperature).

8. **Document Distribution**: Copies of all correspondence, technical reports, and other documents pertaining to compliance with this Order shall be provided to the following agencies:

   a. City of Newark Fire Department (Hazardous Materials Division)
   b. Alameda County Water District (Groundwater Resources Division)
   c. Department of Toxic Substances Control (Standardized Permits and Corrective Action Branch)

   The Executive Officer may modify this distribution list as needed.

9. **Reporting of Changed Owner or Operator**: The discharger shall file a technical report on any changes in site occupancy or ownership associated with the property described in this Order.

10. **Reporting of Hazardous Substance Release**: If any hazardous substance is discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, the discharger shall report such discharge to the Water Board by calling (510) 622-2300 during regular office hours (Monday through Friday, 8:00 to 5:00). A written report shall be filed with the Water Board within five working days. The report shall describe: the nature of the hazardous substance, estimated quantity involved, duration of incident, cause of release, estimated size of affected area, nature of effect, corrective actions taken or planned, schedule of corrective actions planned, and persons/agencies notified. This reporting is in addition to reporting to the Office of Emergency Services required pursuant to the Health and Safety Code.

11. **Rescission of Existing Order**: This Order supercedes and rescinds Order Nos. R2-2003-0012 and R2-2003-0104.

12. **Periodic SCR Review**: The Water Board will review this Order periodically and may revise it when necessary.

SEP 14 2005

Date

Bruce H. Wolfe
Executive Officer

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS ORDER MAY SUBJECT YOU TO ENFORCEMENT ACTION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO: IMPOSITION OF ADMINISTRATIVE CIVIL LIABILITY UNDER WATER CODE SECTIONS 13268 OR 13350, OR REFERRAL TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF OR CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LIABILITY

Attachments: Self-Monitoring Program
Site Location Map (Figure 1)
Site Plan (Figure 2)

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

SELF-MONITORING PROGRAM
FOR:
ASHLAND INC. for the property located at
8610 ENTERPRISE DRIVE
NEWARK, ALAMEDA COUNTY

1. **Authority and Purpose**: The Water Board requests the technical reports required in this Self-Monitoring Program pursuant to Water Code Sections 13267 and 13304. This Self-Monitoring Program is intended to document compliance with Water Board Order No. R2-2005-0038 (Site Cleanup Requirements).

2. **Monitoring**: The discharger shall measure groundwater elevations quarterly in all monitoring wells, and shall collect and analyze representative groundwater samples according to the Table on the following page:

   The following field parameters shall be monitored on-site during collection of groundwater monitoring wells: temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen (DO), and oxygen-reduction potential (ORP).

   The discharger shall sample any new monitoring or extraction wells or extraction wells quarterly during the first year and semi-annually thereafter and analyze groundwater samples for the same constituents as shown in the above table. The discharger may propose changes in the above table; any proposed changes are subject to Executive Officer approval.

3. **Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports**: The discharger shall submit semi-annual monitoring reports to the Water Board no later than 30 days following the end of the semi-annual period (e.g. report for July through December period due January 31). The first semi-annual monitoring report shall be due on January 31, 2006. The reports shall include:

   a. Transmittal Letter: The transmittal letter shall discuss any violations during the reporting period and actions taken or planned to correct the problem. The letter shall be signed by the discharger's principal executive officer or his/her duly authorized representative, and shall include a statement by the official, under penalty of perjury, that the report is true and correct to the best of the official's knowledge.

   b. Groundwater Elevations: Groundwater elevation data shall be presented in tabular form, and a groundwater elevation map should be prepared for each monitored water-bearing zone. Historical groundwater elevations shall be included in the second semi-annual report each year.

Well No.	Water Bearing Zone	Remarks	Sampling Frequency	Analyses by EPA Methods
B-1	Shallow	Perimeter Upgradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-2	Shallow	To be retained, but not monitored or sampled.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B-3	Shallow	Cross-Gradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-4	Shallow	Down-Gradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-5	Shallow	Down-Gradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-6	Shallow	To be retained, but not monitored or sampled.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B-7	Shallow	Cross-Gradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-8	Shallow	Perimeter Upgradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-9	Shallow	Perimeter Upgradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-11		Scheduled for Destruction	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B-12	Shallow	Cross-Gradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-13	Shallow	Perimeter Upgradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-23		Scheduled for Destruction	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B-24		Scheduled for Destruction	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B-25		Scheduled for Destruction	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B-26	Shallow	Down-Gradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-27	Shallow	Down-Gradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-28	Shallow	Down-Gradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-29	Shallow	Former Extraction Well Cross-Gradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-30	Shallow	To be retained, but not monitored or sampled.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B-31	Shallow	Perimeter Upgradient Well	Quarterly	
C-2		Scheduled for Destruction	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
EW-1	Shallow	Scheduled for Destruction	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
W-16	Shallow	To be retained, but not monitored or sampled.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
W-16	Shallow	To be retained, but not monitored or sampled.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
W-21	Shallow	To be retained, but not monitored or sampled.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
W-22	Shallow	To be retained, but not monitored or sampled.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
W-25	Shallow	To be retained, but not monitored or sampled.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
W-26	Shallow	To be retained, but not monitored or sampled.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
D-1	Newark	Cross-Gradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
D-2	Newark	Down-Gradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
D-3	Newark	Scheduled for Installation Perimeter Upgradient Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-32	Shallow	Scheduled for Installation Source Area Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-33	Shallow	Scheduled for Installation	Quarterly	See Notes

		Source Area Well		
B-34	Shallow	Scheduled for Installation Source Area Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-35	Shallow	Scheduled for Installation Source Area Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-36	Shallow	Scheduled for Installation Source Area Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-37	Shallow	Scheduled for Installation Source Area Well	Quarterly	See Notes
B-38	Shallow	Scheduled for Installation Source Area Well	Quarterly	See Notes

Notes:
All wells specified for quarterly monitoring and sampling will be analyzed for the following parameters:
EPA Method 8260B for VOCs; EPA Method 8270C for SVOCs; EPA Method 6010B for Ar, Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Na, K; Standard Method (SM) 2320 for alkalinity; EPA Method 160.1 for TDS; EPA Method 5210 for BOD; EPA Method 415.1 for TOC; EPA Method 300.0/9056 for nitrite, nitrate, and sulfate; EPA Method 376.1 for sulfide; EPA Method 3810 for methane.

c. Groundwater Analyses: Laboratory analytical methods shall use low detection limits (less than or equal to cleanup standards), unless sample dilution is necessary. Groundwater sampling data shall be presented in tabular form, and an isoconcentration map should be prepared for one or more key contaminants for each monitored water-bearing zone, as appropriate. The report shall indicate the analytical method used, detection limits obtained for each reported constituent, and a summary of QA/QC data. Historical groundwater sampling results shall be included in the second semi-annual report each year. The report shall describe any significant increases in contaminant concentrations since the last report, and any measures proposed to address the increases. Supporting data, such as lab data sheets, need not be included (however, see record keeping - below).

d. Groundwater Extraction: If applicable, the report shall include groundwater extraction results in tabular form, for each extraction well and for the site as a whole, expressed in gallons per minute and total groundwater volume for the period. The report shall also include contaminant removal results, from groundwater extraction wells and from other remediation systems (e.g. soil vapor extraction), expressed in units of chemical mass per day and mass for the period. Historical mass removal results shall be included in the annual report.

e. Status Report: The semi-annual report shall describe relevant work completed during the reporting period (e.g. site investigation, interim remedial measures) and work planned for the following period.

4. **Violation Reports**: If the discharger violates requirements in the Site Cleanup Requirements, then the discharger shall notify the Water Board office by telephone as soon as practicable once the discharger has knowledge of the violation. Water Board staff may, depending on

violation severity, require the discharger to submit a separate technical report on the violation within five working days of telephone notification.

5. **Other Reports**: The discharger shall notify the Water Board in writing prior to any site activities, such as construction or underground tank removal, which have the potential to cause further migration of contaminants or which would provide new opportunities for site investigation.

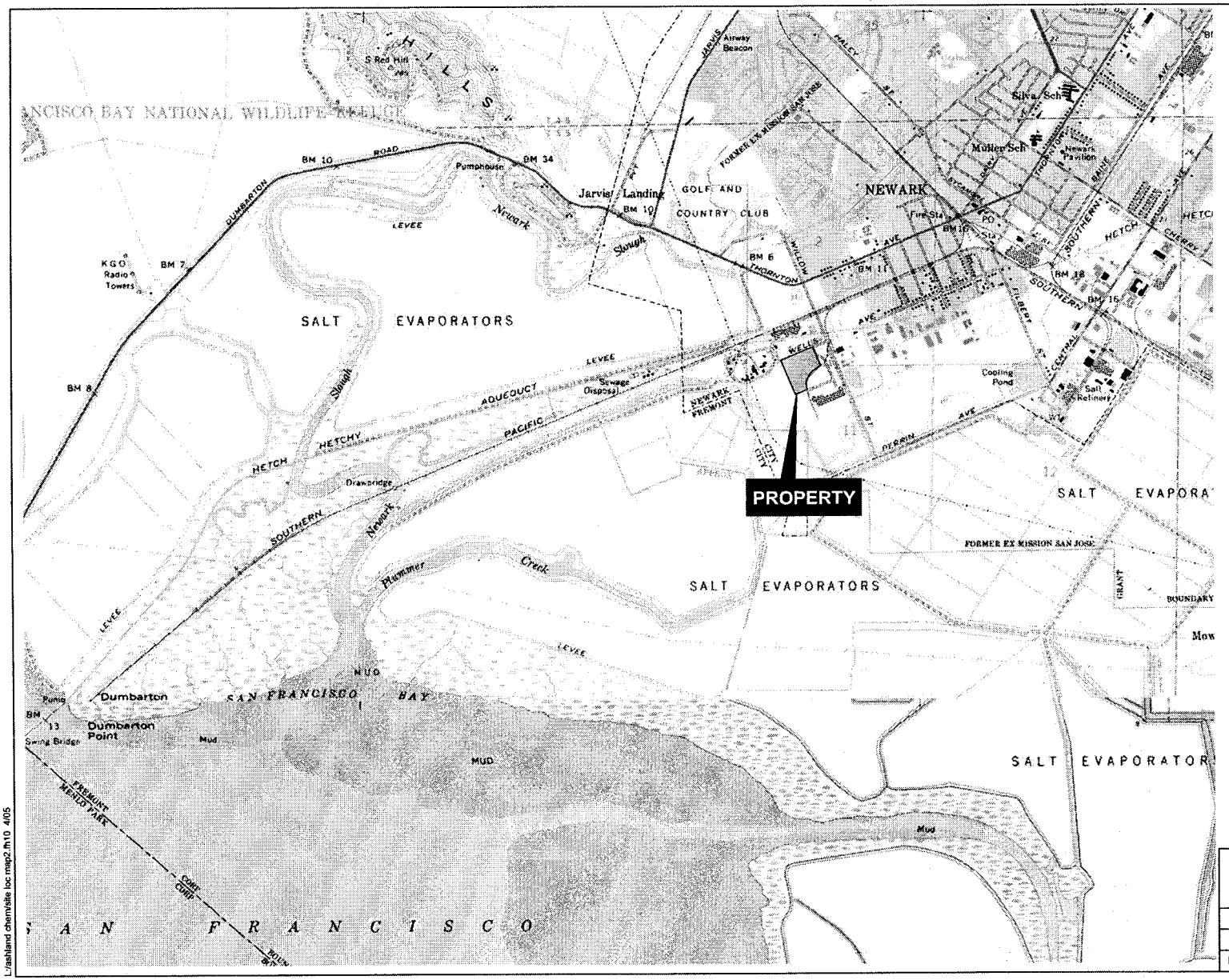
6. **Record Keeping**: The discharger or his/her agent shall retain data generated for the above reports, including lab results and QA/QC data, for a minimum of six years after origination and shall make them available to the Water Board upon request.

7. **SMP Revisions**: Revisions to the Self-Monitoring Program may be ordered by the Executive Officer, either on his/her own initiative or at the request of the discharger. Prior to making SMP revisions, the Executive Officer will consider the burden, including costs, of associated self-monitoring reports relative to the benefits to be obtained from these reports.

SEP 14 2005

Date

Bruce H. Wolfe
Executive Officer



PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Project: ASHLAND CHEMICAL CO., NEWARK, CA	
Project No.: 37679493	Figure 1
Date: APRIL 2005	

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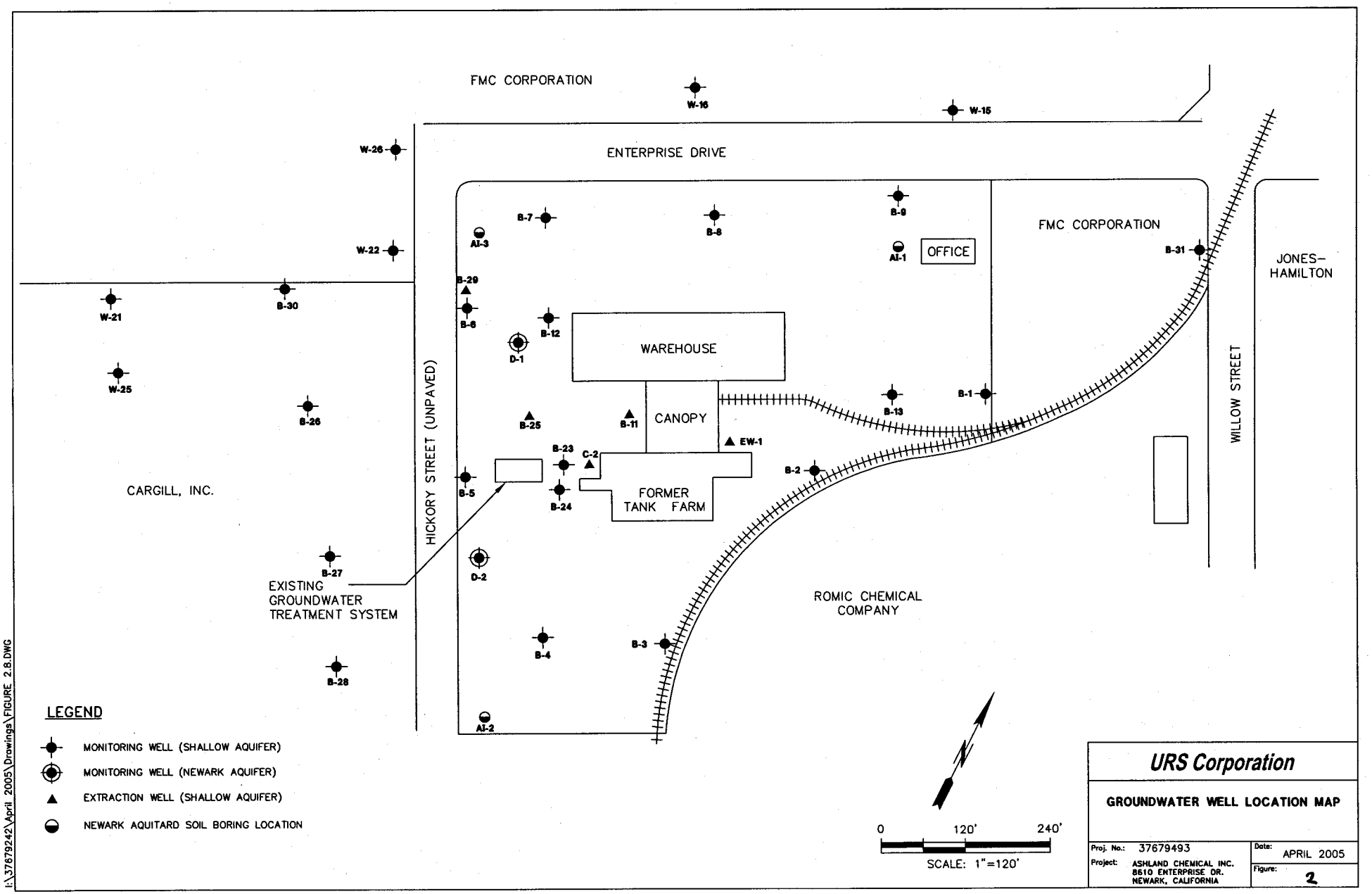
L:\ashland chem\site loc map2.fh10 4/05


FMC CORPORATION
W-16
W-15
ENTERPRISE DRIVE
W-26
W-22
W-21
B-30
W-25
B-26
B-27
B-28
CARGILL, INC.
HICKORY STREET (UNPAVED)
EXISTING
GROUNDWATER
TREATMENT SYSTEM
B-7
B-8
B-9
AI-3
AI-1
OFFICE
FMC CORPORATION
B-31
JONES-
HAMILTON
B-29
B-6
B-12
D-1
WAREHOUSE
CANOPY
B-25
B-11
B-13
B-1
EW-1
B-23
C-2
B-5
B-24
FORMER
TANK FARM
B-2
WILLOW STREET
D-2
ROMIC CHEMICAL
COMPANY
B-3
B-4
AI-2
LEGEND
MONITORING WELL (SHALLOW AQUIFER)
MONITORING WELL (NEWARK AQUIFER)
EXTRACTION WELL (SHALLOW AQUIFER)
NEWARK AQUITARD SOIL BORING LOCATION
0
120'
240'
SCALE: 1"=120'
URS Corporation
GROUNDWATER WELL LOCATION MAP
Proj. No.: 37679493
Project: ASHLAND CHEMICAL INC.
8610 ENTERPRISE DR.
NEWARK, CALIFORNIA
Date: APRIL 2005
Figure: 2
I:\37679242\April 2005\Drawings\FIGURE 2.8.DWG