

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013**

**FACT SHEET
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
FORMER PNEUMO ABEX FACILITY**

**ORDER NO. R4-2002-0030
FILE NO. 02-150**

FACILITY ADDRESS

3151 5TH Street
Oxnard, CA 93035

FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

38 East 63rd Street
New York, NY, 10021

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The land is owned by F & A Airport Commerce Center, Ltd., and was formerly leased to the Pneumo Abex Corporation (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The main building is currently divided into several subleases and is occupied by a paper products warehouse, a bottled beverage warehouse, a “grocery” warehouse, and several offices. There is also a used car repair and resale facility on the north side of the property. Previously, Pneumo Abex manufactured hydraulic pumps, servo valves, and hydraulic systems. In 1989, “strong gaseous odors” were noted during geotechnical drilling at the north side of the building. Soil samples were not collected. In November 1989, four soil borings were drilled in the area around the raw product storage building north of the main building. This was in the vicinity of the “strong gaseous odors” detected during geotechnical testing. Shallow soil was sampled and analyzed, groundwater was not. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected. Soil contained trichloroethene (TCE), 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA), trans-1,2-dichloroethene (trans-1,2-DCE), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA), perchloroethene (PCE), toluene, and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). The highest concentrations were TCE. In April 1990, four soil borings were drilled on the north side of the main building and two were converted to monitoring wells. VOCs were detected in soil. In June 1991, a soil gas survey was conducted at the site, eight shallow hand auger borings were drilled and sampled, and groundwater samples were collected at five locations with a cone penetrometer. Later in June 1991, four soil borings were drilled and sampled, and three were converted to groundwater monitoring wells. Soil vapor samples from the north side of the building, between the raw products storage area and the Oxnard Airport fence, contained the highest VOC concentrations. In January 1994, soil samples were collected at five cone penetrometer and four hand-auger locations. VOCs were detected in soil and groundwater. From March 24 through June 8, 1994, soil and groundwater samples were collected from 27 locations with a cone penetrometer and Hydropunch. Following the cone penetrometer work, soil and groundwater were sampled at 19 more locations with a Geoprobe and Hydropunch. VOCs were detected in soil and groundwater. Five groundwater monitoring wells, two piezometers, and one groundwater extraction well were then installed. The hydrostratigraphic data indicate that three aquifer zones (shallow to deep, “A”, “B”, and “C”) exist beneath the site, with VOCs present, primarily, in the “A” and “B” zones. Quarterly groundwater monitoring has taken place since 1994.

In 1995, approximately 11,000 cubic yards of source area soil were excavated. The excavation had a maximum depth of 20 feet. Horizontal vapor extraction wells were installed in trenches at the base of the excavation. The horizontal wells are below groundwater and have not been used for vapor extraction. Nine groundwater extraction wells and an airstripper with carbon polishing for treating the pumped groundwater were installed at that time.

As of January 2002, the detectable TCE plume was more than 2,000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide. Groundwater occurs approximately 10 feet below grade. When pumping wells are not operating, the groundwater gradient is to the southwest at approximately 0.002 foot/foot (Figure 3). As of January 2002, PW-01 and PW-06 were operating as extraction wells. The treated groundwater is discharged to the storm drain under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Number CA0063894 (File No. 02-150, Order No. 96-027 CI – 7669).

VOLUME AND DESCRIPTION OF INJECTION:

Hydrogen releasing compound is capable of supporting reductive (anearobic) dechlorination when the proper microbes are present in the subsurface. Existing site data indicate that reductive dechlorination is occurring at the site. The HRC will be injected through the nine horizontal wells located at the base of the former excavation, north of the main building (Figure 2). A total of approximately 3,420 pounds of HRC will be injected. This will be evenly divided among the nine well. The maximum rate of injection will vary from 0.5 to 1.0 gallons per minute. The injection process will be completed in approximately 1 weeks. After one year, it is expected that the in-situ VOC dechlorination will be complete, and sufficient data collected to indicate if the method will be effective. Any potential adverse water quality impacts that may result will be localized, of short-term duration, and will not impact any existing or prospective uses of groundwater. Groundwater quality will be monitored to verify no long-term adverse impact to water quality.