

Chevron Environmental Management Company

FINAL REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

Former PureGro Facility
1025 River Drive
Brawley, California

June 4, 2020





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June 4, 2020

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APPENDICES

- A Administrative Record List
- B Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
- C Responsiveness Summaries

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARAR	applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement
Arcadis	Arcadis U.S., Inc.
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
bgs	below ground surface
BHHRA	baseline human health risk assessment
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEMC	Chevron Environmental Management Company
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Consent Order	Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Determination and Consent Order I&SE-CO 03/04-009
COPC	constituent of potential concern
CSM	conceptual site model
DDD	dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane
DDE	dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene
DDT	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ELCR	excess lifetime cancer risk
ESA	ecological scoping assessment
FS Report	Final Feasibility Study Report
FS Report Addendum	Addendum to the Final Feasibility Study Report
GRA	general response action
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HI	hazard index
ICAPCD	Imperial County Air Pollution Control District
ICPHD	Imperial County Public Health Department

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ISS	in-situ solidification
LUC	land use covenant
mg/kg	milligram per kilogram
NCP	National Contingency Plan
OCP	Organochlorine pesticides
OPP	Organophosphate pesticides
O&M	operations and maintenance
PPP	Public Participation Plan
RACR	Remedial Action Completion Report
RAO	remedial action objective
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
RDIP	Remedial Design and Implementation Plan
RI	remedial investigation
site	former PureGro Facility, located at 1025 River Drive in Brawley, California
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TBC	to be considered
TDS	total dissolved solids
Unocal	Union Oil Company of California
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	volatile organic compound
µg/dL	microgram per deciliter

COMMUNITY AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Final Remedial Action Plan (RAP) explains the proposed cleanup plan for the former PureGro Facility property located at 1025 River Drive in Brawley, California (site). The 11-acre property was used to formulate, store, and distribute agricultural products from the 1940s to 2000. Based on results of the remedial investigation and risk assessment developed for the site, remediation is needed for protection of potential future utility, construction, and other workers on the property. Meanwhile, the site's soil surface and soil stockpile are stable and well maintained to prevent off-site dust until the approved final cleanup plan is implemented.

The remedial action will protect public health and the environment, support potential reuse of the property, and includes a buffer zone between the cleanup site and nearby residential neighborhood. The community was invited to review the Revised RAP and provide comments to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) during the public comment period. DTSC reviewed and considered all public comments before deciding whether or not to approve the Revised RAP. The public comments were important in shaping the cleanup plan. For example, community input and requests over the past 2 years resulted in new options being selected as part of the approved cleanup plan.

Based on the results of hundreds of soil and groundwater samples taken over the last several years, plus detailed risk assessments and engineering analysis, five cleanup options (also known as Remedial Alternatives) for the former PureGro property have been identified. All five are described and compared in the Final RAP relative to required regulatory criteria and to determine which option is the most protective during construction and in the long term, the most feasible and safe to implement, and the most balanced in achieving all other applicable, relevant, and appropriate requirements.

Based on that analysis and input provided by the community and other stakeholders over the past 2 years, the proposed cleanup plan is Alternative 5. This preferred alternative features removal and off-site disposal of the soil stockpile, targeted removal and off-site disposal of other soil, installation of a residential buffer zone, placement of a site-wide engineered cover, and groundwater monitoring.

Integration of a residential buffer zone along the southern and eastern boundaries of the property is one of the recommendations from an independent analysis conducted by the Center for Creative Land Recycling (CCLR). The City of Brawley commissioned the study, which is available on the city's website at: www.brawley-ca.gov/section/Planning. Soil targeted within the buffer zone along the eastern boundary of the property will be excavated and transported off-site for disposal. An engineered cover will then be placed over the 11-acre site as an additional layer of protection. Other input provided by the community leading to development of Alternative 5 as the proposed cleanup plan includes excavation and removal of the soil stockpile and additional soil excavation in targeted areas so that the entire property continues to be safe for commercial/industrial land use compatible with the property's zoning.

Below is an artist's rendering of Alternative 5 after completion, showing the 50-foot-wide residential buffer zone installed between the site fence and River Drive. Although not including landscaping, a similar zone will be installed along the eastern boundary of the property to provide a buffer between the remediated former PureGro site and potential future residential development of the adjacent vacant lot.

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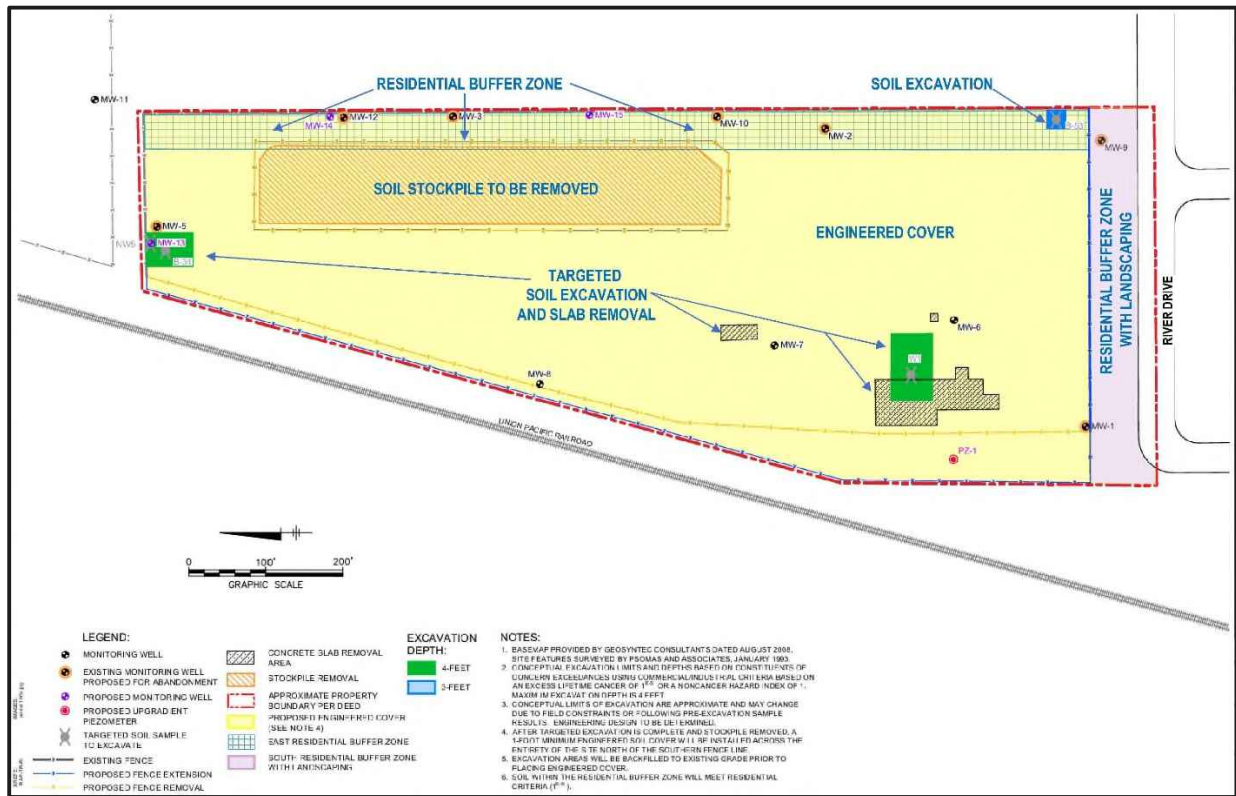
When completed, Alternative 5 will feature a residential buffer zone along River Drive using regionally suitable plants, as shown here in this artist's rendering. Not shown is a similar zone along the east side of the property, which does not include landscaping but provides a buffer between the property and potential future development of the adjacent vacant lot.



Specifically, and as described in the Final RAP, Alternative 5 includes the following primary components:

- **Prepare the site for remedial activities**, including completing remedial design sampling activities, setting up construction monitoring and site controls (e.g., air monitoring, dust controls, traffic safety controls, and more), and mobilizing materials and equipment to the site.
- **Remove the soil stockpile and concrete slabs** and transport those materials for off-site disposal.
- **Excavate soil from targeted areas** and transport it for off-site disposal.
- **Create a 50-foot buffer zone** on the south and east sides of the site to provide a southern buffer relative to River Drive and the neighborhood and an eastern buffer relative to potential new and existing residential or other land use to the east.
- **Prepare the site for compatible commercial or light industrial reuse** by covering the site with an engineered cover.
- **Install a new fence and gates** along the south side of the site to control access.
- **Install landscaping** and regionally suitable vegetation within the southern property line buffer zone.

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Above is a labelled version of Figure 4 within the Final RAP. This map shows the Former PureGro property and where cleanup will occur.

Additional components of Alternative 5 include:

- **Replace most of the existing monitoring well network** with a new groundwater monitoring well network along the site perimeter to track and confirm long-term effectiveness of the remedy, and to ensure the implemented remedy continues to meet the remedial action objective (RAO) regarding protection of groundwater. Four existing groundwater monitoring wells will be maintained post-remedy.
- **Record a land use covenant (LUC)** with the county land records to maintain the site use in compliance with the current zoning (i.e., Light Manufacturing), and put in place measures to protect the long-term integrity of the remedy and groundwater monitoring network.
- **Prepare a Soil Management Plan** to ensure future construction workers have direction for managing soil that may be disturbed during future work.
- **Create and implement an Operations and Maintenance Plan** to ensure the long-term effectiveness of the remedy, including periodic data collection and reporting to DTSC. Particularly, the effectiveness of the remedial action will be reviewed every 5 years by DTSC to ensure the implemented remedy continues to meet the RAOs.

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The estimated schedule and other details of how Alternative 5 will be safely implemented are provided in Section 7 of this Final RAP. However, the estimated schedule in Section 7 is dependent upon several factors, including the issuance of required and applicable approvals and permits.

Safety of the workers and nearby neighborhood during construction of the cleanup plan are very important to DTSC, the City of Brawley, and the property owner. The Final RAP explains a wide range of site-specific health and safety measures and environmental monitoring that will be conducted during the project, including the following:

- **Health and Safety Plan (HASP)** to evaluate and address the physical, biological, and other types of potential hazards construction workers and others may have during implementation of the cleanup plan. The HASP will also include hazard mitigation measures, safe work practices, and emergency response procedures. Site personnel, contractors, and visitors will be required to review the HASP prior to beginning work or being present on the property during work activities.
- **Dust Control Plan** to detail how dust generation during soil excavation and from trucks and equipment will be minimized, controlled, and monitored in full compliance with all DTSC, Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, and other requirements.
- **Transportation Plan** to describe how trucks and other project vehicles will enter and leave the site. A designated truck route is in place to help make sure project vehicles avoid residential areas (to the extent possible) on their way to and from Highway 111. The plan also describes other rules for trucks, such as restrictions on idling, time of day, and prevention of tracking soil onto local streets. As needed, traffic signs and flaggers will be used on River Drive to help alert and guide local traffic.
- **Dust Monitoring Program** to define how dust in the work zones and around the perimeter of the property will be monitored and reported. During times of excessive wind that could generate too much dust unrelated to site activities, work will be stopped temporarily until wind speeds decrease.
- **5-Year Regulatory Reviews** will be conducted by DTSC after completion of construction to confirm that the Alternative 5 cleanup plan is performing effectively and as designed. Monitoring data and remedy effectiveness will be evaluated every 5 years after that as well.

1 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Chevron Environmental Management Company (CEMC), Arcadis U.S., Inc. (Arcadis) prepared this Final Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the former PureGro Facility, located at 1025 River Drive in Brawley, California (site; Figure 1). This Final RAP meets the requirements of the Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Determination and Consent Order I&SE-CO 03/04-009 (Consent Order; California Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC] 2004a).

The Draft RAP was issued by DTSC in January 2018 and made available for public review and comment during a 45-day period from January 24 to March 9, 2018. DTSC held a community meeting on February 8, 2018 to gather additional written and verbal comments on the Draft RAP. On June 21, 2018, DTSC published a responsiveness summary to address public comments received on the Draft RAP. The Draft RAP was revised to further integrate the community input and a Revised Draft RAP was made available for public review and comment from November 13 to December 17, 2019. DTSC held a community meeting to discuss the Revised Draft RAP on December 5, 2019 in accordance with the Public Participation Plan (PPP) for this site (DTSC 2018). DTSC assessed and considered comments received by December 17, 2019 and issued this Final RAP and an additional responsiveness summary included in Appendix C. All technical documents and updates to the community are available on DTSC's EnviroStor database at: https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/profile_report?global_id=13070097. The administrative record list for the site is presented in Appendix A.

1.1 Purpose of the Document

As presented in the Final Remedial Investigation Report (RI Report; Arcadis 2014a) and Final Feasibility Study Report (FS Report; Arcadis 2017), site constituents are delineated to appropriate screening levels, and site soil and groundwater are fully characterized. The goals of this Final RAP are to:

- Provide a brief site background, including the site history and previous remedial investigation (RI) activities and results.
- Summarize the FS Report (Arcadis 2017) and Addendum to the Final Feasibility Study Report (FS Report Addendum; Arcadis 2019a), including development of site-specific remedial action objectives (RAOs), the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs), and to be considered (TBC) criteria; identification of the general response actions (GRAs) and potentially feasible remedial technologies; preliminary screening of remedial technologies; and assembly of retained GRAs and remedial technologies into distinct remedial alternatives for detailed development and comparison.
- Explain the selection of the preferred remedial alternative.
- Describe the implementation procedures and proposed time schedule associated with the preferred alternative.

1.2 Organization of the Document

This Final RAP is organized into the following primary sections:

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- Section 2, Site Background, summarizes the site description as well as the results of the RI (Arcadis 2014a) and the baseline human health risk assessment (BHHRA) and ecological scoping assessment (ESA; Arcadis 2010).
- Section 3, Remedial Action Objectives, presents the RAOs established for the site.
- Section 4, Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements, defines the ARARs and TBC criteria that may have regulatory design and implementation implications.
- Section 5, Summary of Feasibility Study, discusses the GRAs and provides a preliminary screening of remedial technologies. It also presents the regulatory required criteria against which the developed remedial alternatives were evaluated, including threshold, balancing, modifying, and site-specific screening criteria. This section describes the development and evaluation of five remedial alternatives against the screening criteria and provides rationale for the preferred remedial alternative.
- Section 6, Preferred Remedy, describes the preferred remedial alternative and summarizes information related to remedial design of the final remedy that will be conducted at the site; describes the activities that will be completed prior to, during, and after implementation; describes the procedures and controls that will be applied during the remediation activities; and summarizes the PPP and recent community outreach activities, compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and tribal outreach.
- Section 7, Implementation Schedule, summarizes the project schedule.
- Section 8, References, lists the references cited throughout this Final RAP.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

This section summarizes background information for the site, including a site description, site history, and results of the RI (Arcadis 2014a) and the BHHRA and ESA (Arcadis 2010).

2.1 Site Description

The site is currently a vacant, fenced, relatively flat lot with three concrete slabs and a stockpile of excavated soil within an internal fenced enclosure. The fence, stockpile, and entire site are regularly inspected and maintained, including application and maintenance of site-wide dust control measures, vegetation control, and graffiti abatement as needed.

The site is comprised of two adjoining parcels on the north side of River Drive and adjacent to (east of) the railroad line that runs through the northeast part of Brawley. City of Brawley Planning Department zoning maps show that both parcels are located within a Light Manufacturing Area (M-1) zoning along the rail corridor. The site is zoned and approved for light manufacturing and will remain so in the future (Figure 2). Properties to the north, west, northeast, northwest, and southwest of the site are also zoned as M-1; and properties to the east, south, and southeast are zoned as Residential Low Density (City of Brawley Planning Department 2004, 2008, 2017). Properties to the east are currently vacant lots, and properties to the southeast and south are primarily residential.

2.2 Site History

The site was used to formulate, store, and distribute agricultural products (e.g., fertilizers and pesticides) by the Pacific Guano Company from the 1940s to 2000. The Pacific Guano Company was acquired by Union Oil Company of California (Unocal) in 1961 (it was renamed PureGro Company in 1967). The Unocal subsidiary operated the site from 1961 through 1993 when Crop Production Services (doing business as Western Farm Services) purchased the facility. In 2000, property ownership was transferred from Crop Production Services back to PureGro Company. In 2005, Chevron acquired Unocal and its assets including previously closed legacy operations such as this site. During its operational history, the site contained features such as a warehouse, lime sulfur plant, sulfur sludge pond, reactor areas, metal machine shop, hazardous waste storage area, grease pit, wash/rinse areas, liquid emulsion plant, underground and aboveground storage tanks, and an evaporation pond. Facility operations were discontinued in December 2000, and the majority of site improvements including buildings, tanks, and concrete pads were demolished in 2001 (Gradient Engineers, Inc. 2003; DTSC 2004a, 2004b). A temporary soil stockpile was created on site in 2006. The stockpile originated from soil that was excavated in 2006¹ from the property located to the east of the site. It was staged on a low-permeability geosynthetic membrane, placed within a second internal fenced enclosure, and covered with several

¹ The results of the 2006 excavation from the property located to the east of the site are provided in the Offsite Removal Action Completion Report (Geosyntec 2006). In November 2006, DTSC approved the removal activities and issued an off-site removal certification letter (DTSC 2006).

layers of erosion control blanket material to provide stability and prevent dust generation until a final remedy is implemented.

2.3 Remedial Investigation Results

RI activities including property boundary and site surveys, stockpile sampling, and soil and groundwater sampling were conducted between 2008 and 2014 (Arcadis 2014a). Sampling results and detailed site background information (including regional setting, geology, hydrogeology, and previous site assessments) are presented in the RI Report (Arcadis 2014a), which was approved by DTSC (DTSC 2014).

Soil characterization performed at the site has included the collection of 512 soil samples from 163 locations (Figure 3). Soil analytical results were screened to identify preliminary soil constituents of potential concern (COPCs). Soil analytical results are presented in the RI Report (Arcadis 2014a). Preliminary soil COPCs included:

- Organochlorine pesticides (OCPs): chlordane, dieldrin, methoxychlor, toxaphene, dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (DDD), dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (DDE), and dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)
- Organophosphorus pesticides (OPPs): disulfoton and pentachloronitrobenzene
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs): ethylbenzene and m,p-xylenes
- Metals: arsenic and cadmium
- pH

The maximum concentrations of each constituent are provided in Table 1. Soil maximum concentrations are generally observed in the shallow subsurface (within the top 5 feet of soil). Of those preliminary soil COPCs, based on the BHHRA (see Section 2.4.1; Arcadis 2010), dieldrin and cadmium were the only relevant COPCs accounting for the majority of the estimated potential health impacts. The BHHRA also shows that disulfoton (66%), and phorate (23%) account for the majority of the potential estimated non-cancer impacts. However, both disulfoton and phorate were only detected once each in the top 10 feet of soil at the site (3% frequency of detection; Arcadis 2010). Additionally, both disulfoton and phorate data were collected in 1994, and those constituents are not highly persistent.² As a result, the estimated impacts associated with potential exposure to disulfoton and/or phorate are much lower now than what was estimated based on data collected 25 years ago. The horizontal and lateral extents of dieldrin, cadmium, disulfoton, and phorate are delineated within the site boundaries and above the groundwater table. The cadmium screening level was updated in 2019, and the maximum concentration observed on site is below the updated screening level.

Groundwater characterization performed at the site has included the collection of more than 150 groundwater samples from 43 locations across the site (Figure 3). Groundwater analytical results were

² The half-life for phorate is days (Cornell 2008) and less than one year for disulfoton (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR] 1995).

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screened to identify preliminary groundwater COPCs. Groundwater analytical results are presented in the RI Report (Arcadis 2014a). Preliminary groundwater COPCs included:

- DDT
- Total petroleum hydrocarbons - gasoline range organics
- Metals: iron and manganese
- Chloride
- Nitrate
- Sulfate
- TDS

The maximum concentrations of each constituent are provided in Table 2. While these preliminary groundwater COPCs had at least one detection in groundwater above the screening levels, with the exception of nitrate, most of them have a limited frequency of detections above screening levels. Ongoing groundwater monitoring is conducted annually to verify groundwater conditions remain stable and consistent with historical observations. Additionally, there is no evidence of domestic or municipal uses of groundwater in the vicinity of the site, and the City of Brawley requires all residences to use municipal water sources (i.e., domestic supply wells are not allowed).

From November through December 2011, 30 soil borings were advanced into the stockpile at the site for waste characterization purposes (Figure 3). A total of 30 composite samples were collected. In addition, 40 discrete soil samples were collected at 1, 2, 5, and 7 feet below soil surface at 10 borings located in the middle of the stockpile. All composite and discrete soil samples were analyzed for OCPs, metals, pH, and moisture content. Only one composite sample (SP-04-111130) out of the 30 composite samples collected exceeded hazardous waste characterization criteria for disposal (specifically, DDE and DDT exceeded their total threshold limit concentration values). The remaining 29 composite samples were below hazardous waste thresholds (Arcadis 2012).

2.4 Summary of Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment and Ecological Scoping Assessment

This section summarizes the results that are detailed in the BHHRA and ESA (Arcadis 2010), which was approved by DTSC on November 8, 2010 (DTSC 2010). The objective of the assessment was to identify potential human health and ecological impacts associated with current and assumed future uses of the site. BHHRA and ESA results are presented in the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment and Ecological Scoping Assessment (Arcadis 2010).

2.4.1 Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment

A conceptual site model (CSM) was developed as part of the BHHRA. The CSM included review of the soil and groundwater conditions at the site, identification of COPCs and human receptors, and evaluation

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of migration and exposure pathways³ for human receptors potentially present on and near the site under current and future conditions. The following human receptors were evaluated under hypothetical current (i.e., soil remains relatively undisturbed, so only surface soil was considered) and future (i.e., soil to 10 feet is excavated during construction activities and redistributed across the surface) site conditions:

- Current on-site trespasser receptor
- Current off-site child/adult resident receptor
- Future on-site commercial/industrial worker receptor
- Future on-site construction worker receptor
- Future off-site child/adult resident receptor

Potentially complete and significant exposure pathways evaluated in the BHHRA for on-site receptors include incidental soil ingestion, dermal contact with soil, and inhalation of airborne soil particulates. For off-site receptors, the only potentially complete and significant exposure pathway identified is inhalation of airborne soil particulates. Exposure to groundwater⁴, surface runoff, and soil vapor was not evaluated in the BHHRA because no complete pathways were identified for the hypothetical receptors evaluated.

Site data were used to estimate excess lifetime cancer risks (ELCRs) and non-cancer hazard indices (HIs), consistent with United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State of California risk assessment guidelines, which were compared to their respective thresholds. The California Environmental Protection Agency's (CalEPA's [1994]) threshold for ELCRs is one in a million (1×10^{-6}) and the USEPA's (2003) acceptable risk range for ELCRs is from 1×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-4} (one in a million to one in 10 thousand). The CalEPA's (1994) and USEPA's (2003) threshold for HIs is 1 for non-cancer effects.

The estimated ELCRs exceed the CalEPA's threshold of 1×10^{-6} ; however, they are within the USEPA's (2003) acceptable risk range of 1×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-4} (one in a million to one in 10 thousand). HIs for the hypothetical current and future off-site resident receptor are less than the CalEPA's (1994) and USEPA's (2003) threshold of 1 for non-cancer effects. HIs for the future hypothetical on-site construction worker, future hypothetical on-site commercial/industrial worker, and current on-site trespasser were above 1.

The main contributors to the ELCR are dieldrin, arsenic, cadmium, and pentachloronitrobenzene. The main contributors to non-cancer HIs are disulfoton and phorate; however, they were only detected once each in the top 10 feet of soil at the site (3% frequency of detection; Arcadis 2010). Additionally, both disulfoton and phorate data were collected in 1994, and those constituents are not highly persistent (half-life of days for phorate [Cornell 2008] and less than one year for disulfoton [ATSDR 1995]). As a result, the estimated impacts associated with potential exposure to disulfoton and/or phorate are much lower now than what was estimated based on data collected 25 years ago. Based on the 2010 BHHRA, dieldrin and cadmium (primarily for the off-site resident) were the COPCs accounting for the majority of the estimated potential health impacts. The cadmium DTSC screening level was updated in 2019, and the

³ An exposure pathway is a mechanism by which receptors may contact site-related chemicals.

⁴ There is no evidence of domestic or municipal uses of groundwater in the vicinity of the site, and the City of Brawley requires all residences to use municipal water sources (i.e., domestic supply wells are not allowed).

maximum concentration observed on site is below the updated screening level. Therefore, the results of the 2010 BHHRA are conservative with respect to cadmium.

Lead exposure was also evaluated in the 2010 BHHRA, and it was concluded that lead does not pose a significant hazard at the site.

In summary, the DTSC-approved BHHRA indicated that cancer risks were above CalEPA's threshold (1×10^{-6}) but within the USEPA risk management range (1×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-4}) for potential future off-site residents, on-site commercial/industrial workers, and on-site construction workers. Non-cancer hazards for an on-site commercial/industrial worker, on-site construction worker, and on-site trespasser exceeded the HI of 1.

2.4.2 Ecological Scoping Assessment

The 2010 ESA identified several site-related constituents, primarily DDT, DDE, DDD, dieldrin, toxaphene, cadmium, perchlorate, total petroleum hydrocarbons, and VOCs with potentially complete exposure pathways for soil on site; however, due to the absence of special-status species habitat and insufficient habitat to support populations of other ecological receptors, these potential exposure pathways are insignificant for ecological receptors. Groundwater, surface-water runoff, and soil vapor exposure pathways are incomplete at the site.

The site surface is primarily denuded, with compacted soil and sparse vegetation. Observations of unmaintained sites nearby show ecological succession to mixed salt bush habitat with dense vegetative cover. Currently implemented site maintenance activities (including weed abatement) prevent natural succession on site. However, if site maintenance activities are discontinued, more substantial wildlife habitats may form and attract ecological receptors to the site. Based on the current site conditions, adequate habitat on site is not available for any special-status species identified as potentially on or near the site. Furthermore, due to the lack of suitable habitat, the site is not expected to support populations of ecological receptors in its current condition.

The site is zoned for commercial/industrial (Light Manufacturing) use. Maintenance of the current unvegetated state of the site continues to prevent ecological succession to suitable habitat for ecological receptors (Arcadis 2010). A field check was completed in June 2019, and the site conditions were reconfirmed. Site maintenance (e.g., vegetation clearance, dust suppressant, fencing repairs) occurs annually and as needed, with the most recent site inspection and maintenance occurring in June 2019. No sensitive or special-status species, burrowing animals, or habitat to support populations of other ecological receptors were observed.

The ESA found that COPCs in soil are not likely to adversely affect ecological receptors due to the absence of special-status species habitat and insufficient habitat to support ecological receptor populations.

3 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

RAOs define the standards used to mitigate potential risks identified for the site, and to restore the site for commercial/industrial use. According to the Consent Order (DTSC 2004a):

“The Remedial Action Objectives for the Site shall include:

(a) Cleanup of hazardous substances in the soil, to risk-based levels.

(b) Protection of flora and fauna, if necessary based on biological surveys and, if warranted, an ecological risk assessment.”

Based on the results of the 2010 BHHRA and ESA and 2014 RI Report, additional RAOs were developed to serve as guidelines to screen remedial technologies and develop and evaluate remedial alternatives. The following RAOs for the site were established in the FS Report (Arcadis 2017) and FS Report Addendum (Arcadis 2019a):

- Remediate hazardous substances in the soil to levels protective of human health and the environment. Hazardous substances are defined as impacted soil with COPC concentrations exceeding appropriate commercial/industrial screening levels.
- Protect unimpacted flora and fauna, if necessary, based on biological surveys and, if warranted, conduct a quantitative ecological risk assessment.
- Protect groundwater on site and off site by minimizing the transport of COPCs in compliance with the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Article 4, section 13263(g)).
- Remediate the site for future commercial/industrial use within a reasonable timeframe.

4 APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

Chemical-, action-, and location-specific ARARs and TBC criteria were identified in the FS Report (Arcadis 2017) and FS Report Addendum (Arcadis 2019a) and are summarized below and in Appendix B.

4.1 Chemical-Specific Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements and To Be Considered Criteria

Chemical-specific ARARs and TBC criteria define acceptable exposure levels or action levels to a given substance. Screening levels were established according to the current zoning designation and site use in the RI Report (Arcadis 2014a) and approved by DTSC. Chemical-specific ARARs (applicable to on-site stockpile, surface, and subsurface soil) were generated from the following, listed in order of preference, when available:

- Upper-bound ambient levels of arsenic in Southern California (DTSC 2008)
- DTSC's Commercial/Industrial Screening Levels for soil - Human and Ecological Risk Office Human Health Risk Assessment Note #3 (DTSC 2019)
- Regional screening levels for industrial soil (USEPA 2019)
- Environmental screening levels (California Regional Water Quality Control Board 2013).

Chemical-specific ARARs and TBC criteria are presented in Tables B-1 and B-2 of Appendix B.

4.2 Action-Specific Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements and To Be Considered Criteria

Action-specific ARARs and TBC criteria may set controls or restrictions for hauling, treatment, and disposal activities related to hazardous substance remediation and management. These ARARs and TBC criteria generally set performance, design, or other similar action-specific controls or restrictions on activities related to the management of hazardous substances, triggered by the remedial activities that are selected to accomplish the cleanup remedy. Pursuant to the Consent Order (DTSC 2004a), federal, state, and local guidelines were used to identify potential action specific ARARs and TBC criteria. Action-specific ARARs and TBC criteria are presented in Table B-3 of Appendix B.

4.3 Location-Specific Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements and To Be Considered Criteria

Location-specific ARARs and TBC criteria may set restrictions on activities within specific locations such as floodplains, wetlands, or areas where critical habitats for endangered or threatened species have been identified. Federal, state, and local guidelines were used to identify potential location specific ARARs and TBC criteria. As described in the FS Report (Arcadis 2017), location specific ARARs and TBC criteria are not applicable to the site.

5 SUMMARY OF FEASIBILITY STUDY

This section provides summarized information from the FS Report (Arcadis 2017) and FS Report Addendum (Arcadis 2019a). GRAs and potentially feasible remedial technologies, as well as the preliminary screening of remedial technologies, are presented in Section 5.1. Section 5.2 describes construction of retained GRAs and screened technologies into remedial alternatives for detailed development and comparison, which is provided in Section 5.3. Section 5.4 identifies the preferred remedial alternative and provides the justification for the preferred remedy.

5.1 Technology Screening

GRAs are categories of actions that, when implemented, will help to meet the RAOs established for the site and provide a basis for identifying specific technologies. Combinations of GRAs may be used to meet the RAOs. Each GRA is evaluated based on potential effectiveness and implementability. Potential effectiveness is evaluated based on the proven reliability of the GRA to achieve similar RAOs at similar sites. Implementability focuses on the applicability of the GRA under anticipated site-specific conditions. The GRAs considered for the site in the FS Report (Arcadis 2017) include:

- *No Action.* Under the no action GRA, no active remediation would be performed. No efforts would be undertaken to contain, remove, or monitor areas with impacted soil at the site.
- *Institutional and Engineering Controls.* Institutional and engineering controls are typically implemented as a site management alternative using tools such as zoning designation, deed covenants, and/or monitoring of site conditions to support the specified use of the site. Institutional and engineering controls as a GRA can be implemented under current site conditions and are potentially effective for protecting uncontaminated media. However, this GRA may not be effective as a stand-alone technology because the potential exposure pathways for on- and off-site receptors from COPC-impacted soil will not be mitigated; thus, not all RAOs will be achieved.
- *Containment.* Containment can be used to isolate or control the movement or mobilization of COPCs. Containment technology includes capping and covering, which provides a physical barrier between receptors and COPC-impacted soil. Containment does not decrease COPC concentrations or mass in soil but limits the mobility of COPCs by minimizing surface-water infiltration and the potential downgradient movement of COPCs. Containment as a GRA can be implemented under current site conditions and may potentially meet RAOs due to the elimination of the exposure pathways for on- and off-site receptors to COPC-impacted media.
- *Ex-Situ Treatment.* Ex-situ treatment involves excavating soil impacted with COPCs. Impacted soil can be treated by ex situ via thermal desorption, aeration, bioremediation, and/or disposal at a landfill depending on its characterization and classification as hazardous or non-hazardous waste.
- *In-Situ Treatment.* In-situ treatment technologies immobilize, destroy, break down, or remove COPCs from impacted soil matrices without removing those matrices from the ground. In-situ treatment involves the application of biological, chemical, or physical processes that reduce the toxicity, mobility, and/or mass of COPCs. In-situ treatment options evaluated in the FS Report (Arcadis 2017) include in-situ solidification (ISS), in-situ thermal desorption, bioremediation, and chemical oxidation.

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Only ISS was retained for further development and evaluation. The main reasons for eliminating the other in-situ treatment options are listed below:

- In-situ thermal desorption treatment does not treat inorganic constituents (i.e., metals) and additional remediation measures will be required for remediation of these COPCs.
- Implementation of the bioremediation in-situ treatment will require addition of a large quantity of water that will percolate to groundwater and may cause secondary water quality impacts by potential leaching of COPCs from impacted soil.
- Chemical oxidation of pesticides requires strong oxidants such as ozone, persulfate, hydrogen peroxide, or permanganate and to add a large quantity of water to distribute oxidant in the treatment zone. Added water will percolate to groundwater and may cause secondary water quality impacts by potential leaching of COPCs from impacted soil. In addition, chemical oxidation does not typically treat metals, and application of strong oxidants may mobilize metals due to a change in oxidation states and/or pH.

Specific technologies of the retained GRAs were screened to select those that are applicable to site conditions and can be used as a foundation in alternative development. The following types of screening criteria were used to evaluate specific alternatives for the site:

- *Threshold screening criteria.* These criteria are considered necessary for an alternative to be considered sound:
 - Overall protection of human health and the environment
 - Compliance with ARARs (USEPA 2014)
- *Balancing screening criteria.* These criteria represent a combination of technical measures and management controls to address environmental issues at the site:
 - Long-term effectiveness and performance (USEPA 1988)
 - Reduction of toxicity, mobility, and volume (USEPA 1988, 2014)
 - Short-term effectiveness (USEPA 1988, 2014)
 - Implementability (USEPA 1988)
 - Cost (USEPA 1988, 2011)
- *Modifying screening criteria.* Screening criteria may be modified to account for the comments received during the public participation period. Modification may be based on the following:
 - State acceptance (USEPA 1988)
 - Community acceptance (USEPA 1988, 2014)

Note: A thorough review of the comments received from January 24 to March 9, 2018 for the Draft RAP and comments received from November 13 to December 17, 2019 for the Revised Draft RAP was implemented before preparing this Final RAP to account for state and community inputs. Responses to comments are documented in the DTSC responsiveness summary published on June 21, 2018 for the Draft RAP and on May 29, 2020 for the Revised Draft RAP (both presented in Appendix C). Existing

threshold and balancing screening criteria were not modified following this review. However, to satisfy state and community expectations, CEMC has integrated the removal of the approximately 15,000 cubic yards of soil stockpiled as part of remedial alternatives developed in this Final RAP.

The remedial alternatives generated from the GRAs are described in greater detail in Section 5.2.

5.2 Identification of Alternatives

This section describes five remedial alternatives generated from the GRAs and remedial technologies screened in Section 5.1. With the exception of Alternative 1: No Action, all alternatives generated include stockpile removal, groundwater monitoring, and a land use covenant.

5.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Alternative 1 is intended to serve as a baseline control by which to compare the risk reduction effectiveness of the other more active alternatives, as required by USEPA and National Contingency Plan (NCP) regulations (USEPA 1988, 2014). Under Alternative 1, no further remedial activities will be performed, and no efforts will be undertaken to contain, remove, or monitor any areas with impacted soil at the site. The site will be maintained in its current condition for the foreseeable future. No cost is associated with this alternative.

5.2.2 Alternative 2: Engineered Cap, Targeted Excavation, and Stockpile Removal

Alternative 2 includes a combination of an engineered cap compatible with site reuse for commercial or light industrial purposes, one targeted soil excavation within the eastern residential buffer zone, stockpile removal, landscaping within the southern residential buffer zone, groundwater monitoring, and institutional and engineering controls.

Although the site is zoned Light Manufacturing and Alternative 2 will effectively achieve risk reduction sufficient to protect future workers and other potential receptors without the need for soil excavation, this alternative includes creation of two 50-foot-wide residential buffer zones along the eastern and southern site boundaries, which are adjacent to properties zoned as Residential Low Density. The residential buffer zone will be designed to eliminate the direct contact exposure pathways for all potential receptors for surface soil. The targeted excavation within the residential buffer zone will be performed so that soil concentrations for COPCs meet risk-based residential criteria (instead of commercial/industrial criteria) for a target ELCR of one in a million (1×10^{-6}) and a non-cancer HI of 1 throughout the buffer zone (including both the eastern and southern residential buffer zones). This excavation targets the maximum dieldrin concentration (0.15 mg/kg) within the buffer zone and observed at soil sample location B-53 at 2.5 feet below ground surface (bgs). The southern residential buffer zone, which is directly visible from River Drive and the properties located across the street, will be aesthetically improved through landscaping with regionally suitable flora and placement of landscaping rocks and similar materials.

The targeted soil excavation in the eastern residential buffer zone will be completed, and the on-site soil stockpile and concrete foundations will be removed and disposed of off site prior to the placement of a multi-layer engineered cap across the site (i.e., site's entirety north of the southern fence line). Soil and

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concrete will be disposed of at an appropriate recycling or permitted disposal facility. After excavation is complete, the targeted excavated area will be backfilled with clean, imported soils and compacted to match existing ground surface. Approximately one foot of additional clean backfill will be placed site-wide (i.e., site's entirety north of the southern fence line) to prepare for grading for the engineered cap.

The engineered cap will be implemented following stockpile removal and the targeted excavation. The multi-layered engineered cap footprint will encompass the entirety of the site north of the southern fence line and will be designed to allow for compatible commercial or light industrial reuse of the site. The southern buffer zone will not be capped and will instead be aesthetically improved through landscaping with regionally suitable flora and placement of landscaping rocks and similar materials. Specifically, the capping system will consist of a low-permeability geomembrane layer (linear low-density polyethylene). This geomembrane will be placed between two layers of cushioning non-woven geotextile fabric to protect the geomembrane from punctures from fill materials. The geosynthetics will be covered with a clean fill and dust prevention cover layer to limit dust generation and fire hazards from vegetation growth. The primary purpose of the engineered cap is to provide a permanent and protective barrier over the site that will, among other benefits, provide for dust mitigation, help manage stormwater on and around the site including preventing infiltration, and prepare the property for reuse. Specifically, the engineered cap will be placed site-wide (i.e., site's entirety north of the southern fence line) so that all existing soil is protected from wind and precipitation by being confined under multiple layers: geomembrane and geotextile fabric, clean fill and dust prevention cover layer.

The existing chain link perimeter fence with locked gates will be repositioned, partially replaced, and expanded along the western extent to secure the site and to satisfy city requirements. Additionally, the existing chain link at the southern perimeter fence will be removed and the fence line will be repositioned 50 feet away from the road to allow for the 50-foot-wide southern residential buffer zone (and physical and visual separation from the rest of the site) and replaced by a fence integrated into the new landscaping along that southern boundary. Final placement of the southern perimeter fence will be determined in the field. At the completion of major site activities, landscaping improvements to the southern residential buffer zone will be completed.

An anchor trench for the geomembrane liner with controlled density fill or other suitable material will be installed along the perimeter to secure the liner at the perimeter of the cap and assure the longevity of the remedy. The controlled density fill will additionally minimize site intrusion by burrowing animals. Shallow stormwater swales will be installed around the perimeter of the site to collect stormwater runoff due to the site elevation increase.

Alternative 2 also proposes decommissioning most of the existing site groundwater monitoring wells. The new groundwater monitoring wells will be installed along the perimeter of the site, and the wells will be sampled and monitored. Post-remedy monitoring of these wells will be conducted to help ensure the effectiveness of the remedy and compliance with the groundwater RAO and will include periodic data collection and reporting to DTSC.

Following implementation of Alternative 2, a land use covenant (LUC) will be recorded to maintain the site use in compliance with the current zoning, i.e. Light Manufacturing, and put in place measures to protect the integrity of the remedy. Operations and maintenance (O&M) will help ensure the long-term effectiveness of the remedy. A soil management plan will be prepared for the site. The effectiveness of

the remedial action will be reviewed every 5 years to ensure the implemented remedial action continues to meet the RAOs.

The estimated cost for implementation of Alternative 2 is \$8.7 million (-30%/+50%).

5.2.3 Alternative 3: Excavation and Stockpile Removal

Alternative 3 consists of stockpile removal and site-wide excavation of COPC-impacted soil that is greater than commercial/industrial screening levels, followed by institutional and engineering controls and groundwater monitoring. Alternative 3 does not involve the creation of residential buffer zones or containment.

The on-site soil stockpile and concrete foundations will be removed prior to excavation activities. Soil and concrete will be disposed of at an appropriate recycling or permitted disposal facility.

Alternative 3 proposes to remove COPC-impacted soil site-wide that is greater than commercial/industrial screening levels from the surface soil and subsurface soil (up to a maximum estimated depth of 27 feet bgs as described in the FS Report [Arcadis 2017]) for disposal off site. Prior to excavation, samples will be collected to delineate the excavation areas on a point-by-point (i.e., sample-by-sample) comparison to appropriate commercial/industrial screening levels. Significant construction safety hazards are associated with this remedial alternative, such as collapse of the excavation sidewalls, hazardous atmospheres in excavation (i.e., dust or equipment exhaust gasses), falls into deep excavations by workers or equipment, and instability of adjacent structures (such as rail tracks or utility poles). Engineered controls will be implemented to limit those risks and will include air monitoring and shoring (i.e., stabilization) to prevent collapse of the excavation sidewalls, such as an engineered slide rail system, for all excavations exceeding 4 feet bgs. Excavation at depths greater than 15 feet bgs creates additional technical requirements and safety measures, including use of a bucket auger or other long-reach equipment.

Post-excavation sidewall samples will be collected from within the excavation limits to confirm compliance with the appropriate screening levels. In excavations using shoring, post-excavation sampling is limited due to excavation support walls surrounding the excavation. Collection of post-excavation sidewall samples may require drilling borings just outside the support system walls. After excavation is complete, the excavated areas will be backfilled with clean, imported soils and compacted to match existing ground surface slopes and grades. A clean, imported erosion-resistant layer will be spread on site (i.e., site's entirety north of the southern fence line) to limit dust generation and fire hazards from vegetation growth following excavation activities. The existing chain link perimeter fence with locked gates will be repositioned, partially replaced, and expanded along the western extent to secure the site.

Alternative 3 also includes decommissioning most of the existing site groundwater monitoring wells. The new groundwater monitoring wells will be installed along the perimeter of the site, and the wells will be sampled and monitored. Post-remedy monitoring of these wells will be conducted to help ensure the effectiveness of the remedy and compliance with the groundwater RAO and will include periodic data collection and reporting to DTSC.

Following implementation of Alternative 3, a LUC will be recorded to maintain the site use in compliance with the current zoning, i.e. Light Manufacturing, and put in place measures to protect the integrity of the remedy. O&M will help ensure the long-term effectiveness of the remedy. A soil management plan will be

prepared for the site. The effectiveness of the remedial action will be reviewed every 5 years to ensure the implemented remedial action continues to meet the RAOs.

The estimated cost for implementation of Alternative 3 is \$14.1 million (-30%/+50%).

5.2.4 Alternative 4: In-Situ Solidification/Stabilization and Stockpile Removal

Alternative 4 consists of stockpile removal, ISS, institutional and engineering controls, and groundwater monitoring. Alternative 4 does not consider soil excavation or creation of residential buffer zones.

The on-site soil stockpile and concrete foundations will be removed prior to ISS activities. Soil and concrete will be disposed of at an appropriate waste recycling or permitted disposal facility.

ISS treatment consists of mixing a stabilizing agent (i.e., Portland cement) directly with COPC-impacted soil in-situ (in-place) within targeted treatment areas of the site, thus limiting the mobility of COPCs by physical and chemical means. Pre-treatment samples will be collected to delineate areas of treatment. Similar to Alternative 3, preliminary areas of treatment will be identified on a point-by-point (i.e., sample-by-sample) comparison to appropriate commercial/industrial screening levels.

ISS treatment relies on site-specific parameters, and a bench test will be required to evaluate the feasibility, optimal volume, and type of stabilizing agents best suited for site conditions. The results of the bench test would also be used to evaluate whether an additive would be required to improve ISS treatment performance. The COPC-impacted soil will be mixed in situ in cell formations during treatment using conventional construction equipment. Prior to addition of the stabilizing agent, soil may need to be mixed for homogeneity. ISS treatment at depths greater than 15 feet bgs will require a bucket auger (or similar means) for mixing. Ground surface swelling due to soil mixing, and the in-situ addition of water and stabilizing agents and/or additives to the soil will result in a site elevation increase from the original surface in treated areas. Performance monitoring samples will be collected following implementation of ISS treatment.

After ISS treatment is complete, a clean imported erosion-resistant layer will then be spread on site (i.e., site's entirety north of the southern fence line) to limit dust generation and fire hazards from vegetation growth following ISS treatment activities. Shallow stormwater swales will be installed around the perimeter of the site to collect stormwater runoff due to the site elevation increase. The existing chain link perimeter fence with locked gates will be repositioned, partially replaced, and expanded along the western extent to continue site security measures into the O&M phase.

Alternative 4 also includes decommissioning most of the existing site groundwater monitoring wells. The new groundwater monitoring wells will be installed along the perimeter of the site, and the wells will be sampled and monitored. Post-remedy monitoring of these wells will be conducted to help ensure the effectiveness of the remedy and compliance with the groundwater RAO and will include periodic data collection and reporting to DTSC.

Following implementation of Alternative 4, a LUC will be recorded to maintain the site use in compliance with the current zoning, i.e. Light Manufacturing, and put in place measures to protect the integrity of the remedy. O&M will help ensure the long-term effectiveness of the remedy. A soil management plan will be prepared for the site. The effectiveness of the remedial action will be reviewed every 5 years to ensure the implemented remedial action continues to meet the RAOs.

The estimated cost for implementation of Alternative 4 is \$9.2 million (-30%/+50%).

5.2.5 Alternative 5: Engineered Cover, Targeted Excavations, and Stockpile Excavation and Removal

Alternative 5 includes a combination of an engineered cover compatible with site reuse for commercial or light industrial purposes, three targeted soil excavations including one within the eastern residential buffer zone, stockpile removal, landscaping within the southern residential buffer zone, groundwater monitoring, and institutional and engineering controls.

Alternative 5 will effectively achieve risk reduction to protect future workers and other potential receptors through targeted soil excavations.

Although the site is zoned Light Manufacturing, this alternative includes creation of two 50-foot-wide residential buffer zones along the eastern and southern site boundaries, which are adjacent to properties zoned as Residential Low Density. The residential buffer zone will be designed to eliminate the direct contact exposure pathways for all potential receptors for surface soil. The targeted excavation within the residential buffer zone will be performed so that soil concentrations for COPCs meet risk-based residential criteria (instead of commercial/industrial criteria) for a target ELCR of one in a million (1×10^{-6}) and a non-cancer HI of 1 throughout the buffer zone (including both the eastern and southern residential buffer zones). This excavation targets the maximum dieldrin concentration (0.15 mg/kg) within the buffer zone and observed at soil sample location B-53 at 2.5 feet bgs. The southern residential buffer zone, which is directly visible from River Drive and the properties located across the street, will be aesthetically improved through landscaping with regionally suitable flora and placement of landscaping rocks and similar materials.

Alternative 5 proposes to excavate and remove surface and subsurface COPC-impacted soil from two additional targeted areas that will result in a site-wide⁵ cumulative cancer risk not to exceed one in 100 thousand (1×10^{-5}) and not to exceed a non-cancer HI of 1 for a post-remediation commercial/industrial exposure scenario and includes the removal of arsenic above the regional background level. The northern excavation targets the soil sample locations NW-5 and B-34, and the southern excavation targets soil sample location W-1. Excavations will extend vertically to 4 feet below existing ground surface, and they will extend laterally to where risk-based commercial/industrial criteria are met. Pre-excavation soil sampling will be implemented to further delineate the lateral excavation limits. No bottom pre- or post-excavation confirmation samples will be collected. After excavation is complete, the targeted excavated areas will be backfilled with clean, imported soils and compacted to match existing ground surface slopes and grades. Additional clean backfill will be placed in low areas according to a grading plan.

The targeted soil excavations and the on-site soil stockpile and concrete foundations will be removed and disposed of off site prior to the placement of an engineered cover across the site. Soil and concrete will be disposed of at an appropriate recycling or permitted disposal facility.

⁵ Including the residential buffer zones

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The engineered cover will be implemented following stockpile excavation and removal and the targeted excavations. The engineered cover footprint will encompass the entirety of the site north of the southern fence line and will be designed to allow for compatible commercial or light industrial reuse of the site. The southern buffer zone will not be covered and will instead be aesthetically improved through landscaping with regionally suitable flora and placement of landscaping rocks and similar materials. A demarcation layer (i.e., a lightweight geotextile fabric) will be placed over the existing soils across the entire site (i.e., the entirety of the site north of the southern fence line) before placement of the engineer cover. Then the engineered cover consisting of 1 foot of clean fill material and a dust prevention cover layer will be placed across the entire site (i.e., site's entirety north of the southern fence line). The 1-foot engineered cover will be designed to eliminate the exposure route for direct contact to potential receptors, provide for dust mitigation, and minimize surface water infiltration to achieve RAOs. The 5-foot total depth (4 feet of soil that achieves risk-based commercial/industrial criteria and a 1-foot cover of clean material) will be protective for future utility workers that may need to conduct subsurface work.

The existing chain link perimeter fence with locked gates will be repositioned, partially replaced, and expanded along the western extent to secure the site. Additionally, the existing chain link at the southern perimeter fence will be removed, and the fence line will be repositioned 50 feet away from the road to allow for the 50-foot-wide southern residential buffer zone (and physical and visual separation from the rest of the site) and replaced by a fence integrated into the new landscaping along that southern boundary. Final placement of the southern perimeter fence will be determined in the field. At the completion of major site activities, landscaping improvements to the southern residential buffer zone will be completed.

Alternative 5 also includes decommissioning most of the existing site groundwater monitoring wells. Existing groundwater monitoring wells MW-6, MW-7, MW-8, and MW-11 will be maintained post-remedy. New groundwater monitoring wells will be installed along the perimeter of the site, and the wells will be sampled and monitored. Post-remedy monitoring of these wells will be conducted to help ensure the effectiveness of the remedy and compliance with the groundwater RAO and will include periodic data collection and reporting to DTSC.

Following implementation of Alternative 5, a LUC will be recorded to maintain the site use in compliance with the current zoning, i.e. Light Manufacturing, and put in place measures to protect the integrity of the remedy. Operations and maintenance (O&M) will help ensure the long-term effectiveness of the remedy. A soil management plan will be prepared for the site. The effectiveness of the remedial action will be reviewed every 5 years to ensure the implemented remedial action continues to meet the RAOs.

The estimated cost for implementation of Alternative 5 is \$8.0 million (-30%/+50%).

5.3 Evaluation of Alternatives and Comparative Analysis

This section describes the evaluation of five remedial alternatives against the nine required remedial alternative screening criteria identified in Section 5.1. A detailed analysis of the alternatives against the threshold, balancing, modifying, and site-specific screening criteria is provided in Table 3.

5.3.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Alternative 1 is intended to serve as a baseline control by which to compare the risk reduction effectiveness of potential alternatives, as required by USEPA and NCP regulations (USEPA 1988, 2014). Under Alternative 1, no further remedial activities will be performed, and no efforts will be undertaken to contain, remove, or monitor any areas with impacted soil at the site. The site will be maintained in its current condition for the foreseeable future. There is no cost or duration associated with implementation of Alternative 1. This alternative is not protective of overall health and the environment and will not meet RAOs.

5.3.2 Alternative 2: Engineered Cap, Targeted Buffer Zone Excavation and Stockpile Removal

Alternative 2 will be protective of human health and the environment because it will eliminate or mitigate the potential soil exposure pathways to potential future on- and off-site receptors, and it will prevent surface-water infiltration and migration of COPC-containing soil to uncontaminated media. Potential future on-site receptors will be protected via the LUCs and because the remedy will effectively achieve all RAOs.

Alternative 2 will reduce the volume of impacted soil currently at the site through the removal of the on-site stockpile and the targeted buffer zone excavation. The volume of soil removed will be the less than for Alternatives 3 and 5.

Alternative 2 will effectively eliminate soil mobility and be protective of future on-site receptors because the entirety of the on-site soil located north of the southern fence line will be located beneath the permanent protective barrier of the multi-layer engineered cap. The remaining impacted soil will remain stable and permanently confined under the engineered cap and therefore not available for wind erosion or off-site migration via stormwater runoff. The geomembrane liner within the capping system will prevent infiltration of rainfall into the soil confined beneath the cap and therefore prevent off-site migration of COPCs.

During implementation, workers will only be exposed to subsurface soil around the perimeter of the site during fence installation and the limited excavation activities, reducing the potential exposure pathway from direct contact and ingestion. In addition, disturbance of soil exceeding screening levels will be limited in duration and extent for Alternative 2 relative to the greater disturbance required by Alternatives 3 and 4 and, to a lesser extent, Alternative 5. Alternative 2 reduces the need for earth-moving activities of impacted soil (e.g., grading, loading) and associated potential to generate dust and airborne particles. Implementation of Alternative 2 may present other short-term risks to workers and the community through potential damage to overhead utilities, increased truck traffic, and the duration and intensity of noise generation during construction activities. Dust levels are expected to be more manageable and of short duration during Alternative 2 as compared to Alternatives 3 and 4 because the only soil movement for this alternative will involve stockpile hauling, targeted excavation from the eastern buffer zone, and anchor trench installation.

Alternative 2 is the least invasive and has the least nuisance to surrounding areas; generates the least dust, noise, and truck traffic; and exposes construction workers to less subsurface soil than mixing or

more extensive excavating. Alternative 2 therefore ranks highest in terms of construction worker and nearby community safety due to the shorter implementation duration and reduced disturbance of soil.

Alternative 2 is readily feasible and safely implementable with conventional construction equipment and is therefore associated with more certainty than Alternatives 3 and 4 that involve more complex technologies, equipment, and construction safety hazards for workers and the nearby community. Balancing criteria will be achieved without prohibitive cost. Equipment and suitable materials are readily available, and Alternative 2 does not require encountering a significant amount of subsurface soil or depend on bench tests, performance tests, or extended pre-design sample analysis. Following implementation, a LUC will be recorded with the property land records to maintain the site use in compliance with the current zoning (i.e., Light Manufacturing) and put in place measures to protect the integrity of the remedy.

5.3.3 Alternative 3: Excavation and Stockpile Removal

Alternative 3 will be protective of human health and the environment because it will eliminate or mitigate the potential soil exposure pathways to potential future on- and off-site receptors. Alternative 3 will achieve the RAOs but relies upon more complex soil removal and off-site disposal of COPC-impacted soil.

Alternative 3 will reduce the most volume of impacted soil currently at the site through the removal of the on-site stockpile and the excavation of COPC-impacted soil that is greater than commercial/industrial screening levels from the surface soil and subsurface soil (up to a maximum estimated depth of 27 feet bgs as described in the FS Report [Arcadis 2017]) for disposal off site.

Alternative 3 is readily feasible but will involve more complex technologies, equipment, and construction safety hazards for workers and the nearby community. Significant construction safety hazards are associated with this remedial alternative, such as collapse of the excavation sidewalls, hazardous atmospheres in excavation (i.e., dust or equipment exhaust gasses), falls into deep excavations by workers or equipment, and instability of adjacent structures (such as rail tracks or utility poles). Engineered controls will be implemented to limit those risks and will include air monitoring and shoring (i.e., stabilization) to prevent collapse of the excavation sidewalls, such as an engineered slide rail system, for all excavations exceeding 4 feet bgs. Excavation at depths greater than 15 feet bgs creates additional technical requirements and safety measures, including use of a bucket auger or other long-reach equipment. Additionally, the site location is relatively distant from larger urban areas and construction material sources, and the primary transportation requirement for this alternative will be hauling disposal materials, importing soil for backfill, and importing fill for grading, requiring the most truck trips of all alternatives. The large volume of soil being hauled will create dust requiring mitigation measures including the use of valuable natural resources (e.g., water) and may lead to delays due to high wind or high temperatures.

During implementation of this alternative, significant potential short-term risks (compared to current conditions) will exist for construction workers to be exposed to impacted soil. Implementation hazards to the community will increase through the longer duration and potential generation of dust, potential damage to subsurface or overhead utilities, increased truck traffic (Alternative 3 involves the most truck trips), and noise generation during construction activities. Alternative 3 requires the most subsurface soil disturbance and earth work, is expected to generate the greatest potential for dust compared to the other

alternatives, and is expected to have the longest duration and most noise issues because extensive soil hauling through nearby residential neighborhoods will be required. Alternative 3 therefore ranks lowest in terms of construction worker and nearby community safety due to the longest implementation duration and increased disturbance of soil.

This alternative will be protective of overall human health and the environment, will meet RAOs, and is comparable to other alternatives when measured against the balancing criteria. However, the complexity, on-site safety hazards, cost, duration, and potential implementation risks to the community are the highest of all alternatives. Additionally, Alternative 3 does not consider creation of residential buffer zones.

5.3.4 Alternative 4: In-Situ Solidification/Stabilization and Stockpile Removal

Alternative 4 will be protective of human health and the environment because it will eliminate or mitigate the potential soil exposure pathways to potential future on- and off-site receptors. Alternative 4 will achieve the RAOs but relies upon more complex technologies.

Alternative 4 will reduce the volume of impacted soil currently at the site through the removal of the on-site stockpile; however, the total volume of soil removed will be the least of all alternatives. Alternative 4 does not consider soil excavation.

Alternative 4 will effectively reduce toxicity and mobility of the COPC-impacted soil (through chemical stabilization and encapsulation in a grout monolith). However, the effectiveness of ISS treatment is highly dependent on environmental and site-specific conditions. ISS treatment requires homogeneous soil, which may be difficult to achieve at this site. Subsurface site conditions will likely slow down efficiency of ISS implementation and require multiple mixes and an extended implementation schedule to meet performance standards. Additionally, ISS has been shown to be an effective remedy in some cases, but challenges include the fact that treatment requires a significant amount of water to achieve the proper water to cement ratio to ensure the in-situ cement/soil mixture blends sufficiently and sets properly. Bench-scale testing and other more involved pre-design studies (relative to Alternatives 2, 3, and 5) are necessary to determine how to implement ISS at this site and, for example, measure the reduction of COPC toxicity resulting from ISS implementation within current subsurface site conditions.

A benefit of the in-situ approach of Alternative 4 is that during implementation, earth moving of soil exceeding screening levels will be limited. Implementation will present construction-related risks to the community through the increased potential for generation of dust (from both surface and subsurface soils and ISS reagents) during mixing activities, damage to subsurface or overhead utilities, increased truck traffic, greater complexity of technologies and equipment, and noise generation during construction activities. While the community will be less subjected to hauling and subsurface earthwork than with Alternative 3, dust levels are expected to be higher and more difficult to manage with Alternative 4.

Although this alternative will be protective of overall human health and the environment, will meet RAOs, and is comparable to other alternatives when measured against the balancing criteria, the duration (including the likely more extensive pre-design testing and planning phase), uncertainty, and hazards related to implementability are higher when compared to other feasible alternatives. Additionally, Alternative 4 does not consider creation of residential buffer zones.

5.3.5 Alternative 5: Engineered Cover, Targeted Excavations, and Stockpile Excavation and Removal

Alternative 5 will be protective of human health and the environment because it will eliminate or mitigate the potential soil exposure pathways to potential future on- and off-site receptors, and it will minimize surface-water infiltration and migration of COPC-containing soil to groundwater. Potential future on-site receptors will be protected via the LUCs and because the remedy will effectively achieve all RAOs.

Alternative 5 will reduce the volume of impacted soil currently at the site through the removal of the on-site stockpile and three targeted excavations. The volume of soil removed will be the less than for Alternative 3 but more than for Alternative 2.

Alternative 5 will eliminate or mitigate the exposure pathway from impacted soil to potential future on-and off-site receptors and provide protection of human health and the environment through the direct removal and off-site appropriate disposal of the on-site soil stockpile and COPC-impacted soil. The site soil will remain stable and permanently confined under the one-foot engineered cover and therefore not available for wind erosion. The engineered cover will minimize surface water infiltration and therefore minimize off-site migration of COPCs.

Alternative 5 is considered to be permanent because it directly removes (and backfills with clean imported material) COPC-impacted soil where necessary to achieve site-wide concentrations below risk-based commercial/industrial criteria within the top 5 feet (from final grade) and removes arsenic above the regional background level. The eastern buffer zone and site-wide engineered cover (i.e., site's entirety north of the southern fence line) in Alternative 5 also permanently prevent direct contact with soil and potential exposure to wind-blown soil by off-site residential receptors.

Alternative 5 has a shorter field implementation duration comparable to Alternative 2 and has the advantage to remove more volume of impacted soil. Due to on-site earthwork associated with the three targeted excavations, it has the potential for on-site workers to have direct contact with impacted soil during implementation associated with earthwork activities, but those risks will be less significant compared to Alternative 3. Potential short-term risks to the community will increase through the potential generation of dust, truck traffic, and noise generation during construction activities however will remain lower than for Alternatives 3 and 4.

Alternative 5 is readily feasible and safely implementable with conventional construction equipment and is therefore associated with more certainty than Alternatives 3 and 4 that involve more complex technologies, equipment, and construction safety hazards for workers and the nearby community. Balancing criteria will be achieved without prohibitive cost. Equipment and suitable materials are readily available, and Alternative 5 does not require encountering an excessive amount of subsurface soil or depend on bench tests, performance tests, or extended pre-design sample analysis.

5.4 Description of and Justification for the Preferred Remedial Alternative

Based on the comparative analysis of the remedial alternatives presented in the FS Report (Arcadis 2017) and FS Report Addendum (Arcadis 2019a), Section 5.3 above, and summarized in Table 3, Alternative 5 (Engineered Cover, Targeted Excavations, and Stockpile Excavation and Removal) is the

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preferred alternative for the site. The alternative will be protective of human health and the environment, will meet all RAOs, and is compatible with preparing the site for future commercial or light industrial reuse. Balancing criteria and additional site-specific considerations will be achieved without prohibitive complexity, duration, uncertainty, construction-related hazards, and cost. The key advantages of Alternative 5 over the other remedial alternatives evaluated in the FS Report (Arcadis 2017), FS Report Addendum (Arcadis 2019a), and this Final RAP are summarized below:

- Eliminates or mitigates the exposure pathway for potential future on- and off-site receptors through removal and off-site appropriate disposal of the on-site soil stockpile and COPC-impacted soil, provides protection of human health and the environment, reduces the migration of COPCs in the subsurface by minimizing water infiltration, and reduces soil mobility by placing isolating soils between remaining COPC-containing soil and potential receptors to prevent direct contact with soil and exposure to wind-blown soil.
- Effective in the long term because the combination of excavation and engineered cover will permanently maintain an incomplete exposure pathway between potential receptors and COPC-impacted soil. Regular site O&M is expected to maintain protectiveness of the remedy over the long-term.
- Effective in the short term because it has the shortest field implementation duration while still removing the second to most volume of impacted soil, generates less dust and noise, and requires less material hauling (e.g. truck trips) through residential neighborhoods.
- Readily implementable and is associated with more certainty than other alternatives because it does not depend on bench tests, performance tests, extended sample analysis, or more complex technologies, equipment, and construction-related safety hazards (e.g., deep excavations that are difficult to control and are subject to collapse and other safety hazards during construction). In addition, it will involve covering the entire site (i.e., site's entirety north of the southern fence line), not just addressing specific areas of impacted soil.
- Is an overall safe alternative to implement because it requires fewer potential hazards to construction workers and the community over the shortest period of time.
- Provides additional protective measures and community related enhancements in the form of physical and visual residential buffers.
- Alternative 5 is the most cost effective for the benefits brought to the community by reducing volume of impacted soil through targeted excavations, creating two residential buffer zones, and installation of an engineered cover to sustainably contain fugitive dust, with the overall remedy meeting commercial/industrial site-wide risk to a depth of 5 feet. The estimated cost is approximately \$8.0 million dollars (-30%/+50%).

6 PREFERRED REMEDY (ALTERNATIVE 5): ENGINEERED COVER, TARGETED EXCAVATIONS, AND STOCKPILE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL

6.1 Remedial Design

Following DTSC approval of this Final RAP, a Remedial Design and Implementation Plan (RDIP) and associated documents for the engineered cover and targeted excavation will be prepared and submitted to DTSC. In accordance with the Consent Order (DTSC 2004a), the RDIP and associated documents, at a minimum, will include the following details:

- A description of the remedial action
- Design criteria including pre-excavation soil samples locations; sizing and quantity calculations; process diagrams; and final limits, product specification sheets, construction design drawings, grading plan, and construction specifications for the engineered cover and targeted excavations
- A description of the equipment that will be used to implement the proposed remedy
- A Dust Control Plan to describe dust prevention, monitoring, and mitigation methods and other best management practices and regulatory compliance measures that will be implemented to monitor, control, reduce, and mitigate dust generation during construction activities (see also Section 6.2.4.2)
- A detailed Transportation Plan describing the travel routes and destination of wastes
- A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) detailing the best management practices that will be implemented to minimize site stormwater runoff and erosion during construction activities
- A Groundwater Monitoring Plan to evaluate and demonstrate the remedy effectiveness and compliance with the groundwater RAO (as stated in Section 3)
- An O&M Plan describing the short- and long-term site maintenance requirements and required performance monitoring
- An updated site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP)
- A detailed implementation schedule for the remedial action including permitting, procurement, pre-construction activities, mobilization, construction phasing, waste management, well installation, and closeout of construction activities including a requirement to provide as-built drawings to DTSC

The initial proposed remedial design is shown on Figures 4, 4A and 4B.

6.1.1 Conceptual Stockpile Removal Implementation

Stockpiled-soil material will be direct loaded into trucks and trailers for off-site transportation to an appropriate waste disposal facility. The soil constituting the stockpile was brought on site in 2006 from the property located to the east of the site and staged on a low permeability geosynthetic membrane and has

been consistently covered by an erosion control blanket. Significant stockpile soil characterization was conducted in 2011. Due to the presence of a low permeability separation layer between the stockpiled soil and the on-site soil and the absence of significant contamination within the stockpiled soil (Section 2.3), it is not expected that the soil located beneath the stockpile was contaminated by the stockpiled soil. However, confirmation sampling may be conducted after stockpile removal based on field observations.

The final proposed stockpile removal implementation details will be included as part of the Stockpile Removal Work Plan, to be completed following approval of this Final RAP. The need for confirmation sampling beneath the stockpile will be evaluated in that document.

6.1.2 Conceptual Concrete Removal and Targeted Excavation Implementation

The three concrete slabs will be removed and loaded into trucks for off-site disposal at an appropriate recycling or waste disposal facility.

The targeted excavation within the residential buffer zone will be performed so that soil concentrations for COPCs meet risk-based residential criteria (instead of commercial/industrial criteria) for a target ELCR of one in a million (1×10^{-6}) and a non-cancer HI of 1 throughout the buffer zone (including both the eastern and southern residential buffer zones). The proposed area of excavation was delineated according to the existing dataset and delineation during sampling conducted from 2008 to 2014 as described in the RI Report (Arcadis 2014a) and targets the maximum dieldrin concentration (0.15 mg/kg) within the buffer zone and observed at soil sample location B-53 at 2.5 feet bgs.

The two additional targeted excavations will be performed so that soil concentrations for COPCs result in a site-wide cumulative cancer risk not to exceed one in 100 thousand (1×10^{-5}) and not to exceed a non-cancer HI of 1 for a post remediation commercial/industrial exposure scenario and the removal of arsenic above the regional background level. The northern excavation targets the soil sample locations NW-5 and B-34 and the southern excavation targets soil sample location W-1. Excavations will extend vertically to 4 feet below existing ground surface, and they will extend laterally to where risk-based commercial/industrial criteria are met. The proposed area of excavation was delineated according to the existing dataset and delineation during sampling conducted from 2008 to 2014 as described in the RI Report (Arcadis 2014a). Additional soil sampling will be implemented prior to the excavation to further delineate the lateral excavation limits. No bottom pre- or post-excavation confirmation samples will be collected.

Excavated material will be direct loaded into trucks for off-site disposal, or temporarily stockpiled in a central location for loading into trucks for transportation to an appropriate waste disposal facility. Any material temporarily stockpiled on site will be placed in a lined staging area and covered with soil cement or polyethylene (or similar) sheeting to protect the material from wind and contact with precipitation. No water is expected to be encountered within the excavation.

Excavated soil and concrete material will be transported off site to an appropriate disposal facility. After excavation is complete, the targeted excavated soil and concrete slab areas will be backfilled with clean, imported soils and compacted to match existing ground surface slopes and grades. Material imported to the site will be clean and free of debris. The source of imported material, certification that imported material is clean, and supporting analytical data will be submitted to DTSC for verification before placement.

The final excavation design may differ if equivalent performance can be verified. The final approach and specifications for the excavation will be included as part of the RDIP, to be completed following approval of this Final RAP.

6.1.3 Conceptual Engineered Cover Design

The proposed engineered cover will encompass the entirety of the site north of the southern fence line (approximately 11 acres) as depicted on Figure 4. After excavation is complete, the targeted excavated areas will be backfilled with clean, imported soils and compacted to match existing ground surface slopes and grades. The remaining existing ground surface will be cleared of vegetation and debris. Additional clean backfill will be placed in low areas. A lightweight demarcation layer will be placed over the existing soils across the entire site (i.e., the entirety of the site north of the southern fence line) before placement of the engineer cover. Then the engineered cover will consist of clean fill and dust prevention cover layers; the thickness of clean material (clean fill and dust prevention cover layers) placed across the site will be one foot. The engineered cover will be graded according to a grading plan which will, in general, maintain existing runoff direction. Material imported to the site will be clean, erosion resistant, and free of debris. The source of imported material, certification that imported material is clean, and supporting analytical data will be submitted to DTSC for verification before placement.

The final engineered cover design may differ from the materials specified in this Final RAP if equivalent performance can be verified. The final approach and specifications for the engineered cover will be included as part of the RDIP, to be completed following approval of this Final RAP.

6.1.4 Land Use Control Description/Institutional Controls

Institutional controls are required for sites that require long-term management relative to land use and other aspects of site maintenance, use, or reuse. For example, institutional controls include a variety of measures designed to prevent current and future property owners from taking actions that will expose potential receptors to unacceptable risk, interfere with effectiveness of the final remedial action, convert the site to an end use that is not consistent with the level of remediation, and/or allow COPCs to reach uncontaminated media. Institutional controls in the form of a LUC will protect human health by restricting activities and minimizing the potential for contact with COPC-impacted media. The LUC will maintain the use of the property to the current zoning, Light Manufacturing (i.e., no agricultural or residential activities or the operation of hospitals, schools, or day cares will be permitted), and it will require that future activities be performed in accordance with the soil management plan to be prepared to protect the integrity of the engineered cover. It will also restrict use of the groundwater beneath the site to prohibit water production wells for municipal (e.g., potable) or industrial purposes. The LUC will be recorded with the Imperial County Clerk/Recorder's Office.

6.1.5 Conceptual Landscaping Implementation

The southern residential buffer zone directly visible from the street and the houses located across the street will be aesthetically improved through landscaping utilizing local rocks and flora. Professional landscapers and botanists will be contracted to design a landscape fitting the local environment, precipitation, and flora. The final proposed designs for the landscaping area will be included as part of the RDIP and associated documents.

6.1.6 Groundwater Monitoring System

Groundwater monitoring will be required as discussed in Section 5.2.5. The remedy effectiveness and compliance with the groundwater RAO (as stated in Section 3) will be evaluated and demonstrated by post-remedy groundwater monitoring. Existing groundwater monitoring wells (MW-6, MW-7, MW-8, and MW-11) will be maintained post-remedy. New groundwater monitoring wells will also be installed along the perimeter of the site, and the wells will be sampled and monitored. Results will be periodically reported to DTSC. Monitoring of these wells will be conducted to evaluate potential changes to groundwater quality at the site perimeter and off site. This monitoring will start following construction of the engineered cover and will be completed following the procedures outlined in the Groundwater Monitoring Plan.

6.1.7 Operations and Maintenance Plan

The O&M Plan will be finalized and submitted to DTSC following completion of the remedial construction. Monitoring of the cover will be completed and documented on a regular basis as detailed in the O&M Plan, and any required repairs will be made at that time. Following construction of the engineered cover, no vegetation will be present at the site. Future weed abatement activities will be conducted periodically as needed to ensure vegetation is not established within the cover materials. Long-term erosion control of the engineered cover is achieved using erosion-resistant drainage rock; therefore, no sediment contribution from the cover is anticipated. However, the drainage rock layer will be inspected regularly and maintained as needed. The O&M Plan will include provisions for periodic reporting to DTSC in addition to required 5-year reviews of remedy performance.

6.2 Implementation

6.2.1 Permitting

The following permits may be required for targeted excavation and engineered cover installation operations:

- A grading permit issued by the City of Brawley, California
- Well abandonment permits issued by the Imperial County Public Health Department (ICPHD)
- Well installation permits issued by the ICPHD
- An air permit issued by the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District (ICAPCD)
- A state-issued identification number as the generator of waste
- Stormwater pollution prevention permit
- Right of way encroachment permits for overweight loads issued by Caltrans
- Transportation permits issued by Imperial County and the City of Brawley
- Wind erosion control permit required by the California Stormwater Quality Association for sites more than 1 acre

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Additional information regarding necessary permits will be included in the RDIP and associated documents.

6.2.2 Health and Safety Plan

Contractors and site personnel will be responsible for operating in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local health and safety regulations. These include, but are not limited to:

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.120 regulations applicable to hazardous waste site operations (Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response [HAZWOPER])
- California Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapters 6.5 and 6.8
- California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 8, General Industry Safety Orders 5192
- Construction Industry Standards 29 CFR 1926
- CCR Title 22, Sections 66261.2 and 66261.3

Soil handling will be performed using conventional earthwork equipment operated by a qualified, HAZWOPER-trained, experienced contractor licensed in California to perform hazardous substance removal actions.

A site-specific HASP was prepared for previous activities at the site. The HASP will be revised to incorporate additional activities to be implemented under this Final RAP and the RDIP. The updated HASP will address identification of job hazards, hazard mitigation, safe work practices, and emergency response procedures. Site personnel, contractors, and visitors will be required to review the HASP prior to beginning the work and will conduct the work in accordance with the HASP.

6.2.3 Site Preparation

Site preparation activities will include pre-construction surveys, utility location, fence relocation, vegetation clearing and grubbing, dust monitoring and control, concrete slab removal, well abandonment, and the construction of a stabilized site entrance and decontamination pad. Temporary sediment and erosion controls (Section 6.2.4.3) and stormwater controls (Section 6.2.4.4) will be installed as part of site preparation.

The pre-construction survey will provide locations for the property boundary, marked utilities, residential buffer zones, design soil sampling, excavation extents, and other existing site features.

Underground Service Alert will be contacted prior to site work to identify the location of utilities that enter the property. In addition, a third-party utility location company will be contracted to conduct a utility survey of the site to locate underground utilities within the fenced area as necessary.

Chain link fences surround the existing stockpile and the site as depicted on Figure 4. The existing fence on the west side of the site will be relocated to the western property boundary prior to construction. The fence surrounding the stockpile will be removed and may be recycled or reused as part of the proposed fence extension. Additionally, the existing chain link fence at the southern perimeter fence will be removed, and the fence line will be repositioned 50 feet away from the road to account for the 50-foot-

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wide southern residential buffer zone and replaced by a fence as specified in the landscaping design. The current southern chain link fence may be recycled or reused as part of the proposed fence extension.

Preparation will include clearing and grubbing as necessary, concrete slab demolition, debris removal, and removal of any material that may negatively affect the implementation of the remedy. Stained or corroded concrete from the slabs will be segregated and disposed of off site at an approved landfill. The remaining material will be recycled or disposed as general construction debris.

Existing groundwater monitoring wells (unless specified thereafter) located within the footprint of the engineered cover will be abandoned in accordance with applicable state and local well laws. Existing groundwater monitoring wells MW-6, MW-7, and MW-8 within the site boundary will be maintained post-remedy and extended to the top of the final engineered cover grade. The abandoned wells will be replaced with new monitoring wells, as appropriate, along the site perimeter to monitor groundwater conditions following remedy construction.

A stabilized construction entrance will be installed at the south entrance gate, extending to River Drive. The entrance will have crushed stone placed above a woven geotextile liner, or shaker plates may be used. Excess dirt and debris on vehicles and tires will be removed prior to leaving the site.

6.2.4 Control Measures

6.2.4.1 Site Traffic Controls

Vehicles will enter the site through the constructed south entrance gate located on River Drive. Prior to off-site transport, trucks will be inspected to ensure that the payloads are adequately covered, the trucks and tires are cleaned of excess soil, proper placards are displayed when applicable, and that the truck's manifest has been completed and signed. When necessary, a flag person will assist truck drivers so that they can safely merge onto River Drive and safely manoeuvre on the nearby neighborhood streets.

6.2.4.2 Dust Control

Dust levels will be suppressed and monitored during implementation to evaluate the need for additional engineering or operational controls. A site-specific Dust Control Plan was prepared for previous activities at the site (Arcadis 2014b). The site-specific Dust Control Plan will be revised during the RDIP process to incorporate additional activities specific to stockpile removal, targeted excavation, truck loading, and placement of the engineered cover. The site-specific Dust Control Plan will follow all ICAPCD air quality guidelines.

Dust suppression will be performed by lightly spraying or misting the soil handling areas and haul roads with water, chemical stabilizers, dust suppressants, or other suitable material if water does not sufficiently address dust generation. Soil stockpiles and truck beds containing soil will be covered to minimize the potential for dust generation during transport.

While on the property, vehicles will maintain slow speeds for safety purposes and for dust control measures. Before exiting the job site, the vehicle's tires will be inspected and washed, if necessary, to ensure that excess debris and soil are removed.

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Airborne particulate monitoring will be conducted in compliance with all applicable regulations to verify and document the effectiveness of dust suppression measures. Monitors will be placed at the perimeter of the property using an upwind/downwind sampling approach. Factors considered in providing fugitive dust control measures will include wind direction, wind speed, and available dust control and dust suppression methods. Additionally, during times of excessive wind that could generate unacceptable dust unrelated to site activities, work will be stopped temporarily until wind speeds decrease.

6.2.4.3 Erosion and Sedimentation Control

Temporary erosion and sediment control measures will include silt fence installation around the perimeter of the site. To minimize the potential for sediment runoff, temporary soil management stockpiles during construction will be covered with soil cement or with polyethylene (or similar) sheeting, and work will be staged so that the temporary stockpile is covered as soon as practicable.

6.2.4.4 Stormwater Control

Stormwater management measures will be described in detail in a separate, site-specific SWPPP, which will also include improvements for the current site drainage in coordination with the grading plan. This SWPPP will be submitted to the California State Water Resources Control Board.

6.2.4.5 Biological Controls

Biological controls consist of measures designed to prevent plants and animals from inhabiting the site after construction. Site inspection and maintenance (e.g., vegetation clearance, fence repair, and graffiti abatement) will continue to be conducted annually or as needed. The latest maintenance and field check were performed in June 2019, and no change in biological controls is needed or anticipated.

6.2.4.6 Noise Controls

Noise controls consist of measures designed to control and mitigate noise levels emanating from the site during construction. Equipment operation and all field work operations will be in accordance with the City of Brawley's noise ordinance to avoid impacts to nearby residents.

6.2.5 Transportation Plan

Materials leaving the site will be transported following all necessary local, state, and federal regulations. All the waste is non-hazardous pursuant to federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) standards. However, a small amount of material being removed could potentially be considered non-RCRA hazardous waste in California (California hazardous waste); therefore, compliance with California regulations for hazardous waste generation and temporary on-site storage will be required. Any container used for on-site storage will be properly labelled, and the waste will be transported off site for disposal within 90 days after its generation. Land disposal restrictions will also be followed, as necessary. Any shipment of non-hazardous waste in California will be transported under a non-hazardous waste manifest or bill of lading.

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The haul route will avoid, to the extent possible, transporting contaminated material through the nearby residential area (see below for description of anticipated safe route of travel to and from the site). Soils will be transported to a disposal facility that is approved and licensed to receive waste generated by the remedial construction activities. All permitted disposal facilities operate a certified weigh station at their facility. As such, each truck will be weighed before offloading its payload. Before leaving the site, each truck driver will be instructed to notify the site manager. Each truck driver will be provided with a non-hazardous waste manifest or bill of lading and the cellular phone number for the site manager. It will be the responsibility of the site manager to notify DTSC and CEMC of any unforeseen incidences.

Material will be brought to the site to construct the engineered cover and backfill the targeted excavations. The rock quarry supplying the material will be selected as part of pre-construction planning activities. As such, the complete transportation material delivery route has not been confirmed. However, the safest and most efficient truck route within the City of Brawley is anticipated to be as follows:

1. Trucks will enter/exit the site via River Drive.
2. Trucks will travel north/south on North Cesar Chavez Street.
3. Trucks will travel east/west on B Street.
4. Trucks will travel north/south on North 8th Street/Old Highway 111.
5. Trucks will enter/exit North 8th Street/Old Highway 111 via Highway 111/Highway 78.

A truck route depicting the proposed truck travel route within the City of Brawley is included on Figure 5. This route through Brawley is considered safe, efficient, and therefore ideal because it avoids schools and most business and residential areas. Additional information regarding the final Transportation Plan will be included as part of the RDIP to be submitted following approval of the Final RAP.

6.2.6 Environmental Management

Environmental risk is low for this alternative because contaminated soil is not anticipated to be extensively exposed during the installation of the engineered cover or the targeted excavations. To protect areas neighboring the site from potential environmental effects, dust and stormwater controls will be implemented throughout the remedial activities. The controls are described in Sections 6.2.4.2 and 6.2.4.4, respectively. To minimize sediment and dust travel, work will be staged so that the material is covered or soil tackifier is applied as soon as practicable after achieving grades. Best management practices will be implemented during the work to ensure environmental protection and erosion reduction.

6.2.7 Waste Characterization and Off-Site Disposal

Although this alternative is intrusive, the work is not expected to generate significant quantities of waste material beyond the stockpile removal and excavated soil. Any additional wastes generated during construction, (e.g., soil excavated during the targeted excavation activities, construction debris, concrete slabs, demolished monitoring wells) will be characterized and disposed of accordingly. Soil excavated as part of the construction process will be sampled for disposal profiling. Off-site solid and non-hazardous waste materials will be disposed of at approved and licensed facilities.

6.2.8 Equipment Decontamination Procedures

Equipment used to transport and manage impacted soil will be decontaminated in a prepared decontamination area prior to leaving the site. The equipment will first be decontaminated by using brushes to remove visible soil. Remaining soil will be removed from equipment by other methods, such as pressure or steam washing, if necessary.

Vehicles and construction equipment will be inspected daily to verify that there are no leaking fluids (e.g., oil, hydraulic, lubricant, or brake fluids) and that fuels and fluids are stored in proper, labelled containers with secondary containment if necessary. A chemical spill kit will be located on site during construction activities, and field personnel will be informed of its location. Observation of spills, leaking fluids, or improperly stored fluids will trigger the issuance of a “stop work” notice until the problem is resolved, including the removal of soil impacted by vehicle fluids. Leaking or damaged equipment will not be operated until it is repaired or replaced.

6.2.9 Field Variances

Material variances from the approved RDIP will be discussed with DTSC prior to any action being taken except for emergencies (when an immediate response is required). DTSC will be notified if an emergency response is implemented. The field variances will be documented in the Remedial Action Completion Report (RACR) that will be prepared for the project.

6.2.10 Record Keeping

The remedial action contractor will be responsible for maintaining a field logbook, which will serve to document observations, personnel on site, equipment arrival and departure times, and other important project information. Logbook entries will be complete and accurate enough to allow for reconstruction of field activities. Logbooks will be bound, with consecutively numbered pages and each page will indicate the date and time of the entry. All entries will be legible, written in black or blue ink, and signed by the author.

Language will be factual and objective. If an error is made, corrections will be made by crossing a line through the error, entering the correct information, and the correction will be dated and initialled. Any soil that is profiled as non-hazardous and sent off site for disposal will be documented using a non-hazardous waste manifest or bill of lading form to track the movement of soil from the point of generation to the point of ultimate deposition.

Prior to transporting materials off site, an authorized representative will sign each non-hazardous waste manifest or bill of lading. The site manager will maintain one copy of all non-hazardous waste manifests or bills of lading on site.

6.2.11 Reporting

Following implementation of the remedial action, a RACR will be prepared to document field construction activities. The RACR will include a summary of field activities, a summary of any construction variances, engineered cover and backfill material source documentation, and copies of waste manifest and disposal documents. In addition, the RACR will include the final as-built drawings.

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Groundwater monitoring reports will be submitted to DTSC on a periodic basis. These reports will include the following:

- Analytical results
- Quality assurance and quality control results
- Chain of custody records
- Groundwater sampling and field data sheets
- Data tables containing groundwater elevations and well data

O&M reports will be submitted to DTSC on a periodic basis. These reports will include the following:

- A summary of site observations
- Maintenance activities conducted during the reporting period

6.2.12 Five-Year Review

The effectiveness of the remedial action will be reviewed every 5 years to ensure the implemented remedial action continues to meet the RAOs. Prior to expiration of the 5-year review window, a Five-Year Review Work Plan will be submitted to DTSC proposing the methodology that will be used to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of the remedy. Following approval of the work plan, the 5-year review will be conducted, and the results of the evaluation will be summarized in a Five-Year Review Report. The O&M Plan may be revised based on the results of the 5-year review.

6.3 Public Participation

In accordance with the Consent Order (DTSC 2004a), a PPP was prepared to facilitate community involvement and public participation in implementation of the proposed remedy.

Community involvement is an important part of the remedial decision-making process, and DTSC invited local residents, organizations, and other stakeholders to become informed and get involved in the project's public participation activities. A PPP developed and approved by DTSC is guiding those activities. The original 2004 PPP was updated in late 2017 (published in January 2018) in support of the Draft RAP review process in early 2018. The PPP was further updated and republished by DTSC in April 2018. The PPP summarizes community interests and concerns based on local interviews and a mail-in survey sent to several hundred (e.g., about 450) addresses surrounding the site in Brawley. Input was also sought from local organizations, the City of Brawley, other local/regional agencies, elected officials, and others.

The PPP also provides an overview of what public participation activities are required, planned, and encouraged relative to the site. For example, in support of the Draft RAP issued on January 24, 2018, DTSC sent to the established mailing list a Community Update factsheet to announce availability of the Draft RAP and invite public review and comment. Based on community response, an additional Public Notice and postcard mailing announced an extension of the initial 30-day comment period to 45 days, ending on March 9, 2018. Within the comment period, DTSC hosted a public meeting and open house on February 8, 2018 to provide an overview of the Draft RAP and to gather public comments for

consideration during the decision-making process. After considering formal comments and informal community input, DTSC issued a Responsiveness Summary document on June 21, 2018. That document included an overall summary and DTSC's response to comments received, plus a detailed response to comment table that provided responses to individual comments. Based on community input, the Draft RAP was updated, and a Revised Draft RAP was issued on November 13, 2019 followed by a formal comment period that ended on December 17, 2019. A public meeting and open house was held on December 5, 2019 to discuss the Revised Draft RAP, answer questions, and record community comments.

6.3.1 Public Notice

To announce public availability of the Draft RAP and Revised Draft RAP, public notices were published in several local newspapers in both English and Spanish (e.g., Imperial Valley Press, Desert Review, Adelante) in January 2018 and November 2019, respectively. The public notices included details on the proposed remedial action and the associated CEQA determination. The notices announced the dates of the public comment periods, how to contact DTSC to learn more and/or provide comments, and how to access the Draft RAP and Revised Draft RAP for review. The notices also announced the date and location of the public meetings where the community learned more about the project, proposed remedy, and provided written or verbal comments to DTSC.

Similarly, DTSC distributed to the established mailing list Community Update factsheets (in English and Spanish) to provide a more detailed summary of the project, overview of the proposed remedy, and how to participate in the public comment process. Attached to that factsheet was a public comment form that the community could use to mail in comments on the Draft RAP and Revised Draft RAP. Alternatively, the community was invited to email comments to DTSC during the comment period and/or attend the public meetings to provide written or verbal comments on the Draft RAP and Revised Draft RAP and CEQA determination. Community Update factsheets were issued in January 2018 and November 2019.

6.3.2 Public Meeting

DTSC encouraged community participation in the public meetings offered during the public comment period. The purpose of the meetings was to provide an opportunity for the community and others to learn about the project and RAP directly from DTSC so that all questions could be heard and addressed. The formal requirement of the public meeting is to provide an opportunity for the community and others to submit to DTSC either written or verbal comments. Verbal comments are captured in a written transcript of the comments, and all written and verbal comments become part of the administrative record for the site. DTSC then assembles, evaluates, and addresses each of the questions, concerns, or comments in a Responsiveness Summary document (in English and Spanish). Due to time constraints and the need for a thorough evaluation of all comments, DTSC does not answer or respond to comments at the public meeting. Instead, the primary goal is to listen to community concerns so that all meeting participants can be heard, and all comments submitted for consideration by DTSC.

Public meetings were held when the Draft RAP and the Revised Draft RAP were issued (February 8, 2018 and December 5, 2019, respectively). DTSC assessed and considered comments received and incorporated revisions into the RAP. Both Responsiveness Summaries that include responses to comments are provided in Appendix C.

6.3.3 Information Repositories

DTSC has provided two physical and one online information repositories to provide the community direct access to project documents. The permanent and most comprehensive repository is at DTSC's Regional Records Office in Cypress, California. However, a local repository is in place at the Brawley Public Library to provide easy access to recent key project documents. Documents housed at the Brawley Public Library are available in either printed and/or electronic format. DTSC or the library's main desk can be contacted for questions and assistance.

The two information repositories are:

Brawley Public Library – Main Branch

400 Main Street # 1
Brawley, CA 92227
(760) 344-1891
11:00 am – 8:00 pm Tuesday-Thursday
9:00 am – 5:00 pm Friday-Saturday

Department of Toxic Substance Control – Regional Records Office

5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, CA 90630
(714) 484-5336
8:00 am – 5:00 pm Monday-Friday (Call Jone Barrio for an appointment)

Site documents are also available electronically on DTSC's "EnviroStor" website at:

https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/profile_report.asp?global_id=13070097

6.3.4 Mailing List

DTSC developed and maintains a mailing list for the project, focused on providing a convenient and comprehensive means of communicating important information and announcements to homes and businesses surrounding the site. Additional individuals, organizations, and interested parties are also included on the lists and receive mailings about the site activities.

This initial mailing list developed in 2017 and updated in 2018 included approximately 450 names and addresses of property owners and residents; business owners; survey and interview participants; local schools; public agencies; local organizations; and city, state, and federal elected officials. That ¼-mile radius (approximately) mailing list was later expanded to include most of northeast Brawley and environs to provide information to approximately 2,500 contacts. Radius maps for the mailing lists are included in the PPP for reference.

Names and addresses are added to or removed from the mailing list by contacting DTSC. The mailing list is updated as needed. Out of respect for privacy and the sensitivity of personal information, the mailing list is not provided within the PPP or this Revised RAP. DTSC can be contacted to be added or removed from the mailing list.

6.4 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA regulations require the remedial action be evaluated to determine if an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or Negative Declaration should be prepared. The determination is based on several factors, including, but not limited to:

- Aesthetics
- Impacts to agricultural, mineral, biological, and cultural resources
- Effects on air quality
- Impacts to geology and soil
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Remedial action-related hazards and hazardous materials
- Hydrology and water quality
- Land use and planning
- Noise
- Population and housing
- Public services
- Recreation
- Transportation and traffic
- Utilities and service systems

The results of the evaluation are captured in an Initial Study, and if the evaluation finds that the remedial action may potentially have significant impacts on human health or the environment based on the referenced factors, an EIR may be required. If the Initial Study finds the remedial action could not have a significant impact on human health or the environment or that potentially significant impacts can be reduced through mitigation measures, a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration will be prepared. DTSC issued a public notice in November 2019 regarding the Initial Study (Arcadis 2019b) being available for public review. The public review period coincided with the public review period for the Revised Draft RAP. In compliance with CEQA, DTSC proposed a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project because the remedial action will not have a significant effect on human health and the environment. DTSC identified several mitigation measures (e.g., measures to protect biological resources; measures to protect cultural resources; and noise, dust control, and health and safety measures) that will be followed during implementation of the remedy.

6.5 Tribal Outreach and Consultation

DTSC contacted the Native American Heritage Commission, and a search of the Sacred Lands File was conducted with no results found relative to the site property. Letters were sent to the 16 Tribal contacts. One Tribe requested consultation, tribal monitoring during construction, and copies of cultural resource

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documents prepared for the project. DTSC provided non-confidential cultural resource documentation to the Tribe. Because of the lack of known tribal resources within the site, no tribal monitoring was deemed necessary. No other requests for consultation were received.

Because this project involves ground-disturbing activities, implementation of this Final RAP will comply with all the applicable requirements on matters that may affect Tribal communities to ensure that precautions are in place in case of any archaeological discoveries.

7 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The schedule of remedial activities is greatly dependent on the issuance of required and applicable permits and plan approvals by appropriate regulatory agencies. The schedule may also be modified for worker protection based on safe weather conditions to avoid extreme heat months or wind events. A proposed project schedule is provided below, subject to change during the remedial design and implementation planning and permitting process.

Activity	Date
Public availability of the Draft Revised RAP	Fourth quarter 2019
Public review and comment	Fourth quarter 2019
DTSC Responsiveness Summary	Second quarter 2020
DTSC approval of the Final RAP	Second quarter 2020
Stockpile removal work plan	Second quarter 2020
DTSC approval of Stockpile removal work plan	Third quarter 2020
Permitting, construction preparation activities	Third quarter 2020
Complete stockpile removal	Fourth quarter 2020
Pre-excavation sampling	Fourth quarter 2020
Submittal of the Draft RDIP	First quarter 2021
DTSC approval of the Final RDIP	Second quarter 2021
Permitting, construction preparation activities	Third quarter 2021
Complete remedy construction	Third quarter 2021 to second quarter 2022
Submit RACR to DTSC	Third quarter 2022
Record LUCs	Third quarter 2022
Submit and begin implementing O&M Plan	Fourth quarter 2022

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TABLES



Table 1
Maximum Soil Concentration of Preliminary Constituents of Potential Concern

Final Remedial Action Plan
Former PureGro Facility
Brawley, California

Constituent	Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)
Chlordane	260
Dieldrin	84
Methoxychlor	5,000
Toxaphene	510
DDD	51
DDE	90
DDT	1,000
Disulfoton	46
Pentachloronitrobenzene	450
Ethylbenzene	740
m,p-xylenes	4,000
Arsenic	21
Cadmium	49
pH	11.5

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

DDD = dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane
DDE = dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene
DDT = dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram

Table 2
Maximum Groundwater Concentration of Preliminary Constituents of Potential Concern

Final Remedial Action Plan
Former PureGro Facility
Brawley, California

Constituent	Units	Maximum Concentration
DDT	µg/L	3.7
TPH-GRO	µg/L	51,000
Iron (total)	µg/L	97,000
Manganese (total)	µg/L	29,000
Chloride	mg/L	26,100
Nitrate	mg/L	6,460
Sulfate	mg/L	3,900
TDS	mg/L	46,000

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

DDT = dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane

mg/L = milligrams per liter

TDS = total dissolved solids

TPH-GRO = total petroleum hydrocarbons-gasoline range organics

-- = not established

µg/L = micrograms per liter

Table 3
Detailed Analysis of Remedial Alternatives

Title	Threshold Criteria ¹		Balancing Criteria ¹			Modifying Criteria ¹		Screening Summary		
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7		#8	#9
	Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment	Compliance with ARARs ²	Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence	Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, and Volume	Short-Term Effectiveness	Implementability	Cost ³	State Acceptance	Community Acceptance	
Alternative 1: No Action	Will not protect human health and the environment because this alternative proposes no remedial activities. Exposure pathways for impacted soil will remain potentially complete.	Will not comply with requirements. RAOs will not be achieved because potential exposure pathways will remain complete, and the site will not be remediated within a reasonable timeframe. Institutional and waste regulations are not applicable because no activities are proposed.	This alternative does not include any remedial activities and will not meet the criterion for long-term effectiveness.	This alternative will not reduce the toxicity, mobility, or volume of impacted soil.	This alternative will not include any remedial activities and meets the criterion of short-term effectiveness.	Readily implementable.	No cost.	Unlikely to be accepted.	Unlikely to be accepted.	This alternative will not be protective of overall health and the environment and will not meet RAOs.
Alternative 2: Engineered Cap, Targeted Excavation and Stockpile Removal	Will protect human health and the environment by eliminating potential exposure pathways from impacted soil to current and potential future on- and off-site receptors by placing a barrier over the impacted soil. Soil located beneath the engineered cap will be protected from the wind by being confined under the multiple layers of geomembrane and geotextile fabric. The top layer of the engineered cap will be constituted of clean imported sand and crushed stone (or equivalent). Additionally, on-site surface soil within the residential buffer zone will meet risk-based residential screening levels.	Will likely comply with requirements. RAOs will be achieved by eliminating potential exposure pathways from impacted soil via barrier placement, and a land use covenant will maintain the site to current zoning and protect the integrity of the cap. While the site is zoned for Light Manufacturing, Alternative 2 proposes to create two 50-foot-wide residential buffer zones along the eastern and southern site boundaries adjacent to properties zoned as Residential Low Density. Targeted excavation and cap installation will be subject to local, state, and federal regulations to protect workers and the public, including OSHA regulations regarding hazardous waste operations and emergency response and construction industry standards. Waste regulations will also be met.	Will require long-term O&M. The useful life of the cap will be dependent on site use, but will likely remain effective in the long term given site conditions and proposed land use covenant. Long-term effectiveness and permanence will be achieved through source removal of impacted soil within the residential buffer zones, and backfilling with clean imported material.	Reduction of toxicity will be achieved by eliminating exposure pathways for current and potential future on- or off-site receptors to impacted soil by placing a barrier over the site. Volume of impacted soil will be reduced.	Workers will be exposed to subsurface impacted soil during the limited excavation activities and potential risks could result from material handling and earthwork activities. Overall noise and dust generation will be limited. Potential short-term risks to the community include noise and truck traffic during hauling through a residential neighborhood and dust generation. To minimize potential impacts to workers and the community, engineering controls will be developed. Noise and dust levels will be monitored to comply with ARARs. Particularly, dust mitigation measures will be implemented during the entire duration of the remediation activities.	Readily implementable Remoteness of the site may require extended distances and time for mobilization of equipment and materials-as well as for waste hauling. Low permit complexity. Duration of remedy field implementation is 36 weeks.	\$8.7MM (-30%/+50%)	Conventional remedial technology; likely to be accepted with groundwater monitoring and land use covenant.	Likely to be accepted. Alternative 2 proposes to create two 50-foot-wide residential buffer zones along the eastern and southern site boundaries adjacent to properties zoned as Residential Low Density to answer community concerns. Additionally, the southern residential buffer zone directly visible from the street and the houses located across the street will be aesthetically improved through landscaping with local rocks and flora.	This alternative will be protective of overall health and the environment and will likely meet RAOs. Balancing criteria will be achieved without prohibitive cost. This alternative will likely be accepted by the state and community when paired with institutional controls and groundwater monitoring. Following implementation, a land use covenant will be in place to restrict activities that compromise the integrity of the cap, and to maintain the site use in compliance with the current zoning. O&M will be required throughout the lifetime of the cap.
Alternative 3: Excavation and Stockpile Removal	Will protect human health and the environment by eliminating potential exposure pathways from impacted soil above commercial/industrial screening levels to current and potential future on- and off-site receptors by removing the impacted soil and disposing of the soil off site. This alternative is designed for the current zoning and do not include cleanup to residential screening levels.	Will likely comply with requirements. RAOs will be achieved by eliminating potential exposure pathways through COPC mass removal; a land use covenant will maintain the site to current zoning; and waste regulations will be met for off-site disposal.	Long-term effectiveness and permanence will be achieved through source removal of impacted soil, and backfilling with clean imported material.	This alternative will reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume by directly removing impacted soil. This alternative is designed for the current land designation and site use. Soil with COPC concentrations greater than residential screening levels will remain onsite.	Potential short-term risks to workers may result from dust and earthwork activities, and workers will potentially have direct contact with impacted soil during implementation. Significant construction safety hazards are associated with this alternative: collapse of the excavation sidewalls, hazardous atmospheres in excavation (i.e., dust or equipment exhaust gasses), falls into deep excavations by workers or equipment, and instability of adjacent structures (such as rail tracks or utility poles). Potential short-term risks to the community include noise and significant truck traffic during hauling through a residential neighborhood and dust generation. To minimize potential impacts to workers and the community, engineering controls will be developed. Noise and dust levels will be monitored to comply with ARARs. Particularly, dust mitigation measures will be implemented during the entire duration of the remediation activities.	Readily implementable. Remoteness of site may require extended distances and time for mobilization of equipment and materials, and for waste hauling. Moderate permit complexity. Duration of remedy field implementation is 48 weeks.	\$14.1M M (-30%/+50%)	Conventional remedial technology; likely to be accepted with groundwater monitoring and land use covenant.	May be accepted; potentially some concerns regarding the potential noise, dust generation, implementation duration, and presence of soil with COPC concentrations greater than residential comparison criteria left in place without cover.	This alternative will be protective of overall health and the environment, and will likely meet RAOs. Balancing criteria will be achieved; however, associated cost, duration, and potential safety risks are higher compared to other feasible alternatives. Following implementation, a land use covenant will be in place to maintain the site use in compliance with the current zoning. This alternative will likely be accepted by the state and community, with potential negative feedback during the implementation process due to noise and dust generation near residential neighborhoods.

Table 3
Detailed Analysis of Remedial Alternatives

Title	Threshold Criteria ¹		Balancing Criteria ¹					Modifying Criteria ¹		Screening Summary
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	
	Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment	Compliance with ARARs ²	Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence	Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, and Volume	Short-Term Effectiveness	Implementability	Cost ³	State Acceptance	Community Acceptance	
Alternative 4: In-Situ Solidification/Stabilization, Stockpile Removal, and Groundwater Monitoring	Will protect human health and the environment by eliminating potential exposure pathways from impacted soil to current and potential future on- and off-site receptors by chemically and physically immobilizing COPCs in place. This alternative is designed for the current zoning and do not include cleanup to residential screening levels.	Will likely comply with requirements. RAOs will be achieved by eliminating potential exposure pathways via chemically immobilizing COPCs in impacted soil and physically acting as a barrier. A land use covenant will maintain the site to current zoning.	Long-term effectiveness and permanence will be achieved through chemically and physically immobilizing impacted soil in situ.	This alternative will reduce toxicity and mobility by eliminating exposure pathways for current and potential future on- or off-site receptors to impacted soil by chemically and physically immobilizing COPCs in place. Further reduction of mobility will potentially occur by preventing the downward migration of COPCs via water percolation.	Potential short-term risks to workers may result from grading and mixing activities and from material hauling activities, and workers may have direct contact with impacted soil during implementation. Potential short-term risks to the community include noise from hauling materials through a residential neighborhood and dust generation. To minimize potential impacts to workers and the community, engineering controls will be developed. Noise and dust levels will be monitored to comply with ARARs. Particularly, dust mitigation measures will be implemented during the entire duration of the remediation activities.	Potentially implementable. A bench-scale treatability study will be required prior to implementation to determine the optimal mixture of stabilizing agent. ISS treatment is most effective in homogeneous soil, which may be difficult to achieve at depths exceeding 15 feet bgs and will likely slow down efficiency and require multiple mixes to meet performance standards. Remoteness of the site may require extended distances and time for mobilization of equipment and materials, and for waste hauling. Moderate permit complexity. Duration of remedy field implementation is 38 weeks.	\$9.2MM (-30%/+50%)	Conventional remedial technology; will likely be accepted with groundwater monitoring and land use covenant.	Likely to be accepted; potentially some concerns regarding the uncertainty related to implementability, potential noise, dust generation, and implementation duration.	This alternative will be protective of overall health and the environment and will likely meet RAOs. Balancing criteria will be achieved; however, associated duration, and potential safety risks will be slightly higher compared to another feasible alternative. Additionally, uncertainty related to implementability (due to the bench test) is higher compared to other feasible alternatives. This alternative will likely be accepted by the state and community, with potential negative feedback during the implementation process due to noise and dust generation near residential neighborhoods. Following implementation, a land use covenant will be in place to restrict activities that compromise the integrity of the remedy, and to maintain the site use in compliance with the current zoning.
Alternative 5: Engineered Cover, Targeted Excavations, and Stockpile Excavation and Removal	Will protect human health and the environment by eliminating potential exposure pathways from impacted soil above commercial/industrial screening levels to current and potential future on- and off-site receptors by removing the impacted soil and disposing of the soil off site. The site will also be covered by clean imported sand and crushed stone (or equivalent) which will result in a 5 foot protective buffer. A 5-foot buffer is a depth considered protective for future utility workers conducting excavation or other intrusive work.	Will likely comply with requirements. RAOs will be achieved by eliminating potential exposure pathways through COPC mass removal and placement of a soil barrier. A land use covenant will maintain the site to current zoning and protect the integrity of the cover. While the site is zoned for Light Manufacturing, Alternative 5 proposes to create two 50-foot-wide residential buffer zones along the eastern and southern site boundaries adjacent to properties zoned as Residential Low Density. Targeted excavation and cover installation will be subject to local, state, and federal regulations to protect workers and the public, including OSHA regulations regarding hazardous waste operations and emergency response and construction industry standards. Waste regulations will also be met.	Long-term effectiveness and permanence will be achieved through source removal of impacted soil, and backfilling clean imported material. Will require long-term O&M. The soil cover will likely remain effective in the long term given site conditions and proposed land use covenant.	This alternative will reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume by directly removing impacted soil. Reduction of toxicity will also be achieved by eliminating exposure pathways for current and potential future on- or off-site receptors to impacted soil by placing a soil cover over the site.	Workers will be exposed to subsurface impacted soil during the limited excavation activities and potential risks could result from material handling and earthwork activities. Overall noise and dust generation will be limited. Potential short-term risks to the community include noise and truck traffic during hauling through a residential neighborhood and dust generation. To minimize potential impacts to workers and the community, engineering controls will be developed. Noise and dust levels will be monitored to comply with ARARs. Particularly, dust mitigation measures will be implemented during the entire duration of the remediation activities.	Readily implementable. Remoteness of site may require extended distances and time for mobilization of equipment and materials and for waste hauling. Moderate permit complexity. Duration of remedy field implementation is 29 weeks.	\$8.0MM (30%/+50%)	Conventional remedial technology; likely to be accepted with groundwater monitoring and land use covenant.	Likely to be accepted. Alternative 5 proposes to excavate COPC-impacted soil and in addition to create two 50-foot-wide residential buffer zones along the eastern and southern site boundaries adjacent to properties zoned as Residential Low Density to answer community concerns. Additionally, the southern residential buffer zone directly visible from the street and the houses located across the street will be aesthetically improved through landscaping with local rocks and flora.	This alternative will be protective of overall health and the environment, and will likely meet RAOs. Balancing criteria will be achieved without prohibitive. This alternative will likely be accepted by the state and community when paired with institutional controls and groundwater monitoring. Following implementation, a land use covenant will be in place to restrict activities that compromise the integrity of the remedy, and to maintain the site use in compliance with the current zoning. O&M will be required to maintain the soil cover.

Notes:

¹ Criteria are based on those described by the USEPA per the National Contingency Plan (USEPA 1988, 2014).

² For the feasibility study, the ARARs consist of the RAOs, institutional regulations (federal, state, and local), and applicable standards for waste management (federal, state, and local).

³ This estimate was prepared to compare potential remedial alternatives. The information in this cost estimate is based on the available information from previous site investigations and anticipated scope of the remedial alternative. Changes in cost elements will likely occur as a result of new information and data collected during the engineering design of the remedial alternative. The cost estimate is expected to be within -30 to +50% of the actual project cost (estimated capital range shown). Use of this cost estimate beyond the stated purpose is not recommended. Arcadis U.S., Inc. is not licensed to provide financial or legal consulting services; as such, this cost estimate information is not intended to be used to comply with financial reporting requirements associated with liability reserves.

Abbreviations:

- ARAR = applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement
- bgs = below ground surface
- COPC = constituent of potential concern
- ISS = in-situ solidification/stabilization
- O&M = operation and maintenance
- OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- RAO = remedial action objective
- USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency
- % = percent

References:

- USEPA. 1988. Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies under CERCLA, Interim Final, EPA/540/G-89/004. October. Available at: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/policy/remedy/pdfs/540g-89004-s.pdf>.
- USEPA. 2014. National Contingency Plan, Subpart E: Hazardous Substance Response, Remedial investigation/feasibility study and selection of remedy. 40 CFR §300.430. June 12.

FIGURES



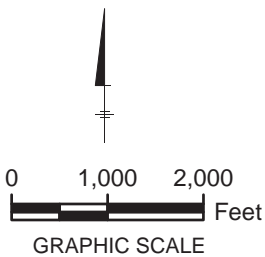
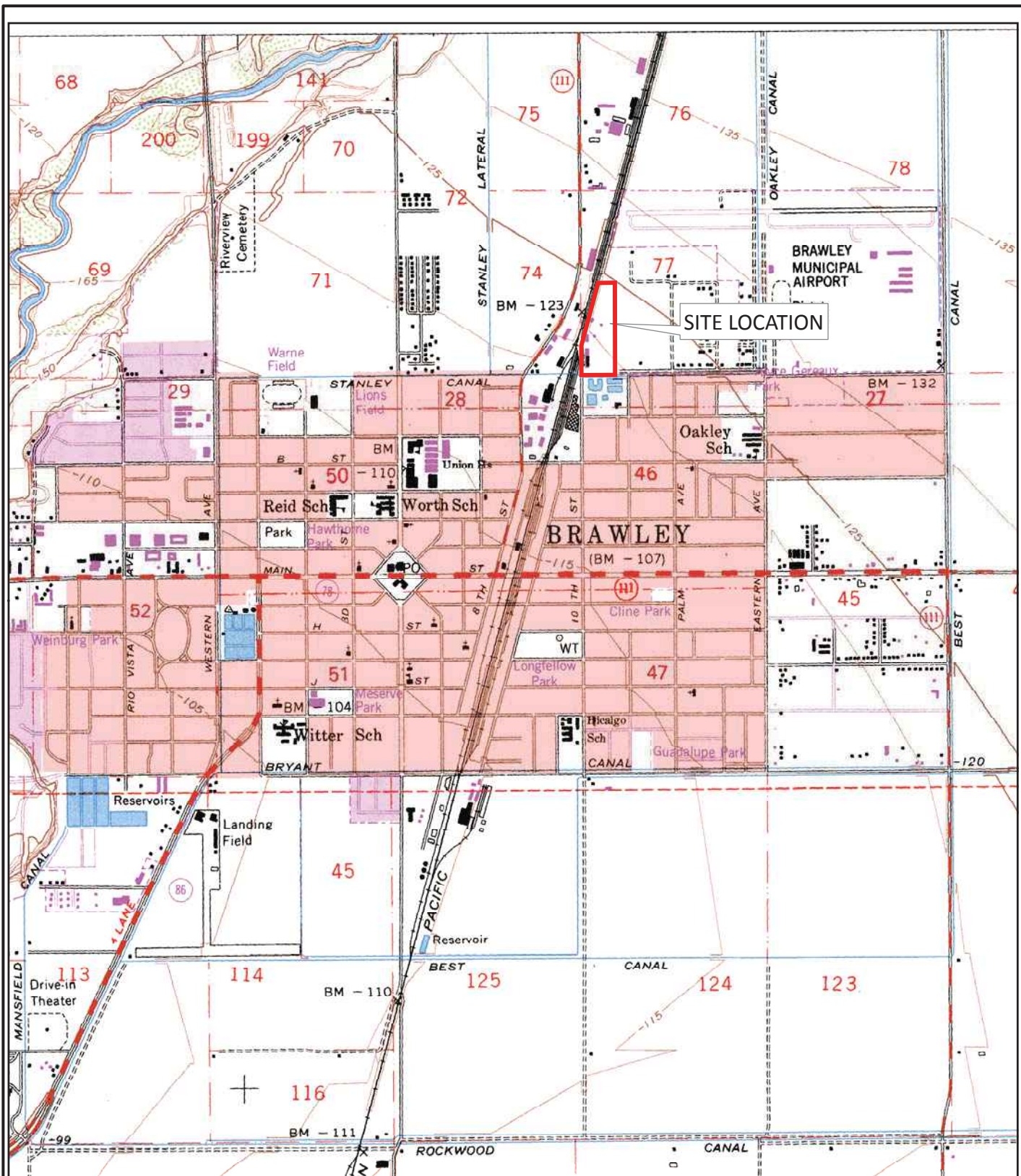


IMAGE COURTESY U.S.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (1979)

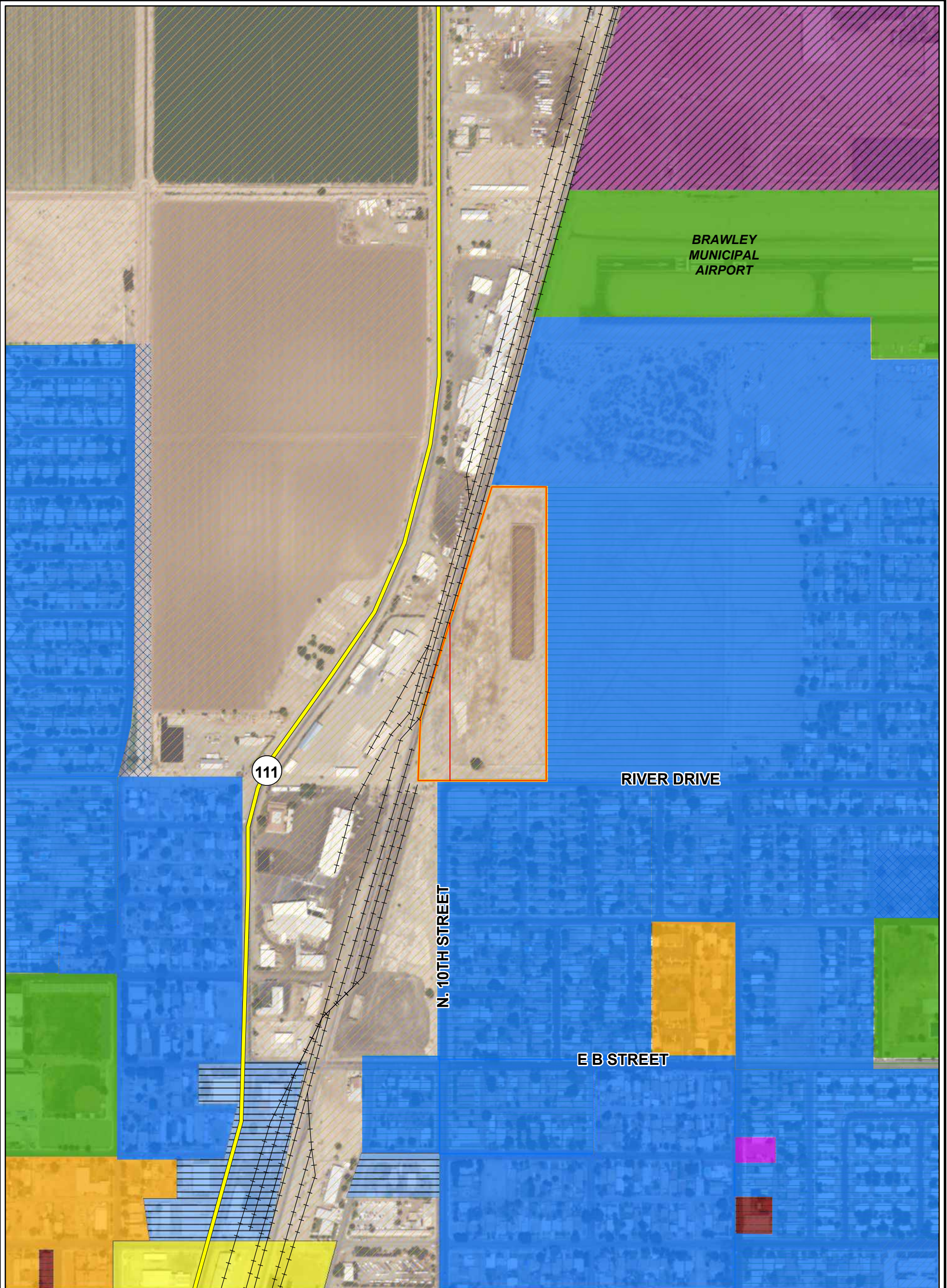


CHEVRON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY
FORMER PUREGRO FACILITY, BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA
FINAL REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

SITE LOCATION

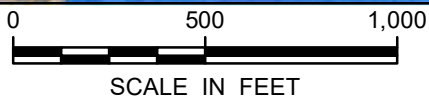


FIGURE
1



LEGEND

- STATE HIGHWAY
- UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD TRACKS
- APPROXIMATE PARCEL BOUNDARIES
- PROJECT AREA
- HEAVY MANUFACTURING
- LIGHT MANUFACTURING
- PUBLIC FACILITIES
- RECREATION
- MEDIUM COMMERCIAL
- NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL
- SERVICE AND PROFESSIONAL
- RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY
- RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM DENSITY
- PLANNED DEVELOPMENT



NOTES:
 ZONING INFORMATION SOURCE:
 City of Brawley Planning Department, 2014. City of Brawley Official Zoning Map. Updated October 2014. http://www.brawley-ca.gov/cms/kcfinder/upload/files/planning/Brawley_Zoning_with_SP_s_and_MU_Oct_2014_Update.pdf

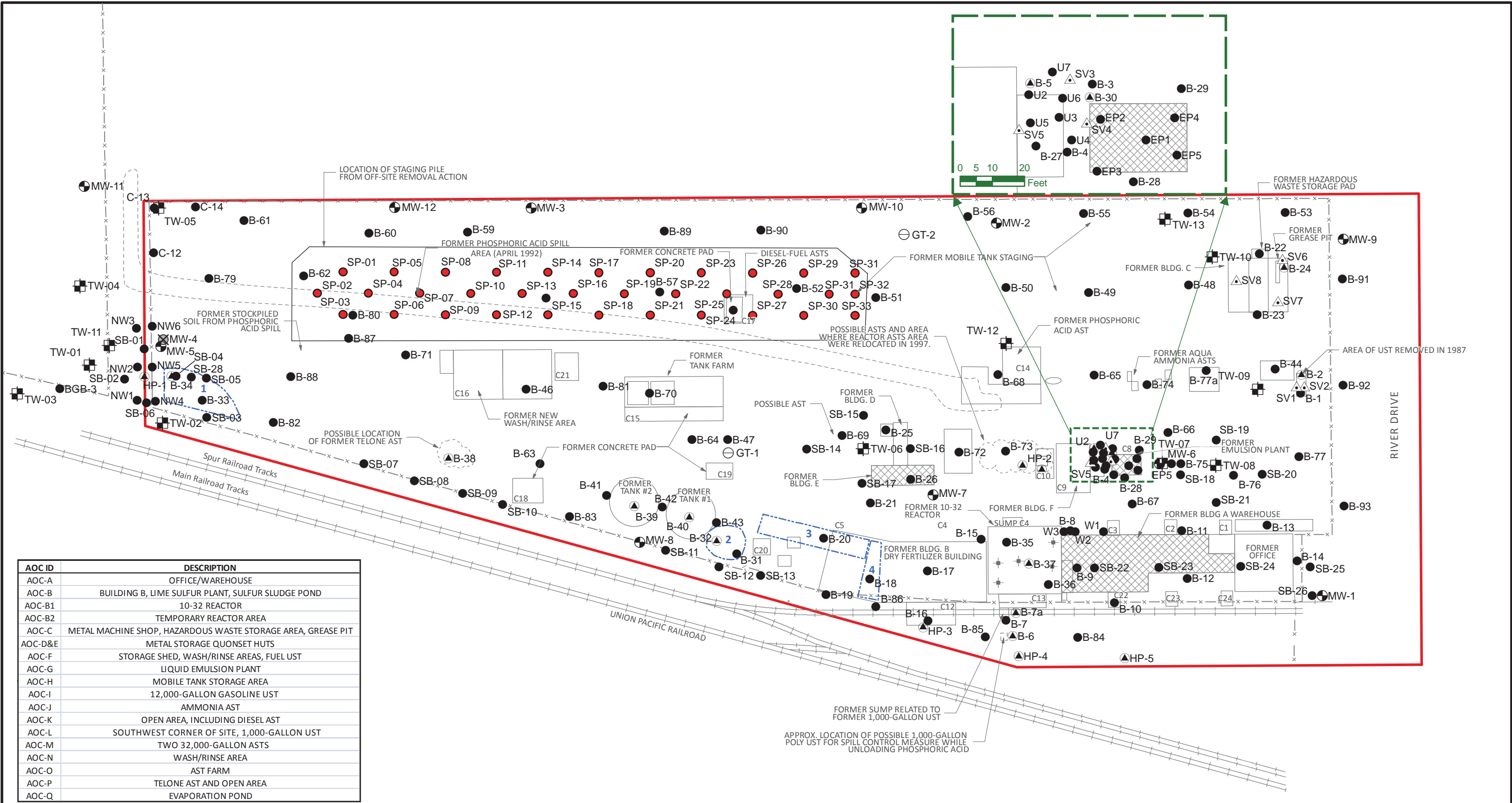
CHEVRON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY
 FORMER PUREGRO FACILITY, BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA
FINAL REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

SITE LOCATION AND LAND USE



FIGURE
2

CITY: DIV/GROUP: DB: LD: PIC: PM: TM: TR: Project (Project #)



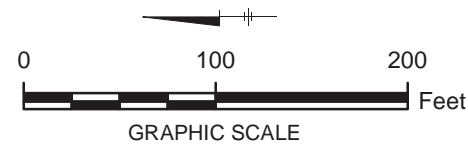
AOC ID	DESCRIPTION
AOC-A	OFFICE/WAREHOUSE
AOC-B	BUILDING B, LIME SULFUR PLANT, SULFUR SLUDGE POND
AOC-B1	10-32 REACTOR
AOC-B2	TEMPORARY REACTOR AREA
AOC-C	METAL MACHINE SHOP, HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA, GREASE PIT
AOC-D&E	METAL STORAGE QUONSET HUTS
AOC-F	STORAGE SHED, WASH/RINSE AREAS, FUEL UST
AOC-G	LIQUID EMULSION PLANT
AOC-H	MOBILE TANK STORAGE AREA
AOC-I	12,000-GALLON GASOLINE UST
AOC-J	AMMONIA AST
AOC-K	OPEN AREA, INCLUDING DIESEL AST
AOC-L	SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SITE, 1,000-GALLON UST
AOC-M	TWO 32,000-GALLON ASTS
AOC-N	WASH/RINSE AREA
AOC-O	AST FARM
AOC-P	TELONE AST AND OPEN AREA
AOC-Q	EVAPORATION POND

LEGEND:

- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY PER DEED
- EXISTING CONCRETE SLAB
- FORMER SULFUR PLANT FEATURES
- FENCE
- + FORMER ASTs
- C16 FORMER CONCRETE PAD
- 1 FORMER EVAPORATION POND
- 2 FORMER SULFUR SLUDGE POND
- 3 FORMER SULFUR SLAB
- 4 FORMER SULFUR PLANT
- ⊕ MONITORING WELL
- ⊞ TEMPORARY WELL
- ⊗ ABANDONED WELL
- SOIL BORING
- △ SOIL VAPOR
- ▲ HYDROPUNCH
- ⊙ GEOTECH SOIL
- Stockpile Samples

NOTES:

1. ALL FORMER STRUCTURES HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY REMOVED AND ARE SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
2. AST = ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK
3. UST = UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
4. BLDG = BUILDING

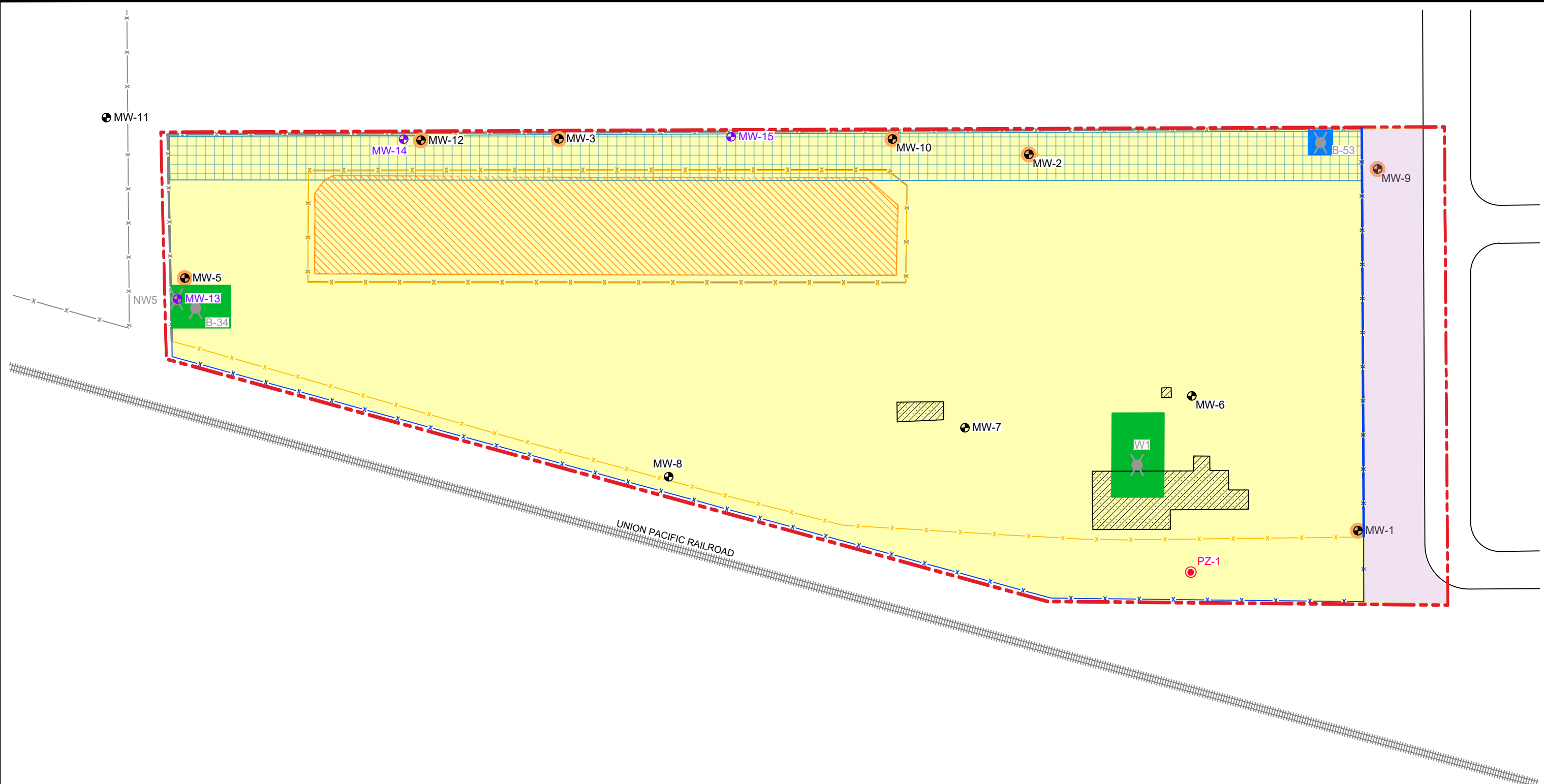


CHEVRON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY
FORMER PUREGRO FACILITY, BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA
FINAL REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

SITE PLAN WITH SAMPLING LOCATIONS



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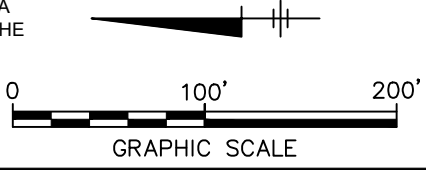
- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | MONITORING WELL | | CONCRETE SLAB REMOVAL AREA |
| | EXISTING MONITORING WELL PROPOSED FOR ABANDONMENT | | STOCKPILE REMOVAL |
| | PROPOSED MONITORING WELL | | APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY PER DEED |
| | PROPOSED UPGRADIENT PIEZOMETER | | PROPOSED ENGINEERED COVER (SEE NOTE 4) |
| | TARGETED SOIL SAMPLE TO EXCAVATE | | EAST RESIDENTIAL BUFFER ZONE |
| | EXISTING FENCE | | SOUTH RESIDENTIAL BUFFER ZONE WITH LANDSCAPING |
| | PROPOSED FENCE EXTENSION | | |
| | PROPOSED FENCE REMOVAL | | |

EXCAVATION DEPTH:

- 4-FEET
- 3-FEET

NOTES:

- BASEMAP PROVIDED BY GEOSYNTEC CONSULTANTS DATED AUGUST 2008. SITE FEATURES SURVEYED BY PSOMAS AND ASSOCIATES, JANUARY 1993.
- CONCEPTUAL EXCAVATION LIMITS AND DEPTHS BASED ON CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN EXCEEDANCES USING COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL CRITERIA BASED ON AN EXCESS LIFETIME CANCER OF 1^{-5} OR A NONCANCER HAZARD INDEX OF 1. MAXIMUM EXCAVATION DEPTH IS 4 FEET.
- CONCEPTUAL LIMITS OF EXCAVATION ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY CHANGE DUE TO FIELD CONSTRAINTS OR FOLLOWING PRE-EXCAVATION SAMPLE RESULTS. ENGINEERING DESIGN TO BE DETERMINED.
- AFTER TARGETED EXCAVATION IS COMPLETE AND STOCKPILE REMOVED, A 1-FOOT MINIMUM ENGINEERED SOIL COVER WILL BE INSTALLED ACROSS THE ENTIRETY OF THE SITE NORTH OF THE SOUTHERN FENCE LINE.
- EXCAVATION AREAS WILL BE BACKFILLED TO EXISTING GRADE PRIOR TO PLACING ENGINEERED COVER.
- SOIL WITHIN THE RESIDENTIAL BUFFER ZONE WILL MEET RESIDENTIAL CRITERIA (1^{-6}).



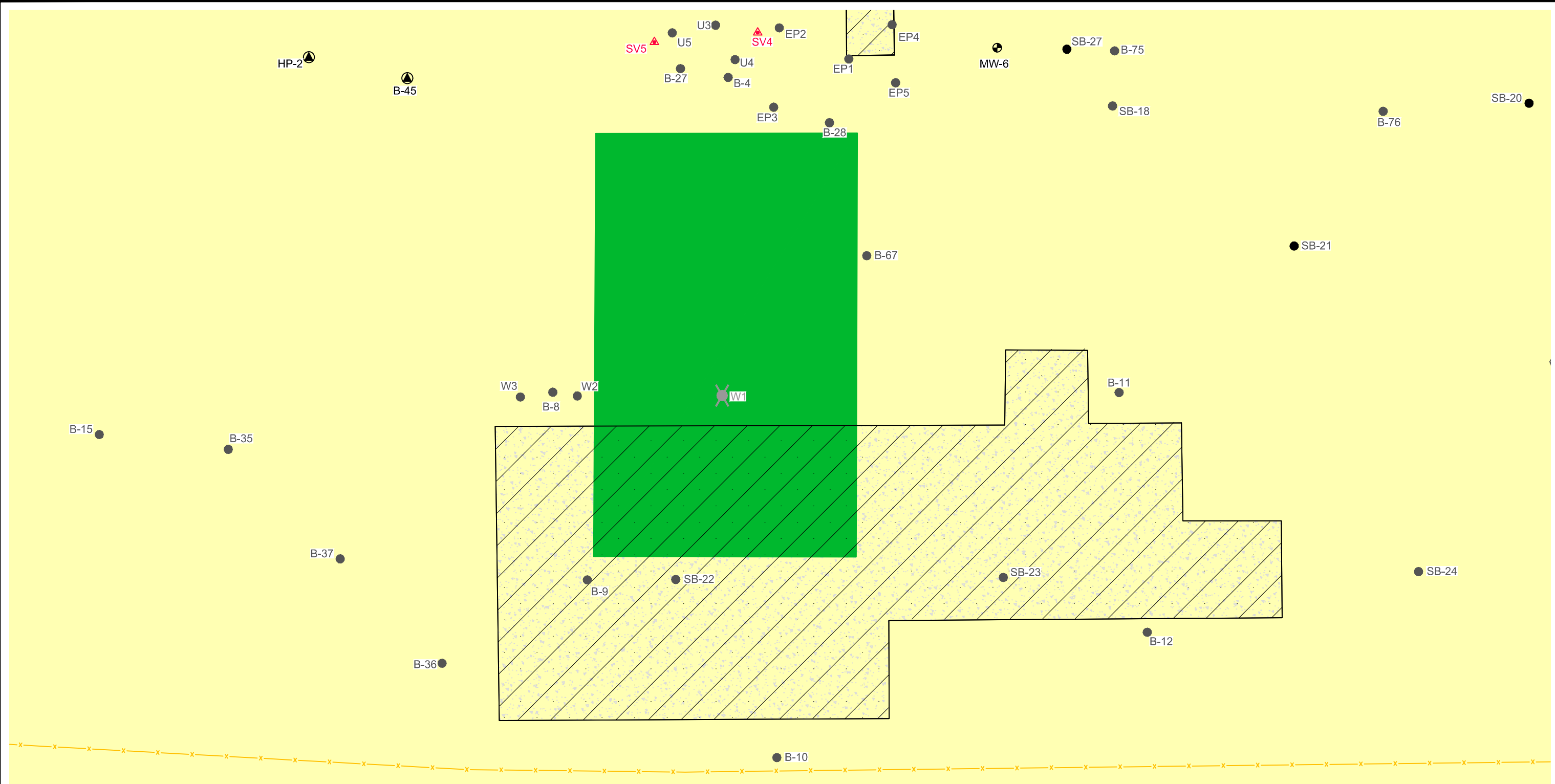
CHEVRON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY
FORMER PUREGRO FACILITY, BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA
FINAL REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

**ALTERNATIVE 5:
ENGINEERED COVER, TARGETED
EXCAVATIONS, AND STOCKPILE
EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL**

ARCADIS Design & Consultancy
for natural and built assets

FIGURE **4**

CITY: SYRACUSE, NY DIV/GROUP: ENV/MDV DB: K GRIFFITH, K DAVIS LD:(Opt) PIC:(Opt) PM: O ENGELLE TM: N FRANGIS LVR: ON="" OFF="" REF"
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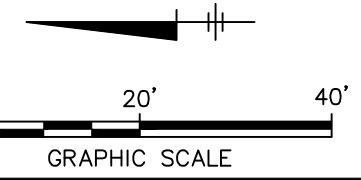
LEGEND:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | MONITORING WELL | | CONCRETE SLAB REMOVAL AREA |
| | EXISTING MONITORING WELL PROPOSED FOR ABANDONMENT | | STOCKPILE REMOVAL |
| | PROPOSED MONITORING WELL | | APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY PER DEED |
| | PROPOSED UPGRADIENT PIEZOMETER | | PROPOSED ENGINEERED COVER (SEE NOTE 4) |
| | SOIL BORING | | EAST RESIDENTIAL BUFFER ZONE |
| | TARGETED SOIL SAMPLE TO EXCAVATE | | SOUTH RESIDENTIAL BUFFER ZONE WITH LANDSCAPING |
| | EXISTING FENCE | | |
| | PROPOSED FENCE EXTENSION | | |
| | PROPOSED FENCE REMOVAL | | |

- EXCAVATION DEPTH:**
- 4-FEET

NOTES:

1. BASEMAP PROVIDED BY GEOSYNTEC CONSULTANTS DATED AUGUST 2008. SITE FEATURES SURVEYED BY PSOMAS AND ASSOCIATES, JANUARY 1993.
2. CONCEPTUAL EXCAVATION LIMITS AND DEPTHS BASED ON CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN EXCEEDANCES USING COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL CRITERIA BASED ON AN EXCESS LIFETIME CANCER OF 10^{-5} OR A NONCANCER HAZARD INDEX OF 1. MAXIMUM EXCAVATION DEPTH IS 4 FEET.
3. CONCEPTUAL LIMITS OF EXCAVATION ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY CHANGE DUE TO FIELD CONSTRAINTS OR FOLLOWING PRE-EXCAVATION SAMPLE RESULTS. ENGINEERING DESIGN TO BE DETERMINED.
4. AFTER TARGETED EXCAVATION IS COMPLETE AND STOCKPILE REMOVED, A 1-FOOT MINIMUM ENGINEERED SOIL COVER WILL BE INSTALLED ACROSS THE ENTIRETY OF THE SITE NORTH OF THE SOUTHERN FENCE LINE.
5. EXCAVATION AREAS WILL BE BACKFILLED TO EXISTING GRADE PRIOR TO PLACING ENGINEERED COVER.
6. SOIL WITHIN THE RESIDENTIAL BUFFER ZONE WILL MEET RESIDENTIAL CRITERIA (10^{-6}).



CHEVRON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY
 FORMER PUREGRO FACILITY, BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA
FINAL REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

ALTERNATIVE 5:
ENGINEERED COVER, TARGETED EXCAVATIONS, AND STOCKPILE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL: SOUTHERN TARGETED AREA

FIGURE
4A

APPENDIX A

Administrative Record List



Appendix A
Administrative Record List
Former PureGro Facility, Brawley, California

Date	Document Title	Author
10/28/1992	Preliminary Environmental Assessment Report	Hart Crowser, Inc.
12/13/1995	Pretests and Long-Term Performance Test, Soil Analytical Results Report, Thermal Soil Remediation Project, Crop Production Services, Brawley Facility	Sierra-Pacific Groundwater Consultants, Inc. (Sierra-Pacific)
6/27/1996	Claims Status Report, Western Farm Service, Brawley Facility	Sierra-Pacific
9/12/2003	Remedial Investigation Workplan	Gradient Engineers, Inc.
3/30/2004	Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Determination and Consent Order. Docket No. I&SE-CO 03/04-009	DTSC
May 2004	Summary of the Draft Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Workplan and Supporting Documents	DTSC
7/2/2004	Data Report for Offsite Sampling	Leighton Consulting, Inc.
2/10/2005	Revised Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Workplan	Geosyntec Consultants
February 2006	Removal Action Workplan – Offsite Area	Geosyntec Consultants
June 2006	Offsite Removal Action Completion Report	Geosyntec Consultants
August 2006	Revised Draft Remedial Investigation Report	Geosyntec Consultants
11/22/2006	Certification of the Offsite Removal Action Adjacent to the Former PureGro Facility	DTSC
1/18/2008	Phase II Remedial Investigation Workplan	Arcadis
3/5/2008	Approval of the Phase II Remedial Investigation Workplan	DTSC
5/12/2009	Work Plan for Groundwater Monitoring and Temporary Well Installation and Sampling	Arcadis
6/24/2010	Additional Soil and Groundwater Results Report	Arcadis
10/28/2010	Stockpile Sampling Work Plan	Arcadis
11/3/2010	Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment and Ecological Scoping Assessment	Arcadis
11/8/2010	Approval of the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment and Ecological Scoping Assessment	DTSC
1/17/2012	Email Regarding Former PureGro Brawley GW Monitoring Frequency Decrease Request	DTSC
3/29/2012	Stockpile Sampling Report	Arcadis
7/25/2012	Work Plan for Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation and Sampling	Arcadis
2/12/2013	Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation Report	Arcadis
1/27/2014	Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Results Report, Third Quarter 2013	Arcadis
2/24/2014	Email Regarding DTSC Response to Frequency and Schedule	DTSC
8/13/2014	Final Remedial Investigation Report	Arcadis
8/22/2014	Approval of the Final Remedial Investigation Report	DTSC
10/20/2016	Email Regarding PureGro Brawley: GW Monitoring Frequency	DTSC
4/28/2017	Final Feasibility Study Report	Arcadis
5/8/2017	Approval of the Final Feasibility Study Report	DTSC
8/15/2017	Email Regarding PureGro Brawley: Groundwater Conditions	Water Board
5/8/2017	Approval of the Final Feasibility Study Report	DTSC
1/12/2018	Draft Remedial Action Plan (not approved)	Arcadis

APPENDIX B

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements



**Table B-1
Summary of Chemical-Specific TBC Criteria for Soil**



**Final Remedial Action Plan
Former PureGro Facility
Brawley, California**

Soil COPCs ¹ /COCs ²	Soil Screening Levels ^{3,4} (mg/kg)
<i>OCPs</i> ⁵	
Chlordane	6.1
Dieldrin	0.093
Methoxychlor	2600
Toxaphene	1.2
4,4'-DDD	6.2
4,4'-DDE	9.3
4,4'-DDT	7.1
<i>OPPs</i> ⁵	
Disulfoton	21
Pentachloronitrobenzene	11
<i>VOCs</i> ⁶	
Ethylbenzene	25
m,p-Xylenes	2500
<i>Metals</i>	
Arsenic ⁷	12
Cadmium	780
<i>General Chemistry</i>	
pH Acceptable Range ⁸	5.0 - 9.0

Notes:

- COPC = constituent of potential concern
- DDD = dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane
- DDE = dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene
- DDT = dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
- mg/kg = milligram(s) per kilogram
- OCP = organochlorine pesticide
- OPP = organophosphorous pesticide
- TBC = to be considered
- VOC = volatile organic compound

Notes:

- ¹ COPCs listed are those that have at least one sample concentration exceeding the soil comparison criteria.
- ² Soil COCs consist of dieldrin and cadmium (Arcadis U.S., Inc. [Arcadis] 2010).
- ³ Screening levels were generated from the following, listed in order of preference, when available: Regional Background Concentration (California Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC] 2008), DTSC's Human and Ecological Risk Office (HERO) Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) Note #3 for commercial/industrial soil (DTSC 2019), Regional Screening Levels (RSLs) for industrial soil (United States Environmental Protection Agency [USEPA] 2019), and Environmental Screening Levels (ESL; California Regional Waste Quality Control Board [RWQCB] 2013).
- ⁴ Soil samples with constituent concentrations exceeding their respective comparison criteria may require remedial measures.
- ⁵ The soil screening levels for OCPs and OPPs are the DTSC HERO Note #3 screening levels (DTSC 2019).
- ⁶ The screening levels in soil for VOCs are the USEPA RSLs for commercial/industrial soil (USEPA 2019).
- ⁷ The screening level in soil for arsenic is the regional ambient concentration (DTSC 2008).
- ⁸ The screening level in soil for pH is the environmental screening level (RWQCB 2013).

References:

- Arcadis. 2010. Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment and Ecological Scoping Assessment, Former PureGro Facility, 1025 River Drive, Brawley, California. November 3.
- DTSC. 2008. Determination of a Southern California Regional Background Arsenic.
- DTSC. 2019. DSTC Office of Human and Ecological Risk Human Health Risk Assessment Note #3, DTSC-modified Screening Levels. April.
- RWQCB. 2013. Environmental Screening (Interim Final-December 2013), ESL Workbook December 2013. Accessed: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb2/water_issues/programs/esl.shtml. December.
- USEPA. 2019. Regional Screening Levels (RSLs) - Generic Tables, Tables as of: May 2019. (TR=1E-06, HQ=1) 2019. Accessed: <https://www.epa.gov/risk/regional-screening-levels-rsls-generic-tables>. May.

**Table B-2
Summary of Potential Chemical-Specific ARARs and TBC Criteria**

**Final Remedial Action Plan
Former PureGro Facility
Brawley, California**

Requirements	Comments	Site Applicability	Citation
Federal TBC Criteria			
USEPA RSLs	RSLs are concentrations of chemicals in soil, air, or water that the USEPA considers to be below the threshold of concern for risk to human health. The RSLs are developed using risk-based guidance from the USEPA Superfund program and can be used for Superfund sites.	RSLs were used as the comparison criteria for VOCs in soil.	USEPA 2019
State TBC Criteria			
DTSC's HERO HHRA Note #3	DTSC has developed modified screening levels based on the USEPA RSLs for use in the human health risk assessment process at hazardous waste sites and permitted facilities.	The comparison criteria for OCPs and OPPs in soil was selected based on the HERO recommendations.	DTSC 2019
RWQCB ESLs	ESLs are conservative screening levels based on the San Francisco Bay Basin Water Quality Control Plan.	ESLs were used as the comparison criteria to determine an acceptable pH range of soil.	RWQCB 2013
Regional TBC Criteria			
Regional Background Concentration	At the direction of DTSC, the selected comparison criterion for arsenic is the Southern California regional background arsenic concentration in soil (12 milligrams per kilogram).	The regional ambient concentration for arsenic in soil was used as the comparison criterion.	DTSC 2008

Notes:

- ARAR = applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement
- DTSC = California Department of Toxic Substances Control
- ESL = Environmental Screening Level
- HERO = Office of Human and Ecological Risk
- HHRA = Human Health Risk Assessment
- OCP = organochlorine pesticide
- OPP = organophosphorus pesticide
- PRG = preliminary remediation goal
- RSL = Regional Screening Level
- RWQCB = Regional Water Quality Control Board
- TBC = To Be Considered
- USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency
- VOC = volatile organic compounds

References:

- DTSC. 2008. Determination of a Southern California Regional Background Arsenic.
- DTSC. 2019. DSTC Office of Human and Ecological Risk Human Health Risk Assessment Note #3, DTSC-modified Screening Levels. April.
- RWQCB. 2013. Environmental Screening (Interim Final-December 2013), ESL Workbook December 2013. Accessed: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb2/water_issues/programs/esl.shtml. December.
- USEPA. 2019. Regional Screening Levels (RSLs) - Generic Tables, Tables as of: May 2019. (TR=1E-06, HQ=1) 2019. Accessed: <https://www.epa.gov/risk/regional-screening-levels-rsls-generic-tables>. May.

**Table B-3
Summary of Potential Action-Specific ARARs and TBC Criteria**



**Final Remedial Action Plan
Former PureGro Facility
Brawley, California**

Requirements	Citation	Comments	ARAR or TBC Determination
Federal ARARs			
RCRA Subtitle C solid waste	42 USC 6901 et. seq.; 40 CFR 260 - 268	Establishes criteria for generation, management, and disposal of hazardous waste, including provisions for record keeping and tracking hazardous waste shipments.	Potentially applicable to alternatives involving the active management on-site or off-site transportation and disposal of soil that is determined to be characteristic federal RCRA hazardous waste. Potentially relevant and appropriate to the active on-site management of soil designated as non-RCRA California hazardous wastes.
RCRA Subtitle D solid waste and RCRA requirements	42 USC 6901 et. seq.; 40 CFR 258	Establishes criteria for generation, management, and disposal of nonhazardous solid waste.	Potentially applicable to alternatives involving the off-site transportation and disposal of soil and/or other non-hazardous wastes.
State ARARs			
Identification and listing of hazardous waste	HSC 25100 et. seq.; 22 CCR 66261	Establishes criteria for characterization and classification of remediation waste.	Potentially applicable to alternatives involving the active management on-site or off-site transportation and disposal of soil that is determined to be characteristic federal RCRA and non-RCRA California hazardous waste.
Requirements for generators of hazardous waste	HSC 25100 et. seq.; 22 CCR 66262	Establishes criteria for the accumulation, management, and off-site transportation of federal RCRA and non-RCRA California hazardous waste.	Potentially applicable to the on-site accumulation, management, and consolidation of federal RCRA or non-RCRA California hazardous waste. Regulation compliance is required for any off-site disposal of federal RCRA and non-RCRA California hazardous waste.
Standards for use and management of containers	HSC 25100 et. seq.; 22 CCR 66264.170 - 66264.178/66265.170 - 66265.178	Establishes criteria for the management of federal RCRA and non-RCRA California hazardous waste accumulation in containers.	Potentially applicable to the on-site accumulation of federal RCRA or non-RCRA California hazardous waste in containers prior to off-site disposal.
Land disposal restrictions	HSC 25100 et. seq.; 22 CCR 66268	Establishes land disposal restrictions for the disposal of federal RCRA and non-RCRA California hazardous waste.	Potentially applicable to the off-site land disposal of federal RCRA and non-RCRA California hazardous waste. Alternatives that include active management of federal RCRA and non-RCRA California hazardous waste will not be subject to land disposal restrictions if <u>managed within the area of contamination</u> .
Cover, grading, and alternative design requirements	27 CCR 21090(a)(1) through (3) and (b)(1)	Establishes criteria for cover and grading. Alternative cover designs are also acceptable.	Potentially relevant and appropriate to alternatives involving the consolidation of soil within the existing area of contamination. Consolidation does not constitute disposal.
Requirements for land use covenants	22 CCR 67390.2 through 67391.1	Establishes requirements for land use covenants.	Potentially relevant and appropriate to alternatives involving land use restrictions.
Water well standards	Bulletin 74-90	Establishes requirements for installation and decommissioning of groundwater monitoring wells.	Potentially applicable to the installation and decommissioning of groundwater monitoring wells at the Site.
CEQA	Public Resources Code 21000 - 21177; 14 CCR 15000 - 15387	Establishes requirements for meeting CEQA requirements, which likely will include issuance of a Negative Declaration before implementation of remedial actions.	Potentially applicable to meet the CEQA requirements.
Requirements for discharge	Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Article 4, section 13263(g)) 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63,	Establishes requirements for discharge of waste into the waters of the state	Potentially applicable to any activities that involve discharge of waste into waters.
Stormwater General Permit	122.64, and 124.5. General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity, Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ.	Establishes requirements for construction activities (i.e., clearing, grading, and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling or excavation) greater than 1 acre. Only the substantive requirements of this permit must be met.	Potentially applicable to on-site activities that may impact greater than 1 acre. Only the substantive requirements of the permit must be met.
Local ARARs			

**Table B-3
Summary of Potential Action-Specific ARARs and TBC Criteria**

**Final Remedial Action Plan
Former PureGro Facility
Brawley, California**

Requirements	Citation	Comments	ARAR or TBC Determination
Notice of Construction, Permit to Operate, and Exemptions	ICAPCD Regulation II, Rule 201, 202 and 208	Establishes requirements for obtaining permits to construct and operate or exempts such requirements for the construction, erection, installation, modification, or replacement of any article, machine, equipment, or contrivance, the use of which may emit or control air contaminants.	Potentially applicable to alternatives that involve the installation of equipment that may emit or control air contaminants.
Fugitive dust rules – construction and earthmoving activities	ICAPCD Regulation VIII, Rule 801	Establishes criteria for construction and other earthmoving activities including, but not limited to, land clearing, excavation related to construction, land leveling, grading, cut and fill grading, erection or demolition of any structure, cutting and filling, trenching, loading or unloading of bulk materials, demolishing, drilling, adding to or removing bulk of materials from open storage piles, weed abatement through disking, backfilling, travel on-site, and travel on access roads to and from the site.	Potentially applicable to any activities that involve the movement of soil on site.
Noise abatement and control	Imperial County Land Use Code, Title 9, Division 7	These regulations establish noise levels that cannot legally be exceeded. Permissible noise levels established by this ordinance vary depending on the source of noise (residential, commercial, industrial) and receptor of the noise. The regulation also specifies the process for obtaining a variance, if necessary, from these requirements.	Potentially applicable during implementation of the remedial actions involving on-site construction activities.
Site and design standards	Imperial County Land Use Code, Title 9, Division 3	These regulations establish site and design standards for development of property.	Potentially applicable during implementation of the remedial actions involving site development (including grading and construction activities).
Weed and vegetation abatement	Imperial County Land Use Code, Title 9, Division 18	Establishes regulations concerning the applicability and enforcement of weed and vegetation abatement.	Potentially applicable during weed and vegetation abatement activities following implementation of some remedial alternatives.
Stormwater management	City of Brawley – Stormwater Management Plan	Operators of small construction activities that disturb equal to or greater than 1 acre must implement mandatory best management practices.	Potentially applicable to alternatives that involve disturbing greater than 1 acre and less than 5 acres.
Water well standards	Imperial County Land Use Code, Title 9, Division 21	Establishes criteria for the installation, construction, maintenance, upgrades, and decommissioning of groundwater wells.	Potentially applicable to the installation and decommissioning of groundwater monitoring wells at the site.

Notes:

- ARAR = applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
- CCR = California Code of Regulations
- CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act
- CFR = Code of Federal Regulations
- HSC = Health and Safety Code
- ICAPCD = Imperial County Air Pollution Control District
- RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- TBC = to be considered
- USC = United States Code

APPENDIX C

Responsiveness Summaries



2020 Responsiveness Summary





Jared Blumenfeld
Secretary for
Environmental Protection



Department of Toxic Substances Control

Meredith Williams, Ph.D.
Director
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, California 90630



Gavin Newsom
Governor

May 29, 2020

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY TO PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE REVISED DRAFT REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN AND THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE FORMER PUREGRO FACILITY, LOCATED AT 1025 RIVER DRIVE, BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Brawley Community Members:

Thank you for your interest and comments on the Revised Draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and the California Environmental Quality Act Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) proposed for the former PureGro facility located at 1025 River Drive, Brawley, California.

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is pleased to present the attached Responsiveness Summaries in response to all the public comments received regarding the RAP and MND, dated November 12, 2019 and October 2019, respectively. The RAP and MND were released for public review on November 13, 2019 and presented to the Brawley Community on December 5, 2019 during a community meeting hosted by DTSC. The public review and comment period ended on December 17, 2019.

During the public comment period, DTSC received roughly 100 comments, including those through mail, e-mail, and expressed by community members during the December 10, 2019 meeting.

Enclosed you will find three attachments that DTSC has prepared, as follows:

- a. A Master Response document (also translated into Spanish) to express our commitment on this project and address main topics of concern raised by many of the commenters.
- b. A RAP Responsiveness Summary in a spreadsheet that includes responses to individual comments.

Brawley Community Member
May 29, 2020
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- c. An MND Responsiveness Summary in a spreadsheet that includes responses to individual comments.

DTSC thanks you for your interest in the project as DTSC ensures current and future protection of human health and the environment.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Daniel Cordero Jr. at 714-484-5428 or via e-mail at Daniel.Cordero@dtsc.ca.gov. Or, you may contact his Supervisor, Ms. Eileen Mananian at 714-484-5349 or via e-mail at Eileen.Mananian@dtsc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



A. Edward Morelan, PG, CEG
Branch Chief
Site Mitigation and Restoration Program

Enclosures: Master Response to Comments (English and Spanish), RAP Responsiveness Summary, MND Responsiveness Summary

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Brawley Community Member

May 29, 2020

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Former PureGro Site Master Response to Comments for the Revised Draft Remedial Action Plan

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) received public comments during the 30-day comment period and community meeting on December 5, 2019 regarding the draft revised Remedial Action Plan (DRAP) for the former PureGro Site, located at 1025 River Drive in Brawley (Site). DTSC appreciates the community interest from all who submitted written comments and who verbally commented at the meeting. In addition to providing an individual response to each comment received (see attached Responsiveness Summary), DTSC prepared this document to summarize our response to the major themes and main topics raised by commenters.

DTSC is committed to implementing a remedy for the site that protects the health of the people of Brawley and is compliant with California law. Several comments included issues that are outside of the scope of DTSC's legal authority and expertise, and the proposed remediation of the site. Although DTSC has no jurisdiction over these matters, we have initiated contact with other responsible State and local agencies to make them aware of the comments, and to help them address these concerns.

Master Response 1: Request for Off-site Sampling into Nearby Community

DTSC is evaluating the request for off-site sampling. Environmental sampling conducted in 2004 indicated that contamination migrated off-site onto the neighboring vacant property immediately east of the Site. In 2006 the off-site contaminated soil was excavated and stockpiled on the PureGro property. These soils were contaminated at levels that did not meet residential standards. However, the excavated soil did meet commercial/industrial use levels. All other off-site samples met residential standards, including those collected between the PureGro Site and the residences to the south.

DTSC has not conducted further off-site sampling based on the results of the data collected both on and off-site of PureGro. As described above, existing off-site soil sample data does not provide evidence of a significant release of hazardous substances on the southern boundary nearest the residential properties. DTSC is currently evaluating where additional off-site sampling may be warranted. The conceptual model for potential off-site releases of hazardous substances assumes the possibility that contaminants may have migrated off-site via wind-blown dust. Therefore, we are working collaboratively with the California Air Resources Board to conduct scientific modeling to support decisions for additional off-site sampling. The air dispersion modeling may provide a scientific basis for targeting potential off-site sampling areas. Although existing data has not indicated there is an off-site threat to

public health, we are working diligently to complete our evaluation, and to prepare an off-site assessment and, if warranted, a sampling workplan to be responsive to community concerns.

DTSC plans on involving the community moving forward by providing a copy of our off-site assessment or, if warranted, a sampling workplan as soon as it is complete. We will work with our public participation staff to determine other effective ways of communication as we implement the plan.

Air dispersion modeling and potential off-site sampling, if warranted, will be conducted separately as a standalone project.

Master Response 2: Stockpile Removal

DTSC recognizes the Brawley Community's concern about the possible release of contaminants from the stockpile located on the PureGro property. The stockpile is made of dirt (100%) that was removed from the adjacent property to the east in 2006. These soils were contaminated at levels that did not meet residential standards. However, the excavated soil did meet commercial/industrial use levels. It is covered with erosion control blankets to prevent dust from leaving the Site, and it is surrounded by a fence to prevent access. It has been regularly inspected and maintained since 2006. Approximately 97% of the soil in the stockpile is safe for use at an industrial site. The remaining 3% is considered California hazardous waste. The Remedial Action Plan includes the removal and disposal of the entire stockpile. The stockpile soils will be sampled to document soil contaminants and determine disposal requirements; loaded onto trucks; and transported to the appropriate disposal facilities. The stockpile soils will be transported utilizing the routes approved by DTSC in a Stockpile Removal Workplan (SRW). The SRW will provide the detailed procedures to remove the stockpile, as well as the dust control measures that will be utilized. Examples of dust control measures include spraying water onto the soil as it is being loaded onto trucks, dust monitoring using dust meters at the fenceline, and stopping all activities when winds make conditions unsafe for workers and the community.

Master Response 3: Cleanup to Residential versus Commercial/Industrial Standards

The City of Brawley zoning for the PureGro Site is M1- Light Manufacturing. This means that the property is designated for commercial or industrial use. DTSC requires property owners to remediate properties to levels safe for their intended land use which in this case is a commercial/industrial level.

The property owner proposed a remedy that is more stringent than regulatory cleanup standards and includes a combination of residential and commercial/industrial cleanup standards. The remedy will ensure that the Site is safe for the community and future workers involved in potential reuse of the property.

Measures to be implemented where residential land use standards will be achieved include:

- A 50-foot-wide area along the property immediately to the east and along River Drive to the south. The soil in this area will meet residential standards and will be a buffer between residents and the Site.
- Certified clean soil brought in to fill excavated areas within the PureGro Site.

After hotspot removals are complete, the top 4 feet of surface soils (outside residential buffer zones) will meet a site-wide performance standard of commercial/industrial (1×10^{-5}). An engineered cover will be constructed over the entire property to keep dust from blowing off the Site. The cover will prevent pooling of rainwater and impede contaminants from getting into groundwater. All surface soils will be certified clean soil at the PureGro Site.

A Land Use Covenant (LUC) will be recorded on the property with the following restrictions:

- Restricts the property to commercial/industrial use;
- Prohibits construction or digging on the Site without first notifying DTSC;
- Requires a soil management plan for any soil movement; and
- Prohibits drilling or extraction of groundwater.

The Land Use Covenant will be filed with the Imperial County Recorder's Office. The remedy also includes an Operation and Maintenance Plan that requires site maintenance, inspection, and a Groundwater Monitoring Plan that requires groundwater well sampling and testing.

Master Response 4: Community Health Assessment

Brawley community members have expressed concerns regarding the possibility that contamination at the PureGro Site may have affected their health, and have requested a community health assessment. DTSC is responsible for investigating and cleaning up contamination at hazardous substance contaminated sites. The California Department

of Public Health (CDPH) and the Imperial County Public Health Department (ICPHD) are the agencies responsible for investigating health concerns.

In response to community concerns, DTSC is communicating with the ICPHD and CDPH to relay the community's health concerns and the requests for a health assessment. More information on the roles of each agency can be found at:

- California Department of Public Health (www.cdph.ca.gov)
- Imperial County Public Health Department (<http://www.icphd.org/>)

Master Response 5: Health Risk Assessment

In 2010, DTSC approved a Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) for the Site. The HHRA evaluated the risk of potential human exposure from over 500 soil samples collected on the property between 2005 and 2008. The potential risk of exposure from Site contaminants was evaluated for four hypothetical groups:

- Residents living near the Site
- Someone doing construction on the Site (onsite construction workers)
- Someone working on the Site after development – (commercial/industrial worker)
- Trespasser walking on the Site

The HHRA did not include soils in the stockpile, and evaluated the site as-is, without any soil covering. The location and amounts of the chemicals found at the Site without site controls and before cleanup were used to estimate risk. It was determined that the potential risk levels for residents living near the site or walking or playing next to the Site were very low. The potential risk calculated for a construction worker, commercial/industrial worker or a trespasser, while higher, was also within an acceptable range.

The cleanup plan proposes to remove the entire soil stockpile as well as the most contaminated soils known as "hot spots". The remedy includes soil sampling around the "hot spot" areas on the Site to refine the boundaries of the areas to be excavated. The "hot spots" will be removed to a depth of 4 feet. Following excavation, a lightweight geotextile fabric will be placed over existing site soils, and a contamination free one-foot-thick layer of clean imported soil material will be applied to the entire site eliminating any exposure. The site will be maintained pursuant to an operations and maintenance agreement and plan to ensure that the community is protected in perpetuity. As part of this agreement, DTSC will require the property owner to inspect and maintain the property and to annually report to the agency on the completion of this work.

DTSC requires that all workers follow safety measures during the cleanup activities. These measures will help protect nearby residents from dust or chemical exposure. DTSC will oversee all Safety measures. Safety measures will include:

- Dust monitoring around the Site while work takes place;
- Water trucks will spray water on the Site to keep the dust down;
- Stopping work if wind conditions make it unsafe for workers and the surrounding community; and
- Use of additional field safety protocols to prevent exposure during the COVID-19 outbreak.

Master Response 6: Disposal of Excavated Soils from PureGro Site

DTSC considers the following factors when deciding where to dispose of contaminated soils:

- Contaminant types and levels in excavated soil
- Transportation routes and distance from the Site to a landfill
- Potential impacts of moving contaminated soils in trucks to a landfill Impacts to communities surrounding the landfill
- The landfill capacity and permit for acceptance of the contaminated soil

Sampling of contaminated soil must take place before the soil goes off the Site and to a landfill. The sampling must follow DTSC guidance and regulations. DTSC will review sampling data and confirm that soils go to an authorized, permitted landfill facility. Additionally, DTSC will verify the permitting status of the landfill facility.

Currently, the following three facilities are listed as possible disposal locations:

- 1) La Paz County Landfill, Parker, Arizona
- 2) Northwest Regional Landfill, Surprise, Arizona
- 3) Painted Desert Landfill, Joseph City, Arizona

During transportation, soils must meet labeling requirements set by the Department of Transportation. Also, the soil must have a manifest to document what contaminants are in the soil and where the soil is going.

The transportation route for use by trucks coming into and out of the site is prepared with community safety in mind. DTSC requires that the route minimize the amount of truck traffic through nearby neighborhoods, meaning the shortest and safest route will be required between the site and Highway 78/111.

Master Response 7: Community Safety During Cleanup Activities

DTSC is committed to keeping the community and workers safe and to protect the environment during cleanup work at the Site.

DTSC understands that community members have concerns about the potential for exposure to windblown dust from the Site during cleanup activities. DTSC will oversee dust control and mitigation measures that take place at the Site including but not limited to dust monitoring at the Site boundaries, wetting of soils using substances to make soil stick to itself called “tackifiers”, tarps, and other means of dust control. This will protect the community during the Site cleanup activities. In addition to DTSC’s requirements, workers must also follow dust control plans, rules, regulations and requirements set by the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District (ICAPCD).

Per the ICAPCD, the contractor must check dust at the fence-line upwind and downwind of the Site. To prevent dust migration, ICAPCD rules limit the amount of site-related dust that can be in the air. On windy days, work will pause, and workers will wet the soil to prevent and control dust generation. DTSC will send work notices to residents in anticipation of the commencement of fieldwork.

DTSC conducted an environmental study called an Initial Study for the cleanup activities. The purpose of the Initial Study was to determine if the remedial activities would have any significant effects on the environment, and if so, to develop mitigation measures that would render them less than significant. The Air Quality section evaluated potential air emissions from the cleanup activities including exhaust from the trucks moving dirt on the site, transporting soils to a landfill and other factors. Based on the evaluation, it was determined that construction activities would not cause a significant impact to air quality.

For worker safety, remediation work will pause when the heat or other weather conditions create unsafe working conditions. When work stops, monitoring, maintenance, and dust control at the site will continue in accordance with the site-specific Dust Control Plan following ICAPCD guidance. Until the stockpile is removed, it will continue to be covered with erosion control blankets.

Master Response 8: Groundwater Evaluation and Remedy

Groundwater sampling took place in 2005 and 2008 and continued every year from 2010 until 2019. Groundwater at the Site is between approximately 20 and 30 feet below ground surface. Site related contaminants have been detected above screening levels in groundwater at the center of the site, within Site boundaries and have not been found to be migrating off-site. This is due to a very slow groundwater flow. In the past 9 years, only a few samples have detected elevated levels of contaminants above screening levels.

The groundwater remedy includes monitoring in accordance with the Groundwater Monitoring Plan to ensure that contaminant levels remain low and do not migrate off-site. The remedy includes installation of new monitoring wells that will allow DTSC to track groundwater concentrations and groundwater movement on site. The remedy also includes an Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan) which will provide for long-term stewardship of the monitoring activities at the Site. DTSC will continue to oversee monitoring activities to ensure that the remedy remains effective. That oversight includes reviews of remedy performance and effectiveness every five years after completion of the remediation.

A LUC will also be recorded on the property to prohibit drilling or extracting groundwater from the Site. Both the O&M activities and LUC requirements will be reviewed on an annual basis. The LUC and O&M activities will remain in effect in perpetuity, or until DTSC determines that the Site no longer needs them.

The groundwater under the PureGro Site is not used for drinking water or to irrigate crops. Groundwater has high salinity and can only be used for industrial purposes. The remedy is designed to impede site contaminants from continuing to impact groundwater by constructing a specially designed cover (engineered cover) on the entire Site. The cover will include a demarcation layer (i.e., lightweight geotextile) and 1-foot of soil materials. These layers will create a barrier over the Site to prevent exposure to the soil and minimize surface water infiltration associated with surface water ponding. A Remedial Design document will contain the specific details of the cover design. A DTSC Professional Engineer will review and approve the Remedial Design document before the cover is installed. Monitoring the integrity of the cover will be included in the O&M activities. If monitoring data reveals that the cover is not performing as designed, or if the groundwater use designation changes, DTSC will re-evaluate the remedy.

Former PureGro Company Site, Brawley, California

Responsiveness Summary

Public Comment Period November 13 – December 17, 2019

Comments Received from the Community Regarding the revised Draft Remedial Action Plan

1) Comment submitted by Mr. Archie T. Surbida, Resident, public comment form received by mail November 20, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	Alternative 5 is a very good Idea. I Like it.	Thank you for your comment.

2) Comments submitted via letter from Comite Civico del Valle & Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice, received by e-mail dated December 3, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	All contamination must be removed from the site due to its proximity to homes, with the site being remediated to residential standards	Thank you for your comment. Pease see Master Response #2 and 3.
2.	What is the purpose of a “protective cover” over part of the site, as that indicates that the cleanup of the site will not be complete – which is unacceptable.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #3.
3.	Comite Civico, Greenaction, and the California Environmental Justice Coalition insist that contamination must only be disposed of at a facility with the least possible environmental justice impact, to a facility not sited with racially discriminatory permit processes, and to a facility not operating on an expired permit. Therefore, the soils and contamination must not be sent to the Kettleman Hills, Buttonwillow or Westmorland hazardous waste landfills, as all three have major environmental justice impacts, were all sited with racially discriminatory permit processes, and all	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #6.

	three have expired permits. In addition, the material must not be incinerated. Also, we do not support shipping the contamination to out of state solid waste landfills that accept California hazardous wastes.	
4.	DTSC must conduct extensive soil testing in the neighborhoods immediately adjacent to the site to determine if contamination has spread beyond the property boundary, and if so, conduct remediation of all impacted areas.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1.
5.	DTSC must work with Comite Civico and the rest of the community to develop and implement a plan to protect residents and the environment from further contamination and exposure during remediation, waste and soil removal, and transportation to an appropriate disposal site. DTSC should consult with Comite Civico to determine if temporary relocation of nearby residents must be offered due to the proximity of homes to the site where soil excavation, removal and transport will occur.	<p>Please refer to Master Response #7. Prior to implementing the proposed remedial action, a workplan and/or design document will be developed which will include specific protocols to ensure the safety of on-site workers and nearby residents during remedial activities. The DTSC approved workplan will be made available to the community, and a work notice will be sent to nearby residents- to notify them of timing and details of specific actions planned.</p> <p>Dust suppression through watering of soil and-perimeter dust monitoring techniques will be used during remedial activities. Work stoppages will be implemented when wind speeds increase the potential for dust to be carried beyond the fence line. The health and safety measures implemented during cleanup activities will be protective of the community and relocation of residents will not be necessary.</p>
6.	DTSC's work on this project is subject to the mandates of the Kettleman City Title VI settlement agreement as well as state and federal civil rights laws and policies.	Comment noted.
7.	Comite Civico and Greenaction support the proposed removal of the soil stockpile, excavation and removal of other targeted soil, creation of buffer zones, and long-term institutional controls and groundwater monitoring.	Thank you for your comments. DTSC appreciates your ongoing interest and input on this project.

3) Comments submitted by Mr. Humberto Lugo, letter received by e-mail dated December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	While the facility itself may be industrial, the surrounding community is residential and thus deserves to be treated as a residential zone. All of the contamination must be removed from the site because of its proximity to homes. The site should be remediated to residential standards.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #2 and 3.
2.	The remediation should include extensive soil testing in the neighborhoods immediately adjacent to the site, soil sampling for areas within 1320 feet (see image 2B page 5 & Image 7) of this facility. We believe this assessment should include soil sampling, as well as indoor dust sampling (including attics) of residential homes. The assessment should test for organochlorines and other relevant toxicants known to exist in the area. This would allow us to determine if contamination has spread beyond the property boundary.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1.
3.	The remediation should include a community health assessment.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #4.
4.	DTSC should responsibly transport and dispose of the waste while abiding by California Hazardous Waste Regulations. The contaminated and excavated soil should be disposed of in a proper manner, without placing this burden onto another community.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #6.
5.	Zero emission equipment should be used for all remediation activities.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #7. As documented in the air quality section of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Initial Study, remedial activities (including construction) will not exceed emission thresholds set by the Imperial

		<p>County Air Pollution Control District (ICAPCD). The Initial Study calculates air emissions from the activities planned during remediation. When the calculated emissions values are compared to the ICAPCD thresholds, they are significantly lower. Therefore, the emissions will have a less than significant impact.</p> <p>During remedial activities all trucks and equipment used for remediation activities will meet current and appropriate standards that are set by the California Air Resources Board. Also, all requirements set by the ICAPCD will be followed. Per ICAPCD guidelines, truck and equipment emissions will be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes as a maximum.</p>
6.	As a frontline community member of the California Environmental Justice Coalition, I support Greenactions & CCV comment letter, and I encourage DTSC to strongly consider our requests.	Thank you for your comments. DTSC appreciates your ongoing interest and input on this project.

4) Comment from Mr. Luis Olmedo, Comite Civico Del Valle, Transcript by Court Reporter during Community Meeting, December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1. Transcript	<p>Okay. So I'll speak to you. 50 years of this facility operating, nearly 40 years that these homes have been there. I actually -- if there was a road crossing PureGro, my house is just right on the other side of the tracks. Okay? So this is my neighborhood, too. Okay?</p> <p>DTSC never accounted for the homes to the west. That means that I was not considered. My family, my parents, who still live there, were not considered in your plans.</p>	Thank you for your comments. Please see Master Responses #1-7.

People who live to the east are not part of your plans, either, because DTSC determined that regardless of the history, regardless of the explosions that happened, regardless of the stories, regardless of all the people who have been dying and are suffering with cancer and asthma and other health illnesses, regardless of all of that, DTSC determined that with all your signs, the contamination is only in that property, despite you having witnessed people who are saying that that contamination reached their home.

I have asked DTSC numerous times to sample the neighborhood. I have been told by DTSC officials that that's not going to happen because it's a concern of the cost and what they could find. Okay? This is what DTSC has told me.

Now you come here and you give this small group three minutes to tell you their story and their experience of 50 years of suffering there, and you have a little ringer there that goes off after three minutes. DTSC should be ashamed of that.

Do you give three minutes to Chevron to make their case as to why they shouldn't go and dig out 100 percent of that contamination? Did you give them three minutes?

Okay. So DTSC needs to clean up, needs to demand and require that all the contamination be removed, that it doesn't get shipped to another environmental justice community, that the community get sampled across the street, to the east and to the west, to get samples in the neighborhood, to go out there, do wipe samples and collection of dirt, go out there with whatever equipment you have and go out

there and sample.

Now, we've asked that for a year -- over a year now. It's been over a year, and you haven't done it. So this is just another meeting where you're just dragging along the community, bringing them in to listen to the same plan, basically. And as Miguel said, just basically selling your obligation, very minimal obligation, selling it as a community benefit. It's not a community benefit.

You need to get that dirt out, you need to ship it out, you need to put it not in another environmental justice community. You need to ship it out to a place that will never harm another community ever again. Don't ship into our -- one of three toxic dumps that exists on low-income, farm-working communities. Because Westmoreland is one of them. We are home to California's worst hazardous waste, Class 1 hazardous waste. So is Buttonwillow, and so is Kettleman.

DTSC has had racist policies that are affecting us today. You brought the community to the American Citizens Club. I appreciate the welcoming, but DTSC should know, when you read American Citizens, it may be a discouragement for some people. Okay? Not that this facility -- and I very much appreciate *Tony and *Lola/Olga, and it's nothing of them. But DTSC should know better.

You brought in Chevron here to talk with name badges that don't say who their affiliation is. That is deceitful, and you're putting our community at risk. That should have been thought out. And make sure that that goes on the public record. And it doesn't matter, because I already sent it to Sacramento. And there's a lot more documentation that I'm going to send of your poor behavior.

	<p>Now, last time you came out here, you said, "You know what? Nothing goes above me." That's very arrogant. But now I understand that to show up in a low-income community that is suffering, come in here with a tie, a suit, you know, looking like a politician -- obviously, you don't understand our community. And if the buck stops with you, as you said earlier, then we're in trouble. We need to go above you, because you've clearly had a whole year to come up with a better plan, and you didn't.</p>	
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5) Comments submitted by Eric Montoya Reyes, a resident of Brawley, public comment form submitted and Transcript by Court Reporter during Community Meeting, December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	<p>Generations of exposure to the PureGro Plant followed by almost 20 years of exposure to known contaminated soil in open areas of the razed building and abandoned site has to be remedied by removing all contaminated soil, leveling the land through soil removal to the lowest safest level and/or residential level to blend with the surrounding neighborhood</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #2 and 3.</p>
2.	<p>And a comprehensive health survey of neighborhood</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #4.</p>
3.	<p>And new soil sampling. The doubt and anguish of the residents has to be respected and their lives made whole.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Responses #1 and #5. At this time, additional soil samples are planned to be collected on-site to define excavation areas that will take place as part of the remedy.</p>
4. Transcript	<p>Can I hold it, or you have to hold it? You have to hold it? Is that some type of policy that we didn't have before? Previous meetings, we were allowed to hold the microphone. We're adults.</p> <p>Well, that's pretty restrictive and pretty poor for a public</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. Please see Master Responses #2, #3, # 4 and #5.</p>

meeting. Just have to say it for the record.
Eric Reyes, 1128 Elm Court.

The reason I wanted to have Dr. Martha Garcia on there, as a resident also, is because she exemplifies and personifies what that area meant to the people that moved there. It was a -- self-help, self-equity lots where you put sweat equity, where you worked your time to put in for the down payment that they didn't have. These were low-income, majority farm workers, limited education, as Dr. Garcia said about her parents. And they put the time and effort to build their home.

It was sold to them as a promise of a better future. It was sold to them as a promise that the sacrifice they're making, as workers, for the children, would someday pay off for them to move forward, as Dr. Garcia has, and *get leases from them and get the college education or* college lease and get – and become at a higher level of education, resources that they, as parents, didn't have. They made the sacrifices for their children. That's what we believe in.

They were told that this house was going to be established and be a stable community where they could springboard. That was their dream. They thought they were achieving the American dream. That's what we all strive for.

And they didn't know about land usages. They didn't understand CEQA. They didn't understand these issues that many of us, who work in these type of industries, understand and we look for. What they didn't know they were buying into was a community that had a toxic waste lead on top of them, that they were cornered by the railroad tracks, later on a beef plant, and PureGro.

And then when they closed down and they razed it, it

was no -- pollutants that no longer even used in the United States, how dangerous they are, DDE, DDT and other cancer-causing chemicals. They were sold a bill of goods, as you would say. And why? Because the State Department that's in charge of making sure the health and welfare of our community is taken care of has taken how many years? 20 years since it's been razed. 17 years since they were found to be contaminated.

And we're here today, two years even after the last final solution was brought to us. And you've come forward, and to the lady from Chevron, I'll say, yes, it is an improvement. Yes. Because the first plan was crap. You were going to leave the contaminated soil, spread it, cap it underneath and cap it on top and monitor it. That was wrong. Had you met this way two years ago, with your final solution, I can only imagine where we'd be at today.

We respectfully ask you to respect the Community. It's residential all around. It should be left at residential. Other projects have been made to clean out and leave it at schools, as an example, and other areas. This is what you call lack of respect for the community. And we ask -- as Dr. Garcia very emphatically said they will never know. The anguish and pain those families have. And there's so many names of people who have passed away. A classmate of mine who lived there, *Juleana Cortes, she passed away from cancer. I know friends of mine who live there, *Lupe Soto and so on, who have had cancer and lived in that area. And so many other people that we know have passed away.

Now we have a second generation living there, and they really don't know about the dangers. We've tried to educate them, but they're not as pointed in it because they didn't put the sweat and the tears that these other people did to make a better life. And what

	<p>were they left with, instead of an American dream, is an American nightmare.</p> <p>Hopefully, you will respect the community, you'll do what's right, you'll do a comprehensive health survey, and you do continued sampling.</p> <p>I think your risk assessment is old, and definitely your soil sampling is 20 years old, I believe. And your risk assessment is 10 years old. You're making decisions based on that. I think that's incomplete, and I think it's a discredit to the community and those who have suffered and all the families who continue to suffer and who will never know whether it's because they live there and that's why they have cancer and why their children have cancer.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>	
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6) Comments submitted by Ms. Isabel Solis, a resident of Brawley, public comment form and Transcript by Court Reporter submitted during Community Meeting December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	<u>Cleanup</u>	Thank you for your comment.
2. Transcript	<p>Good evening.</p> <p>Mr. Peter Garcia said it takes a while; takes time. We have waited plenty. How many more years will we need to wait for justice to be served?</p> <p>I heard somebody say, "Where are the residents?" I'll tell you where the residents are. They are unable to be here.</p> <p>My parents were original owners, and I want to mention the names of the families who have lost family members to cancer: Familia Castillo, Familia Reyes, Familia Garcia, Familia Buenrostro, Familia Valensuela, Familia Silva, Familia Garcia, Familia Moreno, Familia Mendosa, Familia Soto, Familia</p>	Thank you for your comments. DTSC's mission is to protect the people of California from the harmful effects of hazardous chemicals. DTSC commits to implementing a cleanup that is protective of the people of Brawley and complies with California law. DTSC is committed to implementing the Remedial Action Plan as soon as possible to address community concerns with this Site.

	<p>Reyes, Familia Islas. How much longer do we need to wait? How many more lives need to be lost? Will my children have to fight this fight, or will it be my grandchildren? Isn't it enough time? Thank you.</p>	
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7) Comments submitted by Dr. Martha Garcia, a resident of Brawley, public comment form submitted, and video played, Transcript by Court Reporter during Community Meeting December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	<p>I grew up on North Adams in Brawley and as a child it became the norm to smell a horrible stench coming from the PureGro company. However, as a daughter of farm workers, I did not realize the harm these toxic fumes could cause. My father continues to reside on that street. My mother passed away from cancer two years ago and I will always wonder if these toxic fumes had an implication. Therefore, I am demanding the sampling of the surrounding residential area,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1.</p>
2.	<p>Ground water clean up</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #8.</p>
3.	<p>And the development of a new risk assessment. Thank You</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #5.</p>
4. Transcript	<p>Hi. This is Martha Garcia. I am here to make a statement in regards to the PureGro company. I grew up in with my parents. My parents lived and my father continues to live there. We started living there in 1984. And as a child, it became the norm to smell a horrible stench coming from PureGro. And I never realized, as the daughter of a farmer – who both completed formal education -- that these toxic fumes could impact our health. My father continues to live on that street. My mother passed away, from cancer, two years ago,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. Please see Master Responses #2, #3 and #8.</p>

	and I will never be able to know and will continue to wonder if these toxic fumes had an implication. Therefore, I am demanding, as someone that grew up on that street, that there be a residential clean-up, a reassessment and a clean-up of the groundwater. Thank you.	
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8) Comments submitted by Ms. Elva G. King, a resident of Brawley, public comment form submitted during Community Meeting December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	The residents are low economic level people who need to know if the neighborhood is unhealthy. As a health advocate/promotora de salud, I work this neighborhood and know their issues and want them to be free of worry about where they live. They already have enough problems. Please clean the neighborhood to best level	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Responses #2, #3 and #4.
2.	And study the area to see if there are dangerous chemical. Thank you.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1.

9) Comments submitted by George Valenzuela, a resident of Brawley, public comment form submitted during Community Meeting December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	Clean neighborhood to a safe healthy level. Cancer everywhere.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Responses #2, #3 and #4.
2.	Study neighborhood	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1.
3.	And sample the soil.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #5. At this time, additional soil samples are planned to be collected on-site to define excavation areas that will take place as part of the remedy.

10) Comments submitted by Rosendo Garcia, a resident of Brawley, public comment form submitted during Community Meeting December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	Please gather sampling of the surrounding residential area.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1.

11) Comments submitted by Robert R. Montoya, a resident of Brawley, public comment form submitted during Community Meeting December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	Full Cleanup of Site to Residential Level is Needed	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #2 and #3.
2.	And a Health Assessment of the Neighborhood.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Responses #4 and #5.

12) Comments submitted by Frank Chavez, a resident of Brawley, public comment form submitted during Community Meeting December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	The neighborhood deserves to have all of the site to be left at a residential level as the surrounding land parcels are zoned and is in front of a residential neighborhood.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #2 and #3.
2.	The neighborhood also deserves sampling of the surrounding neighborhood to know if the toxic chemicals are present in their neighborhood.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1.
3.	There should be a new risk assessment updated from the 10 year old assessment. Please make our community whole.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #5.

13) Comments submitted by Johnny Wheel's, a resident of Brawley, public comment form submitted during Community Meeting December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	10 year Plan, No industry, No commercial, PARK, Low Water/Wise Landscape's, Community Playgrounds, Teen Center	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #3. DTSC has jurisdiction over the investigation and remediation of hazardous substances at the PureGro site. Future use of the property is governed by City code and the property owner. For questions on future land use options DTSC encourages comments to be relayed to the City of Brawley.

14) Comments submitted by Jerry Gauna, a resident of Brawley, public comment form and Transcript by Court Reporter submitted during Community Meeting December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	When the IID was made to remove contaminated soils at Phil Swing School. They moved it to Arizona, we don't want Chevron to send it to Westmoreland, California. Send it out of our county and state. Chevron can afford. If you can't do it, then we hope Governor Newsom will make the changes in state commissions. Thank you.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #6.
2. Transcript	I'd like to welcome everybody here on behalf of the Brawley American Citizens Club. Thank you for coming. And this is a battle that has been fought for a few years, and we started it, but it's been going on for 40 years. What can be done? Like Fred said, all -- we went to all those meetings, nothing but promises.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #2 and #3.

	<p>"Oh, we'll do this, we'll do that. State people are coming out; we'll do that." Nothing. Now, it's to the point where they're suggesting that they're going to remove all the dirt, and -- go four feet down. And if it's four feet down and it's still contaminated, I expect that they'd better keep going down. Because we will not accept it if that's not done. We're not -- we're in this fight to the end. And we do not fear Chevron, the politicians, or anybody. We want our people to be heard and respected.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>	
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15) Comments submitted by Ray Castillo, Imperial Valley Board of Supervisors, Transcript by Court Reporter during Community Meeting December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	<p>The County of Imperial has expressed deep concerns about possible contaminants and damage to nearby single-family homes located within the area and two schools within a half mile of the former PureGro site.</p> <p>Our main events are common throughout the year in our community, and the County is highly concerned about the risk that contaminated soil remaining on the former PureGro property site poses to our disadvantaged community.</p> <p>The County remains in full support of requiring Chevron to conduct an extensive clean-up by removing all contaminated soil from the PureGro site. The County has requested the Department of Toxic Substance Control to respect the community, community's concerns, and future development of the area by requiring that Chevron bring the former PureGro site to</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #2 and #3. DTSC appreciates your continued input and interest in this project.</p>

	<p>the level of residential zoning standards.</p> <p>The County of Imperial will continue its support efforts, seeking a full and extensive clean-up of the former PureGro property for the protection of our residents, nearby properties, and the City of Brawley.</p> <p>So thank you to DTSC. And let's hope that maybe this is the time that the remediation will take place and to the satisfaction of the residents of Brawley.</p> <p>Thank you very much.</p>	
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16) Comments submitted by Thomas Perez, resident of Brawley, Transcript by Court Reporter during Community Meeting December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1. Transcript	<p>Hello, everybody.</p> <p>My name's Thomas Perez. I live about two blocks from the PureGro, so I kind of grew up with the problems that PureGro brought to the community, to the neighborhood. And I just found out, not too long ago, that -- this friend of mine that worked there told me that the majority of the people that worked there, for PureGro, are no longer here with us. They all passed away. About 90 percent -- about 90 percent of the people that worked there are no longer here.</p> <p>So what does that tell us? What kind of place was that, or -- anyway, we brought up the time when they had a big fire and explosion. We could see those 50-barrel drums up in the air, like they show in the movies, like Vietnam, and all that, and it broke a window in my house. And it was -- and the neighborhood was evacuated. I took my little dogs and my family, and out we go, across town.</p>	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Responses #2, #3 and #6.

	<p>Anyway, if I heard right tonight, that they say they were going to haul this stuff out of the neighborhood -- is that what they're doing? Okay. That's what we wanted. That's what we -- I believe I attended all the meetings, and I don't know how to put this in words, but every time we went to a meeting, they wanted suggestions. "What are we going to do?" In every meeting.</p> <p>I asked -- in one meeting, I said, "We don't need no more suggestions. Just haul that stuff out of the area. That's what we need. That's what the neighborhood needs. Make it safe for everybody."</p> <p>So, I'm glad to hear that, and I want to thank all the people responsible, the City Council, the Comite. Because I remember when I used to go to the City Council before, I was about the only one there, and nothing was getting done. So I'm very proud, I guess, and I want to thank all the people responsible now for it that brought this to this conclusion right now.</p> <p>Thank you very much.</p>	
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17) Comments submitted by Miguel Hernandez, resident of Brawley, Transcript by Court Reporter during Community Meeting December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1. Transcript	<p>So, I'm Miguel Hernandez, resident of Brawley, 1605 C Street.</p> <p>Well, first of all, I do want to acknowledge that we took a small step into progress. It looks a lot better than what was presented before, in regards to the plan. However, I think, first, the setup of this meeting - it's is not helpful at all. We're here to see what the update was. Unless you read the new update, then you will know. But as a regular community member, you don't even know what the update is. And</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. Your input regarding the community meeting format has been noted. Additionally, please see Master Response #1.</p>

	<p>other than approaching your posters, I don't even know what to ask. Like, what should I ask? What if it's my time -- I'm hearing about this for the first time?</p> <p>I think it could have been done a lot better. Just this -- what we're doing right here, I don't think it's appropriate. I don't feel comfortable being so close to you. Sorry about that. But just that that thing is -- I don't think it's respectful to myself. That's one thing.</p> <p>Another thing is that now we listen to you and your posters, I think it's fair, for the rest of the community now, for you to go and listen to our posters. I think you should go out there and ask the story behind each poster. That's for DTSC and Chevron and whoever's responsible for this. I think it's about time for you guys to listen to what the community has to say, to make sure that it's not just clean-up, it's not just the removal of the stockpile, but also all the cumulative impact that this all has, the beef plant and all that stuff that's around there, and do the sampling around the area, make sure that everything gets addressed.</p> <p>Don't sell your obligations, for what you're supposed to do as DTSC, as a community benefit, because that's not it. You're supposed to be doing your job here. You're supposed to be protecting our community, not siding with Chevron, not whoever. You should be doing your job and not selling it as a benefit.</p>	
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18) Comments submitted by Rosalinda Garcia, resident of Brawley, Transcript by Court Reporter during Community Meeting, December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1. Transcript	Good evening. I'm here to ask the DTSC that they have to control what is toxic in that area. I bought my home	Thank you for your comments. Please see Master Responses #1-6.

seven years ago in that area. I lived in the east side Brawley for all my life I've never left the east side. And I can tell you right now, I work in health -- in the health area, and I've been amazed, for the last seven years, how many people that are living in my neighborhood have passed away from cancer. And not only that, I'm in here an hour later because I myself am dealing with cancer from a family member that lives on the east side. And who's to know where she contracted that. Could it have been from the Santa Ana winds blowing to the east side and putting all those toxins into the air?

As a little girl, I recall smelling fumes coming in through the air-conditioning and playing outside and thinking, what's that horrible smell? Finally, as an adult, I realize what it was. And now that I've been going to these meetings -- we just get promised all kinds of things, "We're going to dig it up, we're going to take it out, we're going to cover it." And no solutions. We go round and round. It's a merry-go-round going round and round.

If I would have known what I know now, seven years ago, I wouldn't have ever purchased my property close to that. The real estate didn't care what was in that vacant lot. My kids played in that vacant lot until one of my neighbors came to me and said, "Hey, do you know what's in that vacant lot?"

I'm, like, "No."

Once I was told, I was, like, okay, so my kids didn't no longer play in that area. But I still live in that area, because I couldn't, like, get up and sell what I had just purchased.

And then I'm thinking, okay -- I lay in bed thinking, okay, well, all these houses have fruit trees, and who's to say that all that soil is not contaminated?

So, you guys need to test that soil, surrounding soils, and make sure there's no toxins in those soils. What if we're all eating that fruit, and it's all

DTSC has no data indicating that contaminants migrated off-site from PureGro. In addition, the approved human health risk assessment did not indicate a risk to the residents from dust blown from PureGro to the neighborhoods. Home grown produce and fruits should not be a concern since the approved HHRA did not indicate a risk to off-site residents.

Contaminated? Who's to know?

So, I look at my fruit trees now, and I feel sorry, because I haven't been eating the fruit for the last three-to-four years. After I found that out, I'm, like, oh, no; I don't think so.

So, I mean, why? Why should we live like that? Why can't we have clean land? Why -- there's no reason.

I know Chevron comes in and thinks, oh, you guys, you know, I guess, kind of carrying all this power and stuff, but we're a community. There's people here that I've known for a long time, people have known my parents. We've lived here. But if you would go back and see the records of how many people have passed from cancer -- different type of cancers, not just a particular type. And a lot of them are from internal organs, like organs that don't normally -- no. Just -- I can't declare much, but the status of what's going on in the healthcare that we see where these people are coming from, the majority of these people are from the east side of Brawley. So I'm just, like, really amazed.

And I -- I'm here to ask -- or to demand that we have clean lands; and when you do take those toxins, they evaluate the depth of how deep that toxin is and remove, completely, all of it. And when they do remove it that they take it to a place where it doesn't harm any more people.

It's not fair to go and dump it somewhere else and let somebody else deal with it, because it's not -- that's not fair. That should not be their problem, and it should not be anybody's problem. That should just be put somewhere it no longer exists and get near people. That's my feeling with that.

And I do appreciate that you're here, that you guys are looking, but I just feel like we're in a merry-go-round. We go round and round and round and round, with no solution to this problem. I think it's time. Because I'm sure if you come over and I invite you to a

big bowl of my fruits that are growing on my tree, I'm sure -- and I should have brought you guys some, because they're ripening -- and said, "Here, have some of my fruit from my very own yard." Would you eat it?

You know how many people do gardens and they grow Calabazas and *sandias and all kinds of fruits and vegetables, and they have eaten it in the past? And up to this day, I don't know if they still do, but I know one of my neighbors does. Would you have eaten that fruit if I brought that to you today? That's my question right now to you. I can go home and grab some. It's ready. I have beautiful oranges and grapefruit in my backyard. Would you like some? Yes or no? It's a yes-or-no answer.

Uh-huh. That's what I thought. Okay. With that said, and with your reaction, I appreciate it. If you dealt with the problem as if those fruits were in your backyard, as if that contamination is in your valley, in your area of your life. Because then it sits in my life. I brought my two little kids at the time to live in that area without knowing the problems, the direct problems. I would have gone way over where half the city councils live, on the west side of Brawley, if I would have known what I know now. But I didn't. And my parents raised us here.

But if you want, you guys really to make it fair, to make an American's -- all those houses that were built in that area were an American dream to have a home, to build a home and have a home. And then you guys -- or whoever put all that junk in there, that's not fair. It's not fair to the people that bought the land and people that live there now.

And my offer for my fruit still is up for all of you guys. Whoever wants some, I'll bring you some over, and you guys can have my beautiful grapefruits and oranges, if you'd like.

19) Comments submitted by Martin Pasillas, resident of Brawley, Transcript by Court Reporter during Community Meeting, December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1. Transcript	<p>Hello. How are you doing, sir?</p> <p>Two years ago, my mother lost her eye. And it wasn't because of genetics or anything; it was because there was a contaminant in the air. There was something going on in the air. Something was just flying by, an it flew down through her eye. She has been struggling now, but I can say she worked that out really good right now. She's trying to keep it day by day. I just wanted to point that out right now, you know?</p> <p>It's -- it's a responsibility to take care of a lot of people, yes. But I just want to know when do you have the time to just think and say, "I need to help these people"? Why? Because they're people. They're humans.</p> <p>And just my last thing, just the last thing I'm going to say: You value more the protection of Chevron and PureGro than the protection of the people in the community? That's all I got to say.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. DTSC's mission is to protect the people of California from the effects of hazardous wastes and toxic harm. DTSC commits to implementing a cleanup that is protective of the people of Brawley and complies with California law. DTSC is committed to implementing the Remedial Action Plan as soon as possible to address community concerns with this Site.</p>

20) Comments submitted by Esther Bejarano, resident of Brawley, Transcript by Court Reporter during Community Meeting, December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1. Transcript	<p>Yes. My name is Esther Bejarano. I'm a community health educator. And -- Peter?</p> <p>MR. GARCIA: Peter, yes.</p> <p>MS. BEJARANO: Peter. So, we've been doing some surveys for the past week, around the community, and I heard you -- I'm not sure if it was you or somebody else that said the priority for DTSC is protect the health. And I just wanted to say we do not need to lie.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #4. DTSC was out in neighborhoods the week of November 18, 2019 interviewing residents and informing them of the opportunity to provide comments on the draft RAP and/or attend the public meeting on December 5, 2019. In addition, a community update in English and Spanish was posted on DTSC's project website and sent to</p>

You know, it's not good to be compulsive liars. Because as I've walking out there. There hasn't been any surveys. There hasn't been any questions.

I spoke to somebody who built their houses right across the street. I asked them, "Have you ever had somebody come to your home and ask you anything about PureGro?" Never.

I went to over 15 homes in the last two, three days. Everyone has cancer, seizures, pulmonary diseases. Everybody who I spoke to gave me their testimony. It's overwhelming to see the amount of disrespect DTSC has done to that community and to Imperial County, as a whole.

I don't understand how you are still standing here with a tie, yes. I don't understand how you can sleep at night. Because if you would have taken one minute and go out there and talk to families, you would see, first of all, the lies that DTSC is saying, and you would understand the frustration and why so many people can't be here today, because they're caring for their 32-year-old daughter that has seizures all of a sudden, that had two strokes.

The gentleman across the street, his wife has cancer; she's 83. He's 86; he has bone cancer. His father passed away with cancer. The best friend, across the street, has breast cancer. Everyone has cancer, seizures. Students are depressed because they can't drive to IVC because they have seizures.

Everyone in the community is suffering from a health illness. You need to clean up the entire area.

We all know that when the air comes, it goes to the east. And you're telling me that you did not take any consideration to those homes. The school is three blocks from there. The principal called us and said, "We need a school notification program, because there is so much asthma, chronically missing school due to asthma."

every household within an approximate half-mile radius of the PureGro site that gave information about the cleanup plan being proposed, the date of public meeting and contact information. Anyone who had an email address on file with DTSC was also sent an electronic copy of the notification in English and Spanish.

DTSC encourages you to send us your email or mailing address so that we can make sure you are on our mailing list for future updates. If you have any questions please contact Mrs. Elsa Lopez at (818) 717-6566.

	And so shame on you. And you shouldn't even be in that position that you are right now.	
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21) Comments submitted by Stella Jimenez, District Director for Assembly Member Garcia, Transcript by Court Reporter during Community Meeting, December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1. Transcript	<p>Good evening.</p> <p>My name is Stella Jimenez. I'm the district director for Assembly member Garcia, and I'm here on his behalf to reiterate his support to the residents of Brawley.</p> <p>We need to keep in mind that these are the families who reside near, adjacent to the PureGro site, and they are the ones we need to be concerned about. And so I reiterate his support to all of the community, and we ask Chevron to consider what these residents are asking for, what they are demanding, and they reconsider the plan.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment and continued input and interest in this project. DTSC is committed to implementing the Remedial Action Plan as soon as possible to address community concerns with this Site.</p>

22) Comments submitted by Louie Valdivia, resident of Brawley, Transcript by Court Reporter during Community Meeting, December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1. Transcript	<p>My name's Louie Valdivia, and I've heard everybody tonight talking about PureGro. Well, let me tell you something. I worked there. I worked there when it was Pacific Guano. I worked there when they changed it to PureGro. And I'm listening to a lot of these people talking about the contamination, the dust.</p> <p>I mean, here in the valley, most of the winds are out of</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>the west, going east. Some of these people are complaining about the dust going to the west. I don't see how that's possible.</p> <p>There is contamination in that valley. Deep. But it's all fertilizer. Most of the stuff that's there is fertilizer in the ground. There's no chemicals. The only chemicals were when they had that fire and it blasted a lot of tanks. Other than that, I don't know what's going on.</p> <p>Now, I know that there's some stuff buried in that yard that nobody mentions, you know, so I don't know if they ever go out there and look it up, but it's there. But a lot of this stuff that's going on here, you know, people are talking, but they don't know what the hell they're talking about, to begin with.</p> <p>So, you know, Chevron, I'm sure, is trying to do their best to clean it up. Let them clean it up. Because I, like myself, and probably a lot of people, you don't know (inaudible).</p> <p>Thank you.</p>	
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23) Comments submitted by Ms. Pasillas for community members not able to attend, resident of Brawley, Transcript by Court Reporter during Community Meeting, December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1. Transcript	<p>So -- I don't need a microphone.</p> <p>So I'm actually here, and I'm speaking for the community members that weren't able to take it out here. So yesterday, I actually had the opportunity to speak with Guadeloupe and her husband, and they lived there for about 40 years. And I just want to say that, you know, she wanted to come out here, and she can't. You know why? Because she has uncontrolled -- she can't breathe.</p> <p>Because -- she was out there in that protest that we had,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Responses #1, #2, #3, #4 and #8.</p> <p>DTSC is not aware of any odors coming from the PureGro property. DTSC recommends contacting the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District to investigate community odors.</p>

and she was representing her community, but she couldn't be there because she couldn't breathe, and she had to leave.

Her husband, two years ago, had open heart surgery because of the contamination around her area. She has two daughters that grew up there. They went to elementary; they went to a local high school. And as soon as they had the opportunity to leave, they left.

How is it that they raised their family and -- you know, you want to see your children succeed. But why is it that -- the main reason they left was because they didn't want to be there anymore. Why is it that they had to abandon their parents and leave to have a better opportunity? Because of the contamination there.

And if it's one thing that I can say and speak for them is that they want more things done on sampling. They want the water there to be tested. Because sometimes, you go outside and it smells like ammonia, feces, gas. Is that normal to you? Would you be able to go outside and water your grass and be out there? No. You have to go inside, and your glassed eyes -- or grassed eyes.

And, I mean, example. We should have had this meeting out there, just so you can experience one hour of being near five feet. And I really need you to consider the impact that this has had on a lot of guys. Like Isabel said -- she mentioned all the family names. And let's be realistic. We're all Mexican. Each family has at least, like, what? Ten family members?

MS. SOLIS: And that was all in a two-block area.

MS. PASILLAS: Yeah. Two blocks.

MS. SOLIS: Two-block area.

	<p>And if you were to account everything around Brawley, what would come up? A lot more. And that's why we need sampling to be done. We need everything that's within more than five feet of that ground to get dug up and placed safely in another area, where it's not going to contaminate somebody just for taking a walk.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>	
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24) Comments submitted by Mayor Kastner-Jauregui, Transcript by Court Reporter during Community Meeting December 5, 2019:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1. Transcript	<p>Norma -- I'll face this way. Norma Kastner-Jauregui, new mayor for the City of Brawley. And on behalf of the City, I'd just like to say that we're here to listen to the community, to see what their needs are and to see what their concerns are. And we're open to doing what we can, as a city, to address these issues, and we would like for DTSC and Chevron to do everything in their power to meet the demands of our community, to make it a whole community, and to satisfy the needs of our community for a healthy environment.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment and continued input and interest in this project.</p>

25) Comments submitted by Eda Venegas, resident of Brawley, Submitted on December 16, 2019 by e-mail on the Public Comment Form:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	<p>I agree to support the community to reach a plan with the company "PureGro" since there has been various cases of affected people because of these chemicals, and to think of the future of the children, there are substances and particles in the air even though we can't see them, but when we breathe, they harm our bodies.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #4.</p>

	<p>The wellness and health of my family worries me today and, in the future, and hopefully this doesn't stay in the dark and something really gets done and we are heard. Thank you.</p>	
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26) Comments submitted by Erin Margartia Moraga, resident of Brawley, Submitted on December 16, 2019 by e-mail on the Public Comment Form:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	<p>In the area where I live there's sources that affect our quality of life and, even more importantly, they affect our health. One of these sources is PureGro's contaminated toxic site that is located blocks away from where I live and sadly very few people are aware. We want to protect our families and we are waiting they do what's best for the community.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

27) Comments submitted by Esther Garcia, resident of Brawley, Submitted on December 16, 2019 by e-mail on the Public Comment Form:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	<p>To whom it may concern, I want to contribute my point of view as to the situation that is taking place. I think this is something that hurts our health since we are being affected when we inhale the particles emitted by the contaminated PureGro site. I ask the relevant authorities to please address this in the best manner possible since Brawley and its surroundings are affected by this. I ask for their attention since for us, our health is very important, especially our kids'.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #2, #3, and #4.</p>

28) Comments submitted by Lizbeth Soto, resident of Brawley, Submitted on December 16, 2019 by e-mail on the Public Comment Form:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	We demand sampling of the surrounding residential area, that the cleanup meets residential health standards, that they develop a new risk evaluation. We want to protect our families and our community from toxic chemicals.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Responses #1, #2, #3 and #5.

29) Comments submitted by Eduardo Ortega, resident of Brawley, Submitted on December 16, 2019 by e-mail on the Public Comment Form:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	It is well known that respiratory diseases, cancer and even blindness can be cause by pesticides to only name a few. PureGro was in operation for 60 years until they doors close. Contaminating not only property soils but it is surrounding also do to high winds and dust storms. Before taking any action on cleaning up the site soil and groundwater must be sample and the RESULTS must be shown to PUBLIC.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Responses #1, #2, #3, #4 and #8. All information related to the project, including sampling data, can be found on DTSC's Envirostor webpage at: http://envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov . You can also sign up for alerts to be sent to you when new information is made available. For assistance, please contact the Project Manager, Daniel Cordero or the Public Participation Specialist, Elsa Lopez, via the contact information provided in the cover letter.

30) Comments submitted by Esthela Garcia, resident of Brawley, Submitted on December 16, 2019 by e-mail on the Public Comment Form:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	I don't agree with the project it's dangerous for everyone. They need to test the soil first.	Thank you for your comment. The Site has undergone extensive sampling for soil and groundwater. All information related to the project, including sampling data, can be found on DTSC's Envirostor webpage at: http://envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov . You can also sign up for alerts to be sent to you when new information is made available. For assistance, please contact the Project Manager, Daniel Cordero or the Public Participation Specialist, Elsa Lopez, via the contact information provided in the cover letter. Please also see Master Responses #5, #6, and #7.

31) Comments submitted by Jesus & Dahnia Fabela, resident of Brawley, Submitted on December 16, 2019 by e-mail on the Public Comment Form:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	This is very dangerous for my kids and my community which are full more kids. This will provoke many respiratory diseases and infection and there wouldn't be anyone to take responsibility.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Responses #4 and #7.

32) Comments submitted by Jesus Fabela, resident of Brawley, Submitted on December 16, 2019 by e-mail on the Public Comment Form:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
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1.	<p>The property should be treated as a non-active landfill. No soil should ever be remove!</p> <p>We are aware that the New Leaders of the city of Brawley have inherited poor judgment on chemical business approval/permits. Now, PureGro and Chevron should consider this property as a non-active landfill operations. Do not transfer any contaminated soil to a new location or site. This property should be an example for land owners and chemical businesses.</p> <p>You the new Leaders of Brawley, Business and Building Departments. Must work for our future we the resident.</p>	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Responses #4, #6, and #7.
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33) Comments submitted by Maria Luisa Sandoval, resident of Brawley, Submitted on December 16, 2019 by e-mail on the Public Comment Form:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	<p>To whom it may correspond. I do not agree with the cleaning of the toxic dump located at 1025 River Drive in Brawley. We want them to attack their work as it should, before making any movement, examine what is in these lands before causing permanent damage to many people. First, check the area. Because can cause harm to the people we live near the property and especially for children because there is an Elementary School near there. Take into account health mainly. So before taking action, please check the area so as not to affect the community that lives nearby. And show us results.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. The Site has undergone extensive sampling for soil and groundwater. All information related to the project, including sampling data, can be found on DTSC's Envirostor webpage at: http://envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov. You can also sign up for alerts to be sent to you when new information is made available. For assistance, please contact the Project Manager, Daniel Cordero or the Public Participation Specialist, Elsa Lopez, via the contact information provided in the cover letter. Please also see Master Responses #5, #6, and #7.</p>

34) Comments submitted by Mariela Garcia, resident of Brawley, Submitted on December 16, 2019 by e-mail on the Public Comment Form:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	<p>I don't agree with the project because it's dangerous for us and our kids. It's not safe to remove the dirt without</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. The Site has undergone extensive sampling for soil and</p>

	testing it first.	groundwater. All information related to the project, including sampling data, can be found on DTSC's Envirostor webpage at: http://envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov . You can also sign up for alerts to be sent to you when new information is made available. For assistance, please contact the Project Manager, Daniel Cordero or the Public Participation Specialist, Elsa Lopez, via the contact information provided in the cover letter. Please see Master Responses #5, #6 and #7.
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Comments Received from Community Regarding the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study

The following comments were submitted in a letter titled “CEQA Comment on Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration Revised Draft Remedial Action Plan; PureGro Facility in Brawley, CA” submitted by Mr. Luis Olmedo, Comité Civico Del Valle, Letter received via e-mail dated December 16, 2019. Comments and responses have been separated by section of the letter.

Bulleted items listed in Introduction (pgs. 2 - 3)

Comment Number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	Off-site sampling in the neighborhood is needed	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1.
2.	DTSC must do final confirmation soil vapor sampling and analysis using National Contingency Plan (“NCP”) compliant 2015 soil vapor guidance for volatile organic compounds (“VOCs”) to ensure there is no “fair argument” of environmental impacts.	When samples were collected in 2005, they were collected from the areas of highest potential use. A total of 18 soil vapor samples were collected. As described in the Final Remedial Investigation Report, dated August 2014, the soil vapor samples contained low concentrations of VOCs that were several orders of magnitude below the commercial/industrial California Human Health Screening Levels (CHHSLs) for shallow soil gas (CalEPA 2005), and the air monitoring samples contained no detectable concentrations of organochlorine pesticides (OCPs). As presented in the DTSC approved Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment and Ecological Scoping Assessment, dated November 2010, soil vapor exposure is not a pathway due to the infrequent detections of constituents in soil vapor samples at concentrations below CHHSLs. in combination with the low permeability of the soil, absence of buildings at the site, and nature of future redevelopment activities that deem the vapor intrusion pathway as incomplete.

3.	More soil excavation is needed, laterally and vertically to address hotspots.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #5.
4.	Groundwater treatment should be implemented to remove VOCs	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #8.
5.	More detail on mitigation measure HAZ-2 is needed, including fence line air monitoring during construction.	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #7.</p> <p>As described in Section IX Hazards and Hazardous Materials in the Mitigation Measure HAZ-02, a Dust Control Plan will be implemented during construction. The minimum specific measures that will be implemented as part of the Dust Control Plan are provided in the Initial Study in Section 3.3 on Page xviii and Section IX on Page 43. The measures listed in the Dust Control Plan include both measures set by the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District (ICAPCD) and Project-specific measures that will be implemented to control and mitigate dust associated with the Project.</p> <p>As described in Section 3.3, Page xix, an anemometer will be maintained onsite to gather continuous, real-time wind speed data. In addition, airborne particulates will be monitored with dust monitors in compliance with all applicable regulations to verify and document the effectiveness of dust suppression measures. The location and number of dust monitors may change during the course of construction based on wind direction and other factors, but at a minimum, monitors will be placed at the perimeter of the property on the upwind and downwind sides and will continuously monitor air during Project activities.</p> <p>The performance standards for wind generated dust are identified in Section 3.3 Dust Control and in Section IX, Hazards</p>

and Hazardous Resources. The specific performance standards for Mitigation Measure HAZ-02 wind generated dust are stated on Page 43: *work will be stopped when winds reach 25 mph and work will not resume until wind speeds are below 25 mph.* The performance standards to maintain 20 percent opacity are stated on Page 43: *if Visual Dust Emissions (dust emissions visual by the observer) reach 20 percent, work will be stopped until opacity decreases below 20 percent.*

For assurance that the measures will be implemented, the minimum measures to control dust, including identification of performance standards are included in the Project Description, and the Project will be implemented as described. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) which DTSC will adopt with approval of the Project identifies the timing of all mitigation measures and responsible parties for measure implementation. The draft MMRP is included in Appendix E of the Draft Initial Study. DTSC will be responsible for ensuring that all measures identified in the MMRP are implemented throughout construction.

In general, the dust monitoring stations will be positioned at the site perimeter daily to monitor the particulate level upwind (background) and downwind of Project activities. These monitoring stations will continuously record dust concentrations. The dust monitors will be checked periodically as necessary, and downwind dust concentrations will be compared to upwind concentrations. If the downwind station indicates an exceedance, additional dust suppression activities be implemented. Visual opacity monitoring will be performed by trained/certified staff at appropriate intervals to assess visible dust migration from Project activities. Opacity observation time

		<p>may be adjusted, and frequency increased during potential dust generation activities (i.e., heavy truck traffic, soil loadout, material delivery). When opacity observations reach an action level, additional dust suppression activity will be implemented. Opacity readings will be recorded on a monitoring form throughout construction. Because of the transitive nature of construction, the location of monitors may change to accommodate the location of work, equipment being used, and overall conditions at the Site.</p>
6.	<p>Performance standards on cleanup must be specified in plain language.</p>	<p>The performance standards that the PureGro Remedial Action Plan remedy must meet are Commercial/Industrial Cleanup level for the top 4 feet of soil (before clean soil cover) of 1×10^{-5} (1 in 100,000) and 1×10^{-6} (1 in 1 million) for the residential buffer zones.</p> <p>CEQA Guidelines 15140 state that applicable documents shall be written in plain language and may use appropriate graphics so that the decision makers and public can rapidly understand the document. The IS includes simple tables, figures, and maps and is written in plain language as required by the Guidelines.</p> <p>The RAP featured a brief “Community and Executive Summary” that explained the RAP and proposed remedy in plain language. Similarly, numerous public outreach mailings, website updates, meetings, posters, and other materials were written in plain language (in both Spanish and English) and distributed to the community throughout the process.</p>
7.	<p>Inconsistencies in cost estimates must be explained.</p>	<p>Key components to the cost differences for all alternatives proposed in 2018 to 2019 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disposal cost estimates per cubic yard have

		<p>increased.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The original estimates did not include off-site disposal of the stockpile (+\$3 Million). • Material will now need to be imported for surface drainage and stormwater control. • Costs for long term O&M, the amount of soil being excavated, and other items were refined. • Differences in cover construction
8.	A construction noise significance threshold must be identified and evaluated under the “fair argument” standard.	<p>CEQA requires a Lead Agency to determine the significance of all environmental impacts (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21082.2; State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064). A threshold of significance for a given environmental impact defines the level of effect above which the Lead Agency will consider impacts to be significant and below which it will consider impacts to be less than significant. Thresholds of significance may be defined either as quantitative or qualitative standards, or sets of criteria, whichever is most applicable to each specific type of environmental impact. For the IS, the CEQA Checklist Appendix G thresholds were used to assess whether significant environmental impacts would result from implementation of the proposed Project.</p> <p>As described in Section 2.5, Table 2, the Project will occur over the course of 16 months, with a 5-month hiatus and 11 total months of active construction. The Project’s construction activities will occur over months, not years per the schedule summarized in Table 2.</p> <p>As described in Section XIII, the proposed Project will occur as close as 100 feet from residences along River Drive. This applies to two residences, while the remaining several hundred in the adjoining neighborhood are further from the Project site,</p>

with the residences east of the Project site being at least 1,000 feet away. All noise resulting from Project activities will occur during construction. Because of the nature of construction, noise will not be consistent or pervasive throughout the day, and noise levels will rise and fall depending on the location of equipment on the 11-acre site. In most instances, noise sources will be much further than 100 feet from residences on River Drive. On these facts, the IS determines that noise levels, even for the few nearest sensitive receptors will not be substantial compared with existing conditions. Table 16 on Page 55 of the IS summarizes the typical noise levels for construction equipment at 50 feet. Because noise dissipates with distance, the noise levels represented in Table 16 would be less at 100 feet and would be further reduced by the mitigation measures identified in Section XIII.

As identified in Section XII, page 54, the ambient noise conditions in the vicinity of the proposed Project are between 30 and 70 dBA. There are commercial businesses to the west, the Brawley Municipal Airport to the north, and the railroad to the west (within 400 feet of residences). The sensitive receptors currently experience periodic noise increases from the train as well as airplanes taking off and landing at the Brawley Municipal Airport (approximately 700 feet to the north of the Project site). Therefore, when comparing existing conditions to temporary conditions of the Project, the IS/MND determines that noise impacts will increase temporarily but will not increase substantially as described in Section XIII. Because the Project area currently experiences periodic increases in noise, the periodic increase in noise related to construction will not result in a significant impact on the environment.

With regard to potential health effects of noise, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) physical damage to human hearing begins with prolonged exposure to noise levels greater than 85 dBA. The levels that have the potential for harm are not a single event, or "peak" temporary levels. Instead, harm to human health is associated with extended periods of noise over time such as 8 hours or 24 hours, and over long periods of time such as years (USEPA 1974). The U.S Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) indicates that effects of noise on hearing could occur for consistent noise levels above 85 dBA for an 8-hour day over prolonged periods (OSHA 2019). The key to the potential for health effects of noise is consistent prolonged exposure for several hours per day at close proximity (within 50 feet of source) and for several years of prolonged daily exposure. Because the Project's construction-related noise would be temporary and would not create consistent noise over 85 dBA or create noise for extended periods such as 8 hours per day, it would not reach the level of creating health effects.

As described in Section XIII, page 55, the City of Brawley General Plan does not identify quantitative noise thresholds for construction activities. The General Plan addresses construction noise in Policy PSNE 8.1.2, which provides that construction noise is to be addressed through limits on construction hours (City of Brawley 2017). Consistent with the policy direction in the City's General Plan, noise impacts from temporary construction activity are considered to be reasonably addressed by conducting construction activities between the hours of 7:30am and 6:00pm Monday through Friday.

To further reduce potential noise impacts, DTSC will require the

		<p>implementation of several mitigation measures including installation of a noise barrier or blanket along the southern portion of the Project site as described in Section XIII on page 58. As described in Mitigation Measure NOI-1, the blanket or barrier will reduce noise impacts by at least 5 dBA. As described in Mitigation Measure NOI-02, noise control will be implemented on equipment, and as described in Mitigation Measure NOI-03, equipment, especially stationary equipment which would be expected to produce consistent noise, will be located as far from sensitive receptors as feasible. Only equipment necessary will be used along the southern side of the Project site, and this use will not be consistent or chronic to produce a substantial noise impact.</p> <p>In conclusion, as described in Section XIII of the IS, restricting work hours per the City’s General Plan policy will reduce noise impacts to a less than significant level. Implementation of structural and procedural noise reduction mitigation measures will further reduce this less-than-significant impact.</p>
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Comments from Section V. Please Consider Off-Site Sampling in the Neighborhood (pgs. 5-7)

Comment Number	Comments	Responses
1.	Please consider off-site sampling in the neighborhood	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1.
2.	...should we not also perform confirmation sampling closer to and in the community – with homes right across River Drive?	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1.</p> <p>Any sampling strategy that DTSC implements will include science-based rationale. One reason why DTSC is consulting with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is to inform us</p>

		of the areas to sample based on air dispersion modeling.
3.	Please we urge you to do this (off-site sampling), and report back to the community in a recirculated final MND or response to comments, supported by substantial evidence in the record.	Thank you for your comment. Any off-site sampling results will be made available in a report to the community through the DTSC Envirostor website and public repositories (once COVID19 precautions are lifted).

Comments from Section VI. The 2005 Soil Vapor Analysis and 2010 HHRA Are Outdated (pgs. 7-8)

Comment Number	Comments	Responses
1.	<p>We respectfully believe the 2010 Human Health Risk Assessment (“HHRA”), which was approved by DTSC on November 8, 2010, used old California Environmental Protection Agency attenuation factors based on the Johnson-Ettinger model (CalEPA, 1994).⁸ It also was based on soil vapor samples from just six locations taken way back in 2005.</p> <p>Instead, the more health-protective USEPA 2015⁹ attenuation factors for soil vapor should be used. EPA’s new 2015 guidance indicates (with emphasis) that “contaminants in soil, NAPLs, and groundwater can become sources for vapor intrusion if they are likely to volatilize under normal temperature and pressure conditions. Water solubility is also a factor for chemicals in source zones that come into contact with migrating groundwater. Common classes of chemicals of concern for vapor intrusion that exhibit the foregoing characteristics are VOCs, such as</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #5 and #8.</p> <p>When samples were collected in 2005, they were collected from the areas of highest potential use. A total of 18 soil vapor samples were collected. As described in the Final Remedial Investigation Report from 2014, the soil vapor samples contained only low concentrations of VOCs. These levels were several orders of magnitude below the commercial/industrial California Human Health Screening Levels (CHHSLs) for shallow soil gas. Also, air monitoring samples contained no detectable concentrations of organochlorine pesticides (OCPs).</p> <p>The 0.03 attenuation factor referenced in this comment is applicable only when evaluating indoor air exposures which is not a complete pathway at the Site. There are, at present, no buildings or structures on the Site nor are any planned for in the future.</p> <p>The 2010 Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment and</p>

	<p>tetrachloroethylene (“PCE”), trichloroethylene (“TCE”), vinyl chloride, carbon tetrachloride, and benzene, <i>toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes</i> (collectively, “BTEX”).”¹⁰</p> <p>The San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board is already using the USEPA 2015 attenuation factors (which is 0.03 for soil gas) for its Environmental Screening Levels.¹¹ NCP consistency requires this: “The Technical Guide is intended for use at any site being evaluated by EPA pursuant to CERCLA [Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act] or RCRA [Resource Conservation and Recovery Act] corrective action, EPA's brownfield grantees, or state agencies acting pursuant to CERCLA or an authorized RCRA corrective action program where vapor intrusion may be of potential concern.”¹²</p>	<p>Ecological Scoping Assessment (BHHA) concluded that soil vapor exposure is not a pathway due to the infrequent detections of constituents in soil vapor samples. Rationale for the conclusion include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrations are below CHHSLs; • Soils at the Site have low permeability; and • Absence of buildings at the site. <p>Because the soil vapor concentrations were below CHHSLs in 2005, they would be even lower now (i.e., naturally occurring degradation) and would therefore not result in a significant exposure as noted in DTSC’s approved BHHA.</p> <p>Additionally, as mentioned in Master Response #8, groundwater will be monitored into the future and an engineered cover will minimize surface water infiltration into groundwater. If monitoring data indicates that additional measures to ensure groundwater quality and limit contaminant migration, DTSC will require any additional measures to be implemented.</p> <p>On-site workers will be protected during construction as soil handling will be performed using conventional earthwork equipment operated by a qualified, HAZWOPER-trained, experienced contractor licensed in California to perform hazardous substance removal actions as described on Page 39 of the IS. In addition, contractors will be required to wear the appropriate personal protection equipment, and a site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) will be prepared as described in</p>
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		Mitigation Measures HAZ-01.
2.	The HHRA must be revised with more recent, updated soil sampling (not 15 year old soil vapor samples never updated) and to reflect new NCP-compliant USEPA 2015 attenuation factors for soil vapors to protect potential future off-site residents, on-site commercial/industrial workers, and on-site construction workers.	<p>The risk will be calculated after hot spot removal to ensure that the performance goal of 1×10^{-5} has been achieved for the top 4 feet of soil (outside the residential buffers) Please note that the site is zoned for commercial/industrial land use and there are no buildings on the property. Therefore, there is currently no complete exposure pathway for vapor intrusion.</p> <p>Additionally, if the Site is developed in the future, DTSC will evaluate the proposed use and re-evaluate risk for any proposed use.</p>

Comments from Section VII. More Lateral and Vertical Excavation Is Needed as Part of Alternative 5 (pgs. 8-10)

Comment Number	Comments	Responses
1.	<p>Under Alternative 5, Excavations will extend only vertically to four feet below existing ground surface, and no bottom pre- or post-excavation confirmation samples will be collected. Maps in the new RAP show the primary excavation zone stops just west of B-28.</p> <p>This is insufficient. Deeper excavation is needed, and far further eastward on the site past B-28 to fully encompass boring locations B-23 and B-29 and all study areas (“SAs”) F and G.</p>	<p>Pre-excavation confirmation samples will be taken to determine the full lateral extent of contamination that would require excavation. The DRAP sets a performance standard of 1×10^{-5} (commercial/industrial) for the top 4 feet of soil (outside of residential buffer zones). An additional 1-foot of clean soil cover will then be placed over the site. Specific information related to excavation activities will be addressed in the Remedial Design document.</p> <p>Please see response to Master Response #3.</p>
2.	Simply put, more lateral and vertical excavation is need as part of Alternative 5 in a Final RAP, and an explanation supported by substantial evidence must be provided as to why excavation is not needed laterally east to B-29.	Please see previous explanation (Response to comment #1 above).

Comments from Section VIII. Groundwater Cleanup Needs to Occur Now – Do Not Let Chevron Off the Hook (pgs. 10-11)

Comment Number	Comments	Responses
1.	<p>In 2018, fuel-related VOCs (“BTEX”) were detected in the groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells MW-6 and MW-8. Ethylbenzene, toluene, and total xylene were detected in the groundwater sample collected from monitoring well MW-6 at concentrations of 2,100 ug/L, 67 ug/L, and 14,000 ug/L, respectively. Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline range organics (“TPH-GRO”) was detected in the groundwater sample collected from MW-6 at a concentration of 30,000 ug/L. TPH-GRO concentrations in MW-6 increased during the second quarter 208 event compared to the second quarter of 2017. 1,2-Dichloropropane was detected in the groundwater sample collected from monitoring well M@-7 at a concentration of 16 ug/L.¹³</p> <p>These are not trivial or de minimis concentrations of BTEX VOCs and TPH. Why are we not cleaning all this up, and requiring a site conceptual model for dense non-aqueous phase liquids (“DNAPLs”)?</p>	<p>The concentrations identified are from monitoring wells MW-6 and MW-7 which are located near the center of the Site. Groundwater monitoring data collected from 2005 through 2019 indicate that detections of these constituents above the comparison criteria have been limited to the central portion of the Site, have been delineated within the Site boundary, and are not migrating off-site at concentrations above appropriate comparison criteria. Detections of these constituents above regulatory criteria at this site does not currently indicate a potential risk.</p> <p>Groundwater at the Site is between approximately 20 and 30 feet below ground surface. There is no evidence of household or municipal uses of groundwater near the Site, and the City of Brawley requires all residences to use municipal water sources (i.e., residential wells are not allowed). Groundwater at the Site generally flows toward the northeast or east-northeast away from the residential properties south of the Site. For these reasons, contact with groundwater is an incomplete exposure pathway for human and ecological receptors at the Site or to the nearest surface water.</p>

		<p>As stated in the draft RAP, new groundwater monitoring wells will be installed along the perimeter of the site, and the wells will be sampled and monitored following remedy implementation to ensure constituents of potential concern are not migrating off-site at concentrations above appropriate comparison criteria. In addition, the current and future land use designation for the property is light manufacturing. Following remedy implementation, a land use covenant will be recorded to maintain the Site use in compliance with the current zoning and to ensure groundwater at the Site is not used for domestic or municipal purposes.</p> <p>As groundwater monitoring data is collected, if site conditions change, or if standards change such that additional remedial efforts are warranted, DTSC will require the property owner to address those concerns and implement additional measures.</p>
2.	<p>Segregating or piecemealing soil and groundwater closure at this site (and allowing soil closure without a groundwater remedy) is contrary to Water Code sections 13304 <i>et seq.</i>, the State Board's Resolution 92-49, 14 and Health and Saf. Code sections 25356.1. Any remedy for a community must include a groundwater remedy now. Otherwise, will Chevron ever cleanup the groundwater? Please do not leave the contaminated groundwater in place</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #8. The DRAP includes a remedy for groundwater. The remedy consists of the construction and operation of a groundwater monitoring network to ensure that groundwater contaminants continue to be contained on-site.</p>

**Comments from Section IX. We Want to Confirm Precise Cleanup Standards With Performance Metrics
(pgs. 11-12)**

Comment Number	Comments	Responses
1.	<p>CEQA disallows deferring the formulation of mitigation measures to post-approval studies. CEQA Guidelines sections 15126.4(a)(1)(B); <i>Sundstrom v. County of Mendocino</i> (1988) 202 Cal.App.3d 296, 308-309. An agency may only defer the formulation of mitigation measures when it possesses “meaningful information” reasonably justifying an expectation of compliance.” <i>Sundstrom</i>, 202 Cal.App.3d at 308; see also <i>Sacramento Old City Associate v. City Council of Sacramento</i> (1991) 229 Cal.App.3d 1011, 1028-29 (mitigation measures may be deferred only “for kinds of impacts for which mitigation is known to be feasible”). A lead agency is precluded from making the required CEQA findings unless the record shows that all uncertainties regarding the mitigation of impacts have been resolved; an agency may not rely on mitigation measures of uncertain efficacy of feasibility. <i>Kings County Farm Bureau v. City of Hanford</i> (1990) 221 Cal.App.3d 692, 727 (finding groundwater purchase agreement inadequate mitigation because there was no evidence that replacement water was available).</p> <p>Furthermore, CEQA requires that future mitigation be guided by quantitative, measurable performance standards. <i>Mount Shasta Bioregional Ecology Center v.</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response # 5 and #7.</p> <p>The mitigation measures identified in the IS will be implemented during construction as described in the IS. All mitigation measures identified have specific performance metrics, and there are no measures in the IS that defer mitigation</p> <p>DTSC will require that remediation comply with DTSC-approved work plans, engineering design, project control plans and criteria (e.g., Dust Control Plan), and other requirements.</p> <p>The performance standards that the PureGro Remedial Action Plan remedy must meet are Commercial/Industrial Cleanup level for the top 4 feet of soil (before clean soil cover) of 1×10^{-5} (1 in 100,000) and 1×10^{-6} (1 in 1 million) for the residential buffer zones.</p>

	<p><i>County of Siskiyou</i> (2012) 210 Cal.App.4th 184, 207 (performance standards required for CEQA mitigation); <i>City of Maywood v. Los Angeles Unified School Dist.</i> (2012) 208 Cal.App.4th 362, 407.</p> <p>Comité is concerned that the MND here abide by these CEQA mitigation enforceability rules. We respectfully want to ensure enforceable, non-deferred performance standards in plain language including:</p> <p>What exactly is the cleanup standard that Alternative 5 is supposed to meet? The RAP indicates “[t]he estimated ELCRs exceed the CalEPA’s threshold of 1x10-6; however, they are within the USEPA’s (2003) acceptable risk range of 1x10-6 to 1x10-4 (one in a million to one in 10 thousand.)” Will a target of site-wide cumulative cancer risk not to exceed one in 100 thousand (1x10-5) and not to exceed a non-cancer hazard index (“HI”) of 1, in fact be the standard everywhere on-site? Where within the risk management range (10-6 to 10-4) will be risks to future off-site residents? Is all this based on the 2015 USEPA soil vapor guidance?</p>	
2.	<p>DTSC appears to defer post-remedial implementation of groundwater monitoring and cleanup plan to the future. When? What performance standards is groundwater quality supposed to meet? The MND’s discussion on the extent of groundwater contamination and how the leave-in-place remedy protects</p>	<p>Please see Master Response #8.</p> <p>Groundwater monitoring is included and is part of the draft RAP. As stated in the draft RAP, new groundwater monitoring wells will be installed along the perimeter of the site, and the wells will be sampled and monitored following</p>

	<p>groundwater is improperly abbreviated.</p>	<p>remedy implementation to ensure constituents of potential concern are not migrating off-site at concentrations above appropriate comparison criteria (maximum contaminant levels). In addition, the current and future land use designation for the property is light manufacturing. Following remedy implementation, a land use covenant will be recorded to maintain the Site use in compliance with the current zoning and to ensure groundwater at the Site is not used for domestic or municipal purposes.</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>What kind of monitoring and inspection of the proposed cap will be required? The MND's indication that the cap "will be regularly inspected" lacks the required specificity. Please put a five-year review with defined performance standards in an enforceable mitigation measure.</p>	<p>The remedy outlined in the Draft RAP specifically includes language related to the remedy proposed for groundwater. The remedy includes drafting of a Land Use Covenant and an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan. As part of the O&M Plan, DTSC requires that the property owner enter into an O&M Agreement to enable DTSC to enforce parameters set forth in the O&M Plan. Such parameters include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling groundwater wells – frequency and contaminants to be sampled. • Analytical methods for a laboratory to process the samples • Inspection requirements • Reporting requirements <p>Both the LUC and O&M Agreement are enforceable by law. The O&M Agreement will be developed once the remedy is constructed. Per the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) 121 (c), a review is required every 5 years to</p>

		<p>determine if the remedy is still meeting the remedial action objectives set for the Site.</p> <p>All monitoring reports submitted as required by the Site's O&M Plan and Agreement undergo review by DTSC's Project Manager and Professional Geologist. Additionally, please see Master Response #8.</p>
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Comments from Section X. More Specificity is Needed on Mitigation Measures to Protect Public Health During Construction (pgs. 12-14)

Comment Number	Comments	Responses
1.	<p>CEQA requires agencies to adopt feasible mitigation measures or feasible environmentally superior alternatives in order to substantially lessen or avoid the otherwise significant environmental impacts of a proposed project. Pub. Res. Code §§ 21002, 21081(a); CEQA Guidelines §§ 15002(a)(3), 15021(a)(2), 15091(a)(1). Importantly, mitigation measures must be “fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures” so “that feasible mitigation measures will actually be implemented as a condition of development.” Federation of Hillside & Canyon Ass’ns v. City of Los Angeles (2000) 83 Cal.App.4th 1252, 1261.</p> <p>Is there any mitigation or pollution control equipment required for the 2,368 heavy-duty diesel truck trips that will come to the site in connection with</p>	<p>All trucks and equipment will be required to meet the required CARB standards. These requirements are included in the CalEEMod modeling tool that was used to assess the project’s emissions. The modeling analysis demonstrated that air pollutant emissions from onsite construction equipment and offsite truck trips associated with the use of construction equipment and truck trips would be less than significant; therefore, no mitigation measures are required. A discussion of mitigation measures is required for significant environmental effects only (Pub. Res. Code §§ 21100(b)(3), 21150). Here, the IS evaluates emissions from trucks and other equipment to be used throughout the duration of project construction. The combined emissions from all project-related sources would not exceed the significance standards identified by the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District (ICAPCD).</p>

	<p>construction? What about other equipment used during the construction of the cap? We request all off-road construction equipment greater than 50 hp be required to meet U.S. EPA Tier 4-Final emission standards to reduce NOx, PM10, and PM2.5 emissions at the site. In addition, all construction equipment should be outfitted with Best Available Control Technology (“BACT”) devices certified by the CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by California Air Resources Board regulations. At the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment, a copy of each unit’s certified tier specification, BACT documentation, and operating permit from the appropriate state agencies.</p>	
2.	<p>Ensure the cleanest possible construction practices and equipment are used. This includes eliminating the idling of diesel-powered equipment and providing the necessary infrastructure (e.g., electrical hookups) to support zero and near zero equipment and tools.</p>	<p>As described in Section 3.2 and elsewhere throughout the IS, per ICAPCD guidelines, truck and equipment emissions will be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes as a maximum. Currently, there are no regulatory requirements to use zero or near zero equipment. As explained in the prior response, emissions associated with the construction equipment and truck trips would be less than significant; consequently, no mitigation measures are required.</p>
3.	<p>In construction contracts, include language that requires all heavy-duty trucks entering the construction site, during the grading and building construction phases be model year 2014 or later. All</p>	<p>Currently, there is no regulatory requirement to meet CARB’s 2022 standards. All trucks and equipment will be required to meet current and appropriate standards as stipulated by the CARB at the time of construction. No</p>

	heavy-duty haul trucks should also meet CARB's lowest optional low-NOx standard starting in the year 2022.	mitigation is required because emissions associated with the construction equipment and truck trips would be less than significant.
4.	Heavy duty vehicles will idle during loading/unloading and during layovers or rest periods with the engine still on, which requires fuel use and results in emissions. The CARB Heavy-Duty Vehicle Idling Emissions Reduction Program limits idling of diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicles to five minutes. Reduction in idling time beyond the five minutes required under the regulation would further reduce fuel consumption and thus emissions. The Project applicant must develop an enforceable mechanism that monitors the idling time to ensure compliance with this mitigation measure.	As described in Section 3.2 and elsewhere throughout the IS, per ICAPCD guidelines, truck and equipment emissions will be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes as a maximum. No mitigation is required because emissions associated with the construction equipment and truck trips would be less than significant. All mitigation requirements will be included in the contractor specifications. Contractors will be required to comply with the requirements in the specifications.
5.	<p>The new RAP measure HAZ-2 says, "airborne particulate monitoring will be conducted in compliance with all applicable regulations to verify and document the effectiveness of dust suppression measures. Monitors will be placed at the perimeter of the property using an upwind/downwind sampling approach." What specific fence-line monitoring will be used to prevent emissions of toxic and nontoxic dust? Where? And how often will sampling be conducted? What are the enforceable quality assurance measures and public notification required?</p> <p>The new RAP measure HAZ-2 says "factors considered in providing fugitive dust control measures will include wind direction, wind speed, and available</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #7.</p> <p>As described in Section IX Hazards and Hazardous Materials in the Mitigation Measure HAZ-02, a Dust Control Plan will be implemented during construction. The minimum specific measures that will be implemented as part of the Dust Control Plan are provided in Section 3.3 on Page xviii and Section IX on Page 43 of the Initial Study. The measures listed in the Dust Control Plan include both ICAPCD measures and Project-specific measures that will be implemented to control and mitigate dust associated with the Project.</p> <p>As described in Section 3.3, Page xix, an anemometer will</p>

<p>dust control and dust suppression methods. Additionally, during times of excessive wind that could generate unacceptable dust unrelated to site activities, work will be stopped temporarily until wind speeds decrease.” What specific performance standards will be used? Where? And how often will sampling be conducted? What are the enforceable quality assurance measures and public notification required? What are the enforceable quality assurance measures and public notification required?</p>	<p>be maintained onsite to gather continuous, real-time wind speed data. In addition, airborne particulates will be monitored with dust monitors in compliance with all applicable regulations to verify and document the effectiveness of dust suppression measures. The location and number of dust monitors may change during the course of construction based on wind direction and other factors, but at a minimum, monitors will be placed at the perimeter of the property on the upwind and downwind sides and will continuously monitor air during Project activities.</p> <p>The performance standards for wind generated dust are identified in Section 3.3 Dust Control and in Section IX, Hazards and Hazardous Resources. The specific performance standards for Mitigation Measure HAZ-02 wind generated dust are stated on Page 43: work will be stopped when winds reach 25 mph and work will not resume until wind speeds are below 25 mph. The performance standards to maintain 20 percent opacity are stated on Page 43: if Visual Dust Emissions (dust emissions visual by the observer) reach 20 percent, work will be stopped until opacity decreases below 20 percent.</p> <p>For assurance that the measures will be implemented, the minimum measures to control dust, including identification of performance standards are included in the Project Description, and the Project will be implemented as described. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) which DTSC will adopt with approval of the</p>
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Project identifies the timing of all mitigation measures and responsible parties for measure implementation. DTSC will be responsible for ensuring that all measures identified in the MMRP are implemented throughout construction.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-02 states (Section IX beginning on Page 42):

- Dust will be suppressed by spraying or misting the soil handling areas and haul roads with water, chemical stabilizers, dust suppressants, or other suitable material if water does not sufficiently address dust generation.
- Two all-terrain watering trucks will be on-site at all times for general dust control and dust control during excavation at the stockpile and targeted excavations.
- Water trucks will be positioned at the excavation location and will apply water as the excavation progresses. Similarly, during targeted excavation, water trucks will water before and after excavation.
- All vehicles and equipment will use a singular, conditioned road as described in the Project Description (Page xiii).
- Soil stockpiles will be immediately covered, and all stockpiles will be positioned on sheeting.
- Truck beds containing soil will be covered to minimize the potential for dust generation during transport.
- During soil disturbance (excavation of the stockpile, targeted excavation, and placement of the engineered cover) the area of soil disturbance will be the smallest

		<p>possible to reduce the source of the dust.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the stockpile and targeted excavation sites, water will be applied before and after excavation.• Water will be applied during placement of the engineered cover both before and after placement of the sand and crushed stone. If necessary, the sand and crushed stone will be watered prior to placement to reduce dust.• Ground cover will be replaced in disturbed areas as quickly as possible.• Vehicle speed for all construction vehicles will not exceed 15 mph on any unpaved surface at the construction Project site. Vehicle's tires will be inspected before exiting the job site and washed, if necessary, to remove excess debris and soil.• Airborne particulates will be monitored in compliance with all applicable regulations to verify and document the effectiveness of dust suppression measures. At a minimum, monitors will be placed at the perimeter of the property using an upwind/downwind sampling approach.• If Visual Dust Emissions (dust emissions visual by the observer) reach 20 percent, work will be stopped until opacity decreases below 20 percent. Opacity will be tested using the Visual Determination of Opacity found in Appendix A of ICAPCD's Rule 800 General Requirements for Control of Fine Particle Matter (PM 10) (ICAPCD 2012).
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- During times of excessive wind that could generate unacceptable dust unrelated to site activities, work will be stopped temporarily until wind speeds decrease. An anemometer will be maintained on site to monitor real-time wind speeds. If wind speeds exceed 25 mph, earth moving activities such as grading or excavation will cease until wind speeds are below 25 mph.
- During construction, a noise barrier or blanket will be installed along the southern portion of the site along River Drive. The noise barrier will be up to 15 feet high and will help to contain dust and airborne particles during construction

In addition to the site-specific dust control measures described above, all projects within the ICPACD jurisdiction must comply with the following, as applicable:
 - All disturbed areas, including bulk material storage that is not being actively used, will be effectively stabilized, and visible emissions will be limited to no greater than 20 percent opacity for dust emissions using water, chemical stabilizers, dust suppressants, or other suitable material such as vegetative ground cover.
 - All on-site and off-site unpaved roads will be effectively stabilized, and visible emissions will be limited to no greater than 20 percent opacity for dust emissions by paving, application of chemical stabilizers or dust suppressants, and/or watering.
 - All unpaved traffic areas 1 acre or more with 75 or

		<p>more average vehicle trips per day will be effectively stabilized, and visible emissions will be limited to no greater than 20 percent opacity for dust emissions by paving, application of chemical stabilizers or dust suppressants, and/or watering.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The transport of bulk materials will be completely covered unless 6 inches of freeboard space from the top of the container is maintained with no spillage and loss of bulk material. In addition, the cargo compartments of all haul trucks are to be cleaned and/or washed at the delivery site after removal of bulk material.• All track-out or carry-out will be cleaned at the end of each workday or immediately when mud or dirt extends a cumulative distance of 50 linear feet or more onto a paved road within an urban area.• During movement, handling, or transfer, bulk material will be stabilized before handling or at points of transfer with application of sufficient water, chemical stabilizers or by sheltering or enclosing the operation and transfer line.• The construction of any new unpaved road is prohibited within any area with a population of 500 or more unless the road meets the definition of a temporary unpaved road. Any temporary unpaved road will be effectively stabilized, and visible emissions will be limited to no greater than 20 percent opacity for dust emission by paving, application of chemical stabilizers
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		<p>or dust suppressants, and/or watering.</p> <p>In conclusion, performance standards for dust, both for wind speed and opacity are identified in the IS/MND. DTSC will enforce all mitigation measures in the MMRP and will provide public notification via work notices before construction work begins.</p>
6.	<p>Will residents living adjacent to the site be offered temporary relocation to nearby hotels/motels and be provided per diems to cover expenses associated with being displaced during the construction?</p>	<p>Residents will not be temporarily relocated. Impacts related to the Project construction have been minimized to a less than significant level. As a result, it is not necessary to temporarily relocate residents. Mitigation Measure HAZ-03 Dust Concern Hotline was developed to provide a resource for anyone concerned with the dust control at the Site.</p>
7.	<p>How will final work and human safety be verified, with public notification? Chevron should fund a technical advisor for Comité to conduct its own soil samples after the site cleanup, and to work together with us to consider what would be the best use of the site.</p>	<p>DTSC is committed to providing robust technical and regulatory oversight through all aspects of the project. As part of our community outreach process, DTSC will continue to meet with the community to answer questions and explain technical details of the project throughout construction as described in the Public Participation Plan. Post remediation samples will not be collected as there will be a 1-foot thick clean imported soil layer over the site that does will not contain contaminants. Additionally, as indicated on Page xxii of the IS, future use of the Project site cannot be predicted at this time.</p>

Comments from Section XI. Please Explain Why the Cost Estimates Fluctuate so Wildly Between the 2018 Initial RAP and the New Revised 2019 RAP (pg. 14)

Comment Number	Comments	Responses
1.	<p>Back in 2018, Alternative 2 for the cap was estimated to cost \$3.8 million in the initial RAP, now the analogous Alternative 5 for the cap remedy is estimated to cost \$8 million in the new Revised RAP. Is the proposed cap technology the same? There appears to be some differences in the description of the design and technology used for the cap between the old RAP (p. 16) and the new Revised RAP (p. 26)</p>	<p>Key components to the cost differences for all questions for alternatives proposed in 2018 to 2019 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disposal cost estimates per cubic yard have increased. • The original estimates did not include off-site disposal of the stockpile (+\$3 million (MM)). • Material will now need to be imported for surface drainage and stormwater control. • Costs for long term O&M, the amount of soil being excavated, and other items were refined. <p>Cost difference between 2018 Alternative 2 (\$3.8 MM) and 2019 Alternative 5 (\$8 MM)</p> <p>2018 Alternative 2 spread stockpiled soil over site, cap construction (geomembrane, thicker).</p> <p>2019 Alternative 5 includes stockpile removal, spot excavations, import of more clean soils (since stockpile soil can't be used to grade site for storm water control), landscaping and construction of a wall (other than chain link), cover construction (Geotextile, thinner)</p>
2.	<p>Back in 2018, Alternative 3 for extensive excavation that we advocated for was estimated to cost \$7.7 million in the initial RAP, and now the same Alternative is estimated to cost \$14.1 million in the</p>	<p>See response to comment #1 above.</p> <p>2018 Cost difference for Alternative 3 (\$7.7 MM) and 2019 Alternative 3 (\$14.1 MM)</p>

	new Revised RAP. Why?	<p>2018 Alternative proposes removal of all soil above industrial standards, partial removal of stockpile, chain link fence</p> <p>2019 Alternative removes complete stockpile, imports additional soil for storm water control, confirmation sampling, landscaping, block wall</p>
3.	Also we request more clarity on why the new RAP suggests that Alternative 2 would cost \$8.7 million and Alternative 5 would cost \$8.0 million. From our reading, Alternative 5 seems to require more extensive work. What is the difference?	2019 RAP cost difference between Alternatives 2 and 5 Alternative 2 - Utilizes a costlier Cap, geomembrane, geotextile with more regulatory compliance requirements, longer length of time to complete (dust control, air monitoring, etc.), stormwater swales must also be installed vs. Alternative 5, a cover that is a geotextile with soil cover (not designed to prevent infiltration).
4.	We respectfully request substantive evidence in the record be provided for all these varying cost estimates. Please keep in mind that an agency cannot “uncritically rely on every study or analysis presented by a project proponent in support of its position...[,] [a] clearly inadequate or unsupported study is entitled to no judicial deference.” Berkeley Keep Jets Over the Bay v. Bd. Of Port Comm’rs. (2001) 91 Cal.App.4 th 1344, 1355.	Thank You for your comment. The cost estimates were reviewed by DTSCs Engineering and Special Projects Office, no discrepancies were identified in the analysis. Please see the revised Feasibility Study Table 4 for the estimated costs of the Project.

Comments from Section XII. Why Do construction NOx Emissions Vary Between the Old and New MNDs?

Comment by Comité #1:

The CalEEMod analysis for NOx emissions for the construction varies substantially between the 2018 MND and the new MND. It is puzzling to us why – for an analogous proposed Alternative 5 cleanup that is twice as expensive, it purportedly has only half the NOx emissions from old Alternative 2 in the 2018 MND. For example, the old 2018 MND estimates 74 lbs/day of NOx for cap implementation (see figure below):

Table 3-2 Emissions from Construction Activities

Source	Construction Emissions (lbs/day)					
	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10	PM2.5
Site Preparation and Mobilization	0.715	8.02	4.65	0.0149	39.9	4.25
Engineered Cap Implementation	5.19	74.7	33.0	0.149	75.4	9.78
Monitoring Well Installation	0.38	4.29	2.65	0.010	67.1	6.80
Site Finalization & Demobilization	4.60	47.6	20.7	0.0458	75.1	13.1

Yet, the new MND – for more work – estimates only about 40 lbs/day for cap implementation (see figure below):

Table 8: Emissions from Construction Activities

Source	Location	Construction Emissions (lbs/day)					
		ROG	NOx	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Site Preparation and Mobilization	On site	0.504	5.61	3.74	0.0126	1.40	0.335
	Off site	0.0381	0.225	0.258	0.00118	0.477	0.0585
Stockpile Removal	On site	1.37	13.0	10.8	0.0259	0.601	0.529
	Off site	0.533	20.6	3.43	0.0929	46.1	5.15
Engineered Cover Implementation	On site	3.19	34.8	22.2	0.0501	1.54	1.41
	Off site	0.376	6.33	2.50	0.0281	30.8	3.37
Monitoring Well Installation	On site	0.258	3.02	2.07	9.43 x 10 ⁻³	0.0917	0.0843
	Off site	0.0669	0.223	0.449	1.44 x 10 ⁻³	0.511	0.0674

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Site Finalization & Demobilization	On site	0.566	5.19	4.51	0.0114	0.232	0.214
	Off site	0.0648	0.136	0.435	9.50 x 10 ⁻⁴	0.255	0.0389

This significant difference between the two MNDs in modeled NOx emissions for what appears to be the same work must be explained, and with substantial evidence. “A clearly inadequate or unsupported study is entitled to no judicial deference.” *Berkeley Keep Jets*, 91 Cal.App.4th at 1355. Are we sure there is not a “fair argument” of NOx emissions during construction requiring mitigation?

DTSC Response to Comment #1:

The Project Description in the January 2018 Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/ND) includes approximately 2,000 truck trips to deliver materials and equipment and to off-haul materials from the site (Section 3 Air Quality, page 7). The estimated timeframe for the Project described in the January 2018 IS is 14 weeks (5-day work week) or approximately 70 construction days (See Project Description, page 2).

The revised remedial action plan results in a different set of operational assumptions. In the November 2019 Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND), Section 3.1 Traffic Control and Transportation Plan (Page xv) identifies a total of 2,368 truck trips (Table 4). The November 2019 IS/MND identifies a 16-month construction schedule, with a 5-month hiatus for a total of 11 months of construction. (Project Description, Section 3.6, Table 5). While the approximate total number of truck trips has increased slightly with the November 2019 Project Description, the total number of workdays has increased. This results in less than half the number of daily truck trips compared to the previous plan. Therefore, the total NOx in pounds per day would be expected to decrease as summarized below:

Table 1: Truck Trip Comparison January 2018 and November 2019

Initial Study	Truck Trips	Weeks of Construction (5-day work week)	Days of Construction	Average truck trips per day
January 2018	2,000	14	70	29
November 2019	2,368	42	210	11

The tables provided in the January 2018 and November 2019 (Table 3-2 and Table 8, respectively) summarize the construction emissions in pounds per day. Because the number of workdays has increased, the average truck trips per day have decreased, and the corresponding pounds per day of NOx have also decreased. Because the revised Project has more workdays compared with the January 2018 Project, the average truck trips per day and therefore the pounds per day of emissions is reduced. It should be noted that the number of construction days estimated in the November 2019 IS/MND

does not include the 5-month hiatus period. Only the active construction period (42 5-day weeks) was used to derive the potential daily pounds per day of emissions. The CalEEMod emissions calculations are summarized in Section 3 of the IS, and the detailed output from the model is included in Appendix A (CalEEMod Data Sheets) in the 2019 IS.

The January 2018 NOx calculation and the November 2019 NOx calculation show daily emissions that are well below the applicable standard of significance. There is no substantial evidence that NOx emissions resulting from the project would be significant.

Comments from Section XIII. There is No Construction Noise Threshold in the new MND to Ensure No “Fair Argument” of Noise Impacts (pgs.15-16)

Comment from Comité #2:

The new MND concludes that the construction noise from months or years of construction 100 feet from “sensitive receptor” homes right across the street will not be significant, but it identifies no significance threshold for construction noise.

CEQA requires disclosure and mitigation of noise impacts. See *Los Angeles Unified School District v. City of Los Angeles* (1997) 58 Cal.App.4th 1019. These impacts must be explained with “plain language” and draw an explicit connection between increased exposures to their likely human-health effects (e.g., headaches, nuisance, etc.). CEQA Guidelines § 15140; see also *San Franciscans for Reasonable Growth v. City and County of San Francisco* (1987) 193 Cal.App.3d 1544, 1548.

The new MND says that “The City of Brawley Noise Ordinance does not address construction noise, and the City of Brawley General Plan does not set numeric limits for construction noise. The General Plan addresses construction noise in Policy PSNE 8.1.2, which provides that construction noise is to be addressed through limits on construction hours . . . Because the work would occur within the allowable daytime construction timeframe, impacts would be less than significant.”

But none of this provides a noise threshold. Significant noise impacts may result regardless of proposed compliance with a noise ordinance, or lack thereof. *Keep Our Mountains Quiet v. County of Santa Clara* (2015) 236 Cal.App.4th 714, 732 (EIR is required, “even if other evidence shows the Project will not generate noise in excess of the County’s noise ordinance and general plan”). Simply put, the MND does not confirm whether there will be a “fair argument” of

significant noise impacts from the Project's construction. *Keep Our Mountains Quiet*, 236 Cal.App.4th at 733 ("compliance with the [local noise] ordinance does not foreclose the possibility of significant noise impacts.").

These faults in methodology in the IS/MND's noise analysis must be remedied.

DTSC Response to Comment #2:

CEQA requires a Lead Agency to determine the significance of all environmental impacts (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21082.2; State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064). A threshold of significance for a given environmental impact defines the level of effect above which the Lead Agency will consider impacts to be significant and below which it will consider impacts to be less than significant. Thresholds of significance may be defined either as quantitative or qualitative standards, or sets of criteria, whichever is most applicable to each specific type of environmental impact. For the Initial Study (IS), the CEQA Checklist Appendix G thresholds were used to assess whether significant environmental impacts would result from implementation of the proposed Project.

As described in Section 2.5, Table 2, the Project will occur over the course of 16 months, with a 5-month hiatus and 11 total months of active construction. The Project's construction activities will occur over months, not years per the schedule summarized in Table 2 of the IS.

As described in Section XIII, the proposed Project will occur as close as 100 feet from residences along River Drive. This applies to two residences, while the remaining several hundred in the adjoining neighborhood are further from the Project site, with the residences east of the Project site being at least 1,000 feet away. All noise resulting from Project activities will occur during construction. No operational noise will occur. Because of the nature of construction, noise will not be consistent or pervasive throughout the day, and noise levels will rise and fall depending on the location of equipment on the 11-acre site. In most instances, noise sources will be much further than 100 feet from residences on River Drive. On these facts and based on expert opinion, the IS determines that noise levels, even for the few nearest sensitive receptors will not be substantial compared with existing conditions. Table 16 on Page 55 of the IS summarizes the typical noise levels for construction equipment at 50 feet. Because noise dissipates with distance, the noise levels represented in Table 16 would be less at 100 feet and would be further reduced by the mitigation measures identified in Section XIII.

As identified in Section XII, page 54, the ambient noise conditions in the vicinity of the proposed Project are between 30 and 70 dBA. There are commercial businesses to the west, the Brawley Municipal Airport to the north, and the railroad to

the west (within 400 feet of residences). The sensitive receptors currently experience periodic noise increases from the train as well as airplanes taking off and landing at the Brawley Municipal Airport (approximately 700 feet to the north of the Project site). Therefore, when comparing existing conditions to temporary conditions of the Project, the IS/MND determines that noise impacts will increase temporarily but will not increase substantially as described in Section XIII. Because the Project area currently experiences periodic increases in noise, the periodic increase in noise related to construction will not result in a significant impact on the environment.

With regards to potential health effects of noise, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) physical damage to human hearing begins with prolonged exposure to noise levels greater than 85 dBA. The levels that have the potential for harm are not a single event, or "peak" temporary levels. Instead, harm to human health is associated with extended periods of noise over time such as 8 hours or 24 hours, and over long periods of time such as years (USEPA 1974). The U.S Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) indicates that effects of noise on hearing could occur for consistent noise levels above 85 dBA for an 8-hour day over prolonged periods (OSHA 2019). The key to the potential for health effects of noise is consistent prolonged exposure for several hours per day at close proximity (within 50 feet of source) and for several years of prolonged daily exposure. Because the Project's construction-related noise would be temporary and would not create consistent noise over 85 dBA or create noise for extended periods such as 8 hours per day, it would not reach the level of creating health effects.

As described in Section XIII, page 55, the City of Brawley General Plan does not identify quantitative noise thresholds for construction activities. The General Plan addresses construction noise in Policy PSNE 8.1.2, which provides that construction noise is to be addressed through limits on construction hours (City of Brawley 2017). Consistent with the policy direction in the City's General Plan, noise impacts from temporary construction activity are considered to be reasonably addressed by conducting construction activities between the hours of 7:30am and 6:00pm Monday through Friday.

To further reduce potential noise impacts, DTSC will require the implementation of several mitigation measures including installation of a noise barrier or blanket along the southern portion of the Project site as described in Section XIII on page 58. As described in Mitigation Measure NOI-1, the blanket or barrier will reduce noise impacts by at least 5 dBA. As described in Mitigation Measure NOI-02, noise control will be implemented on equipment, and as described in Mitigation Measure NOI-03, equipment, especially stationary equipment which would be expected to produce consistent noise, will be located as far from sensitive receptors as feasible. Only equipment necessary will be used along the southern side of the Project site, and this use will not be consistent or chronic to produce a substantial noise impact.

In conclusion, as described in Section XIII of the IS, restricting work hours per the City’s General Plan policy will reduce noise impacts to a less than significant level. Implementation of structural and procedural noise reduction mitigation measures will further reduce this less-than-significant impact.

References used in this response:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1974. (September 14, 2016 last updated). EPA Identifies Noise Levels Affecting Health and Welfare (EPA Press Release Date: April 2, 1974). Washington, D.C

U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration. 2020. Website found at: <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/noisehearingconservation/construction.html>.

Comments from Section XIV. Cost Should Not Be a Definitive Factor (pg. 16)

Comment Number	Comments	Responses
1.	DTSC should not be governed by what the new MND identifies as purportedly “cost prohibitive.” This is a residential community. We want these hazardous substances out of our neighborhood, even if it costs more.	DTSC is requiring a level of cleanup that is protective of the community, consistent with environmental remediation practices, and is in alignment with the City land use zoning of the Site.
2.	Moreover, there is no substantial evidence to prove what is economical or “cost prohibitive”? Who decides what is cost “prohibitive” – Chevron? The feasibility of the alternatives must be evaluated within the context of the proposed project. “The fact that an alternative may be more expensive or less profitable is not sufficient to show that the alternative is financially infeasible. What I required is evidence that the additional costs or lost profitability are sufficiently severe as to render it impractical to proceed with the project.” <i>Center for Biological Diversity v. County of San Bernardino</i> (2010) 185 Cal.App.4 th 866, 883.	Each alternative was evaluated against the nine criteria defined in the National Contingency Plan. <u>Threshold Criteria</u> Overall protection of human health and the environment Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements <u>Balancing Criteria</u> Long-term effectiveness and permanence Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment Short-term effectiveness <u>Implementability</u> Cost

		<p><u>Modifying Criteria</u> State Acceptance Community Acceptance</p> <p>Cost is only one part of the decision-making process which the responsible party proposes and DTSC concurs/rejects. DTSC evaluated all 9 criteria when determining the feasibility of the proposed remedy. The evaluation conducted considered additional feedback that was received by the community and to address community concerns, while also evaluating what necessary actions were required for the Site. Alternative 5, addressed more of the community concerns: cleanup level-combination residential and industrial, contaminant removal – stockpile removal, hot-spot removal, dust generation- Protective site cover of clean soil/gravel.</p>
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Comments from Section XV. Conclusion (pgs. 17-18)

Comment Number	Comments	Responses
1.	Off-site sampling in the neighborhood is needed. You know that reasonable off-site confirmation sampling in the neighborhood remains a major priority for the community	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 and the responses to comments above.
2.	DTSC must do final confirmation soil vapor sampling and analysis using NCP compliant 2015 soil vapor guidance for VOCs	Please see the response to Section VIII, question #1 above.
3.	More soil excavation is needed, laterally and vertically to address hot spots	As described above, confirmation Samples will be utilized to determine the exact amount of soil that needs to be excavated to meet the remedial action objectives.

4.	Groundwater treatment should be implemented to remove BTEX VOCs	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see master response #8. Groundwater treatment is not required. Groundwater is not utilized for drinking or irrigation (there is no exposure to residents), is designated as industrial, has been determined to not be migrating off-site, will be monitored, a land use covenant will be adopted and 5-year reviews will be required.</p> <p>Also please see the response to Section VIII, question #1 above.</p>
5.	More detail on HAZ-2 including fence-line air monitoring during construction is needed.	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see answer #5 to section X questions above.</p>
6.	Performance standards on cleanup must be clarified in plain language	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see master response #5 and #7. The performance standards that the PureGro Remedial Action Plan remedy must meet are Commercial/Industrial Cleanup level for the top 4 feet of soil (before clean soil cover) of 1×10^{-5} (1 in 100,000) and 1×10^{-6} (1 in 1 million) for the residential buffer zones.</p> <p>CEQA Guidelines 15140 state that applicable documents shall be written in plain language and may use appropriate graphics so that the decision makers and public can rapidly understand the document. The IS includes simple tables, figures, and maps and is written in plain language as required by the Guidelines.</p> <p>The DRAP featured a brief “Community and Executive Summary” that explained the DRAP and proposed remedy in plain language. Similarly, numerous public outreach mailings, website updates, meetings, posters, and other materials were written in plain language (in both Spanish and English) and</p>

		distributed to the community throughout the process.
7.	Inconsistencies in cost estimates must be explained	Thank you for your comment. Please see answers #1, #2 and #3 from section XI above.
8.	A construction noise significance threshold must be identified and evaluated	Thank you for your comment. Please see the answer to section XIII above.
9.	We want to reiterate that DTSC should not be governed by new MND calls “prohibitive cost.” This is a residential community. We want these hazardous substances out of our neighborhood, even if it costs more.	Thank you for your comment. Please see answers #1 and #2 to section XIV above.
10.	We also request that DTSC send by mail or electronic mail to the address below notice of any and all actions or hearings related to activities undertaken, authorized, approved, permitted, licensed, or certified by the DTSC, through permits, contracts, grants, subsidies, loans or other forms of approvals, actions or assistance from DTSC	Thank you for your comment. DTSC will continue to include Comité Civico Del Valle on the Department’s mandatory mailing list for documents specific to this project. All documents related to this project will be available on DTSC’s Envirostor webpage. DTSC encourages you to subscribe to receive notices when documents are posted to this webpage. https://dtsc.ca.gov/smrp-projects/puregro-company/



Jared Blumenfeld
Secretary for
Environmental Protection



Department of Toxic Substances Control

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Gavin Newsom
Governor

29 de mayo, 2020

RESUMEN DE LAS RESPUESTAS A LOS COMENTARIOS PÚBLICOS RECIBIDOS SOBRE EL PROYECTO DEL PLAN DE ACCIÓN DE REMEDIACIÓN REVISADO Y A LA DECLARACIÓN NEGATIVA MITIGADA DE LA LEY DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DE CALIFORNIA PARA LA PROPIEDAD PUREGRO, UBICADA EN 1025 RIVER DRIVE, BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA

Estimado miembro de la Comunidad de Brawley:

Gracias por su interés y por sus comentarios sobre el Borrador del Plan de Acción de Remediación Revisado (RAP, por sus siglas en inglés) y la Declaración Negativa Mitigada (MND) de la Ley de Calidad Ambiental de California propuesta para la propiedad PureGro ubicada en 1025 River Drive, Brawley, California.

El Departamento de Control de Sustancias Tóxicas (DTSC) se complace en presentar los Resúmenes en respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos recibidos sobre los documentos RAP y MND, con fecha del 12 de noviembre del 2019 y octubre del 2019, respectivamente. Los documentos RAP y MND se hicieron disponibles para revisión pública el 13 de noviembre del 2019 y se presentaron a la Comunidad de Brawley el 5 de diciembre del 2019 durante una reunión comunitaria organizada por DTSC. El período de revisión pública y comentarios finalizó el 17 de diciembre de 2019.

Durante el período de comentarios públicos, DTSC recibió aproximadamente 100 comentarios por correo, correo electrónico y comentarios verbales por miembros de la comunidad durante la reunión del 10 de diciembre de 2019.

Adjunto encontrará tres archivos que DTSC ha preparado. Estos son los siguientes:

- a. Un documento principal de respuestas (también traducido al español) para expresar nuestro compromiso con este proyecto y abordar los temas principales de preocupación presentados por muchos de los que sometieron comentarios.

Miembro de la Comunidad de Brawley
29 de mayo del 2020
Página 2 de 3

- b. Un resumen de respuestas al documento RAP que incluye respuestas a comentarios individuales.
- c. Un resumen de respuestas a la Declaración Negativa Mitigada que incluye respuestas a comentarios individuales.

DTSC le agradece su interés en el proyecto mientras garantizamos la protección actual y futura de la salud de la comunidad y del medio ambiente

Si tiene preguntas, por favor llame a Sr. Daniel Cordero Jr. al 714-484-5428 o comuníquese por correo electrónico a Daniel.Cordero@dtsc.ca.gov. También puede contactar a su supervisor, la Sra. Eileen Mananian al 714-484-5349 o por correo electrónico a Eileen.Mananian@dtsc.ca.gov.

Atentamente,



A. Edward Morelan, PG, CEG
Jefe de Sección
Programa de Mitigación y Restauración de Sitios

Anexo: Documento Principal de Respuestas a los Comentarios Públicos (inglés y español), resumen de respuesta al RAP, resumen de respuesta a la MND

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**Documento Principal de Respuestas a los Comentarios Públicos
Recibidos sobre el Borrador Revisado del Plan de Acción de Remediación
Para la Propiedad PureGro**

El Departamento de Control de Sustancias Tóxicas (DTSC, por sus siglas en inglés) recibió comentarios públicos durante el período de comentarios de 30 días y la reunión del 5 de diciembre de 2019 con respecto al Borrador Revisado del Plan de Acción de Remediación (DRAP por sus siglas en inglés) para la propiedad PureGro (Sitio), ubicada en el 1025 River Drive en Brawley. El DTSC aprecia el interés de la comunidad y de todos los que presentaron comentarios escritos y los que hicieron comentarios verbalmente durante la reunión. Además de proporcionar una respuesta individual a cada comentario recibido (ver el resumen de respuesta adjunto), el DTSC preparó este documento que es un resumen de nuestras respuestas a los temas principales y también a otros temas que fueron planteados por los comentaristas.

El DTSC se compromete a implementar un remedio para el Sitio que proteja la salud de las personas de Brawley y que cumplan con la ley de California. Varios comentarios recibidos, incluyen problemas que están fuera de la corrección propuesta para el Sitio, y también están fuera de la experiencia del DTSC y su alcance de autoridad legal. Aunque el DTSC no tiene jurisdicción sobre estos asuntos, hemos contactado a otras agencias estatales y locales responsables, y les hemos informado sobre los comentarios para ayudar a abordar estas inquietudes.

Respuesta Principal 1: Solicitud de Muestreo Fuera del Sitio en la Comunidad Cercana

El DTSC está evaluando la solicitud de muestreo fuera del Sitio. El muestreo ambiental realizado en el año 2004 indicó que la contaminación migró fuera del Sitio hacia la propiedad vecina, vacante y localizada inmediatamente al este del Sitio. En el año 2006, el suelo contaminado fue excavado y almacenado en el Sitio. El suelo estaba contaminado a niveles que no cumplían con estándares para uso residencial. Sin embargo, la tierra excavada cumplió con los niveles para uso comercial o industrial. Todas las demás muestras tomadas fuera del Sitio cumplieron con los estándares para uso residencial, incluyendo las muestras recolectadas dentro del Sitio y las residencias ubicadas al sur del Sitio.

Basado en los resultados de los datos recopilados tanto dentro como fuera del Sitio, el DTSC no ha llevado a cabo más muestreo fuera del Sitio. Descrito en este documento anteriormente, los datos existentes de muestras de suelo fuera del Sitio no proporcionan evidencia de liberación significativa de sustancias peligrosas en el límite sur más cercano a propiedades residenciales. El DTSC está evaluando actualmente dónde se justifica muestreo adicional fuera del Sitio. El modelo conceptual para posibles emisiones de sustancias peligrosas fuera del Sitio indica una posibilidad que contaminantes hayan migrado fuera del Sitio a través del polvo - arrastrado por el viento. Por lo tanto, estamos trabajando en colaboración con la Junta de Recursos del Aire del Estado de California para realizar modelos científicos que respalden las decisiones de muestreo adicionales fuera del Sitio. El modelo de dispersión del aire puede proporcionar una base científica para identificar posibles áreas de muestreo fuera del Sitio. Aunque los datos existentes no indican que existe una amenaza para la salud pública fuera del Sitio, estamos trabajando diligentemente para completar nuestra evaluación y preparar una evaluación fuera del Sitio para determinar si se justifica un plan de trabajo de muestreo.

El DTSC planea involucrar a la comunidad en planes futuro por medios de proporcionar una copia de nuestra evaluación fuera del Sitio o, si está justificado, un plan de trabajo de muestreo tan pronto sea completado. Trabajaremos con nuestro personal de participación pública para determinar otras maneras efectivas de comunicación conforme implementamos el plan.

Un modelo de dispersión del aire y un posible muestreo fuera del Sitio, si es justificado, será implementado separadamente como un proyecto independiente.

Respuesta Principal 2: Eliminación de Tierra Almacenada

El DTSC reconoce la preocupación de la comunidad de Brawley sobre la posible liberación de contaminantes de la reserva de tierra almacenada en el Sitio. La reserva está hecha de tierra (100%) que fue eliminada de la propiedad adyacente al este en el año 2006. El suelo estaba contaminado a niveles que no cumplían con los estándares de uso residencial. Sin embargo, la tierra excavada cumplió con los niveles de uso comercial e industrial. La tierra excavada está cubierta con mantas de control de erosión para evitar que el polvo salga del Sitio, también está rodeada por una cerca para evitar el acceso. El Sitio se ha inspeccionado y mantenido regularmente desde el año 2006. Aproximadamente el 97% de la reserva de tierra es segura para uso en un sitio industrial. El 3% restante se considera residuo peligroso por el Estado de California. El Plan de Acción de Remediación incluye la eliminación y disposición de toda la reserva de tierra. Se tomarán muestras de la reserva de tierra almacenada para documentar los contaminantes en el suelo y determinar los requisitos de eliminación; como cargar los camiones; y el transporte a las instalaciones para su eliminación apropiada. La tierra será transportada fuera del Sitio utilizando las rutas aprobadas por el DTSC en un Plan de Trabajo de Eliminación de Tierra Almacenada (SRW por sus siglas en inglés). El SRW proporcionará los procedimientos detallados para eliminar el almacén de tierra, así como las medidas de control de polvo que se utilizarán. Ejemplos de medidas de control de polvo incluyen: rociar agua sobre el suelo mientras se cargan los camiones, monitorear el polvo utilizando medidores de polvo instalados en la línea del cercado, y detener todas las actividades en el Sitio si los vientos hacen que las condiciones sean inseguras para los trabajadores y la comunidad.

Respuesta Principal 3: Limpieza a Estándares Residencial Comparados con Estándares Comercial o Industrial

La zonificación de la ciudad de Brawley clasifica el Sitio como M1- Fabricación Liviana. Esto significa que el Sitio está designado para uso comercial o industrial. El DTSC requiere que los propietarios limpien la propiedad a niveles seguros para el uso previsto. En este caso, el uso previsto para el Sitio es de nivel comercial o industrial.

El propietario propuso un remedio que es más estricto que los estándares de limpieza reglamentaria e incluye una combinación de estándares de limpieza residencial y comerciales o industriales. El remedio asegurará que el Sitio este seguro para la comunidad y futuros trabajadores y para la posible reutilización de la propiedad.

Las medidas que se implementarán donde se alcanzarán los estándares de suelo para uso residencial incluyen:

- Un área de 50 pies de ancho a lo largo de la propiedad inmediatamente al este y a lo largo de River Drive hacia el sur. El suelo en esta área cumplirá con los estándares de suelo para uso residencial y será un área de separación entre los residentes y el Sitio.

- Tierra limpia y certificada será traída para rellenar áreas excavadas dentro del Sitio.

Después de completar la eliminación de tierra, los primeros cuatro pies de tierra sobre la superficie del suelo (fuera de las zonas de separación) cumplirán con un estándar de rendimiento para uso comercial o industrial en el Sitio (1×10^{-5}). Se construirá una cubierta protectora de suelo (cubierta de ingeniería) sobre toda la propiedad para evitar que el polvo salga del Sitio. La cubierta protectora evitará la acumulación de agua de lluvia e impedirá que contaminantes entren al agua subterránea. Todo el suelo superficial en el Sitio será limpio y certificado.

Se registrará un Pacto de Uso de la Tierra (LUC por sus siglas en inglés) para el Sitio con las siguientes restricciones:

- Restringir la propiedad solo para uso comercial o industrial;
- Prohibir la construcción o excavación en el Sitio sin notificar primero al DTSC;
- Requerir un Plan de Manejo de Suelo para cualquier movimiento de tierra del Sitio; y
- Prohibir la perforación o extracción de agua subterránea.

El Pacto de Uso de la Tierra en el Sitio se archivará en la Oficina de Registros del Condado Imperial. El remedio también incluye un Plan de Operación y Mantenimiento del Sitio, que requiere mantenimiento, inspección y un Plan de Monitoreo de Agua Subterránea y que también requiere muestreo y pruebas de pozos de agua subterránea.

Respuesta Principal 4: Evaluación de la Salud de la Comunidad

Los miembros de la comunidad de Brawley han expresado su preocupación sobre la posibilidad de que la contaminación en el Sitio podía haber afectado la salud, y han solicitado una evaluación de salud de la comunidad. El DTSC es responsable de investigar y limpiar la contaminación en sitios contaminados con sustancias peligrosas. El Departamento de Salud Pública de California (CDPH por sus siglas en inglés) y el Departamento de Salud Pública del Condado Imperial (ICPHD por sus siglas en inglés) son las agencias responsables de investigar los problemas de salud.

En respuesta a las preocupaciones de la comunidad, el DTSC se está comunicando con el ICPHD y el CDPH para hacerle saber sobre las preocupaciones de salud que tiene la comunidad y también sobre las solicitudes de evaluación de salud. Usted puede obtener más información sobre el papel que desempeña cada agencia aquí:

- Para el Departamento de Salud Pública de California visite la página www.cdph.ca.gov
- Para el Departamento de Salud Pública del Condado de Imperial visite la página <http://www.icphd.org/>

Respuesta Principal 5: Evaluación de Riesgos para la Salud

En el año 2010, el DTSC aprobó la Evaluación de Riesgos para la Salud Humana (HHRA por sus siglas en inglés) para el Sitio. La HHRA evaluó el riesgo potencial de exposición humana en más de 500 muestras de tierra recolectadas en la propiedad entre el año 2005 y el año 2008. El riesgo potencial de exposición de contaminantes del Sitio se evaluó usando cuatro grupos hipotéticos:

1. Residentes que viven cerca del Sitio
2. Alguien haciendo construcción en el Sitio (trabajadores de construcción en el Sitio)
3. Alguien trabajando en el Sitio después del desarrollo - (trabajador comercial o industrial)
4. Intruso caminando dentro del Sitio

La HHRA no incluyó la tierra almacenada, solamente evaluó el Sitio tal a como está, sin ninguna cobertura del suelo. La ubicación y las cantidades de los químicos encontrados, sin controles establecidos y antes de la limpieza, se usaron para estimar el riesgo del Sitio. Se determinó que los niveles de riesgo potencial para los residentes que viven cerca del Sitio o caminan, o juegan al lado del Sitio eran muy bajos. El riesgo potencial calculado para un trabajador de construcción, un trabajador comercial o industrial o un intruso, aunque mayor, fueron también dentro de un rango aceptable.

El plan de limpieza propone eliminar toda la reserva de tierra almacenada, así como la tierra más contaminada conocida como "puntos calientes." El remedio incluye el muestreo del suelo alrededor de las áreas de "puntos calientes" para refinar los límites de las áreas que serán excavadas en el Sitio. Los "puntos calientes" se eliminarán a una profundidad de cuatro pies. Siguiendo la excavación, se colocará un tejido geotextil liviano sobre la tierra que existe en el Sitio, y para eliminar cualquier exposición, se aplicará una capa de un pie de grueso de material de tierra limpia, importada y libre de contaminación en el Sitio. El Sitio se mantendrá conforme el Plan de Operaciones y Mantenimiento (Plan O&M) para garantizar que la comunidad esté protegida a perpetuidad. Como parte de este acuerdo, el DTSC requerirá que el propietario inspeccione y mantenga la propiedad y que informe anualmente a la agencia sobre la finalización de este trabajo.

El DTSC requiere que todos los trabajadores sigan las medidas de seguridad durante las actividades de limpieza. Estas medidas ayudarán a proteger a los residentes cercanos del polvo o a la exposición a sustancias químicas. El DTSC supervisará todas las medidas de seguridad. Las medidas de seguridad incluirán:

- Monitoreo de polvo alrededor del Sitio mientras se realiza el trabajo;
- Los camiones de agua rociarán el Sitio con agua para minimizar el polvo;
- Detener el trabajo si las condiciones de viento hacen que el trabajo sea inseguro para los trabajadores y para la comunidad que rodea el Sitio;
- Uso de protocolos de seguridad de trabajo de campo adicionales para evitar la exposición durante el brote de COVID-19.

Respuesta Principal 6: Eliminación de Tierra Excavadas del Sitio

El DTSC considera los siguientes factores al decidir dónde desechar la tierra contaminada:

- Tipo y niveles de contaminantes en la tierra excavada.
- Rutas de transporte y distancia del Sitio a un vertedero.
- Impactos potenciales de trasladar tierra contaminada en camiones a un vertedero e impactos a la comunidad que lo rodean.
- La capacidad del vertedero y el permiso para la aceptación de la tierra contaminada.

La toma de muestras de tierra contaminada debe realizarse antes de que la tierra salga del Sitio y sea llevada al vertedero. El muestreo debe seguir las guías y regulaciones establecidas por el DTSC. El DTSC revisará los datos de muestreo y confirmará que la tierra va a una instalación de vertederos autorizado. Además, El DTSC verificará el estado de autorización de la instalación del vertedero.

Actualmente, las siguientes tres instalaciones de vertederos están en la lista como posibles ubicaciones de eliminación:

- 1) Relleno Sanitario del Condado de La Paz, Parker, Arizona
- 2) Relleno Sanitario Regional del Noroeste, Surprise, Arizona
- 3) Relleno del Desierto Pintado, Joseph City, Arizona

Durante el transporte, la tierra debe ser debidamente etiquetada y cumplir con los requisitos establecidos por el Departamento de Transporte. Además, la tierra debe tener un manifiesto que documenta qué tipo de contaminantes tiene y hacia dónde se lleva.

La ruta de transporte que los camiones usarán para entrar y salir del Sitio está preparada, tomando en cuenta la seguridad de la comunidad. El DTSC requiere que la ruta minimice la cantidad de tráfico causada por los camiones a través de vecindarios cercanos, lo que significa que se requerirá la ruta más corta y segura desde el Sitio y la Autopista 78/111.

Respuesta Principal 7: La Seguridad de la Comunidad Durante las Actividades de Limpieza

El DTSC se compromete a mantener a la comunidad y a los trabajadores seguros y a proteger el medio ambiente durante el trabajo de limpieza en el Sitio.

El DTSC entiende que miembros de la comunidad tienen preocupaciones sobre el potencial de exposición al polvo del Sitio, arrastrado por el viento durante las actividades de limpieza. El DTSC supervisará el control del polvo y las medidas de mitigación que se llevan a cabo en el Sitio, que incluye, pero no se limita al: monitoreo del polvo en los límites del Sitio, remojar la tierra con sustancias para hacer que la tierra se adhiera a sí misma, llamado "adhesivos," uso de mantas, y otros métodos de control del polvo. Esto ayudará a proteger a la comunidad durante las actividades de limpieza del Sitio. Además de cumplir con los requisitos del DTSC, los trabajadores también deben seguir los planes de control de polvo, las normas, los reglamentos y los requisitos establecidos por el Distrito de Control de la Contaminación del Aire del Condado Imperial.

Según el ICAPCD, el contratista debe verificar el polvo en la línea del cercado del Sitio para determinar si el polvo está viento abajo o contra el viento. Para evitar la migración de polvo, las reglas de ICAPCD limitan la cantidad de polvo relacionado con el Sitio y emitidas al aire. En días ventosos, el trabajo se detendrá y los trabajadores mojarán el suelo para prevenir y controlar la generación de polvo. El DTSC enviará avisos de trabajo a los residentes en previsión del comienzo del trabajo de campo.

El DTSC realizó un estudio ambiental llamado Estudio Inicial para las Actividades de Limpieza. El propósito del Estudio Inicial fue determinar si las actividades correctivas tendrían algún efecto significativo en el medio ambiente y, de ser así, desarrollar medidas de mitigación que las hicieran menos significativas. En la sección de Calidad del Aire se evaluó las posibles emisiones al aire por actividades de limpieza, incluyendo los gases de escape de los camiones que mueven la tierra en el Sitio, el transporte de la tierra a un vertedero, y otros factores. Con base a esta evaluación, se determinó que las actividades de construcción no causarían ningún impacto significativo en la calidad del aire.

Para la seguridad de los trabajadores, el trabajo de remediación se detendrá cuando el clima esté muy caliente u otras condiciones relacionadas con el clima y que hagan que el trabajo sea inseguro. Cuando el trabajo se detiene, el monitoreo, el mantenimiento y el control de polvo en el Sitio continuarán de acuerdo con el Plan de Control de Polvo Especifico del Sitio, siguiendo las instrucciones del ICAPCD. Hasta que se retire toda la tierra almacenada, la tierra se continuará cubriendo con mantas de control de erosión.

Respuesta Principal 8: Evaluación y Remedio del Agua Subterránea

El muestreo de agua subterránea se realizó en el año 2005 y el año 2008 y continuó cada año desde el 2010 hasta el 2019. El agua subterránea en el Sitio se encuentra aproximadamente entre 20 y 30 pies bajo la superficie del suelo. Se han detectado contaminantes relacionados con el Sitio por encima de los niveles de detección en el agua subterránea en el centro del Sitio, dentro de los límites del Sitio. No se ha encontrado contaminación relacionada al sitio en el agua subterránea fuera del sitio. Esto se debe a un flujo muy lento del agua subterránea. En los últimos nueve años, solo unas pocas muestras han detectado niveles elevados de contaminantes por encima de los niveles de detección.

El remedio para el agua subterránea incluye monitoreo de acuerdo con el Plan de Monitoreo del Agua Subterránea para asegurarse que los niveles de contaminantes permanezcan bajos y no migren fuera del Sitio. El remedio incluye la instalación de nuevos pozos de monitoreo de agua que le permita al DTSC rastrear las concentraciones de agua subterránea y el movimiento del agua subterránea en el Sitio. El remedio también incluye un Plan O&M que proporcionará la administración a largo plazo de las actividades de monitoreo en el Sitio. El DTSC continuará supervisando las actividades de monitoreo para garantizar que el remedio siga siendo efectivo. Esta supervisión incluye revisiones del desempeño y la efectividad de los remedios cada cinco años después de completar la remediación.

También se registrará un LUC en la propiedad para prohibir la perforación o extracción de agua subterránea del Sitio. Tanto las actividades del Plan O&M como los requisitos del LUC serán revisados anualmente. Las actividades del LUC y el Plan O&M permanecerán vigentes a perpetuidad, o hasta que el DTSC determine que el Sitio ya no lo necesita.

El agua subterránea debajo del Sitio no se usa como agua potable o para regar cultivos. El agua subterránea del Sitio tiene alto contenido de salinidad y solo puede usarse para fines

industriales. El remedio está diseñado para impedir que contaminantes del Sitio continúen impactando el agua subterránea mediante la construcción de una cubierta protectora de suelo especialmente diseñada (cubierta de ingeniería) para cubrir el suelo en todo el Sitio. La cubierta protectora incluirá una capa para dividir (es decir, geotextil liviano) e incluye un pie de grueso de material de tierra. Estas capas crearán una barrera sobre el Sitio para evitar la exposición al suelo y minimizar la infiltración de agua superficial asociada con la acumulación de agua estancada. Un documento de Diseño Correctivo contendrá los detalles específicos del diseño de la portada. Un ingeniero profesional del DTSC revisará y aprobará el documento de Diseño Correctivo antes de instalar la cubierta protectora. El proceso de monitoreo de la integridad de la cubierta protectora se incluirá en las actividades del Plan O&M. Si los datos de monitoreo revelan que la cubierta protectora no funciona como fue diseñada, o si la designación del uso del agua subterránea cambia, el DTSC volverá a evaluar el remedio.

Sitio de la Propiedad PureGro, Brawley, California

Resumen de Respuestas

Período de Comentarios Públicos del 13 de noviembre al 17 de diciembre de 2019

Comentarios Recibidos de la Comunidad sobre el Borrador Revisado del Plan de Acción de Remediación

- 1) Comentario presentado por el Sr. Archie T. Surbida, residente, formulario de comentario público recibido por correo el 20 de noviembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	La Alternativa 5 es una muy buena idea. Me gusta.	Gracias por su comentario.

- 2) Comentarios enviados por carta del Comité Cívico del Valle y Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice, recibidos por correo electrónico con fecha del 3 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	Toda la contaminación debe eliminarse del sitio debido a su proximidad a los hogares y el sitio debe remediarse según los estándares residenciales.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #2 y 3.
2.	¿Cuál es el propósito de una "cubierta protectora" sobre parte del sitio, ya que eso indica que la limpieza del sitio no estará completa? Lo cual es inaceptable.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #3.
3.	El Comité Cívico, Greenaction y la Coalición de Justicia Ambiental de California insisten en que la contaminación solo debe eliminarse en una instalación con el menor impacto de justicia ambiental posible, en una instalación que no esté ubicada con procesos de permisos racialmente discriminatorios y en una instalación que no opere	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #6.

	<p>con un permiso vencido. Por lo tanto, los suelos y la contaminación no deben enviarse a los vertederos de desechos peligrosos de Kettleman Hills, Buttonwillow o Westmorland, ya que los tres tienen importantes impactos en la justicia ambiental, todos fueron ubicados con procesos de permisos racialmente discriminatorios, y los tres tienen permisos vencidos. Además, el material no debe ser incinerado. Además, no apoyamos el envío de la contaminación a vertederos de desechos sólidos fuera del estado que aceptan desechos peligrosos de California.</p>	
4.	<p>DTSC debe realizar extensas pruebas de suelo en los vecindarios inmediatamente adyacentes al sitio para determinar si la contaminación se ha extendido más allá del límite de la propiedad y, de ser así, llevar a cabo la remediación de todas las áreas afectadas.</p>	<p>Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #1.</p>
5.	<p>DTSC debe trabajar con el Comité Cívico y el resto de la comunidad para desarrollar e implementar un plan para proteger a los residentes y el medio ambiente de una mayor contaminación y exposición durante la remediación, la eliminación de residuos y tierra; y el transporte a un sitio de eliminación adecuado. DTSC debe consultar con el Comité Cívico para determinar si se debe ofrecer la reubicación temporal de los residentes cercanos debido a la proximidad de las casas al sitio donde se realizará la excavación, remoción y transporte del suelo.</p>	<p>Consulte la respuesta principal #7 Antes de implementar la acción correctiva propuesta, se desarrollará un plan de trabajo y/o documento de diseño que incluirá protocolos específicos para garantizar la seguridad de los trabajadores en el sitio y los residentes cercanos durante las actividades correctivas. El plan de trabajo aprobado por el DTSC se pondrá a disposición de la comunidad, y se enviará un aviso de trabajo a los residentes cercanos para notificarles el momento y los detalles de las acciones específicas planificadas. La supresión del polvo mediante el riego del suelo y las técnicas de monitoreo del polvo perimetral se utilizarán durante las actividades correctivas. Los paros laborales se implementarán cuando la velocidad del viento aumente la posibilidad de que el polvo sea transportado más allá de la línea de la cerca. Las medidas de salud y seguridad implementadas durante</p>

		las actividades de limpieza protegerán a la comunidad y no será necesaria la reubicación de los residentes.
6.	El trabajo de DTSC en este proyecto está sujeto a los mandatos del acuerdo de conciliación del Título VI de Kettleman City, así como a las leyes y políticas estatales y federales de derechos civiles.	Comentario notado.
7.	El Comité Cívico y Greenaction apoyan la eliminación propuesta del depósito de suelo, la excavación y la eliminación de tierra adicional, la creación de zonas de protección y los controles institucionales a largo plazo y el monitoreo del agua subterránea.	Gracias por sus comentarios DTSC agradece su continuo interés y aporte en este proyecto.

3) Comentarios presentados por el Sr. Humberto Lugo, carta recibida por correo electrónico con fecha 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	Mientras la instalación en sí misma puede ser industrial, la comunidad en su alrededor es residencial y, por lo tanto, merece ser tratada como una zona residencial. Toda la contaminación debe eliminarse del sitio debido a su proximidad a los hogares. El sitio debe remediarse según los estándares residenciales.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #2 y 3.
2.	La remediación debe incluir extensas pruebas de suelo en los vecindarios inmediatamente adyacentes al sitio, muestreo de suelo para áreas dentro de 1320 pies (ver imagen 2B página 5 e Imagen 7) de esta instalación. Creemos que esta evaluación debe incluir el muestreo del suelo, así como el muestreo de polvo en interiores (incluidos los áticos) de hogares residenciales. La evaluación debe evaluar la presencia de organoclorados y otros tóxicos relevantes que se sabe que existen	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #1.

	en el área. Esto nos permitiría determinar si la contaminación se ha extendido más allá del límite de la propiedad.	
3.	La remediación debe incluir una evaluación de salud comunitaria.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #4.
4.	DTSC debe transportar y eliminar los desechos de manera responsable, respetando las Regulaciones de Residuos Peligrosos de California. El suelo contaminado y excavado debe eliminarse de manera adecuada, sin colocar esta carga en otra comunidad.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #6.
5.	No se deben utilizar equipos de emisión para todas las actividades de remediación.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #7. Como se documenta en la sección de calidad del aire del Estudio Inicial de la Ley de Calidad Ambiental de California (CEQA), las actividades correctivas (incluida la construcción) no excederán los estándares de emisión establecidos por el Distrito de Control de Contaminación del Aire del Condado Imperial (ICAPCD). El estudio inicial calcula las emisiones a la atmósfera de las actividades planificadas durante la remediación. Cuando los valores de emisiones calculados se comparan con los umbrales de ICAPCD, son significativamente más bajos. Por lo tanto, las emisiones tendrán un impacto menos que significativo. Durante las actividades de remediación, todos los camiones y equipos utilizados para las actividades de remediación cumplirán con los estándares actuales y apropiados establecidos por la Junta de Recursos del Aire de California. Además, se seguirán todos los requisitos establecidos por el ICAPCD. Según las pautas de ICAPCD, las emisiones de camiones y equipos se minimizarán apagando el equipo cuando no esté en uso o reduciendo el tiempo de inactividad a 5 minutos como máximo.

6.	Como miembro de la comunidad de primera línea de la Coalición de Justicia Ambiental de California, apoyo la carta de comentarios de Greenactions y CCV, y animo al DTSC a considerar seriamente nuestras solicitudes.	Gracias por sus comentarios. DTSC agradece su continuo interés y aporte en este proyecto
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4) Comentario del Sr. Luis Olmedo, Comité Cívico del Valle, Transcripción del reportero de la corte durante la reunión comunitaria, 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1. Transcripción	<p>Bueno. Entonces les hablaré. 50 años de funcionamiento de esta instalación, casi 40 años que estas casas han estado allí. De hecho, si había una carretera que cruza PureGro, mi casa está justo al otro lado de las vías. ¿Okay? Así que este también es mi vecindario. ¿Okay?</p> <p>DTSC nunca tuvo en cuenta las casas al oeste. Eso significa que no fui considerado. Mi familia, mis padres, que aún viven allí, no fueron considerados en sus planes.</p> <p>Las personas que viven al este no son parte de sus planes, porque DTSC determinó que independientemente de la historia, independientemente de las explosiones que ocurrieron, independientemente de las historias, independientemente de todas las personas que han estado muriendo y que sufren de cáncer y asma y otras enfermedades de salud, independientemente de todos de eso, DTSC determinó que, con todos sus signos, la contaminación es solo en esa propiedad,</p>	Gracias por sus comentarios. Consulte las respuestas principales #1-7.

a pesar de haber sido testigo de personas que dicen que esa contaminación llegó a su hogar.

Le he pedido al DTSC varias veces que tome pruebas del vecindario. Los funcionarios del DTSC me dijeron que eso no sucederá porque es una preocupación por el costo y lo que podrían encontrar. ¿Bueno? Esto es lo que DTSC me ha dicho.

Ahora vienen aquí y le dan a este pequeño grupo tres minutos para contarles sus historias y sus experiencias de 50 años de sufrimiento allí, y tienes un pequeño timbre que suena después de tres minutos. DTSC deberían estar avergonzados de eso.

¿Le das tres minutos a Chevron para que defiendan por qué no deberían ir y desenterrar el 100 por ciento de esa contaminación? ¿Les dieron tres minutos?

Bueno. Entonces DTSC necesita limpiar, necesita exigir y exigir que se elimine toda la contaminación, que no se envíe a otra comunidad de justicia ambiental, que se muestree la comunidad al otro lado de la calle, al este y al oeste, para obtener muestras en el vecindario, para salir allí, limpien las muestras y la recolección de suciedad, salgan con el equipo que tengan y salgan a tomar muestras.

Ahora, lo hemos pedido por un año, más de un año ahora. Ha pasado más de un año y no lo has hecho. Así que esta es solo otra reunión en la que simplemente están arrastrando a la

comunidad, llevándolos a escuchar el mismo plan, básicamente. Y como dijo Miguel, básicamente vendiendo su obligación, una obligación mínima, vendiéndolo como un beneficio comunitario. No es un beneficio comunitario.

Necesitan sacar esa suciedad, necesitan enviarla fuera. No es necesario ponerlo en otra comunidad de justicia ambiental. Deben enviarla a un lugar que nunca más dañará a otra comunidad. No la envíen a nuestro - uno de los tres basureros tóxicos que existen en comunidades de bajos ingresos y trabajadores agrícolas. Porque Westmoreland es uno de ellos. Somos el hogar de los peores desechos peligrosos de California, desechos peligrosos de Clase 1. También lo es Buttonwillow, y también Kettleman.

DTSC ha tenido políticas racistas que nos están afectando hoy. Trajeron a la comunidad al American Citizens Club. Aprecio la bienvenida, pero DTSC debe saber que, cuando lees Ciudadanos Estadounidenses, puede ser desalentador para algunas personas. ¿Bueno? No es que esta instalación, y aprecio mucho * Tony y * Lola / Olga, y no es nada de ellos. Pero el DTSC más que nadie debería de saberlo.

Trajeron a Chevron aquí para hablar con credenciales que no dicen quién es su afiliación. Eso es engañoso y están poniendo en riesgo a nuestra comunidad. Se tuvo que haber pensado con más esfuerzo. Y asegúrense de que eso quede en el registro público. Y no importa

	<p>porque ya lo envié a Sacramento. Y hay mucha más documentación que voy a enviar sobre su mal comportamiento.</p> <p>Ahora, la última vez que vinieron aquí, dijeron: "¿Saben qué? Nada pasa por encima de nosotros". Eso es muy arrogante. Pero ahora entiendo que para presentarse en una comunidad de bajos ingresos que está sufriendo, que vengan aquí con una corbata, un traje, como un político, obviamente, no comprenden a nuestra comunidad. Y si la responsabilidad está en ustedes, como dijeron antes, entonces estamos en problemas. Tenemos que ir por encima de ustedes, porque claramente han tenido todo un año para elaborar un mejor plan, y no lo hicieron.</p>	
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5) Comentarios presentados por Eric Montoya Reyes, un residente de Brawley, formulario de comentarios públicos enviado y transcripción por el reportero de la corte durante la reunión comunitaria, 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	Generaciones de exposición a la Planta PureGro seguidas de casi 20 años de exposición al suelo contaminado conocido en áreas abiertas del edificio arrasado y el sitio abandonado debe remediarse eliminando todo el suelo contaminado, nivelando la tierra mediante la eliminación del suelo al nivel más bajo más seguro y/o residencial para que se mezcle con el vecindario.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #2 y 3.
2.	Y una encuesta integral de salud del vecindario	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #4.

3.	Y nuevos muestreos de tierra. La duda y la angustia de los residentes deben respetarse y sus vidas deben recuperarse.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #1 y #5. En este momento, se planean recolectar muestras de suelo adicionales en el sitio para definir las áreas de excavación que se llevarán a cabo como parte del remedio.
4. Transcripción	<p>¿Puedo sostenerlo o tienes que sostenerlo? ¿Tiene que mantenerlo? ¿Es algún tipo de política que no teníamos antes? Reuniones anteriores, se nos permitió sostener el micrófono. Somos adultos. Bueno, eso es bastante restrictivo y pobre para una reunión pública. Solo tengo que decirlo para el registro. Eric Reyes, 1128 Elm Court.</p> <p>La razón por la que quería tener a la Dra. Martha García aquí, como residente también, es porque ella ejemplifica y personifica lo que esa área significaba para las personas que se mudaron allí. Era un – una autoayuda, autoevaluación donde ponías el sudor, donde trabajabas tu tiempo para poner por el anticipo que no tenían. Estos eran trabajadores agrícolas de bajos ingresos, mayoritarios, limitados de educación, como dijo la Dra. García sobre sus padres. Y pusieron el tiempo y el esfuerzo para construir su hogar. Se les vendió como una promesa de un mejor futuro. Se les vendió como una promesa de que el sacrificio que están haciendo, como trabajadores, por los niños, algún día pagaría para que ellos avancen, como lo ha hecho el Dr. García, y * obtengan arrendamientos de ellos y obtengan la educación universitaria o * arrendamiento universitario y obtengan - y</p>	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #2, #3, #4 y #5.

lleguen a un mayor nivel de educación, recursos que ellos, como padres, no tenían. Hicieron los sacrificios por sus hijos. Eso es en lo que creemos.
Se les dijo que esta casa se iba a establecer y que sería una comunidad estable donde podrían progresar. Ese era su sueño. Pensaron que estaban logrando el sueño americano. Eso es por lo que todos nos esforzamos.

Y no sabían sobre el uso de la tierra. Ellos no entendían CEQA. No entendieron estos problemas que muchos de nosotros, que trabajamos en este tipo de industrias, entendemos y buscamos. Lo que no sabían que estaban comprando era una comunidad que tenía desechos tóxicos, que estaban arrinconados por las vías del ferrocarril, y con una planta de carne y PureGro. Y luego, cuando cerraron y lo arrasaron, no eran contaminantes que ni siquiera se usaban en los Estados Unidos, cuán peligrosos son, DDE, DDT y otros químicos que causan cáncer. Se les vendió una lista de productos, como dirían. ¿Y por qué? Porque el Departamento del Estado que está a cargo de asegurar que se cuide la salud y el bienestar de nuestra comunidad, ¿cuántos años ha tomado? 20 años desde que ha sido arrasado. 17 años desde que se descubrió que estaban contaminados.

Y estamos aquí hoy, dos años incluso después de que se nos presentara la última solución final. Y han venido, y a la dama de Chevron, diré que sí, es una mejora. Sí.

Porque el primer plan fue una tontería. Iban a dejar el suelo contaminado, esparcirlo, taparlo debajo y taparlo encima y monitorearlo. Eso estuvo mal. Si la hubiera conocido de esta manera hace dos años, con su solución final, solo puedo imaginar dónde estaríamos hoy. Le pedimos respetuosamente que respete a la comunidad. Es residencial por todas partes. Debe dejarse en residencial. Se han realizado otros proyectos para limpiarlo y dejarlo en las escuelas, por ejemplo, y en otras áreas. Esto es lo que usted llama falta de respeto por la comunidad. Y preguntamos, como el Dr. García dijo enfáticamente que lo harán. Nunca se sabe. La angustia y el dolor que tienen esas familias. Y hay tantos nombres de personas que han fallecido. Una compañera de clase mía que vivía allí, * Juleana Cortés, falleció de cáncer. Conozco amigos míos que viven allí, *Lupe Soto y demás, que han tenido cáncer y vivieron en esa área. Y tantas otras personas que conocemos han fallecido.

Ahora tenemos una segunda generación viviendo allí; y realmente no saben sobre los peligros. Hemos tratado de educarlos, pero no son tan fuertes porque no pusieron el sudor y las lágrimas que estas otras personas hicieron para tener una vida mejor. Y con qué se quedaron, en lugar de un Sueño americano, es una pesadilla americana.

Con suerte, respetarán a la comunidad, harán lo correcto, harán una encuesta integral de salud y harán un muestreo continuo. Creo que su evaluación de riesgos es antigua y

	<p>definitivamente su muestreo de suelo tiene 20 años, yo creo. Y su evaluación de riesgos tiene 10 años. Están tomando decisiones basadas en eso. Creo que eso está incompleto, y creo que es un descrédito para la comunidad y para aquellos que han sufrido y para todas las familias que continúan sufriendo y que nunca sabrán si es porque viven allí y es por eso por lo que tienen cáncer y por qué sus hijos tienen cáncer. Gracias.</p>	
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6) Comentarios presentados por la Sra. Isabel Solís, residente de Brawley, formulario de comentarios públicos y transcripción del reportero de la corte presentados durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	Limpieza	Gracias por su comentario.
2. Transcripción	<p>Buenas tardes. El Sr. Peter García dijo que toma un rato; toma tiempo. Hemos esperado mucho. ¿Cuántos años más tendremos que esperar a que se haga justicia? Escuché a alguien decir: "¿Dónde están los residentes? " Les diré dónde están los residentes. No pueden estar aquí. Mis padres eran dueños originales, y quiero mencionar los nombres de las familias que han perdido a sus familiares a causa del cáncer: Familia Castillo, Familia Reyes, Familia Garcia, Familia Buenrostro, Familia Valensuela, Familia Silva, Familia Garcia, Familia Moreno, Familia Mendosa, Familia Soto, Familia Reyes, Familia Islas. ¿Cuánto tiempo más tenemos que esperar? ¿Cuántas vidas más hay que perder?</p>	<p>Gracias por su comentario. La misión de DTSC es proteger a las personas de California de los efectos dañinos de los productos químicos peligrosos. DTSC se compromete a implementar una limpieza que proteja a la gente de Brawley y cumpla con la ley de California. DTSC se compromete a implementar el Plan de Acción de Remediación lo antes posible para abordar las preocupaciones de la comunidad con este sitio.</p>

	¿Mis hijos tendrán que pelear esta pelea, o serán mis nietos? ¿No es suficiente tiempo? Gracias.	
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7) Comentarios presentados por la Dra. Martha García, residente de Brawley, formulario de comentarios públicos enviado y video reproducido, transcripción por el reportero de la corte durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	Crecí en North Adams en Brawley y cuando era niña se convirtió en la norma oler un hedor horrible proveniente de la compañía PureGro. Sin embargo, como hija de trabajadores agrícolas, no me daba cuenta del daño que estos humos tóxicos podrían causar. Mi padre continúa viviendo en esa calle. Mi madre falleció de cáncer hace dos años y siempre me preguntaré si estos humos tóxicos tienen alguna implicación. Por lo tanto, exijo el muestreo de en los alrededores de la zona residencial.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #1.
2.	Limpieza del agua subterránea	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #8.
3.	Y el desarrollo de una nueva evaluación de riesgos. Gracias	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #5.
4. Transcripción	Hola. Esta es Martha García. Estoy aquí para hacer una declaración con respecto a la compañía PureGro. Crecí con mis padres. Mis padres vivieron y mi padre continúa viviendo allí. Comenzamos a vivir allí en 1984. Y de niña, se convirtió en la norma oler un horrible hedor proveniente de PureGro. Y nunca me di cuenta, como hija de un granjero, que ambos completaron la educación formal, que estos	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #2, #3 y #8.

	<p>humos tóxicos podrían afectar nuestra salud. Mi padre continúa viviendo en esa calle. Mi madre falleció, de cáncer, hace dos años, y nunca podré saber y continuaré preguntándome si estos humos tóxicos tuvieron alguna implicación. Por lo tanto, estoy exigiendo, como alguien que creció en esa calle, que haya una limpieza residencial, una reevaluación y una limpieza del agua subterránea. Gracias.</p>	
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8) Comentarios presentados por la Sra. Elva G. King, residente de Brawley, formulario de comentarios públicos presentado durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	<p>Los residentes son de niveles económicos bajos. Personas que necesitan saber si el vecindario no es saludable. Como promotora de salud, trabajo en este vecindario y conozco sus problemas y quiero que estén libres de preocupaciones sobre donde viven. Ellos ya tienen suficientes problemas. Por favor, limpien el vecindario al mejor nivel posible.</p>	<p>Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #2, #3 y #4.</p>
2.	<p>Y estudien el área para ver si hay químicos peligrosos. Gracias.</p>	<p>Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #1.</p>

9) Comentarios enviados por George Valenzuela, residente de Brawley, formulario de comentarios públicos enviado durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	Limpian el vecindario a un nivel sano y seguro. Cáncer en todas partes.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #2, #3 y #4.
2.	Estudien el vecindario	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #1.
3.	Y examinen la tierra.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #5. En este momento, se planean recolectar muestras de tierra adicionales en el sitio para definir áreas de excavación que se llevarán a cabo como parte del remedio.

10) Comentarios enviados por Rosendo García, residente de Brawley, formulario de comentarios públicos enviado durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	Por favor, reúnan muestras del área alrededor del residencial.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #1.

11) Comentarios enviados por Robert R. Montoya, residente de Brawley, formulario de comentarios públicos enviado durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	Se necesita una limpieza completa del sitio a nivel residencial.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #2 y #3.

2.	Y una evaluación de salud del vecindario.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas maestras #4 y #5.
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12) Comentarios enviados por Frank Chávez, residente de Brawley, formulario de comentarios públicos enviado durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	El vecindario merece tener todo el sitio a un nivel residencial ya que las parcelas de tierra alrededor se dividen en zonas y se encuentran frente a un vecindario residencial.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #2 y #3.
2.	El vecindario también merece una muestra en los alrededores del área residencial para saber si los químicos tóxicos están presentes en su vecindario.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #1.
3.	Debería haber una nueva evaluación de riesgos actualizada de la evaluación de 10 años. Por favor hagan de nuestra comunidad una comunidad integral.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #5.

13) Comentarios enviados por Johnny Wheel, residente de Brawley, formulario de comentarios públicos enviado durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	Un plan de 10 años, sin industria, sin comercial, UN PARQUE, Agua baja/Paisaje ancho, parques infantiles para la comunidad, centro para adolescentes	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #3. DTSC tiene jurisdicción sobre la investigación y remediación de sustancias peligrosas en el sitio de PureGro. El uso futuro de la propiedad se rige por el código de la ciudad y el propietario. Para preguntas sobre futuras opciones de uso de la tierra, DTSC recomienda que los comentarios se transmitan a la Ciudad de Brawley.

14) Comentarios presentados por Jerry Gauna, residente de Brawley, formulario de comentarios públicos y transcripción del reportero de la corte presentados durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	Cuando se hizo el IID para eliminar la tierra contaminada en la escuela Phil Swing. Lo mudaron a Arizona, no queremos que Chevron lo mande a Westmoreland, California. Mándenlo fuera de nuestro condado y estado. Chevron se puede dar el lujo. Si no pueden hacerlo, entonces esperamos que el gobernador Newsom haga los cambios en las comisiones estatales. Gracias.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #6.
2. Transcripción	Me gustaría darles la bienvenida a todos aquí en nombre del Club de Ciudadanos Americanos de Brawley. Gracias por venir. Y esta es una batalla que se ha librado durante algunos años, y la comenzamos, pero ha	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #2 y #3.

	<p>estado sucediendo durante 40 años. ¿Qué se puede hacer? Como dijo Fred, todos nosotros Fuimos a todas esas reuniones, nada más que promesas. "Oh, haremos esto, haremos eso. Saldrá gente del estado; haremos eso". Nada. Ahora, está al punto de que están sugiriendo que van a eliminar toda la suciedad y - bajar cuatro pies. Y si está cuatro pies abajo y todavía está contaminado, espero que sea mejor que sigan bajando. Porque no lo aceptaremos si eso no se hace. Estamos en esta lucha hasta el final. Y no le tememos a Chevron, a los políticos ni a nadie. Queremos que nuestra gente sea escuchada y respetada.Gracias.</p>	
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15) Comentarios presentados por Ray Castillo, Junta de Supervisores del Valle Imperial, Transcripción del reportero de la corte durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	<p>El Condado Imperial ha expresado su profunda preocupación por posibles contaminantes y daños a viviendas unifamiliares cercanas ubicadas dentro del área y dos escuelas a menos de media milla del antiguo sitio de PureGro. Nuestros eventos principales son comunes durante todo el año en nuestra comunidad, y el Condado está muy preocupado por el riesgo de que el suelo contaminado que permanece en el antiguo sitio de la propiedad PureGro representa para nuestra comunidad desfavorecida.</p> <p>El Condado sigue apoyando que Chevron realice una limpieza exhaustiva al eliminar toda</p>	<p>Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #2 y #3. DTSC agradece su continuo aporte e interés en este proyecto.</p>

	<p>la tierra contaminada del sitio de PureGro. El Condado ha solicitado al Departamento de Control de Sustancias Tóxicas que respete la comunidad, las preocupaciones de la comunidad y el desarrollo futuro del área al exigir que Chevron lleve el antiguo sitio PureGro al nivel de los estándares de zonificación residencial.</p> <p>El Condado Imperial continuará sus esfuerzos de apoyo, buscando una limpieza completa y extensa de la antigua propiedad PureGro para la protección de nuestros residentes, propiedades cercanas y la Ciudad de Brawley.</p> <p>Así que gracias a DTSC. Y esperemos que tal vez este es el momento en que se llevará a cabo la remediación y para satisfacción de los residentes de Brawley.</p> <p>. . . . Muchas gracias.</p>	
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16) Comentarios presentados por Thomas Pérez, residente de Brawley, Transcripción del reportero de la corte durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1. Transcripción	<p>Hola a todos. Mi nombre es Thomas Perez. Vivo como a dos cuadras de PureGro, así que crecí con los problemas que PureGro trajo a la comunidad, al vecindario. Y descubrí, no hace mucho tiempo, que este amigo mío que trabajaba allí me dijo que la mayoría de las personas que trabajaban allí, para PureGro, ya no están aquí con nosotros. Todos fallecieron. Alrededor del 90 por ciento: alrededor del 90 por ciento de las personas que trabajaban allí ya no están aquí.</p>	<p>Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #2, #3 y #6.</p>

Entonces, ¿qué nos dice eso? Qué tipo de lugar fue ese o, de todos modos, mencionamos el momento en que tuvieron un gran incendio y una explosión. · Pudimos ver esos tambores de 50 barriles en el aire, como se muestran en las películas, como Vietnam, y todo eso, y rompió una ventana en mi casa. Y fue - y el vecindario fue evacuado. Llevé a mis perritos y a mi familia, y salimos al otro lado de la ciudad. De todos modos, si escuché bien esta noche, dicen que iban a sacar estas cosas del vecindario, ¿es eso lo que están haciendo? Bueno. Eso es lo que queríamos. Creo que asistí a todas las reuniones, y no sé cómo expresarlo con palabras, pero cada vez que asistíamos a una reunión, querían sugerencias. "¿Qué somos? qué vas a hacer? "En cada reunión les pregunté, en una reunión, dije: "Nosotros no. No necesitamos más sugerencias. Solo saquen esas cosas del área. Eso es lo que necesitamos. Eso es lo que necesita el vecindario. Que sea seguro para todos."

Entonces, me alegra escuchar eso, y quiero agradecer a todas las personas responsables, el Consejo Municipal, el Comité. Porque recuerdo cuando solía ir al Consejo Municipal antes, era casi el único allí, y no se estaba haciendo nada. Así que estoy muy orgulloso, supongo, y quiero agradecer a toda la gente responsable ahora por eso que llevó esto a esta conclusión ahora mismo.

· · · · · Muchas gracias

17) Comentarios presentados por Miguel Hernández, residente de Brawley, Transcripción del reportero de la corte durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1. Transcripción	<p>Entonces, soy Miguel Hernández, residente de Brawley, 1605 C Street. Bueno, antes que nada, quiero reconocer que hemos dado un pequeño paso hacia el progreso. Se ve mucho mejor de lo que se presentó antes, en lo que respecta al plan. Sin embargo, creo que, primero, la configuración de esta reunión no es de ninguna ayuda. Estamos aquí para ver cuál fue la actualización. A menos que lea la nueva actualización, lo sabrá. Pero como miembro habitual de la comunidad, ni siquiera sé cuál es la actualización. Y aparte de acercarme a sus carteles, ni siquiera sé qué preguntar. ¿Qué debería preguntar? ¿Qué pasa si es mi turno? Me estoy enterando de esto por primera vez. Creo que podría haberse hecho mucho mejor. Solo esto: lo que estamos haciendo aquí, no creo que sea apropiado. No me siento cómodo estando tan cerca de ustedes. Lo siento por eso. Pero solo eso es que no creo que sea respetuoso conmigo mismo. Eso es una cosa. Cosa es que ahora los escuchamos a ustedes y a sus carteles, creo que es justo, para el resto de la comunidad ahora, que vayan y escuchen nuestros carteles. Creo que deberían salir y preguntar la historia detrás de cada póster. Eso es para DTSC y Chevron y quien sea responsable de esto. Creo que es hora de que escuchen lo que la comunidad tiene que decir, para asegurarse de que no se trata solo de la limpieza, no es solo la eliminación del</p>	<p>Gracias por su comentario. Se ha anotado su opinión sobre el formato de la reunión comunitaria. Adicionalmente, consulte la respuesta principal #1.</p>

	<p>depósito de tierra, sino también todo el impacto acumulativo que todo esto tiene, la planta de carne de res y todas esas cosas que hay por ahí, y hagan el muestreo alrededor del área, asegúrense de que todo sea evaluado.</p> <p>No vendan sus obligaciones, por lo que se supone que deben hacer como DTSC, como un beneficio comunitario, porque eso no es todo. Se supone que deben estar haciendo su trabajo aquí. Se supone que deben proteger a nuestra comunidad, no ponerse del lado de Chevron, ni de quien sea. Deberían estar haciendo su trabajo y no venderlo como un beneficio.</p>	
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18) Comentarios presentados por Rosalinda García, residente de Brawley, Transcripción de la reportera de la corte durante la reunión comunitaria, 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1. Transcripción	<p>Buenas tardes. Estoy aquí para preguntarle al DTSC que tienen que controlar lo que es tóxico en esa área. Compré mi casa hace siete años en esa zona. Viví en el lado este de Brawley toda mi vida. Nunca he dejado el lado este. Y puedo decirle en este momento que trabajo en salud, en el área de la salud, y durante los últimos siete años me he sorprendido de cuántas personas que viven en mi vecindario han fallecido de cáncer. Y no solo eso, estoy aquí una hora más tarde porque yo mismo estoy lidiando con el cáncer de un miembro de la familia que vive en el lado este. ¿Y quién sabe dónde contrajo eso? ¿Podría haber sido</p>	<p>Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #1-6.</p> <p>DTSC no tiene datos que indique que los contaminantes migraron fuera del sitio desde PureGro. Además, la evaluación aprobada de riesgos para la salud humana no indicaba ningún riesgo para los residentes por el polvo soplado de PureGro a los vecindarios. Los productos y frutas de cosecha propia no deberían ser una preocupación ya que la evaluación de riesgos no indica un riesgo para los residentes fuera del sitio.</p>

por los vientos de Santa Ana que soplaban hacia el lado este y ponían todas esas toxinas en el aire? Cuando era niña, recuerdo que olía a humos entrando por el aire acondicionado y jugando afuera y pensando, ¿qué es ese horrible olor? Finalmente, como adulto, me doy cuenta de lo que era. Y ahora que he estado yendo a estas reuniones, nos prometieron todo tipo de cosas: "Vamos a desenterrarlo, lo sacaremos, lo cubriremos". Y sin soluciones. Damos vueltas y vueltas. Es un carrusel dando vueltas y vueltas.

Si hubiera sabido lo que sé ahora, hace siete años, nunca habría comprado mi propiedad cerca de eso. A los de bienes raíces no les importaba lo que había en ese lote vacante. Mis hijos jugaban en ese lote vacante. hasta que uno de mis vecinos vino a mí y me dijo: "Oye, ¿sabes qué hay en ese terreno baldío?" Estoy como "No."

Una vez que me lo dijeron, dije, bueno, así que mis hijos ya no jugaban en esa área. Pero todavía vivo en esa área, porque no podía levantarme y vender lo que acababa de comprar. Y luego estoy pensando, está bien, me acuesto en la cama pensando, bueno, bueno, todas estas casas tienen árboles frutales, y ¿quién puede decir que toda esa tierra no está contaminada?

Entonces, ustedes deben probar ese suelo y en sus alrededores y asegurarse de que no haya toxinas en esos suelos. ¿Qué pasa si todos estamos comiendo de esa fruta y está todo contaminado? ¿Quién sabe?

Entonces, miro mis árboles frutales ahora, y lo siento, porque no he estado comiendo la fruta

en los últimos tres o cuatro años. Después de descubrir eso, estoy como, oh, no; No lo creo. Entonces, quiero decir, ¿por qué? ¿Por qué deberíamos vivir así? ¿Por qué no podemos tener tierra limpia? Por qué, no hay razón. Sé que Chevron entra y piensa, oh, ustedes, ya sabes, supongo, algo así como llevar todo este poder y esas cosas, pero somos una comunidad. Aquí hay personas que conozco desde hace mucho tiempo, personas que conocen a mis padres. Hemos vivido aquí. Pero si regresa y ve los registros de cuántas personas han muerto por cáncer, diferentes tipos de cáncer, no solo un tipo en particular. Y muchos de ellos provienen de órganos internos, como órganos que normalmente no lo hacen. - No. Simplemente, no puedo declarar mucho, pero el estado de lo que está sucediendo en la atención médica que vemos de dónde provienen estas personas, la mayoría de estas personas son del lado este de Brawley. Así que estoy, realmente asombrada. Y yo, estoy aquí para preguntar, o para exigir que tengamos tierras limpias; y cuando tomas esas toxinas, evalúan la profundidad de cuán profunda es esa toxina y la eliminan por completo. Y cuando lo quiten, lo lleven a un lugar donde ya no perjudique a más personas. No es justo ir a tirarlo a otro lado y dejar que alguien más se encargue de eso, porque no lo es, eso no es justo. Ese no debería ser su problema, y no debería ser el problema de nadie. Eso debería colocarse en un lugar donde ya no existe y cerca de las personas. Eso es lo que yo siento.

Y aprecio que estén aquí, que están buscando, pero siento que estamos en un carrusel. Damos vueltas y vueltas y vueltas y vueltas, sin solución a este problema. Creo que ya es hora. Porque estoy segura de que si vienen y les invito a un plato de mis frutas que crecen en mi árbol, estoy segura, y debería haberles traído a algunos, porque están madurando, y digo: "Aquí, tomen algo de mi fruta de mi propio patio". ¿Lo comerían?

¿Saben cuántas personas cultivan jardines y cultivan calabazas y sandias y todo tipo de frutas y verduras, y lo han comido en el pasado? Y hasta el día de hoy, no sé si todavía lo hacen, pero yo sé que uno de mis vecinos sí. ¿Habrías comido esa fruta si te la traje hoy? Esa es mi pregunta ahora para ti. Puedo ir a casa y tomar algo. Está listo. Tengo hermosas naranjas y toronjas en mi patio trasero. ¿Quieren un poco? ¿Sí o no? Es una respuesta de sí o no.

Uh-huh. Es lo que pensaba. Bueno. Dicho esto, y con su reacción, te lo agradezco. Si abordaran el problema como si esas frutas estuvieran en sus patios traseros, como si esa contaminación estuviera en su valle, en el área de sus vidas. Porque entonces se sienta en mi vida. Llevé a mis dos hijos pequeños en ese momento a vivir en esa área sin conocer los problemas, los problemas directos. Habrían ido mucho más allá de donde viven la mitad de los consejeros municipales, en el lado oeste de Brawley, si hubiera sabido lo que sé ahora. Pero no lo hice. Y mis padres nos criaron aquí. Pero si quieren, muchachos, para que sea justo, para hacer un americano, todas esas

	<p>casas que se construyeron en esa área eran un sueño americano de tener una casa, construir una casa y tener una casa. Y luego ustedes, o quien sea que haya puesto toda esa basura allí, eso no es justo. No es justo para las personas que compraron la tierra y las personas que viven allí ahora. Y mi oferta por mi fruta todavía está para todos ustedes. Quien quiera un poco, les traeré un poco, y ustedes pueden tomar mis hermosas toronjas y naranjas, si lo desean.</p>	
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19) Comentarios presentados por Martin Pasillas, residente de Brawley, Transcripción del reportero de la corte durante la reunión comunitaria, 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1. Transcripción	<p>Hola. ¿Como está usted señor? Hace dos años, mi madre perdió su ojo. Y no fue por genética ni nada; fue porque había un contaminante en el aire. Algo sucedía en el aire. Algo pasaba volando y le cayó por el ojo. Ahora ha estado luchando, pero puedo decir que lo resolvió realmente bien en este momento. Ella está tratando de tomarlo día a día. Solo quería señalar eso ahora, ¿sabe? Es, es una responsabilidad cuidar a mucha gente, sí. Pero solo quiero saber cuándo tiene tiempo para pensar y decir: "Necesito ayudar a estas personas". ¿Por qué? Porque son personas. Son humanos. Y solo lo último, lo último que voy a decir: ¿valoras más la protección de Chevron y PureGro que la protección de las personas de la comunidad? Eso es todo lo que tengo que decir.</p>	<p>Gracias por sus comentarios. La misión de DTSC es proteger a la gente de California de los efectos de los desechos peligrosos y los daños tóxicos. DTSC se compromete a implementar una limpieza que proteja a la gente de Brawley y cumpla con la ley de California. DTSC se compromete a implementar el Plan de Acción Correctiva lo antes posible para abordar las preocupaciones de la comunidad con este Sitio.</p>

20) Comentarios presentados por Esther Bejarano, residente de Brawley, Transcripción del reportero de la corte durante la reunión comunitaria, 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1. Transcripción	<p>Sí. Me llamo Esther Bejarano. Soy una educadora comunitaria de salud. ¿Y Peter? SR. GARCIA: Peter, sí.</p>	<p>Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #4. DTSC estuvo en los vecindarios la semana del 18 de noviembre de 2019, entrevistando a los residentes e informándoles de</p>

<p>SRA. BEJARANO: Peter. Entonces, hemos estado haciendo algunas encuestas durante la semana pasada, alrededor de la comunidad, y le escuché: no estoy seguro de si fue Ud. o alguien más quién dijo que la prioridad para DTSC es proteger la salud. Y solo quería decir que no necesitamos mentir. Sabes, no es bueno ser mentirosos compulsivos. Porque como he caminado por ahí, no ha habido ninguna encuesta. No ha habido ninguna pregunta. Hablé con alguien que construyó sus casas justo al otro lado de la calle. Les pregunté: "¿Alguna vez alguien ha venido a tu casa y te ha preguntado algo sobre PureGro?" Nunca. Fui a más de 15 hogares en los últimos dos, tres días. Todos tienen cáncer, convulsiones, enfermedades pulmonares. Todos con los que hablé me dieron su testimonio. Es abrumador ver la cantidad de falta de respeto que DTSC le ha hecho a esa comunidad y al Condado Imperial en general.</p> <p>No entiendo cómo siguen parados aquí con una corbata, sí. No entiendo cómo puede dormir por las noches. Porque si se hubieran tomado un minuto y hubieran salido a hablar con las familias, verían, en primer lugar, las mentiras que dice DTSC, y comprenderían la frustración y por qué tanta gente no puede estar aquí hoy, porque están cuidando a su hija de 32 años que tiene ataques repentinos, que tuvo dos derrames cerebrales.</p> <p>El caballero al otro lado de la calle, su esposa tiene cáncer; ella tiene 83 años. Él tiene 86 años; Él tiene cáncer de hueso. Su padre falleció con cáncer. El mejor amigo, al otro lado de la calle, tiene cáncer de seno. Todos tienen cáncer,</p>	<p>la oportunidad de proporcionar comentarios sobre el borrador del RAP y/o asistir a la reunión pública el 5 de diciembre de 2019. Además, se publicó una actualización de la comunidad en inglés y español en el sitio web del proyecto DTSC y se envió a cada hogar dentro de un radio aproximado de media milla del sitio PureGro que proporcionó información sobre el plan de limpieza propuesto, la fecha de la reunión pública y la información de contacto. A cualquiera que tuviera una dirección de correo electrónico registrada en DTSC también se le envió una copia electrónica de la notificación en inglés y español.</p> <p>DTSC anima a la comunidad envíe su correo electrónico o dirección de correo para que podamos asegurarnos de que esté en nuestra lista de correo para futuras actualizaciones. Si tiene alguna pregunta, comuníquese con la Sra. Elsa López al (818) 717-6566.</p>
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	<p>convulsiones. Los estudiantes están deprimidos porque no pueden conducir a IVC porque tienen convulsiones.</p> <p>Todos en la comunidad sufren de una enfermedad de salud. Necesitan limpiar toda el área. Todos sabemos que cuando llega el aire, se dirige hacia el este. Y me están diciendo que no tomaron en cuenta esas casas. La escuela está a tres cuadras de allí. El director nos llamó y dijo: "Necesitamos un programa de notificación escolar, porque hay mucha asma, falta crónica de clases debido al asma".</p> <p>Y qué vergüenza para ustedes. Y ni siquiera deberían estar en la posición en la que están ahora.</p>	
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21) Comentarios presentados por Stella Jiménez, Directora de Distrito para el Miembro de la Asamblea García, Transcripción por el Reportero de la Corte durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1. Transcripción	<p>Buenas tardes.</p> <p>Mi nombre es Stella Jimenez. Soy la directora de distrito del miembro de la Asamblea García, y estoy aquí en su nombre para reiterar su apoyo a los residentes de Brawley.</p> <p>Debemos tener en cuenta que estas son las familias que residen cerca, adyacentes al sitio de PureGro, y son las personas por las que debemos preocuparnos. Y entonces reitero su apoyo a toda la comunidad, y le pedimos a Chevron que consideren lo que estos residentes están pidiendo, lo que están exigiendo, y reconsideren el plan. Gracias.</p>	<p>Gracias por su comentario y aportes continuos e interés en este proyecto. DTSC se compromete a implementar el Plan de Acción de Remediación lo antes posible para abordar las preocupaciones de la comunidad con este Sitio.</p>

22) Comentarios presentados por Louie Valdivia, residente de Brawley, Transcripción del reportero de la corte durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1. Transcripción	<p>Me llamo Louie Valdivia y he escuchado a todos esta noche hablando de PureGro. Bueno, déjeme decirle algo. Trabajé ahí. Trabajé allí cuando era Pacific Guano. Trabajé ahí cuando lo cambiaron a PureGro. Y estoy escuchando a muchas de estas personas hablando sobre la contaminación, el polvo. Quiero decir, aquí en el valle, la mayoría de los vientos son del oeste, hacia el este. Algunas de estas personas se quejan del polvo que se dirige hacia el oeste. No veo cómo eso es posible. Hay contaminación en ese valle. Profunda. Pero todo es fertilizante. La mayoría de las cosas que hay son fertilizantes en el suelo. No hay productos químicos. Los únicos químicos fueron cuando tuvieron ese incendio e hizo que explotaran muchos tanques. Aparte de eso, no sé qué está pasando. Ahora, sé que hay algunas cosas enterradas en ese patio que nadie menciona, ya sabe, así que no sé si alguna vez van a excavarlo, pero está allí. Pero hay muchas cosas que están sucediendo aquí, ya sabe, la gente está hablando, pero para empezar no saben de qué demonios están hablando. Entonces, ya sabe, Chevron, estoy seguro, está tratando de hacer todo lo posible para limpiarlo. Deje que lo limpien. Porque yo, como yo, y probablemente mucha gente, no lo sabe (inaudible). Gracias.</p>	<p>Gracias por su comentario.</p>

23) Comentarios presentados por la Sra. Pasillas para los miembros de la comunidad que no pueden asistir, residente de Brawley, Transcripción del reportero de la corte durante la reunión comunitaria, 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
<p>1. Transcripción</p>	<p>Entonces -- No necesito un micrófono. Así que en realidad estoy aquí, y estoy hablando por los miembros de la comunidad que no pudieron estar aquí. Así que ayer tuve la oportunidad de hablar con Guadalupe y su esposo, y vivieron allí durante unos 40 años. Y solo quiero decir que, saben, ella quería venir aquí, y no pudo. ¿Saben por qué? Porque ella no tiene control -- no puede respirar.</p> <p>Porque, ella estaba allí afuera en esa protesta que tuvimos, y estaba representando a su comunidad, pero no podía estar allí porque no podía respirar y tuvo que irse.</p> <p>Su esposo, hace dos años, tuvo una cirugía a corazón abierto debido a la contaminación alrededor de su área. Ella tiene dos hijas que crecieron allí. Fueron a la primaria; fueron a una escuela secundaria local. Y tan pronto como tuvieron la oportunidad de irse, se fueron. Cómo es que criaron a su familia y, ya sabes, quieres ver a tus hijos triunfar. Pero ¿por qué es eso? La razón principal por la que se fueron fue porque ya no querían estar allí. ¿Por qué tuvieron que abandonar a sus padres y partir para tener una mejor oportunidad? Debido a la contaminación allí.</p>	<p>Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la respuesta principal #1, #2, #3, #4 y #8.</p> <p>DTSC no tiene conocimiento de ningún olor proveniente de la propiedad PureGro. El DTSC recomienda contactar al Distrito de Control de Contaminación del Aire del Condado Imperial para investigar los olores de la comunidad.</p>

	<p>Y si es una cosa que puedo decir y hablar por ellos es que quieren que se hagan más cosas en el muestreo. Quieren que el agua que está ahí sea analizada. Porque a veces, sales y huele a amoníaco, heces, gases. ¿Eso es normal para ustedes? ¿Serían capaces de salir y regar sus hierbas y estar allí? No. Tendrían que entrar, y sus ojos estaban vidriosos o grasientos.</p> <p>Y, es decir, ejemplo. Deberíamos haber tenido esta reunión allí afuera, solo para que puedas experimentar una hora de estar cerca de cinco pies. Y realmente necesito que consideres el impacto que esto ha tenido en muchos jóvenes. Como dijo Isabel, mencionó todos los apellidos. y seamos realistas. Todos somos mexicanos. Cada familia tiene al menos, ¿cómo cuantos? ¿Diez miembros familiares?</p> <p>SRA. SOLIS: Y todo eso en un área de dos cuadras.</p> <p>SRA. PASILLAS: Si. Dos cuadras.</p> <p>SRA. SOLIS: Área de dos cuadras.</p> <p>Y si tuvieran en cuenta todo lo relacionado con Brawley, ¿qué sucedería? Mucho más. Y es por eso que necesitamos tomar muestras.</p> <p>Necesitamos todo lo que esté dentro de más de cinco pies de ese terreno para desenterrarlo y colocarlo de manera segura en otra área, donde no va a contaminar a alguien solo por caminar.</p> <p>Gracias.</p>	
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24) Comentarios presentados por la alcaldesa Kastner-Jauregui, transcripción del reportero de la corte durante la reunión comunitaria del 5 de diciembre de 2019:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1. Transcripción	Norma -- Lo enfrentaré de esta manera. Norma Kastner-Jauregui, nueva alcaldesa de la Ciudad de Brawley. Y en nombre de la ciudad, solo me gustaría decir que estamos aquí para escuchar a la comunidad, ver cuáles son sus necesidades y ver cuáles son sus preocupaciones. Y estamos abiertos a hacer todo lo que podamos, como una ciudad, para abordar estos problemas, y nos gustaría que DTSC y Chevron hagan todo lo posible para satisfacer las demandas de nuestra comunidad, para que sea una comunidad completa y satisfacer las necesidades de nuestra comunidad para un medio ambiente saludable. Gracias.	Gracias por su comentario y continuo aporte e interés en este proyecto.

25) Comentarios enviados por Eda Venegas, residente de Brawley, enviados el 16 de diciembre de 2019 por correo electrónico en el formulario de comentarios públicos:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	Estoy de acuerdo en apoyar a la comunidad para alcanzar un plan con la compañía PureGro ya que ha habido varios casos de personas afectadas debido a estos químicos, y pensar en el futuro de los niños, hay sustancias y partículas en el aire, aunque no podamos verlas, pero cuando respiramos, dañan nuestro cuerpo. El bienestar y la salud de mi familia me preocupa hoy y en el futuro, y ojalá que esto no se quede en la oscuridad y que se haga algo en realidad y seamos escuchados. Gracias.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte la repuesta principal #4.

26) Comentarios enviados por Erin Margartia Moraga, residente de Brawley, enviados el 16 de diciembre de 2019 por correo electrónico en el formulario de comentarios públicos:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	En el área donde yo vivo, hay fuentes que afectan nuestra calidad de vida y, más importante, afectan nuestra salud. Una de estas fuentes es el sitio tóxico y contaminado de PureGro está localizado a unas cuantas cuadras de donde yo vivo y muy tristemente pocas personas están conscientes. Queremos proteger a nuestras familias y esperamos que hagan lo mejor para la comunidad.	Gracias por su comentario.

27) Comentarios enviados por Esther García, residente de Brawley, enviados el 16 de diciembre de 2019 por correo electrónico en el formulario de comentarios públicos:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	A quien concierne, quiero contribuir mi punto de vista a la situación que está ocurriendo. Pienso que esto es algo que daña nuestra salud ya que estamos siendo afectados cuando inhalamos las partículas emitidas por el sitio contaminado de PureGro. Le pido a las autoridades relevantes que por favor dirijan esto en la mejor manera posible ya que Brawley y sus alrededores están siendo afectados por esto. Les pido su atención ya que, para nosotros, nuestra salud es muy importante, especialmente la de nuestros hijos.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #2, #3 y #4.

28) Comentarios enviados por Lizbeth Soto, residente de Brawley, enviados el 16 de diciembre de 2019 por correo electrónico en el formulario de comentarios públicos:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	Exigimos un muestreo en los alrededores del área residencial, que la limpieza cumpla con los estándares de salud residenciales, que desarrollen una nueva evaluación de riesgos. Queremos proteger a nuestras familias y nuestra comunidad de los productos químicos tóxicos.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #1, #2, #3 y #5.

29) Comentarios enviados por Eduardo Ortega, residente de Brawley, enviados el 16 de diciembre de 2019 por correo electrónico en el formulario de comentarios públicos:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	Es bien sabido que las enfermedades respiratorias, el cáncer e incluso la ceguera pueden ser causadas por los pesticidas solo por nombrar algunos. PureGro estaba en operación por 60 años hasta que cerraron sus puertas. Contaminando no solo los suelos de la propiedad, sino que también está rodeada por vientos fuertes y tormentas de polvo. Antes de tomar alguna acción en limpiar el sitio, la tierra y agua subterránea deben ser examinadas y los RESULTADOS deberán ser mostrados al PÚBLICO.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #1, #2, #3, #4 y #8. Toda la información relacionada con el proyecto, incluyendo los datos de muestreo, se pueden encontrar en la página web Envirostor de DTSC en: http://envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov . También puede suscribirse a las alertas que se le enviarán cuando información nueva esté disponible. Para asistencia, favor contactar al Gerente de Proyecto, Daniel Cordero o la Especialista en Participación Pública, Elsa López, a través de la información de contacto proporcionada en la carta de presentación.

30) Comentarios enviados por Esthela García, residente de Brawley, enviados el 16 de diciembre de 2019 por correo electrónico en el formulario de comentarios públicos:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	No estoy de acuerdo con el proyecto es peligroso para todos. Necesitan realizar pruebas en el suelo primero.	Gracias por su comentario. El sitio ha sido sometido a un muestreo extensivo de suelos y del agua subterránea. Toda la información relacionada con el proyecto, incluyendo los datos de muestreo, se pueden encontrar en la página web Envirostor de DTSC en: http://envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov . También puede suscribirse a las alertas que se le enviarán cuando haya información nueva disponible. Para asistencia, favor contactar al Gerente de Proyecto, Daniel Cordero o la Especialista en Participación Pública, Elsa López, a través de la información de contacto proporcionada en la carta de presentación. Consulte las respuestas maestras #5, #6 y #7.

31) Comentarios enviados por Jesús y Dahnía Fabela, residente de Brawley, enviados el 16 de diciembre de 2019 por correo electrónico en el formulario de comentarios públicos:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	Esto es muy peligroso para mis niños y mi comunidad que está llena de niños. Esto va a provocar muchas enfermedades e infecciones respiratorias y no habría nadie que asuma responsabilidad.	Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #4 y #7.

32) Comentarios enviados por Jesús Fabela, residente de Brawley, enviados el 16 de diciembre de 2019 por correo electrónico en el formulario de comentarios públicos:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	<p>La propiedad debería ser tratada como un vertedero no activo ¡El suelo no debería de ser removido! Estamos conscientes que los Nuevos Líderes de la ciudad de Brawley han heredado mal juicio sobre la aprobación/los permisos de negocios químicos. Ahora, PureGro y Chevron deberían considerar esta propiedad como una operación de vertedero no activa. No transfieran ninguna tierra contaminada a un sitio o ubicación nueva. Esta propiedad debería ser un ejemplo para propietarios y empresas químicas. Ustedes los Nuevos Líderes de Brawley, Departamentos comerciales y de construcción. Deben trabajar por nuestro futuro. Nosotros somos los residentes.</p>	<p>Gracias por su comentario. Consulte las respuestas principales #4, #6, y #7.</p>

33) Comentarios enviados por Maria Luisa Sandoval, residente de Brawley, enviados el 16 de diciembre de 2019 por correo electrónico en el formulario de comentarios públicos:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	<p>A quien le corresponda. No estoy de acuerdo con la limpieza del vertedero tóxico ubicado en 1025 River Drive en Brawley. Queremos que ataquen su trabajo como se debe, antes de hacer algún movimiento, examinen que hay en esas tierras antes de causarle daño permanente a muchas personas. Primero, revisar el área. Porque puede causar daño a las personas que vivimos cerca de la propiedad y especialmente a los niños porque hay una escuela primaria cerca de ahí. Tengan en cuenta la salud principalmente. Así que antes de tomar acción, por favor revisen el área para que no afecte la comunidad que vive cerca. Y enséñenos los resultados.</p>	<p>Gracias por su comentario. El sitio ha sido sometido a un muestreo extensivo de suelos y del agua subterránea. Toda la información relacionada con el proyecto, incluyendo los datos de muestreo, se pueden encontrar en la página web Envirostor de DTSC en: http://envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov. También puede suscribirse a las alertas que se le enviarán cuando haya información nueva disponible. Para asistencia, favor contactar al Gerente de Proyecto, Daniel Cordero o la Especialista en Participación Pública, Elsa López, a través de la información de contacto proporcionada en la carta de presentación. Consulte las respuestas principales #5, #6 y #7.</p>

34) Comentarios presentados por Mariela García, residente de Brawley, enviados el 16 de diciembre de 2019 por correo electrónico en el formulario de comentarios públicos:

Número de comentario	Comentarios/Preguntas	Respuestas
1.	No estoy de acuerdo con el proyecto porque es peligroso para nosotros y nuestros hijos. No es seguro eliminar la tierra sin probarla primero.	<p>Gracias por su comentario. El sitio ha sido sometido a un muestreo extensivo de suelos y del agua subterránea. Toda la información relacionada con el proyecto, incluyendo los datos de muestreo, se pueden encontrar en la página web Envirostor de DTSC en: http://envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov. También puede suscribirse a las alertas que se le enviarán cuando haya información nueva disponible. Para asistencia, favor contactar al Gerente de Proyecto, Daniel Cordero o la Especialista en Participación Pública, Elsa López, a través de la información de contacto proporcionada en la carta de presentación. Consulte las respuestas principales #5, #6 y #7.</p>

2018 Responsiveness Summary





Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary for
Environmental Protection



Department of Toxic Substances Control

Barbara A. Lee, Director
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, California 90630



Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

June 21, 2018

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY TO PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE FORMER PUREGRO FACILITY, LOCATED AT 1025 RIVER DRIVE, BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Brawley Community Members:

Thank you for your interest and comments on the draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP) proposed for the former PureGro facility located at 1025 River Drive, in Brawley, California. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is pleased to present the attached Responsiveness Summary in response to all the public comments received regarding the draft RAP, dated January 12, 2018. The draft RAP was released for public review on January 24, 2018 and presented to the Brawley Community on February 8, 2018 during a community meeting hosted by DTSC. The public review and comment period ended on March 9, 2018.

During the public comment period, DTSC received roughly 100 comments, including those through mail, e-mail, and expressed by community members during the February 8, 2018 meeting. DTSC appreciates everyone who submitted comments and attended the community meeting.

Enclosed you will find two (2) attachments that DTSC has prepared, as follows:

- 1- A Master Response document (also translated into Spanish) to express our commitment on this project and address main topics of concern raised by many of the commenters
- 2- A Responsiveness Summary in a spreadsheet that includes responses to individual comments

Based on the overwhelming community concerns expressed during the comment period, DTSC determined that the draft RAP did not meet community acceptance criteria and therefore cannot approve the draft RAP. DTSC has initiated a re-evaluation of the remedial alternatives that are feasible for the Site. As progress is made on

Brawley Community Members
June 21, 2018
Page 2 of 2

developing the new draft RAP, DTSC intends to engage with the City of Brawley, stakeholders, and the community to provide information on next steps.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact the Project Manager, Daniel Cordero at (714) 484-5428 or e-mail daniel.cordero@dtsc.ca.gov. If you have questions and wish to discuss any of the material provided in Spanish, please contact Elsa Lopez at (818) 717-6566 or elsa.lopez@dtsc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Eileen Mananian, M.S.
Unit Chief
Site Mitigation and Restoration Program

Enclosures (2)

cc: sent via e-mail

Mr. Mohsen Nazemi
Deputy Director
Site Mitigation and Restoration Program
Department of Toxic Substances Control

Ms. Jerilyn López Mendoza
Deputy Director, Public Participation
Department of Toxic Substances Control

Mr. John E. Scandura
Branch Chief
Site Mitigation and Restoration Program
Department of Toxic Substances Control

Ms. Leah White
Attorney
Office of Legal Council
Department of Toxic Substances Control

Former PureGro Site Master Response to Comments

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) received numerous comments from the community during the Public Comment period and the community meeting held by DTSC on February 8, 2018 for the draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP) at the former PureGro site located at 1025 River Drive in Brawley. DTSC thanks everyone who submitted comments and attended the community meeting. In addition to individual responses to comments, DTSC has also prepared this document to express our commitment on this project and our responses that address main topics of concern raised by many of the commenters.

After reviewing the public comments and listening to concerns expressed at the stakeholder meeting in Brawley, DTSC wants to clearly state its views on this project. We understand that DTSC has not met the community's expectations for this project and we know that we must do better. This project has not moved forward quickly enough and we must improve our engagement with the community and local officials on this cleanup. DTSC commits to conduct as protective a cleanup as possible under California law, and to accomplish the cleanup as quickly as we can while engaging the community, local government and others in the decision-making process.

Master Response 1: Re-evaluation of the Remedial Action Plan

At the public meeting on February 8, 2018, DTSC announced that it would be re-evaluating the draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP). Although the proposed remedy to cap the PureGro site (Site) was evaluated and found to be protective of the human health and the environment, DTSC, in response to the concerns and feedback provided by the community, determined that a re-evaluation of the RAP alternatives was appropriate. In response to feedback from the community, DTSC plans to include an assessment of other cleanup alternatives besides those in the proposed draft RAP. DTSC wants to ensure that the community's concerns are fully understood and considered and plans to engage with the community throughout the re-evaluation process to ensure the implemented remedy is fully explained and transparent to all interested parties.

DTSC will require the Property Owner (Chevron) to develop and present additional remedial alternative proposals for the Site. DTSC will review and determine which remedy is most appropriate for the Site based on all applicable federal and state laws and requirements. This is discussed in more detail in Master Response #5. The DTSC-selected remedy shall be protective of the health of the nearby residents and the Brawley community and the environment. That remedy may also require a new assessment under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to evaluate environmental impacts related to the chosen remedy. Based on the selected remedy, DTSC will determine what type of CEQA document would be appropriate for the selected remedy.

DTSC looks forward to continued work with community members to ensure people who currently live and work in Brawley and people who may use the site in the future are protected from harmful exposures to toxic chemicals.

Master Response #2: DTSC's Commitment to Community Engagement

DTSC's focus for this project is to engage the community in the decision-making process to select a remedy that is protective of nearby residents, the community, and the environment. DTSC plans to communicate with the community throughout the decision-making process so that the community is aware and can participate in the process as the project moves forward. DTSC's project team is planning to coordinate with the community to hold a series of stakeholders meeting to provide opportunities for community dialogue to work towards an appropriate final remedy for the Site which is protective of human health and the environment. We are committed to having regular communication with key stakeholders including *Comite Civico del Valle*, *Los Amigos de la Comunidad IV*, the City of Brawley, State Assemblymember Garcia, and others. DTSC held the first of such stakeholder meetings on May 16, 2018 at the Brawley Police Department – Emergency Operations Center in the City of Brawley.

As part of a continued dialogue, DTSC's Office of Public Participation will be actively working to improve timeliness and efficiency of communication with stakeholders and the community as the project moves forward. Also, in an effort to provide information and updates to the community, DTSC's Public Participation Specialists will send all public notices and work notices to members on our mailing list. Please contact Elsa Lopez at Elsa.Lopez@dtsc.ca.gov or (818) 717- 6566 or Philip McPhaul at Philip.McPhaul@dtsc.ca.gov or (714) 484 - 5488 if you would like your name and contact information be added to DTSC's mailing list for this project. All outreach documents, technical documents, and updates will be posted on our EnviroStor database at: <http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>. Once you are at that website, type "PureGro Company" in the search bar and you will see a listing for PureGro.

Master Response #3: Health Risk Assessment and Community Health Concerns

DTSC has conducted environmental investigations at the PureGro Site where soils and groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for the presence of all chemicals used or stored at the facility. A complete Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) was conducted in 2010 for the former PureGro Site using information from over 500 soils samples collected at the property. The calculations were done to show the current risk from the Site for four groups: the nearby residents, onsite construction workers, commercial/industrial workers and trespassers. Based on the HHRA and DTSC's evaluation of risk from the Site, the risk of an off-site resident getting cancer from exposure to dust from the Site is approximately 3 in one million. DTSC considers this risk to be low for people living in homes next to the Site, or to people who may have been walking or playing next to the Site, since this is within our risk management range and very close to the point of departure (1 in a million). Potential risks to an on-site construction workers, commercial/industrial workers or illegal trespassers were higher than those of off-site residents, but still within the risk management range. In the case of an on-site worker, the potential risks will be managed while work is being conducted. All workers will need to wear proper protective equipment and follow an approved Health and Safety Plan. All work will be conducted under DTSC oversight.

The HHRA specifically evaluated exposure of people on and off the Site to dust generated from the Site via wind. It also evaluated peoples' exposure to the dust by swallowing (ingestion), having dust on the skin (dermal) and by breathing in particles (inhalation). The average wind speed recorded at the Imperial County Airport was used in the calculations. When cleanup work takes place at the Site, DTSC will require mitigation measures to be implemented to minimize the risks from dust exposure by monitoring air quality around the Site and overseeing the work at the Site to ensure that there are water trucks wetting the soil to keep the dust down, and to stop work if wind conditions are such that fugitive dust generated makes it unsafe for workers and surrounding community for work to continue.

Based on the HHRA analyses, we conclude that the current health risks to an off-site resident are not of concern, and therefore there is no reason or need for an additional assessment of health or cancer incidence in the surrounding community. However, following up on community requests, DTSC will contact other health service agencies to inquire about any additional resources that can be used to address additional health assessments as it relates to the Site.

While DTSC is committed to evaluate and address any potential public health risks associated with this Site, if you are concerned with other environmental and regional factors that may contribute to overall health impacts in the community and Imperial County, DTSC encourages residents to contact the Imperial County Public Health Department (<http://www.icphd.org/>) or Imperial County Air Pollution Control District (ICAPCD) (<http://www.imperialvalleyair.org/>).

Master Response #4: Air Quality and Impacts from Dust to the Community

DTSC is committed to keeping the community and workers safe, and protecting environmental quality during any work at the Site. DTSC is aware of the community concerns of dust exposure from high winds in the Brawley area. The Property Owner (Chevron), under DTSC oversight, conducts maintenance to minimize exposure to dirt and dust until DTSC approves a final remedy for this Site. As part of the maintenance required by DTSC, there is a polyurethane dust suppressant called Soil Sement® that is regularly applied to the entire PureGro Site. Also, the stockpile is covered with an erosion control blanket which is maintained by adding a new blanket on top of the existing one approximately every two years. Both the Soil Sement® and erosion control blanket prevent dust and dirt from the Site from blowing off-site on windy days.

When DTSC selects the cleanup alternative for this site, DTSC will conduct oversight of Chevron's implementation of all required activities, and the contractor will be required to document and report compliance with the dust control plan, and DTSC, the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District (ICAPCD) and other federal, state and local rules, regulations and requirements. All DTSC cleanup actions, require active dust prevention, monitoring, and suppression during all work via watering, use of a substance to make soil stick to itself called "tackifiers", tarps, and other means. For this project specifically, per requirements of the ICAPCD, the contractor will monitor dust upwind and downwind of the Site to ensure particulates in the air are controlled within the levels set forth by the ICAPCD and not allowed to migrate off-site. On windy days, work will pause as another way to prevent and control dust

generation. In addition, DTSC will provide public notification via work notices before construction work begins.

The Air Quality analysis in the Initial Study evaluated potential air emissions and concluded that construction activities would not exceed any applicable air quality standard and that mitigation measures, beyond standard Best Management Practices, would not be required. However, as part of the re-evaluation process, DTSC will re-assess the Initial Study based on the environmental impacts of the final chosen remedy.

A series of investigations have taken place both off and on the PureGro Site to identify and characterize the nature and extent of contaminants in soil, groundwater, and all environmental media and any offsite contamination has been cleaned up. DTSC also has required the ongoing collection and reporting of groundwater monitoring data. Based on the sampling data collected after the cleanup, there is no evidence that chemicals from the Site have migrated beyond the property boundary. Therefore, sampling data does not warrant further testing of chemicals in the surrounding neighborhood.

Master Response #5: DTSC's Alternative Analysis and the Selection Process for the Original Draft Remedial Action Plan

Prior to the release of the proposed draft Remedial Action Plan for public review and comments, DTSC considered and evaluated several remedial alternatives in the Feasibility Study for the PureGro Site, including onsite treatments, institutional and engineering controls, containment, and off-site disposal. The technologies were evaluated based on their potential effectiveness and how feasible implementation of the technology is for the specific conditions at the Site.

As a result of the Feasibility Study, there were four alternatives presented in the draft RAP. The alternatives were:

1. No Action
2. Engineered Cap with Institutional and Engineering Controls and Groundwater Monitoring
3. Excavation with Institutional and Engineering Controls and Groundwater Monitoring
4. In-Situ Solidification/Stabilization with Institutional and Engineering Controls and Groundwater Monitoring.

DTSC is required to evaluate remedies for consistency with federal and state laws, including compliance with the nine criteria provided under the United States National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan- also known as the National Contingency Plan (NCP). Each of the four alternatives were evaluated based on the nine criteria. Based on the evaluation, DTSC chose Alternative 2, but has committed to reconsider that selection with a renewed commitment to community engagement.

The nine criteria are broken into three categories: Threshold Criteria, Primary Balancing Criteria, and Modifying Criteria. Threshold Criteria: the selected remedy needs to provide overall protection of human health and the environment and comply with applicable or relevant and appropriate standards.

Primary Balancing Criteria evaluates the long-term effectiveness; reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume; short-term effectiveness; implementability; and cost. Modifying Criteria relates to important criteria that needs to be considered and may result in changing a remedy. The two Modifying Criteria are State and Community acceptance.

Based on the initial evaluation of the above nine criteria, Alternative 2 was chosen as the proposed draft Remedial Action Plan and released for public review and comments.

The following are the Alternatives presented in the draft RAP: Alternative 1 – “No Action” – is required under CEQA as a baseline comparison for the other Alternatives. Alternative 2 includes capping the Site, placing land use controls to restrict the use of the property, operations and maintenance (O&M) activities, and on-going groundwater monitoring, and annual monitoring/inspection. Alternative #3 proposes excavation with land use controls, O&M activities, annual monitoring/inspection and groundwater monitoring. Alternative 4 proposed in-situ (in place) solidification/stabilization with land use controls, O&M activities, annual monitoring/inspection and groundwater monitoring.

DTSC had initially presented Alternative 2 as the proposed remedy in the draft Remedial Action Plan. The proposed cap would prevent the seepage of surface water into the soil underneath and thus would prevent the downward migration of chemicals of concern (hazardous materials) remaining in soil from migrating to groundwater. Capping is a proven technology to help prevent the migration of contaminants from the surface to groundwater. To ensure the cap is working according to its design, regular inspections of the Site would take place and groundwater monitoring wells would be installed along the down gradient edge to make sure no contaminants in groundwater leave the Site.

The initial analysis performed for the draft Remedial Action Plan showed that compared with the RAP Alternative 3 which consisted of Excavate and Off-Site Disposal option, Alternative 2 has less air quality impacts, including dust, reduced risk of contaminant exposure, and a shorter construction period that would reduce the time that the local residences endure construction activities. The analysis also showed that Alternative 2 avoids impacts of exposure (workers and resident) of contaminated dirt being excavated and the additional truck traffic associated with excavating and transporting contaminated soil to an off-site disposal location, as well as importing clean fill material.

Nevertheless, as highlighted in Master Response #1, based on community concerns, DTSC is re-evaluating the original draft Remedial Action Plan.

Master Response #6: Stockpile Concerns

Most recently on April 6, 2018, DTSC conducted an inspection of the PureGro Site to investigate the Site conditions. DTSC determined that the stockpile cover remained intact and did not appear to be compromised in any way. DTSC staff did not observe any evidence of erosion or tears of the stockpile cover. DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this community and that protects

human health and the environment. Also following DTSC's inspection, repairs to the fence surrounding the Site were made by Chevron on Tuesday, April 17, 2018, to prevent unauthorized access to the Site.

Between May 21-25, 2018, routine maintenance activities took place at the Site (i.e., placing another erosion control blanket on the stockpile and re-applying the Soil Sement® to remaining areas of the Site). The maintenance activities were required by DTSC as part of the maintenance plan that ensures that in the interim and until the final remedy is implemented, the stockpile and other areas of the Site are stable in order to minimize dust generation, especially on windy days.

Master Response #7: Groundwater Monitoring

The most recent groundwater monitoring occurred May 10, 2017. Groundwater is sampled for organochlorine pesticides, volatile organic compounds, total petroleum hydrocarbons, and general chemistry parameters. No significant changes were observed from previous monitoring events. Implementation of a post-remedial groundwater monitoring program will occur following the implementation of the final remedy as needed. Following the installation of the groundwater monitoring well network, wells will be monitored and results compared to Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) where applicable. Where MCLs are not available of specific groundwater constituents, environmental screening levels (ESLs) or other equivalent stringent standards may be used. However, please note, there are groundwater wells currently on the Site that are being monitored as part of an on-going groundwater monitoring program. The post-remedial groundwater monitoring program includes replacement of some of the existing wells and installation of new wells to better monitor groundwater conditions into the future.

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1) Comments submitted by Bradley Angel from *GreenAction*, letter dated February 7, 2018:

Comment number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	We disagree with DTSC's plan to have Chevron develop and implement the remedy. DTSC should develop the remedy in partnership with residents and their community organizations, and require Chevron to pay for and implement it. Allowing the corporation responsible for the contamination Site to develop and implement the remedy for dealing with the significant toxic contamination is not appropriate and will not provide the maximum protection for public health and the environment. This is especially true as Chevron does not have a positive environmental track record in our state or in the world.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1.
2.	It is inexcusable that the contamination was allowed by DTSC to remain at the Site next to homes. Remediation of this Site is long overdue. Although we disagree with the "Negative Declaration" under the California Environmental Quality Act (this project clearly has the potential for significant environmental impacts) we want this Site to be finally remediated as quickly as possible, with full public oversight and participation.	Thank you for your comment. DTSC is also eager to implement a final remedy for the Site. Based on community interest, DTSC will re-evaluate the remedial alternatives and work with all stakeholders to reach a final solution for the Site. Please see Master Response #1.
3.	Where will the contaminated soils that are currently stockpiled by disposed of? Did DTSC consider the environmental health and justice issues in the community nearest the proposed disposal Site? DTSC must not allow the contaminated soils to be disposed of in an environmental justice community burdened by pollution and injustice.	Thank you for your comment. DTSC evaluates the impacts of all remedies through the evaluation of criteria in the Draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and the Initial Study under The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Since DTSC plans to re-evaluate the remedial alternatives for the Site, at this time, it is not known what the final remedy will be. For any alternatives involving the removal of contaminated soil from the Site, multiple factors will need to be assessed to determine where it would go. DTSC will determine the most appropriate location for disposal based on the type of

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		contaminant, classification of soils, landfills available to transport/accept soil, and impacts to community. Please also see Master Response #1 for additional details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection.
4.	DTSC's plan to leave and spread 14,500 cubic yards of contaminated soils on Site and untreated is unacceptable. We join the community in opposing this plan due to the proximity of homes right next to the Site and the threat of groundwater. In developing this portion of the "remedy" did DTSC conduct a comprehensive cumulative impact analysis including information in CalEnviroScreen 3.0? If not, why not?	<p>Thank you for your comment. CEQA requires a cumulative impact analysis be done as a part of some environmental documents. For this Site, an Initial Study was performed and DTSC determined that no potentially significant impacts would occur to all the areas of listed criteria under CEQA. Thus, a Negative Declaration was prepared and no cumulative impact analysis under CEQA was required. DTSC is re-evaluating the selected alternative, which may result in a different type of CEQA document if different impacts would occur. Please see Master Response #1 for additional details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection and Master Response #7 for groundwater monitoring information.</p> <p>Historic groundwater sampling has been ongoing and no detectable concentrations of Site contaminants in any down gradient groundwater monitoring wells have been reported. Groundwater monitoring will continue and be part of any DTSC-approved remedial action.</p> <p>The purpose of CalEnviroScreen is to rank communities that are affected by many sources of pollution and where people are often especially vulnerable to pollution's effects. This ranking system helps identify these potentially vulnerable communities for investigation to determine the need for potential Site mitigation remedies. Since DTSC has already identified the Site as being located in a potentially vulnerable community, investigated the Site, and is in the process of determining appropriate cleanup options, further evaluation with CalEnviroScreen is outside the scope of its intended use.</p>
5.	Did DTSC consider any on-Site treatment of the contamination and if so, what treatments were considered and why were they rejected?	Thank you for your comment. DTSC considered and evaluated several on-site treatments in its evaluation of the Site. As described in the Feasibility Study Report, multiple technologies were considered and evaluated by DTSC, including institutional and engineering controls, containment, in-situ (meaning, in its place at the Site) treatment, and ex-situ treatment (i.e.,

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		<p>excavation and off-site disposal). The technologies were evaluated based on their potential effectiveness and implementability for the specific conditions at this Site. Potential effectiveness is evaluated based on the type of contaminants and the reliability of the remedial technology to work at the Site. The reliability of a technology is based on what has been observed at other sites that have similar contamination and use that same technology. Implementability focuses on the applicability of a technology under anticipated site-specific conditions. Of the technologies evaluated, those that involve on-site treatment include in-situ thermal desorption (ISTD), bioremediation, chemical oxidation, and in-situ stabilization/solidification (ISS).</p> <p>ISTD treatment uses thermal conductive heating to heat in-situ soil constituents of concern past their respective boiling points, vaporize the constituents to the gas phase, and capture, extract, and treat the vapors in a vapor treatment system. ISTD treatment does not treat inorganic constituents (i.e., metals) because their boiling points are unfeasibly high (e.g., 700°C). The soil at this Site contains inorganic constituents. As a result, implementation of this technology would not be effective because the affected soil would not be treated for all constituents; thus, this technology was not retained for further development and evaluation.</p> <p>Bioremediation treatment consists of enhancing the rate of naturally occurring microbial activity in affected soil by supplementing microorganisms with nutrients, oxygen, and/or other carbon-based amendments in-situ to expedite biodegradation processes. Implementation of the bioremediation treatment requires cycling of anaerobic and aerobic phases to maximize constituent degradation rates. To provide anaerobic conditions, a large quantity of water would be required, which would be difficult given the climate conditions at the Site. There is additional concern that the application of this technology includes the possibility of the applied water leaching some contaminants from the soil and percolating into the</p>
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		<p>groundwater. For these reasons, bioremediation was not retained for further development and evaluation.</p> <p>Chemical oxidation involves reduction/oxidation reactions that chemically convert hazardous contaminants to nonhazardous or less toxic compounds that are more stable or inert. Chemical oxidation of pesticides requires strong oxidants such as ozone, persulfate, hydrogen peroxide, or permanganate. The application of strong oxidants may require a large quantity of water to distribute oxidant in the treatment zone, which would be difficult given the climate conditions at the Site. Further risks from the application of this technology include the possibility of the applied water leaching some contaminants from the soil and percolating into the groundwater. For these reasons, chemical oxidation was not retained for further development and evaluation.</p> <p>ISS technology consists of mixing a stabilizing agent (e.g., Portland cement) with affected soil, thereby limiting the mobility of constituents by physical and chemical means. The effectiveness of ISS treatment is highly dependent on environmental and site-specific conditions, and a bench (laboratory) test is necessary to measure the potential effectiveness of ISS implementation. Also, ISS treatment requires homogeneous soil, which may be difficult to achieve at depths exceeding 15 feet below ground surface and will likely slow down efficiency and require multiple mixes to meet performance standards. ISS mixing requires a significant amount of water to achieve the proper water to cement ratio to ensure a cement sets properly. In addition, implementation will present short-term risks to the community through the potential generation of dust during mixing activities and increased truck traffic and/or noise generation during construction activities. Although this technology would be protective of overall human health and the environment upon completion, it was not selected for the proposed remedy based on the duration (37 weeks), uncertainty related to implementability, and potential for dust generation and truck traffic.</p>
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6.	Which agency and/or company will be required to regularly inspect the Site, and monitor groundwater and the adequacy of the cap? For how many years will this monitoring and inspecting take place?	Thank you for your comment. Please refer to Master Response #1 and #7. If the final remedy requires a Land Use Covenant with Operation and Maintenance, DTSC will require Chevron to inspect the Site annually, conduct groundwater monitoring and document and prepare reports of the inspections and monitoring results to ensure adequacy of the remedy. These activities would be required until the Site is remediated to residential or unrestricted land use. DTSC also conducts its own independent evaluation and inspections, as deemed necessary, to ensure the remedy is still effective. All inspection, groundwater monitoring, and compliance reports will be available to the public through DTSC's Envirostor website.
7.	When will the proposed Site remediation and capping work take place? What are the projected start and end dates?	Thank you for your comment. Due to the community concerns regarding the draft RAP, DTSC has halted work on the capping alternative and is re-evaluating the remedy. DTSC has not, therefore, determined what the final remedy will be and so does not have specific dates for when the work would take place. Please see Master Response #1.
8.	What Site mitigation measures are planned to prevent emissions of toxic and non-toxic dust? Will the Site be tarped? What dust suppression measures will be used?	During construction, active dust suppression will take place to limit and reduce the amount of fugitive dust generated. Please see Master Response #4 for additional details.
9.	Residents living adjacent to the Site must be offered temporary relocation to nearby hotels/motels and be provided per diems to cover expenses associated with being displaced during the work at the PureGro Site	Thank you for your comment. Community safety, worker safety, and environmental quality are the top priorities of DTSC during any work at the Site. DTSC's analysis, which was discussed in the draft RAP and Initial Study, indicated that there would not be a potentially significant impact to nearby residents because of construction. As a result, it is not necessary to require the responsible party to provide temporary relocation to nearby residents, as proposed in this comment. Please refer to Master Response #4.
10.	<i>Comite Civico de Valle</i> should be provided a multi-year Technical Assistance Grant in order to ensure full community oversight and input into the remediation plan and remediation project.	Thank you for your comment. DTSC is committed to providing robust technical and regulatory oversight through all aspects of the project. As part of our community outreach process, DTSC will continue to meet with the community to answer questions, explain technical details of the project, and support interested individuals and organizations in contributing to the decision-making process. DTSC does not have a technical assistance grant or any type of funding for community oversight of DTSC's work at this Site.

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2) Comments submitted by George A. Nava, Mayor for the City of Brawley, letter dated February 8, 2018:

Comment Number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	<p>I am here tonight to enter comments into the public record on behalf of the Brawley City Council and the community we represent. We will also be submitting another round of formal comments before the published deadline.</p> <p>I would like to begin by thanking DTSC and Chevron for the presentation to the City Council on January 16, 2018. This property and its history have been topics of great community concerns for decades: By preparing for today's meeting in the manner you have, it was possible for community awareness to be raised. As you can see, this is a critically important matter for not only the elected leaders of this community, but also every resident here tonight and many who are the be counted but are reticent to participate in often bureaucratic and unfamiliar process.</p> <p>It is the City's expectation that DTSC arrived today, open to receiving public input and to reaching a decision that demonstrates respect for health and well-being of the people of Brawley. We expect that the standard applied to the PureGro property is the same as you would expect and demand for your own families if you lived in the neighborhood.</p> <p>The City of Brawley urges DTSC and Chevron to consider the long-term community impacts of PureGro – the past, present and future of this property and its immediate proximity to residential dwellings. We demand that DTSC fully consider the community's request for Site excavation and removal of contaminated soil from City limits. We are here today to stand alongside our community to keep the State accountable for its regulatory responsibilities and to demand responsible stewardship from Chevron as the property owner.</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018. DTSC plans to re-evaluate the draft RAP's different alternatives, and present our findings to the community. Please see Master Response #1 for further details. It is part of DTSC's mission to ensure that the remedy selected is protective of the health of the nearby residents, the Brawley community, and the environment. DTSC looks forward to continued work and collaboration with the City of Brawley and all other stakeholders to reach a final solution for the Site. Please see Master Response #2 for further information on DTSC's commitment to engaging with the community.</p>

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2.	<p>Consistent with comments entered into the public record on February 8, 2018, the City of Brawley requests that the State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control fully vet the Remediation Plan for the Former PureGro Facility located at 1025 River Drive prior to recommending its preferred alternative. This letter shall serve as the City of Brawley's formal request for performance of a peer review of the proposed remediation plan, underwritten by the applicant. The technical review would provide for the integration of community interests and concerns.</p> <p>As the Site is in immediate proximity to residential uses, DTSC has the duty and obligation to obtain input on the plan from the community at large. The City urges DTSC to responsibly weigh community interests in the context of the Site's long-term condition and use. (February 21, 2018)</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments and for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018. DTSC is dedicated to ensuring that the final remedy at the Site is protective of the Brawley community and the environment. As part of DTSC's re-evaluation process, DTSC will conduct a detailed review of all the proposed remedial alternatives to verify accuracy and completeness of estimations, calculations, and assumptions. Also, please see Master Response #1.</p>
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3) Comment submitted by Julia Ruiz, a resident of Brawley, public comment received in mail February 9, 2018

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>I have been raised in Brawley all my life. In the same area, first on 602 N. 11th St. as a teenager and young adult, but first as a young girl at 620 N. 11th Street. I saw and witnessed the PureGro Company and all its results all of my life, including explosions that occurred to some tanks they had in their property. I have seen the effects of their contaminated our environment. Effects like: neighbors developing Cancer, our breathing the polluted air here all our lives, especially ammonia vapors coming through our ventilation system. Tell me, are you going to address these problems too? Or are you going to just pretend the damage done was just to property alone.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. It is DTSC's mission to protect both the communities of California and the environment from toxic harm. DTSC's focus for this project is to select a remedy that is protective of nearby residents, the community, and the environment. We plan to communicate and engage with the community throughout our decision-making process so that the community is aware and can participate as we move forward with the project. DTSC is in the process of coordinating a series of community dialogue meetings to work with the community to reach a final solution for the Site. Please see Master Response #2 for further information.</p>

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4) Comment submitted by Rosalind Garcia, a resident of Brawley, public comment form submitted during Community Meeting, February 8, 2018:

Comments/Questions	Responses
We want the waste out Now. Dispose of it safely and not to compromise other communities. Thank You!	Thank you for your comment, please see Master Response #1.

5) Comment submitted by Aracely Nieto, a resident of Brawley, public comment form submitted during the Community Meeting, February 8, 2018:

Comments/Questions	Responses
I am a resident of Brawley and live at 677 N. Adams, right across from the PureGro facility. The companies that own the facility must take responsibility for the sustainable and safe removal/disposal of the soil in the area and surrounding the facility. It must be done and it must be done now.	Thank you for your comment. The Responsible Party, Chevron, is cooperating and has taken full responsibility to remediate the Site under DTSC oversight. DTSC is dedicated to ensuring that the final remedy at the Site is protective and sustainable. For more information regarding DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the selected remedy, please see Master Response #1.

6) Comments submitted by Thomas A. Perez, a resident of Brawley, public comment form received in mail, February 15, 2018:

Comments/Questions	Responses
Your recommendation to fix the problem at the PureGro Site is not a good one, you are recommending a Band-Aid solution. We had a mountain of contaminated dirt for over 10 years in our area. Now you want to fix the problems by spreading the contaminated dirt closer to our homes – not a good, bad idea. We would like to get a permanent solution, that is hauling ALL the contaminated soil out of our neighborhood. The State promised over 10 years ago to do that. We would like that to happen now! We don't deserve to be treated like second class citizens. It is time to fix the toxic problem right. Waited too long--we deserve better!	Thank you for your comment. DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this community and protects human health and the environment. Please also see Master Response #1 for additional details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection.

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7) Comment submitted by Gerald (Jerry) Gauna, resident of Brawley, public comment form received in mail, February 22, 2018:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>The complete removal of this dirt from PureGro Site is demanded!!! Chevron should pay for it, and make a park for the Eastside residents to enjoy. A health survey of the whole area across the tracks should be done and Chevron should also pay. The high amount of Cancer from the pesticides have killed people for over 50 years due to their neglect. You have a toxic dump right outside of Westmorland, California!! For the future of our grandchildren and next generations - remove the poison.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 for further information about DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the draft Remedial Action Plan and Master Response #3 for information on the health risk assessments that have been completed.</p>

8) Comment submitted by Raymond R. Castillo, Chairman of Imperial Board of Supervisors, letter received in mail, February 23, 2018:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>I am writing to inform you of my concerns regarding a proposed Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the former PureGro Company facility at 1025 River Drive in Brawley, California. I respectfully request that the Department of Toxic Substances Control requires Chevron to conduct a more exhaustive clean up that would bring the Site to the standards of residential zoning requirements consisting of the removal of all contaminated soil from the Site.</p> <p>Although the proposed RAP meets the zoning requirements for this Site, I believe that we should consider the current and/or future use of properties in the surrounding area, including single-family homes to the South and two schools within a half mile of the Site. There are many wind events throughout the year in our community, and we are highly concerned about the risks the soil on the property poses to a disadvantaged community such as ours.</p> <p>For these reasons, I implore you to do what is right for the community and</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 for further information about DTSC's decision to conduct a re-evaluation of the draft Remedial Action Plan. DTSC is cognizant of the health concerns from high winds in the Brawley area and the Property Owner (Chevron) has taken extra measures to minimize exposure to dirt and dust from the Site. Please see Master Response #3 for further details on the Health Risk Assessment and #4 for further details on dust suppression at the Site.</p>

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amend the draft RAP by requiring that the owners of the former PureGro facility remove all contaminated soil from the property. Thank you for your consideration of this request and should you have any questions or if you need any additional information please contact me.

9) Comment submitted by Eric Montoya Reyes, *Los Amigos de la Comunidad IV*, public comment form received in mail:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>As Executive of <i>Los Amigos</i>, working to improve our underserved community, the PureGro Site presents an opportunity for all involved to make a portion of an underserved community with cumulative impacts for generations whole in this particular issue. That may only be accomplished with 1) A full and complete removal of the contaminated soil and new testing of the area. 2) A comprehensive health and cancer study of the surrounding community. 3) Test surrounding neighborhood for evidence of chemicals in question. 4) A Community Benefit for having endured the impacts for generations. 5) A return of the Site to residential and or public space/park level. We ask this in the full faith of Chevron as the current owner understanding its obligation to the community for this Site and its continued presence and danger to the community. The desires of the residents understood to demand the danger be eliminated forever from this Site. With other cumulative impacts from other factors that are out of the residents' control; bad air quality, farm/agribusiness impacts, tax regulation and enforcement of previous impacts and an impoverished community. <i>Los Amigos de la Comunidad IV</i> enters this comment letter to emphasize the importance of this issue and the desired results to make our community</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC appreciates the interest and comments of <i>Los Amigos de la Comunidad IV</i>. As announced at the community engagement and public comment meeting on February 8, 2018, DTSC is re-evaluating the draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and remedial options for the Site. DTSC's top priorities are the protection of public health, worker safety, and environmental quality. The short term, long term, and cumulative impacts of the remedy options for the RAP will be considered as they are re-evaluated. Please see Master Response #1 for additional details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection. Please also see Master Response #3 for details regarding the Health Risk Assessment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Please see Master Response #1. 2) Please see Master Response #3. 3) Please see Master Response #4. 4) DTSC has initiated dialogue with the community stakeholders and the City of Brawley to help DTSC determine the final remedy for the PureGro site. The selective remedy must be protective of human health and environment while providing for a suitable land use. As part of this dialogue DTSC intends to engage with the City and stakeholders about potential community benefits associated with the remedy.

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<p>whole in a controllable issue. We thank you for your work on this issue and will continue to work with DTSC on this issue to finalization.</p>	<p>Regarding the return of the site to a park or residential reuse, please note that DTSC does not have the authority to make zoning and land use decisions for future use of a site. However, DTSC has the authority and can determine the level of cleanup of a contaminated site based on the reasonably anticipated future use or specific use of a site, as determined by the City or County land use decisions. At this time, it is DTSC's understanding that the property has been zoned for commercial/industrial use since the 1940s. DTSC must consider the current and likely land uses in selecting a remedy. During its remedy re-evaluation and final remedy decision, DTSC will dialogue with the community and the City of Brawley to determine a remedy for the Site that is protective of human health and environment and provides for productive and beneficial property reuse.</p>
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10) Comment submitted via Community Petition signed by 107 community members, received in mail and email on March 9, 2018:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>We, the undersigned, do hereby enter in to the record our demand of complete and total removal of the contaminants at the Site of the PureGro Chemical and Pesticide Site at 1025 River Drive, Brawley Ca 92227. As a residents living with the ½ mile of this contaminated Site, as recorded in the State of California's case of California Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the Department of Toxic Substances Control (EPA ID# Cal000234104 of imminent and substantial endangerment determination and consent order, the final protection for the residents and future generation from confirmed exposure of banned chemicals DDD, DDE, DDT, Chlordane and Endrin must be the complete removal of said contaminants which are known carcinogens, cause liver and chromosomal damage and other maladies impacting the quality of life of the residents and endangering the whole community surrounding the contaminated Site. The Department of Toxic Substances Control has a responsibility to obligate the owner of the Site, Chevron, to undertake the task with the least possible impact to the residents.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC intends to select a remedy that complies with the Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Determination and Consent Order for this Site. Please see Master Response #5 for further details about the draft Remedial Action Plan alternatives assessment and remedy selection. Please see also Master Response #1 for additional details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection.</p>

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11) Comment submitted by Simon R. Cavalez, Brawley Union High School District, public comment form received by mail: March 8, 2018

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>As a Superintendent of a school district in the City of Brawley that is nationally recognized for its Environmental Literacy and Civic Engagement Programs, I urge that the Department of Toxic Substances Control do everything in its power to ensure that the former PureGro Company Facility in Brawley receive a full cleanup and removal of all toxic contaminants. The stakeholders of Brawley deserve a community free of toxic contaminants that could pose serious health threats to its citizens. I urge you on behalf of the students I serve to do right by them and take appropriate action to ensure the facility in question is properly decontaminated. Thank you for your consideration of this matter.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Protection of public health, particularly the children and sensitive population, and the environment is the primary responsibility of DTSC and DTSC takes this responsibility very seriously. Please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection.</p>

12) Comments submitted by Humberto Lugo, resident of Brawley, letter dated March 7, 2018 and Transcript by Court Reporter:

Comment Number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	<p>Humberto Lugo submits these comments to the Department of Toxic Substances Control for Chevron PureGro facility, I grew up 200 feet from this facility and lived the environmental injustices that occur in many communities throughout California. Growing up in the neighborhood the only air we breathed was pesticides, the neighborhood kids played in the property adjacent to the facility which is also contaminated although many have moved away our families remain in the neighborhood. The facility manufactured pesticides (DDT, DDE and others) as well as fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals for over 30 years. Throughout its operations there were multiple explosion and fires at the facility. It shut down its operations in 2000, between 2000 and 2018, there have been multiple meetings</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC's top priorities are community safety, worker safety, and environmental quality. Please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for this Site and Master Response #3 that address the health risk assessment and community health concerns.</p>

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	<p>with the DTSC and Chevron but the community has been only invited. The neighborhood has been plagued with cancer, and some of the cancers have a direct link to the type of pesticides fabricated at this facility.</p>	
<p>2.</p>	<p>I disagree with DTSC's plan to have Chevron develop and implement the remedy. DTSC should develop the remedy in partnership with residents in the community organizations, and require Chevron to pay for and implement it. Allowing the corporation responsible for the contamination Site to develop and implement the remedy for dealing with the significant toxic contamination is not appropriate and will not provide the maximum protection for public health and the environment. This is especially true since Chevron does not have a positive environmental track record in our state or in the world.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 for additional information</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>· · · · My name is Humberto Lugo, and I grew up about 200 feet away from the facility, and I'm also involved in a lot of environmental justice issues across -locally, in California. · · · · So, I grew up, you know, just like Kylee mentioned. · She grew up across the street. · She's much younger than me, but, you know, you know, this is kind of -- this is a priority to me. · Even though I'm involved in all of this, this is a personal story. · You know, it's personal -- it's personal to me more than anything. · · · · So I remember, just like my neighbor did, that we wake up, go to school. · We have the chemical smell every morning, every evening, all day. · It wasn't one day that we said "You know what? · We can breathe clean air out here." · Every day was just a terrible smell out in that part of the city. · We played in the facility, inside the fence, outside of the fence, around the adjacent property, because we didn't know better. · We were kids. · We were kids playing. · It's an empty lot. That was our playground. · · · · We made ramps. · We played softball. · We did everything there. · And then learning -- you know, as you grow up, learning that what this means that this low-income house tract -- tract homes that were built there. · My parents lived there. · You know, understanding environmental justice and how you put a community soil impact so close to a facility like this, you</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and your comment. DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this site remediation project and protect human health and the environment. Please see Master Response #3 for more details regarding the health assessment of the Site contaminants. For further details about DTSC's commitment to public engagement, please see Master Response #2.</p>

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	<p>know, it made me understand, you know, really, you know, this is -- I live this stuff. I work this -- I do this stuff now, so the connection's always been there. . . . And so, you know, it's been 20 -- I think about seven -- it's been a long time since the facility was demolished, but everything continues to be there. And I think the community -- they don't think. They want this removed completely. You know, we're at a point that any remediation plans -- remove -- Chevron -- since Chevron is the owner, anything is okay with us because we already lived on the impacts. We've already suffered cancers. We already had bad air quality. We already had child development issues in our community. We already have -- I mentioned asthma. So we've already lived through all this. . . . Anything else that you can think of that says, you know, we've got to look at the truck count, we've got to look at road conditions. How do we haul this out of here? We don't care anymore. We just want this out of here because it's been a cancer in our community for so long. . . . You know, and like Kylee mentioned, a lot of this -- these people have moved. They moved to -- away from that area. They live across town; they have cancer. They live -- on the other side of town, they have cancer. And they didn't get this notice. You know, I reached out to Kylee yesterday. You know, said to her "Try to tell your story." I said "Kylee, you need to be here. You tell your story." . . . Because her story -- I grew up watching that story. You know, her mom, her family was really good people -- is good people. And so, you know, I wanted to make sure that she had the opportunity to share this with you guys. I'm not going to get technical. I'm not going to get -- this is just the personal story. Thank you.</p>	
4.	<p>MR. LUGO: So this is the second segment. All right. Earlier, it was my personal story. Now, it's that -- a little bit different. You know? . . . So, yeah, you know, working on policy throughout California, on particularly hazardous facilities. You know, we know there's facilities in Kettleman, Buttonwillow, Clean Harbor in Westmorland. We're also concerned, you know, that -- we don't want these communities -- even</p>	<p>Thank you for your additional comment. DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this site remediation project and protect human health and the environment. Please see Master Response #3 for more details regarding the health assessment of the Site contaminants. For further details about DTSC's</p>

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<p>though we take this removal from here, that we're very careful where it goes. · And we want you guys to be transparent with us to where - because we want complete removal, but we want you guys to be transparent with us, also, to where this waste will go to.Because it's important we don't burn it in other communities, but I want to make sure that you guys let us know that. · And, you know, testing soils in the adjacent properties, I think, is very important. I think the -- I think it's warranted. · It's about time that something's done. · I know that even Imperial County Public Health should be here because, you know, they are the agent -- the local agency on health in Imperial county. · They might have some data.We have a lot of cancer that we already mentioned, so there might be -- the correlation and all that data might help, you know, how do you move forward -- how you move forward on this. · And also, you know, the civil rights issues. · I know you just got that -- recently, that draft, you know, the public participation and not including the community as a whole. · As you know, this is a -- this is a small community. · I mean, everybody here should have been -should be alerted about what's happening, and they should be sitting here today -- here -- if not writing comments. · But I think it's important that we reach out to everybody, not just the two blocks or one-mile radius. · I think it's very important as we move forward. Thank you.</p>	<p>commitment to public engagement, please see Master Response #2.</p>
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13) Comments submitted by Laura Duarte, a resident of Brawley, public comment form attached to email dated March 7, 2018:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>I am a resident of Brawley, CA. I live near the PureGro Site. Unfortunately, I was unable to attend the community meeting. I am very concerned that this Site is not scheduled for complete clean-up. We need a long term safe solution. A solution that puts the best interest of the community and its members first. We don't need a cover-up project, we need a complete haul away project. Just this weekend, we had</p>	<p>We are sorry you could not attend the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and appreciate you taking the time to submit your comment. Please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for this Site</p>

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<p>24 mph winds gusting through the area. With these winds comes the dirt that covers the whole area. What are these winds picking up? Harmful contaminants. This is about our health and safety. Monitoring of the affected Site is not enough. Putting a tarp/liner over the area is not enough.</p>	<p>and Master Response #3 that address the health risk assessment and community health concerns.</p>
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14) Comments submitted by Jamie Silva, Superintendent, Brawley Elementary School District, letter received by mail and email, March 7, 2018:

Comment Number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	<p>On behalf of the Brawley Elementary School District, please accept comments related to the proposed Remedial Action Plan for the former PureGro Company Site located at 1025 River Drive in Brawley, California. As a public agency, a top priority of the Brawley Elementary School District is to provide a healthy and safe learning environment for all students. In reviewing the history of the aforementioned Site, it is concerning to know that the Site's soil and groundwater are impacted with chlorinated pesticides and herbicides, petroleum hydrocarbons, and metals. Further research on the Site indicates that the primary COC are organochlorine pesticides (OCPs) which included DDD, DDE, DDT, chlordane, Dieldrin, toxaphene, endrin, and perchlorate. The Site is half a mile away from two of our schools, and is extremely concerning for us.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC's top priorities are community safety, worker safety, and environmental quality. A human health risk assessment (HHRA) was conducted using soils and groundwater data collected at the Site. The HHRA does not show that pesticides at the Site are causing harm to people living near it. Please see DTSC's Master Response #3 for further details on the HHRA. Please also see Master Response #1.</p>
2.	<p>We ask that the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) require the responsible party to take all the necessary measures to remove all contaminants found at the Site which might potentially have an adverse or fatal effect on the health of the children of our community and adults who work with them.</p> <p>I want to thank you in advance and plead that you give our request your full consideration. The community of Brawley would appreciate your support in ensuring the safety of its citizens regarding this matter.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC's top priorities are community safety, worker safety, and environmental quality. A human health risk assessment (HHRA) was conducted using soils and groundwater data collected at the Site. The HHRA does not show that pesticides at the Site are causing harm to people living near it. Please see Master Response #3 for further details on the HHRA. Also, please see Master Response #1.</p>

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15) Comments submitted by Kylee Solarez via Filiberto Pinedo, resident of Brawley, sent via email, March 9, 2018:

Comment Number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	<p>I disagree with DTSC's plan to have Chevron develop and implement the remedy, DTSC should develop the remedy in partnership with residents and their community organizations, and require Chevron to pay for and implement it. Allowing the corporation responsible for the contaminated Site to develop and implement a remedy for dealing with the significant toxic contamination is not appropriate and will not provide the maximum protection for public health and the environment. This is especially true as Chevron does not have a positive environmental track record in our state or in the world. It is inexcusable that the contamination was allowed by DTSC to remain at the Site next to homes. Complete Removal of this Site is long overdue. Although this project clearly has the potential for significant environmental impacts the community has voices that they want this Site to be completely removed as quickly and safely as possible, with full public oversight and participation.</p> <p>We oppose DTSC's plan to leave and spread 14,500 cubic yards of contaminated soils on Site and untreated is a concern and we oppose this plan due to the proximity of homes right next to the Site and the threat to groundwater. In developing this portion of the "remedy" did DTSC conduct a comprehensive cumulative impact analysis including information in CalEnviroScreen 3.0, and change the land use from industrial to residential which would bring the most benefit to the community.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1. DTSC does not have any legal authority to change any designated zoning. Zoning classifications are determined by local counties and governments. However, DTSC has the authority and can determine the level of cleanup of a contaminated site based on the reasonably anticipated future use or specific use of a site, as determined by the City or County land use decisions. At this time, it is DTSC's understanding that the property has been zoned for commercial/industrial/ use since the 1940s. DTSC must consider the current and likely land uses in selecting a remedy. During its remedy re-evaluation and final remedy decision, DTSC will dialogue with the community and the City of Brawley to determine a remedy for the Site that is protective of human health and environment and provides for productive and beneficial property reuse.</p> <p>For your comment regarding CEQA and CalEnviroScreen: CEQA requires a cumulative impact analysis be done as a part of some environmental documents. For this Site, an Initial Study was performed and DTSC determined that no potentially significant impacts would occur to all the areas of listed criteria under CEQA. Thus, a Negative Declaration was prepared and no cumulative impact analysis under CEQA was required. DTSC is re-evaluating the selected alternative, which may result in a different type of CEQA document if different impacts would occur. Please see Master Response #1 for additional details on DTSC's decision to re-</p>

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		<p>evaluate the remedy selection and Master Response #7 for groundwater monitoring information.</p> <p>The purpose of CalEnviroScreen is to rank communities that are affected by many sources of pollution and where people are often especially vulnerable to pollution's effects. This ranking system helps identify these potentially vulnerable communities for investigation to determine the need for potential Site mitigation remedies. Since DTSC has already identified the Site as located in a potentially vulnerable community, investigated the Site, and is in the process of determining appropriate cleanup options, further evaluation with CalEnviroScreen is outside the scope of its intended use.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>· My name is Kylee [Solarez], and I'm here because I was a resident near the toxic waste Site for 23 years. ····Growing up, I have walked and played in that field. · My mother, who lost her life to a rare form of cancer at the young age of 53, also grew up there. · My grandparents, since the 1960s, established their home across from the waste Site. · They did not know about all the chemicals, slash, pesticides being used and disposed of. · None of us did. ····As of yesterday, I barely became aware that this was a toxic waste Site. · Maybe some of the other older residents knew, but I'm -- you know, I'm pretty young, so I didn't know about that. · My dad did not know, nor did the neighbors. · But Chevron did know. ····All of my neighbors have had some form of cancer. · That's not even naming other illnesses. · My grandparents included. · This makes me angry. · Why weren't we notified? · Shouldn't every single resident within a certain radius at risk be notified by mail or in any type of form? ····To my understanding, Chevron and the DTSC have been going back and forth about this issue for 17 years, with 40 meetings, none of which have involved the actual residents nearby. · Why has it taken so long? · This is unacceptable. ····I did some research on some of the chemicals and pesticides present, and according to this publication "Environmental Research," by a publisher</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and your comment. We are sorry for your loss.</p> <p>DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this site remediation project and protect human health and the environment. Please see Master Response #1 regarding DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the draft Remedial Action Plan and plan moving forward to select the appropriate final remedy for this Site. Please also see Master Response #3 for more details on the health risk assessments performed. For further details about DTSC's commitment to public engagement, please see Master Response #2.</p>

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	<p>Elsevier, who's a scientific researcher, a higher concentration of PCB and DDE and DDT was found in extract lipids of adipose tissue samples from terminal cancer patients – malignant lymphoma, retroperitoneal carcinoma, glioblastoma -- my mother's cancer -adenocarcinoma, breast cancer, mesothelioma, cervical cancer, pulmonary carcinoma, cancer of the rectum, cancer of the colon, lymph sarcoma, et cetera -- than in adipose tissues of patients who died of other diseases. These same chemicals were present there.These chemicals can be passed on in utero and through breast milk of mothers exposed. · So that means my grandparents could have passed it on to my mother. To find out there is any possibility that my mother's death could be due to Chevron and DTSC's lack of solution is unbelievable and upsetting, to say the least. · This is only mentioning what happened to my family member.My grandmother had a rare form of cancer in the jaw. · My dad also still has cancer. · Every single neighbor on my street, too, specifically the older neighbors, who have had long exposure. · I wish I had known sooner so I could provide authorizations of health reports from my many neighbors affected. · Like I said, I barely was made aware, but I am here on behalf of them. This contaminated waste needs to be removed. · Thank you.</p>	
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16) Comment submitted by Rhonda Schmidt, a resident of Brawley, sent via email March 9, 2018:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>I live directly across the road from the contaminated property.</p> <p>3 things I believe should be put into place immediately: 1) That field should be covered immediately with a crop blanket of some kind. So, when the wind blows, which by the way, is all the time, it will help lessen the spread of the toxins in the air. I know for a fact, the wind affects my health and my daughter's health, after learning about the hazardous extent of the contamination.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. In response to your comments, please see the three items below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Please see Master Response #3 for more information on health affects and the human health risk assessment. 2) DTSC will take note of your comment and ensure that there is clear and visible signage along the property line.

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<p>Field blankets are available and would help lessen the impact if even if in a small way. Arcadis</p> <p>2) Posting the signs for the whole field is not just the fenced area. I might add, they should be big enough to see from the road without having to walk onto the contaminated property in order to see it.</p> <p>3) Third and as equally important, is that property owners, who are renting out homes in that immediate area, should be mandated to provide an official written notification of the contaminated property along with the rental application. Potential renters have the right to know this risk from the very beginning. They have a right to informed options.</p> <p>Frankly, I am appalled that these things weren't already in place long before I even moved into the house I rent and have rented since September of 2014. This is negligence on so many levels and departments for not enforcing these things from 2004.</p> <p>At the very least, signs should be posted.</p>	<p>DTSC is committed to ensuring that there is sufficient notice provided to the community in the form of Community Updates and Work Notices. If the remedy selected includes a Land Use Covenant, additional notification will be sent to the community. A Land Use Covenant is a publicly recorded document advising future property owners of any required maintenance for the remedy and what types of activities are prohibited to protect the community, environment, and the final remedy. The Department of Fair Employment and Housing along with City and/or County ordinances dictate what information landlords are required to provide to their tenants.</p>
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17) Comment submitted by Cassandra Garate, a resident of Brawley, sent via email:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>It is inexcusable that the contamination was allowed by DTSC to remain at the Site next to the homes. Complete Removal of this Site is long overdue. Although this project clearly has the potential for significant environmental impacts the community has voiced that they want this Site to be completely removed as quickly and as safely as possible, with full public oversight and participation.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment, please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for this Site.</p>

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18) Comment submitted by Lillian Guterrez, a resident of Brawley, public comment form received in mail:

Comments/Questions	Responses
Living by the contaminated field on the northeast side has brought me health issues. With these crazy sandstorms throwing the dirt up in the air has cause me to have asthma. Please get rid of the issue and come up with a solution so that others won't get sick.	Thank you for your comment. DTSC's top priorities are community safety, worker safety, and environmental quality. Please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for this Site and Master Response #3 regarding the human health risk assessment conducted for the Site.

19) Comment submitted by Mar M. Reyes, a resident of Brawley, public comment form received in mail, March 5, 2018:

Comments/Questions	Responses
Regarding: former PureGro Company Facility This letter is to share my concerns that soil contamination has in the neighborhood and surrounding area of the former PureGro Company Facility. The only viable solution I can see is the total removal of the contaminated soil at the Site. The people deserve only the best possible solution.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for this Site.

20) Comment submitted by Maria Dominguez, a resident of Brawley, public comment form received by mail, March 5, 2018:

Comments/Questions	Responses
To Whom It May Concern: I live downwind from the PureGro Site. I am concerned the contaminated soils is having on our community now, and in the future.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #3 regarding the human health risk assessment and Master Response #4 on information related to dust generated from the Site.

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21) Comment submitted by email from Elaine Valdivia, a resident from Brawley, handwritten letter attached to email, March 7, 2018:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>Dear Sir:</p> <p>My name is Elaine Valdivia. My father is one of three surviving ex-employees of Pure Gro. His name is Louie Valdivia. He was the driver foreman. He remembers many things of concern. For example, when the large tank was brought into the yard. They were washed out and left to drain in the yard. Anywhere they needed "the dust to settle".</p> <p>Malathion and parathion was mixed on the premises.</p> <p>He said he remembers the giant permanent tanks that had NH3, caught on fire and were left to burn out.</p> <p>The fire department did not want to engage.</p> <p>They did dig out contaminated dirt but should continue to test.</p> <p>Should you have any additional questions, please call. We live 3 blocks from the old PureGro Site.</p>	<p>Thank you for providing that information. DTSC appreciates learning of new information that can be of benefit to our understanding and decision-making for this Site.</p>

22) Comment submitted by Lydia Duarte, a resident of Brawley, handwritten letter attached to public comment form received by mail, March 8, 2018:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>My name is Lydia Duarte and for the last 57 years I have lived approximately 600 feet from the former PureGro Company Facility Site on Riverdrive.</p> <p>PureGro (Pacific Guano as it was called then) has a long history of service. It started as an agricultural chemical business in 1940 until 1955 when Pacific Guano (PureGro) purchased the facility from Bill Van Leer, a dry fertilizer distribution that would now include formulation mixing of pesticides and manufacture of fertilizer (back then, the ammonia was so heavy in the air and surrounding area that it would bring tears to your eyes and affect respiratory systems.) It wasn't until the mid-1970s that the pesticides formulation process ended and eventually in 2000 the facility operations discontinued</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC appreciates learning of new information that improve our understanding and decision-making for this Site. DTSC's top priorities are community safety, worker safety, and environmental quality. Please see DTSC's Master Response #4 for concerns regarding dust generated from the Site and Master Comment #3 for information on the health risk assessment. Please also see Master Response #5 for further information regarding the alternatives previously evaluated.</p>

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<p>and completed demolition in 2001. Finally, in 2004, due to the DTSC team oversight provision on PureGro (named changed in 1967), Chevron Company has taken steps to resolve this problem reluctantly. In 2006, with DTSC oversight, contaminated soil was removed from the vacant lot east of the property and stockpiled on the former PureGro property until a final solution. Since then, DTSC has required Chevron to devise a Remedial Action Plan Draft with the objective to mitigate exposure of contaminants for future use on Site. The objective should not be to mitigate exposure to contaminants for future but to completely remove all hazardous waste from the Site that is causing high levels of cancer and incidence in the surrounding neighborhood. Just to name a few; my husband, mother-in-law, the animal control officer (lived a couple of streets over) all perished from Cancer. My friends that live directly across from the former PureGro on Riverdrive, his wife also has cancer. This is no coincidence. The contaminated stockpiled soil that is not on Site “fly’s throughout and can be smelled when there is a breeze or windy”. My observation is that the extremely contaminated soil keeps affecting and harming my neighborhood and will be safe for future use, if at all, until all contaminants are completely removed. We don’t want a temporary solution but a permanent one, complete with excavation and treatment on Site. Everyone deserves a chance to live in a safe and clean environment without health risks due to toxins. We don’t expect solutions to finally come overnight, but in the meantime more people are getting ill and dying. Enough! Those responsible should be held accountable because lives should matter more than greed and money. In spite of this and as I comment, there are plans to build homes on the vacant lot next to PureGro. Enough is enough!</p>	
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23) Comment submitted by Rosendo Garcia, a resident of Brawley, public comment form received by mail, March 9, 2018:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>As a school board member of a school district in the city of Brawley that is nationally recognized for its Environmental Literacy and Civic Engagement Programs, I urge that the Department of Toxic Substances Control do everything in its power to ensure that the former PureGro Company Facility in Brawley</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Protection of public health, particularly the children and sensitive population, and the environment is the primary responsibility of DTSC and DTSC takes this responsibility very</p>

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<p>receives a full cleanup and removal of all toxic contaminants. The stakeholders of Brawley deserve a community free of toxic contaminants that could pose serious health threats to the citizens. I urge you on behalf of the students I serve to do right by them and take appropriate action to ensure the facility in questions is properly decontaminated. Thank you for your consideration of this matter.</p>	<p>seriously. Please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for this Site.</p>
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24) Comments submitted by Emma Gauna, via mail, public comment form, as well as, Transcript from Court Reporter:

Comment Number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	<p>Quite simply I believe that this toxic pile has been here long enough. If the company intends to clean it up, they should do a thorough job, and the sooner the better. Those of us in the neighborhood have been exposed for decades and removing only part of it is not acceptable.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for this Site.</p>
2.	<p>·Hi, my name is Emma Gauna, and I have taught in Brawley for 40 years. · Well, I did. · I'm retired now. But I taught at Oakley School. · And that school gets children from not just that particular area, where PureGro is at. · We get children from every part of town. So, when we talk about contacting, you know, citizens, community, it's not just us that are being affected. · · · · Now, we know that in our area, we have a cluster of different types of cancers. · I can verify that; I'm a survivor. · But the thing is that it's not just us that should be informed. · I think the entire community should be informed, because, you know, people have moved, but they were there back in the '50s. · They were back there in the '60s. · So we really don't know. And they may also have concerns. · And the fact that we bus children all around the -- Brawley, it's important that the parents be informed. · Thank you.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment and for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018. Human Health and ecological risk assessment was conducted for the Site in its present conditions and DTSC determined that concentrations of pesticides detected in soils and groundwater should not concern people living in homes next to the facility, or to people who may have been walking or playing next to the Site. The risk assessment conducted for the Site specifically includes exposure of off-Site residents and recreational receptors to dust generated from the facility via wind and people then being exposed to the dust via the ingestion, dermal and inhalation pathways. Please see Master Response #3 for more details regarding the human health and ecological risk assessment and Master Response #4 for further details on dust suppression at the Site.</p>

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25) Comment submitted by Yolanda Ochoa, a resident of Brawley, public comment form received by mail:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>I need PureGro to remove the contaminated dirt from the area because when the wind blows all the dirt goes everywhere. A lot of people have died of Cancer. I really think it has to do with that dirt and the company all the chemicals they used and were spilled in the area. There is no excuse why a multimillion company want to do thing the cheap way we need to save lives and have a clean air for all the children growing around the area. I also live there and are concern for their future. Hope the right thing is done.</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and for your comment. DTSC will require the Property Owner (Chevron) to develop and present remedial alternative proposals for the Site. DTSC will review and ultimately decide which remedy is most appropriate for the Site based on a number of factors, as well as community acceptance and input, as described in Master Response #5.</p> <p>DTSC has determined that the concentrations of pesticides detected in soils at the Site should not concern people living in homes next to the facility. The risk assessment conducted for the Site specifically includes exposure of off-site residents to dust generated from the facility via wind and people then being exposed to the dust via the ingestion, dermal (skin) and inhalation pathways. Please see DTSC's Master Response #3 for further details. Please also see Master Response #5 for more information about the alternative remedies DTSC previously evaluated.</p>

26) Comment submitted by David Hiraes, public comment form received by mail:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>We want a full cleanup of contaminated soil at old PureGro Site, everything taken out on the corner of River Drive and Cesar Chavez</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for this Site.</p>

27) Comment submitted by Jorge Moreno, a resident of Brawley public comment form received by mail:

Comments/Questions	Responses

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I'm hereby requesting that all contamination from PureGro be removed. My family has been contaminated by PureGro toxic	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for this Site.
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28) Comment submitted by Marcos Camage, public comment received by mail:

Comments/Questions	Responses
We need all the contaminated dirt from this property removed!!!	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for this Site.

29) Comment submitted by Fidel Flores, Mayor of Calipatria, public comment form received by mail:

Comments/Questions	Responses
I just feel that when the community gets together with the right cause due to the fact that the Site with the contamination is causing people to get sick, that's a problem "Very Big Problem". But I guess they felt by keeping this issue "Hush Hush" it would go away. But I'm glad they spoke up and for that I'm supporting their effort to clean this.	Thank you for your comment. DTSC's goal is to continue working directly with community stakeholders and together find a solution for remediation of this Site and future development that is protective of human health and the environment

30) Comment submitted by Mike A. Pricola, public comment form received by mail:

Comments/Questions	Responses
I really think PureGro land is contaminated and needs to be removed. The right way for the safety of all families living in the area like me. All those families and I get all the dirt when the wind blows all that dirt goes to our homes. I hope you all do the right thing in removing the dirt from the area. I know families that have lost family member with Cancer. A lot of people in that area have died of rare Cancers and a lot of children with asthma	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for this Site. DTSC will require the Property Owner (Chevron) to develop and present remedial alternative proposals for the Site. DTSC will review and ultimately decide which remedy is most appropriate for the Site based on a number of factors, as well as community acceptance and input, as described in Master Response #5.

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	<p>DTSC has determined that the concentrations of pesticides detected in soils at the Site should not concern people living in homes next to the facility. The risk assessment conducted for the Site specifically includes exposure of off-site residents to dust generated from the facility via wind and people then being exposed to the dust via the ingestion, dermal (skin) and inhalation pathways. Please see DTSC's Master Response #3 for further details. Please also see Master Response #5 for more information about the alternative remedies DTSC previously evaluated.</p>
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31) Comment submitted by Daniel Camarzo, public comment form received by mail:

Comments/Questions	Response
<p>We need this property cleaned up. No contaminants needed in our community. Cancer and more. Please support us!</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for this Site. DTSC will require the Property Owner (Chevron) to develop and present remedial alternative proposals for the Site. DTSC will review and ultimately decide which remedy is most appropriate for the Site based on a number of factors, as well as community acceptance and input, as described in Master Response #5.</p> <p>DTSC has determined that the concentrations of pesticides detected in soils at the Site should not concern people living in homes next to the facility. The risk assessment conducted for the Site specifically includes exposure of off-site residents to dust generated from the facility via wind and people then being exposed to the dust via the ingestion, dermal (skin) and inhalation pathways. Please see DTSC's Master Response #3 for further details. Please also see Master Response #5 for more information about the alternative remedies DTSC previously evaluated.</p>

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32) Comment submitted by Ascension Reyes, a resident in Brawley:

Comments/Questions	Responses
PureGro/Chevron – it is imperative and morally prudent that PureGro/Chevron exercise its full responsibility for the toxic contamination left behind at the former PureGro Site. Being a resident with the PureGro area along with parents and siblings for over five decades. We have had to live with the effects, ammonia smells, explosions, as a child growing up and now as an adult, the leftover contamination and damage. I in agreement with our community demand total and complete cleanup of this Site! Take responsibility for the environmentally destructive impact caused by your cooperation!	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for this Site.

33) These comments were submitted by Britney Auina, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses
What do they specifically do?	Thank you for your comment. DTSC shall select a remedy for the Site that is protective of the health of the nearby residents, the Brawley community, and the environment. Chevron, as the responsible party, will be required to implement and pay for the remedy.

34) Comment submitted by Hayley Garner, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses
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<p>The chemicals/pesticide</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC will require the Property Owner (Chevron) to develop and present remedial alternative proposals for the Site. DTSC will review and ultimately decide which remedy is most appropriate for the Site based on a number of factors, as well as community acceptance and input, as described in Master Response #5.</p> <p>DTSC has determined that the concentrations of pesticides detected in soils at the Site should not concern people living in homes next to the facility. The risk assessment conducted for the Site specifically includes exposure of off-site residents to dust generated from the facility via wind and people then being exposed to the dust via the ingestion, dermal (skin) and inhalation pathways. Please see DTSC's Master Response #3 for further details on the human health assessment. Please see Master Response #4 for information on dust generated from the Site. Please also see Master Response #5 for more information about the alternative remedies DTSC previously evaluated.</p>
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35) Comment submitted by Kaylani Otero, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>The contaminants seem something to worry about, especially to those who near by</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC will require the Property Owner (Chevron) to develop and present remedial alternative proposals for the Site. DTSC will review and ultimately decide which remedy is most appropriate for the Site based on a number of factors, as well as community acceptance and input, as described in Master Response #5.</p> <p>DTSC has determined that the concentrations of pesticides detected in soils at the Site should not concern people living in homes next to the facility. The risk assessment conducted for the Site specifically includes exposure of off-site residents to dust generated from the facility via wind and people then being</p>

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	<p>exposed to the dust via the ingestion, dermal (skin) and inhalation pathways. Please see DTSC's Master Response #3 for further details on the human health assessment. Please see Master Response #4 for information on dust generated from the Site. Please also see Master Response #5 for more information about the alternative remedies DTSC previously evaluated.</p>
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36) Comment submitted by Sabrina M. Wilkerson, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>Will anyone help the people living next to it? Do they get any compensation? How many chemicals are in the soil?</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Community safety, worker safety, and environmental quality are the top priorities of DTSC during any work at the Site. A risk assessment conducted for the Site shows that the chemicals at the Site are should not concern to people living near the Site. Please see Master Response #3 for further details. The contaminants of concern found at the Site include pesticides and low levels of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), metals, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). No compensation will be provided to the neighboring residents.</p> <p>DTSC's analysis, which was discussed in the draft RAP and Initial Study, indicated that there would not be a potentially significant impact to nearby residents because of construction. As a result, it is not necessary to require the responsible party to provide temporary relocation to nearby residents, as proposed in this comment. Please also refer to Master Response #4 for information.</p>

37) Comment submitted by Francesca Geneake, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>How can affect the families around the area?</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC will require the Property Owner (Chevron) to develop and present remedial alternative proposals for the Site. DTSC will review and ultimately decide which remedy is most appropriate for the Site based on a</p>

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	<p>number of factors, as well as community acceptance and input, as described in Master Response #5.</p> <p>DTSC has determined that the concentrations of pesticides detected in soils at the Site should not concern people living in homes next to the facility. The risk assessment conducted for the Site specifically includes exposure of off-site residents to dust generated from the facility via wind and people then being exposed to the dust via the ingestion, dermal (skin) and inhalation pathways. Please see DTSC's Master Response #3 for further details on the human health assessment. Please see Master Response #4 for information on dust generated from the Site. Please also see Master Response #5 for more information about the alternative remedies DTSC previously evaluated.</p>
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38) Comment submitted by Alyssa Maldonado, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses
It is affecting life around it and people aren't aware of it. And there are no regulations to protect us from the potential harm.	Thank you for your comment. The California Health and Safety Code and the California Code of Regulations provide regulations that are protective of human health and the environment. DTSC enforces these protective measures to ensure safe communities and a clean environment throughout California. The California Environmental Quality Act provides further protections for the community in the required process for assessing alternatives. Please see Master Response #1 for more detail regarding DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for the Site.

39) Comment submitted by Pember Vandiner, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses

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This issue is not only effecting the surrounding neighborhoods but Brawley in general when the wind blows and we breathe in this contaminated soil	Thank you for your comment. A human health risk assessment conducted for the Site shows that the chemicals at the Site should not concern to people living near the Site. Please see Master Response #3 for additional details.
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40) Comment submitted by Virdiana Ruelas, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses
I live close to the Site and I've gone to the schools near the Site	Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 regarding DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection for the Site. A human health risk assessment conducted for the Site shows that the chemicals at the site should not concern to people living near the Site. Please see Master Response #3 for additional details.

41) Comment submitted by Henry Huang, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses
Are the residents aware of the Site history?	Thank you for your comment. DTSC's Public Participation Department conducted public outreach activities beginning with a survey of local, city, and state key contacts, as well as residents within a ¼-mile radius of the PureGro Site. Based on survey returns, DTSC Public Participation staff conducted in-person interviews with residents, and officials who agreed to provide feedback on community outreach techniques they thought might work best with future community outreach. DTSC mailed a community update and a public notice to the same mailing list used for the survey. DTSC also held a community meeting on February 8, 2018 to listen to community feedback, as well as discuss next steps in the process. This included an overview of the Site's history. The Site's history was also discussed in the Final Draft Remedial Action Plan released on January 12, 2018.

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	DTSC held a stakeholders meeting on May 16, 2018 and plans to continue to meet with the community to relay information about the Site, it's history, and actions moving towards a final solution for the Site.
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42) Comment submitted by Janira Figueroa, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses
Will the schools be affected?	Thank you for your question. No, the nearby schools are not affected by contaminants detected in soils at the Site. For further information please see Master Response #3.

43) Comment submitted by Jose Murga, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses
The exact geographic area containing hazardous materials	Thank you for your comment. The 2014 Remedial Investigation contains all sampling data results and figures and tables outlining the concentrations and distribution of chemicals found at the Site. The 2014 Remedial Investigation Report, along with all other reports for the Site, can be found on DTSC's Envirostor website at the following web address: https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/profile_report.asp?global_id=13070097

44) Comment submitted by Valeria Vallejo, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses
Want to know how this can harm us	Thank you for your comment. A human health risk assessment conducted for the Site shows that chemicals at the Site should not concern to people living near the Site. For additional information please see DTSC's Master Response #3 and Master Response #4.

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45) Comment submitted by Fernando Razo, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses
How will you prevent the dirt getting caught in the wind when improving the area	Thank you for your question. The safety of human health, the community of Brawley, and the environment are DTSC's priorities in determining the alternative remedy selection for the Site. This will include dust control measures during the implementation of which ever alternative is selected. For further information please see Master Response #3 and Master Response #4.

46) Comment submitted by Johnny Escalante, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses
Anyway, to help clean the Site and reduce levels of toxins is important, very close to residential neighborhoods	Thank you for your comment. The safety of human health, the community of Brawley, and the environment are DTSC's priorities in determining the alternative remedy selection for the Site. Please see Master Response #1 for information on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedial alternatives for the Site and Master Response #3 for information on the human health risk assessment.

47) Comment submitted by Gibbs Hernandez, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses

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Are they doing anything illegal?	Thank you for your question. Chevron has been working under an Order from DTSC and is currently in compliance with the requirements of the Order. DTSC has no indication nor any knowledge of Chevron engaging in any illegal activity.
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48) Comment submitted by Elizabeth Alvarado, Student, community survey:

Comments/Questions	Responses
The big lot is full of dirt that contains harsh chemicals that were used to make pesticides & could be hazardous to people	Thank you for your comment. DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this community and protects human health and the environment. For more information about the current decision process, please see Master Response #1. Please also refer to Master Response #3 for more information on the human health risk assessment.

49) Comments submitted by Luis Olmedo, Executive Director, Comit  Civico Del Valle, Inc., letter to DTSC, March 9, 2018 and Transcript by Court Reporter:

Comment Number	Comments/Questions	Responses
1.	The MND and RAP favor Alternative 2: Engineered cap with Institutional and Engineering Controls and Groundwater Monitoring. This would leave most all the contamination at the Site in place, and require operations and maintenance of the Site cap in perpetuity. Comit� instead favors Alternative 3: Excavation with Institutional and Engineering Controls and Groundwater Monitoring. Alternative 3 consists of excavation integrated with institutional and engineering controls and groundwater monitoring. Alternative 3 proposes to remove impacted soil from the on-Site stockpile, surface soil and subsurface soil for disposal off-Site. The cost	Thank you for your comment. DTSC appreciates Comit� Civico Del Valle's concerns and participation in the Site remediation process. Please see Master Response #1 regarding DTSC's plans to re-evaluate the draft Remedial Action Plan's alternatives. As a point of clarification, DTSC filed a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Initial Study for the Draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the Former PureGro Company Facility located in Brawley, California (State Clearinghouse number 2018011032) that proposed that a Negative Declaration be prepared for the project and not a Mitigated Negative Declaration, as stated throughout the comment

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	<p>estimated is \$7.7 million. DTSC should not be governed by what the MND identifies as the 'shortest construction duration' or the "most economical." This is a residential community. We want these hazardous substances out of our neighborhood, even if it takes longer or costs more. As the MND concedes: Alternative 3 "is the most permanent because it directly removes ... impacted soil."</p>	<p>letter. The Initial Study determined that the proposed project could not have a significant effect on the environment and concluded that a Negative Declaration will be prepared. The Initial Study found that Alternative 2, Capping and Monitoring, was a safe and effective solution with a lower likelihood of human's or the environment being exposed to contaminants.</p>
2.	<p><i>Comite</i> has several specific concerns about the adequacy of the MND, which is evaluated under the less deferential fair argument standard. These include: unlawful deferral of mitigation, lack of enforceable performance standards, inadequate disclosure of health impacts, and improper focus on costs. In our view, Alternative 3 should be selected and the MND recirculated.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see the response above for more details on the Negative Declaration prepared for the draft Remedial Action Plan. The Initial Study included a 2010 Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment and Ecological Scoping Assessment (ESA) that concluded any cancer risks were within the risk management range for potential future off-site residents, commercial/industrial workers, and construction workers. DTSC is required to evaluate remedies for consistency with federal and state laws, as described in the nine criteria provided under the United States National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan- also known as the National Contingency Plan (NCP). Although cost is not the determining factor, one of the criteria that must be considered under NCP is cost. Please also see Master Response #5.</p>
3.	<p>We also feel Chevron should fund a technical advisor for <i>Comite</i> to conduct our own soil samples after the Site cleanup, and to work together with us to consider what would be the best use of the Site.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #2 regarding DTSC's commitment to community engagement.</p>
4.	<p>Standing of <i>Comite</i> <i>Comite</i> is a California non-profit organization based in Brawley, California with the mission "to improve access to healthcare, information, and prevention programs to low-income, underrepresented and underserved community members in Imperial County by way of education, capacity building, and civic participation." It actively works for its members and the community at-large on many public health and environmental justice issues in Imperial and Riverside Counties, and hosts the annual Imperial County Environmental Health Leadership Summit. It has members</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC appreciates your involvement with this project and plans to re-evaluate the Remedial Action Plan's different alternatives, as well as the CEQA Negative Declaration, and present the re-evaluation to the community. The Remedy that will be selected shall be protective of the health of the nearby residents and the Brawley community. Please also see Master Response #1.</p>

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	<p>who live, work and play in Brawley, and in and around the vicinity of the Project.</p> <p>This comment letter is made to exhaust remedies under PUB. RES. CODE § 21177 concerning the Project, and incorporates by this reference all written and oral comments submitted on the Project by any commenting party or agency. It is well-established that any party, as <i>Comite</i> is here, who participates in the administrative process can assert all factual and legal issues raised by any commenting party or agency. <i>Citizens for Open Government v. City of Lodi</i> (2006) 144 Cal.App.4th 865, 875.</p> <p><i>Comite</i> favors Alternative 3: Excavation with Institutional and Engineering Controls and Groundwater Monitoring for the Project. Alternative 3 consists of excavation integrated with institutional and engineering controls and groundwater monitoring. Alternative 3 proposes to remove impacted soil from the on-Site stockpile, surface soil and subsurface soil for disposal off-Site.</p>	
5.	<p>This is a MND case. An EIR must be prepared if "substantial evidence in the record supports a fair argument that the project may result in significant adverse impacts." <i>Communities for a Better Env't v. SCAQMD</i> (2010) 48 Cal.4th 310, 319-320. Substantial evidence includes facts, reasonable assumptions, and expert opinions supported by facts. See PUB. RES. CODE §§ 21080(e), 21082.2(c) and 14 Cal. Code Regs.</p> <p>("GUIDELINES") §§ 15064(f)(5), 15384 .. This fair argument is a "low threshold" test for requiring the preparation of an EIR, reflecting a preference for resolving doubts in favor of an EIR. <i>No Oil, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles</i> (1974) 13 Cal.3d 68, 84; <i>Mejia v. City of Los Angeles</i> (2005) 130 Cal.App.4th 322, 332; see also PUB. RES. CODE §§ 21100, 21151; GUIDELINES §§ 15063(b)(1), 15384(a).</p> <p>Whether a fair argument exists is a legal question on which the court does not defer to the agency. <i>Pocket Protectors v. City of Sacramento</i> (2004) 124 Cal.App.4th 903, 930. "It is the function of an EIR, not a negative declaration, to resolve conflicting claims,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC is re-evaluating the alternatives in the draft Remedial Action Plan. At this time, no final remedy has been selected. Once DTSC has identified the appropriate alternative, we will re-visit the CEQA requirements and produce the appropriate CEQA document to ensure that all environmental impacts are assessed. Please also note, that as stated in the response above, the Initial Study did not identify any impacts that require mitigation to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level; therefore, DTSC determined that a Negative Declaration, and not a Mitigated Negative Declaration, is the appropriate conclusion for the proposed project.</p>

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	<p>based on substantial evidence, as to the environmental effects of a project." Id. at 935. The standard is not whether an argument can be made that a project might have a significant environmental impact, but rather whether an argument can fairly be made - regardless of any other evidence in the record. Parker Shattuck Neighbors v. Berkeley City Council (2013) 222 Cal.App.4th 768, 776; Friends of "B" Street v. City of Hayward (1980) 106 Cal.App.3d 988, 1003.</p>	
<p>6.</p>	<p>CEQA requires agencies to adopt feasible mitigation measures or feasible environmentally superior alternatives in order to substantially lessen or avoid the otherwise significant environmental impacts of a proposed project. Pus. RES. CODE §§21002, 21081(a); GUIDELINES §§ 15002(a)(3), 15021(a)(2), 15091(a)(1). Importantly, mitigation measures must be "fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures" so "that feasible mitigation measures will actually be implemented as a condition of development." Federation of Hillside & Canyon Assn's v. City of Los Angeles, 83 Cal.App.4th 1252, 1261 (2000).</p> <p>Also, CEQA disallows deferring the formulation of mitigation measures to post approval studies. GUIDELINES § 15126.4(a)(1)(B); Sundstrom v. County of Mendocino (1988) 202 Cal.App.3d 296, 308-309. An agency may only defer the formulation of mitigation measures when it possesses "'meaningful information' reasonably justifying an expectation of compliance." Sundstrom at 308; see also Sacramento Old City Association v. City Council of Sacramento (1991) 229 Cal.App.3d 1011, 1028-29 (mitigation measures may be deferred only "for kinds of impacts for which mitigation is known to be feasible"). A lead agency is precluded from making the required CEQA findings unless the record shows that all uncertainties regarding the mitigation of impacts have been resolved; an agency may not rely on mitigation measures of uncertain efficacy or feasibility (Kings County Farm Bureau v. City of Hanford (1990) 221 Cal.App.3d 692, 727 (finding groundwater purchase agreement inadequate mitigation because</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC appreciates your involvement with this project and plans to re-evaluate the Remedial Action Plan's different alternatives, as well as the CEQA Negative Declaration, and present the re-evaluation to the community. Please also see Master Response #1. At this time, no final remedy has been selected. Once DTSC has identified the appropriate alternative, we will re-visit the CEQA requirements and produce the appropriate CEQA document to ensure that all environmental impacts are assessed. Please also note, that as stated in the response above, the Initial Study did not identify any impacts that require mitigation to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level; therefore, DTSC determined that a Negative Declaration, and not a Mitigated Negative Declaration, is the appropriate conclusion for the proposed project.</p>

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	<p>there was no evidence that replacement water was available)). Furthermore, CEQA required that future mitigation be guided by quantitative, measurable performance standards. Mount Shasta Bioregional Ecology Center v. County of Siskiyou (2012) 210 Cal.App.4th 184, 207 (performance standards required for CEQA mitigation); City of Maywood v. Los Angeles Unified School Dist. (2012) 208 Cal.App.4th 362, 407.</p>	
7.	<p>Comite is concerned that the MND here violates these CEQA mitigation enforceability rules. For example, assumptions about the Project's impacts and mitigation of those impacts are vague, without enforceable, non-deferred performance standards in areas including:</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. The Initial Study did not identify any potentially significant impacts that require mitigation to be reduced to a level of less than significance. As discussed in the responses above, a Negative Declaration, not a Mitigated Negative Declaration, was determined to be the appropriate environmental document. However, as stated above, once DTSC has identified the appropriate alternative, we will re-visit the CEQA requirements and produce the appropriate CEQA document to ensure that all environmental impacts are assessed.</p>
8.	<p>What exactly is the cleanup standard that Alternative 2 is supposed to meet? Where within the risk management range (10-s to 104) for potential future off-site residents? Will a target of 1 o-e in fact be the standard and be achieved?</p>	<p>Thank you for your questions. The proposed remedy for the Site, as articulated in the original draft RAP which was released for public review and comments, was to cap the Site. By capping the Site, exposure to soil would be blocked because contaminated soils would be covered with clean soils. If the Site was capped, the risk from exposures to contaminated soils to nearby residents or people on the Site itself would be non-existence and, therefore, be below one in a million-risk level, since the cap would act as a barrier preventing people from coming into direct contact the contaminated soils.</p>
9.	<p>In September 2017, DTSC deferred post-remedial implementation of a groundwater monitoring plan to the future? When? What performance standards is the groundwater quality supposed to meet and why are they insignificant? In fact, the MND's discussion on the extent of groundwater contamination and how the leave in place remedy protects groundwater is improperly abbreviated.</p>	<p>Thank you for your questions. Please refer to Master Response #7 for groundwater monitoring.</p>

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<p>10.</p>	<p>What kind of monitoring and inspection of the proposed cap will be required? The MND's Indication that the cap "will be regularly inspected" lacks the required specificity.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC would like to provide a clearer discussion of monitoring frequency as reflected in the Initial Study. After construction is complete, the Site would be monitored on a quarterly basis, as stated in response to Section 3, question b, and Section 12, question b of the Initial Study. If the final remedy requires a Land Use Covenant with Operation and Maintenance, DTSC will require Chevron to inspect the Site annually, conduct groundwater monitoring and document and prepare reports of the inspections and monitoring results to ensure adequacy of the remedy. These activities would be required until the Site is remediated to residential or unrestricted land use. DTSC also conducts its own independent evaluation and inspections, as deemed necessary, to ensure the remedy is still effective. All inspection, groundwater monitoring, and compliance reports will be available to the public through DTSC's Envirostor website. Please refer to Master Response #1 and #7.</p>
<p>11.</p>	<p>Is there any mitigation or pollution control equipment required for the 2,000-heavy duty diesel truck trips that will come to the Site in connection with the cap construction?</p>	<p>Thank you for your question. The Air Quality analysis (Section 3) of the Initial Study prepared for this site acknowledges and evaluates the potential environmental impacts from dust during construction. The Air Quality section also states that: "A dust control plan consistent with the requirements of ICAPCD Regulation VIII, Rule 801, would be implemented to minimize fugitive dust generation because more than 5 acres of land would be disturbed during project construction". The Initial Study also states that the closest sensitive receptors (i.e., schools, daycare facilities, residences, etc.) to the excavation Site are about 115 feet south of the proposed excavations. Measures identified in ICAPCD Rule 801 above would minimize the generation of dust and prevent dust from migrating off-site. Volatile emissions from trucks are expected to be well below the ICAPCD standards. Therefore, impacts associated with excavation, earth moving, and grading activities are considered less than significant and are expected to be controlled throughout the implementation of the measures included in ICAPCD Rule 801.</p>

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12.	What specific Site mitigation measures are planned to prevent emissions of toxic and non-toxic dust? Will the Site be tarped? What dust suppression measures will be used?	Thank you for your question. Please see Master Response #4 regarding air quality and dust generated from the Site
13.	Will residents living adjacent to the Site be offered temporary relocation to nearby hotels/motels and be provided per diems to cover expenses associated with being displaced during the construction?	Thank you for your comment. Community safety, worker safety, and environmental quality are the top priorities of DTSC during any work at the Site. DTSC's analysis, which was discussed in the draft RAP and Initial Study, indicated that there would not be a potentially significant impact to nearby residents because of construction. As a result, it is not necessary to require the responsible party to provide temporary relocation to nearby residents, as proposed in this comment. Please refer to Master Response #4.
14.	How will final work and human safety be verified? Chevron should fund a technical advisor for <i>Comite</i> to conduct our own soil samples after the Site cleanup, and to work together with us to consider what would be the best use of the Site.	Thank you for your comment. DTSC is committed to providing robust technical and regulatory oversight through all aspects of the project. As part of our community outreach process, DTSC will continue to meet with the community to answer questions, explain technical details of the project, and support interested individuals and organizations in contributing to the decision-making process. DTSC does not have a technical assistance grant or any type of funding for community oversight of DTSC's work at this site. Please see Master Response #2 regarding DTSC's commitment to community engagement.
15.	<p>The MND Does Not Adequately Analyze Human Health Impacts: CEQA requires that DTSC make "a reasonable, good faith effort to disclose and evaluate environmental impacts." City of Maywood, 208 Cal.App.4th at 396 (stating rules for property contamination evaluation in CEQA cases).</p> <p>Here, the MND includes very little data on what contamination is present where on the Site, and exactly what the health risks are. The Agency's conclusory presentation of contamination at the Project Site falls far short of "provide[ing] decision makers [and the public] with information which enables them to make a decision which intelligently takes account of environmental consequences." City of Maywood, 208 Cal.App.4th at 396.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. As mentioned in Master Response #1, DTSC plans to re-evaluate the RAP's different alternatives, and any future selected final remedy will be re-circulated to the community for comment. The remedy that will be selected shall be protective of the health of the nearby residents and the Brawley community, as well as those who will eventually use the site. Please see Master Response #1 for further details.</p> <p>Also, the Initial Study did not identify any impacts that require mitigation to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level; therefore, DTSC determined that a Negative Declaration, and not a Mitigated Negative Declaration would be appropriate for the</p>

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	<p>Importantly, as mentioned above, the MND fails to specify exactly what cleanup standard Alternative 2 is supposed to meet? Where is Alternative 2 within the risk management range (10-6 to 10-4) for potential future off-Site residents? Does the MND consider and model health risks, or any mitigation, from the 2,000-heavy duty diesel truck trips during construction? Moreover, in developing Alternative 2, did DTSC conduct a comprehensive cumulative impact analysis including information in CalEnviroScreen 3.0? If not, why not? The MND's failure to discuss and analyze these health risks violates CEQA and prejudicially deprives the public from informed public participation and decision-making.</p> <p>Cleveland Nat'l Forest Found. v. San Diego Assn. of Governments (2017) 17 Cal.App.5th 413, 440-441; PUB. RES. CODE § 21005(a).</p>	<p>proposed project. For further details about the alternatives considered in the draft Remedial Action Plan, and DTSC's use of CalEnviroScreen, please see item #1, comment # 4 and 5 of this document in reference to responses to the letter submitted to DTSC by <i>GreenAction</i>.</p>
<p>16.</p>	<p>Cost Should Not Be a Factor</p> <p>DTSC should not be governed by what the MND identifies as the "most economical." This is a residential community. We want these hazardous substances out of our neighborhood, even if it costs more.</p> <p>Moreover, there is no substantial evidence to prove what is economical or the "prohibitive" cost of Alternative 3? Who decides what is cost "prohibitive" - Chevron? The feasibility of the alternatives must be evaluated within the context of the proposed project. "The fact that an alternative may be more expensive or less profitable is not sufficient to show that the alternative is financially infeasible. What is required is evidence that the additional costs or lost profitability are sufficiently severe as to render it impractical to proceed with the project." Center for Biological Diversity v. County of San Bernardino (2010) 185 Cal.App.4th 866, 883.</p> <p>For example, the MND fails to identify what are the marginal health protection costs of Alternative 3, or why the \$7.7million cost of Alternative 3 is "prohibitive." This is not the required "facts or</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. As mentioned in Master Response #5, DTSC is required to evaluate remedies for consistency with the federal and state laws and as described in the nine criteria provided under the United States National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (National Contingency Plan or NCP). Although cost is not the determining factor, one of the criteria that must be considered is cost. Its consideration is based on the protectiveness of the entire project and economic feasibility is one of nine factors evaluated. The Initial Study Project Description states that "This alternative (Alternative 2) will be protective of overall health and the environment and will meet remedial action objectives (RAOs) by eliminating the exposure pathway for potential future on- and off-site receptors. It will be effective in the long term and will be most effective in the short term because it has the shortest construction duration, protective of the public health and the environment, with fewer trucks used. Alternative 2 is also readily implementable and can be achieved without prohibitive cost." Please see Response to Comment #61 for more information on the environmental document selection process, following the Initial</p>

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	information to support the statements made in the MND about costs. Center for Biological Diversity, 185 Cal.App.4th at 884	Study. Please also see Master Response #5 in reference to the alternative analysis conducted in the original RAP. Also please see Master Response #1.
17.	<p>The MND Should Be Recirculated</p> <p>The MND should be revised and recirculated to address these comments and to better consider and choose Alternative 3. CEQA requires a lead agency to re-circulate a MND if significant new information is added following public review but before certification. See PUB. RES. CODE § 21092.1; GUIDELINES § 15073.5(a), (b)(2). Here, the issues raised present significant CEQA issues that must be cured and re-vetted by the public via recirculation of the MND.</p>	Thank you for your comment. Once the appropriate alternative is evaluated as discussed in Master Response #1, CEQA will also be re-evaluated to determine whether or not a new CEQA document and what type of CEQA document needs to be prepared and circulated, as appropriate, along with the revised Draft RAP.
18.	<p>Conclusion 1: As discussed herein, <i>Comite</i> favors Alternative 3: Excavation with Institutional and Engineering Controls and Groundwater Monitoring. Alternative 3 consists of excavation integrated with institutional and engineering controls and groundwater monitoring. Alternative 3 proposes to remove impacted soil from the on-site stockpile, surface soil, and subsurface soil for disposal off-site. DTSC should not be governed by what the MND identifies as the "shortest construction duration" or purportedly the "most economical." This is a residential community. We want these hazardous substances out of our neighborhood, even if it takes longer or costs more. As the MND concedes: "[t]his alternative is the most permanent because it directly removes ... impacted soil."</p> <p><i>Comite</i> has several specific concerns about the adequacy of the MND, which is evaluated under the less deferential "fair argument" standard. These include: unlawful deferral of mitigation measures, lack of enforceable performance standards, inadequate analysis of health impacts and an improper focus on costs. In our view, Alternative 3 should be selected and the MND recirculated.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this site remediation project and protect human health and the environment. Although this was not the only reason for proposing Alternative #2 as the draft Remedial Action Plan and releasing it for public review and comments, selecting a remediation alternative with the "shortest construction duration" reduces the temporal impact to the residential community. Please also see Master Response #1.</p> <p>As a point of clarification, DTSC filed a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Initial Study for the Draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the Former PureGro Company Facility located in Brawley, California (State Clearinghouse number 2018011032) that proposed that a Negative Declaration be prepared for the project and not a Mitigated Negative Declaration, as stated throughout the comment letter. The Initial Study determined that the proposed project could not have a significant effect on the environment and concluded that a Negative Declaration will be prepared. The Initial Study found that Alternative 2, Capping and Monitoring, was a safe and effective</p>

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		<p>solution with a lower likelihood of human's or the environment being exposed to contaminants.</p>
<p>19.</p>	<p>Let us also request that DTSC send by mail or electronic mail to the address below notice of any and all actions or hearings related to activities undertaken, authorized, approved, permitted, licensed, or certified by the DTSC, through permits, contracts, grants, subsidies, loans or other forms of approvals, actions or assistance from DTSC, including, but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice of any public hearing in connection with the Project. • Any and all notices prepared pursuant to the CEQA, including, but not limited to: <p>notice of approval and/or determination to carry out a project, prepared pursuant to PUB. RES. CODE § 21152 or any other provision of law.</p> <p>This request is filed pursuant to PUB. RES. CODE §§ 21167f and 21092.2 which requires agencies to mail such notices to any person who has filed a written request for them with the clerk of the agency's governing body.</p> <p>Please send notice by regular and electronic mail to:</p> <p>Luis Olmedo Executive Director Comite Civico Del Valle, Inc. 235 Main St., Brawley, CA 92227 luis@ccvhealth.org</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC's Public Participation Specialists will ensure the emails and addresses you provided are included in our mailing lists and send all public notices to everyone on the mailing list. Please also note that final decision documents are publicly available on DTSC's database, EnviroStor, at http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/. For further details about DTSC's commitment to public engagement, please see Master Response #2.</p>
<p>20.</p>	<p><i>Comite</i> reserves the right to supplement these comments at later hearings and proceedings for this Project. See <i>Galante Vineyards v. Monterey Water Dist.</i> (1997) 60 Cal.App.4th 1109.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration of this comment letter and <i>Comite</i> looks forward to your detailed response, item by item.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. DTSC appreciates <i>Comite Civico Del Valle's</i> concerns and participation in the Site remediation process for this project.</p>

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21.	<p>I hope you [Mike Oliphant of Chevron], as representatives -- you might want to -- I hope as representatives of the company, you see that, you know, we're hopeful that -- I mean, I thought -- you mentioned, you know, about, you -- so in the spirit of a partnership here, I know that you, as representatives, are here to make decisions or convey the best recommendations. . . . This is a good community. . . It's a specifically engaged community. . . The Salton Sea has given us, I think, a lot of experience in terms of being able to speak at the highest levels, to be able to find solutions for our community. . . So, thank you. . . I did want to -- you know, I think it was important to convey the -- connect to our community, connect to the stories, connect to the concerns that we have as human beings living in this community. . . And those are the real stories, and those are the emotional stresses that -- that affect us here. . . Right? . . I mean, we hear about our families have asthma, have cancer. I mean, it's scary. . . . You know, fact of so many people, friends of us, loved ones, are dying from cancer. . . And it's important. . . I know that -- I'm sure all of you have heard these same stories, possibly even the same words, time and time again. . . So I think part of it is it's not necessarily just making it redundant. . . You know, this is your work. . . You hear these stories, and I know you want to do the best for the people. . . . So, I want to initiate a second segment of this discussion. . . And what that segment is -- and I hope that everybody joins in, too, as many of you as feel comfortable, do so -- is that DTSC needs to walk away with what is it that we're asking for. . . And what I'm asking for is that there be complete removal of these contaminants from the community, and that Chevron be willing to invest in a community benefit for that community. . . . I know this probably has not always been in the custody of Chevron, but it is now. . . And that's sort of how, like, liabilities work. . . Right. . . I do hope that -that you see it in your program and in your plans to be able to bring -- make the community whole again, and DTSC to be able to bring complete remediation, complete removal, and turn it into a</p>	<p>. Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and your comments. As the remedial options are re-evaluated, DTSC's top priority is finding a solution that works best for this site remediation project and protects human health and the environment. For further information about DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the draft Remedial Action Plan, please see Master Response #1. DTSC welcomes the opportunity to discuss future beneficial uses of the property with representatives of the community as well as the City of Brawley. For further details about DTSC's commitment to public engagement, please see Master Response #2. Please see the Master Response #3 for further information on the health risk assessment conducted for the Site.</p>
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	<p>community benefit. . . . I also would like to see that there be more -and I know I'm taking more than three minutes, and I apologize for that. - I'm almost done here. - I'd like to see that DTSC look at the surrounding community and test for deposition if these contaminants traveled outside of the communities. . . . I would like you to invite other agencies such as air, water -- you know, your Toxic -- others who may have a role in this investigation, in the health of the community, perhaps do an assessment. - So that's -- and so I invite others to provide your recommended solutions for this issue. - Thank you.</p>	
<p>22.</p>	<p>I think that that -- all of you and all of us put together send a, you know, a message of the need to remove these materials from the community, and I'm glad Chevron is here, as well. - I think you're hearing it loud and clear. . . . It's been a lot of years. - And, unfortunately, I think, DTSC, you can really, you know, do a better job at responding to these issues in a more rapid manner. You know, I'm trying to find what are those words that I can really say, but I think the -- you know, both Chevron and DTSC -- I mean, I can see how you both can build these partnerships and discuss, you know, what are the best solutions. - Because in a way, you both have had a really bad track record. - Not all of you individually, but you represent institutions that have a very bad track record. - And that story could change, you know. You know, somebody said here earlier there's so many communities speaking the same things. - You know, it sort of becomes part of the scenery. . . . You probably sat in hundreds of these sessions, and it's the same things you're hearing. - Let's change that story. - Let's make it a story of success. - Let's make it a story of full, complete cleanup. - Let's make it a story where Chevron can come in and do something great for this community, to make it whole again. - All right. - So that people can regain their dignity, their trust, and have full faith that every time they go outside of their community, that the children and the new generations are able to live in a safe environment. . . . I do want to</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and your additional comments. DTSC's priority is to reach a solution that is protective of human health and the environment. DTSC looks forward to continued work with you and the Brawley community to ensure current and future protection of human health and the environment. Please see Master Response #2 for further details on DTSC's commitment to community engagement. For more information regarding DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the draft Remedial Action Plan, please see Master Response #1.</p>

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<p>point out that DTSC has had many opportunities to do community engagement, and this should not be the moment of launching that community engagement. · That should have happened a long time ago. DTSC has met over 40 times with Chevron on this issue, and just now you're engaging the community. · Let's turn that, and let's make it to where we are having more consultation with the community, finding more solutions with the community. · · · · · And I want to thank you for being here. Appreciate it. · · · · · The public session is over, but they will stay here, be at the plans, as well, if you're interested in the rest of the plans. · And most importantly, they want to engage you one-on-one, if you have the chance. · That would be the best time for some of you that didn't speak up here, you can talk to them one-on-one. · · · · · And, again, thanks, everyone that came out. Thank you. · You've been fantastic, and I hope we get a great solution.</p>	
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50) Comment submitted by Stella Jimenez, Senior Field Representative for Assembly member Eduardo Garcia, Transcript by Court Reporter:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>Good evening. My name is Stella Jimenez, senior field representative for Assembly member Eduardo Garcia. · He has -- he sent me a statement that he'd like for me to read. · · · · · "As a representative in the California State Assembly, protecting the health and well-being of those who reside within the 56th District remains my utmost priority. · Recently, my office was contacted by local residents expressing their concerns with regards to the PureGro facility here in the city of Brawley. · I am pleased to see the Department of Toxic Substances Control conducting public outreach on their proposed Remedial Action Plan for the PureGro Site, as well as extending the public comment period to March 9th. · · · · · "Because the Site is surrounded by homes, the people of this community deserve a chance to discuss what solution is best to remediate this issue. · I am hopeful that other solutions proposed by the</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and submitting the statement on behalf of Assembly Member Garcia. DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this site remediation project and protect human health and the environment. DTSC staff will continue to work with your office, the City of Brawley and other community stakeholders to ensure that the appropriate remedy is ultimately selected. Please see Master Response #1 for more information about DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the draft Remedial Action Plan. For further details about DTSC's commitment to public engagement, please see Master Response #2.</p>

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<p>community will be given full consideration before a final approach is selected by the Department. My staff has been instructed to attend today's community meeting and report back to me the facts as well as the information shared among community members and all parties involved. "We will be monitoring this process closely. I look forward to working with the residents, city officials, and the Department to reach an outcome that is best for the community. "My office is always accessible. We are conveniently located inside the Imperial Airport. Please reach out to us if we can be of assistance or inquiries regarding the State."</p>	
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51) Comment submitted by Jerry Gauna, Transcript by Court Reporter:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>I live at 1110 Magnolia, two blocks away from the Site. I have a petition that I want to read into the record, that I -- walking around the neighborhood:"We the undersigned do hereby enter into the record our demand of complete and total removal of the contaminants at the Site of the former PureGro chemical and pesticide Site at 1025 River Drive, Brawley, California."As residents living within one-half mile of this contaminated Site, as recorded in the State of California's case of California Environmental Protection. Agency, through the Department of Toxic Substances Control, EPA ID Number CAL00234104, of eminent and substantial endangerment. Termination and consent order. The final protection for the residents and future generations from confirmed exposure of banned chemicals DDD, DDE, DDT, chlordane and endrin must be the complete removal of said contaminants, which are known carcinogens, cause liver and chromosomal damage, (inaudible) impacting the quality of life of the residents and endangering the whole community surrounding the contaminated Site. The Department of Toxic Control Substances has the responsibility to obligate the owners of the Site, Chevron, to undertake</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and submitting the petition and your comment. Please see Master Response #5 for further details about the draft Remedial Action Plan alternatives assessment and remedy selection. Also, please see Master Response #1 for additional details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the remedy selection.</p>

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<p>the task with the least possible impact to the residents." I have over 200-and-something signatures, close to 300, and all of them from that area. And I will turn it in to you guys. .</p>	
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52) Comment submitted by Thomas Perez, Transcript by Court Reporter:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>Good evening, everybody. . . . My name is Thomas Perez. I live about two blocks from PureGro. I've lived there since 1959, so I know almost everything that's going on there. . . . Louder? Okay. . . . I came here, and you told me that the original plan wasn't on anymore, which -- I think the original -that you were trying to spread all that mound -- that contaminated mound closer to our houses. And, well, the first solution that they did was build the mound -contaminated mound there. And they had promised me -the State promised me that they would come and haul that thing away. . . . And me, a trusting soul says, "Okay. They'll come." They never came. So it's now -- it's hard for me to believe what I hear here now. And I think the only thing good about this thing is to take all that contaminated dirt and haul it out, because it's been in our neighborhood for over ten years. And that plan about spreading it and covering it up, I mean, that was unacceptable because it's going to be spread closer to our front door. And I don't think there's any other solution than to truck that thing out of the area. . . . Thank you very much.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment and for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018. DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this site remediation project and protect human health and the environment. Please see Master Response #1 for more information about DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the draft Remedial Action Plan. Please refer to Master Response #6 regarding maintenance of the stockpile and Master Response #5 for more information about the alternative analysis performed.</p>

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53) Comment submitted by Ray Castillo, Supervisor, County Board of Supervisors, District 5, Transcript by Court Reporter:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>Good evening, everybody. . . . First of all, CalEPA, we appreciate your presence here tonight. . . . My name is Ray Castillo. I serve on the County Board of Supervisors, District 5, and the neighborhood is part of my district, and that's why I'm here today. . . . I was out there earlier this afternoon with residents from the neighborhood, in a form of protest. I hadn't done that in a long, long time. I graduated from college in '77. Reminds me of my college days. It was kind of fun, but you know the — this is a really serious matter, and I'm glad that I know that CalEPA is taking it seriously and they want to do the right thing. . . . So, when you talk about maybe scrapping the plans or at least taking a second look, I think that is commendable, and I'm glad that you're going to do that. And I know that at the end of the day, you're going to do the right thing. The agency will do the right thing for the community. . . . When I was up there earlier, I was talking to a resident that lives close by. In fact, they live just east of the property. And he mentioned how every spring we get west winds from the coast, and you could see the clouds of dust coming from the property there. So, it's — hopefully, the remedial action will take place sooner than later. And I know that it's going to be time-consuming. It's not going to happen overnight. . . . But, you know, like the residents said, they've been waiting 15 years; so, a few more weeks, a few more months, that's not going to matter as long as the right thing is done. At some point in time, I plan to submit a formal comment. And so, I know that we have plenty of time to do that, and we will be submitting a formal comment on behalf of the Board of Supervisors. . . . But thank you for coming here tonight. And I certainly appreciate it. I know the residents appreciate it. And the fact that this plan is not going to move forward for now; you're going to come back and do a presentation, maybe, on what the plan — the ultimate plan will be. I'm glad. And I'm tempted. I'm just going to — if you don't mind, I'm going to shout out something here that was being said earlier. . . . What do we want?</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 for more information on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the draft Remedial Action Plan. DTSC plans to continue to oversee the routine maintenance of the erosion control blanket and hold regular inspections to make sure that the blanket is not compromised by weather and/or wear and tear. Please see Master Response #6 for additional details regarding maintenance of the stockpile.</p>

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<p>.....FROM THE AUDIENCE: · Justice. SUPERVISOR CASTILLO: · When? FROM THE AUDIENCE: · Now. SUPERVISOR CASTILLO: · Thank you very much.</p>	
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54) Comment submitted by Thomas Reyes, Transcript by Court Reporter

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>.....Okay. · We're thrilled that you have seen the error of your ways. · First of all, the lack of public participation is a glaring weakness for a department obligated to make a community whole. · And I'm thrilled that you were able to face it, say it, and say you're going to work harder at it. · Now we want to see that. All right. · As a community, we want to see that. We will not sit back and not be heard and not be taken into consideration when you make your final decisions. · And we're thrilled that the plan was not acceptable to our community, was not acceptable to anybody here. · Even people outside of our region, Luis, say that we could not accept it, that we had to fight tooth and nail, as hard as we could, to make sure you stood up and noticed us. And Chevron, which is -- I don't know if they're here -- obviously, multibillion dollar corporation that needs to be held responsible, take into effect all of the issues of our community, help us make further studies, as well, which we hope you will, as the young lady spoke about how many cancers. · Having worked with some organizations that do cancer cluster studies, it is difficult to prove only if children are born there and its a -- higher than abnormally average. I understand that. · But the fact that there is abnormally high incidences of cancer</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and your comment. DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this site remediation project and protect human health and the environment. Please see Master Response #1 for further details on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the draft Remedial Action Plan. For more information about the completed human health risk assessment, please see Master Response #3. For further details about DTSC's commitment to public engagement, please see Master Response #2.</p>

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<p>does give us a note that there may be many issues in that community, in that certain area, as compared to others.</p> <p>Also, as you move forward and you draw up your next plan, we hope we are involved step-by-step as you go. And I know you're going to explain that later, so we thank you for that. And we're going to continue monitoring and working with our legislators and working with our other elected officials. Each agency, we are going out to them before the period, and they will be sending a letter. School districts as well, city councils, other councils within the city, also within the county, also have stepped up and said they want to also send -- in case these type of issues come, they want to make sure this process is fair and equitable for everyone. Not equal, but equitable. . . . And that's what we're looking for our community. Find some equity in a community that is long suffering, has many issues. And you have a chance to rectify one that has been here for years, and we ask this not later; we ask for it now, sooner than later. And the issue is we as a community are standing up. We're going to continue to stand up. And we want to be a partner with you. We want to make sure Chevron is a partner with us, as well. They have the responsibility. You're only regulatory. They are the responsible party for what has impacted us, and they need to step up and do what's right by our community. . . . Thank you very much for your attention. I really appreciate it.</p>	
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55) Comment submitted by Esther Bjarne, Transcript by Court Reporter:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>I work for <i>Comite Civico del Valle</i>. So I was back there, trying to read on community participation. That's what I focus on. And I'm not an expert like you should be. And I read that 450 surveys were mailed out and only 25 were received. And then I'm trying to read, well, what happened. It says, oh, and interviews were made. You're not saying how many interviews were made; you're saying, "interviews were made." . . . So, decisions were made based on their 25 responses. I just want to say shame on you. Shame on those who</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and your comment. DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this site remediation project and protect human health and the environment. DTSC considers community involvement and public participation an important part of the process for finding a solution. DTSC's Office of Public Participation is reviewing the techniques and timelines used to communicate with the Brawley community and is</p>

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<p>are responsible for community outreach and participation. · Shame on you. · You should know better.</p>	<p>actively working to improve timeliness and efficiency going forward. DTSC is committed to having regular communication with key stakeholders including <i>Comite Civico del Valle</i> and others. For further details about DTSC's commitment to public engagement, please see Master Response #2.</p>
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56) Comment submitted by Pastor Mike Neciuk, Pastor of Church of the El Redentor, Transcript by Court Reporter:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>Pastor Mike Neciuk, from the Church of the El Redentor, about six blocks away from the Site that we're speaking about. · And many of our parishioners live in the surrounding area. · · · · · First of all, thank you for halting the plan that you already had in the works, and coming here to hear, because that's very important to us. · The State currently appropriated about \$200 million for the impact of the drying Salton Sea. · I don't know if you -- you're aware of the plan. · And in seeing this -- you know, we appreciate what the State is doing with the dust mitigation from the Salton Sea, but how much more urgency we in Brawley need to take a place where the dust pile is not miles away, but it's in the people's backyards. · · · · · Maybe you, as representatives, don't know that -- about Imperial Valley, that according to statistics that have been brought up again and again, Imperial Valley has the highest -- the highest respiratory disease problem, the most asthma and every other sinuses and allergies that -- of any other county in the state of California. · That's been published. · · · · · I came here 42 years ago, and I didn't have allergies. · I have allergies. · I don't know if I should blame that pile or blame the Valley or the Salton Sea, but we need to eliminate any contaminates to create more</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and for sharing information regarding the Imperial Valley. DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this site remediation project and protect human health and the environment. Please see the Master Response #3 for further information on the health risk assessment conducted for the Site and Master Response #4 for further details on dust control.</p>

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<p>damage to the people of our community. The City of Brawley, just about a year ago, stopped a development of a mobile home tract that was going to be built right next to the Site of the contaminates, because of the concern of the dust and because the people, like we are here today, came to speak in the defense of the defenseless. . . . I would urge you to also look at other Sites in our Valley. I -- as I was coming here, I was reminded on the Highway 115, between Brawley and Highway -Evan Hughes Road, there's a Site there, also, that's fenced in. And like they say, the wind blows, you know. And I would look -- I would ask you to do your best to act on this as soon as possible. We appreciate you, and we'll be praying for you. And God bless you.</p>	
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57) Comment submitted by Eric Reyes, Resident, Transcript by Court Reporter:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>MR. REYES: I think the message is clear, obviously -- Eric Reyes. Sorry about that --</p> <p>1128 Elm Court, in Brawley. Eric Reyes, 1128 Elm Court Road, in Brawley. . . . It's obvious complete removal is part of the equation. And I think we're asking for even more. A partnership of DTSC, to make sure they continue to be part of this community, and right -- we can't right every wrong, but the ones that you can, do it as hard and as best you can. And we ask that -- Chevron can't right every wrong that they inherited, I'm sure, as they bought it. But this is the one you can do. . . . And we heard some -- at the city council meeting, they kind of mentioned cost measures, which I asked for at the last council meeting. And they were basically saying there was -- a difference of this plan versus the one we wanted was a \$4 million difference. That is a lot of money for you and I. For Chevron, it's not. And -- let's be honest. And not only should they commit to doing that, but also, as Luis said, becoming a community partner and ensuring that they can help us ensure these types of issues don't happen anywhere</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and your comment. DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this site remediation project and protect human health and the environment. For more information on DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the draft Remedial Action Plan please see Master Response #1. Please also see Response to Comment #61. For further details about DTSC's commitment to public engagement, please see Master Response #2.</p>

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<p>else. Be the lead. · Be the model. · Be the partner that we've all been striving for from corporate America, that's lacking in our community. · · · · ·And as a regulatory agency, you should negotiate with the community, with Chevron, and with all the stakeholders, to make sure that happens, as well. Complete removal is part of the solution. · I say, "part," only because we need more. · And we demand more.</p> <p>Thank you. · · · · ·</p>	
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58) Comment submitted by Jerry Guana, Transcript by Court Reporter:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>Jerry Gauna, 1110 Magnolia. · · · · ·You know, we had a problem years back -- well, not even that far back -- with the IID, when they had at the (inaudible) school, and a property right across from you there were contaminates that were affecting with the children there. · And, so what happened? · Well, the IID cleared it up. · They felt that they knew the responsibility. · The school district came to them, said "Hey, we need that area," and the -- cannot -- and so they did the test and everything. · It was contaminated. · · · · ·So, you know, the issue to keep this problem is gone, here, with PureGro 20 years, because they closed it. · And always said, all the time, they had their explosions, their ammonia and everything. · And nothing was done. · Why? · It's the poor side of town. · So, it's an issue that I can guarantee you if it was in the west side of town, no way in hell that plant would be there. It would have been gone a year after it was closed. · · · · ·But now it comes into that we got to even hold our own elected officials, community leaders accountable. · And you can either back us up, back the community, or change is coming. · And the change has to come with Chevron, too, and the State. · We have those -our representatives. · We're going to make sure they do their job and put the</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and your comment. DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this site remediation project and protect human health and the environment. Going forward, DTSC is committed to work directly with community stakeholders and government officials to further this project and get the best resolution. For more information about DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the draft Remedial Action Plan please refer to Master Response #1. For more information regarding the alternative selected please see Master Response #5. Please see master Response #3 for information regarding the human health risk assessment conducted in 2010.</p>

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pressure on you guys, because we want some answers, and we -- I guarantee you we will not accept nothing more than complete removal.	
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59) Comment submitted by Jose Velez, Transcript by Court Reporter. Comment provided in Spanish. Response provided in English and Spanish:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>MR. VELEZ:- Good evening. · My name is Jose. I am Brawley resident for close to 40 years. · And -- · · · · · (Through Spanish interpreter):- I'm a resident of Brawley for the past 40 years. · This young man just explained to me the project and how it works. · The gentleman explained to me that -- how the project works, and he left me very concerned that they were going to put a very thin top of soil on top. · Aside from that, they were going to put plastic -- they were going to put a plastic right there, underneath, and then the water was going to seep through and then be stuck right there. That water was going to have to find a way out, and it could possibly penetrate through the soil. · · · · · What he's saying is that you put a layer, a cap, that the -- any liquids or water that was -- that would seep through the soil is going to find a way out. And once it finds a way out, then it's going to seep into the ground, and the ground is very porous. · · · · · So, what he's saying is that the -- because the area is so small that the quantity of water is eventually going to seep out, and because of the conditions of the soil, it's very porous, and it's going to find a way around -- out. · So, he doesn't believe that this is a very viable solution for this type of terrain that we have here.</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and your comment. As mentioned earlier, DTSC is planning to re-evaluate the proposed draft Remedial Action Plan of putting a cap on the property. For more information about DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the draft Remedial Action Plan please refer to Master Response #1. However, the proposed cap would have prevented the seepage of surface water into the soil underneath and that this would have prevented the downward migration of hazardous materials remaining in soil from migrating to groundwater. This has been a proven technology to help prevent the migration of contaminants from the surface from contaminating groundwater. The geology under the Site is favorable to this type of technology, and groundwater would have been protected by implementing this remedy. In addition, to ensure the cap is working according to its design, groundwater monitoring wells would have been installed along the down gradient edge to make sure no contaminants in groundwater leave the Site. Please also see Master Response #5 for further information on the technologies assessed.</p> <p>Gracias por asistir a la reunión de la comunidad el 8 de febrero de 2018 del 8 de febrero de 2018 y su comentario. Como se mencionó anteriormente, DTSC está planeando reevaluar el anteproyecto de Plan de Acción Remediador para poner un tope a la propiedad. Para obtener más información sobre la decisión del DTSC de reevaluar el borrador del Plan de acción correctiva, consulte la Respuesta Principal #1. Sin embargo, el límite propuesto habría evitado la filtración de agua superficial hacia el suelo que está debajo y que esto habría evitado que la migración descendente de materiales peligrosos que permanecen en el suelo migrara a las aguas subterráneas. Esta ha sido una tecnología probada para ayudar a prevenir la migración de</p>

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	contaminantes de la superficie de aguas subterráneas contaminantes. La geología bajo el Sitio es favorable para este tipo de tecnología, y las aguas subterráneas se habrían protegido mediante la implementación de este remedio. Además, para garantizar que el tope está funcionando de acuerdo con su diseño, los pozos de monitoreo de aguas subterráneas se han instalado a lo largo del borde del gradiente inferior para garantizar que no haya contaminantes en el agua subterránea que salgan del sitio. Consulte también la Respuesta Principal #5 para obtener más información sobre las tecnologías evaluadas.
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60) Comment submitted by an Unidentified Speaker, Transcript by Court Reporter:

Comments/Questions	Responses
<p>You know, I hear about this rally and the people here today, and I'm amazed at the work that goes into getting a community like this. And, Luis, I know I've taken some shots at you, probably because of what people have been telling me. · But I want to publicly apologize. · I see the work you do here, and what you do is truly for the community, to bring together. · You can't get people like this here together in one spot unless you have, like, tacos at the park or something. · But to get something like this, to truly benefit the community, is amazing. · · · · · So, I'm not really aware -- I'm not as fully informed on this as I should be, but I trust, the community trusts, that whatever Luis has proposed is for the best for the entire community. · And I want to thank you. · And I'm glad you guys are here to listen, and I'm glad that Luis gathered us around an issue that truly affects not just that part of the city, but the entire city, as well. · Thank you.</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and your comment. DTSC looks forward to continued work with you, the community, and groups like <i>Comite Civico Del Valle, Inc.</i> to ensure the current and future protection of human health and the environment. DTSC values the community's comments and will continue to work with the community in getting a final resolution to this project.</p>

61) Comment submitted by Rosalinda Garcia, Transcript by Court Reporter

Comments/Questions	Responses

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Hello. · My name is Rosalinda Garcia, and I live at 677 North Adams Street. I recently — and I'm really uptight. · I'm getting here today. · I'm hearing all of these comments over this property, which -- unfortunately, I recently bought that home. · Less than six years ago, I moved into that home. Nowhere in anywhere did I ever -- anybody mention that there was that Site on that, so close to that property. I purchased that home not knowing that the Site was there. · · · · · A year later -- or approximately a year later, a neighbor friend of mine, in conversation, mentioned everything that went -- that is on that property. · And my girls, which at the time were a little younger than they are now -- now they're more involved and know better than to be out in that vacant lot. · So, of course, they were out there riding bikes, which they don't do no longer, as soon as I found out what was on that property. · · · · · But that was never declared that that Site was there. · Number one, I would have never purchased that home. · I probably would have gone, like they said, to the west side of Brawley and got me a home, even though I was brought up on the east side of Brawley. I attended the local school, Oakley, and probably was exposed to a lot of the contaminants that came airway, through the water, or wherever they say that happens. But who's to know. · · · · · So being said that I recently moved there, so within the last year, just one year that I've been there, there has been two known cases of cancer, the type of cancer that people don't normally get, very rare cases of cancer, which makes me real upset. · Because knowing that I have two girls now, what is their future like? · Yeah. · We've only been there for six years on our property, but I've lived in the Valley, on the east side of town, and I've been exposed to it. · And if it comes through genetics or whatever you might call, through in vitro, I don't know if my girls have that. · And that just really uptight me at this point now. So, sitting back here, thinking about everything that's been said today -- I thought, oh, I'm not going to say anything. · But as we keep going, I'm watching everybody's face on the committee here. · The way we turned everything around was a good idea. · Thank you. · · · · · You guys are all, like -- some of you agree; some of you look at us like, yeah, well, poor people, poor people. · Like it was said, you probably heard this story and

Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and for your comment. Please see Master Response #1 for details on DTSC's commitment to re-evaluate the draft Remedial Action Plan. We are committed to finding a solution that works best for this site remediation project and protect human health and the environment. For more information about the environmental protections in place and the human health assessment, please see Master Response #3. DTSC evaluates the impacts of all remedies through the evaluation of criteria in the Draft RAP and the Initial Study under The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Since DTSC plans to re-evaluate the remedial alternatives for the Site, at this time it is not known what will be the final remedy. For any alternatives involving the removal of contaminated soil from the Site, multiple factors will need to be assessed to determine where it would go. DTSC will determine the most appropriate location for disposal based on the type of contaminant, classification of soils, landfills available to transport/accept soil, and impacts to community. For further details about DTSC's commitment to public engagement, please see Master Response #2.

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different types of stories that relate and are similar to what a lot of us have said up here. But just put yourselves, for a minute, in our shoes. You have a family; you recently move into a home, thinking you're having -- oh, it's a good area. Blah, blah, blah. It's a nice home. It's acceptable for the price, and I'm thinking I'm getting a good deal. And then all of a sudden, you think, oh my God, what have I brought my family into? Did I do the right thing? Can I move? And -- go relocate? No. Financially, I cannot do that. So, I can't. I just can't. . . . But I would like for the committee to keep in mind that when you move all that -- yes, we have to get rid of it, and I agree. But the matter of moving it and relocate it, to dispose of it, has to be in a safe environment. Because I'd hate to see somebody else go through what I'm facing now: recently buying a home, getting the home, thinking I did a good deal. But I put my family in danger. My two girls and their future are now in danger. So, Chevron, that -- Chevron -- \$4 million is nothing to that company, especially with the price of gas now. 4 million? No. Shame on you, and shame on Chevron, that whole company. Even if you're employed with the company, you have to stand up. Stand up for the citizens. Stand up for the humans, the human being, because it has -- if it goes from the Imperial Valley, if it goes to any other location, that community is going to suffer the same thing that Imperial Valley has suffered. . . . So it's not a thing about just digging it up, taking it elsewhere, and replanting it. It's not a plant; it's not a tree. It could be reproducing, but all it reproduces is dangerous, dangerous, dangerous stuff. So please make sure you take that back. If you take anything back, from this whole session, to Chevron, take back that we are all human, and we all deserve the public, the human -- humanity deserves -- I'm taking my three -- girls' three minutes. The public -- the humane thing to do is to protect the public, whether they're human or not. . . . I see a whole lot of homeless people camping out in that vacant lot, too, and that's not even the start of it. So, Chevron has to do something for us, has to clean it up, and has to do it safely and dispose of it in a safe manner. Thank you.

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<p>I live in El Centro; was born here in Brawley. · I've been a volunteer with <i>Comite Civico Del Valle</i> and other environmental justice organizations here in the Valley, for a long time. · · · · · Here in the Valley, Luis Olmedo, along with his team, have organized Environmental Justice Conference every single year. · I've been attending the Environmental Justice ever since the first year it was hosted. · And last -- this last year, I had the privilege of helping MC and also be a keynote, in the morning. · · · · · Knowing how many people show up to the Environmental Justice Conference every single year, I know that our communities are ready to speak up and to say that this is unacceptable. · The time is up. · There is no way that we can continue to have these projects come to the -- much less to the east side of Brawley. Because I can assure you that if this was something that was being held in La Jolla, we wouldn't even be having this community -- what is it called -- community engagement session, because Chevron would have already cleaned that up. · · · · · It's not fair. · The time is up. · I've been protesting since I was 17. · I was at the protest here today. · We need to take care of our community. I understand that you probably live in the Bay Area, L.A. area, other areas of California, even out of state. · But just put yourselves in our shoes. · Put yourselves in our families' shoes. · The people who live in that block breathe that air every single day. · · · · · I attend Salton Sea community engagement sessions a lot, and I've heard from experts, and I've heard from doctors who have been asked questions like "If you had your family living here in Imperial County or close to the Sea, would you stay or would you go?" · · · · · Those experts tell our community -- I've been sitting in the audience when there's experts telling the community -- "If I had a chance to take away my family right now, I would leave. · I would take my family away right now and go to a different community." · · · · · Now we have to put up with this. · Not only do we have the Salton Sea as a danger to our families, we have this, as well. · The time is up, and we're here to speak up.</p>	<p>Thank you for attending the community meeting on February 8, 2018 and your comment. We appreciate your interest in this project. Please be reassured that regardless of where a Site is located, DTSC's goal is to approve a remedy that is protective of human health and the environment. DTSC is committed to finding a solution that works best for this site remediation project and protect human health and the environment. For more information regarding DTSC's decision to re-evaluate the draft Remedial Action Plan, please see Master Response #1.</p>



Matthew Rodríguez
Secretario de Protección
Ambiental



Departamento de Control de Sustancias Toxicas



Barbara A. Lee, Directora
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, California 90630

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Gobernador

el 21 de junio de 2018

RESUMEN DE RESPUESTA A COMENTARIOS PÚBLICOS RECIBIDOS SOBRE EL BORRADOR DEL PLAN DE ACCIÓN REMEDIAL (RAP) PARA LA ANTIGUA INSTALACIÓN DE PUREGRO, UBICADA EN 1025 RIVER DRIVE, BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA

Estimados miembros de la comunidad de Brawley:

Gracias por su interés y comentarios sobre el borrador del Plan de Acción Remedial (RAP) propuesto para la antigua instalación PureGro ubicada en 1025 River Drive, en Brawley, California. El Departamento de Control de Sustancias Tóxicas (DTSC) se complace en presentar el Resumen de Respuesta adjunto en respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos recibidos con respecto al borrador del RAP, con fecha de 12 de enero de 2018. El borrador del RAP se publicó para su revisión pública el 24 de enero de 2018 y presentado a la comunidad de Brawley el 8 de febrero de 2018 durante una reunión comunitaria organizada por DTSC. El período de revisión y comentarios públicos finalizó el 9 de marzo de 2018.

Durante el período de comentarios públicos, DTSC recibió aproximadamente 100 comentarios, incluidos aquellos por correo postal, correo electrónico, y expresados por miembros de la comunidad durante la reunión del 8 de febrero. DTSC agradece a todos los que enviaron comentarios y asistieron a la reunión de la comunidad.

Adjunto encontrará dos (2) archivos que DTSC ha preparado de la siguiente manera:

- 1- Un documento de Respuesta Maestra (también traducido al español) para expresar nuestro compromiso con este proyecto y abordar los principales temas de preocupación planteados por muchos de los comentaristas
- 2- Un resumen de respuesta en una hoja de cálculo que incluye respuestas a comentarios individuales

En base a las preocupaciones abrumadoras de la comunidad expresadas durante el período de comentarios, el DTSC determinó que el borrador del RAP no cumplía con los

Miembros de la Comunidad Brawley
el 21 de junio de 2018
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criterios de aceptación de la comunidad y, por lo tanto, no puede aprobar el borrador del RAP. DTSC ha iniciado una reevaluación de las alternativas correctivas que son factibles para el Sitio. A medida que se avanza en el desarrollo del nuevo borrador de RAP, DTSC intenta involucrarse con la Ciudad de Brawley, las partes interesadas, y la comunidad para proporcionar información sobre los próximos pasos.

Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre esta carta, comuníquese con el gerente de proyecto, Daniel Cordero al (714) 484-5428 o por correo electrónico a daniel.cordero@dtsc.ca.gov . Si tiene alguna pregunta y desea hablar sobre el material proporcionado en español, comuníquese con Elsa López al (818) 717-6566 o escriba a elsa.lopez@dtsc.ca.gov.

Sinceramente,



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Adjuntos (2)

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Respuesta Principal a Comentarios del Antiguo Sitio PureGro

El Departamento del Control de Sustancias Tóxicas (DTSC) recibió numerosos comentarios de la comunidad durante el período de Comentarios Públicos y la reunión comunitaria llevado a cabo por DTSC el 8 de febrero de 2018 para el borrador del Plan de Acción Correctiva (RAP, por sus siglas en inglés) en el antiguo sitio de PureGro ubicado en 1025 River Drive en Brawley. DTSC agradece a todos los que enviaron comentarios y asistieron a la reunión de la comunidad. Además de las respuestas individuales a los comentarios, DTSC también ha preparado este documento para expresar nuestro compromiso con este proyecto y nuestras respuestas que abordan los principales temas de preocupación planteados por muchos de los comentaristas.

Después de revisar los comentarios públicos y escuchar las preocupaciones expresadas en la reunión comunitaria en Brawley, DTSC quiere expresar claramente sus opiniones sobre este proyecto. Entendemos que DTSC no ha cumplido con las expectativas de la comunidad para este proyecto y sabemos que tenemos que mejorar. Este proyecto no ha avanzado lo suficientemente rápido y debemos mejorar nuestro compromiso con la comunidad y los funcionarios locales en esta limpieza. DTSC se compromete a llevar a cabo una limpieza lo más protectora posible según las leyes de California, y a realizar la limpieza lo más rápido que podamos, al mismo tiempo involucrar a la comunidad, el gobierno local y otros en el proceso de toma de decisiones.

Respuesta Principal #1: Reevaluación del Plan de Acción Correctiva

En la reunión pública del 8 de febrero de 2018, el DTSC anunció que volvería a evaluar el borrador del Plan de Acción Correctiva (RAP). Aunque el remedio propuesto de poner capa de ingeniería para limitar el sitio de PureGro (Sitio) fue evaluado y se encontró que protegía la salud humana y el medio ambiente, DTSC, en respuesta a las inquietudes y los comentarios proporcionados por la comunidad, determinó que una reevaluación del RAP alternativas es apropiada. En respuesta a los comentarios de la comunidad, el DTSC planea incluir una evaluación de otras alternativas de limpieza además de las propuestas en el borrador del RAP. DTSC quiere asegurarse de que las inquietudes de la comunidad sean completamente comprendidas y consideradas, y planea involucrarse con la comunidad a lo largo del proceso de reevaluación para garantizar que el remedio implementado sea completamente explicado y transparente para todas las partes interesadas.

DTSC requerirá que el Propietario (Chevron) desarrolle y presente propuestas alternativas correctivas adicionales para el Sitio. DTSC revisará y determinará qué remedio es el más apropiado para el Sitio de acuerdo con todas las leyes y requisitos federales y estatales aplicables. Esto se discute a más detalle en la Respuesta Principal #5. El remedio seleccionado por DTSC protegerá la salud de los residentes cercanos y la comunidad de Brawley y el medio ambiente. Ese remedio también puede requerir una nueva evaluación bajo la Ley de Calidad Ambiental de California (CEQA, por sus siglas en inglés) para evaluar los impactos ambientales relacionados con el remedio elegido. Con base en el remedio seleccionado, DTSC determinará qué tipo de documento CEQA sería apropiado para el remedio seleccionado.

DTSC espera con interés continuar el trabajo con los miembros de la comunidad para garantizar que las personas que actualmente viven y trabajan en Brawley y las personas que pueden usar el sitio en el futuro estén protegidas de exposiciones dañinas a productos químicos tóxicos.

Respuesta Principal #2: Compromiso de DTSC con la Participación de la Comunidad

El enfoque de DTSC para este proyecto es involucrar a la comunidad en el proceso de toma de decisiones para seleccionar un remedio que proteja a los residentes cercanos, la comunidad y el medio ambiente. DTSC planea comunicarse con la comunidad a lo largo del proceso de toma de decisiones para que la comunidad esté informada y pueda participar en el proceso a medida que el proyecto avanza. El equipo de proyecto de DTSC está planificando coordinarse con la comunidad para celebrar una serie de reuniones de partes interesadas a fin de brindar oportunidades para el diálogo comunitario al fin de determinar un remedio final apropiado para el Sitio que proteja la salud humana y el medio ambiente. Estamos comprometidos a mantener una comunicación regular con las principales partes interesadas, incluyendo el Comité Cívico del Valle, Los Amigos de la Comunidad IV, la Ciudad de Brawley, el Asambleísta Estatal García y otros. DTSC realizó la primera de dichas reuniones de partes interesadas el 16 de mayo de 2018 en el Departamento de Policía de Brawley - Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia en la Ciudad de Brawley.

Como parte de un diálogo continuo, la Oficina de Participación Pública del DTSC trabajará activamente para mejorar la puntualidad y la eficiencia de la comunicación con las partes interesadas y la comunidad a medida que el proyecto avanza. Además, en un esfuerzo por proporcionar información y actualizaciones a la comunidad, los especialistas en participación pública del DTSC enviarán todos los avisos públicos y avisos de trabajo a los miembros de nuestra lista de correo. Por favor, póngase en contacto con Elsa Lopez en Elsa.Lopez@dtsc.ca.gov o (818) 717-6566 o Philip McPhaul en Philip.McPhaul@dtsc.ca.gov o (714) 484 - 5488 si desea que su nombre e información de contacto sea agregado a la lista de correo del DTSC para este proyecto. Todos los documentos de divulgación, documentos técnicos y actualizaciones se publicarán en nuestra base de datos de EnviroStor en: <http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>. Una vez que esté en ese sitio web, escriba "PureGro Company" en la barra de búsqueda y verá una lista de PureGro.

Respuesta Principal #3: Evaluación de Riesgos de Salud y Problemas de Salud de la Comunidad

DTSC ha llevado a cabo investigaciones ambientales en el sitio de PureGro donde tomaron muestras de suelos y aguas subterráneas y se analizaron para detectar la presencia de todos los productos químicos utilizados o almacenados en la instalación. En 2010, se llevó a cabo una Evaluación completa del riesgo para la salud humana (HHRA, por sus siglas en inglés) para el antiguo sitio PureGro, que utiliza información de más de 500 muestras de suelos recolectadas en la propiedad. El cálculo se realizó para mostrar el riesgo actual del Sitio para cuatro grupos: los residentes cercanos, los trabajadores de la construcción en el sitio, los trabajadores comerciales/industriales, y los intrusos. Con base en la evaluación del HHRA DTSC determino el riesgo de que alguien contraiga cáncer debido a la exposición al polvo del Sitio es de aproximadamente 3 en un millón. DTSC considera que este riesgo es bajo para los residentes que viven en hogares cercanos al Sitio, o para las personas que pueden haber estado caminando o jugando al lado del Sitio, dado a que este riesgo está dentro del rango de manejo de riesgo adecuado, y muy cercano al punto de partida (1 en un millón). Los riesgos potenciales se identificaron como más altos para los trabajadores de la construcción en el sitio, los trabajadores comerciales/industriales o personas que entren sin permiso, pero este riesgo también se identificó dentro del rango de manejo de riesgo adecuado. En el caso de un trabajador en el sitio, los riesgos potenciales se gestionarán mientras se lleva a cabo el trabajo. Todos los trabajadores necesitarán usar el equipo de protección adecuado y seguir un Plan de salud y seguridad aprobado. Todo el trabajo se llevará a cabo bajo la supervisión del DTSC.

El HHRA evaluó específicamente la exposición de las personas dentro y fuera del Sitio al polvo generado por el Sitio a través del viento. También se evaluó la exposición de las personas al polvo al tragar (ingerir), tener polvo en la piel (dérmica) y al inhalar partículas (inhalación). La velocidad promedio del viento registrada en el aeropuerto del Condado Imperial fue utilizado en los cálculos. Cuando el trabajo de limpieza se lleva a cabo en el Sitio, DTSC requerirá que se implementen medidas de mitigación para minimizar los riesgos de exposición al polvo al monitorear la calidad del aire alrededor del Sitio y supervisar el trabajo en el Sitio para asegurar que haya camiones de agua mojando el suelo para mantener la reducción de polvo y dejar de trabajar si las condiciones del viento son tales que el polvo fugitivo generado lo hace inseguro para los trabajadores y la comunidad circundante para que el trabajo continúe.

Con base en los análisis HHRA, hemos concluido que los riesgos de salud actuales no son preocupantes para los residentes fuera del sitio, y no hay ninguna razón o necesidad de una evaluación adicional de la salud o la incidencia del cáncer en la comunidad circundante. Sin embargo, siguiendo las solicitudes de la comunidad, DTSC se comunicará con otras agencias de servicios de salud para preguntar sobre los recursos adicionales que pueden usarse para abordar evaluaciones de salud adicionales relacionadas con el Sitio.

Aunque DTSC se compromete a evaluar y abordar cualquier posible riesgo de salud pública asociado con este sitio, si le preocupan otros factores ambientales y regionales que pueden contribuir a los impactos generales en la salud en la comunidad y el Condado de Imperial, DTSC alienta a los residentes a comunicarse con el Departamento de Salud Pública del Condado Imperial (<http://www.icphd.org/>) o Distrito de Control de Contaminación del Aire del Condado Imperial (ICAPCD) (<http://www.imperialvalleyair.org/>).

Respuesta Principal #4: Calidad del Aire e Impacto del Polvo a la Comunidad

DTSC se compromete a mantener la seguridad de la comunidad y los trabajadores, y a proteger la calidad ambiental durante cualquier trabajo en el Sitio. DTSC es consciente de las preocupaciones de la comunidad a exposición al polvo debido a fuertes vientos en el área de Brawley. El Dueño de la Propiedad (Chevron), bajo la supervisión del DTSC, realizará el mantenimiento para minimizar la exposición a la suciedad y el polvo hasta que DTSC aprueba un remedio final para este Sitio. Como parte del mantenimiento requerido por DTSC, hay un supresor de polvo de poliuretano llamado Soil Sement® que se aplica regularmente a todo el sitio PureGro. Además, la pila se cubre con una manta de control de erosión que se mantiene al agregar una nueva manta sobre la existente aproximadamente cada dos años. Tanto el Soil Sement® como la manta de control de la erosión evitan que el polvo y la suciedad del sitio salgan volando fuera del sitio en días ventosos.

Cuando DTSC seleccione la alternativa de limpieza para este sitio, DTSC supervisará la implementación de todas las actividades requeridas por Chevron y se le solicitará al contratista que documente e informe el cumplimiento del plan de control de polvo, y DTSC, el Distrito de Control de Contaminación del Aire del Condado Imperial (ICAPCD, por sus siglas en inglés) y otras reglas, regulaciones y requisitos federales, estatales y locales. Todas las acciones de limpieza del DTSC requieren una prevención activa del polvo, monitoreo y supresión durante todo el trabajo mediante el riego, el uso de una sustancia para hacer que el suelo se adhiera a sí mismo, llamados "adherentes", lonas y otros medios. Específicamente para este proyecto, según los requisitos del ICAPCD, el contratista controlará el polvo en contra del viento y en dirección del viento del sitio para garantizar que las partículas en el aire se controlen dentro

de los niveles establecidos por el ICAPCD y no se permita su migración fuera del sitio. En días ventosos, el trabajo se detendrá como otra forma de prevenir y controlar la generación de polvo. Además, DTSC proporcionará notificación pública a través de avisos de trabajo antes de que comience el trabajo de construcción.

El análisis de Calidad del Aire en el Estudio Inicial evaluó las emisiones atmosféricas potenciales y concluyó que las actividades de construcción no excederían cualquier estándar de calidad del aire aplicable y que no se requerirían medidas de mitigación, más allá de las Mejores Prácticas de Gestión. Sin embargo, como parte del proceso de reevaluación, DTSC volverá a evaluar el Estudio Inicial basado en los impactos ambientales del remedio final elegido.

Se han llevado a cabo una serie de investigaciones fuera y dentro del Sitio PureGro para identificar y caracterizar la naturaleza y el alcance de los contaminantes en el suelo, las aguas subterráneas y todos los medios ambientales, y se ha limpiado cualquier contaminación externa. DTSC también ha requerido la recolección y reporte continuo de datos de monitoreo de agua subterránea. Según los datos de muestreo recopilados después de la limpieza, no hay evidencia de que los productos químicos del Sitio hayan migrado más allá del límite de la propiedad. Por lo tanto, los datos de muestreo no justifican más pruebas de productos químicos en el vecindario circundante.

Respuesta Principal #5: Análisis Alternativo de DTSC y el Proceso de Selección para el Borrador Original del Plan de Acción Correctiva

Antes del lanzamiento del propuesto borrador del Plan de Acción Remediador para revisión pública y comentarios, DTSC consideró y evaluó varias alternativas correctivas en el Estudio de Factibilidad para el Sitio PureGro, incluyendo tratamientos in situ, controles institucionales y de ingeniería, contención y eliminación fuera del sitio. Las tecnologías se evaluaron en función de su eficacia potencial y cuán factible es la implementación de la tecnología para las condiciones específicas del Sitio.

Como resultado del Estudio de Factibilidad, se presentaron cuatro alternativas en el borrador del RAP. Las alternativas fueron:

1. Sin acción
2. Tapa de ingeniería con controles institucionales y de ingeniería y monitoreo de aguas subterráneas
3. Excavación con controles institucionales y de ingeniería y monitoreo de aguas subterráneas
4. Solidificación/Estabilización In-Situ con Controles Institucionales y de Ingeniería y Monitoreo de Aguas Subterráneas.

Se requiere que DTSC evalúe los remedios para mantener la coherencia con las leyes federales y estatales, incluyendo el cumplimiento de los nueve criterios provistos bajo el Plan de Contingencia de Contaminación de Sustancias Peligrosas y Petróleo de los Estados Unidos, también conocido como el Plan Nacional de Contingencia (NCP). Cada una de las cuatro alternativas se evaluó en base a los nueve criterios. Con base en la evaluación, DTSC eligió la Alternativa 2, pero se ha comprometido a reconsiderar esa selección con un compromiso renovado con la participación de la comunidad.

Los nueve criterios se dividen en tres categorías: Criterios de umbral, Criterios de equilibrio primario, y Criterios de modificación. Criterios de umbral: El remedio seleccionado necesita proporcionar protección general de la salud humana y el medio ambiente y cumplir con los estándares aplicables o relevantes y apropiados. Los Criterios de Balanceo Primario evalúa la efectividad a largo plazo; reducción de toxicidad, movilidad o volumen; efectividad a corto plazo; implementabilidad; y costo. La

Modificación de Criterios se relaciona con los criterios importantes que deben considerarse y puede dar como resultado el cambio de un remedio. Los dos Criterios de Modificación son de aceptación estatal y comunitaria.

En base a la evaluación inicial de los nueve criterios anteriores, se eligió la Alternativa 2 como el borrador propuesto del Plan de Acción de Remedio y se divulgó para revisión pública y comentarios.

Las siguientes son las Alternativas presentadas en el borrador del RAP: Alternativa 1 - "No Acción" - es requerida bajo CEQA como una comparación de referencia para las otras Alternativas. La Alternativa 2 incluye tapar el Sitio con una capa de ingeniería, colocar controles de uso del suelo para restringir el uso de las actividades de propiedad, requerir un plan de actividades de operaciones y mantenimiento (O & M), el monitoreo continuo del agua subterránea, y el monitoreo/inspección anual. La Alternativa 3 propone la excavación con controles de uso de la tierra, actividades de O & M, monitoreo/inspección anual y monitoreo de aguas subterráneas. La Alternativa 4 propone la solidificación/estabilización in situ (en el lugar) con controles de uso de la tierra, actividades de O & M, monitoreo/inspección anual y monitoreo de aguas subterráneas.

El DTSC había presentado inicialmente la Alternativa 2 como el remedio propuesto en el borrador del Plan de Acción de Remediación. La capa de ingeniería propuesta evitaría la filtración de agua superficial hacia el suelo que se encuentra debajo y, por lo tanto, evitaría que la migración descendente de productos químicos de interés (materiales peligrosos) que permanecen en el suelo migre al agua subterránea. La capa de ingeniería es una tecnología comprobada que ayuda a prevenir la migración de contaminantes de la superficie al agua subterránea. Para garantizar que la capa de ingeniería funcione de acuerdo con su diseño, se realizarán inspecciones regulares del sitio y se instalarán pozos de monitoreo de aguas subterráneas a lo largo del borde de la gradiente inferior para asegurar que no haya contaminantes en el agua subterránea que abandonen el sitio.

El análisis inicial realizado para el borrador del Plan de Acción Remediador mostró que, comparada con la Alternativa 3 de RAP que consistía en la opción Excavar y eliminar fuera del sitio, la Alternativa 2 tiene menos impactos en la calidad del aire, incluyendo polvo, riesgo reducido de exposición a contaminantes y una construcción más corta período que reduciría el tiempo que las residencias locales soportan las actividades de construcción. El análisis también mostró que la Alternativa 2 evita el impacto de la exposición (trabajadores y residentes) de la suciedad contaminada que se está excavando y el tráfico adicional de camiones asociado con la excavación y el transporte de suelo contaminado a un lugar de eliminación fuera del sitio, así como la importación de material de relleno limpio.

Sin embargo, como se destacó en la Respuesta Principal #1, en base a las inquietudes de la comunidad, el DTSC está reevaluando el borrador original del plan de acción correctiva.

Respuesta Principal #6: preocupaciones de reserva

Recientemente, el 6 de abril de 2018, DTSC realizó una inspección del sitio PureGro para investigar las condiciones del sitio. DTSC determinó que la cubierta de las pilas se mantuvo intacta y no pareció verse comprometida de ninguna manera. El personal de DTSC no observó ninguna evidencia de erosión o rasgaduras de la cubierta de la pila. DTSC se compromete a encontrar una solución que funcione mejor para esta comunidad y que proteja la salud humana y el medio ambiente. Después de la inspección de DTSC, las reparaciones de la valla que rodea el Sitio fueron hechas por Chevron el martes 17 de abril de 2018 para evitar el acceso no autorizado al Sitio.

Entre el 21 y el 25 de mayo de 2018, se llevaron a cabo actividades rutinarias de mantenimiento en el Sitio (es decir, colocando otra manta de control de la erosión en la pila y volviendo a aplicar Soil Sement® a las áreas restantes del Sitio). Las actividades de mantenimiento fueron requeridas por DTSC como parte del plan de mantenimiento que garantiza que, mientras tanto, se implemente el remedio final, las reservas y otras áreas del Sitio sean estables para minimizar la generación de polvo, especialmente en días ventosos.

Respuesta Principal #7: Monitoreo del Agua Subterránea

El monitoreo más reciente de las aguas subterráneas ocurrió el 10 de mayo de 2017. El agua subterránea se muestrea en busca de pesticidas organoclorados, compuestos orgánicos volátiles, hidrocarburos totales de petróleo y parámetros de química general. No se observaron cambios significativos de eventos de monitoreo previos. La implementación de un programa de monitoreo de aguas subterráneas después de la remediación ocurrirá luego de que la implementación del remedio final según sea necesario. Luego de la instalación de la red de pozos de monitoreo de aguas subterráneas, los pozos serán monitoreados y los resultados se compararán con los niveles máximos de contaminantes (MCL) donde corresponda. Cuando no se disponga de MCL de constituyentes específicos de aguas subterráneas, se pueden utilizar niveles de detección ambiental (ESL) u otras normas rigurosas equivalentes. Sin embargo, tenga en cuenta que actualmente hay pozos de agua subterránea en el Sitio que están siendo monitoreados como parte de un programa continuo de monitoreo de agua subterránea. El programa de monitoreo de aguas subterráneas posterior a la remediación incluye el reemplazo de algunos de los pozos existentes y la instalación de nuevos pozos para mejor monitoreo de las condiciones del agua subterránea en el futuro.

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