

## **Part 1: Declaration**

### **A. Site Name and Location**

The Valley Wood Preserving, Inc. (VWP) Superfund Site (EPA ID# CAD063020143), a former wood preserving facility, is located at 2237 South Golden State Boulevard on the southeast side of Turlock, Stanislaus County, California (the Site or VWP Site) (see Figure 1). In 1973, VWP began wood preserving operations that involved pressure-treating wood with a water-based solution containing chromium, copper, and arsenic. Wood preserving operations at the Site ceased in 1979 because these activities had resulted in on-site soil and groundwater contamination and off-site groundwater contamination. The contaminants of concern at the Site include hexavalent chromium and arsenic.

### **B. Statement of Basis and Purpose**

This decision document presents the revised groundwater remedial actions selected by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the Valley Wood Preserving Superfund Site. These actions have been chosen in accordance with Section 117 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 9617, and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR § 300.435(c)(2)(ii). This decision is based upon the Administrative Record for the Site.

The lead agency for the remedial effort at this Site is EPA; support agencies are the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (CVRWQCB). The state agencies concur with the selected Amendment to the groundwater remedy contained in this Record of Decision Amendment (ROD Amendment #2) for the Site.

The response actions selected in the 1991 Record of Decision (ROD), as modified by the 1994 Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD), the 2003 ROD Amendment #1, and this ROD Amendment #2 are necessary to protect public health or welfare or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and/or contaminants from this Site which may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare.

## C. Assessment of Site

In 1973, VWP began wood preserving operations that involved pressure-treating wood with a water-based solution containing chromium, copper and arsenic. Wood preserving operations at the Site ceased in 1979 because these activities had resulted in on-site soil and groundwater contamination and off-site groundwater contamination. The contaminants of concern at the Site include hexavalent chromium and arsenic.

In 1989, EPA added the Site to the National Priorities List and became the lead regulatory agency for cleanup of the site. On September 27, 1991, EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) identifying cleanup remedies for contaminated soil and groundwater. This cleanup plan was updated in 1994 and again in 2003. VWP has implemented soil and groundwater cleanup activities at the Site, including excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soil. Contaminated soil was cleaned to industrial use levels, thus some contamination remains in soil above levels that allow for unrestricted use. Currently, only residual levels of groundwater contamination remain at the Site.

## D. Description of Selected Remedy

This ROD Amendment modifies the previously selected groundwater remedy for treating contaminated groundwater at the Valley Wood Preserving Superfund Site. These revisions affect both the groundwater cleanup standards and cleanup methodology selected in the 1991 ROD and revisions.

The groundwater remedy outlined in this ROD Amendment provides for: a) *in-situ* treatment to address residual levels of arsenic contamination in groundwater beneath and downgradient of the Site, b) monitored natural attenuation to address residual hexavalent chromium, any remaining levels of arsenic following the *in-situ* treatment, and secondary contaminants generated by the *in-situ* treatment, and c) a revised cleanup goal of 10 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) for arsenic in groundwater impacted by Site activities.

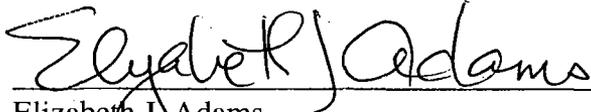
## E. Statutory Determinations

The selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment, complies with all federal and state requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate (ARARs), and is cost-effective. This remedy utilizes solutions that are permanent, and satisfies Section 121 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9621. This ROD Amendment #2 shall become part of the Administrative Record, as required by 40 C.F.R. § 300.825(a)(2) of the NCP.

This remedy will result in hazardous substances remaining in soil on-site above health-based levels. Therefore, the Site becomes subject to the five-year review requirement. The five-year review is to provide assurance that the remedy remains

protective of human health and the environment. Reviews will be conducted every five years for as long as hazardous substances are present above health-based cleanup levels. The first review will occur in 2009, which is five years after the start of the recent soil remedial action.

**Authorizing Signature**



Elizabeth J. Adams  
Chief, Site Cleanup Branch  
Superfund Division



Date