Information Repositories and Web Page

The Administrative Record file, which contains documents EPA used to develop this decision and all other site documents are available at:

Fillmore City Hall, 2nd Floor
250 Central Avenue
Fillmore, CA 93015
(805) 524-3701

EPA Superfund Records Center
95 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 820-4700

Documents and information are also available at EPA's website: **www.epa.gov/region09/pacificcoastpipeline**

EPA Contact Information

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U.S. EPA Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
Toll-free (800) 231-3075

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San Francisco, CA 94105
Attn: Jackie Lane (PCPL 2/13)

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Pacific Coast Pipeline Superfund Site

February 2013

Site Update

VERSIÓN EN ESPAÑOL ADENTRO

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is continuing to oversee the cleanup of the Pacific Coast Pipeline Superfund Site in Fillmore, Ventura County. EPA anticipates that in April Chevron will resume the removal of underground pipes from the former refinery property. Chevron began the underground pipe removal in summer 2011 and expects to finish this phase by mid-May 2013. When the pipe removal is completed, Chevron will excavate the site soil that is contaminated with lead and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). This soil will be placed in an on-site consolidation pit that will be capped. This phase is expected to take six months and will be completed by the end of October 2013. Plans for the design and operation of the groundwater treatment system are being developed. Construction on the system is expected to begin in early 2014.

Community Meeting

February 28, 2013, at 6:00
San Cayetano Elementary School
514 Mountain View Street, Fillmore, CA

Come to an open house and community meeting hosted by EPA to learn more information about the upcoming site activities.

Background

A petroleum refinery operated at the Pacific Coast Pipeline Site (also known locally as the Texaco Site) from 1915 to 1950. During the years of operation refinery wastes were disposed of on-site in a large main waste pit and in several other unlined pits along the east side of Pole Creek. Some chemicals, primarily benzene, from these pits contaminated the underlying groundwater. Refinery operations also resulted in lead and PAH contamination in soil on the refinery property.

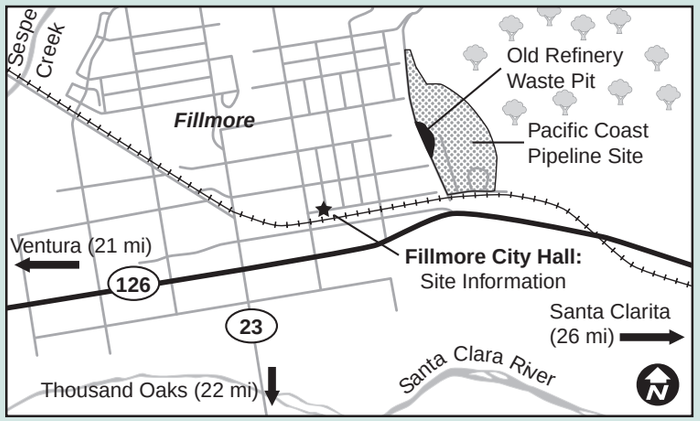

Figure 1: *Pacific Coast Pipeline Superfund Site*

In 1992 EPA installed a system to remove and clean up the groundwater. This system made progress in removing benzene from the groundwater but was not able to clean it up to the drinking water standard of one part per billion.

A new cleanup plan has been adopted to remove the remaining benzene from the groundwater and to excavate the contaminated soil. Chevron is responsible for conducting the work, which EPA is overseeing. During the cleanup, measures will be taken to minimize and control dust, including water spraying, wind speed monitoring, and air sampling.

Site Tours

On Tuesday, March 19, 2013, EPA and Chevron will conduct public site tours at 3:00 and 5:30 p.m. Each tour will be 90 minutes. The purpose of the tours are to discuss the site history and past and future cleanup activities. Please contact Jackie Lane at (415) 972-3236 to make a reservation by March 15, 2013.

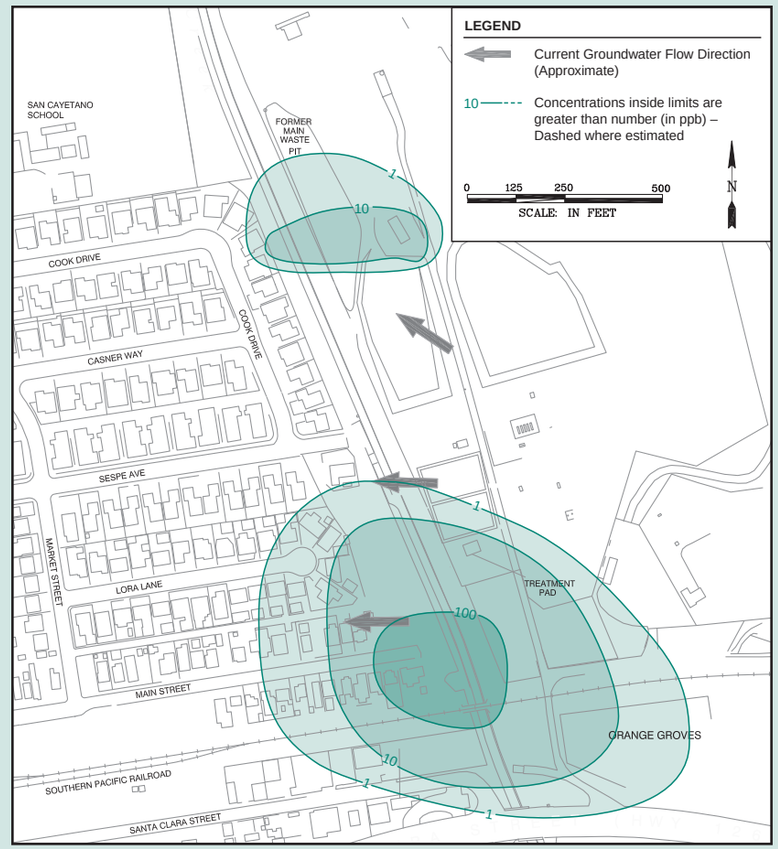

Figure 2: *Benzene Contamination Plumes*

Fate and Transport:

What Happens to Chemicals in the Environment?

Fate and transport refers to what happens to chemicals in different environmental media such as air, water and soil. Not all chemicals act the same. Some chemicals are very mobile, readily moving from one location to another, and one media to another (e.g., soil to groundwater). Some chemicals are relatively immobile and don't move much at all. Some chemicals break down (biodegrade) readily and some don't. Understanding how different chemicals move and what happens to them is essential when trying to clean them up.

At the PCPL Site the three main chemicals of concern are benzene, lead, and PAHs.

- Benzene can readily break down into harmless chemicals such as carbon dioxide when exposed to oxygen and sulfate. This is why at the PCPL Site there is no benzene in the shallow soil and why the plumes in groundwater are fairly small. The oxygen in the air breaks down the benzene in shallow soil and the oxygen and sulfate in groundwater break down the benzene before it can flow away.

- Lead and PAHs are relatively immobile and tend to stay in the soil until they are dug up. Because of this, neither one has ever been detected in the groundwater at the site.

EPA