STATEMENT OF BASIS/FINAL DECISION AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS SUMMARY

REGION IX
ID# 3127

Talley Corporation.

Newbury Park, CA
(Signed September 29, 1993)

Facility/Unit Type:	**Manufacturing of aircraft components**
Contaminants:	**Hexavalent chromium (CR+6), barium, copper, lead, vanadium, zinc, 1, 1-dichloroethane (1, 1-DCA), 1, 1-dichloroethane (1, 1-DCE), 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane (1, 1, 1-TCA), 1, 1-dichloroethane (1, 2-DCA), 1, 2-dichloroethane (1, 2-DCE), tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE)**
Media:	**Ground water**
Remedy:	**Pump and treat ground water**

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

In 1986, an RFA was conducted at the Talley Corporation. In September 1988, EPA and Talley Corporation signed a consent agreement pursant to Section 3008(h) of RCRA. The Administrative Order on Consent required Talley Corporation to install a treatment plant for ground water, maintain the impoundment area, perform an RFI for soil and ground water, remove an inactive underground storage tank, conduct a CMS and implement the remedy selected by EPA.

The Talley Corporation manufactured military and civilian aircraft components from approximately 1956 to 1989. The facility was built in the early 1950s on a 12 acre site. In June 1986 the Talley Corporation, including the Newbury Park facility was acquired by Teleflex, Inc. The site also housed the metals casting business, Ventura Castings. The facility was closed in 1989 and existing structures were dismantled and removed.

The site is located within the fully developed residential, industrial, and commercial properties of Newbury Park and the nearby undeveloped hillsides of the Santa Monica mountains.

The site is underlain by alluvial deposits, which consist of clay, sand, and gravel; and the Conejo Volcanics Series which consists of volcanic rock. Water tends to flow readily through the volcanic rock due to its porosity. The aquifer underlying the site is potable and is used by some area residents as a water supply.

During its manufacturing operations, Talley Corporation generated hazardous wastes from metal plating, parts machining, and parts cleaning operations. In 1963, Talley Corporation constructed a surface impoundment to transfer plating wastewater to a surface impoundment for evaporation. A leachfield was found at the facility that was used between 1958 and 1963 and appears to be a primary source of ground-water contamination.

An investigation conducted by the California Environmental Protection Agency's Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) in 1983, discovered soil and ground water contamination. The surface impoundment was ordered closed in January 1984. The RWQCB also issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order that required removal of contaminated soil and a ground-water assessment. Approximately 2,200 cubic yards of waste and soil were removed. Also in 1983, a routine inspection by the RWQCB found cracks in the surface impoundment. The impoundment was taken out of service in January 1984.

Since 1984, interim corrective measures have been conducted including the removal and capping of underground storage tanks. In 1989, a ground-water extraction system was installed to initiate remediation of the ground-water contamination. Currently over 2,000,000 gallons of water is being pumped and treated each month. Over 56,000,000 million gallons of ground water have been treated to date. The treated ground water is discharged under a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to a Caltrans storm drain which is connected

CONTAMINATION DETECTED AND CLEANUP GOALS

Media	Estimated Volume	Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (µg/l)	Action Level	Cleanup Goal (µg/l)	Point of Compliance
ground water	Not given	1,1-DCA	.5	Not given	5	Concentrations are reduced in entire contaminated area below cleanup goals
		1,1-DCE	260		06	
		1,1,1-TCA	2		200	
		1,2-DCA	11		.5	
		CIS-1,2-DCE	11		6	
		PCE	180		5	
		TCE*	11,000		5	
		Barium	1,500		1,000	
		Chromium (total)**	3,100		50	
		Copper	600		1,000	
		Lead	65		15	
		Vanadium	1,600		-	
		Zinc	1,500		5,000	

* TCE maximun concentration to date is approximately 180,000 ug/l.
** Chromium maximum concentration to date is approximately 9,600 ug/l.

to Conejo Creek.

EXPOSURE PATHWAYS

The contaminated ground water is the principal threat at the site because of the potential for ingestion

chromium that exceed the drinking water standards. Currently, the site has not contaminated drinking water wells.

No rare or endangered species are present at or near the site.

SELECTED REMEDY

The selected remedy consists of pumping and treating contaminated ground-water using existing extraction wells. Chromium is removed by chemical precipitation and microfiltration. The precipitate is considered a hazardous waste (TCLP for chromium) and is sent to a licensed incineration facility for treatment and disposal along with spent filter bags. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are removed from the ground water by a permitted air stripper. Emission controls are not required because the VOCs emitted do not exceed the allowable discharge. The facility will continue to regularly monitor ground water.

This remedy is viable as a stand alone remedy and is protective of human health and the environment. The current interim pump and treat systems

The estimated capital and O&M costs for the selected remedy is approximately $590,000 and approximately $500,000 per year.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES CONSIDERED

In situ treatment.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The public comment period extended from August 18, 1993 through September 17, 1993. A

public meeting was held on August 24, 1993. The meeting was attended by approximately 30 people, including representatives of the U.S. EPA, Cal-EPA's Department of Toxic Substances Control, and citizens. U.S. EPA responded to numerous questions at the public meeting; there were no formal comments raised by the community at the meeting. Six comment letters were received by mail.

NEXT STEPS

The facility will continue to regularly monitor ground-water in the area of the site and will send reports to EPA summarizing the sampling data and the effectiveness of the remedy. EPA may require modifications to the extraction or treatment system in order to assure plume capture and improve contaminant mass reduction.

EPA is currently working with the Facility on plans for remediation of the source areas at the site. EPA plans to make a decision on the source areas sometime in 1994.

KEY WORDS
ground water; ingestion; VOCs, TCE, PCE, DCA, DCE, heavy metals, chromium, lead; pump and treat, air stripping, precipitation, on-site treatment

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