STATEMENT OF BASIS

PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION COMPLETION DETERMINATION (WITHOUT CONTROLS) AND FACILITY BOUNDARY CHANGES

AT

FORMER DUPONT OAKLEY FACILITY
EPA ID # CAD 009151671

6000 Bridgehead Road
Oakley, California 94561
Contra Costa County

by
Department of Toxic Substances Control
Hazardous Waste Management Program
Standardized Permitting and Corrective Action Branch
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has prepared this Statement of Basis for its Corrective Action Completion Determination, without controls, for three parcels of property at the former DuPont manufacturing facility. The DuPont site (Site) is located at 6000 Bridgehead Road, in the City of Oakley, in Contra Costa County (Figure 1.). The Site is divided into five parcels:

1. Eastern Development Area (EDA)
2. Western Development Area (WDA)
3. Cline Property
4. Northern Development Area (NDA)
5. Southern Development Area (SDA)

DuPont is conducting site investigations and cleanup at all five parcels under DTSC oversight. This Statement of Basis focuses on the EDA, WDA, and Cline Property. Based on the results of these investigations at the EDA, WDA, and Cline Property, DTSC has concluded that No Further Action is required for these parcels. These three parcels can be utilized for unrestricted residential land use Therefore, DTSC is planning to approve the Corrective Action Completion Determination, without controls, for these parcels. DTSC will continue cleanup investigations at the NDA and SDA parcels and determine final cleanup measures at a future date. DTSC has imposed interim measures at the NDA and SDA to ensure that any releases of chemical constituents are confined within those parcels and that there are no threats to human health or the environment.

In addition, DTSC is proposing to redefine the DuPont facility boundary that is subject to regulation under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The redefinition of the facility boundary will remove the Eastern Development Area (EDA), the Western Development Area (WDA), and the Cline Property area parcels from the original facility boundary of the former DuPont facility and to exclude these parcels from further regulation under RCRA.. The original facility boundary was defined in the Interim Status Document issued to DuPont on November 12, 1981and was based on the property under DuPont control at that time. See Figure 2 which shows the original facility property boundary. See Figure 3 which shows the redefined facility boundary after the EDA, WDA, and Cline Property parcels have been removed.

The DuPont Oakley site is a former chemical manufacturing facility that was active between 1955 and 1998. DuPont operated the facility for the purpose of producing chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), fuel-additive anti-knock compounds (AKCs), and titanium dioxide (TiO_2). All of the manufacturing facilities at the site have been demolished since 1999. A DuPont Performance Coatings warehouse and distribution center currently operates at the site, but is unrelated to the previous manufacturing operations.

DuPont did not conduct any production operations on the EDA, WDA, or the Cline Property. However, soil and groundwater investigations have been conducted on the three subject

parcels to confirm that these parcels are free of contamination. As a result of these investigations a small soil removal action was completed on the Cline Property. The result of these investigations indicate that the three parcels meet the clean up criteria for unrestricted land use. Thus these three parcels are being considered for corrective action completion (without controls)

DTSC is the lead agency for preparing the environmental analysis for this Corrective Action Completion Determination without controls, as well as the redefinition of the facility boundary. DTSC has reviewed and considered the environmental effects of this decision in accordance with the regiments of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). DTSC has determined that there are limited potential impacts associated with this determination. Accordingly, DTSC has prepared a CEQA Notice of Exemption. The Notice of Exemption will be filed with the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research after the public comment period when DTSC has made the final approval decision.

The public will have the opportunity to comment on the Corrective Action Completion Determination, without controls, and the facility boundary changes during a DTSC 45-day public comment period. During this public comment period, DTSC will also hold a public workshop and a hearing. At the end of comment period, DTSC will prepare a Response to Comments document addressing all comments received during the public comment period..

1. Introduction

From 1955 to 1999, E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company (DuPont) operated a chemical manufacturing facility in Antioch, California. The facility was referred to as the Antioch Plant. Manufacturing operations have since been shut down and the structures have been removed. The facility is now referred to as the DuPont Oakley site to differentiate it from the former active manufacturing facility and to recognize the fact that this property has been incorporated within the boundaries of the City of Oakley, which is now separated from the City of Antioch. Figure 1 shows the site location and current site boundaries. The entire DuPont former facility consists of 5 parcels of land known as the Eastern Development Area, (EDA), Western Development Area (WDA), Cline Property, Northern Development Area, and Southern Development Area.

There have been releases of chemicals from past plant operations at NDA and SDA portions of the Site. The EDA, WDA, or Cline Property was not used for production facilities and there were no chemical releases at these parcels. These releases have occurred at the Northern Development Area and the Southern Development Area. The only exception was a spill of pesticides at the Cline Property. These soils with pesticides were removed under DTSC oversight.

This DuPont Oakley site is undergoing investigation and remediation under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and as part of the corrective action consent agreement (CACA) executed between DTSC and DuPont on June 17, 2003. The goal is to cleanup the DuPont Oakley site and redevelop portions with a mix of industrial and commercial retail use. The results from several of the early investigations and remediation efforts have shown that the EDA, WDA, and Cline Property meet unrestricted residential land use criteria and redevelopment may begin on these parcels.

This Statement of Basis is a legal document which describes the basis for the DTSC's decision that Corrective Action is completed without controls for the EDA, WDA, and Cline Property. The term "without controls" means that the cleanup objective of unrestricted land use have been met, and the areas subject to the Corrective Action Completion determination do not require any additional action or measures to ensure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment. This Corrective Action Completion determination is also the basis for DTSC's decision to remove these three parcels from the definition of the facility permit boundary. This Statement of Basis describes the Corrective Action investigation work that has been completed on the EDA, WDA, and Cline Property and the results that have led to the decision that Corrective Action is complete, without controls, and to redefine the facility property boundary. In summary, the Statement of Basis does the following:

- Briefly describes the nature, scope, and results of the site investigations and why No Further Action is required at the EDA, WDA, and Cline Property parcels
- Explains the reasons for proposing to redefine the facility property boundary

2. Background

2.1 Facility Description

The DuPont Oakley site is located at 6000 Bridgehead Road, in the city of Oakley, Contra Costa County, California. The site is located adjacent to the San Joaquin River and the San Joaquin Delta area, approximately 55 miles east of San Francisco and approximately 60 miles southwest of Sacramento, adjacent to State Route 160. The site currently encompasses approximately 378 acres, of which more than 176 acres are wetlands (Figure 1).

Operations at the DuPont Oakley site began in 1955. Production of Anti-Knock Compounds (AKCs) and ChloroFluroCarbons (CFCs) began in 1957, while Titanium Dioxide (TiO_2) production was added in 1963. The production of all three of these product lines has ceased, beginning with AKC manufacturing in 1981, CFC manufacturing in 1996, and TiO_2 manufacturing in July 1998, followed by a general shutdown of all TiO_2 and CFC manufacturing and blending operations on November 30, 1999.

2.2 DuPont's Hazardous Waste Management History

Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity was submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) on July 23, 1980. Following this notification, a RCRA Part A Permit Application was submitted on November 6, 1980. The Part A identified the following processes at the facility:

- Storage of wastes in containers
- Storage of wastewaters in surface impoundments
- Storage and treatment of wastes in tanks

DuPont submitted a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit application to the State of California, together with an Operation Plan and a completed Industrial Waste Survey Form, on July 1, 1981 for the continued operation of the units identified in the Part A. These units include 6 surface impoundments, 1 container storage area, and 4 tanks used for storage/treatment. The State issued the Interim Status Document on November 12, 1981 authorizing the operation of these units.

The six surface impoundments were used for the storage of wastewater from the tetraethyl lead manufacturing process. These impoundments ceased operating in 1981 and underwent closure oversight by both DTSC and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB). These surface impoundments required Waste Discharge Requirements by the CVRWQCB. Both agencies approved the certification of closure of these impoundments in 1985. DTSC approved the certification of closure of the container and tank storage/treatment units in 2000.

Under the oversight of the CVRWQCB, several investigations were conducted on site during the mid 1980's that resulted in the installation of a groundwater recovery and treatment system in 1991. In addition, contaminated soil from several areas were excavated and disposed of at an authorized off site facility. The CVRWQCB continued to oversee site investigation activities up to 2002.

In 1984 the United States Congress enacted legislation that imposed RCRA Corrective Action requirements on facilities that operated under Interim Status or permit authorization. In 1989 DTSC was authorized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to implement the RCRA Corrective Action program in California. In 1996, in accordance with Senate Bill 1082, an inter-agency working agreement was made wherein the CVRWQCB was designated as lead agency for implementation of RCRA Corrective Action at the DuPont / Oakley facility. In March of 2002, the CalEPA Site Designation Committee designated DTSC as the lead agency in response to a request by DuPont. Subsequent to the change, DTSC issued a Corrective Action Consent Agreement (CACA) on June 17, 2003. As part of the CACA, RCRA Facility Investigations (RFIs) for soil, surface water and groundwater must be completed to support a corrective measures study (CMS) and determine remedies for the site contamination. The RFIs are currently ongoing and are being conducted in phases. Early phases of these efforts have identified the EDA, WDA, and the Cline Property Vineyard as having met clean up criteria for unrestricted land use.

In July 2003 an interim measure to treat groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds was installed in the NDA. This measure was part of DTSC's determination that groundwater contamination is controlled and confined within the DuPont facility boundary. DTSC also determined that any exposure of environmental media was controlled and there were no associated threats to human health.

Also, pursuant to State law, a consultative workgroup has been formed by DTSC that includes the CVRWQCB as one of the participating agencies, in addition to the City of Oakley Planning Department. Consultative workgroup members review site investigation plans and reports. These members provide input to DTSC.

2.3 Environmental Setting

The Site is located in Contra Costa County and is bounded to the North by the San Joaquin River, to the west by Bridgehead road, the east by Big Break Marina and the Cline Vineyard Property, and the South by the Sante Fe/Burlington Northern Railroad. The 378 acres that comprise the site range in elevation from 25 feet above mean sea level (MSL) in the southern portion of the property to a few feet below MSL in the sloughs along the river.

Surface soils at the site are fine salty dune sands with little vegetation. There are few to no observable natural surface drainage features, indicating that much of the rainfall infiltrates rather than running off as overland flow. Rainfall and runoff are observed as part of the site's General Industrial Permit, and no overland flow has been noted. The site storm water drainage system leading from the West basin to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination

System (NPDES) permitted outfall (since rescinded on June 14, 2001) has been plugged at all inlet and outlet points.

The Site geology generally consists of approximately 120 feet of unconsolidated sands, silts and clays overlying the Montezuma Formation. The Montezuma formation is semi-consolidated silt and clay stone that extends to approximately 390 feet below ground surface (bgs). The groundwater beneath the Site has been divided into three general aquifer units consisting of the surficial, upper, and lower aquifers. The silt and clay layers of the unconsolidated material act as locally confining layers between these aquifers on a site specific scale. The majority of the groundwater contamination at the site is found in the upper and lower aquifer units.

Groundwater depths range from the ground surface near the San Joaquin River to 10 feet below ground surface (bgs). The groundwater flow direction is generally to the north and north east towards the river. The subject parcels being considered for this action are located up gradient and cross gradient of the groundwater contamination associated with the site.

2.4 Nature and Scope of Investigations

Under DTSC oversight and approval, DuPont conducted investigations at the EDA, WDA, and Cline Property. The following reports contain the findings of these investigations at the three parcels.

- . The Cline Vineyard Property Investigation Report dated September 30, 2004

- The Western Development Area Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessment dated October 19, 2004
- The Eastern Development Area Investigation dated August 30, 2005
- The Cline Vineyard Property Soil Removal Report dated September 21, 2005

3. Eastern Development Area

3.1 Background and Setting

The EDA is a 4.3 acre parcel located along the southeastern edge of the current property boundary (Figure 2). The EDA has primarily been used as overflow parking for the adjacent Big Break Marina. No manufacturing processes associated with the former facility were ever performed on the EDA. In the early 1990's, Big Break Marina was dredged, and the resulting material (approximately 20,000 cubic yards) was placed in the EDA. This resulted in a fill of approximately 3.5 feet for the majority of the EDA.

Soils within the EDA represent two types of materials. The source of the dredge material is river sediments. The native soil likely represents a transition form sandy soil to the more hydric river deposits found in Little Break.

3.2 Soil Investigation

The EDA was evaluated for the presence of the Open Area constituents of interest (COIs) identified in the approved Phase 1 Soil RFI Work Plan dated August 9, 2004. Soil samples were collected during two sampling events on February 9 and April 11, 2005. Samples were collected from both inside and outside of the dredge material footprint and at depths sufficient to characterize both the dredge material and the underlying native soil. Sample collection and analysis was completed using the processes approved in the Phase 1 Soil RFI Work Plan. The maximum detected concentration of each constituent detected in the EDA was compared to site-specific background levels in soil (for inorganic constituents only) and to United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 9 Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs). Constituents with maximum concentrations exceeding background levels and/or PRGs were identified as Constituents of Potential Concern (COPCs) and retained for further evaluation.

Only inorganic constituents and petroleum hydrocarbons in the diesel range were detected in the EDA soil samples. Details of these investigations and removal action are included in the Cline Vineyard Property Report dated September 21, 2005.

3.3 Groundwater Investigation

Groundwater under the EDA was evaluated using data from both a Membrane Interface Probe (MIP) investigation and samples from two groundwater monitoring wells. These investigations were done to confirm that the Plume 3 source area which is located cross-gradient (west) of the EDA and lateral migration of the plume to the east and into the EDA has not occurred.

The MIP investigation consisted of two continuous litho logic direct push borings and relative chemical intensity profiles using a cone penetrometer (CPT) rig equipped with a MIP probe.

Additionally, semi-qualitative analysis using an off-line gas chromatograph (GC) was conducted over discrete intervals to detect key individual volatile organic compounds. The two borings were advanced to the Montezuma Formation west of the EDA. No responses were detected during this effort in either boring indicating that groundwater contaminants were not present in the EDA.

In addition to MIP data, two groundwater monitoring wells were installed west of the EDA in 2004. Three rounds of sampling (one in 2004 and two in 2005) indicate that no VOCs related to the former manufacturing operations have been detected.

4. Western Development Area

4.1 Background and Setting

The WDA is a 44.4 acre parcel located along the western edge of the current property boundary (Figure 2). The WDA was used to house the administration building, employee parking areas, and the security office when the facility was in operation. There is also an electrical substation, landscape areas, and areas that are currently used for fire control. No manufacturing or waste management facilities were ever located within the WDA boundaries.

The WDA was evaluated by conducting both a Phase I and Phase II investigation. The Phase I Investigation consisted of preliminary information gathering, personnel interviews, and a general records search at sites in and around the WDA. The Phase II investigation consisted of actual sample collection and analysis of soil and groundwater to determine if the WDA had been impacted by the chemical manufacturing processes.

4.2 Soil Investigation

Surface and subsurface soil samples were collected at both potential source area locations and randomly within a grid to ensure adequate coverage of the site. The potential source areas identified included the electrical substation, a former above ground gasoline storage tank, and the Sierra-Crete road base area. As with the EDA investigation, the sampling was conducted using the methodology approved in the Phase 1 Soil RFI Work Plan dated August 9, 2004 and the maximum concentration for each constituent was screened against background and/or the USEPA Region 9 Residential PRGs. Constituents with maximum concentrations exceeding background levels and/or PRGs were identified as Constituents of Potential Concern (COPCs) and retained for further evaluation.

Inorganic constituents and petroleum hydrocarbons in the diesel range were detected in the WDA soil samples but they were below the Oakley Site Background concentrations and/or USEPA Region 9 Residential PRGs. The VOCs detected were generally acetone and methyl ethyl ketone which are likely laboratory artifacts and are at very low concentrations (near detection limit)

4.3 Groundwater Investigation

The WDA is located to the west of, and cross gradient from, what is denoted as Plume 1 and the Plume 1 source which was the former Freon manufacturing area. In October of 2003, a detailed groundwater investigation was conducted along the northwest edge of Plume 1 to fully delineate the plume boundary and determine if the groundwater under the WDA was impacted. As a result of this investigation, sentry monitoring wells were installed east of the WDA boundary in February of 2004 and November of 2004 to confirm that groundwater contaminants of interest (COIs) are either not detectable or below the site-specific water quality objectives. Sample results from these wells confirm that there is a low likelihood of

any cross-gradient contamination of the adjacent contaminated groundwater. The only contaminant confirmed during the sampling thus far has been dichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-13) at a concentration of 270 parts per billion (ppb) which is well below the 1200ppb Water Quality Objectives (WQO). These wells will continue to be monitored to verify that WDA groundwater constituent concentrations remain below the WQOs.

5. Cline Property

5.1 Background and Setting

The Cline Property is a 168 acre tract located in the southern portion of the current DuPont property boundary (Figure 2). The Cline property was originally purchased by DuPont in 1955 as a buffer zone between the operating plant and the public and has been in cultivation as a vineyard since that date. No manufacturing or waste management facilities were ever located within the Cline Property boundaries.

The Cline Property soil and groundwater was evaluated through several investigations beginning in 1998. The investigations led ultimately to a soil removal effort to remove localized areas within the property that had been contaminated with pesticides (DDD, DDE, and DDT) as part of the vineyard cultivation.

5.2 Soil Investigation/Remediation

Surface and subsurface soil samples were collected at both potential source area locations and randomly within a grid to ensure adequate coverage of the site. The potential source areas identified included the historical pesticide storage, mixing and loading, and wash-out areas on the Cline property. Results confirmed that there were no releases to the soil related to the former operations at the nearby DuPont facility. However, low levels of DDD, DDT, and DDD were discovered. Several rounds of soil sampling delineated the contamination to two distinct areas associated with a shed and a barn that were used to store and handle pesticides. All other areas of the Cline property were deemed to be at or below USEPA Region 9 Residential PRGs.

Following the investigations, a total of approximately 14 cubic yards of soil was removed from the contaminated areas. Prior to backfilling the excavated areas, confirmation samples were collected from the bottom and side walls of the two excavations to ensure that the remaining soil was below the action level of 3.0 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg). Results indicate that the remaining soil is below the action level and that the average residual pesticides remaining are below USEPA Region 9 Residential PRGs for both areas.

5.3 Groundwater Investigation

The Cline Property is located up gradient of the former DuPont Manufacturing areas but the groundwater was investigated to determine if any contaminants were present. The initial investigation was conducted on November of 1998 and consisted of 14 groundwater grab samples. The results for all of the samples except one were non-detect or less than the applicable drinking water standard. The only exception was a sample that reported a concentration of 0.01 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of carbon tetrachloride. Five additional samples were collected in the vicinity of this detection to confirm this result. No detections of VOC constituents were found in any of the confirmation samples.

6.0 Conclusions

Soil sampling results from the investigation and remediation efforts at the EDA, WDA, and the Cline Property indicate that the subject parcels are all at or below either background concentrations for inorganic constituents or USEPA Region 9 Residential PRGs for organic constituents. Table 1. is a listing of site contaminants of concern and associated USEPA Residential Screening Levels for soils and Water Quality Objectives for groundwater. The USEPA Region 9 Residential PRGs were used to screen all the soil sample analytical results. If a Human Health Risk Assessment were prepared to determine the acceptable levels of residual organic chemicals, in all likelihood those levels would be higher than the USEPA Residential PRGs which are even more protective of human health and the environment.

Groundwater sampling results indicate that the subject parcels are all below the Water Quality Objectives, that is below drinking water standards. Based on a review of these efforts, DTSC is proposing that Corrective Action is deemed complete, without controls for these three parcels. In addition, DTSC is proposing the removal of these three parcels from the definition of the facility boundary. A California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Notice of Exemption (NOE) has been prepared. The NOE will be filed with the Office of Planning and Research after the public review comment period and after a final approval decision is made.

12 Key References

1. *Corrective Action Consent Agreement* (Docket HCWA P2-02-03-005). June 17, 3003.

2. *Phase I Soil RFI Work Plan DuPont Oakley Site*, August 9, 2004.

3. *Western Development Area Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessment DuPont Oakley Site*, October 19, 2004.

4. *Eastern Development Area Investigation DuPont Oakley Site*, August 30, 2004.

5. *Cline Vineyard Property Investigation Report*, September 30, 2004.

FIGURE 1 - FACILITY LOCATION MAP

Figure 2 – ORIGINAL DUPONT FACILITY BOUNDARY MAP

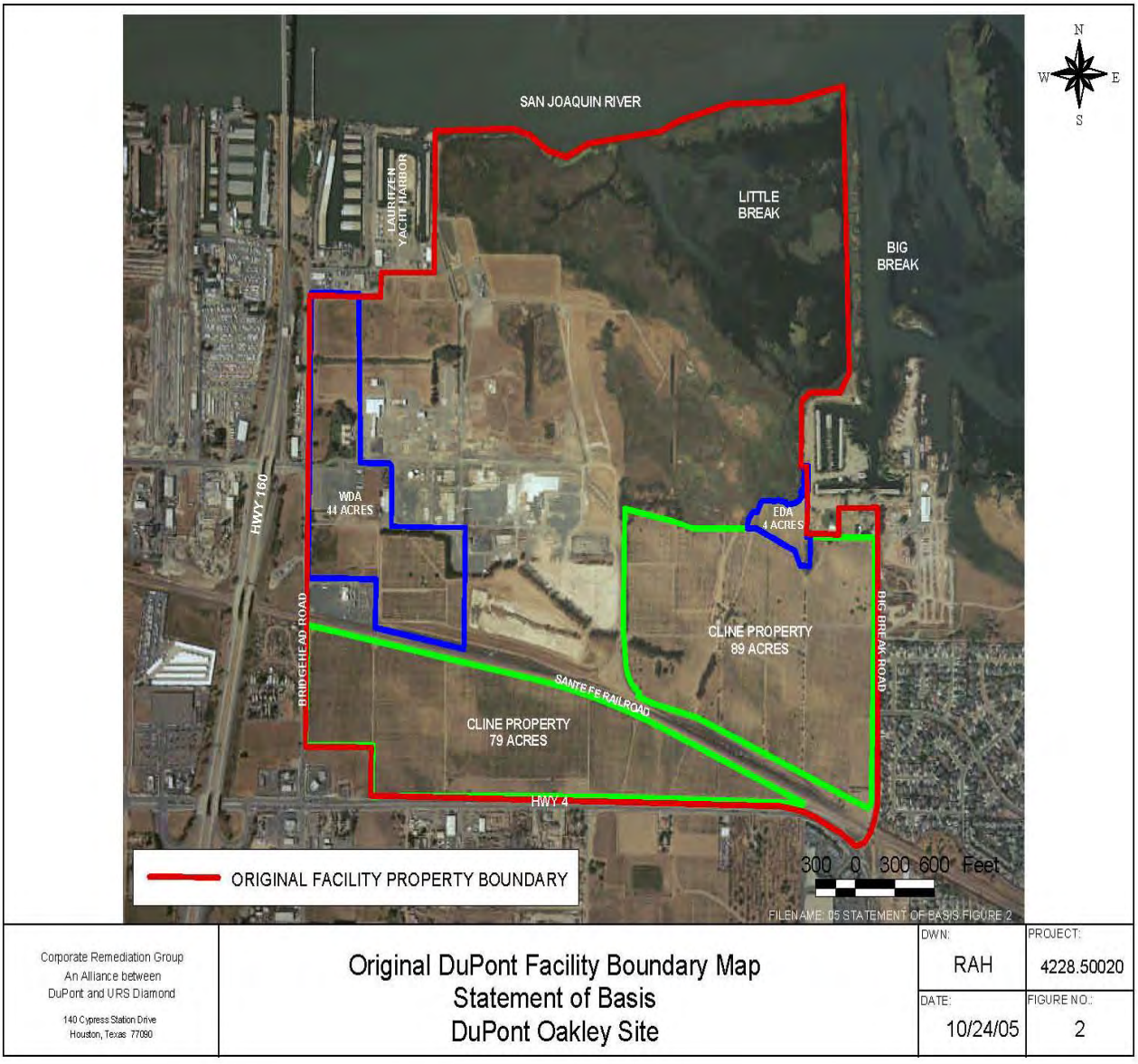

FIGURE 3 – REDEFINED DUPONT FACILITY BOUNDARY MAP

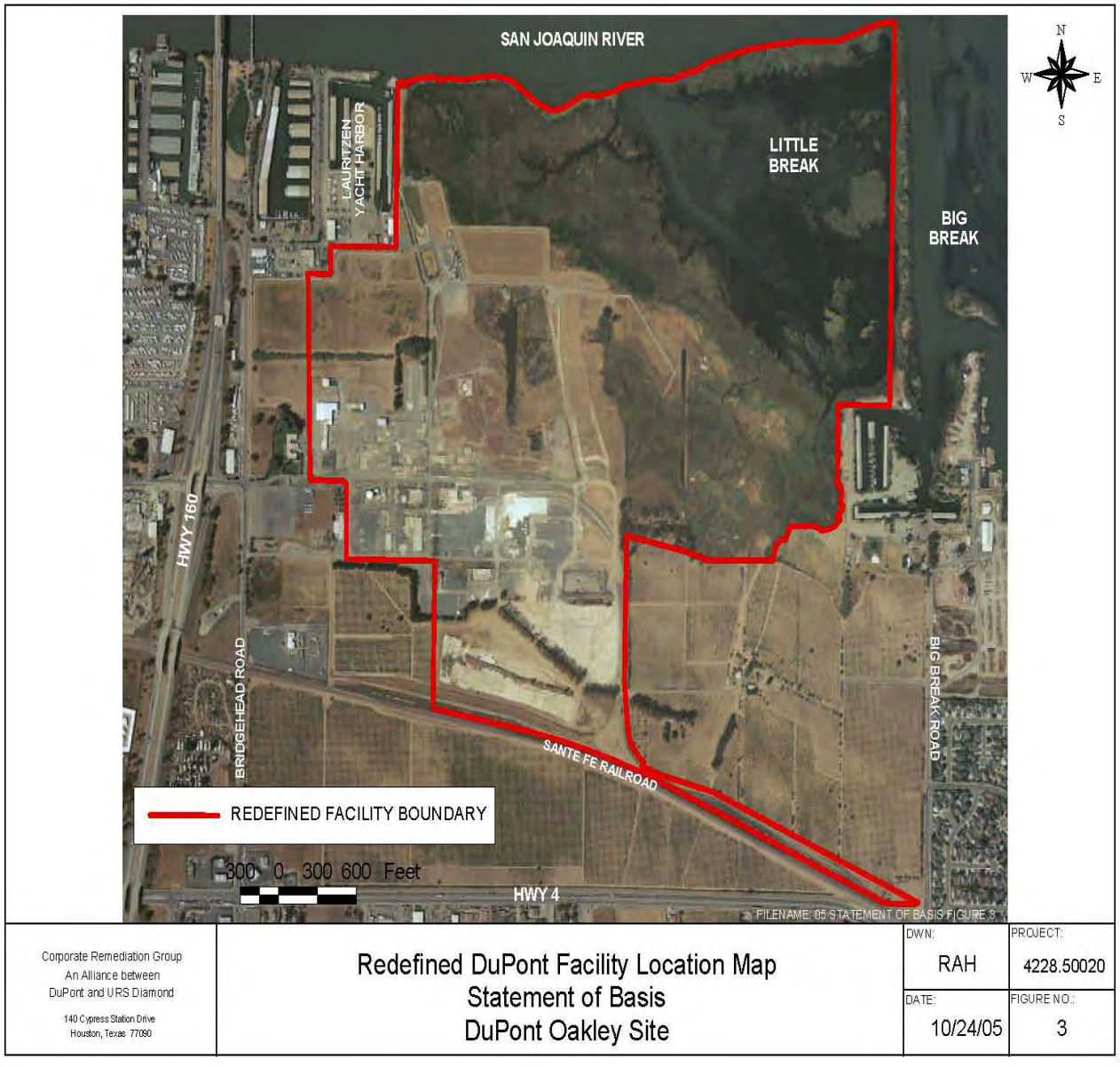

TABLE 1 - SITE CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN AND CLEANUP LEVELS

Table 1 - Site Contaminants of Concern and Cleanup Levels

Constituent	Groundwater Water Quality Objective[1] (ug/l)	Soil Residential Screening Level[2] (mg/kg)
Inorganics		
Antimony	6.0	31
Arsenic	50	0.062
Barium	1,000	5,375
Beryllium	4.0	154
Cadmium	5.0	37
Chromium	50	211
Cobalt	--	903
Copper	1,300	3,129
Fluoride	2,000	3,666
Lead	15	150
Mercury	2.0	23
Molybdenum	35	391
Nickel	100	1,564
Selenium	50	391
Silver	35	391
Thallium	2.0	5.2
Vanadium	63	78
Zinc	2,100	23,463
Organolead		
Organolead	0.0007	0.010
Pesticide		
Aldrin	0.0021	0.029
Alpha chlordane	--	--
Alpha-BHC	0.013	0.090
Beta-BHC	0.023	0.32
DDE	0.10	1.7
DDT	0.10	1.7
DDT	0.15	2.4
Delta-BHC	500	0.44
Dieldrin	0.0022	0.030
Endosulfan I	42	367
Endosulfan II	--	--
Endosulfan sulfate	--	--
Endrin	2.0	18
Endrin aldehyde	--	--
Endrin ketone	--	--
Heptachlor	0.010	0.11
Heptachlor epoxide	0.010	0.053
Lindane	0.2	0.44
Methoxychlor	30	306
Toxaphene	3	0.44
Chlordane	0.10	1.6

Table 1 - Site Contaminants of Concern and Cleanup Levels

Constituent	Groundwater Water Quality Objective[1] (ug/l)	Soil Residential Screening Level[2] (mg/kg)
VOCs		
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.0	3.2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	1,200
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.0	0.41
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5.0	0.73
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113)	1,200	5,600
1,1-Dichloroethane	5.0	2.8
1,1-Dichloroethene	6.0	124
1,1-Dichloropropene	–	–
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	42	0.034
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB; 1,2-DBA)	0.05	0.032
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	0.5	0.28
1,2-Dichloropropane	5.0	0.34
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5.0	3.4
2-Hexanone	–	–
Acetone	6,300	14,127
Benzene	1.0	0.64
Bromodichloromethane	100	0.82
Bromoform	100	62
Carbon disulfide	700	355
Carbon tetrachloride (CT)	0.1	0.25
Chlorobenzene	70	151
Chlorodibromomethane	100	1.1
Chloroform	100	0.94
Cis-1,2-dichloroethene	6.0	43
Cis-1,3-dichloropropene	–	–
Dichlorodifluormethane (CFC-12)	1400	94
Ethyl chloride	75	3.0
Ethylbenzene	300	395
Ethylene dibromide	0.05	0.032
Methyl bromide	9.8	3.9
Methyl chloride	3.0	47
Methyl ethyl ketone	4,200	22,311
Methyl isobutyl ketone	120	5,281
Methylene bromide	9.8	67
Methylene chloride	5.0	9.1
Styrene	100	1,700
Tetrachloroethylene	5.0	0.48
Toluene	150	520
Trans-1,2-dichloroethene	10	69
Trans-1,3-dichloropropene	–	–
Trichloroethene	5.0	2.9
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)	150	386
Vinyl Acetate	–	426
Vinyl Chloride	0.50	0.079
Xylenes	1,750	271

Notes:
– = No value available.
[1]Oakley site-specific water quality objectives.
[2]EPA Region 9 Residential Preliminary Remediation Goal.