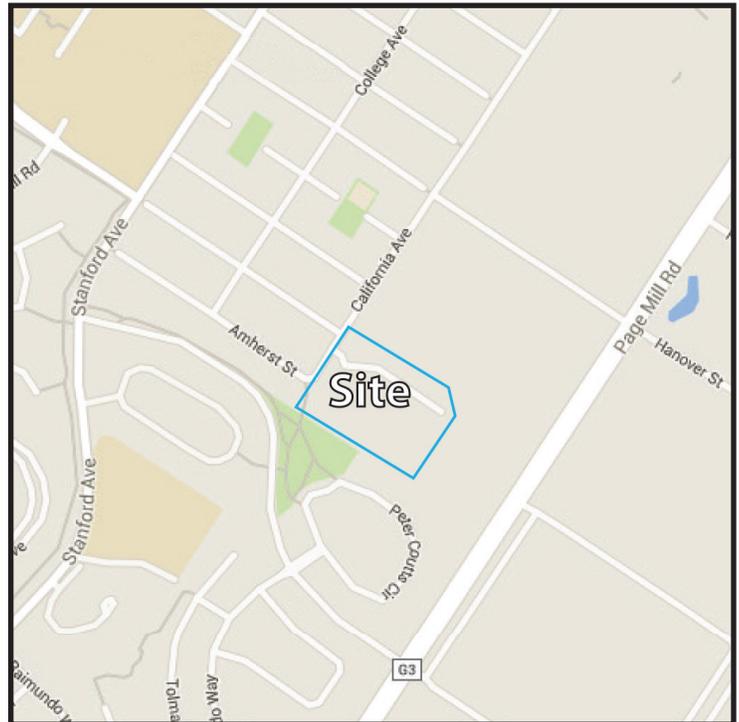


COMMUNITY UPDATE

The mission of DTSC is to protect California's people and environment from harmful effects of toxic substances by restoring contaminated resources, enforcing hazardous waste laws, reducing hazardous waste generation, and encouraging the manufacture of chemically safer products.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY TERRACE PROJECT 1601 S. CALIFORNIA AVENUE, PALO ALTO, CA 94304

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) wants to update the community on Stanford University's environmental work at the 1601 S. California Avenue parcel (site), which is part of the University Terrace faculty housing project. DTSC is currently providing oversight of environmental evaluations being conducted at the site. Based on site cleanup activities and evaluations, DTSC concurs that there is no significant health risk for future residential site users based on Stanford University's redevelopment plans.



SITE HISTORY

The site was developed by private industry in the late 1950's/early 1960's and used through 1999 to manufacture, assemble, and calibrate various electronic equipment including low frequency amplifiers and antennae and electronic analytical instruments. From 1999 to 2005, the site was used as a research and development facility for the manufacture of gas chromatograph/mass spectrometry and liquid chromatography equipment. From 2008 to 2014, the site was used as an office building for a tech company and from 2012 to 2014 it was used for research and development of medical devices. The property was vacated in December 2014 and all on-site buildings were demolished in early 2015.

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

Stanford hired Haley & Aldrich, an environmental engineering firm, to perform multiple phases of environmental investigations at the parcels that are to be developed as part of the University Terrace project, which include the 1451, 1501, and 1601 S. California Avenue parcels. Sampling efforts identified no environmental conditions precluding residential development at the 1451 and 1501 S. California Avenue parcels. Investigations at the 1601 S. California Avenue parcel found polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) impacts in soil underneath the demolished commercial building

and eastern parking lot, and trichloroethylene (TCE) in soil vapor primarily at depths of 15 to 35 feet below the ground's surface beneath the former on-site building. No continuous water-bearing zone was encountered within 40 feet of the pre-development ground surface and only one sample that may represent localized, perched groundwater could be obtained. This sample did not contain TCE at a concentration that would be a concern for a vapor intrusion pathway.

ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION, MITIGATION MEASURES AND HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

In 2015, prior to grading activities at the site, Stanford's environmental contractors removed soil containing PCBs from the 1601 S. California Avenue parcel. Soil removal work was considered complete only after sampling confirmed there were no additional PCB impacts above human health risk-based residential screening levels at the bottom surfaces of excavation areas, along excavation sidewalls, and outside of the excavated areas. Stanford removed all sources of TCE from the former building including an old sump and associated piping.

Haley & Aldrich performed a site-specific human health risk assessment, which is a scientifically based analysis to determine if the site presents a risk to human health in the near term and future. Based on the results of the human health risk assessment, Stanford reconfigured the development layout so homes will not be constructed over the localized area of TCE soil vapor impact. The risk assessment concluded there will be no significant health risk for future residents in the areas where homes are to be constructed under the current redevelopment configuration.

Although the human health risk assessment concluded there will not be a significant risk to future residents, Stanford proposes as extra measures of precaution to construct all

single family homes with 10 inch thick post-tensioned slabs, which are more resistant to cracking, incorporate engineered vapor barriers underneath all homes, and seal all pipe intrusions into the slab. Future residents will not be permitted to alter the slab, and utility corridors will be sealed and protected with vapor plugs to prevent any unlikely transmission of vapors through trench soils.

DTSC has approved Stanford's Revised Supplemental Investigation and Risk Assessment Report, which provides a history of the site and environmental investigation and risk assessment findings.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Site related documents, including the Revised Supplemental Investigation and Risk Assessment Report can be found on DTSC's Envirostor website at <http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public>. The full administrative record for the site is available at:

DTSC – File Room

700 Heinz Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94710
(510) 540-3800 – call for an appointment

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