6.4. Workplan Implementation. GERC shall implement the Workplans as approved by DHS in accordance with the approved schedule.

- 6.5. Additional Contamination. If additional contamination or releases not identified in the information referred to in Paragraphs 6.1. and 6.2. of this Order is discovered, further RI/FS work may become necessary to characterize such new contamination which is discovered or to respond to such new releases. If DHS believes that additional work is required, it shall discuss the nature of such work with GERC and develop a mutually agreeable schedule for completion of such work. If no agreement can be reached, DHS shall give written notice to GERC of the scope of the work, the reasons it is necessary and a reasonable time period for submission of a workplan for DHS approval.
- 6.6. Public Participation Plan. Within thirty (30) calendar days of the effective date of this Order, GERC shall prepare and submit for DHS review and approval a public participation plan which describes how the public and the adjoining community will be kept informed of activities conducted at the Site and how GERC will be responding to inquiries from concerned citizens.

VII. REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN (RAP)

7.1. <u>Draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP)</u>. Within sixty (60) calendar days of DHS approval of the FS Report, Respondent shall prepare and submit to DHS for review, comment and/or

approval a draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP). The RAP shall set forth in detail appropriate steps to address hazardous air, soil, and ground water contamination at the Site. The RAP shall be prepared in accordance with the standards and requirements set forth in California Health and Safety Code Section 25356.1. In addition, the RAP shall contain a schedule for implementation of all proposed removal and remedial actions.

- 7.2. Final Remedial Action Plan (RAP). The draft RAP shall be approved or disapproved by DHS. Respondent shall respond to any asserted inadequacies within thirty (30) calendar days and, in turn, the resubmitted draft RAP shall be approved or disapproved by DHS. At this time DHS may take action pursuant to Paragraphs 9.8(a), (b), or (c) of this Order. Once approved by DHS, DHS shall distribute the draft RAP for public notice and comment and schedule the public hearing for final approval of the RAP.
- 7.3. RAP Workplan. Within ninety (90) calendar days after approval of the final RAP and in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 25356.1, Respondent shall submit to DHS a detailed RAP Workplan containing technical and operational plans and engineering designs for implementation of the approved remedial action alternative(s) and a schedule for implementing the alternatives. The Workplan shall also describe to the extent feasible the nature and design of the construction or equipment to be employed, a site specific hazardous waste transportation plan (if necessary), the identity, if known, of any contractors, transporters and other persons conducting the

- 7.4. RAP Implementation. Upon DHS approval of the final RAP Workplan and schedule, Respondent shall implement the final RAP as approved in accordance with the approved RAP Workplan and schedule.
- 7.5. RAP Modifications. During the implementation of the final RAP, DHS may inform Respondent in writing of such additions, modifications, and revisions to the RAP Workplan as it requires to implement the RAP. Respondent reserves all legal rights in responding to any such further requests by DHS.
- 7.6. RAP Operation and Maintenance. Respondent shall be responsible for all operation and maintenance requirements in accordance with the final RAP.
- 7.7. Discontinuation of Remedial Technology. Any remedial technology implemented by the final RAP shall be left in place and operated by Respondent until discontinued as provided in the RAP except to the extent that DHS determines and states in writing that Respondent may discontinue some or all of such remedial technology sooner because Respondent has met the criteria specified in the final RAP for discontinuance of such technology.

VIII. PAYMENT TO DHS

8.1. <u>Past Costs</u>. Within thirty (30) calendar days of the effective date of this Order, GERC shall pay to DHS fifty-seven thousand, thirty-one dollars and seventy-one cents

(\$57,031.71): forty thousand, three hundred and thirty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$40,334.67) for past oversight activity from July 1, 1987 through June 30, 1988 and sixteen thousand, six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and four cents (\$15,527.21) for past oversight activity from July 1, 1988 through February 28, 1989 to reimburse DHS for these past costs related to the Site and prior to the effective date.

- 8.2. Statutory Fees. GERC shall be liable for all costs and fees owing to DHS or the Board of Equalization in accordance with law. GERC shall pay all fees for oversight assessed pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 25347.6, upon billing by the Board of Equalization. Such fees shall be paid prior to the commencement of the work phase for which DHS' oversight occurs, unless such work phase has been wholly or partially completed prior the execution of this agreement, in which case such fees will be owing upon billing by and as specified by the Board of Equalization.
- 8.3. Cost Recovery. In addition to liability for oversight costs, failure or refusal of Respondent to comply with this Order may make Respondent liable for any government costs incurred, including those payable from Hazardous Substance Account or the Hazardous Substance Cleanup Fund for any response action at the Site, as provided in California Health and Safety Code Section 25360 and other applicable provisions of law. Cost recovery may also be pursued by DHS under the Comprehensive Environmental Recovery, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

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9.1. Project Coordinator. Within fifteen (15) calendar days of the effective date of this Order, Respondent shall submit to DHS in writing the name and address of a project coordinator from GERC whose responsibilities will be to receive all notices, comments, approvals and other communications from DHS to Respondent. Respondent may change the project coordinator upon written notice to DHS.

- 9.2. <u>Project Engineer/Geologist</u>. The work performed pursuant to this Order shall be under the direction and supervision of a qualified professional engineer or a certified geologist with expertise in hazardous waste site cleanup. The name and address of the project manager or geologist chosen by Respondent shall be submitted to DHS within fifteen (15) calendar days of the effective date of this Order. Respondent may change the project engineer/geologist upon written notice to DHS.
- 9.3. Monthly Summary Reports. Within thirty (30) calendar days of the effective date of this Order and monthly thereafter, Respondent shall submit a Summary Report of its activities under the provisions of this Order. The Report shall describe:
 - (a) specific actions taken by or on behalf of Respondent during the previous calendar month,
 - (b) actions expected to be undertaken during the current calendar month, and

(c) all results of sample analyses, tests, and other data generated or received by Respondent pursuant to this Order.

The Summary Report shall be received by DHS by the 10th day of each month. The frequency of such Summary Report may be modified upon mutual agreement of DHS and Respondent.

- 9.4. Quality Control and Quality Assurance. All sampling and analyses conducted by Respondent under this Order shall be performed in accordance with the quality control and quality assurance procedures submitted by Respondent and approved by DHS pursuant to this Order.
- 9.5 Incorporation of Documents. All plans, schedules, reports, specifications, and other documents that (1) require DHS approval and (2) are required to be submitted by Respondent pursuant to this Order are incorporated into this Order upon written approval by DHS and shall be implemented by Respondent as approved. Any noncompliance of such documents shall be a noncompliance with this Order. If such noncompliance contemplates additional site characterization, remediation, or monitoring requirements beyond those set forth in this Order, then such additional work shall be subject to Section 9.10 of this Order.
- 9.6. <u>Submittals and Approvals</u>. All submittals and notifications from Respondent required by this Order shall be sent simultaneously to:

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Regional Administrator Toxic Substances Control Program Region 4 (Long Beach) 245 West Broadway, Suite 350 Long Beach, CA 90802

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Dr. Robert P. Ghirelli
Executive Officer
Callornia Regional Water Quality
Control Board
Los Angeles Region
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, CA 91754-2156

Mr. Paul LaCourreye Site Screening Coordinator Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX Superfund Branch, T-4 215 Fremont Street San Francisco, CA 94105

Mr. Jack Petralia Los Angeles County Department of Health Services 313 North Figueroa Street Los Angeles, CA 90012

9.7. Communications. All approvals and decisions of DHS made regarding such submittals and notifications shall be communicated to Respondent in writing by the above named Regional Administrator or designee. No informal advice, guidance, suggestions or comments by DHS regarding reports, plans, specifications, schedules, or any other writing prepared or submitted by or for Respondent shall be construed to relieve Respondent of its obligations to obtain such formal approvals.

9.8. DHS Review and Approvals. If after review of any reports, workplan, schedule, remedial action plan, or other document which Respondent is required to submit for DHS approval pursuant to this Order, DHS determines that the document is not satisfactory and cannot be approved, DHS shall return the submitted document to Respondent with required changes. If

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- (a) modify the document as deemed necessary and approve the document as modified;
- (b) return the document to Respondent with recommended changes and a date by which Respondent must submit to DHS a revised document incorporating the recommended changes; or
- (c) in cases where the document fails to comply with this Order, make a determination of noncompliance pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 25355.5(a)(2).
- 9.9 Modifications. Respondent may, by written request, seek modification, termination, or revision of this Order or any portion of this Order or any program or plan submitted pursuant to this Order at any time. This Order and any applicable program, plan, or schedule may be modified, terminated, or revised by mutual written agreement of the parties at any time. DHS reserves the right to take additional enforcement action including issuing an additional order as provided by law. Any mutually agreed modification to this Order shall be effective upon execution by both Respondent and DHS and deemed incorporated in this Order.
- 9.10 <u>Dispute Resolution</u>. Should Respondent object to any DHS decision pursuant to Paragraphs 6.5, 9.5, 9.8, 9.9, and

9.13, Respondent shall notify DHS in writing of its objections within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt of the decision. Within fifteen (15) calendar days from the receipt by DHS of the notification of objection, DHS and Respondent will meet and conrer in an attempt to reach agreement. At the end of this fifteen (15) calendar day discussion period or any time after meeting or conferring with Respondent, DHS shall provide a written statement of its decision to Respondent. That statement is deemed to be a final DHS action. Should GERC not comply with the terms of such action, and should DHS seek a judicial resolution, any part of the action which GERC has not expressly consented to shall be deemed an order pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25355.5(a)(1)(B) instead of an agreement pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25355.5(a)(1)(C).

- 9.11 <u>Time Periods</u>. Unless otherwise specified, time periods begin from the effective date of this Order, "days" means calendar days, and the effective date is the date of execution.
- 9.12 Extension Requests. If, for any reason, Respondent is unable to perform any activity or submit any document within the time required under this Order, Respondent may request, in writing an extension of the time specified. The extension request shall include a justification of the delay. All such requests shall be in advance of the date on which the activity or document is due.
- 9.13 Extension Approvals. If good cause exists for an extension as set forth in Paragraph 9.12 of this Order, DHS will grant the request and specify in writing a new schedule.

 Respondent shall comply with the new schedule.

9.14 Site Access. DHS and/or its authorized representatives shall have the authority to enter and move freely about the Site identified in Exhibit 1 upon reasonable notice to Respondent and at reasonable times, for the purpose of, inter reviewing the progress of Respondent in carrying out the terms of this Order, conducting such tests as DHS may deem necessary, and verifying the data submitted to DHS by Respondent. DHS and/or its authorized representative shall have the authority to inspect records, operation logs, sampling and analytic data, and contracts related to this Order at the offices of Respondent in Hanford, California, during normal working hours. DHS, at all times, shall take reasonable steps to avoid interfering with any activities or operations on the Site. Nothing in this paragraph is intended or shall be construed to limit in any way the right to entry or inspection that DHS or any other agency may otherwise have under law.

9.15 Sampling, Data and Document Availability.

Respondent shall permit DHS and/or its authorized representatives to inspect and copy all sampling, testing, monitoring, or other data generated by Respondent or on Respondent's behalf in any way pertaining to work undertaken pursuant to this Order. Respondent shall maintain the data, reports, and other documents prepared pursuant to this Order. All data, reports, and other documents shall be preserved by Respondent for a minimum of six (6) years after the conclusion of all activities under this Order. If DHS requests that some or all of these documents be preserved for a longer period of time, Respondent shall either comply with that

request, deliver the documents to DHS, or permit DHS to copy the documents prior to destruction.

- 9.16 Compliance with Applicable Laws. Respondent shall carry out this Order in compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal requirements, including, but not limited to, requirements to obtain permits and to assure worker safety.
- 9.17 Endangerment During Implementation. In the event that the Regional Administrator of Region 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Program of DHS (or equivalent in any successor agency) determines that any activities or circumstances associated with the Site are creating an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health and welfare of people on the Site or in the surrounding area or to the environment, the Regional Administrator (or equivalent) may order Respondent to stop further implementation of this Order for such period of time as needed to abate the endangerment. In such event, all deadlines contained in this Order shall be appropriately revised.
- 9.18 Additional Enforcement Actions. By issuance of this Order, DHS does not waive the right to take any further enforcement actions. Both parties reserve the right to enforce the provisions of this Order.
- 9.19 Government Liabilities. The State of California shall not be liable for any injuries or damages to persons or property resulting from acts or omissions by Respondent, its officers, directors, employees, agents, receivers, trustees, successors, or of any persons, including, but not limited to, firms, corporations, subsidiaries, contractors, or consultants in carrying out activities pursuant to this Order. This paragraph

shall not apply to actions which were approved by DHS and were carried out in a non-negligent manner, in which case, liability shall be pursuant to law.

9.20 Reservation of Rights. Nothing in this Order is intended or shall be construed to limit the rights of any of the parties hereto with respect to claims arising out of or relating to the deposit or disposal of hazardous substances at any location other than the Site property subject to this Order. Nothing in this Order is intended or shall be construed to limit or preclude DHS from taking appropriate action in order to enforce this Order or from taking any other action authorized by law in connection with matters not covered under this Order, and DHS may take such other action as authorized by law to protect the public health and welfare or the environmental and recovering the costs thereof. Except as otherwise provided in Paragraph 1.5. of this Order, nothing in this Order is intended or shall be construed to limit Respondent's exercise of rights to administrative or judicial review pursuant to federal and state common or statutory law.

- 9.21 Severability. The requirements of this Order are severable, and both parties shall comply with each and every provision hereof notwithstanding the effectiveness of any other provision.
- 9.22 <u>Certification of Completion</u>. Upon compliance with all provisions of this Order, DHS shall issue to Respondent a certification that the remedial action has been completed, the Site has been deleted from the Expenditure Plan for the Hazardous

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9.23 Parties Bound. This Order applies to and is binding upon Respondent and its corporate successors and assigns and is binding upon DHS and any successor agency with responsibility for and jurisdiction over the subject matter of 9.24 Representative Authority. Each undersigned

representative of the parties to this Order certifies that he or she is fully authorized to enter into the terms and conditions of this Order and to execute and to legally bind such party to this

Redional Administrator Toxic Substances Control Program

3-5-90

Vice President

Golden Eagle Refining Company, Inc.

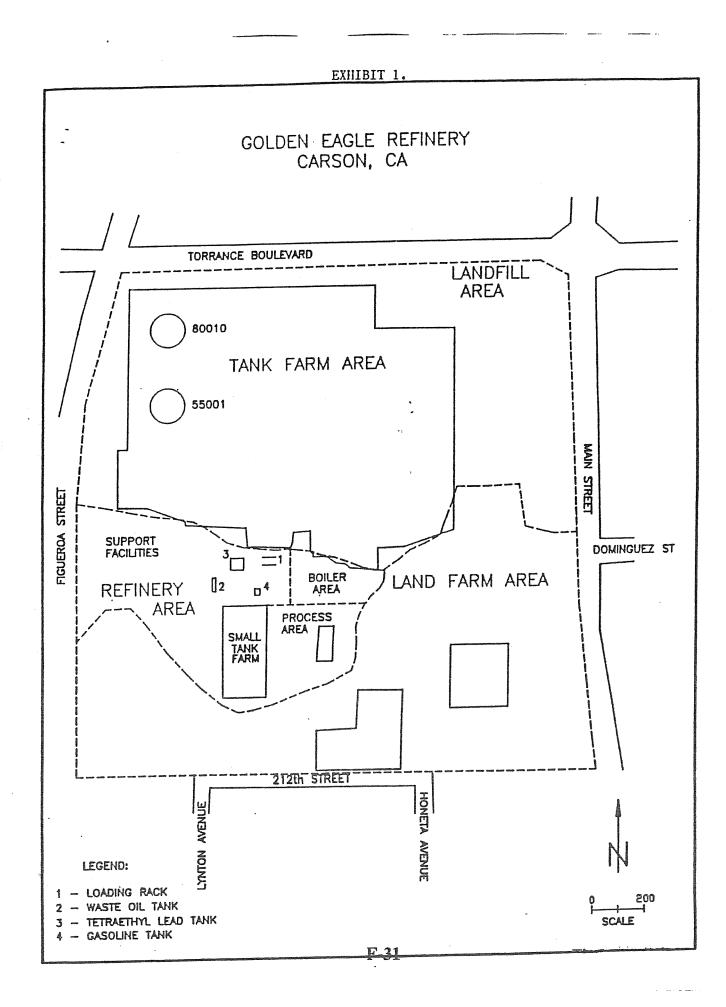


EXHIBIT 2

Health Effects Associated with Chemicals Discovered on the Golden Eagle Property

Arsenic (As). Arsenic is well absorbed through all routes of exposure: ingestion, inhalation, and dermal absorption. Acute ingestion of a high does of arsenic may cause a burning sensation in the mouth, nausea, and then vomiting. These sensations are followed by muscular twitches; liver, kidney, and heart dysfunctions; and then by delirium, coma, and Chronic exposure to arsenic is associated with a persistent metallic taste in the mouth, hyperkeratosis, anemia, and peripheral nerve disease. Chronic exposure to arsenic has also been shown to increase the risk of developing skin cancer, aplastic anemia, and leukemia.

Benzene. Benzene is a highly volatile chemical and is readily absorbed through all routes of exposure: ingestion, inhalation, and dermal absorption. Acute exposure to high concentrations of benzene may result in depression of the central nervous system or arrhythmias. Chronic exposure to benzene may result in blood disorders such as aplastic anemia and leukemia. Benzene is mobile in soil and may migrate into the ground water.

Chromium (Cr). Chromium has two biologically important oxidation states: trivalent (III) and hexavalent (VI). Trivalent chromium (CrIII) is a nutritionally essential trace metal thought to play a role in the metabolism of insulin and the Hexavalent chromium (CrVI) is a regulation of blood glucose. corrosive and ulcerogenic agent. Chronic inhalation of hexavalent chromium has been associated with the development of lung disease, including cancer, in humans.

Dichloroethane (DCE). Acute exposure to dichloroethane is associated with weeping eyes and chest constriction and pain. Both chronic and acute exposure to 1,2-dichloroethane may result in depression of the central nervous system and liver, kidney, adrenal, and lung damage. Chronic exposure to 1,2-dichloroethane is associated with the loss of appetite. compound has been shown to cause cancer in animals and is considered a potential human carcinogen.

Ethylbenzene poisoning may occur through Ethylbenzene. all routes of exposure: ingestion, inhalation, and dermal absorption. Inhalation of ethylbenzene may result in eye, nose, and throat irritation. Higher exposures may result in drowsiness, fatigue, and headaches. Liver and kidney damage have been reported in animals treated with ethylbenzene. Damage to the heart has been reported in humans occupationally exposed to this compound. Ethylbenzene is mobile in soil and may migrate into the ground water.

Lead (Pb). A significant source of human exposure to lead comes from lead batteries, lead based paints, and

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gasoline. Lead is absorbed through all routes of exposure: ingestion, inhalation, and dermal absorption. Lead is a bioaccumulative poison: increasing amounts build up in the body until noticeable symptoms and disability occur. Lead poisoning in children is characterized by occasional vomiting, convulsions, and coma. With chronic, low level exposure to lead, learning deficits in young children may be the only measurable effect of lead intoxication. In older children and adults, the effects of lead intoxication are subtle and nonspecific with decreased fertility and fatigue as the only signs.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK). Methyl ethyl ketone is an organic solvent with a relatively high water solubility. Methyl ethyl ketone can be absorbed through oral and inhalation exposures. Toxicity studies in animals suggest that methyl ethyl ketone can cause liver and neurological impairment. In humans, irritation of the mucous membranes has been reported.

Nickel (Ni). Inorganic nickel is poorly absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract. Dermal exposure can result in an allergic dermatitis. Nickel carbonyl is extremely toxic. Early signs and symptoms of nickel carbonyl intoxication include headaches, nausea, vomiting, stomach or chest pains, and persistent coughing. These symptoms may progress into a fever, leukocytosis, pneumonia, cerebral edema, and death. Inhalation of nickel and nickel compounds is associated with nasal and lung cancers. Cancer of the kidneys has also been reported in workers occupationally exposed to nickel.

Perchloroethylene (PCE). Acute exposure to perchloroethylene may cause depression of the central nervous system and liver damage. Skin contact can cause chemical burns. Inhalation exposure can cause eye and respiratory tract irritation. Perchloroethylene has been shown to cause liver tumors in mice and is a suspected human carcinogen.

Phthalates. The toxic effect of phthalates include eye, nose, and throat irritation. Inhalation or ingestion can result in gastrointestinal disturbances. In animal studies, certain phthalate compounds have been shown to cause testicular damage and birth defects. Some phthalate derivatives have also been shown to produce cancer in animals.

Toluene. Toluene is highly volatile and is readily absorbed through all routes of exposure: ingestion, inhalation, and dermal absorption. The major health effect of toluene is depression of the central nervous system. This depression is characterized by euphoria, abnormal gait, vomiting, tachycardia, and respiratory paralysis. Death has been known to occur after very high exposures. Toluene is mobile in soil and may migrate into the ground water.

Trichloroethylene (TCE). Acute exposure to trichloroethylene may cause liver and kidney damage. Chronic exposure may result in dizziness, headache, nausea, fatigue, and

cardiac arrhythmias. Trichloroethylene has been shown to cause cancer in mice and is a suspected human carcinogen.

Vinyl Chloride. Inhalation of vinyl chloride causes headaches, dizziness, abdominal pain, and numbness and tingling of the extremities. Vapors of vinyl chloride may cause an eye irritation. Long term inhalation of vinyl chloride is associated with liver damage and liver cancer in humans.

<u>Xylene</u>. Xylene is readily absorbed by inhalation or dermal absorption. Exposure to xylene can result in dizziness, excitement, flushing of the face, drowsiness, incoordination, abnormal gait, tremor, confusion, coma, respiratory depression, and cardiac arrhythmias. In humans exposed to xylene, damage to the liver and kidneys has also been reported. Long term, high level inhalation exposure to xylene has been reported to cause deafness in animals.

Zinc (Zn). Zinc is a nutritionally essential trace metal with relatively low toxicity. Ingestion of excess zinc may result in nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Exposure to zinc (oxide or chloride) fumes, primarily in an occupational setting, results in "metal fume fever". These attacks are characterized by chills, fever, profuse sweating, and muscular weakness.

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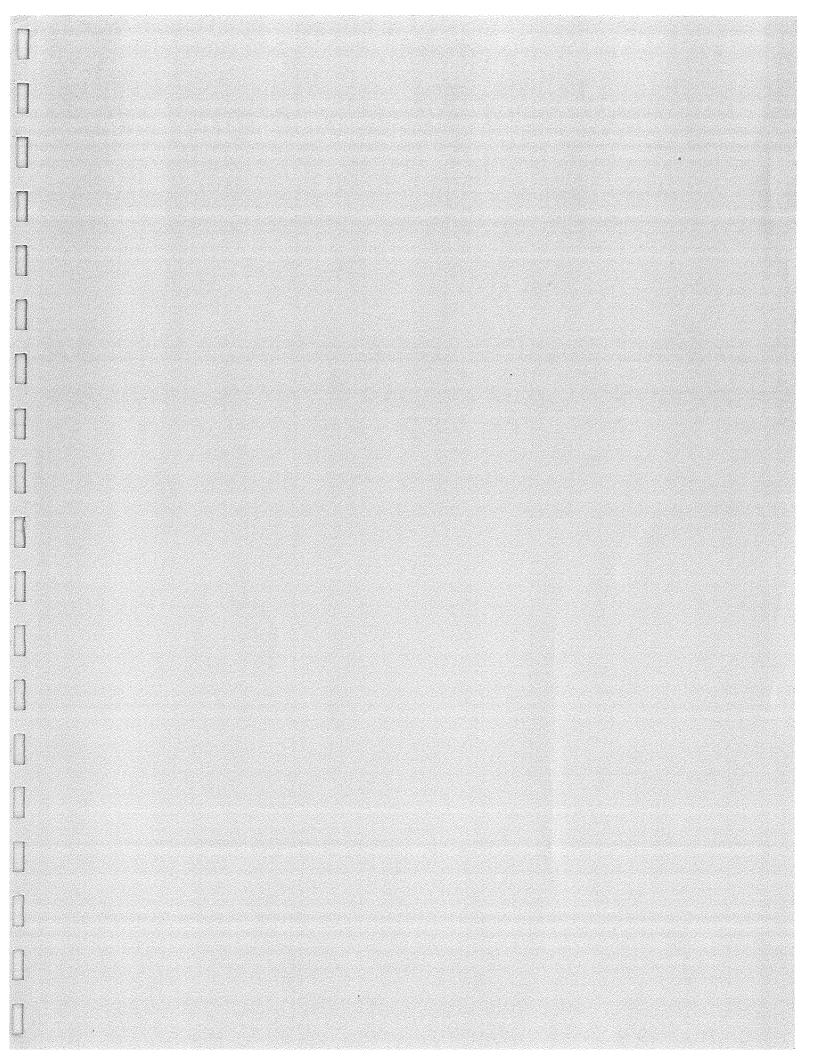
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