Cooper Drum Co.:

Site History

The site previously used to recondition and wash close-topped steel drums containing industrial chemicals. EPA added this site to the National Priorities List, or "Superfund List," in 2001. In a 2016 legal settlement, 40 companies agreed to, collectively, pay \$22 million to finish cleaning up the site and reimburse EPA for public funds used for site cleanup between 2001 and 2009.

On-Going Cleanup Work

There are multiple different systems operating for the remediation of soil and groundwater. A soil vapor extraction system removes VOCs to cleanup the soil. EPA is currently evaluating whether the system is nearing its completion and ready to be shut off. EPA will work on keeping the community informed of any updates. A groundwater extraction system is used to clean contaminated groundwater and to remove contaminates from groundwater.



Depicts groundwater monitoring well installation.

What's next?

EPA will continue to oversee the site's Potentially Responsible Parties as they operate the remediation systems. EPA will make sure the groundwater and soil vapor extraction and treatment systems continue to operate as intended to clean up the site.

EPA is also considering whether using natural processes, in addition to the mechanical treatment systems, could be used to clean up chemicals from the site in the groundwater. Results of EPA's study of whether these natural processes—such as monitored natural attenuation (MNA)-could be used will be shared with the public when complete. MNA is the process by which contaminated groundwater is cleaned-up by natural forces. Natural forces include various physical, chemical and biological processes that act without human intervention to reduce contaminants in groundwater. At the Site, contaminant levels are closely monitored to make sure attenuation is actually occurring.

EPA continues to participate in the South Gate Community Environmental Health Action Team (SGCEHAT), attending meetings on the second Monday of each month at 6pm at the South Gate Museum. For more information visit: https://sgcehat8.wixsite.com/sgcehat

SGCEHAT is a community group formed under the Protocol for Assessing Community Excellence in Environmental Health (PACE EH) that outlines thirteen steps to identify and address environmental health concerns within their community.



South Gate Superfund Sites.

Get in touch!

For more information, contact:

Romie Duarte Community Involvement Coordinator (213) 244-1801 duarte.romie@epa.gov

Or visit the site information repository at:

Leland R. Weaver Library 4035 Tweedy Blvd. South Gate, CA 90280 (323) 567-8853

Information Repository

A location containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a Superfund site.



J.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Update on Cleanup Work at Superfund Sites in South Gate, CA

Jervis B. Webb Co.:

Site History

The site was used to make industrial conveyor belt systems and aluminum and stainless-steel aircraft rivets. EPA added this site to the National Priorities List, or "Superfund List," in 2012. For more information on the Superfund program, see box to the right.

Recent Work

EPA began its Remedial Investigation (see insert box on more information on what is included in the Remedial Investigation) at the site in Spring 2015. As part of the investigation, EPA sampled groundwater, soil gas and indoor

EPA installed seven new groundwater monitoring wells around the site in October 2016. Groundwater was sampled in November 2016 and May 2017 to define the horizontal and vertical extent of VOC contamination in groundwater on and near the site. Laboratory analyses detected a groundwater contaminant plume with VOCs extending from the site for at least 1,600 feet to the south/southeast.

- EPA sampled soil gas- from February to September 2017. Soil gas sampling was needed to figure out if indoor air sampling was needed. Sampling results showed indoor air sampling was needed.
- EPA sampled the indoor air at three commercial properties in September 2017. Results showed vapors from the chemicals in the soil were not entering businesses at levels that would be of health concern.

What's next?

EPA will complete the Remedial Investigation and will meet with local officials and stakeholders this fall and post the complete report at: www.epa.gov/superfund/jerviswebb. Additionally, EPA will summarize the Remedial Investigation report in a short fact sheet for the community. The report will also include a Human Health Risk Assessment showing how the pollution from the site could cause harm to people and the community. A Feasibility Study will be done after the Remedial Investigation. The public will have a chance to review and submit comments on the proposed cleanup plan, estimated to be completed in 2020, when it is identified.



Depicts soil sampling and support truck.

SOUTH GATE SUPERFUND SITES

75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105

What is Superfund?

Superfund is the environmental program established in 1980 to address hazardous waste sites that threaten public health and the environment. The Superfund cleanup process involves identifying a hazardous waste site, placing it on the National Priorities (or Superfund) List, assessing the levels and location of contamination at the site, and designing and implementing an appropriate cleanup plan.

Throughout the Superfund process, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) works closely with communities, responsible parties, scientists, researchers, and contractors, as well as state, local, and federal authorities. For more information on the Superfund program, visit www.epa.gov/superfund.

Useful terms to know:

National Priorities List (NPL): EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term cleanup under the Superfund program. The three Superfund sites in South Gate are all included on this list.

Feasibility Study: Analyzes potential cleanup technologies for the site that are explored, compared, and evaluated in a report.

Potentially Responsible Parties: Companies that are responsible for generating, transporting, or disposing of the hazardous waste found at the site.

Soil Gas: Air in the small spaces within soil.

Groundwater: The supply of freshwater found beneath the Earth's surface. Groundwater continues to be an important part of this area's drinking water supply; however, groundwater from the Superfund sites in South Gate is not part of this supply, and all water that is served to the residents and businesses in South Gate meets state and federal drinking water standards.

Vapor Intrusion: A process where underground contamination can travel though the soil as a vapor and enter buildings through cracks in the foundation or crawl spaces.

Remedial Investigation: The levels and location of contamination at the site are studied, and risks to human health and the environment are evaluated.

Record of Decision: EPA explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used to clean up the site in a public document called the Record of Decision.

Remedial Action: Construction of the cleanup technologies and the actual cleanup of the site.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Organic chemicals that can easily turn into vapors or gases under normal conditions.

Remediation: Cleanup methods used to remove or contain a toxic spill or hazardous materials.

The Superfund Process



Southern Avenue Industrial Area:

Site History

This site was used to manufacture screw products and hot-melt adhesive tapes for laying carpets. EPA added this site to the National Priorities List, or "Superfund List," in 2012.

Recent Work

EPA began its Remedial Investigation of the site in 2013. As part of the investigation, EPA sampled soil gas, indoor air, and groundwater:

• EPA sampled the groundwater from 44 wells on site, including 11 wells on and near the Legacy School Complex, in 2015 and 2016 to define the horizontal and vertical extent of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) contamination in groundwater on and near the site. Laboratory analyses detected a groundwater contaminant plume with VOCs extending from the site for at least 2,000 feet south.

- results and determined that an indoor air investigation was needed in homes near the site.
- entering homes at levels that would be of health concern.

What's next?

EPA will complete the Remedial Investigation and will meet with local officials and stakeholders this fall and post the complete report at: www.epa.gov/superfund/saia. The report will also include a Human Health Risk Assessment showing how the pollution from the site could cause harm to the community. A Feasibility Study will be done after the Remedial Investigation. The public will have a chance to review and submit comments on the proposed cleanup plan, estimated to be completed in 2020, when it is identified.

• EPA sampled soil gas at the site in 2013 and 2014 at several locations in the neighborhood south of the site. EPA reviewed the sampling

• EPA sampled the indoor air of some homes near the site in 2015 and 2016. Results showed vapors from the chemicals in the soil were not