EXHIBIT F

NOTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE STORAGE, RELEASE, OR DISPOSAL

Description	Name of Hazardous Substance(s)	Date of Storage, Release, or Disposal	Remedial Actions
Three, 11,500-gallon steel ASTs located at Bldgs. 4, 5, and 6.	Cyanide	Unknown	These tanks were decontaminated, dismantled, and disposed of. This is documented in the Closure of Three Cyanide Tanks at Building 4, 5, and 6 Report (Norris-Riverbank, 1998h).
Tank No. G71, a 1,200-gallon steel tank, is located at Bldg. 44 (IWTP)	Hazardous waste	1996 - present	Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (IWTP) Process Tank. Received RCRA permit closure in August 2016.
G2 (Bldg. 44)	Equalization Tank	1970s - present	Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (IWTP) Process Tank. Received RCRA permit closure in August 2016.
G7 (Bldg. 44)	Reactor Clarifier	1970s - present	IWTP Process Tank. Received RCRA permit closure in August 2016.
G8 (Bldg. 44)	Thickener	1970s - present	IWTP Process Tank. Received RCRA permit closure in August 2016.
Tank No. G70, a 6,000-gallon steel AST, is located at Bldg. 44 (IWTP)	Waste Oil	1994 - present	IWTP Process Tank. Received RCRA permit closure in August 2016.
Tank No. 6, a 900-gallon concrete tank (Bldg. 170)	Pesticides	Unknown – 1994	Tank removed.
Tank No. 12, a 1,300-gallon steel tank (Bldg. 7)	Slurry water, Asbestos cuttings	Unknown – 1994	Tank removed.

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Tank No. 22, an 800-gallon tank, located at Bldg. 1	Paint	Unknown – 1973	Tank closed in place.
Tank No. 23, an 800-gallon tank, located at Bldg. 1	Paint	Unknown – 1973	Tank closed in place.
Tank No. 24, a 990-gallon steel tank, located at Bldg. 2	Varnish	Unknown – 1995	Tank closed in place.
Tank No. 25, an 880-gallon steel tank, located at Bldg. 2	Varnish	Unknown – 1995	Tank closed in place.
Tank No. 26, a 1,585-gallon steel tank, located at Bldg. 160	Varnish	Unknown – 1994	Tank removed.
Tank No. 27, a 1,585-gallon steel tank, located at Bldg. 3	Varnish	Unknown – 1994	Tank closed in place.
Tank No. 28, a 2,115-gallon steel tank, located at Bldg. 4	Varnish	Unknown – 1995	Tank closed in place.
Tank No. 29, a 1,585-gallon steel tank, located at Bldg. 4	Varnish	Unknown – 1995	Tank closed in place.
Tank No. 30, a 3,300-gallon steel tank, located at Bldg. 5	Varnish	Unknown – 1995	Tank closed in place.
Tank No. 31, a 3,000-gallon steel tank, located at Bldg. 5	Varnish	Unknown – 1995	Tank closed in place.
Tank No. 32, a 3,300-gallon steel tank, located at Bldg. 6	Varnish	Unknown – 1995	Tank closed in place.

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Tank No. 33, a 3,000-gallon steel tank, located at Bldg. 6	Varnish	Unknown – 1995	Tank closed in place.
Tank No. 36, a 3,000-gallon steel tank, located at Bldg. 7	Varnish	Unknown – 1974	Tank closed in place.
Tank No. 37, a 2,000-gallon steel tank, located at Bldg. 7	Varnish	Unknown – 1995	Tank closed in place.
Tank No. T77, a 1,000-gallon steel tank, located at Area 77	Sulfuric Acid	1956 – 1995	Tank removed.
Landfill (RBAAP-01/SWMUs 10 and 11)	Spent pot-liner (cyanide), chromium contaminated bricks, incineration and disposal of industrial sludges and solid waste, including paper, dunnage, oils, grease, solvents, hospital wastes, and construction debris	1942-1966	The landfill was addressed under the 1994 ROD. Remedial activities at the landfill were completed in October 1995. The final landfill cover consisted of a two-foot-thick vegetative cover layer, a one-quarter-inch-thick geosynthetic liner, and a two-foot-thick foundation layer. Long-term maintenance is on-going. Land use controls need to be in place to ensure the cap is not damaged. The groundwater contamination is addressed in RBAAP-03 below.
Groundwater Contamination (RBAAP-03)	Chromium, cyanide	1940s – 1970s	The Army installed an interim groundwater treatment system and provided alternative drinking water sources to

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			all affected offsite residences. In 1992, the Army completed the extension of the Riverbank City water system, which connected services to all potentially affected residents. The groundwater contamination was addressed in the site-wide ROD (USAEC, 1994). The ROD required expansion of the interim GWTS to fully capture groundwater contamination. The expanded system began operation in 1997 and removes contamination from the extracted water by means of ion exchange. The cleanup goals for hexavalent chromium and cyanide were established in the ROD and are 50 µg/L and 200 µg/L, respectively. The treated groundwater is discharged to the E/P Ponds. The Second Five-Year Review determined that the groundwater remedial action is currently protective of human health and the environment (AGSC, 2006). The plume is monitored through quarterly groundwater sampling. In December 2016, an addendum to the In Situ Treatment Work Plan was submitted to regulators for comment for eventual approval to address the potential source of chromium contamination near the main production facilities on the southern end of the parcel. This addendum proposes an update to the original plan by the installation of 12 new injection and groundwater monitoring wells, treatment procedures and materials. The locations are to the west of the main production facility. The wells will be injected with the HFSC for the first round of injection, and a HFSC and ferrous sulfate

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			mixture for the second round, one month after the first. Post injection sampling of the injection and on-site monitoring wells will begin at two weeks after the second injection. This plan was approved in January 2017 (Ahtna 2016 – GMP Update and DTSC 2017 Email). A new State MCL for hexavalent chromium of 10 µg/L was established on July 1, 2014. The Army will work with the regulators to assure that the groundwater remedy at RBAAP will be able to reduce hexavalent chromium concentrations to comply with this new MCL.
Building 13 Chromium Pretreatment System (RBAAP-05/ SWMU 5)	Chromium	1978 - present	No direct sampling was conducted around this system because it is an operating facility. However, the groundwater investigation concluded that the major source of chromium contamination was the leaking tanks of the IWTP prior to the system upgrade. The site-wide ROD documented that no further action is required at this site (USAEC, 1994).
IWTP Sulfuric Acid Spill (RBAAP-06/AOC 6)	Sulfuric Acid	1956	A 500-gallon sulfuric acid spill occurred at the Sulfuric Acid Feed System. Groundwater monitoring for sulfate was conducted. Historically, sulfate concentrations in groundwater in the IWTP area were present at levels slightly above the secondary MCL of 250 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Slightly elevated sulfate concentration were found during the Exploratory Phase 1B, but it is unknown if they were the result of the 1956 sulfuric acid spill. The groundwater extraction system will capture any sulfate contamination in groundwater. The effluent from the

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			GWTP is monitored for sulfate under the NPDES permit. In a letter dated July 27, 1998, the DTSC concurred with the position of the Army (as detailed in the February 1998 Revision 4 of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan) that no further action was required for this AOC (CH2M HILL, 2002a).
Building 13 Phosphoric Acid Spill (RBAAP-07/AOC 7)	Phosphoric Acid	1978	In 1978, a phosphoric acid spill occurred in the Phosphate Coating Area. Because the spill was contained inside the building, and then in the sewer system, there is no further action required in this area. In a letter dated June 5, 1996, the DTSC concurred with the position of the Army (as detailed in the April 15, 1996 Revision 2 of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan) that no further action was required for this AOC (CH2M HILL, 2002a).
Southeast Storm Reservoir (RBAAP-08/SWMU 21/AOC 16)	PCBs	1954 - present	Investigations during the RI did not indicate contaminants of concern in this area. Based on the RI's findings, the ROD (USAEC, 1994) concluded that remedial action was not warranted in this area. However, a sample was subsequently collected in the reservoir for PCB analysis (associated with the investigation of AOC 16 (Substation 5)). PCBs were detected at 4.5 mg/kg and additional sampling was conducted as part of the RFI at AOC 16. Soil removal was conducted as part of the removal action at AOC 16. The Final RFI Report recommended no further action for this SWMU (CH2M HIL, 2005a). The DTSC concurred by approving the Final RFI Report.

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			This site was investigated for PCBs in the Galbestos investigation. PCBs were detected at concentrations exceeding TSCA criteria in sediment samples. Additional investigations and/or remediation are planned as part of the ESCA after removal of the Galbestos panels. Soil and sediment investigation and remediation will take place under CERCLA.
Percolation/Evaporation Ponds (E/P Ponds) (RBAAP-11/ SWMU 23)	Zinc, TPH	1952 - present	Based on the RI findings, a removal action was completed in 1993 to address zinc-contaminated soil. The ROD documented this removal action and concluded that no further action was necessary at the ponds (USAEC, 1994). RBAAP continues to use the E/P Ponds for discharge of treated water. This discharge is regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) issued by the Central Valley Water Board. The WDRs require ongoing groundwater monitoring at the E/P Ponds. This site was investigated for PCBs in the Galbestos investigation. None of the sediment samples in the E/P ponds contained PCBs exceeding the TSCA criteria (USACE, 2011).
Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (SWMU 1)	Hexavalent Chromium, cyanide	1951 – present	Since 1972, numerous upgrades and improvements have been implemented at the IWTP. The redwood equalization tanks were replaced with a concrete equalization basin from 1973 to 1980. The redwood tanks were the source of the chromium and cyanide contamination in the IWTP area.

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			The Phase I RI, conducted between January 1987 and November 1998, included two soil borings at the IWTP. Samples were analyzed for total and hexavalent chromium, total and free cyanide, and 1,1-DCE. Soil borings SB-14 and SB-15 were advanced to a depth of 50 feet bgs in the area where the former redwood tanks were located. At SB-14, total chromium was detected at a concentration of 23.5 mg/kg at 40 feet bgs, and 18.0 mg/kg at 50 feet bgs. At SB-15, total chromium was detected at a concentration of 22.15 mg/kg t 40 feet bgs, and 55.83 mg/kg at 50 feet bgs (Weston, 1991). In 2012, the RCRA Hazardous Waste Facility Permit Closure Work Plan was approved (Athna Work Plan, 2012). The final work plan details all specific closure actions and criteria required to close the RCRA permit and associated HMWUs. The closure actions took place during 2012 through 2016. Each HMWU had specific above ground (rinsate from decontamination) and below ground closure (soil samples) criteria. The soil samples collected for each HMWU was analyzed for metals, VOCs and pH at various depths. If decontamination was part of the closure processes, the rinsate was sampled for metals, VOCs, SVOCs and TPH-DRO. During the closure process, total chromium levels above the background criteria were typically seen below 40 ft bgs, and are not necessarily indicative of a release at the specific HWMUs because the chromium was likely associated with groundwater that had previously occupied

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			this zone and then remained in the soil after the zone was dewatered. In 2016, Closure Certification Reports for the HMWUs were submitted to DTSC. The certification reports describe all actions, samples and results of each of the HMWU. Most of the rinsate samples from the decontaminated tanks and surfaces were above the closure criteria, and were therefore demolished in 2015/2016. The area was capped after all aboveground structures were demolished. In August 2016, the DTSC determined that all HMWUs met the closure criteria as detailed in the approved work plan, and consequently closed the RCRA permit (DTSC 2016). Due to this change in status, some ECP study areas changed from the original ECP category 7 to ECP category 5. Category 5 is based on the groundwater contamination. The groundwater under the IWTP is being addressed under the site RBAAP-03.
Hazardous Waste Storage Area (Drum Storage Facility) (SWMU 2)	Hazardous waste drums (flammable, caustics, and acids)	Unknown	No known spills have been recorded in this facility. The Hazardous Waste Storage Area was regulated under the RCRA Part B permit. The DTSC concurred with the position of the Army (as detailed in the original October 30, 1995, version of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan) that no further action was required for this unit (CH2M HILL, 2002a). All HWMUs related to the IWPT were closed in accordance with the permit requirements in 2016. See Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (SWMU 1) for

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			details.
Drum Staging Area (IWTP) (SWMU 4)	Hazardous waste drums	1990 - present	There is no indication that has been a release to the environment through the paved surface. Soil samples indicated no detections above background. The Army, in Revision 4 of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan dated February 1998, presented justification supporting a finding that no further action is recommended for this unit at this time (SOTA, 1998). The DTSC (in a letter dated July 27, 1998) concurred with this recommendation (CH2M HILL, 2002a). All HWMUs related to the IWPT were closed in accordance with the permit requirements in 2016. See Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (SWMU 1) for details.
Chromium Reduction Units (Building 13) (SWMU 5)	Chromic acid, sodium metabisulfide	1978 – present	No evidence was found that any releases occurred from this unit. DTSC concurred with the position of the Army, as detailed in the original version of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan, that no further action was required at the Chromium Reduction Units in Buildings 13 and 1 (CH2M HILL, 2002a).
Chromium Reduction Units (Building 1) (SWMU 6)	Chromic acid, sodium metabisulfide	1978 – present	No evidence was found that any releases occurred from these units. DTSC concurred with the position of the Army, as detailed in the original version of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan, that no further action was required at the Chromium Reduction Units in Buildings 13 and 1 (CH2M HILL, 2002a). All HWMUs related to the IWPT were closed in accordance with the permit requirements in

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			2016. See Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (SWMU 1) for details.
Coolant Recovery Unit (IWTP) (Hyde Ultrafiltration Unit) (SWMU 7)	Coolant	1989 – early 1990s	No releases from the coolant recovery unit have been documented. In RFI Phase 1, the small collection sump was steam cleaned and visually inspected for cracks or holes in the concrete. No cracks or holes were discovered and the unit was recommended for closure with no further action. In a letter from the DTSC, dated August 10, 2006, the DTSC confirmed that no further action was required for SWMU 7 (DTSC, 2006). All HWMUs related to the IWPT were closed in accordance with the permit requirements in 2016. See Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (SWMU 1) for details.
Equipment Wash Facility (Building 177 Triple Rinse Area) (SWMU 9)	Hazardous waste drums	Unknown	The rinse waters are collected in a sump and pumped to an oil/water separator, then pumped to the IWTP for further treatment. DTSC concurred with the position of the Army (as detailed in the original October 30, 1995, version of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan) that no further action was required for the Equipment Wash Facility (CH2M HILL, 2002a). All HWMUs related to the IWPT were closed in accordance with the permit requirements in 2016. See Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (SWMU 1) for details.

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Pesticide Storage Area (Building 165) (SWMU 16)	Pesticides	1975 -1979	No releases have been reported for this unit. During previous investigations of the unit, no evidence of spills or releases were noted, and the concrete floor was in good condition. This unit was periodically washed down with a hose. Soil sampling was conducted in 2001 to assess the potential for historic releases from the building. Based on these results, additional characterization was included in the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan submitted to the DTSC in September 2002. The 2002 sampling activities in and immediately around Building 165 reported only trace detections of pesticides on the north side of the building. None of the reported detections exceeded IPRGs. Subsequent step out and step down samples collected for pesticide and herbicide analyses contained only trace detections (all below IPRGs) of pesticides in one sample. Herbicides were not detected above reporting limits in any of the samples collected (CH2M HILL, 2002a). Additional soil sampling adjacent to Building 165 confirmed the presence of chlordane in a composite sample from one side of the building. Based on the sampling results, the Final RFI Report recommended no further action be taken for this SWMU (CH2M HILL, 2005a). The DTSC concurred by approving the Final RFI Report.
Pesticide Storage Area (Building 170) (SWMU 17)	Pesticides	1979 - present	The concrete sump was removed in December 1994 under the oversight of the Stanislaus County Environmental Resources Department. During the removal process, the

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			concrete material of the sump and the surrounding soil was sampled. The soil sample contained chlordane, so approximately 20 yards of soil were excavated for disposal. Visual inspection of the concrete sump did not reveal any holes, cracks, or deterioration of the walls or floor of the sump. Because the concrete floor of the building was in good condition (without cracks or stains) and the sump had been removed, no sampling was performed during the RI (NI, 2006b). In a letter dated June 5, 1996, the DTSC concurred with the position of the Army (as detailed in the April 15, 1996 Revision 2 of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan) that no further action was required at the Pesticide Storage Area in Building 170 (CH2M HILL, 2002a).
Waste Zinc-Cyanide Solution Neutralizing Tanks (SWMU 19)	Zinc, cyanide	1955 - 1958	No evidence exists that a release ever occurred from this unit in the short period of operation (1955 through 1958). Both tanks were removed on September 27, 1994. The Army, in Revision 4 of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan, presented justification supporting a finding that no further action is recommended at the Waste Zinc-Cyanide Solution Neutralizing Tanks. The DTSC (in a letter dated July 27, 1998) concurred with this recommendation (CH2M HILL, 2002a). All HWMUs related to the IWPT were closed in accordance with the permit requirements in 2016. See Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (SWMU 1) for details.
Industrial Waste Pipe Leak (SWMU 24)	Industrial wastewater	1990	An industrial waste pipe leak occurred in 1990 at the southern end of Building 13. This pipe carries wastewater

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			from the chromium reduction unit in Building 13 to the IWTP. The soil was excavated in conjunction with the repairs. The excavation area was then sampled during the RI to determine if residual contamination existed. Sample results indicated that elevated levels of inorganics did not exist in this area. The ROD concluded that remedial action was not warranted (USAEC, 1994). The DTSC concurred with the position of the Army (as detailed in the original October 30, 1995 version of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan) that no further action was required at the Industrial Waste Pipe Leak (CH2M HILL, 2002a).
Mortar Line Accumulation Area (Building 4) (AOC 1)	Spent machine oils, spent chlorinated oils, spent acids, spent soaps, pickling sludge, spent solvents, zinc phosphate chips, floor dry mixed with oils, spent chromic acid, waste salts, waste paints and waste thinners	1989 - 1991	A site inspection showed the concrete area to be in good condition with no cracks or staining and there were no known spills or releases in this area. Therefore, no further action is necessary in this area. In a letter dated June 5, 1996, the DTSC concurred with the position of the Army (as detailed in the April 15, 1996 Revision 2 of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan) that no further action was required for this AOC (CH2M HILL, 2002a).
Machine Shop Accumulation Area (Building 9) (AOC 2)	Spent machine oils, spent oils, and waste solvents	1989 - 1992	A site inspection showed the concrete area to be in good condition with no cracks or staining. There were no known spills or releases. Therefore, no further action is

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			necessary in the Machine Shop Accumulation Area. In a letter dated June 5, 1996, the DTSC concurred with the position of the Army (as detailed in the April 15, 1996 Revision 2 of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan) that no further action was required for this AOC (CH2M HILL, 2002a).
Vehicle Maintenance Accumulation Area (Building 15) (AOC 3)	Waste oil, spent antifreeze, and waste solvent	1989 – present	A site inspection showed that the concrete area was in good condition with no cracks or staining. No known spills or releases have occurred in this area. Based on the small quantity of drums stored at this site and the lack of evidence of past spills or releases, no further action is deemed necessary. In a letter dated June 5, 1996, the DTSC concurred with the position of the Army (as detailed in the April 15, 1996 Revision 2 of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan) that no further action was required for this AOC (CH2M HILL, 2002a).
Grenade Casing Line Accumulation Area (AOC 4)	Waste chlorinated oil, spent caustic cleaner	1989 - 1990	A site inspection showed the concrete area to be in good condition with no cracks or staining. No known spills or releases occurred at this unit. Based on these findings, no further action is necessary in this area. In a letter dated June 5, 1996, the DTSC concurred with the position of the Army (as detailed in the April 15, 1996 Revision 2 of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan) that no further action was required for this AOC (CH2M HILL, 2002a).
Horizontal ASTs – Transformer Oil Storage Tanks (including Transformer Oil Distribution System) (AOC 8B)	Coolant oil, transformer oil	1940s - 1970	AOC 8B currently consists of a pump house (Building 85) and an abandoned underground pipeline distribution system historically used to transport transformer coolant oil to transformers. The pipelines have been cleaned (as requested by the DTSC) and encapsulated with cement slurry. Originally, three Transformer Oil Storage Tanks

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			were used for oil storage; the three 8,000-gallon ASTs sat in reinforced concrete cradles, and all sides and the bottom of the tanks were visible. The three tanks were cleaned out, tested for PCBs, and removed from the facility. No known releases or spills occurred from this system. A visual inspection in 1997 of the tank area and other system components did not show any indication of tank release. However, during the 1997 inspection, stains of unknown origin were observed on the floor in Building 85. Soil samples were collected in 2001 and 2003 in the bermed area that formerly held the transformer oil storage tanks, adjacent to the pipeline heading to Building 15, and adjacent to the former transformer pads and the main distribution line. Based on these results, 120 cy of soil contaminated with PCBs (as Aroclor-1260) at concentrations greater than IPRGs were removed within the bermed area. Confirmation samples from the excavation floor were nondetect. Based on these findings, no further action is recommended at the Oil Storage Tanks location of AOC 8B. During the 2004 Storage Tank Area Soil Removal, additional samples were collected adjacent to former transformer pads along the distribution lines. These sample results were less than IPRGs and, combined with the prior two sets of sampling results along the distribution system, confirm that significant releases did

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			not occur along the distribution system. The Final RFI Report recommended no further action for the transformer oil storage tanks including the distribution system (CH2M HILL, 2005a). The DTSC concurred with this recommendation by approving the Final RFI Report.
Industrial Wastewater Collection System (AOC 12)	Industrial wastewater	1951 – 1990s	The IWCS has been disconnected from the production plant. The collection sumps were filled with concrete in the late 1990s, when a new, above-grade collection system was installed. Soil investigations involving collection of soil samples from within and adjacent to the sumps and trenches associated with production lines 2, 3, 4, and 5 were completed in accordance with the DTSC-approved work plans. Soil samples were collected from both the production line trenches and sumps. The investigations did not identify contaminants at elevated concentrations in the soil samples. During the RFI Phase 1, a video survey was conducted on the collection system pipelines and then soil samples were collected near major cracks or breaks observed in the video survey (CH2M HILL, 2002a). The video survey and subsurface sampling adjacent to the IWCS did not indicate that significant leaks occurred and oil analytical results did not contain contaminants that exceeded IPRGs. The Final RFI recommended that no further action be taken along the IWCS while the IWTP is still active (CH2M HILL, 2005a). The DTSC concurred with this recommendation

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			when they approved the Final RFI Report. In a letter from the DTSC, dated August 10, 2006, the DTSC confirmed that no further action was required for SWMU 12 (DTSC, 2006).
Zinc-Cyanide Wastewater Collection System (AOC 14)	Cyanide wastewater	1954 - 1958	The use of the cyanide wastewater collection system was discontinued due to production capability changes. The system has been disconnected from the production plant. The collection sumps were filled with concrete in the late 1990s. Soil samples collected below and near sump 6-11 at depths of 11 to 13 feet did not identify elevated cyanide contaminant concentrations. The soil investigations completed for the portions of the cyanide wastewater collection system near production lines 2 through 5 did not identify any significantly elevated concentrations (CH2M Hill, 2002). During the RFI Phase 1, a soil boring was advanced at one point along the line and no visual or analytical indication of contamination was found. Coupled with the fact that this waste line only saw limited operation from 1954 to 1958, the probability of significant releases of contamination is low. Therefore, the Final RFI recommended no further action for AOC 14 (CH2M HILL, 2005a). The DTSC concurred with this recommendation by approving the Final RFI Report. In a letter from the DTSC, dated August 10, 2006, the DTSC confirmed that no further action was required for AOC 14 (DTSC, 2006).

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Draw Lube System (Building 178) (AOC 13)	Chlorinated oil, grease	1987 - 1990	In March 1993, contamination was discovered on the south side of Building 178. Thirteen soil samples were collected and elevated oil and grease concentrations were detected at two locations (three total samples). Two additional hand-auger borings were installed adjacent to Building 178 to confirm the limited extent of contamination. All samples from these borings were non-detect for TPH. A soil removal action was taken to address the petroleum-contaminated soil. The upper 3 feet of soil was excavated in an area approximately 6-feet wide by 16-feet long immediately adjacent to Building 178. Extraction well 54B is located about 100 yards downgradient from Building 178. This well was sampled several times for oil and grease in the three years following the release with all sample results being nondetect. In a letter dated June 5, 1996, the DTSC concurred with the position of the Army (as detailed in the April 15, 1996 Revision 2 of the RFI Phase 1 Work Plan) that no further action was required for this AOC (CH2M HILL, 2002a).
Paint and Oil Storage, Oil Recycling and Transport (Building 11)	Paint, Oils, PCBs	1951 - present	Building 11 is adjacent to Substation No. 5, which includes three PCB transformers installed in 1951. As a part of the EBS (Norris-Riverbank Environmental, 1998a), five near-surface soil samples were collected from the graveled areas just outside Building 11 along the southern and western sides. Aroclor 1260 was identified in all five sample results, in concentrations ranging from 400 µg/kg to 1,000 µg/kg.

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			This area was further investigated in the 2007 SI (CH2M HILL, 2008). The SI samples show a single detection of Aroclor 1260 at a concentration of 38 µg/kg, which is well below the industrial and residential PRGs and TSCA cleanup requirements. These sampling results indicate that the area of soil contaminated with PCBs above regulatory screening criteria is localized in nature. Although the source of the PCBs in soil is not known, two electric substations in close proximity to the areas sampled have been reported. Since the area is covered with asphalt, the current contact exposure pathway to soils is minimized and no further action is recommended. EPA Region 9 concurred with these findings in a letter dated 14 December 2007.
Building 169	Paint		In 1998, surface soil sampling was conducted on the north, south, and east building walls. These samples were analyzed for oil and grease, hexavalent chromium, zinc and total chromium, lead, VOCs, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and pH. Analytical results indicated elevated levels of benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylenes (up to 905 mg/kg) (below the regulatory limits of 1,000 mg/kg). The EBS recommended a Phase II assessment to determine the extent of benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and total xylenes (BTEX) contamination (Norris-Riverbank, 1998e). No follow-up investigation has been completed (NI, 2006b).
Building 11 (Paint and Oil Storage)	PCBs	Unknown	In 1998, Aroclor 1260 was identified in five near-surface sample results, in concentrations ranging from 400 µg/kg to 1,000 µg/kg (Norris-Riverbank Environmental, 1998a).

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			This area was further investigated in the 2007 SI (CH2M HILL, 2008). All results were below TSCA requirements and no further action is required. EPA Region 9 concurred with these findings in a letter dated 14 December 2007. Pending additional PCB and TPH sampling. Sampling event will take place in 2017.
Structure 95 (Transformer)	PCBs	Unknown	Sampling was conducted in the SI (CH2M HILL, 2007). All results were below TSCA requirements and no further action is required. Pending additional PCB sampling. Sampling event will take place in 2017.
Structure 97 (2 Transformers)	PCBs	Unknown	During the ECP visual site inspection, oil staining was observed on concrete at the base of the two transformers. Sampling was conducted in the SI (CH2M HILL, 2007). All results were below TSCA requirements and no further action is required. Pending additional PCB sampling. Sampling event will take place in 2017.
Structure 101 (Substation Spare)	PCBs	Unknown	During the ECP's visual site inspection, oil staining was observed on concrete at the base of one inactive transformer. Sampling was conducted in the SI (CH2M HILL, 2007). All results were below TSCA requirements and no further action is required. Pending additional PCB sampling. Sampling event will take place in 2017.

NOTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE STORAGE, RELEASE, OR DISPOSAL (CONTINUED)

Description	Name of Hazardous Substance(s)	Date of Storage, Release, or Disposal	Remedial Actions
Structure 145 (Substation No. 17)	PCBs	Unknown	During the ECP's visual site inspection, oil staining was observed on the concrete at the base of two transformers with PCB concentrations of 28 ppm and 134 ppm. Sampling was conducted in the SI (CH2M HILL, 2007). All results were below TSCA requirements and no further action is required. Pending additional PCB sampling. Sampling event will take place in 2017.

*The information contained in this notice is required under the authority of regulations promulgated under section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Liability, and Compensation Act (CERCLA or 'Superfund') 42 U.S.C. §9620(h). This table provides information on the storage of hazardous substances for one year or more in quantities greater than or equal to 1,000 kilograms or the hazardous substance's CERCLA reportable quantity (whichever is greater). In addition, it provides information on the known release of hazardous substances in quantities greater than or equal to the substance's CERCLA reportable quantity. See 40 CFR Part 373.