

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed Project is the removal of an obsolete NPDES outfall pipe located on sovereign land in the San Joaquin River adjacent to 6000 Bridgehead Road, near the city of Oakley in Contra Costa County (Figure 1-1). The property at 6000 Bridgehead Road is a former DuPont manufacturing facility (formerly the DuPont Antioch Works) that has been decommissioned and demolished. Some Project activities associated with the pipe's removal, such as equipment staging, land-side support and site restoration, would occur on upland areas of the DuPont property adjacent to the river. Figure 2-1 and the 65% design drawing provided in Appendix A show the approximate alignment of the outfall pipe within sovereign lands and on the DuPont property.

2.2 BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT

On August 15, 1956, the CSLC authorized a 49-year Right-of-Way Easement to DuPont for a parcel of land located in the San Joaquin River in Contra Costa County near what is now the city of Oakley. Shortly after the lease was authorized in 1956, DuPont constructed an outfall pipe on the leased land that was used in conjunction with plant operations. The 36-inch-diameter outfall pipe was decommissioned in 1999 after the manufacturing plant closed. It was subsequently plugged at its inlet and no wastewater or stormwater currently discharges from the pipe. The pipe extends from the bank 200 feet into the river, the first approximately 60 feet buried to a depth of 2 feet, the remaining length lying on the bed of the river anchored by three concrete pipe anchors, each of which measures 5 feet by 5 feet by 2 feet.

On October 19, 2012, the CSLC granted a new 4-year Right-of-Way Use lease to DuPont for the outfall with a term through October 18, 2016. As noted in Section 1, Introduction, this is an interim arrangement allowing DuPont the time to prepare a removal plan and obtain the necessary permits for final removal of the outfall pipe from sovereign lands. The CSLC is now considering DuPont's application to remove from the river and demolish the obsolete outfall pipe and restore the lease area as nearly as possible to the conditions existing prior to the pipe's installation. Once the site is restored to the CSLC's satisfaction, DuPont intends to terminate its lease of the parcel.

2.3 EXISTING FACILITIES

The DuPont Oakley property encompasses approximately 378 acres. The former DuPont Antioch Works that was located on the upland portion of the property was used to manufacture tetraethyl lead (a gasoline "anti-knock" agent), Freon® (a refrigeration cooling compound), and titanium dioxide (a white pigment used in a variety of household products and foods). Most of the buildings and site improvements were



LEGEND

- Headwall
- Access Road and Haul Route
- Approximate Area of Demolition Activity
- Wetlands
- Property Boundary

Obsolete NPDES Outfall Pipe:

- 36-inch Diameter Steel Pipe
- 24-inch Diameter PVC Pipe

PARSONS
Parsons Environment & Infrastructure

2121 North California Boulevard
Suite 500
Walnut Creek, California 94596

Title: **Project Area Detail Map**

Removal of Obsolete NPDES Outfall Pipe
DuPont Oakley Site
Oakley, Contra Costa County, California

Drawn/Approved: PDS/DJB	File Project Number: 446381
Date: 3/29/2013	Figure Number: 2-1
Revised:	
File Name: Figure 2-1 Project Detail	

1 demolished in 1998 and 1999. The property is zoned heavy industrial and designated
2 light industrial in the city of Oakley's 2020 General Plan (City of Oakley 2010).

3 DuPont has entered into a Corrective Action Consent Agreement with the California
4 Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) for the DuPont Antioch Works site,
5 effective June 17, 2003 (Hazardous Waste Control Act [HWCA] P2-02/03-005), and is
6 conducting investigations with oversight by the DTSC in accordance with Resource
7 Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements. Soil and groundwater at the site
8 are being investigated to identify the nature and extent of chemical releases associated
9 with former operations. Based upon the investigation results, remedial technologies and
10 corrective measures will be selected and implemented to clean up the site with the
11 eventual goal to allow redevelopment of the site for industrial, commercial office, or
12 possible retail use. As part of the corrective action process for the facility, the DTSC
13 approved the *Phase III Surface Water and Sediment Request for Information Report*,
14 dated December 27, 2007.

15 The 2007 report, which was prepared to satisfy the closure requirements under the
16 NPDES permit and RCRA, found that the surface water and sediment characteristics in
17 the vicinity of the NPDES outfall pipe do not warrant remediation or further ecological
18 risk evaluations. DuPont is now proposing to proceed with removal, demolition, and
19 disposal of the NPDES outfall pipe.

20 **2.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

21 Final construction plans and specifications would be prepared under the direction of a
22 California Professional Engineer (PE) licensed as a civil engineer. A 24-inch-diameter
23 polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe extends northward on the DuPont property until it reaches
24 a point about 50 feet south (inside) of the DuPont property boundary where it transitions
25 at a headwall from the 24-inch PVC pipe to a 36-inch-diameter steel pipe. The steel
26 pipe continues northward from the headwall about 250 feet into the river. The first 50
27 feet of the pipe are on DuPont's property and the remaining 200 feet are on State lands.
28 Beyond the headwall, the steel pipe is located within waters of the U.S., either within
29 jurisdictional wetlands for the first approximately 60 feet or the San Joaquin River for the
30 remaining length. The pipe extends along the riverbed to a point where it is about 15
31 feet below the water surface elevation at high tide.

32 DuPont is proposing to cut the outfall pipe at the PVC-to-steel transition point at the
33 headwall. To provide access for cutting the pipe, soil that covers the headwall in the
34 upland portion of the Project site would be excavated. Once the pipe is made accessible
35 and is cut, the headwall would be demolished and the PVC segment would be plugged,
36 sealed and reburied. The PVC segment that remains in place would lie entirely within
37 the DuPont property, outside of State lands.

1 The steel segment of pipe on the river side of the headwall would be removed from the
2 river using a barge-mounted crane that would pull the pipe and three concrete anchors
3 up from the riverbed and place the steel sections of pipe and concrete anchors on a
4 barge for subsequent disposal. Alternatively, the pipe and concrete anchors may be
5 extracted from the riverbed and pulled onto shore where they would be dismantled. If
6 onshore dismantling is the selected approach, the pipe would be cut into segments and
7 loaded onto trucks in the upland area located south of the headwall and adjacent to the
8 access road. The demolished pieces of steel pipe and concrete anchors would be
9 transported off site either by barge or by trucks for recycling. A specific recycler has not
10 been identified but numerous licensed facilities are located around San Francisco Bay
11 and in nearby cities of the Central Valley within 50 miles of the Project site. After the
12 pipe is removed, the land and riverbed surfaces in the tidelands portion of the Project
13 site would be restored as nearly as possible to pre-Project conditions as required by
14 lease. If backfill is needed to restore the land or riverbed surfaces, the backfill would be
15 obtained from an existing on-site stockpile of soil, obtained from an off-site source or a
16 combination of these in order to obtain material with the appropriate physical
17 characteristics. The stockpile consists of clean, native soil that was generated by
18 excavation activities on another portion of the DuPont property. The locations of the
19 stockpile, staging area, and access roads are shown on Figure 1-1.

20 In addition to attaining the Project objective to remove the obsolete NPDES pipe from
21 State lands, pulling the pipe from the river using the proposed approach would minimize
22 disturbance to the narrow band of wetland habitat that is present along the shoreline.
23 Protections are included in the design submittal to minimize impacts to water quality, air
24 quality, vegetation, and wildlife during demolition activities as described below.

25 Prior to starting demolition work, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
26 would be prepared in accordance with the California Statewide General Construction
27 Permit and the East Contra Costa County Municipal NPDES Permit. The SWPPP would
28 identify precautions to be implemented during demolition work to protect the river and its
29 tributaries from fuels, oils, sediment and other harmful materials. It would specify how
30 the work would be conducted and scheduled so as to avoid or minimize siltation and
31 muddying of the river's waters by Project activities. The SWPPP would address site
32 inspections, employee training and best management practices (BMPs) for erosion
33 control, inlet protection, waste and material management, equipment management and
34 fueling, silt fencing and silt curtains. Specific protections would include temporary
35 fencing to preserve vegetation beyond the limits of construction in upland and wetland
36 areas and a floating silt curtain to avoid or minimize siltation and muddying of waters
37 outside of the immediate aquatic work area. The SWPPP would be prepared and
38 implemented by a Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) and a Qualified SWPPP
39 Practitioner (QSP), certified by the State.

1 The Project would implement measures to avoid or minimize the generation of dust
2 during both work and non-working periods in accordance with the BAAQMD
3 requirements for dust control at construction sites (see APM-1 in Section 5.5, MMP).
4 Most demolition activities would occur over water, where dust generation would not be
5 an issue, while some staging and materials handling would occur in upland areas. A
6 small number of workers and vehicles or equipment would access the site and travel
7 between the soil stockpile and work area or the staging area and work area. The access
8 road, proposed staging location, and most of the haul route on the upland part of the
9 Project site are paved and would not be potential sources of dust. A short segment of
10 the haul route near the soil stockpile and the road that parallels Lauritzen Yacht Harbor
11 are exceptions. BMPs to control dust on unpaved routes and in the upland work area
12 would include the use of water, non-toxic soil stabilizers, and wind screens, as needed,
13 to minimize the generation of dust. Trucks hauling soil, sand or other loose material
14 would be covered or would maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard and be loaded to avoid
15 spillage before being driven off site. Wheels would be cleaned, as needed, to avoid
16 tracking of soil onto pavements. Operations would cease and disturbed areas would be
17 stabilized when wind gusts exceed 25 miles per hour or when visible dust plumes
18 emanate from site. If visible soil materials are carried to adjacent streets, the streets
19 would be swept at least once a day using street sweepers or roadway washing trucks.

20 The Project also includes emission reduction measures in the Project plans and
21 specifications that would reduce the emission of criteria air pollutants and greenhouse
22 gases (GHGs) (see APM-2 in Section 5.5, MMP). These include: 1) harborcraft such as
23 derricks, barges and tug boats shall meet the most stringent USEPA emission standard
24 in place at the time of bid (Tier II for marine engines and non-road engines over 750
25 horsepower (hp), Tier III for all other engines); 2) portable equipment with engines 50 hp
26 and over shall be permitted through the CARB's Portable Equipment Registration
27 Program; 3) use diesel oxidation catalysts and/or catalyzed diesel particulate traps; 4)
28 use high-pressure fuel injectors on diesel-powered equipment; and 5) maintain
29 equipment according to manufacturer specifications.

30 **2.4.1 Phasing of Demolition Work and Schedule**

31 Regular work hours would be daylight hours between 7:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday
32 through Friday. Work would not occur on weekends. It is estimated that the proposed
33 pipe removal and restoration activities would take approximately 6 weeks to complete
34 (from mobilization to demobilization). Permitting activities are expected to occur in the
35 Spring and Summer of 2013, with demolition work beginning during September 2013.
36 The anticipated duration of specific activities, number of personnel and equipment
37 needs for the various phases of the protection are identified in Table 2-1.

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Table 2-1
Estimated Schedule, Personnel and Equipment for Project Tasks

Task	Duration	Equipment (number)
Phase 1: Planning and Mobilization		
Obtain permits	6-9 months	Not applicable
Install site protections; stage materials and equipment	1 to 2 weeks	Barge (1); Light/medium duty trucks (3)
Phase 2: Demolition and Pipe Removal		
Excavate headwall; cut pipe	3 days	Excavator (1); Light trucks (2)
Remove steel pipe and anchors	1 week	Barge with crane (1)
Transport pipe and concrete off site for reuse, recycling or disposal	2 days	Barge with crane (1); Light/medium duty trucks (3); Flat-bed truck (1)
Phase 3: Site Restoration and Demobilization		
Backfill excavations; restore work area	1 week	Excavator (1); Dump truck (1),
Clean up staging and work areas; remove site protections	1 week	Barge (1); Light/medium duty trucks (3)