



Oxnard, California, Site

This fact sheet provides information about the Oxnard, California, Site. The U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management manages historical records of work performed for the federal government at the Oxnard site.

Site Description and History

The Oxnard site occupies 13.75 acres in an industrial section of Oxnard, California, about 50 miles northwest of Los Angeles. Allis-Chalmers, a farm implement manufacturing company, purchased the property in 1949 and built a manufacturing plant that operated from 1949 to 1981. Precision Forge, a contractor for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), occupied the site from 1981 to 1984 and produced specialty nonferrous metalworking products. DOE purchased the property in 1984 and operated the facility through Rockwell International, the prime contractor at DOE's Rocky Flats, Colorado, facility. EG&G succeeded Rockwell International as prime contractor at the Rocky Flats facility in 1989. Kaiser-Hill Company was awarded the operating contract for the Rocky Flats facility in mid-1995 and operated the Oxnard facility.

The Oxnard plant produced forgings for weapons parts through 1995. Operations at the plant included forging, machining, welding, cutting, grinding, wheelabrating (using high-pressure, high-velocity grit to remove scale from metal surfaces), and painting. Metalworking at the facility included work with stainless steel, titanium, aluminum, copper alloys, tantalum, molybdenum, and tungsten. The site consists of seven buildings that enclose approximately 86,000 square feet of covered floor space.

Site operations resulted in low levels of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contamination in site soil. A small quantity of friable asbestos was identified in furnace gaskets, and nonfriable asbestos was found in most buildings. No groundwater contamination was identified. Corrective action included excavating and disposing of about 5.2 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated materials at a commercial disposal facility and restoring the surface area affected by remedial action. The friable asbestos was removed in 1995. Nonfriable asbestos was left in place and is currently managed through an asbestos management plan. Remediation was completed in 1996; no restrictions were placed on the site, and no long-term surveillance and monitoring is required.

In 1996, the Oxnard facility was sold to Gill's Onions, which has been processing fresh onion products and distributing them across the nation for more than 20 years.

Regulatory Setting

Regulations governing asbestos removal at the Oxnard site included the Toxic Substances Control Act codified at Title 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 763; Title 8 *California Code of Regulations* Sections 341.15, "Certification of Asbestos Consultants and Site Surveillance Technicians"; 341.16, "Approval of Asbestos Training and Course Providers for



Location of the Oxnard, California, Site

Training Requirements Related to Asbestos-Related-Work and AHERA"; and 1529, "Asbestos."

Results of an Environmental Site Assessment conducted in September 1995 indicated that PCB concentrations in site soils were below California Environmental Protection Agency risk-based action levels, and removal was not required. However, DOE removed the soils in 1996 as a best management practice.

Legacy Management Activities

The DOE Office of Legacy Management (LM) maintains records of work performed for DOE at the Oxnard site and responds to stakeholder inquiries.

Contacts

Documents related to the Oxnard, California, Site are available on the LM website at <http://www.lm.doe.gov/oxnard/Sites.aspx>.

For more information about the Oxnard site, contact:

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