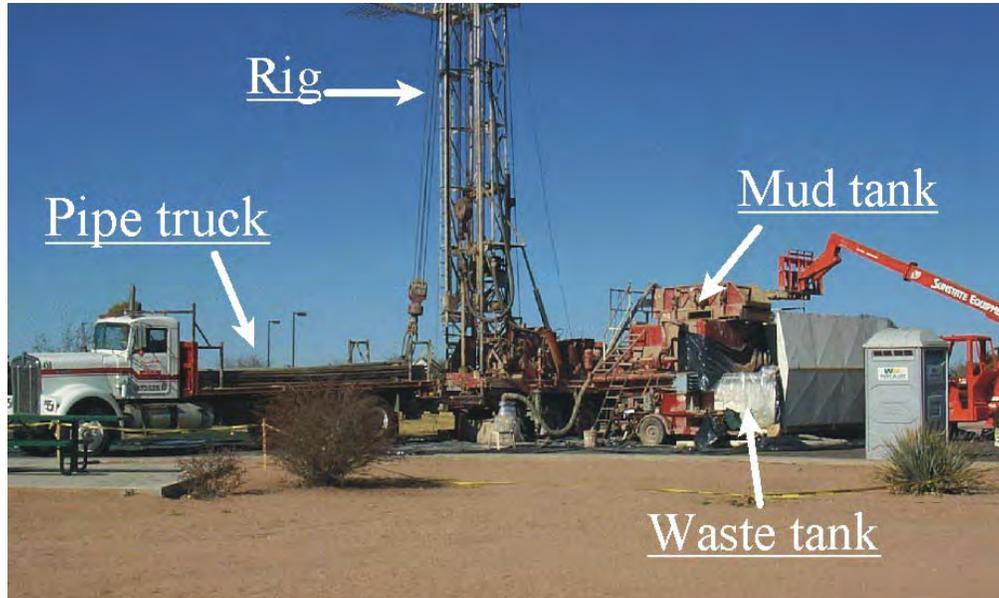




COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN



Deep Well Drilling at Sunridge Park

West Van Buren Site WATER QUALITY ASSURANCE REVOLVING FUND (WQARF) SITE PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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CHAPTER 1 Introduction

1.1 Information on the *Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF)**

Through the WQARF program, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) identifies, assesses, and cleans up soil and *groundwater* that is contaminated with *hazardous substances*.

WQARF was created by the Arizona Legislature under the Environmental Quality Act of 1986 to support environmental *cleanup* efforts in Arizona. Also known as "State *Superfund*," WQARF is administered by ADEQ to:

- monitor soil and groundwater contamination within WQARF Registry *sites*;
- perform emergency *remedial actions* (cleanups);
- conduct investigations and long-term remedial action programs.

The WQARF program is funded with state monies, taxes, fees and funds recovered from parties who have been determined to be responsible for the contamination. WQARF was amended in 1997 to include additional public notice and community involvement requirements which are discussed in Chapter 4. WQARF is established under both the *Arizona Revised Statutes* (A.R.S. §49-282) and *Arizona Administrative Code* (A.A.C. R18-16-401 through R18-16-416).

The WQARF program has established a Registry of sites in Arizona where groundwater and/or soil contamination is known to be present and is to be cleaned up WQARF program. Sites appearing on this Registry qualify for funding for investigation and/or cleanup of contamination. Sites on the Registry are given a numeric score based on the Eligibility and Evaluation site scoring model. The score, commonly referred to as the "E and E score," is based upon the actual and potential risk to public health, welfare and environment from a release or threat of a release of a hazardous substance.

The following community involvement activities, as required by A.R.S. and A.A.C. have occurred at the West Van Buren Site to date:

- mailing fact sheets;
- publishing public notices;
- holding public meetings;
- establishing the *information repositories*;

***ADEQ Remedial Projects Section
Mission Statement***

To safeguard public health, protect the environment and restore natural resources through investigation and remediation of soil and groundwater that is contaminated with hazardous substances.

*The meanings of the italicized items can be found by clicking on the word. These items are linked to the Glossary of Terms (Appendix J.)

- establishing an ADEQ spokesperson;
- preparing the *community involvement plan* (CIP)
- determining the *community involvement area* (CIA); and,
- establishing the *community advisory board* (CAB).

1.2 Purpose of a CIP

Under A.R.S. §49-287.03(B) and §49-289.03 ADEQ is required to prepare a CIP before initiating or approving a work plan for the *remedial investigation* (RI) and *feasibility study* (FS) for a WQARF site. The CIP is updated regularly.

The purpose of a CIP is to provide a meaningful process for communication between ADEQ and the public. The CIP will accomplish this goal by:

- ensuring public access to project information;
- identifying opportunities for community members and other interested parties to participate in the decision-making process by advising ADEQ of issues and concerns associated with the environmental investigation and *remediation* of the site;
- establishing a CAB; and
- designating an ADEQ spokesperson.

1.3 Overview of the West Van Buren Area WQARF Site CIP

ADEQ is committed to involving citizens in the *cleanup* of contaminated sites in Arizona. This CIP describes the community involvement activities that will be implemented to ensure that stakeholders within the West Van Burn WQARF Site CIA receive current, accurate information and have opportunities to participate in the decision-making processes related to the cleanup and final remedies at the site.

The objectives of this CIP are to:

- keep area residents, businesses and other interested parties informed about the progress of project activities by providing timely, accurate information;
- ensure open, two-way communication between stakeholders and ADEQ's technical and community involvement staff by providing opportunities for the public to provide input on issues and concerns related to the site; and,
- describe the establishment and activities of the West Van Buren WQARF Site CAB.

This CIP is divided into five chapters:

1. Introduction – An overview of the WQARF program and CIP
2. Project Background – A site description, overview of the site history and investigative work conducted to date, public health and environmental impacts
3. Community Profile – A profile of the community around the site and key issues related to the project
4. Community Involvement – A description of previous and planned community involvement activities as required by A.R.S. and A.A.C., and communication methods
5. Community-Specific Considerations – This chapter documents all site specific community involvement activities and describes any additional community involvement activities that are deemed appropriate

The appendices of this document include: Community Involvement Area (Appendix A), Site Boundary Map (Appendix B), Demographic Summary and Graphs (Appendix C), Community and Neighborhood Organizations (Appendix D), Community Schools (Appendix E), Information Repository Locations (Appendix F), Local Government Officials (Appendix G), Media Outlets (Appendix H), ADEQ Contacts (Appendix I), Glossary of Terms and Acronyms (Appendix J); and Site Fact Sheets (Appendix K).

The CIP will be reviewed regularly, as required by Arizona law in A.A.C. R18-16-404, and revised as necessary. The ADEQ Outreach Unit will review this plan with input from the CAB in response to changes in the project timeline and evolving public concerns and informational needs.

1.4 Sources of Information for the CIP Update

The background and history of this site was compiled from the site Registry Report, project fact sheets, the 2001 CIP, and from input of ADEQ staff. Demographic and community profile information was obtained from the City of Phoenix, U.S. Census Bureau, the Neighborhood Notification Office, and other sources. Glossary terms were obtained from ADEQ, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

During the drafting process, interviews were conducted with community members, CAB members, and other area stakeholders. The ADEQ Community Involvement Coordinator conducted the interviews by telephone during the months of January and February 2007. A summary of interview questions and responses is located in Section 3.2, the following questions were asked:

1. Name and contact information
2. How familiar are you with the cleanup at the site?
3. What specific information about the site would you like to know?
4. What are your interests or concerns regarding this site?
5. Are you familiar with the CAB for this site?

6. Have you attended CAB meetings? Do you have any suggestions for improving the way information is disseminated at CAB meetings?
7. Are you aware of the information repositories for this site?
8. Do you feel you have been kept adequately informed?
9. Do you have suggestions for getting other people in the community involved?
10. Do you know who to contact at ADEQ regarding this site?
11. What is the best way for ADEQ to communicate with you about these sites in the future?
12. Has ADEQ been responsive at this site and to your concerns? Would you prefer to answer to a third party?

Responses from these interviews were used to identify community issues and concerns and to select the appropriate communication methods outlined in this document.

CHAPTER 2 Project Background

2.1 Site Description – West Van Buren Area WQARF Site

The West Van Buren WQARF Site is bounded approximately by Interstate 10 on the north, 7th Avenue on the east, Buckeye Road on the south, and 75th Avenue on the west. In addition, a finger shaped *plume* exists between 7th and 27th Avenues and between Buckeye and Lower Buckeye Roads. The area of contamination encompasses at least twelve square miles of area. The designated study boundaries of the site were larger during the initial phases of the investigation in the late 1980s. The current site encompasses various zoning designations including commercial, industrial, and residential, although most residences are located in the eastern portion of the project's boundaries.

A site map outlining the area with an approximate depiction of the plume of contamination may be found in Appendix B of this document.

2.2 Site History and Investigation

The West Van Buren WQARF Site, originally called the Van Buren Tank Farm Study Area, was placed on the WQARF Priority List in November 1987. ADEQ contracted with Kleinfelder, Inc. to conduct a *preliminary site investigation* in May 1988. Since 1988, ADEQ and *responsible parties (RPs)* have conducted continuous investigations throughout this site. The initial investigation included area land uses, groundwater testing, soil *sampling*, past and current disposal practices of industrial operations in the area, and the potential health risks of the chemicals identified during the investigation. The first report on the site was issued by ADEQ in July 1989. Five *contaminants* were found to be present at levels above regulatory limits in groundwater beneath the site.

Site inspections were undertaken to further define the list of facilities for investigation. Historical records were researched to locate closed facilities that had previously operated in the study area and had likely used the chemicals of concern. Where soil contamination was found to exist and sources of groundwater contamination were identified, the RPs were encouraged to undertake voluntary investigations and cleanup. On November 16, 1992, a meeting was hosted by ADEQ and attended by approximately fifty interested parties in the project area. The intent of the meeting was to encourage the parties to form a steering committee to address groundwater contamination issues in the area. Attendees included operators of the Van Buren Tank Farm as well as parties potentially responsible for *solvent* contamination in groundwater. Following the meeting, a letter was sent to attendees requesting their commitment to the steering committee and including a recommended schedule for development of a consent agreement, and a request for the development of a remedial investigation (RI) and feasibility study (FS).

On January 27, 1993, ADEQ held a meeting with the steering committee to present a draft consent agreement and an outline of activities to be conducted in the study area. On October 14, 1993, ADEQ issued letters to Maroney's Cleaners, ChemResearch Company Inc., and the West Van Buren Group (WVBG) requesting \$1.3 million in cost recovery to the State for expenses incurred from investigation activities lead by ADEQ.

The makeup and formal membership of the WVBG varied during the mid-1990s, but for a significant period of time the WVBG consisted of Reynolds Metals Co.; Van Waters and Rogers Inc. (VW&R); Maricopa County; Dolphin, Incorporated; American Linen Supply Company (formerly Maroney's Cleaners); and, ChemResearch Company, Inc. American Linen Supply and Maricopa County withdrew from the WVBG during 1995. The WVBG suspended further negotiations with ADEQ for a site-wide consent agreement in June 1996, after Arizona legislative changes were enacted.

Reynolds Metals Company, a former aluminum extrusion facility, was located between 35th Avenue and 43rd Avenue, and between Van Buren Street and Jefferson Street in Phoenix. Site investigations initiated in 1988 found levels of chlorinated hydrocarbons such as 1,1,1 – *trichloroethane* (TCA), *trichloroethene* (TCE), and *chromium* in soils on the property. In 1994, additional groundwater *monitoring wells* were installed and significant quantities of contaminated soil were excavated and removed from the site. A No Further Action (NFA) letter for soils in specific areas was issued to Reynolds by ADEQ in 2000. Reynolds and entered in to a Consent Decree in September 2002. Reynolds settled liability with ADEQ in October 2002 for \$1,956,474.

VW&R, now owned by Univar USA, is a solvent recycling and chemical distribution facility located at 50 S. 45th Avenue. VW&R has undertaken a property assessment including numerous *soil gas* and soil samples and the installation of 11 groundwater monitoring wells. Soil and groundwater sampling indicates that *volatile organic compounds (VOCs)* have been released on the property and have impacted groundwater at the site. A *soil vapor extraction (SVE)* system began operation in November 1992 and ran periodically for several years to remove source area contamination. In 1996, an administrative agreement (Consent Order W-109-96) for site work between VW&R and ADEQ was signed. Subsequent soil sampling indicated contamination levels had declined and an NFA for soils was issued to VW&R in August 2002. Consent Order W-109-96 was also terminated by ADEQ in August 2002. ADEQ currently samples one shallow and one deep well at the Univar facility. ADEQ recovered \$7,711 in costs for ADEQ oversight.

Maricopa County is the current owner of the property located at 320 W. Lincoln, formerly leased to Southwest Solvents, a cleaning solvent recycling facility. Maricopa County conducted soil gas and soil sampling on-site and installed and operated a SVE system from mid August to early September and mid-October to late November 1997, until soil *contaminant levels* were reduced. Maricopa County and Union Pacific Railroad settled with ADEQ in October 2001 for \$450,000. ADEQ currently monitors and samples select wells located at the facility.

Dolphin, Incorporated, a manufacturing facility, has conducted *soil gas* and soil sampling at their property located at 740 S. 59th Avenue, and has detected tetrachloroethene (PCE) contamination in soils. Groundwater monitoring wells have detected groundwater contamination to at least 400 feet below ground surface. Two SVE and *air sparging* systems began operation in October/November 1998. A decline in soil gas contaminants and on-site groundwater contamination levels occurred. The systems were shut down by the end of 2002; after several rounds of vapor and groundwater monitoring indicated that the sources of contamination in the soil had been reduced and on-site groundwater contamination levels in the upper *aquifer* were less than or equal to *upgradient* off-site contamination levels. Dolphin currently conducts quarterly monitoring and semiannual sampling of its groundwater monitoring network.

American Linen Supply Company (ALSCO), located at 720 W. Buchanan, is a dry-cleaning firm. In August 1997, a federal court approved a consent decree between ADEQ and the facility. ALSCO settled with ADEQ in May 1997 for \$2 million. Groundwater monitoring wells at the site have detected PCE contamination at levels up to 42,000 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$). As part of an *early response action (ERA)*, an SVE system, air sparging, and groundwater *pump and treat* system began operation at the facility in March 2001. ADEQ built and maintained the system. All systems were decommissioned in February 2005 after soil contaminate levels were reduced and several rounds of groundwater monitoring indicated that on-site contamination levels were not greater than upgradient off-site contaminant levels. ADEQ currently monitors and samples select wells located at the facility. On March 24, 2008, ADEQ granted ALSCO a NFA determination for soils at the site.

ChemResearch Company, Inc., a metal plating company, entered into a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Consent Order in 1994 with ADEQ to address contamination at their 1122 W. Hilton Avenue facility. Groundwater monitoring wells at the site have detected chromium and PCE at *concentrations* of up to 25 milligrams per liter (mg/l) and 1,800 $\mu\text{g/l}$, respectively. Additional monitoring wells have been installed and continue to be sampled.

The Phoenix Terminal is a petroleum storage and distribution facility located between 51st and 55th Avenues on Van Buren Street. Over the years, numerous releases of various petroleum compounds have occurred from the many companies which have operated at the terminal. Contamination from these releases has extended off-site to the west. Numerous groundwater monitoring wells have been installed to determine the dimensions of the plume. SVE has been used at some of the facilities to remediate soil contamination. Free product skimmers have been added to remove groundwater contamination at some facilities.

Ten companies that own, operate, control, or have interests in petroleum facilities at the Phoenix Terminal formed the Phoenix Terminal Group in the early 1990s to work with ADEQ in resolving issues related to the soil and groundwater contamination. The original group consisted of Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline, Atlantic Richfield Co., Maricopa County, Chevron USA, Salt River Project, Texaco, Shell, Unocal, Powerine Oil Col., and Cal Jet Inc. The group name and membership varies from year to year. An RI and FS have been completed by the Phoenix Terminal Group. ADEQ no longer provides oversight of Phoenix Terminal activities under WQARF.

The Roosevelt Irrigation District (RID) provides its members with water for agricultural irrigation. This water may be utilized for other purposes in the future. RID has 32 production wells located within or adjacent to the West Van Buren WQARF Site. These *production wells* typically are pumped from March to September. A canal system is utilized to transport the RID water to its members. ADEQ currently samples most of the RID production wells within the WEST Van Buren WQARF Site on a semi-annual basis. RID signed a working agreement with ADEQ on October 8, 2009.

In October 1992, the Arizona Department of Health Services completed a *human health risk assessment* addressing the potential threat to the City of Tolleson drinking water wells. The study was conducted in anticipation of potential groundwater contamination of City of Tolleson wells by westerly movement of the West Van Buren WQARF Site's contaminant plume. The study concluded that there would be significant health effects from domestic consumption of groundwater that contained contaminants at concentrations similar to those found in ADEQ

monitoring wells located at 67th Avenue and Van Buren Street. Although the West Van Buren WQARF Site's contaminant plume does not currently pass 75th Avenue, any potentially affected wells have been turned off and are not being used at this time. The City of Tolleson's most easterly well is located at approximately 83rd Avenue. In addition, Tolleson currently has an agreement with the City of Phoenix water system to provide drinking water. Two groundwater wells have been installed at 79th Avenue, north and south of the RID canal, between the leading edge of the contaminated plume and the City of Tolleson drinking water well field to monitor the quality of the water in the area of concern.

Prudential Overall Supply, an industrial laundry and distribution facility located at 5102 W. Roosevelt Street, has conducted soil and soil-gas sampling at its facility. Prudential Overall Supply signed a Consent Order to conduct further investigation at their facility.

Air Liquide America L.P., an acetylene manufacturing and gas repacking plant located at 301 S. 45th Avenue, has conducted soil, soil-gas and groundwater sampling at their facility. Air Liquide America signed a Consent Order to conduct further soil investigation at their facility.

The Department of Energy, Western Area Power Association, a service and dispatch center for area substations and transmission lines located at 615 S. 43rd Avenue, has conducted soil-gas sampling at their facility. Currently, ADEQ is coordinating further investigative efforts at the Department of Energy facility.

ADEQ continues to do groundwater conditions for the area. Water quality data are being collected semiannually throughout the area and water elevation information is collected quarterly from 122 area wells depending on accessibility and groundwater levels. ADEQ has been conducting this work to further delineate the extent of contaminated groundwater, assist in identifying source areas and evaluate the magnitude of contamination migrating into the site from the east.

Project fact sheets may be found in Appendix K of this document. Current information regarding site activities is available on the ADEQ Web site.

2.3 Public Health Impact

Most risks associated with contaminated groundwater come from long-term direct exposure through drinking or bathing. Without a direct route of exposure, there is little or no risk of becoming adversely affected. Private well surveys have been conducted in the area. In spite of the contaminants currently found in some soils and in the groundwater at the site, the public health impacts are minimal because none of the drinking water wells in use within the site have been found to be contaminated. Since May 2001, ADEQ has conducted free groundwater sampling for private wells. The results from all of the wells were below *Aquifer Water Quality Standards (AWQS)* for the contaminants of concern at this site.

Public water providers, such as the City of Phoenix, are required to provide safe and clean drinking water. The information about contaminants listed here is provided to explain potential risks from drinking water that is not regularly tested for safety. If you are connected to a *public drinking water system*, your public water provider is required by law to provide water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

People who drink water containing PCE in excess of the regulatory levels over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous system. People who drink water containing TCE or 1,1-DCE in excess of the regulatory levels over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys. People who drink water containing cis,1,2-DCE in excess of the regulatory levels over many years could experience problems with their liver, circulation, or nervous system. People who drink water that contains PCE, TCE, 1,1-DCE, or chromium, in excess of regulatory levels over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

2.4 Environmental Impact

A plume of contaminated groundwater exists in the area from approximately 7th Avenue on the east to 75th Avenue on the west, and Interstate 10 on the north to Buckeye Road on the south. Depth to upper *aquifer* groundwater within the study area ranges from approximately 100 feet in the east portion of the site to more than 130 feet in the northwest portion of the study area. The regional groundwater flow direction is primarily to the west. The direction of the groundwater flow is variable and depends upon the pumping of large irrigation wells. Two aquifers are of concern in the area: the upper *alluvial* unit and the middle alluvial unit. Levels of contamination are higher in the upper alluvial unit.

2.5 Remedy Selection

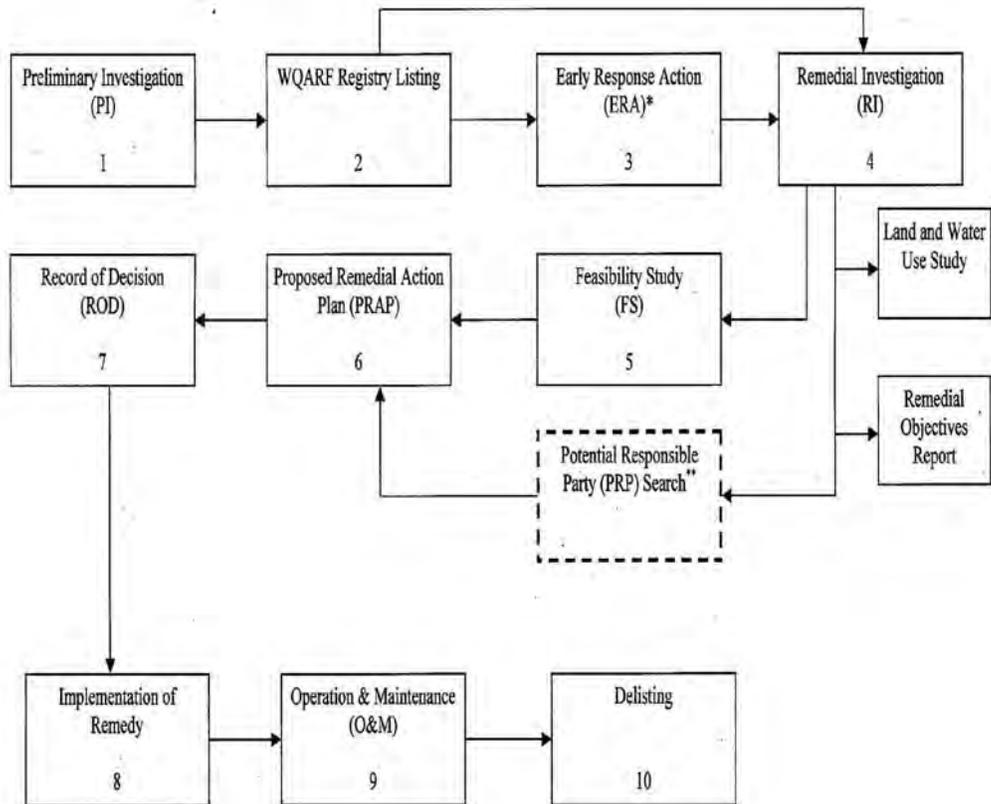
An RI for the site as a whole is currently underway. The investigation will determine the full extent of groundwater contamination and collect the information necessary to evaluate remediation or cleanup options.

The Draft RI Report was prepared and made available for public comment on October 31 – December 30, 2008 (A.A.C. R18-16-403). The CAB, appointed to advise ADEQ and the public of issues, concerns and opportunities related to the cleanup of the site, was briefed on the RI for the site (A.R.S. §49-289.03). The CAB will also provide input and assistance to the remedy selection process and outreach activities. A public meeting was held to establish *remedial objectives* (ROs). Following public comment on the proposed ROs, a Final RI Report will be prepared and made available to the public (A.R.S. §49-289.03).

After the ROs are established, ADEQ will begin work on the FS. A work plan to implement the FS will be made available to the public. After the FS is completed, a *proposed remedial action plan* (PRAP) will be completed which will detail ADEQ's recommendation for the final remedy at the site.

ADEQ will issue a notice and hold a public meeting during the comment period to inform the public of the availability of the PRAP and to ensure that the public has an opportunity to comment on the plan. ADEQ will then complete a comprehensive Responsiveness Summary to any comments received. Public notice will be provided on the availability of both the Responsiveness Summary and *record of decision (ROD)* (A.A.C. R18-16-404). The ROD explains the remedial action plan that has been selected for the site.

WQARF Phases



* - ERAs can occur anytime before a PRAP and can occur concurrently with the rest of phases

** - PRP search proceeds concurrently with RI/FS

CHAPTER 3 Community Profile

3.1 Community Involvement Area (CIA)

The CIA boundaries for the West Van Buren WQARF Site are from the intersection of Central Avenue and Almeria Road, west along Almeria Road to 79th Avenue, south along 79th Avenue to Lower Buckeye Road, east along Lower Buckeye Road to Central Avenue, north along Central Avenue to Almeria Road. The CIA boundaries were determined based on site-specific characteristics such as: the affected media (i.e. soil, surface or groundwater, air), exposure routes, proximity to residential areas and public facilities, and level of interest in the community and are not based solely on the plume of contamination. The CIA may be adjusted as new information is received. In accordance with A.R.S. §49-289.02, the preliminary CIA was established within 90 days after the site was entered in the WQARF Registry.

A comprehensive description of the CIA is located in Appendix A of this document.

3.2 Community Profile

Phoenix is one of the fastest growing cities and metropolitan areas in the United States and currently ranks as the nation's fifth largest city. Phoenix has increased population growth over the past years, as well as a minority population growth.

The community involvement area for this site is located in Congressional District 4, and residents are represented by Congressman Ed Pastor, and Senators Jon Kyl and John McCain. The site is located in Arizona Legislative District 14 served by Arizona State Senator Robert Meza and Representatives Chad Campbell and Debbie McCune Davis. A portion of the site is located in Arizona Legislative District 16 served by Arizona State Senator Leah Landrum Taylor and Representatives Ruben Gallego and Catherine H. Miranda. The site is within Phoenix City Council District 7 served by Councilmember Michael Nowakowski, and also includes a portion of Phoenix City Council District 8 served by Councilmember Michael Johnson. This site is represented by Maricopa County Supervisor Mary Rose Wilcox, District 5.

The West Van Buren WQARF Site is located in Phoenix, Arizona along the northern portion of Estrella Village (west to 75th Avenue); the western portion of Central City Village (east to Central); and intersects the southern boundary of Maryvale Village (between 51st Avenue and 35th Avenue). The plume is located in the north central part of zip code area 85043 and extends east across zip code areas 85009, 85007, and 85003. Demographic information from the 2010 Census Report was used in this CIP.

U.S. Census 2010 data for zip codes 85043, 85009, 85007 and 85003 indicate that the total cumulative population was 106,489; living in a cumulative total of 20,864 households; with an average household size of 5.10 persons. Fifty-one percent of the residents own their home versus 49% that rent. The median resident age is 29.5, which is less than the average age for Maricopa County (33.3) and the City of Phoenix (32.2).

The community within the West Van Buren WQARF Site is represented in part by the Estrella Village Planning Committee which includes the area from I-10 on the north, the Black Canyon Freeway (I-17) and 19th Avenue on the east, the Salt River on the south, and 75th, 83rd, and

107th Avenues on the west. Portions of the site are represented by the Central Village Planning Committee, which includes the area from McDowell Road to the Salt River and the Black Canyon Freeway to the Grand Canal and Hohokam Expressway.

A list of community and neighborhood organizations may be found in Appendix D, and schools may be found in Appendix E of this document.

3.3 A list of community and neighborhood organizations may be found in Appendix D, and schools may be found in Appendix E of this document.

In March 2006, a questionnaire was mailed out to all parties in the community involvement area as an insert inside a fact sheet mailing. The fact sheet was sent out to over 30,000 addresses. Responses were received from 35 residents and telephone interviews were conducted with those 35 people.

Below are the questions asked and answers summarized for each:

1. How familiar are you with the cleanup at the site?

Most respondents stated they were not too familiar with the site. One said they were a little bit familiar, and one added that the City should do a better job to inform residents. One stated they would re-read the fact sheet to get more information.

2. What specific information about the site would you like to know?

A few responded that they needed no specific information. Two respondents stated they wanted more information on health issues and concerns with the site and specifically what exposure they might have had in the past and present. One wanted to know how they could help ADEQ do the job better. A couple respondents wanted to know the length for cleanup and how successful it has been or will be. One wanted information on how to solve the issue. The remaining respondents wanted to know effects on their family and what other environmental issues there might be. They felt that this information about the site should be in the paper and on television to create more public awareness.

3. What are your interests or concerns regarding this site?

Three responded that clean water was a concern and another thought the State was not using its money properly. Safety, cleanup time and proper cleanup were issues for a few respondents. One stated they understood that the contaminated water was underground and had a concern with it leaching into the aquifer. Long-term personal and family adverse effects were also a concern to a few respondents.

4. Are you familiar with the community advisory board for this site?

Most respondents stated they were not familiar with the CAB. Only two stated they had any knowledge of it.

5. Have you attended CAB meetings? Do you have any suggestions for improving the way information is disseminated at CAB meetings?

None of the respondents had ever attended a CAB meeting.

6. Are you aware of the information repository for this site?

None of the respondents knew about the repository.

7. Do you feel you have been adequately informed?

In general, most respondents felt they had been adequately informed. There were a few negative responses, and three stated the fact sheet was the most recent information they had received. One respondent stated there was a lot of information offered in the beginning but it had decreased over recent years.

8. Do you have suggestions for getting other people in the community involved?

While a majority of the respondents stated they had no suggestions, it was recommended ADEQ do more outreach on the site and explain how the community could help. One respondent recommended contacting block watch programs. Another suggested going to schools and using school bulletins to announce site activities. Advertising more in the Hispanic realm was another suggestion.

9. Do you know who to contact at ADEQ regarding this site?

Only two respondents did not know who to contact regarding this site. One stated they would use the Web site to get the information. A few others stated they would look at the mailings.

10. What is the best way for ADEQ to communicate with you about this site in the future?

The most common response from community members was by mail followed by phone. A few requested contact by email, and one preferred in-person contact.

11. Has ADEQ been responsive at this site and to your concerns? Would you prefer to answer to a third party?

A majority felt that ADEQ has been responsive to their concerns. A few did not have an opinion. Two respondents felt ADEQ had not been responsive, and one person stated that since it was all new information to them, he could not give an informed answer.

CHAPTER 4 Community Involvement

4.1 Previous Community Involvement Activities

Fact sheets about the West Van Buren WQARF Site were published and distributed to residents within the CIA in October 1999, April 2003 and March 2006. All fact sheets were printed in English and Spanish, and both contained a mailing list request form and application for participation on the CAB.

A CAB Selection Committee met in December 1999 and approved 15 applicants to serve on the original CAB. Some of those members chose to resign, but the membership fulfills the minimum requirements of the CAB charter. CAB applications for membership are always accepted. Contact the ADEQ West Van Buren Community Involvement Coordinator for an application.

Below is a chart for quick reference in finding community involvement actions that have occurred to date. A further explanation of these activities starts in Section 4.2.

Previous Community Involvement Activities

Community Involvement Activity	Regulatory Citation/Rule	Date
Establish CIA	A.R.S. §289.02	Established July 1998
Notice of the site listing on the Registry	A.R.S. §287.01	Mailed to property owners Spring, 1998
Hazardous substance contamination notice	A.R.S. §289.02	Appeared in October 1999 fact sheet
Establish a CAB selection committee	A.R.S. §289.03	Selection committee established and disbanded December 1999
Establish CAB	A.R.S. §289.03	Selected December 1999; first meeting January 2000
Public notice of CAB meetings	A.R.S. §289.03	At least 24 hours in advance of meetings; meeting agendas are posted in all ADEQ offices, on the ADEQ web page, and mailed to the site mailing list
Issue notice of RI scope of work, fact sheet and outline of CIP	A.R.S. §287.03	Appeared March 9-12, 1998, in the Arizona Republic
Designate a spokesperson	A.R.S. §289.03	Designated April 1998
Fact sheets	A.R.S. §289.03	Distributed October 1999, April 2003 and March 2006; others distributed as needed in conjunction with project milestones
Interviews with community members	A.A.C. R18-16-404	Interviews conducted October 1999, June 2003, August 2006
Establish information repository	A.R.S. §289.03	Established January 1998 at ADEQ Records Center
Notice of a determination of completeness of the remedy conducted by VW&R	A.A.C. R18-16-416	Appeared April 3, 2002, in Arizona Business Gazette; March 27-April 2, 2002, in La Prensa Hispana
Public comment period for the Draft RI Report	A.A.C. R18-16-406F	October 31 - December 30, 2008

4.2 Community Involvement Rules and Statutes

This section outlines the statutes and rules required for public notices, actions, comment periods, and other public involvement. Future public notifications published with regards to the West Van Buren WQARF Site will appear in the Arizona Republic, La Prensa Hispana, and the West Valley View.

4.2.1 Notice of the Site Listing on the Registry, A.R.S. §287.01

A notice of site listing provides for a 30-day *public comment period* on a future WQARF site being placed on the WQARF Registry. The West Van Buren WQARF Site notice, dated January 28, 1998, was sent to property owners in the Spring of 1998.

4.2.2 Hazardous Substance Contamination Notice, A.R.S. §289.02

The hazardous substance contamination notice includes information regarding contaminants and their related health risks, site history, description and score, and ADEQ contact information.

In October 1999, ADEQ provided a hazardous substance contamination notice for the West Van Buren WQARF Site in a fact sheet mailed to CIA residents.

4.2.3 Establishment of a Selection Committee, A.R.S. §289.03

Upon receipt of the completed applications, ADEQ forms a selection committee which reviews the applications and selects the CAB members.

A selection committee is comprised of one representative of the department; one representative of an owner or operator of a facility within the site or an affected business or industry; one local elected official and two community members who are not employees of any responsible party.

The West Van Buren WQARF Site selection committee consisted of Maria Fant, ADEQ; Doug Lingner, Phoenix City Councilman; Mike Leach, Reynolds Metals; Terry Davis, President of the Phoenix Revitalization Corporation; and Geneva Tefertiller, President of the Isaac Community Action Committee (now the Northwest Homesites Association). Other attendees included Julian Sodari, Phoenix Revitalization Corporation; and Bruce Clendenning, ADEQ. The committee met in December 1999 at Phoenix City Hall.

4.2.4 Establishment of the Community Advisory Board, A.R.S. §289.03

The WQARF statute requires that a CAB consisting of at least five, but not more than twenty, members are appointed to advise ADEQ and the public of issues, concerns and opportunities related to site cleanup. CAB members should represent a diversified cross-section of the community and must meet at least four times a year.

A newly appointed CAB must meet within 90 days of their selection to elect co-chair persons. The group develops a charter defining operating procedures, membership terms and obligations, goals for developing issues, concerns and opportunities, and any other

anticipated activities for improving the public's access to and understanding of information regarding the site. In addition, a CAB provides input to the remedy selection process, the location of information repositories, and the planning of outreach activities.

A CAB meets regularly to receive updates on site activities and to share information with ADEQ. At appropriate times, additional community involvement activities may occur such as public meetings and/or open houses. All meeting notices are posted on ADEQ Web site at www.azdeq.gov.

The West Van Buren WQARF Site CAB was formed in December 1999 and initially met on January 27, 2000. Current members of the CAB include Philip Lagas, environmental consultant; Charlotte Reyes, resident; Peggy Eastburn, resident; Jeff Littell, resident/environmental consultant; and John Saccoman, resident. Mr. Lagas and Mrs. Eastburn serve as CAB co-chairs.

4.2.5 Availability of the RI Work Plan

ADEQ notifies interested parties and publishes in the newspaper for general circulations a notice of the availability of the RI work plan (A.R.S. §287.03). The 287.03 notice indicates that a scope of work, fact sheet, and community involvement plan (CIP) are available for public comment. The notice provides the opportunity for a public meeting to discuss the RI work plan if significant public interest is expressed.

To gather information on future land and water use in the CIA, ADEQ provides notification of the solicitation of information in the form of questionnaires regarding the present and reasonably foreseeable beneficial uses of the land and waters of the state (A.A.C. R18-16-406).

The notice for the West Van Buren WQARF Site was published March 9 – 12, 1998 in the Arizona Republic.

4.2.6 Public Comment on the Draft Remedial Investigation (RI) Report and Public Meetings to Establish Remedial Objectives (ROs)

The Draft RI Report for the West Van Buren WQARF Site was posted for public comment from October 31 through December 30, 2008. The public notification period for review and comment on the Draft RI Report is 30 days (A.A.C. R18-16-406) although it was extended to a 60-day comment period due to the length of the report and the interest in the site.

4.2.7 Public Comment on Proposed RO and Availability of Final RI Report

Throughout the public involvement process, ADEQ and other interested parties will discuss proposed ROs for use at the site. Discussion will be in terms of:

1. the purpose of the use;
2. actions necessary to protect the use;
3. actions necessary to restore, replace, or provide for a use impaired or threatened to be impaired;

4. when action is needed to protect against impairment or provide treatment or replacement water for the use; and,
5. how long action is needed to protect or provide for the use.

ADEQ then will prepare a Final RI Report that contains ROs for the site. This report will be accompanied by a responsiveness summary to address comments, issues, and concerns raised in the community involvement process. The public will be notified of the availability of the final RI report (A.A.C. R18-16-406).

4.2.8 Availability of Work Plan to Implement the FS

After the ROs are determined, ADEQ will begin work on the FS. During the FS phase, ADEQ will evaluate remediation options and select a preferred cleanup method. The FS will include the evaluation of a reference remedy, and at least two alternative remedies. The FS will also identify cleanup strategies and develop corresponding cleanup measures. The remedies will be evaluated based on practicality, risk, cost, and benefit.

The work plan to implement the FS will be made available to the public and interested parties for review (A.A.C. R18-16-407).

4.2.9 Public Meeting and Availability of PRAP for Comment

After the FS is completed, a PRAP will be completed which will detail ADEQ's recommendation for the site's final remedy.

The PRAP is designed to inform the public and responsible parties (RPs) of the proposed remedy. This plan will describe how the proposed remedy will meet each of the cleanup objectives identified in the Final RI Report, and how accomplishment of these objectives will be measured.

ADEQ will issue a notice and hold a public meeting during the comment period to inform the public of the availability of the PRAP and to ensure that the public has an opportunity to comment on the plan (A.A.C. R18-16-404). The notice will also describe the remedy and its estimated cost, identify the information repository location, and advise the public of the closing date for comments (A.A.C. R18-16-408).

4.2.10 Availability of the ROD and Responsiveness Summary

After the conclusion of the PRAP comment period, ADEQ will complete a responsiveness summary and offer it for public review (A.R.S. §49-287-03(D)).

Public notice is provided on the availability of both the responsiveness summary and the ROD and lists the locations where the information may be reviewed (A.A.C. R18-16-410).

ADEQ will provide notice to the public if significant changes are made to the PRAP as a result of the comments received (A.A.C. R18-16-406).

4.2.11 Public Comment on the Operation and Maintenance Plan

If a remedy or ERA includes a water treatment facility to remove the contaminant of concern, a public notice and notification to interested persons will describe the availability of the operation and maintenance plan and the opportunity to comment on the plan (A.A.C. R18-16-411).

4.2.12 Public Notice of Request for Approval of Work

A public notice and notification to interested persons will describe a request for approval of work (A.A.C. R18-16-413).

4.2.13 Fact Sheets

Fact sheets are distributed to residents and interested parties regarding the status of the remedial action and other pertinent information (A.R.S. §289.03).

These fact sheets are published and distributed with input from the CAB and with consideration of the methods mentioned by those who were interviewed in the CIP process. Options for distribution include providing fact sheets to interested parties, the entire CIA, or any other distribution list considered appropriate and feasible for the site.

Four fact sheets dated October 1999, April 2000, April 2003, and February 2006 have been distributed for this site. ADEQ will continue to produce fact sheets to be delivered to the West Van Buren WQARF Site CIA regarding the status of the site.

4.2.14 Public Meetings at Remedial Milestones

Unless required by statute, public meetings may be held as needed to provide and discuss information regarding the site at remedial milestones. The CAB may be consulted regarding the need for and details of a public meeting. Those on the site's mailing list will be notified of all public meetings (A.A.C. R18-16-404(C)).

Public meetings may be held at each of the following milestones:

- **Beginning of the RI and FS** – The public will be given an overview of the project site, history, and the RI/FS process and, will be asked to identify any major issues or concerns associated with the project.
- **Identification of source and possible remedies** – The public will be given an overview of the results of the RI and the possible remedies for removing the source and cleaning up the groundwater. Participants will be asked to assist in evaluating the alternatives.
- **Prior to selection of final remedy** – The public will be given an overview of how previous public input and technical data were used to select a proposed remedy. The public will also be asked for input on the proposed remedy.

- **Prior to construction of final remedy (if applicable)** – The public will be given an overview of the process that was used to select the remedy, how their input was used, and provided a preliminary design for the construction of the remedy. The public will be asked to provide input into the design of the facility.

Public meetings are noticed, scheduled, and held in the West Van Buren WQARF Site project area at key milestones during the remedial planning and remedial action processes.

4.2.15 Establishment of an Information Repository

An information repository of all existing public documents pertaining to the investigation and ERA is required to be placed in a publicly accessible location (A.R.S. §289.03). The location may be selected during the interview process for the CIP, with input from the CAB.

The information repository for the West Van Buren WQARF Site was established in January 1998. Information repositories include: ADEQ Records Management Center, 1110 W. Washington, Phoenix; and the Harmon Branch Library, 411 W. Yavapai Road, Phoenix, AZ. Complete details may be found in Appendix F of this document.

4.2.16 Public Notice of Request for Waiver

Public notice and notification to interested persons will be provided upon a request for a permit waiver that otherwise may be required by the department (A.R.S. §49-290).

4.2.17 Public Notice for Field Work that may Result in Off-Site Impacts

Public notice will be provided for field work which will include the removal of contaminants of concern, or work that may result in excess noise, light, odor, dust, or other adverse impacts to those on or near the site (A.A.C. R18-16-404).

4.2.18 Public Notice of a Determination for No Further Action

Public notice will be provided for determination of completeness of a remedy (A.A.C. R18-16-416(B)).

A Determination of No Further Action (NFA) Notice for VW&R appeared in the Arizona Business Gazette on April 3, 2002 and in La Prensa Hispana from March 27 through April 2, 2002.

4.2.19 Public Notice of Community Advisory Board Meetings

Public notice of CAB meetings will be provided (A.R.S. §289.03). At least 24 hours in advance of the meeting, meeting agendas will be posted in all ADEQ offices, on the ADEQ web page, and mailed to the site mailing list.

4.2.20 Schedule of Community Involvement Activities

The timing of most community involvement activities relates to specific project milestones and schedule (see page 24).

4.3 Communication Techniques

A variety of techniques to communicate with the public may be used throughout the process.

4.3.1 Written Communication

Written information will effectively communicate with the community by considering local demographics. Demographics information may be found in Appendix C. The primary method for providing written information will be through fact sheets delivered to homes and businesses located within the CIA (A.R.S. §289.03).

When the media is used, local media will be contacted (A.A.C. R18-16-403), including the Arizona Republic and La Prensa Hispana. Appendix H contains a complete media list.

Information repositories include: the ADEQ Records Management Center, 1110 W. Washington, Phoenix; and the Harmon Branch Library, 411 West Yavapai Road, Phoenix, AZ.

4.3.2 Verbal Communication

Verbal communication includes interviews, presentations, and conferences. A designated spokesperson will inform the public of upcoming events, ensure that the CIP is implemented according to the schedule, and act as a liaison between ADEQ and the community. In addition, the spokesperson plans and determines methods for personal contacts, is considerate of the confidentiality of responses, arranges for the availability of a translator at meetings when needed, and arranges for the recording of presentations when appropriate.

Designated Spokesperson – The designated spokesperson for the site is ADEQ Community Involvement Coordinator Felicia Calderon. Ms. Calderon may be contacted at ADEQ 1110 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007; by phone: (602) 771-4167 or toll-free in Arizona at 1-800-234-5677, and via email: fmc@azdeq.gov.

Public Meetings – Public meetings or open house events may be held as needed and as determined by ADEQ with input from the CAB. The CIA shall be notified of all public meetings (R18-16-404(C)).

Community Advisory Board Meetings – Informational presentations about the RI will be delivered to members of the CAB at regularly scheduled meetings. CAB members will advise ADEQ on appropriate means of delivering information through public meetings and other events in or near the CIA (A.R.S. §289.03). Furthermore, members of the CAB will communicate with their neighbors and other affiliations about the project and provide input from the public to assist in the development of fact sheets.

Site Tours – Site tours may be arranged through ADEQ staff to visit the site as appropriate.

Briefings – Briefings may be conducted for community groups and elected officials.

Neighborhood Association, Homeowners Associations and Other Groups – When requested and if schedules permit, ADEQ will provide presentations to such groups as neighborhood associations, homeowners associations and other groups. A list of community and neighborhood organizations is located in Appendix D of this document.

CHAPTER 5 - Community Specific Considerations

Additional community involvement activities not detailed in this CIP will be considered as they are identified in order to serve the needs of the community and as appropriate to the project. Specific community considerations are described in the following subsections:

5.1 Community Advisory Board (CAB) and Public Meeting Locations

CAB meetings will be held at facilities that are available for the scheduled date. Meetings will be held at a location mutually agreed upon by the CAB members and ADEQ representatives. Care will be taken to ensure the location is easily accessible for the public to attend. Currently, the CAB has voted to meet at the ADEQ Building, Room 145, 1110 W. Washington St., in Phoenix, AZ.

5.2 Fact Sheet/Newsletter Publication Dates

Fact sheets/newsletters will be published at specific remedial milestones or at other times as deemed appropriate by ADEQ and the CAB. The mailings will be distributed according to this plan.

5.3 Mailing List

ADEQ maintains a mailing list for the West Van Buren WQARF Site. Mailing list addresses are compiled through the return of mailing list coupons from fact sheets, open house/public meeting attendees, CAB meeting attendees, and other individuals who request to be on the mailing list. All public notices, fact sheets, and meeting agendas are mailed out to individuals on the most recent mailing list.

5.4 Future Community Involvement Activities

The project team will provide information as needed and ask for community input as each of the following milestones is reached: At the end of this section is a quick reference chart that indicates activities that will happen in the future as appropriate for site progress or as needed.

- 1. Project Overview/Availability of CAB Applications** - public will be given an overview of the project, the WQARF process, investigations to date, status of the project, and how they may become involved in the CAB.
- 2. Results of site investigation/identification of possible remedies** - public will be given an overview of the results of the site investigation and an opportunity to comment on ROs as presented by ADEQ.
- 3. Prior to selection of final remedy** - public will be given an overview of how previous public input was used along with technical data to select a tentative PRAP, and will be asked for input on the proposed remedy.
- 4. Prior to construction of final remedy (if applicable)** - public will be given an overview of the process that was used to select the remedy and how their input was used, and a preliminary design for the construction of the remedy, including

additional precautions that will be taken to prevent potential exposure during specific construction activities.

5. **Prior to the operation of the remedy (if applicable)** - public will be given an opportunity for a site tour and explanation of how the system will operate.
6. **Quarterly and Annual Progress Updates** - after the groundwater remedy is in place, quarterly progress updates can be given to the CAB and to the entire community to assess community concerns and provide updated information.

Upcoming Community Involvement Activities

Community Involvement Activity	Regulatory Citation/Rule	Date
Notice of availability of proposed RO Report	A.A.C. R18-16-406	As appropriate to actual site progress/schedule
Public meeting to discuss proposed RO Report	R18-16-404	As appropriate to actual site progress/schedule
Public meeting to discuss revised RO Report	R18-16-404	As appropriate to actual site progress/schedule
Notice of availability of RO responsiveness summary	R18-16-404	As appropriate to actual site progress/schedule
Notice of availability of Final RO Report and Final RI Report	R18-16-406	As appropriate to actual site progress/schedule
Public notice of CAB meetings	A.R.S. §289.03	At least 24 hours in advance of meetings; meeting agendas are posted in all ADEQ offices, on the ADEQ web page, and mailed to the site mailing list
Fact sheets	A.R.S. §289.03	Future fact sheets to be distributed as needed in conjunction with project milestones – Last Fact Sheet Feb. 2006
Notice of availability of FS work plan	A.A.C. R18-16-407	As appropriate to actual site progress/schedule
Notice and notification to interested parties of the availability of PRAP	R18-16-408	As appropriate to actual site progress/schedule
Notice and notification to interested parties of the availability of ROD and responsiveness summary	A.A.C. R18-16-410	As appropriate to actual site progress/schedule
Notice and notification to interested parties of operations and maintenance plan	A.A.C. R18-16-411	As appropriate to actual site progress/schedule
Notice and notification to interested parties of a request for approval of work	A.A.C. R18-16-413	As appropriate to actual site progress/schedule
Notice and notification to interested parties of a request for waiver	A.R.S. §289.03	As appropriate to actual site progress/schedule
Notice for field work that may result in off-site impacts	R18-16-404	As appropriate to actual site progress/schedule
Notice of a determination of completeness of the remedy	R18-16-416	As appropriate to actual site progress/schedule

APPENDICES

for the West Van Buren WQARF Site

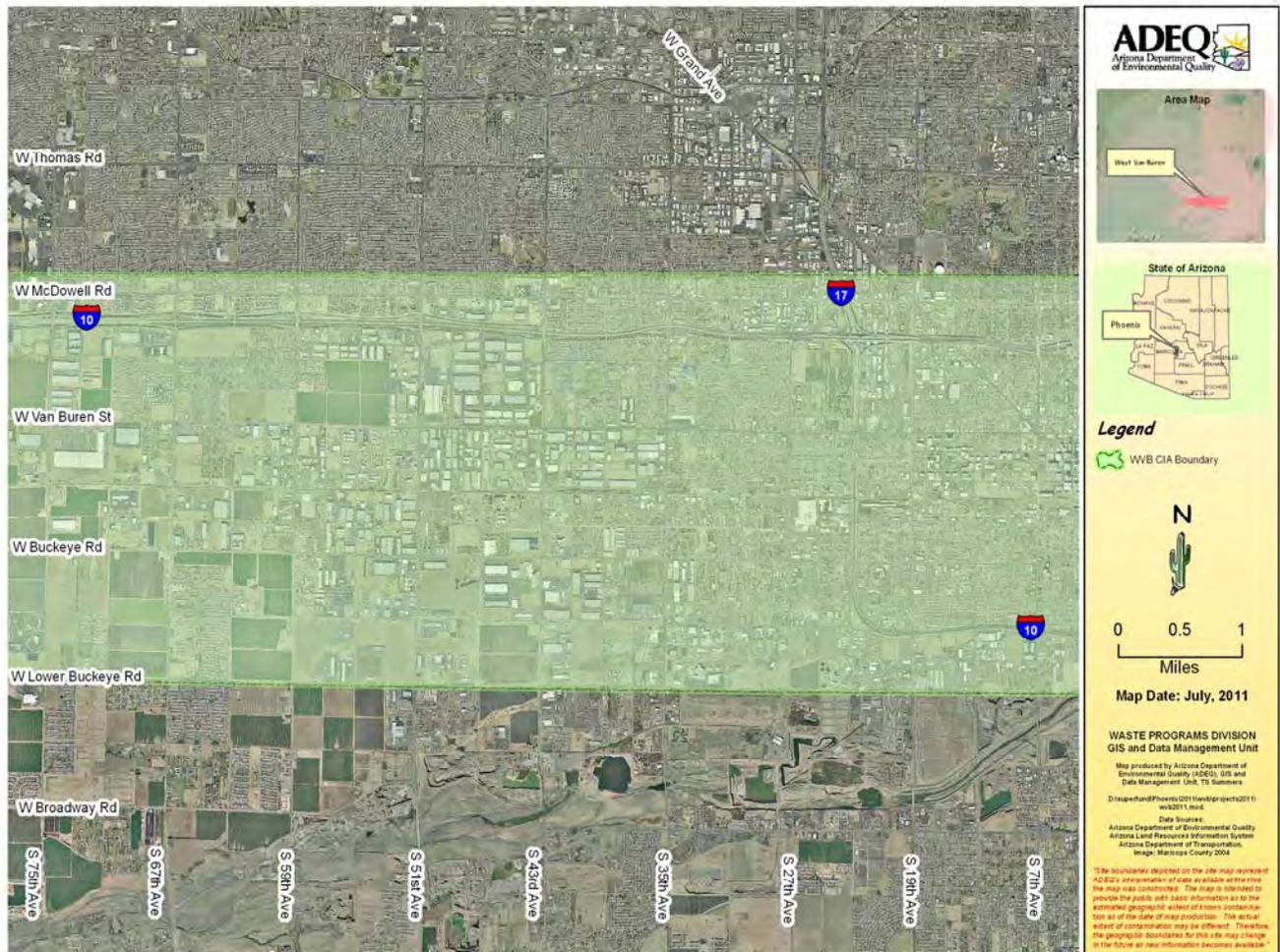
- A. Community Involvement Area
- B. Site Boundary Map
- C. Demographic Summary and Graphs
- D. Community and Neighborhood Organizations
- E. Community Schools
- F. Information Repository Locations
- G. Local Government Officials
- H. Media Outlets
- I. Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Contacts
- J. Glossary of Terms and Acronyms
- K. Site Fact Sheets

Appendix A. Community Involvement Area Map

ADEQ has established the CIA for the site (A.R.S. §49-289.02(A) and (B)). CIAs are established to designate a geographic area to which mass mailings will be delivered. CIA boundaries are determined based on site-specific characteristics such as: the affected media (i.e., soil, surface water, or groundwater), exposure routes, proximity to residential areas and public facilities, and level of interest in the community. The CIA may be adjusted as new information is received.

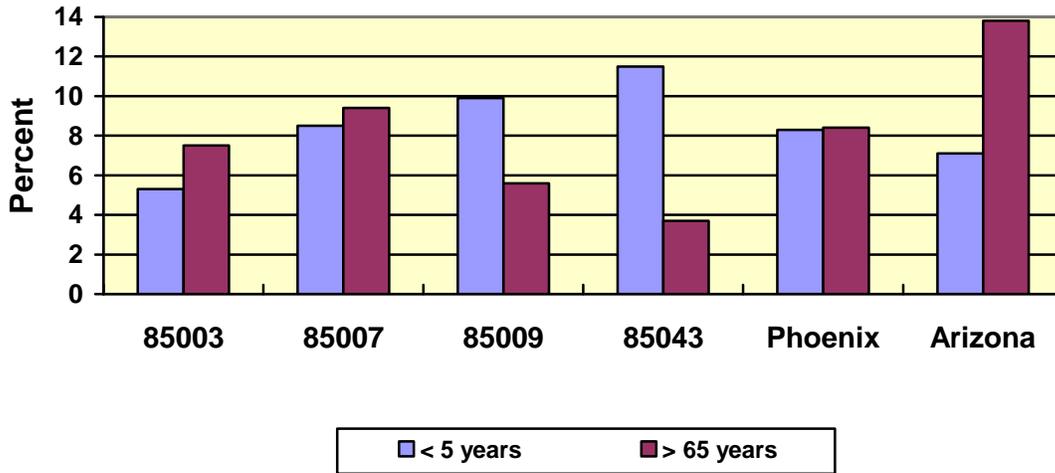
The CIA boundaries for the West Van Buren WQARF Site are from the intersection of Central Avenue and Almeria Road, west along Almeria Road to 79th Avenue, south along 79th Avenue to Lower Buckeye Road, east along Lower Buckeye Road to Central Avenue, north along Central Avenue to Almeria Road.

West Van Buren WQARF Site - Phoenix, Arizona

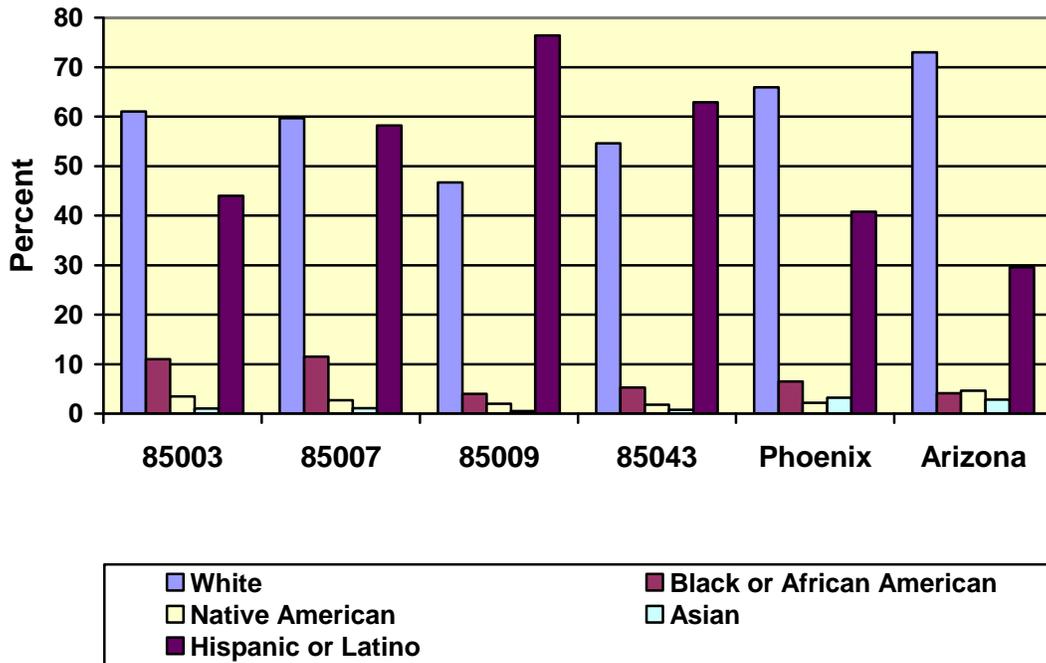


Appendix C. Demographic Summary and Graphs

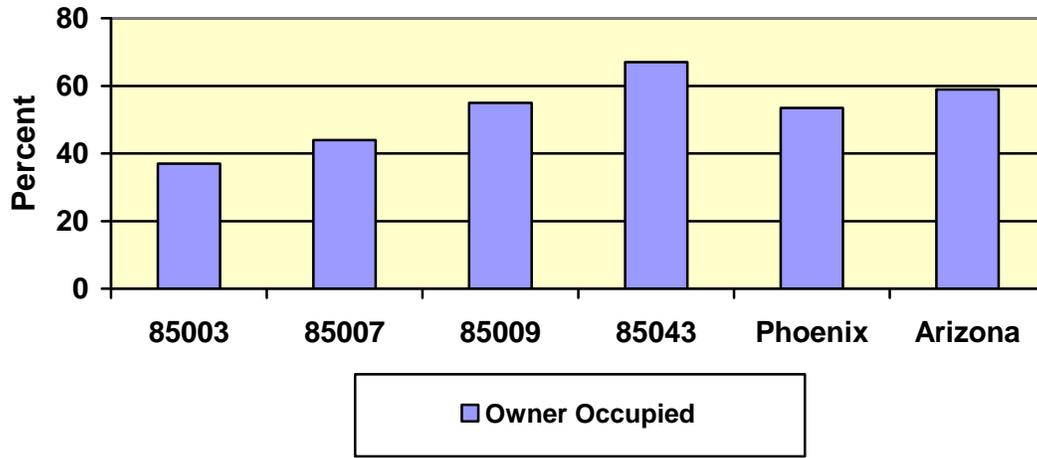
Vulnerable Population Comparisons



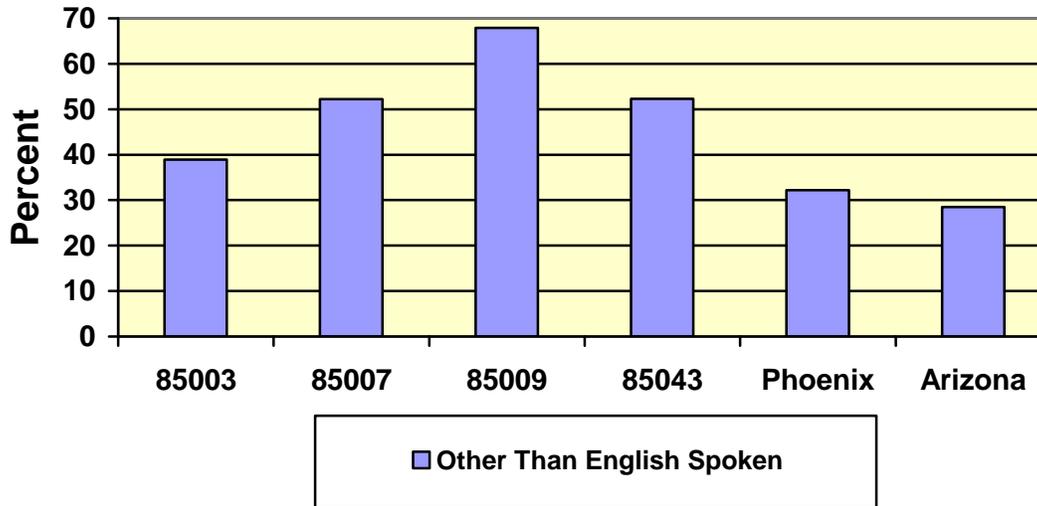
Population Groups



Owner-Occupied Housing Units



Language Other Than English Spoken At Home



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/04/0455000.html>

Phoenix and State of Arizona statistics
<http://www.city-data.com/zips>

Appendix D. Community and Neighborhood Organizations

Following are various neighborhood associations that represent citizens within the West Van Buren CIA:

ALKIRE / BETHUNE COMMUNITY MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

Mr. Elsha Elesha, 1701 S. 15th Ave., Phoenix 85007 (602) 257-9249

AMISTAD

Ms. Gloria Sesma, 3402 W. McDowell Road, Phoenix 85009 (602) 484-4713

ARIZONA BLACK UNITED FUND

Ms. Carolyn Lowery, P.O. Box 24458, Phoenix 85074 (602) 268-0666
www.neighborhoodlink.com/kidsplaceinternational.com

BELLA VISTA APARTMENTS

Ms. Debra Aidt, 3331 W. Taylor Street, Phoenix 85009 (602) 244-1006

CARL HAYDEN COMMUNITY CENTER

Mr. Renato Ramos, 3216 W. Van Buren Street, Phoenix 85009 (602) 269-2578

CAPITOL MALL ASSOCIATION

Ms. Shannon Dubasik, 747 W. Van Buren Street, Phoenix 85007 (602) 340-0745
www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/capitol

CENTRAL CITY BEAUTIFICATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Shawn Goetzinger, 3719 E. Elm Street, Phoenix 85003 (602) 522-1530

CENTRAL CITY PRECINCT PHOENIX NEIGHBORHOOD PATROL

Officer Doreena Wiegert, 1902 S. 16th Street, Phoenix 85034 (602)495-5005

CENTRAL PHOENIX ALLIANCE

Ms. L. Mychael Merilyn-Buelna IV, 2407 E. Meadowbrook Avenue, Phoenix 85016 (602) 271-9642
www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/central

CYPRESS LANDING HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION

Associated Asset Management, 7740 N. 16th Street, Suite 300, Phoenix 85020 (602) 957-9191
www.associatedasset.com

DOWNTOWN PHOENIX PARTNERSHIP

Ms. Terry Madeksza, 101 N. 1st Avenue, Suite 1450, Phoenix 85003 (602) 254-8696
www.coppersquare.com

DOWNTOWN SOUTHWEST NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Mr. Marvin Martin, 730 S. 15th Avenue, Phoenix 85007 (602) 252-1144
www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/ighomes

ENCANTO CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

Ms. G.G. George, 1102 W. Plam lane, Phoenix 85007 (480) 905-1544
www.encantocitizensassociation.com

ENCANTO - PALMCROFT HISTORIC PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION

Ms. Liz Kally, 1612 Palmcroft Way, Phoenix 85007 (602) 818-8860

FAIRVIEW PLACE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Marjorie & /Gerry McCue, 2201 N. Laurel Avenue, Phoenix 85007
<http://www.fairviewplace.org>

(602) 253-5579

FLORES Y DETALLES

Ms. Cecilia Guerra, 3449 N. 39th Avenue, Phoenix 85019

(602) 484-4115

F.Q. STORY BLOCK WATCH

Ms. Corianne Sizemore, 2201 N. Laurel Avenue, Phoenix 85007

(480) 560-5233

GARCIA PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Mr. Javier Villalba, 1020 S. 23rd Ave., Phoenix AZ 85009

(602) 256-0711

GARCIA WEST FAMILIAS UNIDAS

Mr. Jovita Dominguez, 2727 W. Pima Street, Phoenix AZ 85009

(602) 272-7702

GARCIA WILDCAT BLOCK WATCH

Ms. Patricia Luton, 1801 S. 28th Dr., Phoenix AZ 85009
www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/wildcat

(602) 278-5031

GARFIELD BLOCK WATCH

Ms. Frances Perez, P.O. Box 48858, Phoenix AZ 85009
www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/garfield

(602) 278-8745

GRACE LUTHERAN CHURCH

Mr. Ray Saunders, 1124 N 3rd St, Phoenix, AZ 85004
www.graceinthecity.com

(602) 258-3787

GRAND AVENUE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

Ms. Beatrice Moore, 1025 N. Grand Avenue, Phoenix 85007

(602) 391-4016

GRANT PARK COALITION NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Jillian Sodari, 821 South Montezuma Street, Phoenix 85003

(602) 253-7326

GREATER PROGRESSIVE CHRISTIAN CENTER

Mr. John Brown, Jr., 1529 W. McDowell Road, Phoenix 85007
www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/progressive

(602) 462-5525

GREATER ROOSEVELT NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Mr. Lance Rampy, 721 N. Earl Drive, Phoenix 85013

(602) 252-3600

HAMILTON NEIGHBORHOOD COALITION

Mr. Arthur Morillo, 2104 W. Sherman, Phoenix 85009

(602) 258-3853

HEARD COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

Dr. Wendy Ong, 2301 W. Thomas Road, Phoenix 85015

(602) 257-3880

HELPING HANDS NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Ms. Ella Hennix, 1516 W. Maricopa Street, Phoenix 85007
www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/helpinghands

(602) 253-6504

HOMEDALE NEIGHBORS

Martin and Vickie Gonzales, 3924 W. Maricopa Street, Phoenix 85009
www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/homedale

(602) 570-9723

HOMESTEAD NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Mr. Bill Truett, 2229 N. 58th Avenue, Phoenix 85035 (602) 484-9370
<http://members.cox.net/homesteadneighborhood/>

IG HOMES NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Ms. Martina Rondan, 1128 W. Hadley, Apt. 104, Phoenix 85007 (602) 253-9529

ISAAC COMMUNITY FOUNDATION, INC.

Dr. Mary Radcliffe, 3348 W. McDowell Road, Phoenix 85009 (602) 455-6718
www.icfaz.org

J.B. SUTTON NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Ms. Azucena Veal, 3316 W. Taylor Street, Suite 4, Phoenix 85009 (602) 278-3958

KUBAN BLOCK WATCH

Ms. Colleen Shaw, 3415 W. Tonto Street, Phoenix 85009 (602) 272-0656
www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/kuban

LOS AMIGOS BLOCK WATCH

Mr. Larry Osborne, 2741 W. Fillmore Street, Phoenix 85009 (623) 208-7182
www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/losamigos

LYNNWOOD APARTMENTS

Ms. Debra Gallardo, 6231 W. McDowell Road, Phoenix 85035 (623) 247-1717

MARCOS DE NIZA COMMUNITY BLOCK WATCH

Ms. Grace Salinas, 128 W. Mohave Street, Apt 805, Phoenix 85003 (602) 463-8130
<http://www.marcosdenizacbw.org>

MARYVALE REVITALIZATION CORPORATION

Mr. Dwight Amery, 3454 N. 51st Avenue, Suite 130, Phoenix 85031 (623) 848-2795

MARYVALE VILLAGE BLOCK WATCH ALLIANCE

Ms. Martha Garcia, President, 3454 N. 51st Avenue, #122, Phoenix 85031 (623) 247-4764

MCDOWELL CORRIDOR COMMUNITY ALLIANCE

Mr. Meyer Turken, 1420 N. 27th Avenue, Phoenix 85009 (602) 272-6001

MCKINLEY BLOCK WATCH

Ms. Delores Joya, 3001 W. McKinley, Phoenix 85009 (602) 272-4459

MIDTOWN MUSEUM DISTRICT NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Ms. Margaret Dietrich, 17 W Vernon Avenue, Unit 306, Phoenix 85003 (602) 758-3129
<http://www.midtownmuseumdistrict.org>

MITCHELL / GOLDEN GATE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Ms. Irene Canez, 3640 W. Berkeley Road, Phoenix 85009 (602) 269-6778

MURPHY CRIME REDUCTION ALLIANCE

Ms. Melody Cabrera, 2345 W. Buckeye Road, Phoenix 85009 (602) 256-0730

MURPHY LADIES FRIENDSHIP CLUB
Ms. Iwana Mathews, 10917 W. Roma Avenue, Phoenix 85009 (602) 258-9451

MURPHY NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
Ms. Maria Castellanos, 12 S. 27th Drive, Phoenix 85009 (602) 484-0192

NORTHWEST HOMESITES ASSOCIATION
Mr. Jose Villela, 3320 W. Holly Sreett, Phoenix 85009 (602) 595-9254

OAKLAND UNIVERSITY PARK ASSOCIATION
Mr. Harold Fox, 733 W. Pierce Street, Phoenix 85007 (602) 256-6415

OUR COMMUNITY BLOCK WATCH
Robert Chris Villela, 3320 W Holly Street, Phoenix 85009 (602) 332-7018

PHOENIX COMMUNITIES UNITED
Ms. Corinne Widmer, 1310 E. Hubbell Street, Phoenix 85006 (480) 495-4738

PHOENIX COMMUNITY ALLIANCE
Ms. Jo Marie McDonald, 234 N. Central Avenue, Suite M1100, Phoenix 85004 (602) 254-7477
<http://www.phoenixcommunityalliance.com>

PHOENIX REVITALIZATION CORPORATION
Ms. Eva O. Olivas, 1310 W. Hadley Street. Bldg 102, Phoenix 85007 (602) 253-6895
www.neighborhoodlink.com/phxrevitalization.org

PHOENIX WORLD OUTREACH
Pastor Maurice Chavez, 1601 W. Grand Avenue, Phoenix 85007 (602) 712-0000
<http://phoenixworldoutreach.org>

REYNOLDS PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
Mrs. Lupe Nunez, 441 N. 38th Avenue, Phoenix, 85009 (602) 278-1725

ROOSEVELT ACTION ASSOCIATION
Ms. Catrina Knoebl, (address not given), Phoenix, 85003 (602) 579-2988

ROSE ROOM SAFETY AND EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
Mr. Irvin Tate, 6434 S. 17th Street, Phoenix 85009 (602) 268 3481

SAFE HAVEN, INC.
Ms. Melody Cabrera, 2345 W. Buckeye Rd., Phoenix AZ 85009 (602) 256-0730
www.safehavenincaz.org

SHERMAN PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
Ms. Emma Cordova, 2207 W. Sherman Street, Phoenix 85009 (602) 368-4064

SOUTH MOUNTAIN LITTLE LEAGUE
Mr. John Espinoza, 3308 E. Fillmore Street, Phoenix 85008 (602) 434-7354
<http://www.eteamz.active.com/southmountainlittleleague>

SOUTH MOUNTAIN PRECINCT HOENIX NEIGHBORHOOD PATROL
Mr. Ron Tweedy, 7226 S. 41st Way, Phoenix 85042 (602) 437-2585

SOUTH MOUNTAIN VILLAGE FESTIVAL, INC.

Mr. George Young, 514 W. Sunland Avenue, Phoenix 85041

(602) 243-3162

STABLE HOMES

Ms. Lorri Kinnan, 6426 W. Fillmore Street, Phoenix 85043
www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/stable

(623) 936-7089

ST. MATTHEW'S NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Mr. John Maurin, 340 N. 21ST Avenue, Phoenix 85009

(602) 256-7966

STORY PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION

Ms. Louisa Stark, 902 W. Culver Street, Phoenix 85007
www.fqstory.org

(602) 253-6905

SULLIVAN BLOCK WATCH

Mr. Loyd Love, 3226 W. Jefferson Street, Apt 1, Phoenix 85009

(602) 272-4128

SULLIVAN-MURPHY COUGARS BLOCK WATCH

Ms. Pat Buckmaster, 623 S. 29th Avenue, Phoenix 85009
www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/smc

(602) 272-8885

TOWNHOMES@ROOSEVELT SQUARE 1

Ms. Sheila Watson, 3120 W. Jefferson Street, Suite 200, Phoenix 85015

(623) 242-2529

UPEM / UPST

Ms. Silvia M. Salas, 3402 W. McDowell Road, Phoenix 85009
www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/upet

(602) 484-4713

U.P.E.M. (UNIDOS PADRES, ESTUDIANTES Y MAESTROS)

Ms. Silvia Salas, 4026 W. Granada Road, Phoenix 85009-2125

(602) 233-8040

VALLE EL DORADO

Mr. Tony Hernandez, 7215 W. Zak Avenue, Phoenix 85043

(602) 361-2603

VECINAS UNIDAS

Ms. Hortencia Tafalla, 3211 W. Van Buren Street, Unit 69, Phoenix 85009

(602) 278-8856

VILLAS WEST SEVEN BLOCK WATCH

Ms. Marcie Cano, 5326 W. Lynwood, Phoenix 85043

(602) 278-6040

VILLAS WEST SIX NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH

Mr. Jose Munoz, 1442 N 54th Lane, Phoenix 85043

(602) 484-7590

WEST ALMERIA BLOCK WATCH

Demetrio & Brenda Picazo, 2803 W. Almeria Road, Phoenix 85009

(602) 269-9493

WEST BUCKEYE ROAD UNIFIED NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Mr. Hildellred, 1648 S. 15th Avenue, Phoenix 85007
<http://www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/buckeye>

(602) 795-4345

WEST PHOENIX BUSINESS ALLIANCE

Ms. Kathy Amery, 5666 W. Peirson Street, Phoenix 85031
<http://www.wpbaonline.com>

None given

WESTRIDGE PARK HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION

Ms. Margaret Banning, 6439 W. Sonora Street, Phoenix 85043

(623) 907-0744

WHEEL COUNCIL, INC.

Dora Rodriguez, 9905 W. Kirby Avenue, Tolleson 85363

www.thewheelcouncil.org

(602) 253-4570

WILLO NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Mr. Brad Brauer, P.O. Box 36506, Phoenix 85067

www.willodistrict.com

(602) 690-1400

WILLOW PARK BLOCKWATCH ASSOCIATION

Mr. Walter Ansley, 2612 W. Melvin, Phoenix 85009

www.neighborhoodlink.com/phoenix/willowp

(602) 272-9077

WINNONA PARK HEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Ms. Debra Newell, P.O. Box 18466, Phoenix 85005

(602) 278-2182

Source: City of Phoenix Neighborhood Notification Office, April 2010
(602) 495-0113

www.phoenix.gov/NBHDPGMS/notoffic.html

Appendix E. Community Schools

ALFRED F. GARCIA SCHOOL

Ms. Donna Carrillo, 1441 S. 27th Avenue, Phoenix 85009 (602) 353-5111

ALTA E. BUTLER SCHOOL

Ms. Jeanne Valdez, 3843 W. Roosevelt, Phoenix 85009 (602) 442-2300

ARTHUR M. HAMILTON SCHOOL

Mr. Mishay Tribble, 2020 W. Durango Street, Phoenix 85009 (602) 353-5330

BRET TARVER EDUCATION COMPLEX

Ms. Noreen Didonna, 3101 West McDowell, Phoenix 85009 (602) 442-2900

CAPITOL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Mr. Russell Sanders, 330 N. 16th Avenue, Phoenix 85007 (602) 257-3835

CARL HAYDEN HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. Stephen Ybarra, 3333 W. Roosevelt, Phoenix 85009 (602) 764-3035

CARL T. SMITH MIDDLE SCHOOL

Mr. Chad Gestson, 4301 W. Fillmore, Phoenix 85043 (602) 442-2850

DURANGO TRANSITIONAL LEARNING CENTER

Ms. Renee Gayden, 3125 W. Durango, Phoenix 85009 (602) 506-4264

ESPERANZA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Ms. Lina Munoz, 3025 W. McDowell Road, Phoenix 85009 (602) 442-2800

FOWLER ELEMENTARY DISTRICT

Ms. Marvene Lobato, 1617 S. 67th Avenue, Phoenix 85043 (623) 707-4500
or Mr. Randall Blecha (623) 707-4500

FOWLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Ms. Dora Barrio, 6707 W. Van Buren, Phoenix 85043 (623) 707-4500
or Ms. Kathleen Kaderlik (623) 707-4500

FRANKLIN POLICE & FIRE HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. Kent Scribner, 1645 W. McDowell Road, Phoenix 85007 (602) 764-2000

HOPE HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. Richard Clawson, 7620 W. Lower Buckeye Road, Suite 104, Phoenix 85043 (602) 773-8013

HORIZONS BACK-TO-BASICS

Mr. Jorge Vega, 1529 W. McDowell Road, Phoenix 85007 (602) 253-8799

ISAAC ELEMENTARY DISTRICT

Mr. Carlos Bejarano, 3348 W. McDowell Road, Phoenix 85009 (602) 455-6700

ISAAC MIDDLE SCHOOL

Mr. Armando Chavez, 3402 W. McDowell Road, Phoenix 85009 (602) 455-6800

J. B. SUTTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL Ms. Mary Lou Chavez, 1001 N. 31st Avenue, Phoenix 85009	(602) 442-3200
JACK L. KUBAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL Ms. Margaret Moya, 3201 W. Sherman Street, Phoenix 85009	(602) 353-5441
KINGS RIDGE SCHOOL Ms. Rochelle Elliott, 3650 S. 64th Lane, Phoenix 85043	(602) 477-8960
MAGNET TRADITIONAL SCHOOL Ms. Adrian Walker, 2602 N. 23rd Avenue, Phoenix 85009	(602) 257-6281
MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE SCHOOL Mr. Ronnie Pitre, 1310 S. 15th Avenue, Phoenix 85007	(602) 257-3830
METROPOLITAN ARTS INSTITUTE, INC. Mr. Matthew Baker, 1700 N 7th Avenue, Phoenix 85007	(602) 258-9500
MITCHELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL Mr. Linda Crawford, 1700 N. 41st Avenue, Phoenix 85009	(602) 442-2600
MORRIS K. UDALL ESCUELA DE BELLAS ARTES Ms. Jose Paredes, 3715 W. Roosevelt Street, Phoenix 85009	(602) 442-2700
MOYA ELEMENTARY Ms. Linda Washington, 406 N. 41st Avenue, Phoenix 85009	(602) 442-3100
MURPHY ELEMENTARY DISTRICT Mr. Paul Mohr, Jr., 2615 W. Buckeye Road, Phoenix 85009	(602) 353-5002
P. T. COE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL Ms. Amanda Guerrero, 3801 W. Roanoke, Phoenix 85009	(602) 442-2400
PHOENIX UNION CYBER HIGH SCHOOL Ms. Bettie Smiley, 3701 W. Thomas Road, Phoenix 85009	(602) 764-0100
RIVERSIDE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT Mr. Jack Bliss, 1414 S. 51st Avenue, Phoenix 85043	(602) 477-8900
RIVERSIDE TRADITIONAL SCHOOL Mr. Ruben Gutierrez, 1414 S. 51st Avenue, Phoenix 85043	(602) 272-1339
SANTA MARIA MIDDLE SCHOOL Ms. Desiree Castillo, 7250 W. Lower Buckeye Road, Phoenix 85043	(623) 707-1054
SOUTH RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL Ms. Kerry Clark, 1122 S. 67th Avenue, Phoenix 85043	(602) 953-2933
SUN CANYON SCHOOL Ms. Colleen Grove-Rodgers, 8150 W. Durango, Phoenix 85043	(623) 707-2000

SUNRIDGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Ms. Belinda Quezada, 6244 W. Roosevelt, Phoenix 85043

(623) 707-4600

TUSCANO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Ms. Philip Allen, 3850 S. 79th Avenue, Phoenix 85043

(623) 707-2300

WESTERN VALLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Ms. Nora Ulloa, 6250 W. Durango, Phoenix 85043

(623) 707-2100

WESTERN VALLEY MIDDLE SCHOOL

Mr. Trent Lyon, 6250 W. Durango, Phoenix 85043

(623) 707-2200

WILLIAM R. SULLIVAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Mr. Jose Diaz, 2 N. 31 Avenue, Phoenix 85009

(602) 353-5220

Source: Arizona Department of Education, April 2010
(602) 542-5393
<http://www.ade.state.az.us/edd/default.asp>

Appendix F. Information Repository Locations

An information repository of all existing public documents pertaining to the investigation will be placed in a publicly accessible location. Technical documents related to future milestones in the investigation also will be made available to the public.

The information repositories for the West Van Buren WQARF Site are located at:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Records Management Center

1110 W. Washington Street

Phoenix, AZ 85007

Phone: (602) 771-4380

Toll-free in Arizona, call: 1-800-234-5677

Harmon Branch, Phoenix Public Library

411 W. Yavapai

Phoenix, AZ 85003

Phone: (602) 262-4636

Appendix G. Local Government Officials

CITY Officials	COUNTY Supervisor	STATE Senator	STATE Representative
City of Phoenix 200 W. Washington 11th Floor Phoenix, AZ 85003	Maricopa County 301 W. Jefferson 10th Floor Phoenix, AZ 85003	Arizona State Senate Capitol Complex 1700 W. Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007-2890	Arizona House of Representatives Capitol Complex 1700 W. Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007-2890
<i>Mayor</i> Phil Gordon (602) 262-7111	<i>County Supervisor District 5</i> Mary Rose Wilcox (602) 506-7092	<i>Senator District 14</i> Robert Mesa Room # 313 (602) 926- 3425	<i>Representative District 14</i> Chad Campbell Room # 320 (602) 926-3026
<i>Councilman District 7</i> Michael Nowakowski (602) 262-7492		<i>Senator District 16</i> Leah Landrum Taylor Room # 213 (602) 926-3830	<i>Representative District 14</i> Debbie McCune Davis Room # 322 (602) 926-4485
<i>Councilman District 8</i> Michael Johnson (602) 262-7493			<i>Representative District 16</i> Ruben Gallego Room # 333 (602) 926-3042
			<i>Representative District 16</i> Catherine H. Miranda Room # 329 (602) 926-4893

Sources: City of Phoenix website, June 2011
<http://phoenix.gov/mayorcouncil/about/index.html>

Maricopa Board of Supervisors website, June 2011
<http://www.maricopa.gov/dist5/contact.aspx>

State legislature website, June 2011
<http://azleg.gov/MemberRoster.asp>

Appendix H. Media Outlets

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAGINES

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC P.O. Box 2245, Phoenix, AZ 85002	(602) 444-8000
THE ARIZONA BUSINESS GAZETTE P.O. Box 194, Phoenix, AZ 85001	(602) 444-7300
THE ARCADIA NEWS 3850 E. Indian School Rd., Suite 1, Phoenix, AZ 85018	(602) 840-6379
LA VOZ <i>Hispanic Newspaper</i> 386 North 1 st Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85003	(602) 253-9080
PRENZA HISPANA <i>Hispanic Newspaper</i> 1015 South 6 th St., Phoenix, AZ 85034	(602) 256-2443

RADIO

ARIZONA NEWS RADIO NETWORK (AZ news and sports to 30 stations) 14605 N. Airport Drive, Suite 370, Scottsdale, AZ 85260	(480) 483-8415 Fax: (480) 998-5751
KAZG AM <i>Valley Focus</i> 4343 E. Camelback Road, Suite 200, Phoenix, AZ 85018	(480) 941-1007 Fax: (602) 808-2288
KCTK AM 2425 E. Camelback Road, Suite 570, Phoenix, AZ 85016	(602) 955-9600 Fax: (602) 955-7860
KDKB FM <i>Valley Focus</i> 1167 W. Javelina, Mesa, AZ 85210	(480) 897-9300 Fax: (480) 491-8482
KEDJ FM 7434 E. Stetson Drive, Suite 265, Scottsdale, AZ 85251	(480) 423-9255 Fax: (480) 423-9382
KESZ FM 600 E. Gilbert Drive, Tempe, AZ 85281 <i>Valley Views</i>	(480) 966-6236 Fax: (480) 921-6396
KFLR FM 702 E. Thunderbird Road, Phoenix, AZ 85022	(602) 978-0903 Fax: (602) 548-8089
KFNN AM 4800 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85012-1722	(602) 241-1510 Fax: (602) 241-1540
KFNX AM 2001 N. Third Street, Phoenix, AZ 85004	(602) 277-1100 Fax: (602) 248-1478

KFYI AM 645 E. Missouri Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85012	(602) 798-9322 Fax: (602) 798-9364
KJZZ FM 2323 W. 14th St., Tempe, AZ 85281	(480) 834-5627 Fax: (480) 733-9508
KKLT FM 5300 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85007	(602) 274-6200 Fax: (602) 266-3858
KLVA FM 1425 N. Market Boulevard, Sacramento, CA 95824	(602) 953-5130 Fax: (602) 953-5131
KMXP FM 645 E. Missouri Avenue, Suite 360, Phoenix, AZ 85012	(602) 279-5577 Fax: (602) 230-2781
KMYL AM 8611 N. Black Canyon Highway, Suite 206, Phoenix, AZ 85021	(602) 955-9555 Fax: (602) 955-3390
KNAI FM <i>Prensa Hispana</i> 3602 W. Thomas Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85019	(602) 269-3131 Fax: (602) 269-3983
KNIX FM <i>Valley Views</i> 600 E. Gilbert Drive, Tempe, AZ 85281	(480) 966-6236 Fax: (480) 921-6301
KOOL FM 4745 N. Seventh Street, Suite 210, Phoenix, AZ 85014	(602) 956-9696 Fax: (602) 285-1450
KOY AM <i>Urban Times</i> 600 E. Gilbert Drive, Tempe, AZ 85281	(480) 966-6236 Fax: (480) 377-2460
KPXQ AM 2425 E. Camelback Road, Suite 570, Phoenix, AZ 85015	(602) 955-9600 Fax: (602) 955-7860
KSLX <i>Valley Views</i> 4343 E. Camelback Road, Suite 200, Phoenix, AZ 85018	(480) 941-1007 Fax: (602) 808-2288
KSUN 714 N. Third Street, Phoenix, AZ 85004 <i>Dialogando</i>	(602) 252-0030 Fax: (602) 252-4211
KTAR AM 5300 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85012	(602) 274-6200 Fax: (602) 265-9941
KUET FM 1641 E. Osborn Road, Suite 8, Phoenix, AZ 85016	(602) 266-2005 Fax: (602) 279-2921
KUPD FM 1900 W. Carmen, Tempe, AZ 85283	(480) 838-0400 Fax: (480) 820-8469
KXAM AM 4725 N. Scottsdale Road #234-236, Scottsdale, AZ 85251	(480) 423-1310 Fax: (480) 423-3867

KXEG AM 4000 N. Central Avenue, Suite 720, Phoenix, AZ 85012	Fax: (602) 254-5001 (602)254-1010
KYOT FM 600 E. Gilbert Drive, Tempe, AZ 85281	Fax: (480) 966-6236 (480) 377-2477
KZON FM 840 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85004	Fax: (602) 258-8181 (602) 440-6530
METRO NETWORKS 14605 N. Airport Drive, Suite 330, Scottsdale, AZ 85260	Fax: (480) 607-4200 (480) 607-4229

TELEVISION

KAET TV 8 (PBS) Arizona State University, P. O. Box 871405, Tempe, AZ 85287	Fax: (480) 965-4542 (480) 965-1000
KASW Channel 6 (CW) 5555 N. Seventh Avenue, Suite A200, Phoenix, AZ 85013	Fax: (602) 207-3333 (602) 207-3277
KSAZ (Cox Cable) 4343 E. Camelback, Suite 130, Phoenix, AZ 85018	Fax: (602) 952-2988 (602) 224-2214
KDRX Channel 48 & 56 (Telemundo) 4625 S. 33 rd Place, Phoenix, AZ 85040	Fax: (602) 712-2000 (602) 254-4505
KNXV Channel 15 (ABC) 515 N. 44 th Street, Phoenix, AZ 85008	Fax: (602) 685-6397 (602) 685-6363
KPHO Channel 5 (CBS) 4016 N. Black Canyon Freeway, Phoenix, AZ 85017	Fax: (602) 650-0700 (602) 650-0761
KPNX Channel 12 (NBC) 1101 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85004	Fax: (602) 257-6630 (602) 257-6619
KSAZ TV 10 (FOX) 511 W. Adams, Phoenix, AZ 85003	Fax: (602) 262-5109 (602) 262-0181
KTVK Channel 3 (Independent) and ¡Más! Arizona 5555 N. Seventh Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85013	Fax: (602) 207-3457 (602) 207-3477
KTVW Channel 33 (Univision) 6006 S. 30 th Street, Phoenix, AZ 85042	Fax: (602) 243-3333 (602) 276-8658
Phoenix Channel 11 140 N. Third Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85003	Fax: (602) 261-8937 (602) 534-9790

Appendix I. Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Contacts

WEST VAN BUREN WQARF SITE

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Waste Programs Division

1110 W. Washington St. 4415B-1

Phoenix, AZ 85007

Toll-free in Arizona call: 1-800-234-5677

Fax: (602) 771-4138

Web site at: www.azdeq.gov

Kevin Snyder, Project Manager

Phone: (602) 771-4186

Toll-free in Arizona call: 1-800-234-5677

E-mail: kcs@azdeq.gov

Felicia Calderon, Community Involvement Coordinator

(602) 771-4167

(800) 234-5677, Ext. 771-4167 (Toll-free in Arizona)

Email: fmc@azdeq.gov

Appendix J. Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Air Sparging – An innovative in situ treatment technology that uses injected air to help remove harmful vapors from polluted soil and groundwater below the water table by injecting air directly into the saturated subsurface to encourage the solvents and gasoline to evaporate faster, which makes them easier to remove with a vacuum or air stripping.

Alluvial: Relating to mud and/or sand deposited by flowing water. Alluvial deposits may occur after a heavy rain storm.

Aquifer: An underground rock formation composed of such materials as sand, soil, or gravel, that can store groundwater and supply it to wells and springs. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities to be used for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.

Aquifer Water Quality Standard (AWQS): State of Arizona maximum levels for contaminants which apply to groundwater in aquifers designated for drinking water use. For example, the AWQS for tetrachloroethene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).

Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.): is where the official rules of the state of Arizona are published. The *Code* is the official compilation of rules that govern state agencies, boards, and commissions.

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ): The Executive Agency of the Arizona State Government mandated to enforce and administer the State's environmental laws and regulations.

Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.§): State laws adopted by the Arizona State Legislature.

Cleanup: Actions taken which deal with a release or threat of a release of hazardous substances that could adversely affect public health and/or the environment. The word "cleanup" is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms remedial action, removal action, response action, remedy, remediation, or corrective action.

Chromium: one in a group of toxic metals called heavy metals, including arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, silver, and zinc. Heavy metals often are present at industrial sites where operations have included battery recycling and metal plating.

Community Advisory Board (CAB): A CAB is a diverse group of community members interested in or affected by the presence of a WQARF site. By statute, ADEQ is required to form a CAB for each WQARF Registry site where ADEQ is initiating a remedial investigation. ADEQ seeks the CAB's input in the decision-making process and works with them from the onset of the RI/FS process until the requirements of the record of decision have been fulfilled.

Community Involvement Area (CIA): The mailing area of residences and businesses used in the notification for public meetings and other written notices regarding a site.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP): A document that identifies techniques used by ADEQ and EPA to communicate effectively with the public during the Superfund cleanup process at a specific site. This plan describes the site history, nature and history of community involvement, and concerns expressed during community interviews. In addition, the plan outlines methodologies and timing for continued interaction between the Agencies and the public at the site.

Concentration: The relative amount of one material dispersed/distributed/dissolved in a larger amount of another material.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter present in any media at concentrations that may result in adverse effects on air, water or soil. It is a harmful or hazardous matter introduced into the environment that is not normally found there, or not naturally occurring.

Contaminant Level: A relative measure of how much of a contaminant is present. Contaminants are expressed in concentrations such as parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb), milligrams per liter (mg/l), or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$).

Contamination: Any hazardous or regulated substance released into the environment.

Early Response Action (ERA): Refers to a remedial action performed prior to the final remedy, and often prior to the remedial investigation, because timeliness of response is particularly important to control or contain contamination, to protect a supply of water, or to address a current risk to public health or the environment. Also referred to as an interim remedial action.

Feasibility Study (FS): Defines and evaluates site cleanup alternatives, then analyzes their benefits, limitations, and costs. Often done as part of a two-phase investigation in conjunction with a remedial investigation (RI/FS).

Groundwater: Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, clay, or gravel. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities so that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.

Hazardous Substance: Any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment.

Human Health Risk Assessment: An evaluation of available data on existing or potential risks to human health posed by a contaminated site.

Information Repository: A collection of documents about a specific project. Information on Superfund sites is available at ADEQ offices and libraries throughout the state.

Monitoring Wells (Monitor Wells): Wells installed for the purpose of collecting samples such as groundwater and soil gas. Analytical results from samples are used to characterize the extent of contamination, the direction of groundwater flow, and the types and quantities of contaminants present in the groundwater.

Plume: Describes the shape of the contaminant discharge in the groundwater, determined by the sampling of monitoring wells.

Preliminary Investigation: Refers to the process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release.

Production Well: A well specifically designed to pump groundwater for human/municipal use.

Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP): A document which reviews the cleanup alternatives presented in the site feasibility study and identifies ADEQ's preferred alternative. Selection of a preferred alternative is not a closed-end commitment to use that alternative; rather, it is a way for the agency to indicate, based on experience and expertise, which alternative is the most likely course of action. ADEQ must actively solicit public review of and comment on all the alternatives under consideration.

Public Comment Period: A period during which the public can formally review and comment on various documents and ADEQ actions.

Public Drinking Water System: Refers to water systems which provide water to at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or which provide water to at least 25 year-round residents.

Pump and Treat: Pump and treat is a common method for cleaning up groundwater using pumps to bring polluted groundwater to the surface where it can be cleaned up or treated more easily.

Record of Decision (ROD): A legal document that announces and explains the cleanup methods ADEQ will use at a Superfund site. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the remedial investigation and feasibility study, and on consideration of comments received during the public comment record.

Remedial Action (RA): Any action taken to investigate, monitor, assess and evaluate the release or threat of release of hazardous substances or contaminants to the environment. It may also refer to the actual "cleanup" of the environment by various removal, treatment, monitored remediation, or corrective actions. The term cleanup is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms remedial action, removal action, response action, remedy, remediation, or corrective action.

Remedial Investigation (RI): An in-depth study designed to gather the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a site; sources of contamination, potential risks posed to humans and the environment; and appropriate remedial objectives (cleanup goals) for the contaminants of concern at the site. Often it is done as part of a two-phase investigation in conjunction with a feasibility study (RI/FS).

Remedial Objective (RO): Established for the current and reasonably foreseeable uses of lands and waters of the state that have been or are threatened to be affected by a release of hazardous substance.

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

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): The primary federal act that manages and controls the formation, storage, release, and permitting of hazardous substances and wastes. Primarily applied to the industrial and manufacturing sectors.

Responsible Parties (RPs): Those parties (individuals, corporations) identified by state or federal authorities as potentially liable for cleanup costs at a contaminated site.

Risk Assessment: This is a scientific evaluation of the probability of harm resulting from exposure to a hazardous substance. The contaminant exposure pathways examined are inhalation (breathing the contaminant), ingestion (drinking/eating contaminant), and dermal (skin having contact with contaminant).

Sampling: The collection of environmental specimens (soil, soil gas, groundwater, surface water, air, fish, or wildlife) so that they can be analyzed for chemical components.

Site: Refers to a geographical area (two dimension, horizontal) extent of contamination.

Soil Gas: Gaseous elements and compounds that occur in the small spaces between soil particles. Such gases can move through or leave the soil or rock, depending on changes in pressure.

Soil Vapor Extraction (Soil Gas Extraction): A commonly used technique for cleaning up contaminated soils. This process physically separates contaminants from soil in a vapor form by exerting a vacuum through the soil formation; removes volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds from the ground surface.

Solvent: A substance, usually a liquid, which is capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances. PCE is a common solvent used in the dry cleaning business and in cleaning auto and airplane parts.

Superfund: The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act) and SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act) that funds and carries out EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List (EPA's list of the most serious hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response under the Federal Superfund), investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining

their priority, and conducting and/or supervising cleanup and other remedial actions. It provides for the cleanup of hazardous substances released into the environment, regardless of fault. The term Superfund also is used to refer to cleanup programs designed and conducted under CERCLA and its subsequent amendments.

Tetrachloroethene (PCE): A clear, colorless, liquid with a chloroform or sweet odor and a low boiling point; a solvent used for dry-cleaning; degreasing and drying metals and other solids; dissolving waxes, greases, oils, fats, and gums, and in other industrial applications. PCE is a potential occupational carcinogen. Evaporation of PCE increases as temperature increases.

Trichloroethane (TCA): A colorless liquid with a sharp, sweet odor. It is found in building materials, cleaning products, paints, and metal degreasing agents.

Trichloroethylene (TCE): A stable, low-boiling, colorless liquid used as a solvent, metal degreasing agent, and in other industrial applications.

Upgradient: The direction that groundwater is flowing from (opposite the direction that the groundwater flows). This is similar to “upstream” for rivers. The direction of groundwater flow does not necessarily reflect the topography of the surface.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): A large group of carbon-containing compounds that typically are easily dissolved into water, soil, or the atmosphere and evaporate readily at room temperature. Examples of VOCs include trichloroethene, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene (BTEX). These contaminants are typically generated from metal degreasing, printed circuit board cleaning, gasoline, and wood preserving processes.

Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF): Also known as the State Superfund. WQARF is the program and funding which is used to address hazardous substance releases within the state that are not covered by other specific programs.

Well: A hole whose depth is greater than its surface dimension, which is sunk into the ground to reach a supply of water or oil. Special purpose wells are installed during remedial investigations to obtain data or for use in the remedial design. Examples are monitor wells and extraction wells.

Appendix K. Site Fact Sheets

Attached are the past site fact sheets sent to the community:

1. *Update on Your Environment*, October 1999 (English & Spanish)
2. *Update on Your Environment*, April 2000 (English & Spanish)
3. *West Van Buren Environmental News*, April 2003 (English & Spanish)
4. *West Van Buren Fact Sheet*, February 2006 (English)

Please note that the documents in this Appendix are for historical purposes only. They are not to be used to apply for CAB membership or to have your name added to the site's mailing list. Please see Appendix I for ADEQ contact information, or go to the website listed below for the correct form.

<http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/sps/download/phxcab.pdf>

Update on Your Environment



This information is from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to the community near the West Van Buren site.

Groundwater investigation within the West Van Buren Site

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has been conducting an investigation in the West Van Buren Site (see map below) to learn more about the presence of *contamination** in the *groundwater*. Groundwater in this area is generally found between 60 and 100 feet below the land surface. Based upon information from earlier studies, ADEQ designated part of the former West Van Buren study area as the West Van Buren Site. *Remediation* and investigation work at the site is funded and managed by the State's Superfund Program, also known as the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF).

ADEQ is sending this notice to all addresses within and near the West Van Buren Site to provide more information about the contamination and the process for the investigation and cleanup of the contamination. You should know that the drinking water for this part of the city comes primarily from surface sources, such as canals. Drinking water provided by the City of Phoenix is tested regularly to ensure that it meets all state and federal water quality standards.

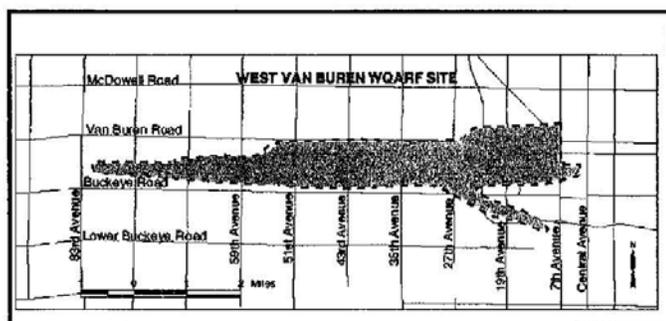
The ADEQ will be seeking information and participation from members of the community in the area of the West Van Buren Site. If you would like to become involved in this process or would like additional information, please see the center section of this notice.

What is the history of investigation at the West Van Buren Site?

The West Van Buren WQARF Study Area was created in December 1987 in response to groundwater contamination discovered in monitoring wells in the area. Due to the large size of the Site, approximately nine miles, investigations have taken a long time to complete. ADEQ began investigating the Site by researching facilities that may be the source of the contamination. This phase also included Site inspections, installing and sampling groundwater wells, and distributing questionnaires about the use of *hazardous substances* to knowledgeable parties. Site investigations conducted by private parties and overseen by ADEQ were initiated at numerous facilities. In 1998, the West Van Buren Site was placed on the WQARF registry, allowing the ADEQ to spend WQARF funds on investigation and remediation activities at the site.

What are the future plans for the West Van Buren Site?

Currently, ADEQ is conducting a remedial investigation. This involves fully determining the extent of the groundwater contamination and collecting the information necessary to evaluate remediation or cleanup options. Once the remedial investigation is complete, remediation options will be developed and analyzed in a feasibility study report. Throughout this period, ADEQ will ask for information from the public. We will do this to



* Italicized terms are defined in the glossary located at the end of this notice.

learn about local plans, understand community concerns, and work towards public understanding and acceptance of the proposed remedy.

What are the contaminants at the West Van Buren Site?

Five contaminants are currently known to be present at levels above *regulatory limits* in the groundwater underlying the West Van Buren Site: trichloroethene (TCE), an industrial solvent; tetrachloroethene (PCE), a solvent commonly used in dry cleaning clothes; 1,1-dichloroethene, a degradation product of these solvents; chromium, a metal commonly used for plating; and benzene, a constituent of gasoline.

How to learn more about the quality of your water

The majority of risk associated with contaminated groundwater comes from long-term direct exposure to the water by drinking or bathing. Without a route of exposure, such as drinking the water, there would be no risk to you. The City of Phoenix does not use wells in the area with contaminated groundwater for supply to the public drinking water system.

If you are connected to a public drinking water system, such as the City of Phoenix water system, your public water provider is required by law to provide water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. The water provider conducts regular testing of your drinking water to ensure the standards are met and to ensure safe drinking water is delivered to the community. For more information on your water quality, please contact your water provider.

If you are using a private well in the area shown on the map and would like information regarding water testing, please call Rich Olm, ADEQ Project Manager, at (602) 207-4176.

What are the risks associated with this contamination?

There are risks associated with exposure to these contaminants, principally through drinking the contaminated water. People who drink water containing trichloroethene in excess of regulatory

levels over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. People who drink water containing tetrachloroethene in excess of regulatory levels over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. People who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethene in excess of regulatory levels for many years could have problems with their liver and kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. People who drink water containing chromium in excess of regulatory levels over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or circulation. People who drink water containing benzene in excess of regulatory levels over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are other substances detected at levels below the regulatory levels set to protect public health. Any substances that are present below these levels are presumed to be harmless to the public. The substances that are present in the groundwater below regulatory levels (or for which regulatory levels have not yet been established) are: 1,1,1-trichloroethane; cis-1,2-dichloroethene; 1,1-dichloroethane; toluene; xylene; ethyl benzene; chloroform; bromodichloromethane; dibromochloromethane; and methyl tert-butyl ether.

It is important to remember that if your water is provided by a public water provider such as the City of Phoenix, they are required to provide you with safe and clean drinking water. The information above is provided to ensure that the public is informed of the potential risks of drinking water which is not regularly tested for safety. If you are using a private well in the area shown on the map and your well has not been tested, information regarding testing is available by calling the ADEQ Project Manager, Richard Olm, at (602) 207-4176.

How can the public be involved?

ADEQ is assembling a West Van Buren community advisory board (CAB) to advise ADEQ and the public of issues and concerns related to the remediation of the site. The West Van Buren CAB:

- will provide comments to ADEQ on

cleanup goals and methods, and other issues related to the site;

- will represent a diversified cross section of the community in and around the site;
- will participate in outreach to the community;
- may make site visits if desired.

If you would like to be added to our mailing list for future Site information please fill out the address information on the enclosed form. If you would like to apply to be on the CAB, please also fill out the bottom half of the form. When you have completed the portion(s) of the form that you desire, please fold and seal it with tape, and put it in a mailbox. We have provided postage for the return of the mail list and CAB application form. Applications for the CAB will be accepted for three weeks following our mailing of this notice.

As progress continues at the West Van Buren Site, we will keep the public informed of the latest findings through newsletters and public open houses. Interested parties can also review Site information at ADEQ's main facility at 3033 N. Central, Phoenix. To do so, please call the file clerk at (602) 207-4420 to arrange review of the site file.

If you were employed at a company located within the boundaries of the West Van Buren Site and your job responsibilities involved the use, handling or disposal of industrial solvents, we would like to hear from you. Please call ADEQ Environmental Investigator Carl Goin at (602) 279-4489, ext. 203.

What is the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) and the Registry?

WQARF is a program established by the Arizona State Legislature to 1) conduct statewide surface and groundwater monitoring; 2) study health effects; 3) perform emergency remedial actions; and 4) conduct long-term remedial action programs. The WQARF program is funded with state monies, taxes and fees, and funds recovered from parties responsible for contamination.

ADEQ has established a Registry of sites in Arizona with groundwater and/or soil contamination. Sites appearing on the Registry qualify for funds available from the state's Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund for cleanup of contamination. The West Van Buren Site is included on the Registry. Sites on the Registry are scored based in part upon the type of contaminants present, the location of the contaminants, and the number of people that may be affected by the contamination. Scores are used to help determine relative risk at the site and do not necessarily mean that there is direct risk to humans or the environment. The score of the West Van Buren Site is 50 out of a possible 120.

For further information on this Site or other WQARF sites, please visit the ADEQ web site at <http://www.adeq.state.az.us>. Click on Superfund (WQARF/NPL) and follow the prompts for the information you need. A hard copy of the Superfund information on the web site is available in the Superfund Programs Section Information Packet. This document may be purchased by contacting the information desk at (602) 207-2202. In Arizona, outside the Phoenix area, call 1-800-234-5677, ext.2202.

ADEQ Contacts:

If you are interested in obtaining more information about the West Van Buren Site, please complete the attached mailing card, and/or contact:

- Bruce Clendenning, ADEQ Community Involvement Coordinator, (602) 207-4196. In Arizona, outside the Phoenix area, call 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4196.
- Richard Olm, P.E., ADEQ Project Manager, (602) 207-4176. In Arizona, outside the Phoenix area, call 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4176.
- Hearing impaired persons may call our TDD line at (602) 207-4829.

ADEQ offices are located at 3033 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85012. Our fax number is (602) 207-4236. Our main switchboard number is (602) 207-2202.

Please visit ADEQ's Website at <http://www.adeq.state.az.us>. Information on this and other sites may be found within the Waste Programs Division, Superfund Programs Section.

Glossary

Contamination -- Any hazardous substance released into the environment.

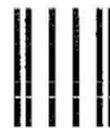
Groundwater -- Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, clay, or gravel. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.

Hazardous Substance -- Any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment.

Regulatory Limits -- Standards set to ensure that water is safe for drinking and other uses. For sub-surface groundwater, the regulatory levels are the Aquifer Water Quality Standards. Drinking water must meet the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), federally designated, enforceable drinking water standards based on adverse health effects.

Remediation -- Actions taken that deal with the release or threat of a release of a hazardous substance that could affect people or the environment. The term "cleanup" is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms remedial actions, removal actions, response action, remedy, remediation or corrective action.

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3033 N CENTRAL AVE CUBE 746
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PHOENIX AZ 85012-9918



Investigación del agua de subsuelo del sitio West Van Buren.

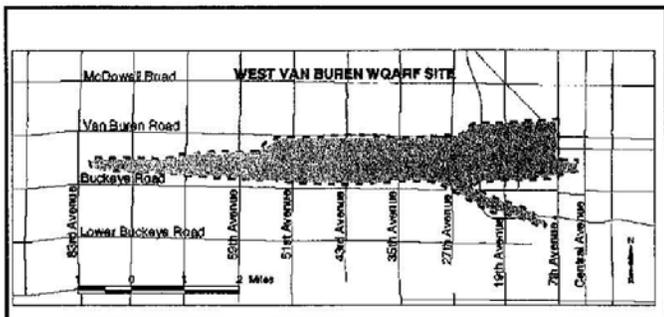
El Departamento de Arizona de Calidad Ambiental, en inglés Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (con las siglas ADEQ) ha estado conduciendo una investigación en el sitio de Van Buren Oeste (observe el mapa de abajo) para saber más acerca de la presencia de *contaminación* * en el agua del subsuelo. El agua de subsuelo en esta área generalmente se encuentra entre 60 y 100 pies bajo la superficie de la tierra. Basado en información de estudios previos, ADEQ designó parte de la antigua área de estudio West Van Buren como "The West Van Buren Site" en inglés o "El Sitio Van Buren Oeste". El trabajo de *saneamiento* e investigación en el sitio es patrocinado y administrado por el programa estatal "Superfund", también conocido como Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (siglas en inglés WQARF).

ADEQ está enviando este aviso a todos los domicilios cercanos y en el sitio de Van Buren West o Van Buren Oeste para proveer más información acerca de la contaminación y el proceso de la investigación y de la limpieza de la contaminación. Usted debe de saber que el agua de beber de esta parte de la ciudad viene principalmente de recursos de la superficie, tales como canales. El agua de beber abastecida por la Ciudad de Phoenix es examinada regularmente para asegurar que cumple con todos los reglamentos federales y estatales de la calidad del agua.

El Departamento de Arizona de Calidad Ambiental o ADEQ estará buscando la información y participación de los miembros de la comunidad en el área del sitio Van Buren West. Si a usted le gustaría participar en este proceso o quisiera información adicional, por favor vea la sección central de este informe.

¿Cuál es la historia de la investigación del sitio West Van Buren?

El área de estudio de WQARF de West Van Buren fue creado en diciembre de 1987 en respuesta a la contaminación del agua del subsuelo descubierta al



*Los términos en letras *italicas* son definidos en el glosario localizado al final de este reporte.

inspeccionar los pozos acuíferos. Debido al gran tamaño del sitio, de aproximadamente nueve millas, las investigaciones se han llevado un largo tiempo en ser completadas. ADEQ empezó analizando el sitio al investigar instalaciones que pueden ser el origen de la contaminación. Esta fase también incluye inspecciones al sitio, instalación y muestras del agua del pozo, y distribución de cuestionarios acerca del uso de *materiales peligrosos* a grupos conocedores. Investigaciones del sitio conducidas por grupos privados y supervisados por ADEQ fueron iniciadas en numerosas instalaciones. En 1998, el sitio de West Van Buren fue puesto en el registro de WQARF, permitiéndole a ADEQ el uso de los fondos de WQARF para la investigación y actividades de reparación en el sitio.

¿Cuáles son los planes futuros para del sitio West Van Buren?

Actualmente, ADEQ está conduciendo una investigación remediable. Está incluye el completamente determinar la magnitud de la contaminación del agua del subsuelo y obtener la información necesaria para evaluar las opciones de reparación o de limpieza general. Una vez que la investigación de reparación o de saneamiento haya sido completada, se desarrollarán y analizarán opciones remediables en un reporte sobre el estudio de posibilidades factibles.

ADEQ le pedirá información al público. Haremos esto para enterarnos de los planes locales, para entender las preocupaciones de la comunidad y para trabajar en el entendimiento y la aceptación de la propuesta de reparación.

¿Cuáles son los contaminantes del sitio West Van Buren?

Se conocen actualmente cinco contaminantes que están presentes con niveles arriba de los límites *regulatorios* en el agua del subsuelo subyacente al sitio West Van Buren: Tricloroetano (trichloroethene) (TCE), un disolvente industrial; tetracloroetano (tetrachloroethene) (PCE), un disolvente usado comunmente en tintorerías en el lavado en seco de ropa; 1,1-dicloroethene, un producto de degradación de estos solventes; cromo (chromium), un metal usado comunmente para revestir superficies metálicas; y bencol (benzene) un constituyente de la gasolina.

¿Cómo saber más sobre la calidad de su agua?

El mayor riesgo asociado con agua del subsuelo contaminada proviene al estar expuesto en forma directa por un largo tiempo al beber y bañarse con esta agua. Sin una forma de acción que lo exponga a usted a ésto,

como el beber el agua, no habrá riesgo para usted. La Ciudad de Phoenix no usa mantos acuíferos en el área con agua del subsuelo contaminada para abastecer el sistema de agua potable público.

Si usted está conectado al sistema de agua potable público, tal como el sistema de agua de la Ciudad de Phoenix, su proveedor de agua público está obligado por ley a proveer agua que cumpla con todos los reglamentos de agua potable del gobierno federal y estatal. El proveedor de agua hace análisis o pruebas regulares de su agua potable para asegurarse de que los reglamentos son cumplidos y para asegurarse de que agua potable segura es entregada a la comunidad. Para más información referente a la calidad de su agua, por favor póngase en contacto con su proveedor de agua.

Si usted esta usando un pozo acuífero privado en el área que se señala en el mapa y le gustaría recibir información referente a los análisis de agua, por favor llame a Rich Olm, Gerente del Proyecto de ADEQ, al teléfono (602) 207-4176.

¿Cuáles son los riesgos asociados con esta contaminación?

Hay riesgos asociados al estar expuesto a estos contaminantes, principalmente a través del beber el agua contaminada. La gente que bebe agua conteniendo tricloroeteno que exceda o pase los niveles regulatorios, a lo largo de muchos años, puede experimentar problemas con su hígado y tener un incremento en el riesgo de contraer cáncer. La gente que toma por muchos años agua conteniendo tetracloroeteno que exceda los niveles regulatorios puede tener problemas con su hígado, riñones, o el sistema nervioso y puede tener un incremento en el riesgo de contraer cáncer. La gente que bebe por muchos años agua conteniendo 1,1-dichloroethene que exceda los niveles reglamentarios puede tener problemas con su hígado y riñones, y puede tener un incremento en el riesgo de contraer cáncer. La gente que consume por muchos años agua conteniendo cromo que exceda los niveles regulatorios, puede experimentar problemas con sus riñones o de la circulación. La gente que bebe por muchos años agua conteniendo benzol que exceda los niveles regulatorios puede incrementar su riesgo de contraer cáncer.

Hay otras sustancias detectadas a niveles más bajos de los establecidos niveles regulatorios para proteger la salud pública. Todas las sustancias que están presentes bajo estos niveles se presumen que son inofensivas al público. Las sustancias que están presentes en el agua del subsuelo bajo los niveles regulatorios (o por lo cuál niveles regulatorios no se han establecido aún) son: 1,1,1-trichloroethane; cis-1,2-dichloroethene; 1,1-dichloroethano; tolueno (toluene); xileno (xylene); benzol etílico (ethyl benzene); cloroformo (chloroform);

bromodichloromethane; dibromochloromethane; y éter tert-butyl metilo (methyl tert-butyl ether).

Es importante recordar que si su agua es abastecida por un proveedor público tal como la Ciudad de Phoenix, ellos estan obligados a abastecerlo a usted con agua potable limpia y segura. La información antes mencionada es proporcionada para asegurar que el público esté informado de los riesgos potenciales del agua potable que no es analizada regularmente por razones de seguridad. Si usted esta usando un pozo o manto acuífero privado en el área señalada en el mapa y su pozo no ha sido analizado, información respecto a estas pruebas está a su disposición llamando al Gerente del Proyecto ADEQ, Richard Olm al (602) 207-4176.

¿Cómo puede el público involucrarse?

ADEQ esta organizando un Mesa Directiva Consultora Comunitaria o en inglés West Van Buren Community Advisory Board (CAB) para aconsejar a ADEQ y al público de los diferentes tópicos y preocupaciones relacionados a la reparación o saneamiento del sitio. Este grupo denominado West Van Buren CAB :

- proveerá comentarios a ADEQ en las metas y métodos de limpieza general, y de otros asuntos relacionados al sitio;
- representará a la diversificada sección de la comunidad en el sitio y alrededor del sitio;
- participará en actividades que alcancen y se extiendan a toda la comunidad;
- puede hacer visitas al sitio si lo desea.

Si le gustaría ser incluido en la lista de correo para futura información, por favor llene la información en la forma adjunta. Si le gustaría aplicar para estar en la mesa directiva o CAB, por favor llene la mitad de la parte baja de la forma. Cuando haya completado la porción o porciones de la forma que desee, por favor dóblela, séllela con cita adhesiva y póngala en el buzón. Le hemos proporcionado estampillas postales para el envío de la lista de correo y la forma de aplicación para CAB. Las aplicaciones o solicitudes para pertenecer al CAB o mesa directiva serán aceptadas las siguientes tres semanas consecutivas de recibir esta información.

A medida de que continúe el progreso en el sitio West Van Buren, nosotros les mantendremos informados de los últimos acontecimientos a través de nuestros reportes informativos, y reuniones abiertas al público. Grupos interesados pueden también revisar información sobre el sitio en las instalaciones principales de ADEQ ubicadas en la Avenida Central #3033 Norte en Phoenix. Para hacer esto, por favor llame al empleado de los archivos de la oficina al (602) 207-4420 para hacer una cita para revisar los archivos del sitio.

Si usted ha sido empleado en una compañía localizada dentro de los límites del Sitio del Oeste de Van Buren y sus responsabilidades incluyeron el uso, manejo y disposición de solventes industriales, nos interesaría hablar con usted. Por favor llame a Carl Goin, Investigador Ambiental del ADEQ, al (602) 279-4489, ext. 203.

¿Qué es el Fondo Rotativo de Garantía de la Calidad del Agua o Water Quality Assurance revolving Fund (WQARF) y el Registro?

WQARF es un programa establecido por la Legislatura del Estado de Arizona para :

1) conducir la vigilancia del agua del subsuelo y de la superficie a nivel estatal; 2) estudiar los efectos de salud; 3) efectuar acciones de reparación de emergencia; y 4) conducir programas de acción remediable a largo plazo. El programa WQARF está subsidiado por dinero estatal, impuestos y cuotas, y fondos recobrados a grupos responsables por la contaminación.

ADEQ ha establecido un registro de los sitios en Arizona con contaminación del agua del subsuelo y/o de la tierra. Los sitios que aparecen en este registro califican para fondos disponibles estatales provenientes del Fondo Rotativo de Garantía de la Calidad del Agua para limpiar la contaminación. El sitio West Van Buren está incluido en este registro. Los sitios en el registro son calificados basándose en parte en el tipo de contaminantes presentes, la ubicación de los contaminantes, y el número de gente que puede ser afectada por la contaminación. Las calificaciones son usadas para ayudar a determinar el riesgo relativo del sitio y no necesariamente significa que haya un riesgo directo para los humanos o el medio ambiente. La calificación del sitio de West Van Buren es de 50 de un posible 120.

Para información futura de este sitio o de otros sitios de WQARF, por favor visite el correo electrónico de ADEQ en <http://www.adeq.state.az.us>. Oprima Superfund (WQARF/NPL) y siga las instrucciones para la información que necesite. Una copia de la información del Superfund está disponible en la red electrónica en el paquete denominado Superfund Programs Section Information Packet. Este documento puede ser comprado si se comunica al escritorio de información al (602)207-2202. En Arizona, fuera del área de Phoenix, llame al 1-800-234-5677.

Contactos de ADEQ:

Si está interesado en obtener más información acerca del West Van Buren Site, por favor complete la tarjeta de correo adjunta, y/o póngase en contacto con:

- Bruce Clendenning, ADEQ Community Involvement Coordinator, (602)207-4196. En Arizona, fuera del área de Phoenix, llame al 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4196
- Richard Olm, P.E., ADEQ Project Manager, (602) 207-4176. En Arizona, fuera del área de Phoenix, llame al 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4176.
- Personas con impedimentos o problemas de audición pueden llamar a nuestra línea TDD al (602)207-4829.

Las oficinas de ADEQ o Arizona Department of Environmental Quality están localizadas en la Avenida Central #3033 Norte, Phoenix, Arizona 85012. Nuestro número de fax es el (602)207-4236. Y el número de teléfono del conmutador es el (602) 207-2202. Por favor visite nuestro correo electrónico al <http://www.adeq.state.az.us>. Información sobre éste y otros sitios puede ser encontrados en "Waste Programs Division, Superfund Program Section".

Glosario:

Contaminación: Cualquier sustancia peligrosa arrojada en el medio ambiente.

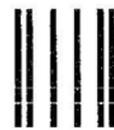
El Agua del Subsuelo: El agua encontrada bajo la superficie de la tierra que llena los poros entre materiales tales como arena, arcilla, o cascajo. En mantos acuíferos, el agua de subsuelo ocurre en cantidades suficientes que puede ser usada para agua potable, para la irrigación, y para otros propósitos.

La Sustancia Peligrosa: Cualquier material que, debido a su cantidad, concentración, o características físicas y químicas, posea un peligro significativo potencial o presente para la seguridad y la salud humana y para el medio ambiente.

Límites Regulatorios: Reglas o medidas establecidas para asegurar que el agua de beber y para otros usos es segura y está exenta de peligro. Para el agua de la sub-superficie, los niveles regulatorios son de Acuífer Water Quality Standards o en español las Reglas de Calidad del Agua Acuífera. El agua de beber o potable debe conformarse al nivel contaminante máximo o Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), designado federalmente, reglas obligatorias del agua potable basadas en los efectos adversos a la salud.

Reparación o Saneamiento: Acciones tomadas que se enfrentan con el arrojar o la amenaza de arrojar sustancias peligrosas que puedan afectar a la gente y al medio ambiente. El término en inglés "cleanup" o "limpieza general" es algunas veces usado intercambiamente con los términos acciones remediables, acciones de remoción, acción de respuesta, remedio, reparación o acción correctiva.

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Update on Your Environment

Inside: Information about the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality West Van Buren Site

Puesta al día Sobre su Medio Ambiente

Contenido: Información sobre del sitio West Van Buren, del Departamento de Calidad Ambiental de Arizona



#C99-7
A.R.S. § 49-289.02
OCTOBER 1999

Update on Your Environment



This information is from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to the community near the West Central Phoenix Area.

Groundwater investigation within the West Central Phoenix Area

Since 1987, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has been conducting an investigation in the West Central Phoenix Area (see the map below) to learn more about soil and *groundwater* contamination in the Area. In 1987, the West Central Phoenix Area was made a state Superfund Site under the *Arizona Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund* (abbreviated WQARF). In the Summer of 1998, the West Central Phoenix (WCP) Area was split into five Sites. The investigation of the five Sites continues to be funded and managed by the State's Superfund Program, WQARF.

ADEQ is sending this notice to all residences and businesses within and near the West Central

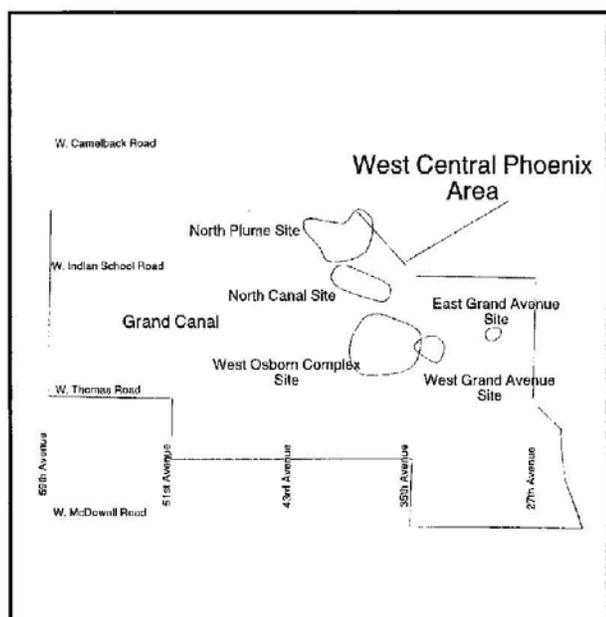
Phoenix Area to provide up-to-date information about the contamination and the process for the investigation and *cleanup* of the contamination. If you would like to become involved in this process or would like additional information, please see the center section of this notice.

What is the history of the investigation at the West Central Phoenix Area?

Contamination in the area was first detected in the groundwater in July 1982. The City of Phoenix found the *chlorinated solvent* trichloroethylene (TCE) in four City water supply wells in the West Central Phoenix Area. The two wells with the highest concentrations of TCE were shut down in 1982. Monitoring continued on the other two wells to make sure that they met safe drinking water standards. The City of Phoenix closed the last two wells in 1989.

After the initial discovery, extensive groundwater sampling in the West Central Phoenix Area was conducted by the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS), the City of Phoenix and Salt River Project. The sampling verified the presence of chlorinated solvents in city wells and irrigation wells in the West Central Phoenix Area.

In 1984, ADHS conducted a survey of more than 400 area businesses that might have stored, handled or disposed of *hazardous substances*. Based on that investigation, it was determined that the contamination came from several sources. In 1987, West Central Phoenix Area was placed on the State Superfund (WQARF) former Priority List. In 1997, ADEQ established a Registry for WQARF Sites which replaced the Priority List. In 1998, the five Sites within the West Central Phoenix Area were added to the Registry.



* *Italicized terms are defined in the glossary located at the end of this notice.*

What are the future plans for the West Central Phoenix East Grand Avenue Site?

In 1998, the Phase II *Remedial Investigation (RI)* in the WCP East Grand Avenue Site was initiated and completed. Three groundwater *monitor wells* were installed around one of the facilities under investigation. Water elevation measurements and groundwater samples were collected from the three newly-installed monitor wells and three existing monitor wells. Groundwater sampling confirmed the presence of contaminants exceeding their respective water quality standards. At the end of the Phase II RI, the lateral and vertical extent of contamination remained undefined.

During the Spring of 1999, the Phase III RI in the WCP East Grand Avenue Site was initiated and is ongoing. The Phase III field investigative activities (which include the installation of a minimum of 9 monitor wells, soil sampling, geophysical testing, *aquifer* tests, quarterly groundwater sampling, monthly water level measurements) are expected to be near completion by the end of September 2000.

What are the future plans for the West Central Phoenix West Grand Avenue Site?

The *soil vapor extraction (SVE)* system has been shut down since May 1998. It is expected that the SVE system will be started up again to see if TCE is again present in the soil vapors beneath the Site. If TCE concentrations remain minimal, the soil remediation will be considered complete and the SVE system will be shut down.

What are the future plans for the West Central Phoenix North Plume Site?

In 1998, the Phase I RI in the WCP North Plume Site was initiated and completed at two facilities. Seven groundwater monitor wells were constructed on and around the perimeter of one of the facilities. Water elevation measurements and groundwater samples were collected from the seven wells and three additional nearby monitor wells.

Groundwater sampling confirmed the presence of contaminants exceeding their respective water quality standards. At the end of the Phase I RI, the lateral and vertical extent of contamination remained undefined.

Also, as part of the Phase I RI, soil samples and groundwater samples were collected at another facility within the WCP North Plume Site. Contamination was detected in soil samples from the facility. Groundwater sampling also confirmed the presence of contaminants exceeding their respective water quality standards.

During the Spring of 1999, the Phase II RI in the WCP North Plume Site was initiated and is ongoing. The Phase II field investigative activities (which include the installation of a minimum of 29 monitor wells, soil sampling, geophysical testing, aquifer tests, quarterly groundwater sampling, monthly water level measurements) are expected to be near completion by the end of September 2000.

What are the future plans for the West Central Phoenix North Canal Site?

In January 2000, ADEQ awarded a contract to conduct an RI and a *Feasibility Study (FS)* at the WCP North Canal Site. The RI field investigative activities (which will include the installation of a minimum of 8 monitor wells, soil sampling, geophysical testing, aquifer tests, quarterly groundwater sampling, monthly water level measurements) are expected to be completed by September 2001.

What are the future plans for the West Central Phoenix West Osborn Complex Site?

ADEQ believed that several former businesses at the West Osborn Complex caused the soil and groundwater contamination at the Site. ADEQ reached legal settlements with three companies. Two of the settlements included the payment of money to help fund the investigation and cleanup at the West Osborn Complex. The third company agreed to conduct an RI/FS and pay for part of the groundwater cleanup. The RI/FS at the West Osborn Complex Site started in 1996.

The hydrologic system beneath the WCP West Osborn Complex Site changed dramatically during 1998 due to the concrete lining of the SRP Grand Canal. Water levels beneath the Site dropped approximately 20 feet. As a result of these changes, the Design for the Interim Groundwater Pump and Treat system approved by ADEQ in 1997 became no longer feasible. Contamination in the groundwater beneath the West Osborn Complex facility became trapped in the soil beneath the facility after the drop in the water table. In 1998, the company conducting the RI/FS at the Site proposed SVE as an early response action. In late 1998, ADEQ requested the company to develop a Design Plan for an SVE system, which ADEQ approved. The SVE system has been operating since August 1999.

Also during 1998, ADEQ requested additional work to complete the evaluation of the lateral extent of groundwater contamination. As a result, an additional monitoring well was installed during 1998. Additional wells are expected to be installed in 2000 by either ADEQ or the settling party. Groundwater modeling and the FS are also expected to be finalized during 2000.

What are the contaminants in the West Central Phoenix Area?

Contaminants known to be present in groundwater at levels above regulatory limits at the West Central Phoenix Area include the chlorinated solvents tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE).

How to learn more about the quality of your water

The groundwater in the West Central Phoenix Area is not used in the public drinking water system. If you are connected to a public drinking water system, your public water provider, the City of Phoenix, is required by law to provide water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. The City of Phoenix conducts regular testing of your drinking water delivered to the community. For more information on your drinking water quality, please contact the City of Phoenix Water Services at (602) 262-6151. If you are using a private well in the area shown on the map and

would like information regarding well testing, please call Ana Vargas, ADEQ Project Manager, at (602) 207-4178 or 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4178

What are the risks associated with this contamination?

There are risks associated with exposure to PCE and TCE, principally through drinking the contaminated water. People who drink water containing PCE in excess of the *Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* over many years could have problems with their liver, kidney or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. People who drink water containing TCE in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

It is important to remember that if your water is provided by a public water provider such as the City of Phoenix, they are required to provide you with safe and clean drinking water. The information above is provided to ensure that the public is informed of the potential risks of drinking water which is not regularly tested for safety. If you are using a private well in the area shown on the map and your well has not been tested, information regarding testing is available by calling Ana Vargas, ADEQ Project Manager, at (602) 207-4178 or 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4178.

How can the public be involved?

ADEQ will be assembling a West Central Phoenix Community Advisory Board (CAB) to advise ADEQ and the public of issues and concerns related to the remediation of the Area. The West Central Phoenix CAB will:

- provide comments to ADEQ on cleanup goals and methods, and other issues related to the Area;
- represent a diversified cross section of the community in and around the Area;
- participate in outreach to the community; and
- conduct Area visits, if desired.

If you would like to apply to become a member of the CAB, please fill out and return the enclosed application within two weeks. For more information, please call the ADEQ Community Involvement Coordinator, Donna Scott, at (602) 207-4190 or 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4190.

If you would like to be added to our mailing list for future site information, please fill out the enclosed form, fold and seal it, and put it in a mailbox. We have provided postage for the return of the mailing list and CAB application form.

As progress continues in the West Central Phoenix Area, we will keep the public informed of the latest findings through newsletters and public open houses. Interested parties can also review site information at Burton Barr Central Library, 1221 North Central Avenue, Phoenix or the Palo Verde Branch, 4402 North 51st Avenue, Phoenix.

Area information is also available at ADEQ's main facility at 3033 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix. To do so, please call the file clerk at (602) 207-4420 or 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4420, to arrange review of the Area file.

What is the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) and the Registry?

WQARF is a program established by the Arizona State Legislature to: 1) conduct statewide surface and groundwater monitoring; 2) study health effects of contamination; 3) perform emergency remedial actions; and 4) conduct long-term remedial action programs. The WQARF program is funded with state monies, taxes and fees, and funds recovered from parties responsible for contamination.

ADEQ has established a registry of sites in Arizona with groundwater and/or soil contamination. Sites appearing on the Registry qualify for funds available from the state's WQARF for investigation and cleanup of contamination. The five WCP Sites are included on the Registry. Sites on the Registry are scored based in part upon the type of contaminants present, the location of the contaminants, and the number of people that may be affected by the contamination. Scores are used to help determine relative risk at the site and do not necessarily mean that there is direct risk to humans or the environment. The score of the WCP East Grand Avenue Site is 26 out of a possible 120. The score of the WCP West Grand Avenue Site is 17 out of a possible 120. The score of the WCP North Plume Site is 50 out of a possible 120. The score of the WCP North Canal Site is 22 out of a possible 120. The score of the WCP West Osborn Complex Site is 47 out of a possible 120.

ADEQ Contacts:

If you are interested in obtaining more information about the West Central Phoenix Area, please complete the attached mailing card, and/or contact:

Donna Scott, ADEQ Community Involvement Coordinator, (602) 207-4190 or 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4190

Ana Vargas, ADEQ Project Manager, (602) 207-4178 or 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4178

Maria Fant, ADEQ Community Involvement Supervisor, (602) 207-4194 or 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4194

Hearing impaired persons may call our TDD line at (602) 207-4829.

ADEQ offices are located at 3033 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85012. Our fax number is (602) 207-4236. Our main switchboard number is (602) 207-2202 or 1-800-234-5677.

Please visit ADEQ's Website at <http://www.adeq.state.az.us>. Information on this and other sites may be found within the Environmental Programs, Waste Programs Division, Superfund Programs Section.

Glossary

aquifer – Water-bearing soil or rock beneath the ground's surface that can store and supply groundwater to wells and springs.

chlorinated solvent – An organic solvent containing chlorine atoms that is used in aerosol spray containers, in highway paint, and dry cleaning fluids.

cleanup – Actions taken that deal with a release or threat of a release of a hazardous substance that could affect people or the environment. The term "cleanup" is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms remedial action, removal action, response action, remedy, remediation, or corrective action.

contamination – Any hazardous substance released into the environment.

Feasibility Study (FS) – A description and analysis of the potential cleanup options for a contaminated site using information from the Remedial Investigation. The Feasibility Study usually recommends the selection of a cost-effective and practical cleanup option.

groundwater – Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, clay, or gravel. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.

hazardous substance – Any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – Standard set to ensure that water is safe for drinking and other uses. These standards are set by federal and state agencies to protect human health.

monitor wells – Wells installed for the purpose of collecting samples such as groundwater and soil gas. Analytical results from the samples are used to characterize the extent of the contamination.

Remedial Investigation (RI) – An in-depth study designed to gather the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a site.

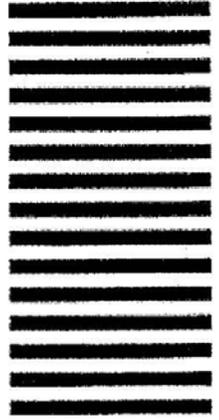
soil vapor extraction (SVE) – Soil vapor extraction is a commonly used technique for cleaning up contaminated soils. Soil vapor extraction draws air through contaminated soils and the contaminants are transferred to the air. The contaminated air is then treated or discharged, depending on the amount and type of contamination present.

Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) – Also known as "State Superfund." WQARF is a program administered by ADEQ to: (1) conduct statewide surface and groundwater monitoring; (2) study health effects of contamination; (3) perform emergency remedial actions; and (4) conduct site investigation and long-term remediations.

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Últimas

Noticias Sobre Su Medio Ambiente



Información del Departamento de Calidad Ambiental de Arizona a la comunidad cercana al Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix.

Investigación del agua subterránea dentro del Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix

Desde 1987, el Departamento de Calidad Ambiental de Arizona (ADEQ, siglas en inglés) ha estado conduciendo una investigación de la contaminación del subsuelo y el *agua subterránea* en el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix (vea el mapa abajo). En 1987, el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix se convirtió en un Sitio del Superfondo Estatal, también conocido como el *Fondo Rotativo para Asegurar la Calidad del Agua de Arizona* (WQARF, siglas en inglés). En el verano de 1998, el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix fue dividida en cinco Sitios. La investigación de los cinco Sitios continúa siendo financiada y administrada por el Programa del Superfondo Estatal, WQARF.

ADEQ está enviando este aviso a todos los domi-

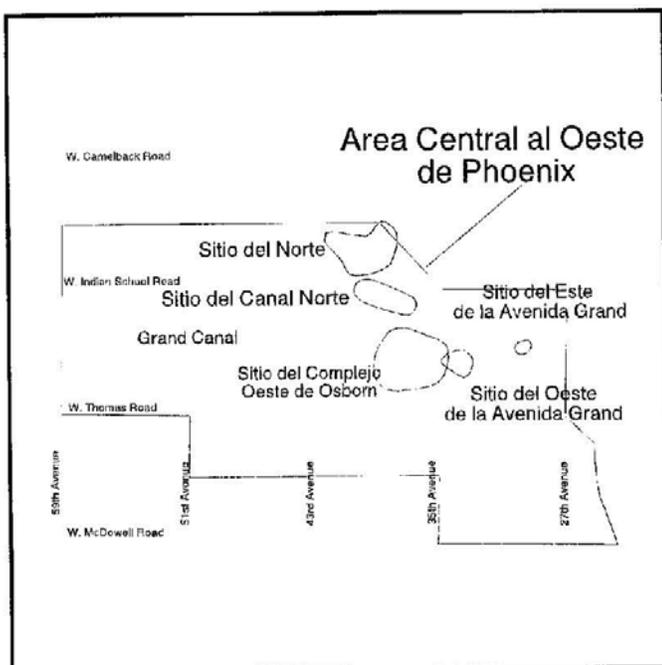
cilios que se encuentran dentro y cerca del Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix para proveer las últimas noticias sobre la contaminación y el proceso para la investigación y *limpieza* de la contaminación. Si usted desea participar en este proceso o le interesa obtener más información, por favor lea la sección central de este aviso.

¿Cuál es la historia de la investigación en el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix?

La contaminación del agua subterránea en el área fue detectada por primera vez en julio de 1982. La Ciudad de Phoenix encontró el *disolvente clorinado* tricloroetileno (TCE, siglas en inglés) en el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix en cuatro de sus pozos de agua potable. Los dos pozos con las mayores concentraciones de TCE fueron cerrados en 1982. Los otros dos siguieron bajo observación para asegurar que cumplieran con las normas estatales del agua potable. En 1989, la Ciudad de Phoenix ordenó el cierre de los mismos.

Después del hallazgo inicial, el Departamento de Servicios de Salud de Arizona (ADHS, siglas en inglés), la Ciudad de Phoenix y el Proyecto del Río Salado condujeron una extensa colección de muestras de agua. En dichas muestras, se encontró la presencia de disolventes clorinados en los pozos de agua potable y de irrigación en el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix.

En 1984, ADHS llevó a cabo una encuesta de más de 400 negocios en el área que pudieran haber almacenado, manejado o dispuesto de *substancias peligrosas*. Basado en esa investigación, se determinó que la contaminación provenía de varias fuentes. En 1987, el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix fue puesta en lo que anteriormente fue conocida como la Lista de Prioridades del Superfondo Estatal (WQARF). En 1997, ADEQ



*Los términos en *italicas* son definidos en el glosario al final de este aviso.

estableció un Registro para Sitios de WQARF que reemplazó la Lista de Prioridades. En 1998, los cinco Sitios dentro del Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix fueron añadidos al Registro.

¿Cuáles son los planes futuros para el Sitio del Este de la Avenida Grand en el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix?

En 1998, ADEQ inició y completó la Fase II de la *Investigación Remedial* (RI, siglas en inglés) en el Sitio del Este de la Avenida Grand. ADEQ instaló tres *pozos de observación* alrededor de una de las instalaciones bajo investigación. ADEQ tomó muestras del agua subterránea y midió los niveles del agua de los tres pozos de observación recientemente instalados y de otros tres pozos de observación que existían en el área. Las muestras del agua subterránea confirmaron que cada uno de los contaminantes detectados excedían los estándares del agua potable. Al final de la Fase II del RI, la extensión horizontal y vertical de la contaminación permaneció indefinida.

Durante la primavera de 1999, la Fase III del RI en el Sitio del Este de la Avenida Grand se inició y hasta ahora continúa. Se espera que las actividades investigativas de la Fase III (las cuales incluyen la instalación de un mínimo de 9 pozos de observación, la toma de muestras del subsuelo, análisis geofísicos, análisis del *acuífero*, toma de muestras trimestral del agua subterránea y medidas mensuales de los niveles del agua subterránea) estén casi terminadas para el final de septiembre del 2000.

¿Cuáles son los planes futuros para el Sitio del Oeste de la Avenida Grand en el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix?

El sistema de *extracción de vapor del subsuelo* (SVE, siglas en inglés) cesó de operar desde mayo de 1998. Se espera que el sistema SVE vuelva a operar para ver si el TCE sigue presente en los vapores del subsuelo debajo del Sitio. Si las concentraciones de TCE permanecen mínimas, la limpieza del subsuelo se considerará

terminada y la operación del sistema de SVE cesará permanentemente.

¿Cuáles son los planes futuros para el Sitio del Norte en el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix?

En 1998, ADEQ inició y completó la Fase I del RI en dos instalaciones en el Sitio del Norte. ADEQ instaló siete pozos de observación en y alrededor del perímetro de una de las instalaciones. ADEQ tomó muestras del agua subterránea y midió los niveles del agua de los siete pozos recientemente instalados y de otros tres pozos de observación cercanos. Las muestras del agua subterránea confirmaron que cada uno de los contaminantes detectados excedían los estándares del agua potable. Al final de Fase I del RI, la extensión horizontal y vertical de la contaminación permaneció indefinida.

Como parte de la Fase I del RI, también se tomaron muestras del subsuelo y del agua subterránea en otra instalación dentro del Sitio del Norte. Las muestras del subsuelo obtenidas de la instalación detectaron contaminantes. Las muestras del agua subterránea también confirmaron que cada uno de los contaminantes detectados excedían los estándares del agua potable.

Durante la primavera de 1999, la Fase II del RI en el Sitio del Norte se inició y hasta ahora continúa. Se espera que las actividades investigativas de la Fase II (las cuales incluyen la instalación de un mínimo de 29 pozos de observación, la toma de muestras del subsuelo, análisis geofísicos, análisis del *acuífero*, toma de muestras trimestral del agua subterránea, y medidas mensuales de los niveles del agua subterránea) estén casi terminadas para el final de septiembre del 2000.

¿Cuáles son los planes futuros para el Sitio del Canal Norte en el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix?

En enero del 2000, ADEQ otorgó un contrato para conducir el RI y el *Estudio de Factibilidad* (FS,

siglas en inglés) en el Sitio del Canal Norte. Se espera que las actividades investigativas del RI (las cuales incluyen la instalación de un mínimo de 8 pozos de observación, la toma de muestras del subsuelo, análisis geofísicos, análisis del acuífero, toma de muestras trimestral del agua subterránea y medidas mensuales de los niveles del agua subterránea) terminen en septiembre del 2001.

¿Cuáles son los planes futuros para el Sitio del Complejo Oeste de Osborn en el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix?

Ha sido la creencia de ADEQ que la contaminación del subsuelo y el agua subterránea en el Sitio del Complejo Oeste de Osborn fué causada por varios negocios que operaron antiguamente en el Sitio. ADEQ llegó a un acuerdo legal con tres compañías. Dos de las compañías acordaron aportar dinero para ayudar en la investigación y limpieza del Sitio del Complejo Oeste de Osborn. La tercera compañía acordó conducir el RI/FS y pagar parte de los costos para la limpieza del agua subterránea. El RI/FS del Sitio del Complejo Oeste de Osborn comenzó en 1996.

El sistema hidrológico debajo del Sitio del Complejo Oeste de Osborn cambió dramáticamente durante 1998 debido a la cobertura de concreto del Canal Grand del Proyecto del Río Salado. Los niveles del agua subterránea debajo del Sitio bajaron aproximadamente 20 pies. Como resultado de estos cambios, el Diseño para el Sistema Interino de Bombeo y Tratamiento del Agua Subterránea aprobado por ADEQ en 1997 ya no era posible. Después que los niveles de agua subterránea bajaron, la contaminación en el agua subterránea debajo del Complejo Oeste de Osborn fue atrapada en la tierra debajo de la instalación. En 1998, la compañía encargada de conducir el RI/FS en el Sitio propuso SVE como una acción de respuesta rápida. A finales de 1998, ADEQ le pidió a la compañía que desarrollara un Plan de Diseño para el sistema de SVE, el cual ADEQ aprobó en 1999. El sistema SVE ha estado operando desde agosto de 1999.

También en 1998, ADEQ solicitó trabajo adicional para completar la evaluación de la extensión horizontal de la contaminación en el agua

subterránea. Como resultado, la compañía instaló un pozo de observación adicional durante 1998. Se espera que pozos adicionales sean instalados en el año 2000, ya sea por ADEQ o por la compañía encargada de conducir el RI/FS. También se espera que los modelos computarizados del agua subterránea y el FS sean finalizados durante el año 2000.

¿Cuáles son los contaminantes que se encuentran en el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix?

Se sabe que en Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix, los disolventes clorinados tetracloroetileno (PCE, siglas en inglés) y TCE son contaminantes que están presentes en el agua subterránea sobre los límites reglamentarios.

Cómo aprender más sobre la calidad del agua

El agua subterránea en el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix no es usada en el sistema público de agua potable. Si usted está conectado al sistema público de agua potable, su proveedor público de agua, la Ciudad de Phoenix, está obligado por ley a proporcionarle agua que satisfaga todos los estándares estatales y federales de agua potable. La Ciudad de Phoenix conduce regularmente pruebas de agua potable para asegurarse de que cumple con los estándares establecidos y de que el agua potable que provee a la comunidad es segura. Para más información sobre la calidad del agua, por favor póngase en contacto con el Departamento de Servicios de Agua de la Ciudad de Phoenix al (602) 262-6251. Si usted tiene un pozo privado en el área indicada en el mapa, por favor llame a Ana Vargas, Directora de Proyecto de ADEQ, al (602) 207-4178, ó al 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4178.

¿Cuáles son los riesgos asociados con esta contaminación?

Hay riesgos asociados con la exposición al PCE y TCE, especialmente si se toma el agua contaminada. Las personas que beben agua que contiene PCE en exceso del *Nivel Máximo de Contaminación* (MCL, siglas en inglés) durante muchos años, podrían tener problemas con el hígado, los riñones o con el sistema nervioso y

pueden aumentar el riesgo de tener cáncer. Las personas que beben agua que contiene TCE en exceso del MCL durante muchos años podrían experimentar problemas con su hígado y pueden aumentar el riesgo de tener cáncer.

Es importante recordar que si su agua es abastecida por un proveedor de agua público como la Ciudad de Phoenix, ellos están obligados a proporcionarle a usted agua potable limpia y segura. La información presentada anteriormente es proporcionada para asegurarse de que el público esté informado de los riesgos potenciales del agua potable que no es analizada regularmente. Si usted está usando un pozo privado en el área indicada en el mapa y su pozo no ha sido analizado, por favor llame a Ana Vargas, Directora de Proyecto de ADEQ, al (602) 207-4178 ó al 1-800 234-5677, ext. 4178, para información respecto a las pruebas de pozos.

¿Cómo puede participar el público?

ADEQ formará una Junta Consultora de la Comunidad en el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix (CAB, siglas en inglés) para asesorar a ADEQ y a el público sobre temas y preocupaciones relacionados con la limpieza del Area. El CAB del Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix:

- proporcionará comentarios a ADEQ sobre las metas de limpieza, los métodos de limpieza y en otros asuntos relacionados con el Area
- representará a un grupo diversificado de la comunidad en y alrededor del Area
- participará en la comunicación con la comunidad
- conducirá visitas al Area, si se desea.

Si usted desea inscribirse para hacerse miembro del CAB, por favor llene la solicitud adjunta y devuélvala dentro de un período de dos semanas. Para más información, por favor llame a Donna Scott, Coordinadora de Participación de la Comunidad de ADEQ, al (602) 207-4190 ó al 1-800 234-5677, ext. 4190.

Si usted quiere ser incluido en nuestra lista de correo para recibir información futura sobre los sitios, por favor llene la forma adjunta, dóblela, séllela y deposítela en el buzón. Hemos propor-

cionado franqueo para que devuelva la lista de correo y la solicitud de inscripción para el CAB.

A medida que continúe el progreso en el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix, mantendremos informado al público sobre los últimos hallazgos a través de boletines informativos y reuniones abiertas al público. Las personas interesadas también pueden revisar la información sobre los sitios en la Biblioteca Central Burton Barr, 1221 al Norte de la Avenida Central, Phoenix o en la Sucursal Palo Verde, 4402 al Norte de la Avenida 51, Phoenix.

Información sobre el Area también está disponible en el edificio principal de ADEQ, en el 3033 al Norte de la Avenida Central, Phoenix. Para hacer ésto, favor llame a la archivista al (602) 207-4420 ó al 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4420, para hacer arreglos para revisar el expediente del Area.

¿Qué es el Fondo Rotativo para Asegurar la Calidad del Agua (WQARF, siglas en inglés) y el Registro?

WQARF es un programa establecido por la Legislatura del Estado de Arizona para:

- 1) conducir el monitoreo del agua subterránea y las aguas superficiales a través del estado;
 - 2) estudiar los efectos de la contaminación en la salud;
 - 3) conducir acciones remediales de emergencia; y
 - 4) conducir acciones remediales de largo plazo.
- El programa de WQARF es financiado con fondos, impuestos, cuotas estatales y fondos recuperados de las entidades responsables de la contaminación.

ADEQ ha establecido un registro de sitios en Arizona donde se han localizado contaminantes en el agua subterránea y/o el subsuelo. Los sitios que aparecen en el Registro califican para recibir fondos de WQARF para la investigación y la limpieza de la contaminación. Los cinco Sitios en el Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix están incluidos en el Registro. Los sitios en el Registro reciben un puntaje numérico basado en parte por el tipo de contaminante presente, la ubicación del contaminante y el número de personas que puedan ser afectadas por la contaminación. El puntaje se usa para ayudar a determinar el riesgo relativo en el sitio y no significa necesariamente que haya un riesgo directo para los humanos o el medio ambiente. El puntaje del Sitio del Este de la Avenida Grand es 26 de un total posible de 120.

El puntaje del Sitio del Oeste de la Avenida Grand es 17 de un total posible de 120. El puntaje del Sitio del Norte es 50 de un total posible de 120. El puntaje del Sitio del Canal Norte es 22 de un total posible de 120. El puntaje del Sitio del Complejo Oeste de Osborn es 47 de un total posible de 120.

Contactos de ADEQ:

Si usted está interesado en obtener más información acerca del Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix, por favor llene la tarjeta postal adjunta y/o comuníquese con:

Donna Scott, Coordinadora de Participación de la Comunidad de ADEQ, al (602) 207-4190 ó al 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4190

Ana Vargas, Directora de Proyecto de ADEQ, al (602) 207-4178 ó al 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4178

María Fant, Supervisora de Participación de la Comunidad de ADEQ, al (602) 207-4194 ó al 1-800-234-5677, ext. 4194

Las personas con incapacidad auditiva pueden llamar nuestra línea TDD al (602) 207-4829.

Las oficinas de ADEQ están ubicadas en el 3033 al Norte de la Avenida Central, Phoenix, AZ 85012. Nuestro número de fax es (602) 207-4236. Nuestro número principal del conmutador es (602) 207-2202 ó el 1-800 234-5677.

Por favor visite la Página Web de ADEQ en el <http://www.adeq.state.az.us>. Información sobre éste y otros sitios puede ser encontrada dentro de los Programas Ambientales, División de Programas de Desechos, Sección de Programas del Superfondo.

Glosario

acuífero – Tierra o roca debajo de la superficie de la tierra que contiene agua y puede almacenar y proveer agua a pozos y manantiales.

agua subterránea – Agua que se encuentra debajo de la superficie de la tierra que llena los poros entre los materiales tales como arena, barro o grava. En los acuíferos, el agua subterránea existe en suficientes cantidades como para proveer agua potable, agua para el riego y otros propósitos.

contaminación – Cualquier sustancia peligrosa liberada en el medio ambiente.

disolvente clorinado – Un disolvente orgánico que

contiene átomos de cloro, que se usa en embases de rocío aerosol, en pintura para carreteras y en líquidos para lavado en seco.

Estudio de Factibilidad (FS, siglas en inglés) –

Un estudio que describe y analiza las opciones de limpieza potenciales para un sitio contaminado usando la información de la Investigación Remedial. El Estudio de Factibilidad usualmente recomienda la selección de una opción de limpieza que es práctica y su costo es eficiente.

extracción de vapor del subsuelo (SVE, siglas en inglés) –

La extracción de vapor del subsuelo es una técnica usada comúnmente para limpiar subsuelos contaminados. La extracción de vapor del subsuelo extrae el aire que corre a través del subsuelo contaminado y transfiere los contaminantes al aire. El aire contaminado entonces es tratado o descargado, dependiendo de la cantidad y tipo de contaminación presente.

Fondo Rotativo para Asegurar la Calidad del Agua (WQARF, siglas en inglés) –

También conocido como el "Superfondo Estatal." WQARF es un programa administrado por ADEQ para: (1) conducir el monitoreo del agua subterránea y las aguas superficiales a través del estado; (2) estudiar los efectos de la contaminación en la salud; (3) conducir acciones remediales de emergencia; y (4) conducir acciones remediales de largo plazo.

Investigación Remedial (RI, siglas en inglés) –

Un estudio a fondo diseñado para reunir los datos necesarios para determinar la naturaleza y la extensión de la contaminación en un sitio.

limpieza – Acciones tomadas que tienen que ver con la liberación o amenaza de liberación de una sustancia peligrosa que pudiera afectar a la gente o al medio ambiente. El término "limpieza" es algunas veces intercambiado con los términos "acción remedial," "acción de removido," "acción de respuesta," "remedio," "remediación" o "acción correctiva."

Nivel Máximo de Contaminación (MCL, siglas en inglés) –

El nivel máximo de un contaminante que es permitido en el agua subterránea y agua potable. Las agencias estatales y federales fijan estas normas para la protección de la salud humana.

pozos de observación – Pozos instalados con el propósito de recoger muestras del agua subterránea y gas en el subsuelo. Los resultados analíticos de estas muestras son usados para definir la extensión de la contaminación.

sustancia peligrosa – Cualquier material que, debido a su cantidad, concentración o características físicas o químicas, presenta un peligro existente o potencial a la salud y seguridad humana o el medio ambiente.

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Update on Your Environment

Últimas Noticias Sobre Su Medio Ambiente

Inside: Information from the Arizona Department of
Environmental Quality on the West Central Phoenix Area

Contenido: Información del Departamento de Calidad Ambiental
de Arizona acerca del Area Central al Oeste de Phoenix



#FS99-13
A.R.S. § 49-289.02
APRIL 2000

West Van Buren Environmental News



Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

April 2003

La versión en español comienza en la página 4

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is sending this factsheet to inform community members within and near the West Van Buren Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) site about the *contamination** present at the site and the process for investigation and cleanup of the contamination. If you would like to become involved in this process or would like additional information, please see the insert in the middle of this notice.

ADEQ has conducted investigations in the West Van Buren WQARF site to gather information on the presence of *solvent* contamination in the *groundwater*. Based upon this information, ADEQ determined that contamination is present and placed the site on the WQARF Registry. Cleanup and investigative work at sites on the Registry is funded and managed by the state's Superfund program, also known as the WQARF Program.

What are the WQARF and the Registry?

The WQARF Program was established by Arizona law to conduct statewide surface and groundwater monitoring, study health effects of contamination, perform emergency

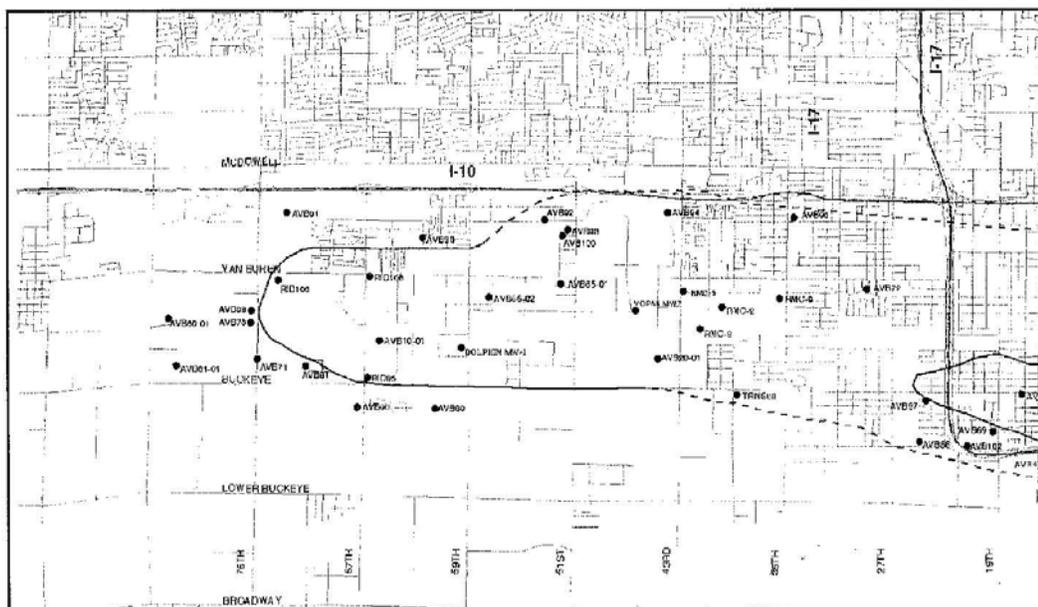
cleanup actions and conduct long-term cleanup programs. The WQARF Program is funded with state monies, civil and criminal penalties, and funds recovered from parties responsible for contamination.

ADEQ has established a Registry of sites in Arizona where groundwater and/or soil contamination are known to be present. Sites appearing on this Registry qualify for funds available from the state's WQARF for investigation, cleanup of contamination or both. The West Van Buren WQARF site is included on this Registry. Sites on the Registry are given a numeric score based in part upon the type of contaminant(s) present, the location of the contaminant(s) and the number of people that may be affected by the contaminant(s). Scores are used to help determine relative risk at the site and do not necessarily mean that there is a direct risk to humans or the environment. The score of the site is 50 out of a possible 120.

For further information on this site or other WQARF sites, please visit the ADEQ Web site at ww.adcq.az.state.us. Click on Environmental Programs, then Waste Programs Division, scroll down to Superfund Programs, and follow the prompts for the information you need. A hard copy of the Superfund/WQARF information on the Web site is

available in the Superfund Programs Section Information Packet. This document may be purchased by contacting the information desk at (602) 771-2202 or, toll free in Arizona, (800) 234-5677.

If you or anyone you know is interested in obtaining more information about the West Van Buren



WQARF site and would like to continue to receive site information mailings, please complete and mail the mailing card on the insert in the middle of this notice.

What are the contaminants at the West Van Buren WQARF site?

Six contaminants are currently known to be present above *regulatory levels* in the groundwater of the West Van Buren WQARF site. The contaminants are the industrial solvents tetrachloroethene (PCE), commonly used in dry cleaning processes and as a degreaser; trichloroethene (TCE), primarily used in metal degreasing and cleaning operations; 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE), used to make certain plastics, as a fire retardant, and can be a breakdown product of other solvents; cis-1,2 dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), used to produce solvents, and in chemical mixtures and can also be a breakdown product of other solvents; 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA), used to make other chemicals, paint, varnish and finish remover, and can also be a breakdown product of other solvents; and chromium, a metal commonly used in plating facilities.

Groundwater Investigation within the West Van Buren WQARF site

ADEQ has been conducting a *remedial investigation* in the West Van Buren WQARF site since 1987. In 2001, ADEQ installed 13 new groundwater *monitoring wells* and was able to gain access to several existing wells. ADEQ now has 77 groundwater monitoring wells to sample throughout the West Van Buren WQARF site. The groundwater contamination line you see on the map is drawn based upon the presence of PCE and TCE in concentrations above the regulatory limit of five *parts per billion* (ppb) for both.

Two *aquifers* have been affected by the contamination. The upper aquifer, which generally has groundwater levels between 60 and 130 feet below ground surface, has contamination throughout the West Van Buren WQARF site. The middle aquifer, which generally has a groundwater zone between 200 to 400 feet below ground surface, has groundwater contamination in the west-central portion of the West Van Buren WQARF site. ADEQ is currently working toward finishing the site characterization of the West Van Buren WQARF site in December 2003.

Cleanup actions at the West Van Buren WQARF site

In March 2001, ADEQ constructed *air sparging* and *soil vapor extraction* and groundwater *pump and treat* systems at the American Linen Supply Company, located at 720 W. Buchanan. To date, more than 900 pounds of *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) have been removed from the soil and more than 94 million gallons of groundwater have been treated.

What is the quality of water in the West Van Buren WQARF site?

The depth to groundwater in the area of the site is between 60 and 130 feet below ground surface for the upper aquifer and 200 to 400 feet below ground surface for the middle aquifer. The water under the site is not used in the public drinking water system. Drinking water for this part of the city primarily comes from surface sources, such as canals. The majority of risk associated with contaminated groundwater from this site comes from long-direct exposure to the water by drinking or bathing. Without a route of exposure, such as drinking the water, there is no risk to you. If you are connected to a public drinking water system, your public drinking water provider is required by law to provide water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. The water provider conducts regular testing of your drinking water to ensure that standards are met and to ensure that safe drinking water is delivered to the community. For more information concerning your drinking water quality please contact your water provider.

Do you own a private groundwater well?

If you are using a private well located within the boundary of the West Van Buren WQARF site, please call Julie Riemenschneider, ADEQ project manager at (602) 771-4192 or, toll free in Arizona, (800) 234-5677. Groundwater located within the West Van Buren WQARF site boundary should be sampled and tested regularly if being used for domestic purposes. ADEQ will sample your well free of charge if you are located within the West Van Buren WQARF site (see map on Page 1).

What are the future plans for this site?

Currently, ADEQ is conducting a remedial investigation at the site and plans to complete it in December 2003. When the remedial investigation is completed, final cleanup options will be developed and analyzed in a *feasibility study* report. Input from the public in the area of the site will be sought through newsletters, public open houses and other means to ensure that ADEQ is aware of local plans and concerns of the affected community, and to ensure that the public understands and accepts the proposed remedy. ADEQ has formed a Community Advisory Board (CAB) to ensure that citizens in the area of the site have the opportunity to be involved in the decision-making process. The CAB meets on a regular basis. If you would like to become involved in this process or would like additional information, please see the insert in the middle of this notice.

What are the risks associated with contamination?

There are risks associated with exposure to these contaminants, principally through drinking the contaminated water. Most risks associated with contaminated groundwa-

ter come from long-term direct exposure to the water by drinking or bathing. Without a direct route of exposure, such as drinking the water, there should be no risk to you. Since no one is known to be drinking the water, no one is known to be at risk of exposure to these contaminants.

People who drink water containing PCE in excess of the regulatory levels over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous system. People who drink water containing TCE in excess of the regulatory level over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys. People who drink water containing cis,1,2-DCE in excess of the regulatory level over many years could experience problems with their liver, circulation or nervous system. People who drink water containing 1,1-DCE in excess of the regulatory level over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys. People who drink water containing 1,1-DCA in excess of the regulatory level over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys or nervous system. People who drink water containing chromium in excess of the regulatory level over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys or experience stomach upsets or ulcers.

People who drink water containing PCE, TCE, 1,1-DCE, 1,1-DCA or chromium in excess of regulatory levels over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

In addition to the substances that have been detected above regulatory levels, other substances have been detected below regulatory levels or have no regulatory standards. Any substances that are present below regulatory levels are presumed to be harmless to the public.

For more information about health issues, please call the Department of Health Services, Office of Environmental Health, (800) 367-6412.

How can the public be involved?

As progress continues at the West Van Buren WQARF site, ADEQ will keep the public informed through newsletters, public open houses and CAB meetings.

The West Van Buren CAB was established in January of 2000 and has been meeting on a regular basis since its inception. The responsibilities of the CAB include:

- Participating in community outreach
- Providing assistance in distributing information from ADEQ to the community
- Ensuring that the opinions and concerns of the residents in the area are accurately understood by ADEQ
- Providing comments to ADEQ on various remediation techniques and other site-related issues

CAB meetings are open to the public and anyone may attend, no prior notice is necessary.

For more information on community involvement activities at the West Van Buren WQARF site, please call Alexandra Zavala, ADEQ community involvement coordinator at (602) 771-4410 or, toll free in Arizona, (800) 234-5677.

If you would like to serve on the CAB or would like to be notified of the CAB meetings and open houses, please fill out the attached form and return it to ADEQ.

Interested parties can review site information at the ADEQ's main office located at 1110 W. Washington St. in Phoenix. Site information is available for review from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. To arrange for a time to review the public site file, please call the ADEQ Records Center at (602) 771-4380 or, toll free in Arizona, (800) 234-5677.

ADEQ Contacts

Julie Riemenschneider, ADEQ project manager, (602) 771-4192, toll free in Arizona at (800) 234-5677 or jjr@ev.state.az.us.

Alexandra Zavala, ADEQ community involvement coordinator, (602) 771-4410, toll free in Arizona at (800) 234-5677 or aaz@cv.state.az.us.

Hearing-impaired individuals may call our TDD line at (602) 771-4829.

If you or anyone you know is interested in obtaining more information about the West Van Buren WQARF site and would like to continue to receive site information mailings, please complete and return the attached mailing card.

The local ADEQ office is located at 1110 W. Washington St., Phoenix, AZ 85007. The WQARF Program's fax number is (602) 771-4246. Please visit ADEQ's Web site at www.adeq.state.az.us for more information about Arizona's environment.

Glossary

Air Sparging – Air sparging is a treatment technology in which air is injected into the ground below a contaminated area, forming bubbles that rise and carry trapped and dissolved contaminants to the surface, where they are captured by a soil vapor extraction system. Air sparging may work well at sites contaminated with solvents and other VOCs.

Aquifer – An aquifer is an underground geological formation composed of sand, soil, gravel or porous rock that can

store and supply groundwater to wells and springs.

Contamination – Contamination is the presence of any contaminant, including hazardous substances, in groundwater, surface water or soil above regulatory levels.

Feasibility Study – A feasibility study (FS) is the evaluation of potential cleanup methods for achieving the cleanup goals determined during a remedial investigation. Under the federal Superfund program, the alternative methods are evaluated using the following criteria: overall protection of human health and the environment; ability to achieve regulatory standards or site-specific standards developed during a site-specific risk assessment; short-term effectiveness; long term effectiveness or permanence of result; reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume of hazardous substance through treatment; feasibility and reliability; and community acceptance.

Groundwater – Groundwater is the water found beneath the earth's surface. This includes water that fills the spaces within and between materials such as sand, soil, clay, gravel or fractured bedrock.

Monitor Wells – Monitor wells are wells which are installed for the purpose of obtaining information about the groundwater at a specific location such as water quality, depth to water and groundwater flow direction.

Parts Per Billion – Part per billion (ppb) is a unit of concentration commonly used to express low concentrations of contaminants. For example, 1 ounce of TCE in one billion ounces of water is 1g/L (microgram per Liter) or ppb. If one drop of TCE is mixed in a competition size swimming pool, the water will contain about 1ppb of TCE.

Pump and Treat – A pump and treat system is a cleanup action that involves installing wells at strategic locations to extract contaminated groundwater, treating it aboveground to remove the contaminants, and reinjecting it into the aquifer.

Regulatory Levels – Regulatory levels are standards set to ensure that water is safe for drinking and other uses.

Remedial Investigation – A remedial investigation (RI) is an in-depth investigation designed to determine (1) the nature and extend of contamination at a WQARF or Superfund site, (2) the sources of contamination, (3) the potential risks posed to humans and the environment and (4) appropriate cleanup goals for the contaminants of concern at the site.

Soil Vapor Extraction – Soil vapor extraction (SVE) is a commonly used technique for cleaning up contaminated soils. SVE draws/vacuums gases from the contaminated soils and through the extraction system where they are treated or discharged into the air.

Solvent – Solvents are chemical products, usually liquid that are used to dissolve or disperse other compounds/substances. PCE is a common solvent used in dry cleaning and for cleaning auto and airplane parts. TCE is a solvent commonly used in metal degreasing.

Volatile Organic Compounds – Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are a large group of carbon-containing chemicals that readily evaporate at room temperature. Examples of VOCs are isopropyl alcohol (rubbing alcohol), acetone (found in some nail polish removers) and the solvents PCE and TCE (dry cleaning and metal degreasing).

West Van Buren

Noticias Sobre el Medio Ambiente



Ministerio del Medio Ambiente del Estado de Arizona

abril 2003

El Ministerio del Medio Ambiente del Estado de Arizona (ADEQ, por sus siglas en inglés) envía este boletín informativo para informar a los miembros de la comunidad en y cerca del sitio West Van Buren (Oeste de Van Buren) del Fondo Rotativo Para la Garantía de la Calidad del Agua (WQARF, por sus siglas en inglés) acerca de la *contaminación** presente en el sitio y del proceso de investigación y

limpieza de la contaminación. Si le gustaría participar en este proceso o si quisiera información adicional, por favor acuda al encarte en medio de este boletín.

ADEQ ha llevado acabo investigaciones en el sitio West Van Buren para juntar información acerca de la presencia de contaminación de *solventes* en el *agua subterránea*.

Basandose en esta información, ADEQ determinó que si existe contaminación en el área y agrego el sitio al Registro WQARF (vea el mapa en la página 1). Trabajo de limpieza e investigación en sitios del Registro es patrocinado y manejado por el programa de Superfondo del estado, también conocido como el Programa WQARF.

¿Que es WQARF y el Registro?

El Programa WQARF fue establecido por ley de Arizona para llevar control del agua superficial y subterránea, estudiar los efectos de contaminación a la salud, llevar a cabo acciones de limpieza de emergencia, y conducir programas de limpieza de largo plazo a través de todo el estado. El Programa WQARF es patrocinado por dinero del estado, multas civiles y criminales, y fondos recaudados de partes responsables de la contaminación.

ADEQ ha establecido un Registro de sitios dentro de Arizona en donde se sabe existe contaminación en el agua subterránea y/o en la tierra. Sitios incluidos en este Registro califican para recibir fondos disponibles del WQARF del estado para investigación y/o limpieza de la contaminación. El sitio West Van Buren esta incluido en este Registro. Los sitios incluidos en el Registro reciben una calificación numérica basada en parte en el tipo de contaminante(s) presente, la ubicación del contaminante(s), y el numero de personas quienes podrían ser afectadas por el contaminante(s). Las calificaciones se usan para determinar el riesgo relativo del sitio y no necesariamente quieren decir que existe un riesgo directo a humanos o al medio ambiente. La calificación del sitio West Van Buren del WQARF es 50 de 120 puntos posibles.

Para más información acerca de este sitio o cualquier otro sitio del WQARF, por favor visite la página del internet de ADEQ al www.adcq.state.az.us. Haga clic en "Environmental Programs," seguido por, "Waste Programs Division," baje a donde dice "Superfund Programs," y elija el sitio del cual desea más información. Una copia impresa de información acerca del Superfondo/WQARF disponible en la internet esta disponible en el Documento de Información de la Sección de Programas Superfondo. Este documento esta de venta y lo puede obtener comunicandose al (602) 771-2202 o sin cobro en Arizona, al (800) 234-5677.

Si usted o alguien que usted conoce esta interesado en obtener más información acerca del sitio West Van Buren del WQARF y quisiera seguir recibiendo información a través del correo, por favor llene y envíe el encarte en medio de este boletín.

¿Que tipo de contaminantes se encuentran en el sitio West Van Buren del WQARF?

Actualmente se sabe de seis contaminantes que se encuen-

tran presentes a niveles sobrepasando los *niveles permitidos por ley* en el agua del sitio West Van Buren del WQARF. Los contaminantes son los solventes industriales tetracloroetileno (PCE, por sus siglas en inglés), comúnmente usado en el proceso de lavado en seco y como desengrasador; tricloroeteno (TCE, por sus siglas en inglés), principalmente usado en el desengrasado y limpieza de metales; 1,1-dicloroeteno (1,1-DCE, por sus siglas en inglés), usado para hacer ciertos plásticos, como protector ante el fuego, y puede ser un producto de descomposición de otros solventes; cis-1,2 dicloroeteno (cis-1,2-DCE, por sus siglas en inglés), usado para producir solventes, y en mixturas químicas y también puede ser un producto de descomposición de otros solventes; 1,1-diclorotano (1,1-DCA, por sus siglas en inglés), usado para hacer otros químicos, pinturas, quita barniz y quita acabado brillo, y también puede ser un producto de descomposición de otros solventes; y cromo, un metal comúnmente usado en instalaciones de plateado.

Investigaciones del agua subterránea dentro del sitio West Van Buren del WQARF

Desde 1987, ADEQ ha estado dirigiendo una investigación remediadora en el sitio West Van Buren del WQARF. En 2001, ADEQ instaló 13 nuevos *pozos de control* del agua subterránea y pudo obtener acceso a varios pozos ya existentes. Ahora, ADEQ tiene 77 pozos de control de los cuales puede tomar pruebas a través del sitio West Van Buren del WQARF. La línea que usted ve en el mapa de contaminación se dibuja basandose en la presencia de concentraciones de PCE y TCE sobrepasando el nivel permitido por ley de cinco *partes por billón (ppb por sus siglas en inglés)* de ambos.

Dos *acuíferos* han sido afectados por la contaminación. El acuífero de arriba, el cual generalmente tiene niveles de agua entre 60 y 130 pies debajo de la superficie de la tierra, tiene contaminación a través del sitio West Van Buren del WQARF. El acuífero de en medio, el cual generalmente tiene una zona de agua entre 200 a 400 pies debajo de la superficie de la tierra, tiene contaminación en la parte occidental-central del sitio West Van Buren del WQARF. Actualmente, ADEQ esta trabajando hacia terminar la caracterización del sitio West Van Buren del WQARF en diciembre de 2003.

Acciones de limpieza dentro del sitio West Van Buren del WQARF

En marzo de 2001, ADEQ construyó sistemas de *inyección de aire y extracción de gas en la tierra y bombeo y tratado* de agua subterránea en la instalación de American Linen Supply Company, ubicada al 720 W. Buchanan. Hasta la fecha, se han eliminado mas de 900 libras de *compuestos volátiles orgánicos (VOCs, por sus siglas en inglés)* de la tierra y se

han limpiado más de 94 millones de galones de agua subterránea.

¿Que es la calidad del agua en el área del sitio West Van Buren del WQARF?

La profundidad al agua subterránea en el área del sitio es entre 60 y 130 pies debajo de la superficie de la tierra en el acuífero de arriba y entre 200 y 400 pies debajo de la superficie de la tierra en el acuífero de en medio. El agua debajo del sitio no se usa en el sistema público de agua potable. Agua potable para esta parte de la ciudad viene principalmente de fuentes en la superficie, tal como canales. La mayor parte del riesgo asociado con el agua subterránea contaminada de este sitio viene de exposición directa y de largo plazo al agua a través de beberla o bañarse en ella. Sin una ruta de exposición, tal como el beber el agua, usted no tiene ningún riesgo. Si su propiedad esta conectada al sistema público de agua potable, su suministrador de agua potable es requerido bajo la ley de proveer agua que cumpla con todos los estándares de agua potable estatales y federales. El suministrador de agua frecuentemente prueba el agua potable para asegurar que cumple con los estándares y para asegurar que solo agua saludable sea entregada a la comunidad. Para más información acerca de la calidad de su agua potable por favor comuníquese con su suministrador de agua potable.

¿Tiene usted un pozo privado de agua subterránea?

Si usted esta usando un pozo privado ubicado dentro de las fronteras del sitio West Van Buren del WQARF, por favor comuníquese con Alexandra Zavala, Coordinadora de Participación Comunitaria de ADEQ, al (602) 771-4410 o sin cobro en Arizona, al (800) 234-5677. El agua subterránea ubicada dentro de las fronteras del sitio West Van Buren del WQARF debería ser examinada y analizada con frecuencia si es que se usa para propósitos domésticos. ADEQ examinará y analizará su pozo gratis si es que usted vive dentro del sitio West Van Buren del WQARF (vea el mapa en la página 1).

¿Que son los planes futuros de ADEQ en cuanto a este sitio?

Actualmente, ADEQ esta llevando a cabo una investigación remediadora en este sitio y planea terminar la en diciembre de 2003. Cuando se termine la investigación remediadora, las opciones de limpieza final se elaboraran y analizaran en el expediente del estudio de viabilidad. Comentarios del publico en el área del sitio se solicitaran a través de boletines informativos, casas abiertas y otros medios para asegurar que ADEQ este al tanto de planes locales y de preocupaciones de la comunidad afectada, y para asegurar que el publico entienda y acepta el remedio propuesto. ADEQ a formado un Consejo Comunitario de Interés (CAB, por sus siglas en inglés) para asegurar que los

habitantes en el área del sitio tengan la oportunidad de tomar parte en el proceso de decisiones. El CAB se junta con frecuencia. Si usted quisiera tomar parte en el proceso o si le gustaría recibir información adicional, por favor acuda el encarte en medio de este boletín.

¿Que son los riesgos asociados con esta contaminación?

Existen riesgos asociados con la exposición a estos contaminantes, principalmente a través de beber el agua contaminada. La mayor parte del riesgo asociado con el agua subterránea contaminada viene de exposición directa y de largo plazo al agua a través de beberla o bañarse en ella. Sin una ruta de exposición, tal como el beber el agua, usted no tiene ningún riesgo. Como no se sabe de nadie que este bebiendo esta agua, no se sabe de nadie que este en riesgo de exposición a estos contaminantes.

Personas que beben agua que contiene PCE sobrepasando el nivel permitido por ley, durante muchos años, podrían tener problemas con su hígado, riñones o sistema nervioso. Personas que beben agua que contiene TCE sobrepasando el nivel permitido por ley, durante muchos años, podrían tener problemas con su hígado o riñones. Personas que beben agua que contiene cis,1,2-DCE sobrepasando el nivel permitido por ley, durante muchos años, podrían tener problemas con su circulación, hígado o sistema nervioso. Personas que beben agua que contiene 1,1-DCE sobrepasando el nivel permitido por ley, durante muchos años, podrían tener problemas con su hígado o riñones. Personas que beben agua que contiene 1,1-DCA sobrepasando el nivel permitido por ley, durante muchos años, podrían tener problemas con su hígado, riñones o sistema nervioso. Personas que beben agua que contiene cromo sobrepasando el nivel permitido por ley, durante muchos años, podrían tener problemas con su hígado o riñones o tener problemas de dolor de estómago o úlceras.

Personas que beben agua que contiene PCE, TCE, 1,1-DCE, 1,1-DCA o cromo sobrepasando el nivel permitido por ley, durante muchos años, podrían ser más propensos a contraer cáncer.

Ademas de las sustancias que se encontraron sobrepasando el nivel permitido por ley, otras sustancias han sido detectadas debajo de los niveles permitidos por ley o no tienen nivel permitido por ley. Se presume que cualquier sustancia que se encuentra debajo de los niveles permitidos por ley es inocua al público.

Para más información acerca de temas de la salud, por favor comuníquese con el Departamento de Servicios de Salud del Estado de Arizona, Oficina de Salud Ambiental (800) 367-6412.

¿Cómo puede participar el público?

ADEQ mantendrá al público al tanto del progreso en el sitio West Van Buren del WQARF a través de boletines informativos, casas abiertas públicas y a través de juntas del CAB.

El CAB West Van Buren fue establecido en enero de 2000 y se ha juntado con frecuencia desde su comienzo. Las responsabilidades del CAB incluyen:

- Participar en el alcance a la comunidad
- Proveer ayuda en la distribución de información de ADEQ a la comunidad
- Asegurar que las opiniones y preocupaciones de los residentes del área sean entendidas exactamente por ADEQ
- Proveer comentarios a ADEQ en cuanto a varias técnicas de limpieza y otros temas relacionados al sitio

Las juntas del CAB están abiertas al público y quien quiera puede atender, no es necesario avisar para atender.

Para más información acerca de actividades de participación comunitaria en el sitio West Van Buren del WQARF, por favor llame a Alexandra Zavala, Coordinadora de Participación Comunitaria del ADEQ al (602) 771-4410, o sin cobro en Arizona al (800) 234-5677.

Si le gustaría formar parte del CAB o si le gustaría recibir información en cuanto a las juntas del CAB y casas abiertas, por favor llene el formulario adjunto y regrese a ADEQ.

Partes interesadas pueden revisar información del sitio en la oficina principal de ADEQ ubicada al 1110 W. Washington St. en Phoenix. Información del sitio esta disponible para revisión de 8 a.m. a 5 p.m., de lunes a viernes. Para fijar una cita para revisar el archivo publico del sitio, por favor llame al Centro de Archivos de ADEQ al (602) 771-4380, o sin cobro en Arizona al (800)234-5677.

Contactos en ADEQ

Julie Riemenschneider, Directora del Proyecto de ADEQ, (602) 771-4192, sin cobro en Arizona al (800) 234-5677, o a jjr@cv.state.az.us.

Alexandra Zavala, Coordinadora de Participación Comunitaria de ADEQ, (602) 771-4410, sin cobro en Arizona al (800) 234-5677, o a aaz@cv.state.az.us.

Personas con impedimentos del oído pueden comunicarse a nuestra línea TDD al (602) 771-4829.

Si usted, o alguien que usted conoce, esta interesado en obtener más información acerca del sitio West Van Buren del WQARF y le gustaría seguir recibiendo información acerca del sitio a través del correo, por favor llene y envíe

el formulario adjunto.

La oficina local de ADEQ esta ubicada al 1110 W. Washington St., Phoenix, AZ 85007. El número de fax del Programa WQARF es el (602) 771-4246. Por favor visite la página en el internet de ADEQ al www.adcq.state.az.us para más información acerca del medio ambiente de Arizona.

Glosario

Acuífero – Un acuífero es una formación geológica debajo de la superficie de la tierra la cual es compuesta de arena, tierra, grava o piedras porosas que puede almacenar y abastecer agua subterránea a pozos y manantiales.

Agua Subterránea – El agua subterránea es el agua que se encuentra debajo de la superficie de la Tierra. Esta incluye el agua que llena los espacios dentro y entremedio de materiales tal como arena, tierra, grava o lechos de roca fracturada.

Bombeo y Tratado – Un sistema de bombeo y tratado es una acción de limpieza la cual incluye la instalación de pozos en lugares estratégicos para extraer agua subterránea contaminada, tratandola arriba de la superficie de la tierra para eliminar los contaminantes, y re-inyectarla al acuífero.

Compuestos Volátiles Orgánicos – Un compuestos volátiles orgánicos (VOCs, por sus siglas en inglés) es un miembro de un grupo de compuestos que se evaporan fácilmente a temperatura ambiental. Ejemplos de VOCs son el alcohol isopropilo, acetona (usado en algunos quita esmaltes), y los solventes PCE y TCE (lavado en seco y desengrasado de metales).

Contaminación – Contaminación es la presencia de cualquier contaminante, incluyendo sustancias peligrosas, sobrepasando niveles permitidos por ley en el agua subterránea, agua de superficie, o en la tierra.

Estudio de Viabilidad – El estudio de viabilidad (FS, por sus siglas en inglés) es la evaluación de potenciales métodos de limpieza para realizar las metas de limpieza determinadas durante la investigación remediadora. Bajo el programa Superfondo federal, los métodos alternativos se evalúan usando los siguientes criterios: protección total a la salud humana y al medio ambiente; habilidad de realizar estándares permitidos por ley o estándares específicos al sitio determinados durante la evaluación de riesgo específica del sitio; efectividad a corto plazo; efectividad a largo plazo o permanencia del resultado; reducción de toxicidad, movilidad o volumen de sustancias peligrosas a través de tratamiento; viabilidad y fiabilidad; y aprobación por la comunidad.



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Extracción de Vapor en la Tierra (SVE, por sus siglas en inglés) – SVE es una técnica comúnmente usada para limpiar tierras contaminadas. La extracción de vapor en la tierra saca/aspira gases de la tierra contaminada pasandolos por el sistema de extracción en donde se tratan o se emiten al aire.

Investigación Remediadora – La investigación remediadora (RI, por sus siglas en inglés) es una investigación a fondo diseñada para determinar 1) la naturaleza y el alcance de la contaminación en un sitio WQARF o Superfondo, 2) las fuentes de contaminación, 3) los riesgos potenciales planteados a humanos o al medio ambiente, y 4) apropiadas metas de limpieza para los contaminantes de interés en el sitio.

Nivel Permitido por Ley – Los niveles permitidos por ley son estándares fijados para asegurar que el agua este sana para beber y para otros propósitos.

Partes por Billón – Partes por billón (ppb, por sus siglas en inglés) es una unidad de concentración comúnmente usada para expresar bajas concentraciones de contaminantes. Por ejemplo, una (1) onza de TCE en un billón de onzas de

agua es 1g/l. (microgramo por Litro) o ppb. Si una gota de TCE se mezcla en una piscina de tamaño competición, el agua contendrá aproximadamente 1 ppb de TCE.

Pozos de Control – Pozos de control son pozos que se instalan con el propósito de obtener información acerca del agua subterránea en un local preciso tal como la calidad del agua, profundidad del agua y la dirección del flujo del agua subterránea.

Separación con Aire – La separación con aire es un tratamiento en cual se inyecta aire a la tierra debajo de un área contaminada, formando burbujas las cuales suben llevando contaminantes disueltos a la superficie, en donde son atrapados por un sistema de extracción de gas en la tierra. Separación con aire puede ser exitosa en sitios contaminados con solventes y otros VOCs.

Solvente – Los solventes son productos químicos, típicamente líquidos, que se usan para disolver o dispersar otras sustancias/compuestos. PCE es un solvente común que se usa en el proceso de limpieza en seco y para limpiar partes de autos y aviones. TCE es un solvente comúnmente usado en el desengrasado de metales.

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West Van Buren Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund Site February 2006

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is sending this fact sheet to inform community members within and near the West Van Buren Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) site about the contamination present at the site and the process for investigation and cleanup of the contamination.

WHAT IS THE WATER QUALITY ASSURANCE REVOLVING FUND (WQARF)?

The state's Superfund program is known as the WQARF Program. The WQARF Program was established by Arizona law to conduct statewide surface and groundwater monitoring, study health effects of contamination*, perform emergency cleanup actions and conduct long-term cleanup programs. The WQARF Program is funded with state monies, civil and criminal penalties, and funds recovered from parties responsible for contamination.

WHAT IS THE WQARF REGISTRY?

ADEQ has established a Registry of sites in Arizona where groundwater and/or soil contamination are known to be present. Sites appearing on this Registry qualify for funds available from the state's WQARF for investigation, cleanup of contamination or both. The West Van Buren WQARF site is included on this Registry because of solvent contamination in the groundwater. Sites on the Registry are given a numeric score based in part upon the type of contaminant(s) present, the location of the contaminant(s) and the number of people that may be affected by the contaminant(s). Scores are used to help determine relative risk at the site and do not necessarily mean that there is a direct risk to humans or the environment. The score of the West Van Buren WQARF site is 50 out of a possible 120.

For further information on this site or other WQARF sites, please visit the ADEQ Web site at www.azdeq.gov. Click on Waste Programs Division, then click on Superfund Programs, and follow the prompts for the information you need.

WHAT ARE THE CONTAMINANTS AT THE WEST VAN BUREN WQARF SITE?

Six contaminants are currently known to be present above regulatory levels in the groundwater of the West Van Buren WQARF site. The contaminants are the industrial solvents tetrachloroethene (PCE), commonly used in dry cleaning processes and as a degreaser; trichloroethene (TCE), primarily used in metal degreasing and cleaning operations; 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE), used to make certain plastics, as a fire retardant, and can be a breakdown product of other solvents; cis-1,2 dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), used to produce solvents and in chemical mixtures, and can also be a breakdown product of other solvents; 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA), used to make other

chemicals, paint, varnish and finish remover, and can also be a breakdown product of other solvents; and chromium, a metal commonly used in plating facilities.

GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION WITHIN THE WEST VAN BUREN WQARF SITE:

ADEQ is currently conducting a remedial investigation within the West Van Buren WQARF site. Approximately 115 groundwater monitoring wells have been installed and are sampled on a quarterly to semi-annual basis. The groundwater contamination plume drawn on the map is based upon the presence of PCE and TCE in concentrations above the regulatory limit of five parts per billion (ppb) for both.

The aquifer beneath the site is divided into three sections - the upper alluvial unit (UAU), middle alluvial unit (MAU) and the lower alluvial unit (LAU). The UAU and MAU have been affected by contamination from the site. Currently PCE contamination above the regulatory limit is present in the MAU down to approximately 400 feet below ground surface.

During September of 2005 ADEQ collected groundwater samples from 76 monitoring and 10 Roosevelt Irrigation District (RID) wells. During this sampling event, the highest TCE and PCE concentration detected in the UAU was 150 ppb and 90 ppb, respectively. The highest detected TCE and PCE concentration in the MAU was 130 ppb and 42 ppb, respectively. The highest detected TCE and PCE concentration in the RID wells was 99 ppb and 13 ppb, respectively.

ADEQ is currently working toward finishing the remedial investigation of the West Van Buren WQARF site which includes installation of additional monitoring wells and preparing the draft remedial investigation report. A considerable amount of time and effort has been spent to interpret the complicated lithology beneath the site and identify potential source areas.

CLEANUP ACTIONS WITHIN THE WEST VAN BUREN WQARF SITE:

Several facility cleanup actions occurred during the course of the West Van Buren WQARF site investigation. Cleanup actions include: soil vapor extraction (SVE), air sparging, and groundwater pump and treat systems and are as follows:

- Van Waters & Rogers, Inc. began operations of an SVE system in November 1992. ADEQ authorized system shut down in 2002 and issued a No Further Action for soil.
- Maricopa County began operation of an SVE system in 1997. The system was shut down after six months of operation due to soil contaminant levels being reduced to below regulatory standards.

*Italicized terms are defined in the glossary located at the end of this notice.

- American Linen Supply Company at 720 West Buchanan settled with ADEQ in 1997. ADEQ began an early response action in 2001 which included an SVE/air sparge system and a groundwater pump and treat system. Over 900 pounds of VOCs were removed and the SVE/AS system was shut down in October 2002. The groundwater pump and treat system was shut down in September 2003 after treating approximately 118 million gallons of groundwater.
- Dolphin Incorporated began operation in 1998 of an SVE/AS at their facility. In April 2004, Dolphin received authorization from ADEQ to shut down the system.
- Reynolds, Inc. removed contaminated soil from their site and received a No Further Action from ADEQ in 2000.

WHAT IS THE QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER IF YOU LIVE WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE WEST VAN BUREN WQARF SITE?

The depth to groundwater in the area of the site is between 90 and 140 feet below ground surface for the upper aquifer and 200 to 400 feet below ground surface for the middle aquifer. The water under the site is not used in the public drinking water system. Drinking water is provided by the City of Phoenix and meets all regulatory drinking water standards. The majority of risk associated with contaminated groundwater from this site comes from long term-direct exposure to the water by drinking or bathing. Without a route of exposure, such as drinking the water, there is no risk to you. If you are connected to a public drinking water system, your public drinking water provider is required by law to provide water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. The water provider conducts regular testing of your drinking water to ensure that standards are met and to ensure that safe drinking water is delivered to the community. For more information concerning your drinking water quality please contact your water provider. The City of Phoenix Water Services number is (602) 262-6251.

DO YOU OWN A PRIVATE GROUNDWATER WELL?

If you are using a private well located within the boundary of the West Van Buren WQARF site, please call Jennifer Edwards, Project Manager at (602) 771-4703 or, toll free at (800) 234-5677. Groundwater located within the West Van Buren WQARF site boundary should be sampled and tested regularly if being used for domestic purposes. If you have a well located within the West Van Buren WQARF site and you are concerned about the water quality, please contact the ADEQ Project Manager.

WHAT ARE THE FUTURE PLANS FOR THIS SITE?

Currently, ADEQ is conducting a *remedial investigation* at the site. This involves determining the extent of the groundwater contamination and collecting the information necessary to evaluate area wide *remediation* and cleanup options. ADEQ plans to complete the remedial investigation field work for the West Van Buren WQARF site by June 2006. When the remedial investigation is completed, final cleanup options will be developed and analyzed in a *feasibility study* report.

Input from the public will be sought through newsletters, public open houses and other means to ensure that ADEQ is aware of local plans and concerns of the affected community, and to ensure that the public understands and accepts the proposed

remedy. ADEQ has formed a Community Advisory Board (CAB) to ensure that citizens in the area of the site have the opportunity to be involved in the decision-making process. The CAB meets on a regular basis. If you would like to become involved in this process or would like additional information, please see the insert in the middle of this notice.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS CONTAMINATION?

There are risks associated with exposure to these contaminants, principally through drinking the contaminated water. Most risks associated with contaminated groundwater come from long-term direct exposure to the water by drinking or bathing. Without a direct route of exposure, such as drinking the water, there should be no risk to you.

People who drink water containing PCE and/or 1, 1, DCA in excess of the regulatory levels over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous system. People who drink water containing TCE and/ or 1,1, DCE in excess of the regulatory level over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys. People who drink water containing cis,1,2-DCE in excess of the regulatory level over many years could experience problems with their liver, circulation or nervous system. People who drink water containing chromium in excess of the regulatory level over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys or experience stomach upsets or ulcers.

People who drink water containing PCE, TCE, 1,1-DCE, 1,1-DCA or chromium in excess of the regulatory level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. In addition to the substances that have been detected above regulatory levels, other substances have been detected below regulatory levels or have no regulatory standards. Any substances that are present below regulatory levels are presumed to be harmless to the public.

For more information about health issues, please call the Department of Health Services, Office of Environmental Health, (602) 364-3118 or (800) 367-6412.

ADEQ CONTACTS

Records Center: With 24 hour notice, an appointment to review relating documentation is available Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the ADEQ Records Management Center, 1110 W. Washington Street in Phoenix, Arizona. Please contact (602) 771-4380 or (800) 234-5677 to schedule an appointment to review these documents.

Jennifer Edwards

Project Manager
ADEQ
Phone: (602) 771-4703
(800) 234-5677 (AZ toll free)
Fax: (602) 771-4272
E-Mail: jce@azdeq.gov

Wendy Flood

Community Involvement Coordinator
ADEQ
Phone: (602) 771-4410
(800) 234-5677 (AZ toll free)
Fax: (602) 771-4138
E-Mail: wvl@azdeq.gov

Please visit ADEQ's Web site at www.azdeq.gov for more information about Arizona's environment.

Hearing-impaired individuals call our TDD line: (602) 771-4829.

**THE NEXT CAB MEETING WILL BE ON APRIL 11TH
AT 6:00 P.M. AT THE ADEQ BUILDING LOCATED AT
1110 WEST WASHINGTON, ROOM 145, IN PHOENIX**

GLOSSARY

Air sparging - A treatment technology in which air is injected into the ground below a contaminated area, forming air pockets that rise and carry trapped and dissolved contaminants to the surface, where they are captured by a soil vapor extraction system. Air sparging may work well at sites contaminated with solvents and other VOCs.

Aquifer - An underground geological formation composed of sand, soil, gravel or porous rock that can store and supply groundwater to wells and springs.

Contamination - The presence of any contaminant, including hazardous substances, in groundwater, surface water or soil above a regulatory level.

Feasibility study (FS) - The evaluation of potential remediation methods for achieving the cleanup goals determined during a remedial investigation. Under the federal Superfund program, the alternative methods are evaluated using the following criteria: overall protection of human health and the environment; ability to achieve regulatory standards or site-specific standards developed during a site-specific risk assessment; short-term effectiveness; long term effectiveness or permanence of result; reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume of hazardous substance through treatment; feasibility and reliability; and community acceptance.

Groundwater - Water found beneath the Earth's surface. This includes water that fills the spaces within and between materials such as sand, soil, clay, gravel or fractured bedrock as well as water found in underground streams. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation and other purposes.

Monitor wells - Wells which are installed for the purpose of obtaining information about the groundwater at a specific location such as water quality, depth to water and groundwater flow direction. Data is usually gathered over a period of time to help determine trends in flow direction and contaminant plume movement. Monitor wells may be used as sentinel wells for an "early warning system" to protect drinking water wells.

Parts per billion (ppb) - a unit of concentration commonly used to express low concentrations of contaminants. For example, 1 ounce of TCE in one billion ounces of water is $1\mu\text{g/L}$ (microgram per Liter) or ppb. If one drop of TCE is mixed in a competition size swimming pool, the water will contain about 1ppb of TCE.

Plume - The portion of the groundwater in an aquifer which is contaminated. It is usually determined by data from monitor wells.

Pump and treat - A remedial action that involves installing wells at strategic locations to extract contaminated groundwater, treating it aboveground to remove the contaminants, and reinjecting it into the aquifer. Other uses for the water or part of the water may be an option such as watering golf courses and dust control.

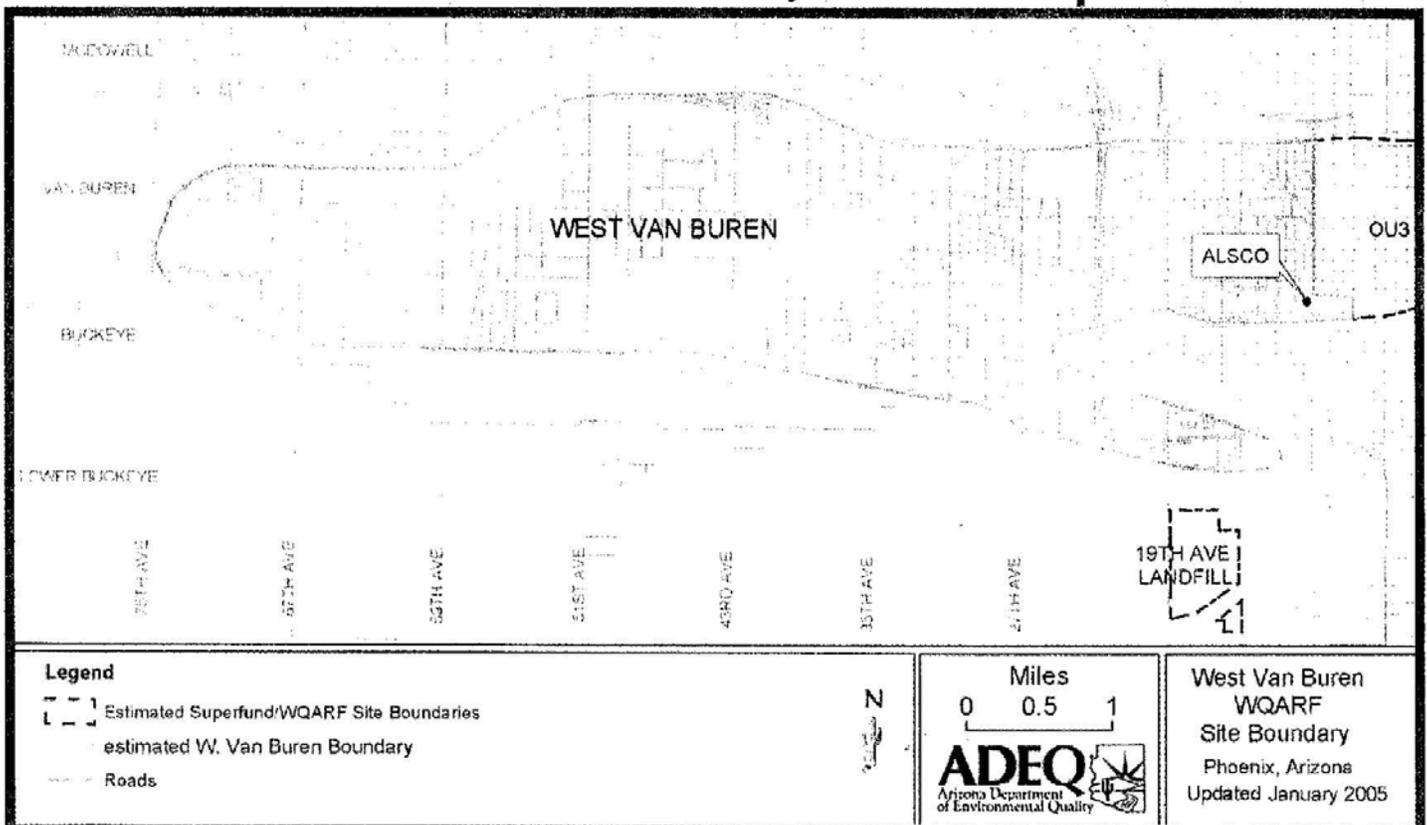
Remedial investigation (RI) - An in-depth investigation designed to (1) establish the nature and extent of the contamination and the source(s) of contamination; (2) identify current and potential impacts to public health, welfare, and the environment; (3) identify current and reasonably foreseeable uses of land and waters of the state; and (4) obtain and evaluate any other information necessary for identification and comparison of alternative remedial actions.

Remediation - Remediation is the action(s) taken to deal with the release of a hazardous substance that could affect people or the environment. The term "cleanup" is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms remedial actions, removal actions, response action or remedy.

Solvent - Solvents are chemical products, usually liquid, that are used to dissolve or disperse other compounds/substances. PCE is a common solvent used in dry cleaning and for cleaning auto and airplane parts.

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) - A large group of carbon-containing chemicals that readily evaporate at room temperature. Examples of VOCs are isopropyl alcohol (rubbing alcohol), carbon tetrachloride (spot remover), acetone (found in some nail polish removers) and the solvents PCE and TCE (dry cleaning and metal degreasing).

West Van Buren WQARF Site Map



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Community Advisory Board Members Needed!

As progress continues at the West Van Buren WQARF site, ADEQ will keep the public informed through newsletters, public open houses and Community Advisory Board (CAB) meetings.

- Are you concerned about the environment and protecting public health?
- Do you live, work, own property or a business in the West Van Buren area and/or are you interested in the project?
- Would you like to learn more about environmental investigations and cleanup techniques?
- Do you have a minimum of two hours a day, four times a year to volunteer?

If you answered yes to any of the questions above, you may be interested in applying for the West Van Buren CAB! No technical experience is necessary, only an interest to serve as a public member to share community issues and concerns related to the site cleanup. CAB meetings are open to the public and anyone may attend, without prior notice.

**THE NEXT CAB MEETING WILL BE ON APRIL 11TH
AT 6:00 P.M. AT THE ADEQ BUILDING LOCATED AT
1110 WEST WASHINGTON, ROOM 145, IN PHOENIX**

How do you apply? Simply complete the application located within this notice.

Who are the CAB members? How are they selected? Membership is comprised of a diversified cross-section of community members who apply. CAB applications will be considered at a regularly scheduled CAB meeting in compliance with Arizona's Open Meeting Law and voted on by the existing West Van Buren CAB members.

How many times does the CAB meet? Based on state law, the group is required to meet with ADEQ a minimum of four times per year, although they may choose to hold more meetings.

What else do CAB members do? They can participate in community outreach and make site visits if desired. Since you are serving as a volunteer, you will not be paid for your time; however, your efforts will be valued by the community.

To apply for the CAB, please complete and return the enclosed application. For more information on community involvement activities at the West Van Buren WQARF site contact:

Wendy Flood, ADEQ Community Involvement Coordinator, at (602) 771-4410 or toll free at (800) 234-5677, fax number (602) 771-4138.



Mailing List Form and Community Advisory Board (CAB) Application

West Van Buren Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) Site

If you would like to be added to the site mailing list, please fill out the top portion of this form and return it to ADEQ. If you would like to apply to serve on the CAB, please also complete the bottom portion of this form.

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____

Organization / Association: _____

Address: _____ Zip code: _____

Mailing address: (if different from above) _____ Zip code: _____

Email address: _____

Occupation: _____ Employer: _____

Phone numbers: (home:) _____ (work:) _____
(cell:) _____ (other:) _____

Would you like to receive future mailings in English or in Spanish? (please check box)
¿Preferiría recibir envíos por correo en inglés o en español? (marque su preferencia)

Application for CAB Membership

How long have you lived in or near the Site? _____

Are you willing to make a commitment to serve on the CAB for at least 1 year? _____

Are you able to attend at least four meetings a year? _____

What day(s) / time(s) would be best for you to attend meetings? _____

Please explain why you would like to serve on the CAB (attach a separate sheet if needed):

Please complete and return this application. Please fold and tape this form before mailing (no staples). ADEQ, Outreach Unit, 1110 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007 or fax to (602) 771-4138.

For more information, visit ADEQ's Web site at: www.azdeq.gov or contact Wendy Flood at (602) 771-4410. Thank you for your interest.



Updating the Community Involvement Plan (CIP)

In an effort to better reach out to the community we would like to hear from you.

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Zip code: _____

Mailing address: (if different from above)

City: _____ Zip code: _____

Email address: _____

Site Name: West Van Buren

How long have you lived or worked in the WQARF site area? _____

Are you interested in learning more or becoming involved with the site cleanup? Yes No (please check box)

Do you have issues or concerns regarding the site cleanup? _____

Would you like to be on the site mailing list? Yes No (please check box)

May we contact you by phone to ask you additional questions? Yes No (please check box)

If yes, please give us your telephone number and tell us the best time to call you: _____

Phone numbers: (home:) _____ (work:) _____

(cell:) _____

Would you like to receive future mailings in English or in Spanish? (please check box)

¿Preferiría recibir envíos por correo en inglés o en español? (marque su preferencia)

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