



PUBLIC INPUT FOR 5-YEAR REVIEW

DATE: OCTOBER 2011

PUBLIC NOTICE

**THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
ANNOUNCES THE START OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS FOR THE
FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE PAYSON PCE WATER QUALITY
ASSURANCE REVOLVING FUND (WQARF) SITE**

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has initiated the Five-Year Review of the groundwater remedy at the Payson PCE WQARF Site. The purpose of a Five-Year Review is to evaluate whether the interim remedies at a site are protective of human health and the environment, and to assess if any factors suggest that the remedies may not continue to be protective in the future. During the Five-Year Review process, ADEQ would like to address any concerns from the public regarding the site.

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW PROCESS

According to the Payson PCE WQARF Site Record of Decision (ROD) pursuant to A.A.C. R18-16-410(B) (8) ADEQ will review the remedy every five years from the issuance of the ROD (May 31, 2007).

During this Five-Year Review, in order to determine the protectiveness of the remedy, ADEQ will conduct studies, perform inspections of the site, and review existing operation and maintenance information. ADEQ will also interview key project personnel, evaluate any changes of site conditions, and review federal and state requirements.

ADEQ plans to complete the review by January 2012. The findings of the Five-Year Review will be available to the public at the local information repositories listed at the conclusion of this notice after January 2012.

COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS:

In an effort to better engage and inform the community, ADEQ would like to interview people who have knowledge of operations of the cleanup systems as well as members of the public who have information or concerns about on-going Site cleanup activities.

ADEQ will conduct community interviews at the Payson WQARF Site located at 204 W. Aero Dr., in Payson on:

Monday, October 24, 2011, from 11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Tuesday, October 25, 2011, from 11:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

(Interviews can also be conducted over the phone by request)

Please contact Felicia Calderon, ADEQ Community Involvement Coordinator, at (602) 771-4167 before October 17, 2011 to schedule an interview appointment.

SITE BACKGROUND

In 1990, Town of Payson officials discovered two wells that were contaminated with tetrachloroethene (PCE). After further investigation by ADEQ, the site was added to the WQARF Priorities List in 1993. After years of investigation and coordination with the town, two groundwater treatment systems were installed. In September 1996, the Interim Groundwater Treatment System (IGTS) was constructed to remediate groundwater at the source area. From 1996 to 1998, ADEQ installed groundwater monitor wells to define the extent of groundwater contamination. The IGTS captured and contained the source of the contamination. In August 1997, the Expanded Groundwater Treatment System (EGTS) construction began to remediate groundwater downgradient of the source area. The site was added to the WQARF Registry in 1998. A soil vapor extraction (SVE) system was constructed to remediate contaminated soils in the source area in 2001 and was operated until October 2002. In June 2002, volatile organic compound (VOC) concentrations decreased significantly and the IGTS was shut down in 2003. The EGTS continues to capture and contain the remainder of the contamination.

The town continues to operate and fund the EGTS groundwater treatment system. Groundwater is treated through carbon vessels and is distributed to a holding tank at the site. To ensure compliance with drinking water standards, the town collects water samples on a monthly basis from the system prior to discharging the treated water to the municipal drinking water system.

The site is currently in the [operations and maintenance](#) phase of the ROD. It is anticipated that the existing groundwater cleanup system will operate until approximately 2033 or until the PCE concentrations in groundwater are consistently below the 5.0 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$) [Aquifer Water Quality Standard](#) (AWQS).

SITE INFORMATION REPOSITORIES:

ADEQ Records Management Center
1110 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 771-4830

City of Payson Public Library
328 N. McLane Road
Payson, AZ 85541
(928) 474-9260

For more information regarding the Payson PCE WQARF site, please contact Felicia Calderon, ADEQ Community Involvement Coordinator, at (602) 771- 4167 or (800) 234-5677 (Arizona toll free), or via e-mail at calderon.felicia@azdeq.gov. Hearing impaired may call TDD line at (602) 207-4827. ADEQ also provides site information at: <http://azdeq.gov/environ/waste/sps/download/state/payson.pdf>.

For general comments and questions regarding the Five-Year Review for the site, please contact Danita Hardy, ADEQ Project Manager, at (602) 771-4191, or via e-mail at hardy.danita@azdeq.gov. In Arizona, outside the Phoenix area, call 1-800-234-5677. Hearing impaired may call TDD line at (602) 207-4827.

GLOSSARY

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 (µg/L).

Contamination - is any hazardous or regulated substance released into the environment.

Groundwater - is water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, clay, or gravel and that often supplies wells and springs.

Perchloroethene (PCE): Also called tetrachloroethene, PCE, or perc. It is a manufactured chemical widely used for dry cleaning and metal degreasing.

Record of Decision (ROD) - is a legal document that explains the cleanup action(s) that will be implemented at a contaminated site.

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

Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) - 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.

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