Motorola 52nd Street Superfund Site
Community Advisory Group (CAG) Meeting

Tuesday, April 27, 2004
6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Gateway Community College – Room 501G
108 N. 40th Street
Phoenix, Arizona

MINUTES

Members in attendance:
Hildellred Chambers Add
Martha Breitenbach
James Felix
Jeanne Lindsay
Marvin Martin
Mary Moore
Patricia Zermeno

ADEQ Staff in attendance:
Kris Kommalan, ADEQ Project Manager
David Haag, R.G., ADEQ Hydrologist
Monica Mascareno, ADEQ Community Involvement Coordinator

EPA Staff in attendance:
Nadia Hollan, EPA Remedial Project Manager
Janet Rosati, EPA Remedial Project Manager
Viola Cooper, EPA Community Involvement Coordinator
Angeles Herrara, EPA Manager for Community Involvement
Joe Drosendahl, ADEQ Underground Storage Tank Program

Guest Speaker:
Robert Hollander, City of Phoenix Water Dept.
Compliance & Regulatory Affairs Administrator

ADEQ Contractor:
Nancy Nesky, LFR Levine Fricke

Others in attendance:
Rich Petrus
Jerry D. Worsham II
Steve Bowles
Cynthia Parker
Barbara H. Murphy
Tom Suriano
Doug Bartlett
Tom Mooney
Donn Stoltzfus
Gary Bender
Judy Heywood
Ed Hang
Rich Ruffatto
T. Mannes
Andrew George
Sue Kraemer
Todd Manes
Mario Castaneda
Troy Meyer
Bob Frank
Wayne Schiemann

CIU #05-002

1. Welcome and Introductions (Nancy Nesky, LFR)

Nancy Nesky, LFR Levine Fricke (LFR), consultant for the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), opened the meeting. All ADEQ staff, EPA staff, Community Advisory Group (CAG) members, Company Representatives, and audience members introduced themselves. Two new agency staff for the Motorola 52nd Street Superfund Site (Site) were introduced: Mr. David Haag, R.G., ADEQ's new Project Hydrologist; Ms. Janet Rosati, EPA's new Remedial Project Manager in charge of the groundwater remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) for Operable Unit 3 (OU3). Ms. Nesky also introduced the two new CAG members, Ms. Patricia Zermeno and Mr. James Felix. Ms. Nesky briefly reviewed the meeting agenda.

2. *Community Advisory Group Comment on Draft Community Involvement Plan (Nancy Nesky, LFR)*

Ms. Nesky stated that a copy of the Draft Community Involvement Plan (CIP) was provided to active CAG members for their review and comment. At this time, the CAG was invited to share their significant comments on the draft CIP. One CAG member inquired about the other uses of Mr. Jerry Morgan's private well which is discussed in the CIP. Kris Kommalan, ADEQ Remedial Project Manager, indicated that ADEQ believed that this well is used only for irrigation and for filling up Mr. Morgan's private swimming pool. Ms. Kommalan indicated that ADEQ had offered on several occasions to sample the water quality from Mr. Morgan's well; however, Mr. Morgan did not wish to have ADEQ collect and analyze water samples from his private well. No other information is known about Mr. Morgan's well.

Another CAG member asked that the term "vapor intrusion" be defined in the CIP. Ms. Nesky stated that this will be added to the text as well as Appendix A which provides a glossary of terms. One CAG member inquired why automotive gas was listed as a contaminant of concern in the draft CIP. While automotive gas is not listed as a contaminant of concern in the draft CIP, there is toxicological information provided in the CIP in Section 4 of the CIP. The reason for this is that due to the release of jet fuel at the Honeywell 34th Street Facility, it was decided to include toxicological information on this in the CIP even though it is not listed as a contaminant of concern in Section 1 of the CIP. To assist with comparison for the reader, it was decided to also provide toxicological information for automotive gasoline.

One CAG member requested ADEQ and EPA if they had considered the possibility that former gasoline stations near 34th Street and Washington for potential historical leaks that may be contributing. Ms. Kommalan indicated that this would be handled by ADEQ's Underground Storage Tank (UST) program.

3. *Phoenix Drinking Water System (Mr. Robert Hollander, City of Phoenix Water Department)*
Mr. Hollander works in the City of Phoenix (City) Water Department as the Compliance and Regulatory Affairs Administrator. Mr. Hollander was requested to speak at the CAG meeting at the request of the CAG to learn more about water quality in the area of the Site and how this may potentially affect drinking water supply.

Mr. Hollander indicated that 96% of the City's drinking water supply comes from surface water from the Colorado River, Salt River, and Verde River. The remaining supply comes from eight groundwater wells located north of Pinnacle Peak Road near Tatum Ranch. There are about 30 active wells in the system. The City does not currently have any active wells in the Motorola 52nd Street Superfund Site area. All customers in the Superfund area are served treated surface water or groundwater from non-impacted areas.

Mr. Hollander presented information on the City's five surface water treatment plants (WTP). The only WTP that receives water from the Central Arizona Project (CAP) is the Union Hills WTP although three of the other have the ability to treat CAP water. The Val Vista WTP located in Mesa is joint-owned by the City of Mesa and the City of Phoenix. The Verde WTP is the oldest WTP and is located one mile downstream of the confluence of the Salt River and Verde River. The remaining two WTPs are the

Squaw Peak WTP (currently being referred to as the 24th Street WTP) and the Deer Valley WTP. Mr. Hollander provided a handout, the City's *2003 Annual Water Quality Report* to all meeting attendees. Mr. Hollander stated that the City conducts 100,000 tests and takes millions of readings per year on drinking water quality and maintains state of the art facilities and trained staff.

Mr. Hollander discussed the formation of the Water Quality Advisory Committee in 1985 which produced a final report in 1986. This report established a procedure for monitoring and responding to the detection of unregulated compounds in Phoenix drinking water. Mr. Hollander indicated that the majority of the unregulated contaminants identified in the 1986 report are now regulated. The report also established the Citizen's Environmental Commission which meets periodically.

One CAG member stated that ADEQ had published a document entitled Draft Surface Water Assessment of 2004 which discusses, among other things, the sampling for mercury and pesticides. The CAG member wanted to know if the City was also testing for mercury and pesticides. Mr. Hollander indicated that the City does test for these constituents and has not found them in the drinking water supply. The CAG member also requested if TCE was found in the drinking water. Mr. Hollander stated that it has not been found in either the surface water or the groundwater that the City uses for its drinking water supply. Another CAG member inquired about the presence of heavy metals in the City's drinking water supply. Mr. Hollander indicated that there is always a small amount of heavy metals in the supply, but not at levels that would pose a health risk. One CAG member asked when the City might need the groundwater in the area of the Motorola 52nd Street Superfund Site. Mr. Hollander indicated that this is difficult to answer. A community member asked if there was technology to treat the groundwater at the Site should it be needed for drinking water supply. Mr. Hollander indicated that this technology does exist and is currently being used at the Site (but the treated water is not used for drinking water at this time). However the OU2 Treatment System only treats for the VOC's at the Site. To make the water potable (drinking water quality), additional water treatment would be necessary.

Mr. Hollander indicated that many portions of the Central Phoenix aquifer are not useable for water supply due to contamination. The City has lost a total of 11 wells due to solvent contamination, and 7 wells were closed and are unusable as a result of pesticide contamination. This means a total loss of approximately 23,131 acre-feet per year which would serve approximately 46,000 households. Mr. Hollander indicated that use of water from the Central Phoenix aquifer would require treatment.

One CAG member stated that the City has four stages of drought and that it was understood that we are currently in Stage 1. What happens at Stages 3 and 4? Is it possible that at these stages the City might need to use more groundwater? Mr. Hollander indicated that this is possible; however, his responsibilities lie primarily in the water quality aspects of the City's drinking water supply. He will confer with staff who are more familiar with the Drought Management Plan to get an answer to this question. One CAG member questioned why the treated water from OU2 was not used by the City for drinking water supply? Ms. Nadia Hollan, EPA Project Manager, stated that EPA evaluated various end uses for the water. During this evaluation, it was discovered that Salt River Project (SRP) had to shut down irrigation wells due to contamination and needed to replenish this supply. Also, the City did not need the water at that time. If the agreement for SRP to take the treated water expires or SRP does not need the water, then EPA would re-evaluate all potential end uses.

Ms. Hollan inquired about the level of arsenic that may be present in the City's water supply. Mr. Hollander indicated that some wells have shown traces of arsenic. One CAG member asked about copper and lead in the water supply. Mr. Hollander indicated that the City was following 100 volunteer

households to test for copper and lead that may be coming from older piping. Currently, the number of volunteer households has been decreased to 50. Another CAG member asked about the potential for perchlorate contamination in the water supply and how it is characterized, and how it might affect the drinking water supply. The CAG member made reference to the Universal Propulsion Site in north Phoenix where perchlorate contamination was found in groundwater. Mr. Hollander indicated that the closest City of Phoenix wells to this site is approximately three miles away. All wells have been sampled twice since Universal Propulsion announced that it had found perchlorate in groundwater at their site.

4. One community member stated that there was one SRP well located along the Grand Canal that might affect the groundwater plume in the OU2 portion of the Motorola 52nd Street Superfund Site. The community member indicated that although the SRP well were not impacted, it was feared that if it kept pumping that it would adversely affect the contaminant plume. As a result, SRP ceased pumping of this well. When EPA was evaluating end uses of the treated groundwater from the OU2 treatment system, EPA asked the City of Phoenix if they wanted the treated water; however, the City said that they did not need the water at that time. SRP indicated that they would like the water, and since they had to cease pumping on this well, it seemed fitting to replace this lost pumpage with the treated groundwater. An agreement was reached, and SRP receives the treated water from the OU2 Groundwater Treatment System. Ms. Hollan and Ms. Janet Rosati, EPA Project Manager, indicated that Operable Unit 3 (OU3) will consider various end uses of the treated water when a feasibility study is conducted for this area. At that time, the City of Phoenix (among others) will again be asked whether or not they have an end use for the treated water from any potential future groundwater treatment system in OU3.

Mr. Hollander went on to say that drought and growth in demand for water may require expanded groundwater use. Mr. Hollander indicated that a 2002 Groundwater Study identified areas within the Motorola 52nd Street Superfund Site which were favorable for groundwater production. The study evaluated the implementability of extracting water from Central Phoenix aquifer, and the results were very good; however, water quality suffers and would require treatment. One CAG member asked who would pay for this treatment. Mr. Hollander indicated that eventually the City's cost for treatment would be passed onto the customers/citizens.

One CAG member stated a concern that pesticides applied during historical agricultural practices may impact groundwater. Mr. Hollander indicated that the City samples for pesticides and have not found any in the water supply. Ms. Hollan also indicated that EPA had previously sampled the groundwater within the Site for various pesticides. Mr. Hollander concluded by stating that the drinking water provided by the City of Phoenix is safe.

One CAG member questioned about the concentrations of volatile organic compounds in the smear zone from drawdown of the regional aquifer. Ms. Kommalan indicated that there are soil vapor extraction monitoring wells which show that that the highest concentrations of VOCs in the smear zone are in the deep wells located at the Honeywell 34th Street Facility. This CAG member questioned how the soil concentrations of VOCs compared to the groundwater VOC concentrations. Mr. David Haag, ADEQ Project Hydrologist, indicated that ADEQ and EPA do not have results of soil sampling for VOCs. They only have groundwater concentrations and soil lithology information. One CAG member asked if the data that ADEQ and EPA have illustrates that the cleanup activities are working. Ms. Kommalan said yes, and Mr. Haag indicated that there are lower groundwater concentrations now.

At this point, Ms. Kommalan introduce a new draft site map which is in the process of being developed.

It is hoped that this new site map, which will incorporate a large volume of new sampling data, will be finalized by Fall 2004. This new map includes plume data for several years at the site.

5. *Update on Honeywell Corrective Action Plan (Joe Drosendahl, ADEQ UST Program)*

Mr. Joe Drosendahl is the Acting Section Manager for ADEQ's UST Corrective Action Section and has 17 years of experience in USTs. Mr. Drosendahl indicated that the majority of leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites are former corner gas stations, but there are a wide variety of UST sites that ADEQ deals with. Mr. Drosendahl indicated that Honeywell is currently defining the total extent of contamination. Five notices of intent to drill a groundwater well have been submitted to the Arizona Department of Water Resources for review and approval. Additional groundwater wells are being installed along the southern perimeter of the plume. One CAG member asked if the wells would be placed on airport property. Mr. Drosendahl indicated that yes, some would be near the runways.

One CAG member asked why the plume keeps growing in groundwater. Mr. Drosendahl indicated that free product does not move as fast as groundwater; however, it does move. Ms. Troy Meyer, representative for Honeywell International, indicated that now that there are additional wells, they are able to better able to define what was already there but not detected since there were no wells in certain areas. One CAG member indicated that Honeywell had previously estimated that 72,000 gallons of free product were released into the environment. What is the current estimate? Mr. Meyer indicated that there is a range of estimated based on limited and variable data. Ms. Meyer indicated that the estimate range is anywhere from 80,000 or 100,000 gallons to a million gallons. Ms. Meyer stated that Honeywell's CAP designed for the higher portion end of the middle range.

One CAG member reiterated that the extent of contamination appears to have grown and asked if ADEQ or Honeywell is looking elsewhere for free product. Mr. Drosendahl stated that it is hoped that the new wells fully delineate the free product plume and groundwater contamination. Mr. Meyer indicated that well locations have been identified, but they locations are being refined as new data is collected from the initial wells that are installed.

One CAG member asked ADEQ what is being done now to protect human health and the environment from future leaks. Mr. Drosendahl indicated that there are many new regulations which require leak detection, periodic UST inspection, inventory recording, and a requirement to report any "losses" whether they are calculated or suspected. In addition, Mr. Drosendahl indicated that new tanks must be double-walled.

Mr. Drosendahl indicated that ADEQ has granted preliminary approval of Honeywell's Corrective Action Plan (CAP); however, there is still an opportunity for public comment. In addition, ADEQ will hold a public meeting, if requested, to present the CAP and hear public comments. The CAP may need revisions. Once all is finalized, the CAP will be implemented by Honeywell.

6. *Operable Unit 2 (OU2) Site Update (Nadia Hollan, EPA Project Manager)*

Before beginning her presentation, Ms. Hollan indicated that since time is running short, she would try to cover the highlights. The presentation materials provide all of the information on the updates for OU2 and OU3.

Ms. Hollan indicated that to date the OU2 treatment system has treated approximately 2.835 billion gallons of water and removed approximately 4,300 pounds of VOC. About 3.5 million gallons of water per day are treated and discharged to the SRP Canal. Ms. Hollan indicated that the OU2 treatment was shut down for the routine annual maintenance of the SRP Canal in January/February. During this shutdown period, routine maintenance is conducted on the treatment system. Ms Hollan indicated that three groundwater extraction wells for the system have been extracting an excess volume of clean water on the north end, so the Companies (Honeywell and Motorola/Freescale) thought that the system could be more efficient on capturing and treating contaminated groundwater by not re-starting the north well. EPA approved the shutdown of the north well. EPA is also concerned with a potential gap in the capture area between the middle and south wells that the Companies and EPA are evaluating. Ms. Hollan indicated that the Companies are doing more frequent monitoring of the groundwater levels since water quality has been fairly stable with high concentrations of trichloroethylene (TCE) found deeper in the aquifer and lower concentrations of TCE found in the shallow aquifer. Ms. Hollan indicated that a new groundwater monitoring well (Well NW-9D) was installed in March 2004 to improve southern plume capture monitoring. Preliminary results of the water quality from the deeper portion of the aquifer indicate that TCE concentrations are above the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L). Ms. Hollan indicated that new wells are sampled quarterly for the first year and then according to an established monitoring schedule which is currently semi-annual with samples collected in September and March.

7. *Operable Unit 3 (OU3) Site Update: Union Pacific Railroad Voluntary Investigation (Nadia Hollan, EPA Project Manager)*

Ms. Hollan indicated that the revised work plan to conduct a voluntary soil investigation was submitted by Union Pacific the week of April 26, 2004. A total of 76 samples from 56 different locations were proposed to be collected for analysis. The original work plan was submitted on February 11, 2004. Ms. Hollan clarified that although Union Pacific is a potentially responsible party (PRP) at the Site for operations at a facility within OU3, they have not been identified as a PRP to the Superfund Site in relation to operations at this particular property located at 1301 E. Harrison and are conducting the work voluntarily. Ms. Hollan indicated that the field work is scheduled for June 2004.

One community member indicated that groundwater sampled at the railyard and outside of the Site was found to contain only background concentrations of the contaminants of concern. Ms. Hollan indicated that the property is still within the study area and that deeper wells may be needed in addition to the shallow wells that are already located in the area.

8. *Results of Groundwater Monitoring in OU3 (Nadia Hollan, EPA Project Manager)*

Ms. Hollan indicated that Phase I and Phase II wells and other private wells were last sampled in March 2004. A Draft Groundwater Investigation Report was submitted to EPA for review, and it is anticipated that this will be ready for public review sometime in July 2004. Ms. Hollan stated that there is a westerly flow direction in OU3. In addition, Ms. Hollan indicated that the effects of the OU2 capture zone are seen on the east side of the OU3 Study Area.

One CAG member indicated that a representative from the Arizona Department of Health Services spoke at a previous CAG meeting about TCE in soil and the potential for it to move into the air. Will this person be able to come back to speak about this for the rest of the Site? Ms. Hollan indicated that

groundwater is tested for VOCs twice per year. Ms. Hollan indicated that groundwater in OU1 is more shallow so there is a great potential for soil vapor intrusion in the OU1 are than in the OU3 area where groundwater is very deep.

One CAG member asked if any cleanup of vinyl chloride will be done. Ms. Kommalan indicated that vinyl chloride has been detected as a co-contaminant in the jet fuel plume, and Honeywell's design must take this into account.

9. *Special Notice Process for Facility Specific RI/FS (Nadia Hollan, EPA Project Manager)*
Ms. Hollan indicated that a General Notice is sent to individuals, people, or facilities that are potentially responsible. Ms. Hollan went on to say that a Special Notice is sent to some or all of these entities where work is needed on the property. Ms. Hollan indicated that this Special Notice was only for potential soil contamination investigation and cleanup, and a Special Notice for groundwater contamination investigation and cleanup would be issued separately. General Notice Letters were sent out in September of 2003, and Special Notice Letters to facilities in the OU3 area were sent out in March 2004. Ms. Hollan concluded her presentation by stating that ADEQ was in the process of issuing Special Notices to PRPs for facilities within the OU2 area.

10. *Final Call to the Public*
No additional questions were posed by the public at this time.

11. *Future Meeting Plans*
A number of potential topics were discussed for future CAG meetings and included the following:
- Presentation by Union Pacific representative on the results of the field work to be conducted in June 2004;
- Presentation by City of Phoenix on their Drought Management Program;
- Presentation by Salt River Project on their Drought Management Program;
- Update on Honeywell Remedial Investigation;
- Update on OU3 Groundwater Investigation Report;
- Update on ADEQ Special Notice Process

The CAG decided that the next CAG meeting would be held on Tuesday, July 27, 2004.