

Final Meeting Minutes

July 16, 2008

The Unified Community Advisory Board
Meeting started at 6:06 p.m.

The following list of attendees is annotated to indicate the affiliations of people other than Unified Community Advisory Board (UCAB) members.

Ignacio Gomez	Denise Chow, USEPA
Jerry Clevinger	Pat Chymer, ITSI
Janice Crist	Rebecca Clendaryal, ANG HQ
Yolanda Herrera	Donna Creech, Shaw Environmental
Rich Kessler	Stephen Dean, Tucson Water
Gerald Korte	Russ Dyer, ANG HQ
Alex Richards	Aaron Etnyre, BB&E
Fred Brinker, Tucson International Airport	Don Ficklen, AFCEE
Michael Grimm, Air National Guard (ANG) Headquarters (HQ)	Jim Hatton, Earth Tech
Susan Hess, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)	Marc Herman, Pima County DEQ
Matthew Jefferson, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Estella K. Holmes, ASC
George Warner, ASC	Pablo C. Machado, USAF DM
Christine Aguirre, ERM	Tom Maertens, Earth Tech
Dario Beniquez, USAF/AFCEE/EXEW	Pamela Matthews, ERM
Mark Berge, 162 Fighter Wing (FW)	Denise Moreno, UA SBRP
Jeff Biggs, Tucson Water	Geofrey Moss, ERM
Mark Bradford, ERM	Monica Ramirez, UA, SBRP
Mark Brusseau, University of Arizona (UA)	Kelly Reis, Earth Tech
Kenneth Carroll, UA	Daniel Samorano, Raytheon
Kay Carter, Texas Instruments	Catherine Schladwiler, Malcolm Pirnie
	Beth Seppala, Earth Tech
	Fred Tillman, U.S. Geological Survey
	Bill Wittman, Earth Tech
	Martin Zeleznik, EPA

WELCOME/INTRODUCTIONS

Ignacio Gomez opened the meeting, welcoming everyone and thanking them for coming. Meeting attendees introduced themselves.

MINUTES FROM APRIL 2008 MEETING

Upon motion made and seconded, the minutes for the April 2008 meeting were approved by a unanimous vote of 5-0.

NEW BUSINESS

EPA 1,4-dioxane Update by Matthew Jefferson

Mr. Jefferson said that a year ago, the EPA issued a safe drinking water act order to address the source of 1,4-dioxane at Air Force Plant 44 (AFP44). He noted an update would be presented later in the meeting regarding the advanced oxidation plant being installed to upgrade the treatment system, and that the EPA is currently concentrating its efforts on the Tucson Airport Remediation Project (TARP), which is north of Los Reales Road. EPA will soon be meeting with the TARP stakeholders to discuss more in-depth the investigation for 1,4-dioxane.

Question: Ignacio Gomez regarding whether the Air Force had decided on the type of clean-up system to be used on the 1,4-dioxane.

Mr. Jefferson explained that the advanced oxidation plant would be used to clean up the 1,4-dioxane. He said the plant was delivered 30 June 2008 and that the EPA is in the process of reviewing the design documents. Once the documents are approved, the plant will be connected into the current system, and the air strippers will be taken offline because the new plant will handle both 1,4-dioxane and trichloroethene (TCE). As the system becomes operational, tours of the plant can be set up.

EPA West Cap, Texas Instruments Update by Matthew Jefferson

Mr. Jefferson presented a brief update for Martin Zeleznik, who was not at the meeting because his flight had been delayed. He said the EPA was working with ADEQ, and Susan Hess said the draft workplan for in situ chemical oxidation is being worked between EPA and CH2MHill. Mr. Jefferson said that potassium permanganate or something very similar will be used to reduce the TCE in the groundwater.

AFP Plant 44 Update: Advanced Oxidation System, DX Spring Sampling and ESD by Jim Hatton

Mr. Hatton said that Earth Tech is under contract with the Air Force to begin Phase I of the 1,4-dioxane remedial investigation (RI) to determine where the 1,4-dioxane is in the groundwater. He presented a map showing the area of focus for the RI, and explained that Earth Tech was gathering data from the other parties involved into one set in order

to decide where to go from here. He said that Earth Tech had received funding to conduct a remedial process optimization of the shallow groundwater zone, which will define better what's happening in the existing area and what needs to be done to get that cleaned up.

Mr. Hatton presented a poster showing the advanced oxidation plant mentioned by Mr. Jefferson, which is a "HiPoxtm" technology reactor. He explained that this system mixes hydrogen peroxide and ozone together in the water. This combination reacts with TCE, dioxane, and other solvents to oxidize them, turning the constituents into carbon dioxide and water.

He said the Air Force has published an Explanation of Significant Difference to the 1985 Record of Decision (ROD), a document explaining how everything will be cleaned up. This modification addresses two issues:

1. Update the concentration limits of the groundwater treatment goals to reflect the current maximum contaminant levels for TCE and chromium and the EPA administration order providing a limit for 1,4-dioxane. This document will be included in the meeting minutes.
2. The groundwater treatment technology is being switched from the air stripping towers to the advanced oxidation system. The treatment system was set on its slab 30 June 2008, and installation of the utilities and supporting equipment (instrumentation/control, the peroxide tank, the liquid oxygen tank) is being lined up. Start up is anticipated in October 2008. Once the HiPoxtm plant is operational, the stripping towers will be turned off, though the towers will be maintained in case they are needed.

Question: Gerald Korte regarding the size of the TCE plume in relation to the 1,4-dioxane plume.

Mr. Hatton explained that the TCE plume is larger than the 1,4-dioxane plume because of their different chemical characteristics. Mr. Jefferson added that 1,4-dioxane moves faster than TCE.

Question: Fred Brinker regarding the website where the Explanation of Significant Differences is available.

The website is www.adminrecordafps.com, AFP44 file, disk 4, file 5021.

Question: Alex Richards regarding the EPA limit provided for 1,4-dioxane.

The EPA limit provided is 3 parts per billion (ppb), which corresponds with the California advisory level. Mr. Jefferson said this is the most conservative level out there, and it is the level to which TARP blends the water at the treatment plant. He noted that 3 ppb has been the site-specific limit throughout this cleanup.

Question: Estella Holmes regarding the reason for the change to the HiPox™ system.

Mr. Hatton explained there are several reasons for the change. He said the HiPox™ system will treat the dioxane as well as the TCE, destroying both compounds at the same time. Also, there should be some long-term cost savings involved. The HiPox™ system uses a lot less force power to move water around. Currently, there are quite a few 10- and 20-horsepower blowers that cost a lot to run. The HiPox™ system is a much simpler and more efficient system to run and treats all the compounds the Air Force wants to treat.

Question: Dario Beniquez regarding the treatment volume of the new system.

Mr. Hatton noted that the HiPox™ system is rated between 1,600 and 2,400 gallons per minute. Mr. Jefferson added that this is an upgrade, from an EPA perspective. The air stripping system previously in place was not adequately treating 1,4-dioxane. Also, rather than the “band-aid” fix of limiting the amount of dioxane going from AFP44 into TARP by changing the pumping scheme, the HiPox™ system is a more permanent solution to eliminate dioxane at its source.

Mr. Hatton said that currently 1,200 to 1,600 gallons per minute are being pumped in order to keep the dioxane contained until the new system is operational, at which point the system will pump at a higher flow rate.

Question: Fred Brinker regarding whether the new system will pump at the same rate pumped prior to 2002.

Mr. Hatton said the pumping rates would more or less return to the 2002 rates, noting that is what the EPA order calls for.

Question: Mr. Gomez regarding clarification that the new system, in treating both chemicals at the same time, will eliminate the air strippers and charcoal filtration?

Mr. Hatton explained that with the stripping tower chemicals are moved from the water to the air and from the air through the charcoal, which then needs to be disposed of. The new system adds chemicals that react with the compounds and converts them through oxidation into carbon dioxide and water. There is no waste product to then be disposed of.

Question: Marc Herman regarding whether there is a filtration process making the water purer?

Mr. Hatton explained that the groundwater entering the system is of very high quality so that a filtration process is not necessary. (Clarification: The groundwater at AFP44 is of "high quality" for this treatment because it contains very little sediment, minerals or organic material.

Mr. Hatton then noted that, in addition to the other dioxane work, the Air Force has funded the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to conduct further monitoring of the dioxane, which Fred Tillman will elaborate on.

1,4-dioxane Sampling Results in TARP presented by Fred Tillman

Mr. Tillman said this is the third year the Air Force has requested and funded the USGS to sample wells primarily for 1,4-dioxane. He explained USGS accompanies Tucson Water colleagues during their sampling rounds, the most recent being February 2008. USGS sampled 41 wells in the TARP area, 27 of which were monitoring wells, five were supply wells, eight were former supply wells, and one was a private well at Manor Baptist. The area extends from Irvington to the north, Los Reales to the south, I-19 along the western boundary, and Nogales Highway to the east.

Mr. Tillman presented a map with various colors representing the 2006, 2007, and 2008 sampling rounds. He said a total of 10 wells had concentrations less than the detection/reporting limit used by the lab of 0.5 ppb. The highest concentration was 9.6 ppb in the area of WR-57A, which is considerably lower than last year's high at WR-75S of 16 ppb (the 2008 result for WR-75S was 7.5 ppb).

There were a few previously non detect wells with detectable concentrations this year, i.e., wells C077A and C078A at very small concentrations of .77 and .61 ppb. Mr. Tillman suggested these concentrations likely were due to the new detection limits used at the lab.

Question: Mr. Herman regarding the lab used for analyses.

Weck Laboratories in the City of Industry, California.

Question: Mr. Gomez regarding what constituents USGS tested for and whether testing was done on a new well by PetSmart, SS23.

Mr. Tillman said USGS was testing only for 1,4-dioxane, not TCE. He said SS23 actually has been in place 10 years and was last tested in February 2008 with non detect results

for both 1,4-dioxane and for TCE. The next sampling round is scheduled for August 2008.

Question: Yolanda Herrera regarding whether people could accompany the USGS on sampling rounds.

Mr. Tillman said certainly, though there is not much to see.

Air National Guard Expansion by Christine Aguirre

Ms. Aguirre presented an update on work at the Tucson ANG site. She said ERM was awarded a three-year contract, which included monitoring well installation and abandonment, expansion of the current treatment system, a potassium permanganate pilot test, and the creation of a Tucson ANG website.

Two monitoring wells were installed in February 2008 on the ANG property, one in the upper sub-unit and one in the lower sub-unit. The purpose of these wells is to characterize the plume within the property boundaries. Groundwater samples were then collected and submitted for volatile organic compound analysis. MW92-L, the lower sub-unit well, showed a TCE detection of 4.3 ppb and MW75-U, the upper sub-unit well, showed a detection of 5.2 ppb.

Question: Mr. Korte regarding the depth of the wells.

The MW92-L is approximately 130 feet, and MW75-U is approximately 105 feet.

Ms. Aguirre explained the wells were installed because there were no wells that actually characterize the TCE plume. While the assumption is that the plume covers a certain area, there is no data to verify the actual location. In the lower sub-unit, the detection of TCE was below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5.0 ppb; however, a well located on the boundary of the property had a detection of 5.8 ppb so there is still a question as to whether the TCE is migrating off site. Another well will be installed in the general location of the suspected migration to determine if the plume is contained within the property boundaries. Another well will be installed in the upper sub-unit west of the base on Tucson Airport property to characterize the TCE down-gradient of the base property.

In addition to the well installations, a total of 15 wells throughout the site will be abandoned. These wells are soil vapor extraction (SVE), vapor probe, and monitoring wells.

There will be an expansion of the Groundwater Extraction Treatment and Recharge System (GWETRS) because TCE was detected at 6.5 ppb, above the MCL, in an off-site

well. Modeling of the existing system determined the down-gradient, off-site TCE is not being captured. Ms. Aguirre described the field activities associated with the GWETRS expansion that includes installation of an extraction well and electrical conduit and conveyance piping, and an update of the control system.

Ms. Aguirre also discussed the pilot test to evaluate the efficiency of potassium permanganate in destroying the TCE in the groundwater. She said this pilot test would be coordinated with the EPA pilot test at the West Cap site. As part of this test, 18 wells will be installed, nine in the upper sub-unit and nine in the lower sub-unit. Four additional monitoring wells will be used to monitor the permanganate during the pilot test. The pilot test should be concluded in about a year.

Ms. Aguirre then described the website to be started by the ANG. This website will include historical background information; downloadable electronic copies of reports, figures, and maps; and a project schedule highlighting major activities occurring at the site.

Finally, Ms. Aguirre said the monitoring well installations are scheduled to be completed by January 2009; the GWETRS expansion, which will begin in November 2008, should be completed by December 2008; the pilot test will last until June 2009; and the ANG website, will be started this month and will be ongoing.

Question: Ms. Herrera regarding 1) whether a baseline would be taken, 2) if UCAB members would get copies of her presentation figures/maps in the minutes, and 3) how information about the website will be gotten to the public.

Ms. Herrera suggested a public outreach to let the people know to access this information. Michael Grimm, representative from the ANG, said that this would be looked into and information could be available by the next UCAB. He asked Ms. Aguirre to coordinate efforts with Ms. Herrera. Mr. Jefferson added that the EPA is putting together a general site fact sheet on 1,4-dioxane and the construction that has been ongoing; one option might be to include this information on that fact sheet. He said that the EPA distribution list goes to the community and is larger than the UCAB distribution list.

Question: Mr. Gomez regarding the reason for the abandonment of 15 wells.

Geof Moss, ERM, explained that most of the wells were associated with the Site 5 soil vapor system that closed 10 years ago. Three of the monitoring wells are associated with underground storage tank sites that are closed, and two are pump test wells that have been welded shut and left in place since 1993. None of the wells are associated with what is going on.

Question: Daniel Samorano regarding clarification of the injection process.

Ms. Aguirre said potassium permanganate would be injected into the pilot test wells and would move down-gradient toward the extraction wells where sensors will automatically shut down the submersible pumps to keep the permanganate from being pulled into the treatment plant.

Airport Property Update by Fred Brinker

Mr. Brinker said the groundwater treatment plant is running at about 15 gallons per minute, removing approximately 60 pounds of TCE per month. He noted that problems were developing with iron bacteria in the wells, a problem common with shallow groundwater wells, and that the wells will need to be cleaned periodically. He said the SVE system is running approximately 680 standard cubic feet per minute, removing about 265 pounds per month. He said there is also a small skid unit treating an isolated area, removing three to four pounds a month.

Mr. Brinker also noted that the removal of the polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in the soil at the three hangars area at Park and Teton has been completed. Over 290 tons of soil with PCB concentrations above 50 parts per million (ppm) went to the hazardous waste landfill at Kettleman Hills in California. About 1,300 tons of soil with PCB concentrations under 50 ppm was sent to the industrial waste landfill at Butterfield Station in Phoenix, Arizona. The land has been graded and will be power seeded.

The last remaining cleanup will be the old Canale drain system south of the hangars. During World War II, to prevent run-off from the cleaning of the aircraft getting into the neighborhoods, a surface drainage system was built to collect the run-off, where it was put through oil/water separators and discharged to the sewer. The pipes were plugged many years ago but still have sludge containing PCBs and other constituents trapped inside that need to be removed. Mr. Brinker explained the process by which the sludge will be removed, noting that the joints are well sealed and there is no danger of ground contamination.

Mr. Brinker introduced Dr. Mark Brusseau from the University of Arizona, who has worked for many years looking into the mechanisms behind the transport of TCE and the remediation of TCE in the subsurface.

Question: Ms. Herrera regarding how many lineal feet of pipe are in the drain system and whether the site is secure.

Mr. Brinker said the pipes cover an area approximately a couple hundred yards. He said the sludge is locked up in concrete now, and cleanup will be done a segment at a time.

Dr. Brusseau said this project is funded by the Strategic Environmental Research and Development program, which is part of the Department of Defense. The objective of the project is to help improve understanding of contaminant removal processes in source zones like the TI (technical impracticality) site. He explained that cores will be collected for characterization to understand how the contamination is distributed. Concentrations will be monitored and compared with how much mass is being removed. This should then help improve the ability to predict the success and time scales of these types of operations. Mr. Brinker added that one of the benefits of Dr. Brusseau's work is being able to convert these borings to breather wells, which would allow air to go into the TI zone to then draw back out to the SVE wells. This characterization will improve our understanding of what the contamination is and how it is distributed, which will allow us to better fine tune work in the future.

He explained that technical impracticality means it is unlikely an area can be cleaned up, instead going to "perpetual containment." Mr. Jefferson added that this happens once in a while with complex sites. This zone has very complex geology, which has led to this area being determined as technically impractical. Mr. Brinker suggested that if enough can be learned, we could potentially in the future attack that source zone in the future. This is the basic source zone for the Airport contamination.

Tucson Water 1,4-dioxane Management Update by Stephen Dean

Mr. Dean said Tucson Water continues to manage and mitigate 1,4-dioxane entering the TARP treatment plant and at the point of entry to the water supply by blending strategies. Since June 2003, over 242 sampling rounds (726 total samples) have been collected at the TARP treatment plant. The average concentration of 1,4-dioxane coming into the plant is 1.50 ppb, with the output 1.60 ppb and 1.13 ppb at the point of entry. He said the blending strategies continue to be successful.

Question: Mr. Gomez regarding the South 12th Avenue well field, if that water is being used for consumption.

Mr. Dean explained the sources being used for blending. He said between 1,300 to 1,400 gallons per minute of blended water is mixed with 4,900 gallons per minute from the TARP plant, which goes to the 1.5-million gallon reservoir at 12th Avenue and out to the public to the north and east.

Question: Mr. Gomez regarding whether those wells contained TCE.

Mr. Brinker explained that the TCE plume does not extend that far west and that those wells are on the other side of the freeway. The plume extends just past Irvington.

Question: Ms. Herrera regarding information received from the questions at the last meeting about the areas where this water is being distributed.

Ms. Herrera asked if the individuals in the various zip codes listed are being told they are receiving water that has been treated. Mr. Dean said 1,4-dioxane is not a regulated compound and, therefore, is not required to be included in the consumer accounts report. Because the target level is three ppb and all samples are well below that, he said Tucson Water is doing everything within all guidelines. Ms. Herrera stated the concern that--because it was thought TCE would not be a problem--people were not told. She felt it best the public have all information in front of them in case they have questions and concerns. Board members asked that a copy of Mr. Dean's response be included in the minutes. Mr. Gomez said the important thing to remember is that Tucson Water is within the parameters of 3.0 ppb or less. He noted that many other states have parameters much higher than less than 3.0 ppb.

Question: Mr. Richards regarding whether TCE was coming out of the TARP plant.

Mr. Jefferson said there is no TCE coming out of the TARP plant.

UCAB Community Co-Chair Election by Ignacio Gomez

Mr. Gomez noted that Jerry Clevinger and Alex Richards, forming the committee for the co-chair election, contacted every member of the UCAB. All members were in agreement that Mr. Gomez serve another year, and he was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Kessler noted that because the UCAB went from bi-monthly to quarterly meetings, the minutes wrongly state when co-chair elections will be held. He suggested modification of the Charter to state "A nominating committee will be formed the first meeting of the year and will report to the membership the second meeting." Donna Creech added that Mr. Kessler had added terms for procedures to enable the UCAB to terminate a co-chair, should the elected co-chair be unable to carry out the duties of the office prior to the one-year term. Upon motion made and seconded, the amended Charter was approved by a vote of 6-0.

Ms. Creech presented the original text vs. the proposed text, along with a current copy of the Charter. She stated that each July every present Board and ex-officio member was required to sign the Charter, stating they were a current member.

Report On Forum/Town Hall Meeting to Inform Community about 1,4-Dioxane by Ignacio Gomez

Mr. Gomez discussed the proposed forum/town hall meeting, saying he did not think planning such a big meeting at this time was appropriate with the lack of public

attendance at UCAB meetings. Instead, he suggested he would approach the media (TV, newspaper, radio) more regularly to let the public know when UCAB meetings are held and what topics would be on the agenda, as well as providing information about 1,4-dioxane and various websites where they could obtain information. Ms. Herrera suggested that notices can be mailed monthly through the Department of Neighborhood Resources, which could be sent the month prior to each meeting. She noted there are approximately 160 registered neighborhood associations plus five different coalitions around the city of Tucson. This might be one way of generating more interest, along with public service announcements in the newspapers.

Mr. Gomez also noted that, along with the public lack of interest, there were several Board members who have missed too many meetings. He said that is unfair to the rest of the Board members. Mr. Kessler pointed out a provision in the By-laws to remove members with consecutive unexcused absences. Mr. Gomez requested an agenda item at the next meeting to discuss Board member attendance. Ms. Herrera asked that a list of current Board members' names and phone numbers be added to the minutes; Ms. Creech said this was not feasible due to privacy issues. Janice Crist suggested that the minutes contain a list of all Board members denoting whether they were present, excused, or absent, which would be a public record that they had missed two consecutive meetings. Ms. Creech passed around a list of current Board members, asking that each member confirm their phone number and add an email address if they had one.

Avra Valley Well Field Tour by Ignacio Gomez

Mr. Gomez noted that with the weather as hot as it has been, tours would be scheduled around October 2008.

CALL TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

There were no government agency items to be discussed.

CALL TO THE AUDIENCE

Denise Moreno read Section V. C. Structure and Operating Procedures of the UCAB Charter: "All meetings will be open to the public and announced by a press release to the local newspapers and announcements on local TV and radio stations, including the Spanish language stations. This will be accomplished by the Air Force. UCAB will appoint a committee to work with the Air Force representative as liaisons to the community." Mr. Gomez again said that this is an issue where the Board needs to be more consistent, and that he would appoint a committee to work with the Air Force concerning getting the word out to the public through the media.

Ms. Herrera announced that the Sunny Side Neighborhood will be holding it's National Night Out event on 5 August 2008 from 6:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. at Manuel Herrera Jr. Park, 5901 S. Fiesta. She said several hundred people attend this event and invited agencies to bring a table/chairs/door prize and share information. She said she could be contacted by phone (991-3307) or email (acuinteriors@aol.com) for more information. Mr. Kessler noted Elvira Neighborhood is also having an event, which would be held at Hope Methodist Church also at 6:30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Kay Carter offered an opportunity for people to ask questions regarding the closing of the Texas Instruments plant. Mr. Gomez asked what would be done with the water being cleaned and used for the manufacturing procedure. Ms. Carter explained that the plant is scheduled to wind up production and shut down toward the end of 2009. Texas Instruments still will have a design facility in Tucson. She said they are currently looking at a number of options with regard to remediation and assured everyone they will fulfill the obligations they have under the Record of Decision. She said they are working actively with the EPA and ADEQ to complete additional characterization. They may put in two more borings to see how their site might be suitable for the in situ chemical oxidation that is being looked at for the ANG as well as other options.

Monica Ramirez raised some philosophical questions regarding the decision to wait on the forum/town hall meeting. She commended members for their dedication to gain information to update themselves and the people they know about the TIA site and cleanup. She asked the members to ask themselves if they believe, as active citizens, whether they were responsible to recruit others to spread the word and help people increase their own knowledge about this site and their communities in order to increase their understandings and be more publically involved for Tucson, Arizona, and the United States in general. She said that while she understands that limits for 1,4-dioxane are below target levels, she asked if, as citizens who have stepped up to be a community-involved conduit, were they not then empowered to talk to other communities about the issue? Ms. Herrera said she was willing to keep the forum/town hall meeting on the back burner so they can continue to be responsive to the citizens of Tucson. Ms. Ramirez added that José Garcia had gotten UCAB technical assistance services to have Krissy Russell-Headstrom do whatever was needed.

Mr. Gomez selected Jerry Clevinger, Rich Kessler, and Alex Richards to work with him and the Air Force on improved public outreach.

FOLLOW-UP ACTION ITEMS

There were no follow-up action items to be discussed.

OPEN DISCUSSION/NEXT MEETING AGENDA

- Recruitment for Board members

Ms. Herrera asked that the section of the By-laws addressing recruitment be included in the minutes.

Upon motion made and seconded, the meeting was adjourned at 7:58 p.m.

Air Force Plant 44

Explanation of Significant Difference to the November 20, 1985 Record of Decision for the Air Force Plant 44 Groundwater

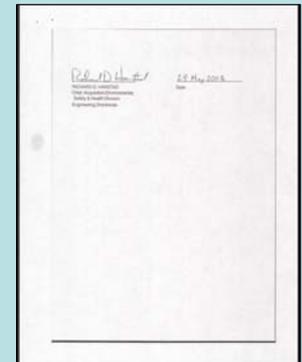
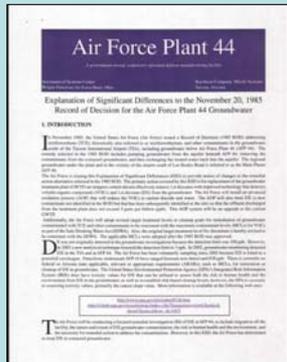
Original ROD and Treatment Targets, 1985

Revised Treatment Targets incorporated into HiPOx™ Design

Chemical (Acronym)	Original Target Treatment Level	Revised Target Treatment Level and/or MCL
Trichloroethene (TCE)	5 ppb	5 ppb
1,1,1 Trichloroethane (1,1,1 TCA)	16.8 ppb	200 ppb
1,1 Dichloroethene (1,1 DCA)	0.033 ppb	7 ppb
Chromium (Cr)	50 ppb	100 ppb
1,4 Dioxane (DX)	Not Applicable	3 ppb

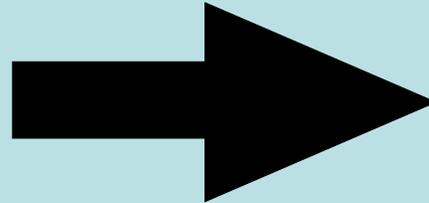
Revised concentrations reflect current Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs, aka Drinking Water Standards) for all compounds except 1,4 dioxane

1,4 Dioxane concentration is from July 13, 2007 Administrative Order



Air Force Plant 44
Explanation of Significant Difference
to the November 20, 1985 Record of Decision
for the Air Force Plant 44 Groundwater

Revised Treatment System: Replace Stripping Towers with
Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP), aka “HiPOx™”



TCE Superfund Information Library
El Pueblo Neighborhood Center, Building B-2
101 W. Irvington
Tucson, Arizona 85714
(520) 889-9194

ASC/ENV
1801 Tenth Street
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio 45433-7626
(800) 982-3241 ext 53241

Or online at: <http://www.adminrecordsdaps.com/>