



PUBLIC COMMENT FOR 5-YEAR REVIEW

Motorola 52nd Street Superfund Site April 2006 Operable Units 1 and 2, Public Notice of Five-Year Review

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are announcing the start of the third Five-Year Review for the Motorola 52nd Street Federal Superfund Site and are soliciting input from the community regarding the cleanup. ADEQ is conducting the Five-Year Review of the two interim groundwater cleanup remedies at the Site. The purpose of a five-year review is to evaluate whether the **remedies at a site are protective of human health and the environment**; or in other words, whether the cleanup methods are working as designed. ADEQ will also 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 specifically regarding the cleanup activities being conducted at the Motorola 52nd Street Site.

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW

These are the U.S. laws that govern the Five-Year Review:

Section 121(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) state that a remedial action that resulted in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site shall be reviewed no less frequently than every five years. It requires that the EPA make a determination whether the remedial actions are protective. Thus, the Motorola 52nd Street Superfund Site requires a five-year review of the selected remedies. ADEQ will provide a Five-Year Review Report with a protectiveness statement for EPA's review and approval.

In order to determine the protectiveness of the remedy, ADEQ will conduct studies, perform inspections of the treatment systems, 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.

BACKGROUND

The Motorola 52nd Street Site is located in a residential and commercial area in eastern and central Phoenix. The site boundaries are approximately 52nd Street to the east, Seventh Avenue to the west, Palm Lane to the north and Buckeye Road to the south. The site encompasses a large plume of groundwater contamination which, to facilitate the clean up of the site, has been divided into three separate areas, or operable units (OUs). The focus of this notice is Operable Unit 1 (OUI) and Operable Unit 2 (OU2). See map for location of the OUI and OU2 boundaries and the groundwater remedies.

The contamination at the Motorola 52nd Street Site is a result of historic commercial and industrial solvent disposal throughout the area. The primary groundwater contaminants are trichloroethene (TCE), tetrachloroethene (PCE), and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA). The Motorola 52nd Street Site was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in September 1989. Since the site was discovered, ADEQ has had the lead enforcement role at the site.

More detailed information on this site can be found on the ADEQ Web page at: <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/sps/download/phoenix/m52.pdf>.

OPERABLE UNIT I

In 1989, Motorola signed a Consent Order (a legal agreement between ADEQ and Motorola) with ADEQ to construct and operate a groundwater treatment system to contain and treat groundwater contaminated with chlorinated solvents for OUI. The OUI remedy involves the cleanup of both soil and groundwater. Three areas at the former Motorola 52nd Street Facility are required to be cleaned up by soil vapor extraction (SVE). The soil remedy is currently not in operation; one area has been completed and the other two areas are being evaluated.

The groundwater treatment system at OUI has been in operation since 1992 and consists of three

separate well fields (two on the Facility and one along the Old Cross Cut Canal) and a treatment plant located at the Facility. The groundwater is pumped at a rate of 230 gallons per minute (gpm) from these well fields and conveyed via an underground dual-wall pipe to the treatment plant. The contaminated groundwater then enters the air stripper towers where the contaminants are moved from the water into the air. The air then moves through a vapor phase granular activated carbon system to trap the contamination within the carbon filter. The treated water is used in plant operations at the 52nd Street Facility.

OPERABLE UNIT 2

In 1998, the EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order (a legal document requiring work) to Motorola and Honeywell to construct and operate a groundwater treatment system. The system is designed to contain and treat groundwater contaminated with chlorinated solvents within OU2. The system became fully operational in September 2001 and currently extracts groundwater at approximately 2000 gallons per minute from a series of three extraction wells located along 20th Street. The water is treated by pumping the contaminated water through a liquid phase granular activated carbon system to trap the contamination within the carbon filter. The treated water is then discharged to the Salt River Project (SRP) Grand Canal.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

In an effort to better involve 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 cleanup activities. Please contact:

Linda Mariner

ADEQ Community Involvement Coordinator

(602) 771-4294

e-mail: mariner.linda@azdeq.gov

Hearing impaired persons call

ADEQ's TDD line: (602) 771-4829

before May 15, 2006 to schedule an interview.

ADEQ initiated the five-year review process in February 2006 and plans to complete the review and submit a report to EPA by September 2006. The findings of the five-year review will be available to the public at the local information repositories listed below in October 2006.

MOTOROLA 52ND STREET SITE INFORMATION REPOSITORIES:

ADEQ Records Center
1110 West Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 771-4420

U.S. EPA
Superfund Records Center
95 Hawthorne Street, Ste. 403S
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901
(415) 536-2000

City of Phoenix Public Library
Saguaro Branch
2808 North 46th Street
Phoenix, AZ 85008
(602) 262-6801

City of Phoenix Public Library
Burton Barr Branch
1221 North Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85004
(602) 262-4636

Documents in electronic form (pdf) are available to be emailed or mailed to you on a CD from EPA or ADEQ. Electronic versions will also be in the libraries on CD and can be copied.

If you would like further information regarding the Motorola 52nd Street site, please contact:

Linda Mariner

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(602) 771-4294

e-mail: mariner.linda@azdeq.gov

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ADEQ's TDD line: (602) 771-4829

For general comments and questions regarding the Five-Year Review for the Motorola 52nd Street Site, please contact:

Kris Paschall

ADEQ Project Manager

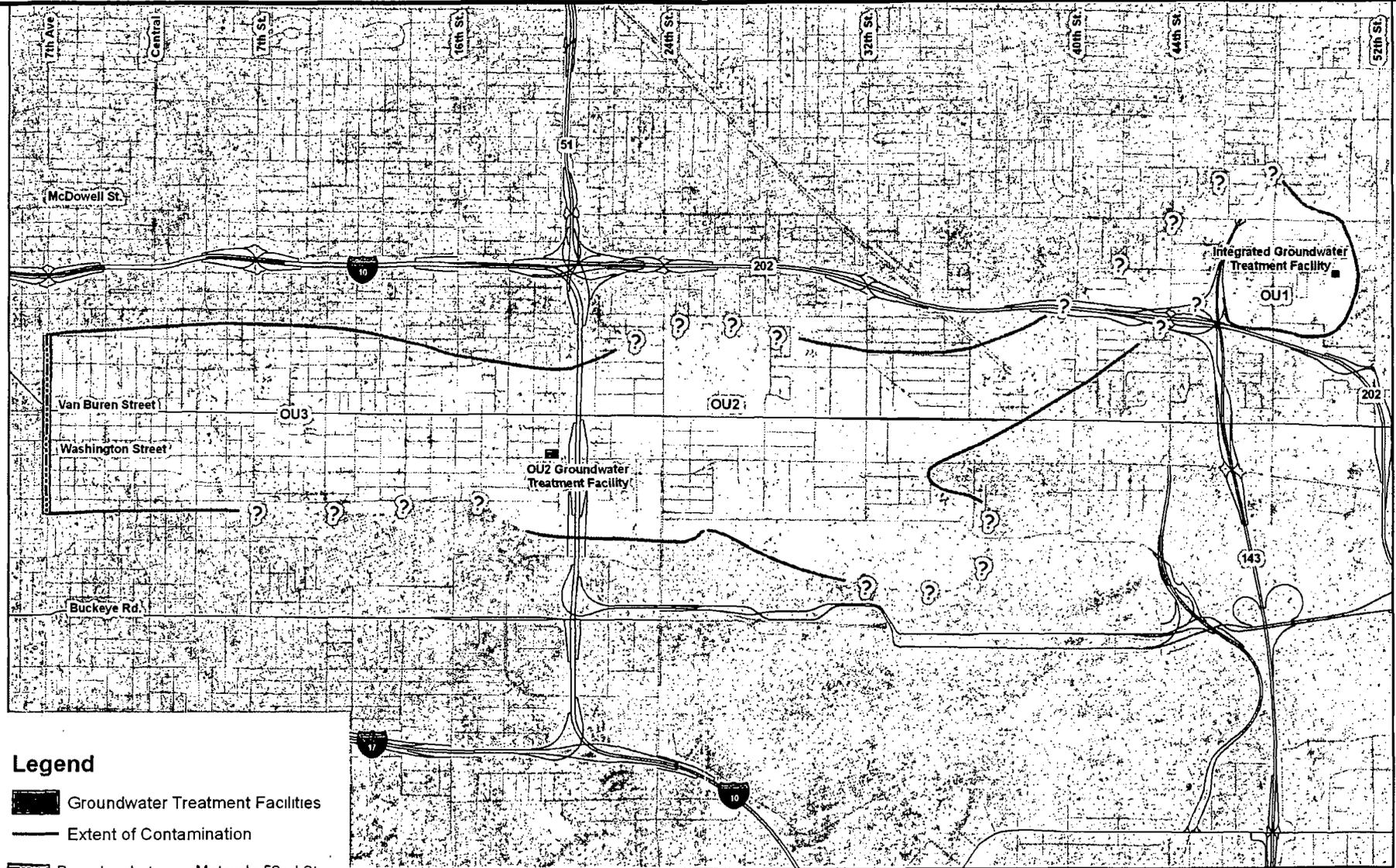
(602) 771-4193

e-mail at paschall.kris@azdeq.gov

In Arizona, outside the Phoenix area, call 1(800) 234-5677. Hearing impaired may call TDD line at (602) 771-4829.

Web site: www.azdeq.gov

Motorola 52nd Street Superfund Site



Legend

-  Groundwater Treatment Facilities
-  Extent of Contamination
-  Boundary between Motorola 52nd St. and West Van Buren WQARF Site
-  = plume Boundary inferred.
- Contour represents area of volatile organic compounds in alluvial and bedrock groundwater that exceed the Aquifer Water Quality Standards

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Samples collected September 2005



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¿Preferiría recibir envíos
por correo en español?
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GLOSSARY

Air strippers - Air Stripping is a treatment system that removes volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from contaminated groundwater or surface water by forcing an airstream through the water and causing the compounds to move from the water into the air within the stripping tower.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) - CERCLA is a federal law passed in 1980 that created a special tax that funds a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to be used to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can pay for cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, or take legal action to force parties responsible for contamination to clean up the site or reimburse the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

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

Extraction Well - An extraction well is a well specifically designed to withdraw groundwater or soil gas for treatment.

Groundwater - 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.

Liquid Phase Granulated Activated Carbon - Liquid phase carbon adsorption is a full-scale technology in which ground water is pumped through one or more vessels containing activated carbon to which dissolved organic contaminants adsorb.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) - The NCP is the major regulatory framework that guides the Superfund response effort. The NCP is a comprehensive body of regulations that outlines a step-by-step process for implementing Superfund responses and defines the roles and responsibilities of EPA, other federal agencies, states, private parties,

and the communities in response to situations in which hazardous substances are released into the environment.

National Priorities List (NPL) - The NPL is EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response under Superfund. Inclusion of a site on the list is based primarily on the score the site receives under the Hazard Ranking System. Money from Superfund can be used for cleanup only at sites that are on the NPL. EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

Soil Gas - Soil gas and soil vapor are the 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 (SVE) - A commonly used technique for cleaning up contaminated soils. SVE draws gases from contaminated soils and through the extraction system for treatment. The term soil vapor extraction is often used interchangeably with soil gas extraction.

Solvent - A substance, usually a liquid that is capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances.

Trichloroethene - TCE is a nonflammable, colorless solvent that readily evaporates at room temperature. TCE is used mainly for degreasing/drying of metals and electronic components. TCE is a potential occupational carcinogen.

Trichloroethane - TCA is a solvent similar to TCE and used mainly for degreasing/drying of metals and electronic components.

Tetrachloroethene - PCE is a clear, colorless, nonflammable liquid with a sweet odor and a low boiling point. It is a solvent used for dissolving waxes, greases, oils, fats, gums, and widely used for dry cleaning of fabrics and degreasing/drying of metals. PCE is a potential occupational carcinogen.

Vapor Phase Granulated Activated Carbon - Vapor-phase carbon adsorption is a remediation technology in which pollutants are removed from air by physical adsorption onto activated carbon grains.