

**Community Information Group Meeting
Motorola 52nd St. Superfund Site
April 24, 2013
BioScience High School, Phoenix, AZ**

Project Team and Regulator Attendees:

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): Gerry Hiatt, Martin Zeleznik, Alejandro Diaz, Janet Rosati, Rachel Loftin

EPA Contractor: Sue Kraemer, Doug Hulmes, **CB&I** (formerly Shaw Environmental, Inc.)

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ): Wendy Flood, Harry Hendler, Sara Benovic

ADEQ Contractor: William Neese, Claudia Hutchinson, URS Corporation

Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS): Jennifer Botsford, Diane Eckles

CIG Technical Consultant: Richard Rushforth

CIG Members:

Les Holland
Todd Schwarz
Shoshana Kroeger

Rene Chase-Dufault
Anayensi Almaraz

Additional attendees:

See Attendee List

The following acronyms may be used throughout this document:

ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ADHS	Arizona Department of Health Services	TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
ADWR	Arizona Department of Water Resources	TCE	Trichloroethylene
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances Disease Registry	PRP	Potential Responsible Party
CIG	Community Information Group	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Microgram per cubic meter
COC	Chemical of Concern	VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
COPC	Chemical of Potential Concern		
DNAPL	Dense Non aqueous phase liquid		
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9		
IA	Indoor Air		
M52	Motorola 52 nd Street Superfund Site		
OU	Operable Unit		

Meeting Note:

On April 24, 2013, a Community Information Group (CIG) meeting was held at BioScience High School; located at 512 E. Pierce Street in Phoenix, Arizona. The meeting began at approximately 6:15 pm and adjourned at 8:00 pm. The primary purpose of the meeting was to update the public on the current status and remedial progress at the Motorola 52nd Street Superfund Site (M52), answer questions from previous meetings, and provide an opportunity for Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) to present additional data and information regarding M52 site. The meeting also provided a forum for interaction between stakeholders, regulators and the public.

The meeting notes and the PowerPoint presentations presented at this CIG meeting are posted on EPA's and ADEQ's Motorola project websites:

www.epa.gov/region09/motorola52ndst
<http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/sps/phxsites.html#mot52a>

6:20 pm: Mr. Diaz called the meeting to order, and asked the CIG members to introduce themselves followed by the community members, then agency members, then remainder of attendees.

6:30 pm: Mr. Diaz introduced Bioscience students; the students handed out an acronym list and a booklet that defined commonly used technical terms for the benefit of the attendees as part of a school project.

6:32 pm: Mr. Diaz reviewed the ground rules, and presented an Action Items List that would be completed before the end of the meeting. Mr. Diaz asked for approval of last meetings' minutes. Mr. Holland indicated the second page of his health study was again not included; an agreement was reached to obtain the email in complete form.

Mr. Diaz presented the action item list from the last meeting for follow-up. The first item was the CIG's request to be advised on the location of the Operable Unit (OU) 1 groundwater monitoring wells prior to their installation. Ms. McCall indicated the proposed new well locations are in a work plan that will be submitted to ADEQ early next week. She indicated that it would take approximately 12 weeks to get well permits from Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR), and approvals of the proposed well locations from the City of Phoenix.

The second item was the question if sufficient historical data existed for Agency for Toxic Substances Disease Registry (ATSDR) to assess the effects of air emissions and/or vapor intrusion on public health. The CIG requested that ATSDR overlay the census tract data on the OU1 plume and study area. Mr. Diaz indicated this question was addressed in an email he had sent earlier in the day and will be covered in a presentation by ADHS this evening.

The next item, the CIG requested an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) program to assess performance of sub-slab depressurization systems. Ms. Rosati explained that Freescale has submitted a draft O&M Plan. EPA has provided comments, and Freescale is currently reviewing the comments. Once EPA receives comments back from Freescale, and the O&M plan has been finalized, EPA will share the plan with the CIG members.

The next item was the CIG's request to be provided information regarding site wide chemicals of potential concern (COPCs). Mr. Zelenik indicated EPA will be able to provide a list of the site-wide COPCs based on some recent sampling and indicated the effort to develop them is ongoing.

6:41 pm: Update from ADHS on Health Consultation, ADHS – Jennifer Botsford

- Described purpose of ATSDR
- Indicated the area for a cancer study and birth defect study will be the extent of the trichloroethylene (TCE) groundwater plume, plus a buffer of about 1000 feet.
- ATSDR can provide health consultations to individuals
- The results will be provided to EPA, ADEQ and ATSDR for comments; and ATSDR will publish the results.

Mr. Diaz asked if anyone had any questions.

Mr. Holland asked when the Health Consultation Report would be completed. *Response:* Ms. Botsford indicated hopefully by the end of summer. Mr. Holland asked if the cancer study will go outside this study area to cover air exposures from the early 70's until Motorola stopped production. *Response:* Ms. Botsford indicated at this time there is not enough air data to determine who was exposed, so they are basing the study area on the groundwater plume, and possible vapor intrusion. Mr. Holland stated "So that's a no and the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) expert told us that given the proximity of the Site to the airport, there is data available regarding wind direction and speed which can be used to create an air map to give an area to include in the cancer study."

Ms. Flood asked if Mr. Holland had read the email from Mr. Knowles that discussed this point. Mr. Holland indicated he just received it and has not read the email. He stated the air data has not been covered here and again asked if it will be included and if not, why not? *Response:* Ms. Botsford explained ATSDR did not have the expertise to use those air models to predict who was exposed, but what they do have is the groundwater plume data, which is the best data available to them. Mr. Holland stated that's not good enough.

Mr. Brittle indicated depth to groundwater is a significant factor, and areas of shallowest groundwater would have the highest risk. Also, emission reports are legal records, so that data are available. He also added that ADHS was sued and settled out of court for \$300,000 regarding a bogus health assessment.

Mr. Schwartz asked about the three boxes on the overhead. *Response:* Ms. Botsford indicated they are OU1, 2 and 3. Mr. Schwartz suggested each OU could be looked at separately when conducting the study. He then asked if ADHS is going to have Bioscience students assist in the study. *Response:* We haven't discussed that, but it may be a good idea. Ms. Kroeger offered her assistance in aiding communication between ADHS and the students.

Mr. Brittle stated since we don't have any faith in what ADHS is doing, can the CIG members take ADHS funds to hire a contractor to do the work scientifically. *Response:* Mr. Botsford indicated she did not think there was a mechanism for that and she has confidence in the staff who will perform the assessment.

6:51 pm: OUI Vapor Intrusion Investigation Update EPA – Janet Rosati

- Summarized investigation and sampling methods and data (multiple lines of evidence)
- TCE is the main chemical of concern (COC)
- Explained the expansion of the study area due to some elevated results
- No more step-outs, plume defined based on last February's data
- Summarized VI Investigation/Mitigation
- Mitigation has been very effective based on IA sampling results
- Next sampling event will be in Summer 2013

7:00 pm: Ms. Rosati requested if there were any questions.

Mr. Holland stated to the students, this is quality data that we are looking for and praised the students for the acronym list and brochure they created.

Ms. Alamarez asked, "For the residents who have not responded to indoor air sampling requests, is EPA going to ask them again to conduct sampling?" *Response:* Ms. Rosati stated it has been difficult, and EPA has tried many different methods to reach people, but did not want to quite give up.

Mr. Schwartz stated that the data from previous presentations are not quite the same as the current presentation. *Response:* Ms. Rosati explained that the indoor levels in the houses that previously had high concentration have gone down significantly due to mitigation. Mr. Schwartz asked how many house have been mitigated on Almeria. *Response:* Ms. Rosati indicated most of the 15 houses with elevated indoor results are on Almeria, and indoor sampling results north of Almeria show significantly less concentrations. Mr. Schwartz asked will there be resampling in areas that are just under action levels. *Response:* Yes, based on the data and soil vapor results.

Mr. Schwartz asked, "Is there any sense that the source is coming from the north?" *Response:* Ms. Rosati indicated the current theory is that the contaminants are moving along the top of a bedrock ridge, which is becoming more

exposed due to declining water levels. A second theory is that there is a small area of undefined groundwater contamination still in the area.

Ms. Kroger asked, “Are the mitigation systems permanent?” *Response:* Ms. Rosati indicated that they are permanent as long as the action levels are met and until there is a better understanding of the soil gas and groundwater contamination.

Ms. Kroger asked, “How is the EPA going to handle homes that do not want mitigation?” *Response:* Ms. Rosati stated that it was her understanding that the mitigation system must be disclosed when selling the house, which should be a benefit to the seller. It depends on the homeowner and their right to privacy.

Ms. Kroger stated that whether a location is within a Superfund Site is often not disclosed during real estate transactions.

Mr. Brittle stated that at other EPA Superfund locations where EPA has offered to relocate people due to severe contamination, 50 percent of the people won’t leave. Ms. Rosati indicated that as far as disclosure, there is a large burden on the buyer to conduct research before buying a piece of property.

Ms. Kraemer indicated there are requirements by the buyer’s real estate agent to help find out about a seller’s disclosure.

Ms. Almarez, asked “So the five houses that denied access, were you able to sample?” Ms. Rosati stated that EPA and Freescale’s consultant have tried multiple times to reach residents/owners, but people have been unresponsive. Ms. Almarez continued, “In houses that refused access, was the concentration very high?” *Response:* Ms. Rosati stated all houses that had high indoor air concentrations have been mitigated; however, there are a few houses which are located near high sub-slab concentrations that have refused access for indoor air testing.

Mr. Schurg asked, “Is the EPA or Freescale going to do anything, now that this contamination has been disclosed, with respect to property transactions?” *Response:* Ms. Rosati indicated they can explain how the mitigation systems work, but do not have legal authority to defend a property owner regarding property values or transactions.

Mr. Schurg asked, “How about Freescale, can they do anything?” *Response:* Ms. McCall indicated Freescale cannot really talk about it. Ms. Lopez asked “Why can’t you talk about it, a lot of people are concerned about their property values?” *Response:* Ms. Rosati indicated there is a stigma of being on a Superfund Site, even if there is no exposure. EPA and Freescale are doing what they can to remediation/mitigation and no exposure pathways are complete at M52, other than potentially vapor intrusion, which is being addressed.

7:16 pm: Ms. Lopez asked if the property values have been affected in the plume area. *Response:* Ms. Rosati indicated she didn’t know. Mr. Schurg indicated he is doing a study at his business, asking customers to fill out a questionnaire concerning their reaction to the contamination. He indicated he could bring results to the next meeting.

Mr. Brittle stated property devaluation has been settled in historical lawsuits.

Ms. Lopez indicated she asked for a reduction of property taxes, due to being in Superfund, but it was not accepted.

Mr. Schwartz asked, “Will Freescale be willing to install mitigation system to help someone sell their home? Homeowners are hurt economically because of inability to sell, due to the contamination.” He believes Freescale has an obligation to install the systems where needed. *Response:* Ms. Rosati indicated that Freescale has done that and mitigated the houses with the highest concentrations. Mr. Schwartz indicated mitigation systems should be installed regardless throughout the Site.

Mr. Brittle asked, “How do we know that not all homes are impacted ?” He indicated that exposure can change as homes settles. He reiterated that dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) are still in the bedrock, and pump and treat will go on forever until the bedrock DNAPLs are remediated. He wanted all the historical data regarding DNAPL brought to the next meeting. *Response:* Ms. Rosati indicated she would talk to ADEQ and thought that was

possible. Ms. Rosati explained that Freescale has done some bedrock DNAPL studies and have been able to remove some mass, and will be installing an additional well or wells in the bedrock; which is something that could be perhaps covered by ADEQ in the next meeting. She then explained the characteristics of DNAPL which makes it challenging to remediate.

Mr. Brittle stated that the DNAPL in bedrock was known in 1992, and asked, "How many years has that been? And they are just now doing something."

7:25 pm: M52 Public Document Repository, CB&I – Sue Kraemer

- Explained processes of putting information/reports in Burton Barr and Saguaro libraries
- Explained system of shelving reports and documents
- New documents will have security tabs
- Explained availability of documents on portal
- Explained process of getting access to the portal - contact EPA and they will forward request to CBI

7:34 pm: Mr. Diaz indicated anyone could contact him for access to portal. Mr. Holland asked if the entire site could be searched per the search box: *Response:* Ms. Kraemer indicated she would have to find out and let him know. Mr. Holland asked if the PDFs are searchable. *Response:* Yes because they are received as PDFs. (Note scanned documents at not searchable.)

7:37 pm: Mr. Diaz suggested postponing CIG business because many members were not present as well as the moderator; there were no objections. He indicated EPA received a new application for a CIG member that he will process.

7:39 pm: Call to public

Ms. Almaraz requested that people return surveys that Bioscience students distributed.

Ms. Chavez explained the students were attempting to inform more people about Superfund and the M52 site.

A student suggested that more description be provided of remedial methods being utilized, and more remedial alternatives be presented. Ms. Flood indicated they have provided remedial information in previous presentations. Ms. Flood stated ADEQ could provide the previous presentations.

Mr. Hendler clarified the question and asked, "Are you interested in an alternative testing, or alternative remedial method?" He suggested ADEQ provide the previous presentations to the student and then see if he has more questions.

Mr. Diaz suggested he could talk to Mary Moore about obtaining the presentation that was completed utilizing the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) and a potential update to water testing technology.

Mr. Brittle suggested the presentations be brought to each meeting. Mr. Diaz indicated he would contact Ms. Moore to assist in getting the presentations to the next meeting.

Mr. Schwartz and Ms. Chase wanted more notice for the next meetings. Mr. Diaz accepted responsibility for the delay and indicated he intended to get notices out earlier for future meetings

Ms. Almaraz requested a copy of the presentation of the sub-slab depressurization mitigation systems at the next meeting.

Mr. Holland requested the Action items list be emailed to CIG members

Ms. Rosati announced her retirement July 1, and indicated Rachel Loftin will be taking over OU1; and Zizi Searles will be taking over OU3.

Ms. Flood stated there have been some staff changes at ADEQ and introduced Sara Benovic, who will be the new OU1 Project Manager.

The group discussed dates and options for the next meeting, and agreed tentatively to the fourth Wednesday in July with a location closer to OU1.

8:00 pm: adjourned.

Mr. Diaz recorded the following Action Items:

- More information be presented on DNAPL studies
- Determine how the search feature on the information portal works
- Information/summary of past alternative treatment technologies
- Hard copy of presentation which described the alternative water testing technology from three meetings ago (poster) to be present at future meetings
- Update of treatment technologies from TAG recipients.
- Summary of mitigation system (presentation) be present at future meetings
- Email action items to CIG quickly
- Next meeting in July at a location closer to OU1

ATTACHMENT 1
LES HOLLAND EMAIL

From: Les Holland <les_holland@prodigy.net>
To: Mark Macintyre/R10/USEPA/US@EPA,
Cc: David Cooper/R9/USEPA/US@EPA
Date: 06/14/2012 11:43 PM
Subject: Re:: FOUND: AP story from EPA Northwest Region: Health Tracking

My apologies.

I found the AP news article; I had saved it as a DRAFT. See below.

My interest is that repeatedly the M-52 CIG has been told that the EPA cannot do health studies on the past. Obviously, that was not true.

My guess is that well over 400 have died from past airborne exposures from M-52, both MOT workers and those who lived downwind.

Countless others have lived with ongoing serious health effects.

MOT peak production was ~1973 when 12,000+ worked at the site.

From the 1950s to the 1990s, how many thousands worked at the site? Certainly 100,000+.

Maybe 200,000+.

Over 100 exhaust vents from hoods sent acids and solvents into the air, many 24/7.

A recent M-52 related AZ Cancer Registry report (author not named) claimed that the M-52 ZIP code has less cancer than in the rest of Maricopa County.

My technical read is, "Of course. With M-52 as the probable source and cancers recorded at home addresses this study pinpoints M-52 as the source of the cancers."

To date, no one has refuted my brief, but powerful, analysis.

Health studies of M-52 are LONG OVERDUE !!!

Scientists seek former students in toxic MT town (Libby, 400+ dead)
Jun 4, 2010 5:08 AM (ET)

By NICHOLAS K. GERANIOS

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP) - **Researchers have embarked on an ambitious study to track the health of thousands of high school graduates over a half century** in a Montana town where a toxic mine has killed hundreds of people and made it **the deadliest Superfund site in the nation.**

People who attended Libby High between 1950 and 1999 and then moved away are being asked to submit to tests to help determine the extent of contamination caused by asbestos mining and processing in the northwestern Montana town. **Researchers will track down many of the 13,000-plus** graduates with the help of the school district and alumni groups, and then ask them to undergo a battery of X-rays, CT scans and pulmonary function tests. Dr. Stephen M. Levin of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York said **the study is part of a larger range of work trying to figure out why** asbestos-related disease coming out of Libby appears to be particularly fast-moving and virulent.

"This progresses much more rapidly than your grandfather's asbestos-related disease," Levin said.

The mineral vermiculite was mined in Libby for much of the past century. At the mine's **peak in the 1970s,** operator W.R. Grace produced almost 2 million tons of ore annually and employed

about 200 miners and others. Vermiculite was shipped around the world to make insulation. But unmarketable material - much of it asbestos - made up about 80 percent of the ore. The crushing of the rock in the course of the vermiculite mining set billions of asbestos fibers loose in clouds of dust that drifted six miles down to Libby. Many residents of the town of 3,000 who never set foot in the mine were exposed, and [kids](#) once frolicked in polluted piles of fluffy white waste dumped behind the community baseball field.

A recent Associated Press examination of the toxic legacy of Libby found that the pollution has killed more than 400 people while revealing that the federal government has been overwhelmed in its response to the catastrophe.

The Environmental Protection Agency only last year declared a health emergency in the town, nearly a decade after saying it would take about two years to clean up the mess at a cost of \$5.6 million. Ten years on, the price tag has exceeded \$333 million as asbestos keeps showing up in [schools](#), businesses and houses. Environmental workers in haz-mat suits are still working in people's yards.

The findings of the [study](#) could be important in helping the federal government understand what it's up against as it attempts to clean up the pollution.

The study was announced this week and will begin later in June. As part of the [research](#), subjects must have spent the majority of their high school years in Libby between 1950 and 1999 and then moved away without coming back in their adult years to live or work.

Lungs develop until a [child](#) reaches about age 18, so looking at the lungs of people who left town about that age and did not live there again can show how much damage occurs in childhood as compared to adulthood, Levin said. Scientists believe asbestos exposure in childhood is more dangerous because lungs are still developing, he said.

The research will also compare exposure of Libby asbestos to that of more common commercial forms and examine the presence of autoimmune disorders like lupus in people exposed to asbestos. **The Center for Asbestos Related Disease is performing the \$4.8 million epidemiology study.**

Scientists will also examine quirks that sometimes show up in asbestos exposure. For example, a person who suffered only a secondary exposure to asbestos in Libby might see disease develop more quickly than a construction worker who worked directly with asbestos, and researchers hope the study will explain why the Libby asbestos is so aggressive.

To evaluate that, researchers will be comparing infected people in Libby with records of building trades workers who installed insulation in New York City, Levin said.

"We are sort of the petri dish of asbestos here in Libby," said Gayla Benefield, a member of the Class of 1961 who has **spent the past two decades advocating for local residents.**

Libby is a small town and many of the people who used to live here keep in touch with friends they left behind.

"It's a unique situation to have a group of people with a high degree of exposure to a toxin and to be able to bring them back," said Kimberly Rowse, clinical coordinator at the center. "They are willing to engage because this is their hometown."

The **Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry**, a branch of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, **is funding the project.**

ATTACHMENT 2
ROBERT KNOWLES EMAIL

From: Knowles, Robert

Sent: Tuesday, April 23, 2013 4:56 PM

To: les_holland@prodigy.net; az@fastq.com

Cc: Forrester, Tina (ATSDR/DCHI/OD); Cvs1@cdc.gov; Gerhardstein, Benjamin (ATSDR/DCHI/WB); Rayman, Jamie (ATSDR/DCHI/WB); rknowles@cdc.gov; DIAZ, ALEJANDRO; Hiatt, Gerald; flood.wendy@azdeq.gov; jennifer.botsford@azdhs.gov; Rosati, Janet; Zeleznik, Martin; Vianu, Libby

Subject: Motorola 52nd Street Site (M52) - Historical Air Emissions

Mr. Holland and Mr. Brittle:

At the January 2013 Motorola/52nd Street (M52) Community Informational Group meeting I presented on ATSDR's past and present work at the site. As noted at the meeting, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) are undertaking a focused effort to estimate the public health risks of inhaling TCE in the M52 area as a result of vapor intrusion into homes and other buildings.

We appreciate your involvement at the site, understand your concern for the health and well-being of the M52 community, and we share your desire to prevent harmful exposures at M52. ATSDR's first priority at any site is to determine the community's current level of environmental exposure and reduce those exposures that are harmful as quickly as possible. This is why we are currently focusing on vapor intrusion.

At the meeting, concerns were expressed about past exposure to air emissions from the M52 facility and questions were raised about whether ATSDR can estimate past ambient air exposures in the community. It was suggested that EPA Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) data and air release permit data may be useful data sources for such an effort. We offer the following response.

Estimating historical ambient air exposures is challenging. Limitations such as, lack of data, imprecise data, and uncertainties surrounding the modeling assumptions are barriers that can prevent meaningful results. Often, we find that historical information is insufficient to conduct a robust investigation and the uncertainty of the findings is large. Estimates of emission and weather conditions, worst-case scenario assumptions, and using the model's default settings where no data is available are some of the other problems that cause uncertainty in historical model estimates. TRI and air permit data provide a starting point, but would likely be inadequate to the task. Robust ambient air modeling requires much more detailed information than what is available through the TRI, including information on release points (e.g., stack and fugitive emissions, stack height, exit velocity, temperature of emissions) and the timing of the releases. ATSDR contacted Freescale Semiconductor and the Maricopa County Air Quality Department to learn about documentation that may be available concerning historical air emissions. According to Freescale, few records exist about historical air releases at the Motorola facility, especially prior to the 1980's. The Maricopa County Air Quality Department indicated that air permit records are unlikely to provide detail beyond what is available in the TRI.

Data problems are especially important at M52, because health concerns for TCE may result from short term (weeks) and longer term (a year or more) exposures. Modeling of past exposures, even with good data, seldom results in accurate historical short term exposure estimates. Since both short and long term exposures are important in understanding potential health effects of TCE exposure, our ability to draw valid public health conclusions about past exposures will be limited.

If you want to discuss historical exposure modeling or other issues at the site, please contact me at 415.947.4317 or rknowles@cdc.gov<<mailto:rknowles@cdc.gov>>. Lastly, ADHS staff will be providing updates on the cancer and birth defect analyses and the vapor intrusion health consultation at the Wednesday, April 24, 2013 Community Informational Group meeting (from 5:45 – 8:45 pm at the BioScience High School, 512 E. Peirce St., Phoenix, AZ).

Again, we appreciate your concern for the health of people living and working in the M52 area. We look forward to working with you at the site. Please feel free to share this information with the entire Community Informational Group and other interested parties as we did not have everyone's email address that attended the meeting.

Sincerely,
-Robert

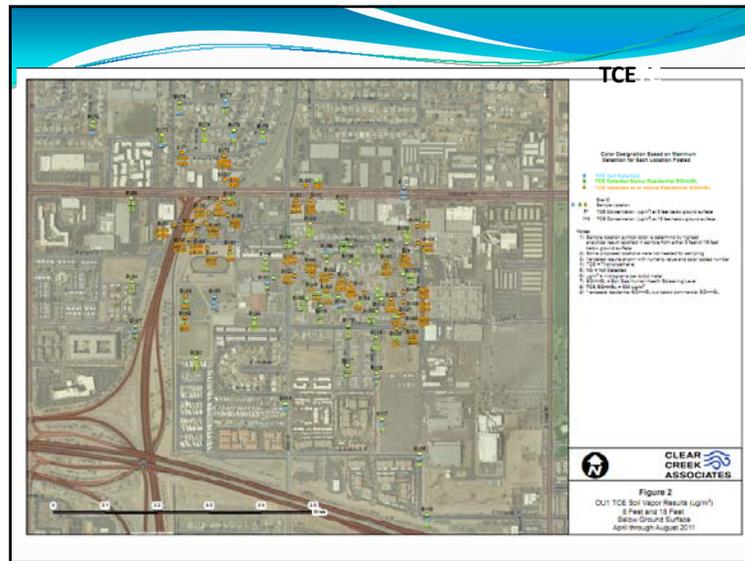
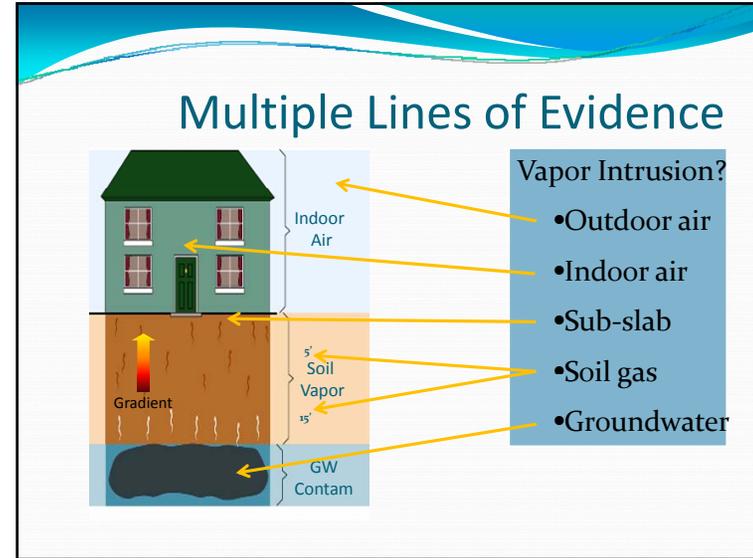
CAPT Robert B. Knowles, M.S., REHS
Regional Director
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Work: (415) 947-4317
Blackberry: (415) 309-6829
Email: rknowles@cdc.gov<<mailto:rknowles@cdc.gov>>

ATTACHMENT 3
MEETING PRESENTATIONS

Operable Unit 1 Vapor Intrusion Investigation Update

Janet Rosati
US EPA Project Manager
(415) 972-3165
rosati.janet@epa.gov

April 2013



Arizona Department of Health Services

Jennifer Botsford, MSPH
ADHS Office of Environmental Health
April 24th, 2013

Arizona Department of Health Services Health and Wellness for all Arizonans azdhs.gov

ADHS & ATSDR

- Agencies
 - State: The Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS)
 - Federal: The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)
- Funding:
 - ADHS Office of Environmental Health’s Environmental Toxicology Program is funded by a cooperative agreement with ATSDR
- Purpose:
 - To respond to requests to evaluate potential environmental impacts on public health and provide technical guidance for site activities, while using the best available science
- Outcome:
 - This partnership provided ADHS with the necessary resources to investigate environmental health concerns and report findings

Arizona Department of Health Services Health and Wellness for all Arizonans azdhs.gov

ADHS Updates

- Cancer Study
- Birth Defects Study
- Health Consultation (Vapor Intrusion)

Arizona Department of Health Services Health and Wellness for all Arizonans azdhs.gov

New Study Area



Arizona Department of Health Services Health and Wellness for all Arizonans azdhs.gov

Health Consultation

- Specific public health concerns
 - E.g. Are there any potential health effects from TCE exposure through vapor intrusion?
 - EPA vapor intrusion data – OU1
- Current exposures
- A way for ADHS and ATSDR to provide health information and to make recommendations for actions to protect the public's health
- ATSDR will review and publish the final report



Health and Wellness for all Arizonans



Contact Information

- Office Chief:
 - Diane.Eckles@azdhs.gov
- Program Manager:
 - Jennifer.Botsford@azdhs.gov
- Toxicologist:
 - Linh@azdhs.gov
- Office Phone: (602) 364 - 3118



Health and Wellness for all Arizonans





Motorola 52nd Street Public Document Repository

Sue Kraemer
CB&I (formerly Shaw Environmental)

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Motorola 52nd Street Public Document Repository

- ▶ CB&I receives reports from PRP
 - Logged in a database
 - Assigned a tracking number
 - Uploaded to the CB&I public electronic document repository
 - Burton Barr Library – hard copy/CD
 - Saguaro Library – CD
- ▶ Burton Barr adds Security Tag
- ▶ Two indexes,
 - Reports listed chronology order
 - Report type (e.g., work plan, groundwater monitoring report, etc.)
- ▶ Indexes – library & public electronic document repository



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Motorola 52nd Street Public Document Repository

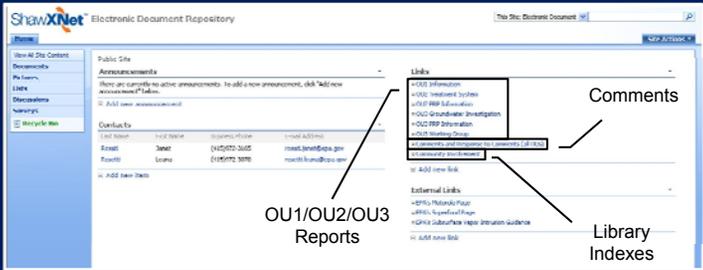


- ▶ Comment Letters
 - Receive Final Agency comments and PRP responses (aka "Letters")
 - Letters logged in a spreadsheet
- ▶ Burton Barr Library -Hard copies inserted into binders
- ▶ Saguaro Library - CD with Letters sent
- ▶ Indexes of the letters included
- ▶ Letter collection – maintained from 2010 to the present

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Electronic Document Repository – Home Page



- CB&I maintains a public repository of reports.
- The public can obtain access by sending a request to EPA.
- If the account is not used for 6 months it expires.

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ATTACHMENT 4
MEETING ATTENDEE LIST

AttendanceDate	FirstName	LastName	Affiliation
4/24/2013	Anayensi	Almaraz	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Jesus Andres	Anchondo	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Sara	Benovic	ADEQ
4/24/2013	Ryan	Borneman	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Jennifer	Botsford	ADHS
4/24/2013	Steve	Brittle	Don't Waste Arizona
4/24/2013	Belinda	Butler-Veytia	ERM West, Inc.
4/24/2013	Melissa	Campos	
4/24/2013	Emilio	Campos	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Rene	Chase-Dufault	resident/co-chair
4/24/2013	Estefany	Chavez	
4/24/2013	Jacob	Chevalier	
4/24/2013	Tanzila	Choudhury	
4/24/2013	Chloe	Cline	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Briana A.	Diaz	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Alejandro	Diaz	EPA
4/24/2013	Diane	Eckles	ADHS
4/24/2013	Teresita	Figuroa	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Wendy	Flood	ADEQ
4/24/2013	Jennifer	Haro	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Harry	Hendler	ADEQ
4/24/2013	Gerry	Hiatt	EPA
4/24/2013	Ana	Hinojisa	
4/24/2013	Les	Holland	resident
4/24/2013	Doug	Hulmes	CB&I
4/24/2013	Claudia	Hutchison	URS
4/24/2013	Sue	Kraemer	CB&I
4/24/2013	Shoshana	Kroeger	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Schurg	Linda	
4/24/2013	Rachel	Loftin	EPA
4/24/2013	Diane	Lopez	resident
4/24/2013	Jenn	McCall	Freescale
4/24/2013	Rob	Mongrain	Arcadis
4/24/2013	Denise	Moreno	U of A student
4/24/2013	Barbara	Murphy	Clear Creek Associates
4/24/2013	William	Neese	URS, ADEQ consultant
4/24/2013	Eduardo	Ocampo, Jr.	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Richard	Rebollar	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Octavio	Rodriguez	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Janet	Rosati	EPA
4/24/2013	Iridian	Ruiz	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Richard	Rushforth	TAG advisor
4/24/2013	Mark	Russo	U of A student
4/24/2013	Wayne	Schurg	business owner
4/24/2013	Todd	Schwartz	resident
4/24/2013	Clarissa	Smith	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Tom	Suriano	Freescale consultant
4/24/2013	Allana	Tagabon	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Miriam L.	Torres-Neri	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Tzipi	Turner	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Tony	Ward	ERM West, Inc.
4/24/2013	Jared	Washburn	Bioscience High School
4/24/2013	Martin	Zeleznik	EPA