EPA South Indian Bend Wash Superfund Site

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY • REGION 9 • FEBRUARY 2004

EPA Proposes Revision to Existing Groundwater Cleanup Strategy for Western Plume

Tempe, AZ

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to revise the existing strategy for cleanup of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in groundwater at the South Indian Bend Wash study area (SIBW) and seeks your comments. SIBW is part of the overall Indian Bend Wash Superfund site and is located primarily in Tempe, Arizona (the northern portion of the Indian Bend Wash site is located in Scottsdale and has its own cleanup strategy). The SIBW Superfund site is made up of three separate groundwater plumes and several isolated areas of surface soil contamination. (Figure 1 on page 2 shows the location of the SIBW study area.)

This fact sheet, known as a Proposed Plan, describes the groundwater cleanup alternatives that have been recently evaluated and identifies EPA's preferred alternative. EPA is seeking public comments on this Proposed Plan as part of the public participation requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Although a groundwater cleanup remedy for the SIBW site was previously selected in the 1998 Record of Decision for VOCs in Groundwater (1998 Groundwater ROD), EPA is re-evaluating this remedy based on current information.

In the 1998 Groundwater ROD, EPA selected cleanup remedies for three separate plumes of groundwater contamination at SIBW. The three plumes at SIBW are known as the eastern plume, the central plume and the western plume. This Proposed Plan focuses on the western plume only. EPA is not proposing to change the remedies selected in the 1998 Groundwater ROD for the central and eastern plumes at this time.

In August 1997 EPA completed a Groundwater Feasibility Study for SIBW which evaluated six cleanup alternatives for groundwater. In this Proposed Plan, EPA is re-evaluating three of these alternatives for the western plume only. The three Alternatives currently being evaluated are: (1) No Action; (2) Extraction and Treatment (the original remedy selected for the western plume); and (3) Monitored Natural Attenuation. This evaluation is based on groundwater data that has been collected and other information attained since the 1998 Groundwater ROD was issued.

To be considered a possible remedy for a hazardous waste problem, an alternative must meet EPA's two basic or "threshold" criteria. These criteria require that the remedy (1) protect human health and the environment and (2) comply with the laws and requirements of other government agencies with authority over the site ("applicable and relevant and appropriate requirements" or ARARs). Of the three alternatives re-evaluated in this Proposed Plan, only two meet the threshold criteria identified above, Extraction & Treatment and Monitored Natural Attenuation. In addition to the two threshold criteria, there are seven other criteria that EPA must consider when evaluating a remedy (see Remedy Selection, page 8).

PUBLIC MEETING

Thursday, March 11, 2004, 7:00 p.m.
Holdeman Elementary School
1326 W. 18th Street • Tempe

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

February 24 through
March 24, 2004

About the Proposed Plan

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) have been involved in cleanup activities at the SIBW site since the early 1990s. EPA is the lead agency at SIBW and, therefore, has the primary responsibility for coordinating cleanup activities. ADEQ's role is that of the support agency. Two previous Records of Decision (RODs) have been issued by EPA for SIBW. The first ROD was issued in 1993 and addressed soil contamination. The second ROD was issued in 1998 and addressed groundwater contamination. This Proposed Plan and the Amended ROD which will follow are intended to revise the western plume component of the groundwater remedy selected in the 1998 Groundwater ROD.

EPA, in consultation with ADEQ, has developed this Proposed Plan to allow the public to review and comment on the cleanup alternatives currently being considered. This Proposed Plan was written in accordance with section 117(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and section 300.430(f)(2) of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The purpose of the Proposed Plan is to:

1. Provide basic background information;
2. Identify EPA's preferred alternative for remedial action for the western plume at SIBW and the reasons for the preference;
3. Describe the other cleanup options considered;
4. Solicit public review and comment on all the alternatives described; and
5. Provide information on how the public can be involved in the remedy selection process.

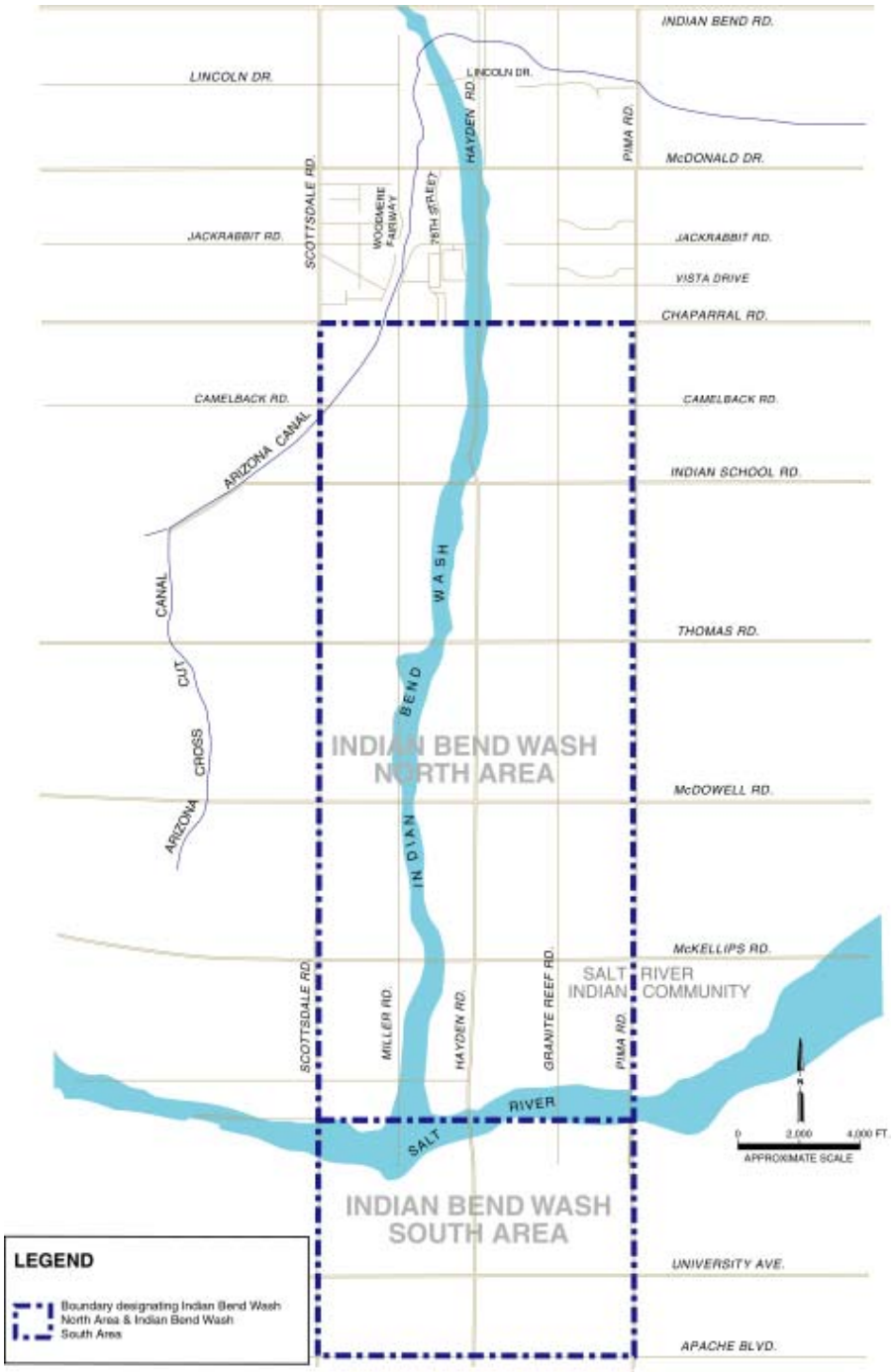


Figure 1: Indian Bend Wash Superfund Site

EPA's Preferred Alternative

EPA is proposing to change the cleanup strategy for the western groundwater plume because the contaminant of concern, trichloroethene (TCE), has diminished considerably (see Site Characteristics, page 4, for details). The current information we have on the migration of the plume and the change in TCE levels warrants a reevaluation of the original cleanup method of extraction and treatment.

After evaluating the three cleanup alternatives to address groundwater contamination at the SIBW site, EPA prefers Alternative 3, Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA), as the remedy that provides the best balance among EPA's nine

evaluation criteria. Alternative 3 involves reduction of groundwater contamination in the western plume by naturally occurring physical or chemical processes such as dilution, dispersion, or adsorption (contaminants adhering to other particles) which is already occurring. EPA will closely monitor the groundwater to ensure that the reduction in contamination continues to occur. EPA identifies its preferred remedy so that the public can comment on it along with the other alternatives considered. All cleanup alternatives considered, including EPA's preferred alternative, are described in this fact sheet. *EPA will consider and respond to significant comments on this Proposed Plan before selecting the final remedy for the western plume at SIBW.*

Soil Cleanup Action Previously Selected and Soil Cleanup Status

On September 27, 1993 EPA issued a ROD for the soils phase entitled, "VOCs in the Vadose Zone" (1993 Soils ROD). This ROD selected Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) as the cleanup technology for VOCs in soils at SIBW.

Within the SIBW study area there are many facilities (subsites) which were potential sources of groundwater contamination. Traditionally, EPA would investigate and then evaluate cleanup alternatives for each facility or subsite. However, due to the similarities among the facilities, it was likely that the same cleanup would have been selected in each case. Rather than select the same remedy repeatedly for many facilities, EPA selected a remedy in the 1993 Soils ROD that utilized the "Plug-in Approach" (described below) in order to save time and resources.

The Plug-In Approach meant that EPA's selected cleanup technology (SVE) would apply whenever a certain set of conditions existed. According to this set of conditions (described in the 1993 Soils ROD), cleanup is required where contamination in soil poses an indoor air risk or threat to groundwater. Investigations are required to be conducted at each facility to assess the soil. These investigations are known as "Focused Remedial Investigations" or FRIs. After the FRIs have been conducted at each facility, EPA compares the results to the standard criteria; if the facility meets the specified conditions, then SVE will be required at that facility.

Site Background

The entire area of the Indian Bend Wash Superfund Site covers approximately 13 square miles in Scottsdale and Tempe, Arizona. The site was divided into two areas known as North Indian Bend Wash (NIBW) and South Indian Bend Wash (SIBW), which are managed by EPA as separate sites (see map, this page). This fact sheet focuses on SIBW only. More information on NIBW can be obtained at the information repository located at the Scottsdale Civic Center Library, 3839 N. Drinkwater Blvd., Scottsdale, Arizona.

There are numerous industrial facilities located in the SIBW study area. Up until the 1970s, before our current environmental regulations existed, industrial solvents containing VOCs were typically disposed of directly onto the ground or in dry wells. These disposal practices, along with other releases, resulted in the present groundwater contamination at SIBW. VOCs were originally detected in groundwater production wells in the Scottsdale/Tempe area in 1981. VOCs are a class of organic solvents such as trichloroethene (TCE) and tetrachloroethene (PCE), commonly used in dry cleaning and in manufacturing to degrease parts. Some VOCs are believed to increase the risk of cancer and cause other adverse health effects to persons exposed. The primary contaminant of concern in the western plume at SIBW is TCE.

The SIBW VOC contamination has moved downward through the soil and reached the groundwater. Although groundwater beneath SIBW has been impacted by VOC's, **the water source for Tempe residents has not been impacted.** City of Tempe residents receive their water from treated surface water supplies. However, contaminated groundwater represents the loss of a groundwater resource that may be considered a future source of drinking water by the State of Arizona and, therefore, must be addressed.

Although EPA investigated a widespread area within the City of Tempe in relation to the SIBW site, the actual SIBW Superfund site only includes the areas of existing groundwater contamination as well as the facilities on the surface that have been determined to be the cause of this groundwater contamination.

The entire site, including both SIBW and NIBW, was placed on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL), or Superfund list, in 1983. SIBW was investigated in two phases: a soils phase and a groundwater phase. The Remedial Investigation (RI) for SIBW was conducted over a period of many years and characterized both soil and groundwater conditions. Interim RI Reports were completed in 1991 and 1993. The final RI and the Groundwater Feasibility Study (Groundwater FS) were completed in 1997.

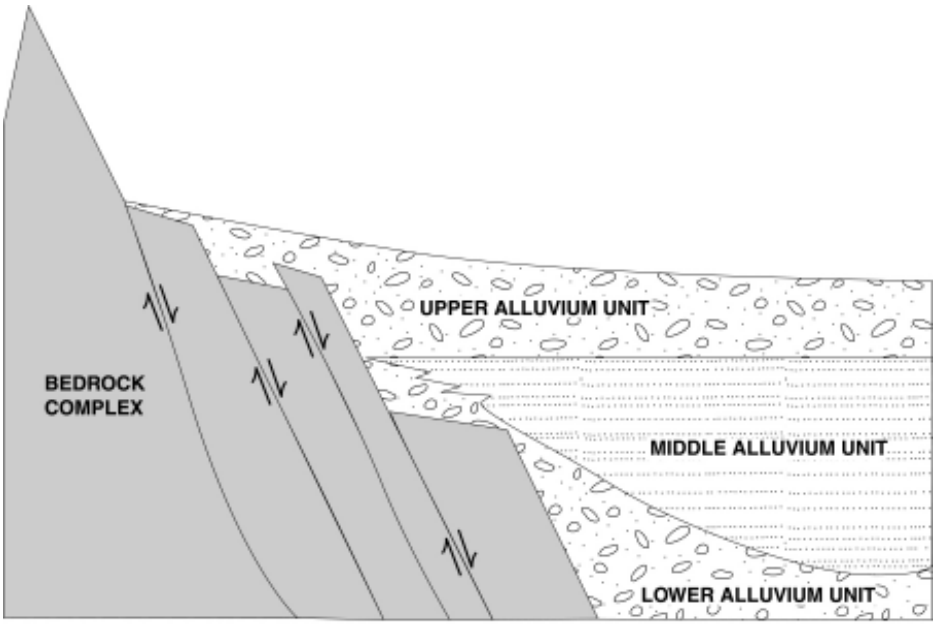


Figure 2: Hydrogeologic Cross Section

Once EPA has made a decision regarding whether or not a particular facility meets the criteria, EPA issues a "Plug-in Determination Document" and makes the FRI Report available for the public to review. To date, EPA has issued two Plug-in Determinations. The first was in February 1994 for the DCE Circuits Subsite. Soil cleanup was required at DCE Circuits, and this cleanup is currently nearing completion. The second Plug-in Determination was issued in January 2002 for the following seven subsites: Circuit Express, Allstate Mine Supply, Desert Sportswear, Cerprobe, Service and Sales, and the City of Tempe Right-of-Way. EPA determined that soil cleanup was not required at any of these facilities. More information about these facilities and the Plug-in Determination Documents can be found in the SIBW Administrative Record files at the Tempe Public Library (see Information Repository, page 9).

This Proposed Plan focuses on amending the 1998 Groundwater ROD and does not in any way alter the 1993 Soils ROD.

Groundwater Cleanup Actions Previously Selected and Groundwater Cleanup Status

On September 30, 1998 EPA issued a Record of Decision for VOCs in groundwater (1998 Groundwater ROD). The 1998 Groundwater ROD addressed the three groundwater plumes at the SIBW Site: the western plume, the central plume and the eastern plume. The remedy selected for the western plume was extraction and treatment, and the remedy selected for the central and eastern plumes was MNA.

Currently, work on the central and eastern plumes is being conducted by a potentially responsible party (PRP) under EPA and State oversight. EPA began negotiations with four PRPs. Only one of the four PRPs, IMC Magnetics, Inc. (IMC), signed an agreement with EPA to do work on the central and eastern plumes. This work includes installation of monitoring wells, groundwater sampling, groundwater modeling and production of a report regarding the status of the MNA remedy. IMC is working cooperatively with EPA and, based on current information, the MNA remedy appears to be effectively cleaning up the central and eastern plumes. EPA is continuing to work with IMC and the remaining PRPs to resolve their liability with regard to the SIBW groundwater cleanup efforts.

This Proposed Plan focuses on amending the remedy selected for the western plume and does not in any way alter the remedy selected for the central and eastern plumes. Cleanup of the western plume is considered to be a fund-lead action. In other words, EPA is conducting the cleanup and paying for it out of the federal "Superfund."

Following issuance of the 1998 Groundwater ROD, some data gaps needed to be filled before EPA could proceed with design and construction of the extraction and treatment remedy for the western plume. First, additional groundwater data was needed. EPA has continued to collect groundwater monitoring data from the western plume on a quarterly basis to gather this needed information. Also, in order to determine the southern boundaries of the western plume, three additional monitoring wells were installed early in 2001. Once EPA had collected and evaluated this additional data, it became apparent that the selection of extraction and treatment as the remedy for the western plume should be re-evaluated since new data showed that contaminant levels in groundwater had decreased. The purpose of this Proposed Plan is to present EPA's current proposal for cleanup of the western plume based on evaluation of the most recent data.

Site Characteristics

As already stated, this Proposed Plan only addresses the western plume of groundwater contamination and not other media or plumes at the SIBW site. Therefore, this section focuses on the western plume area.

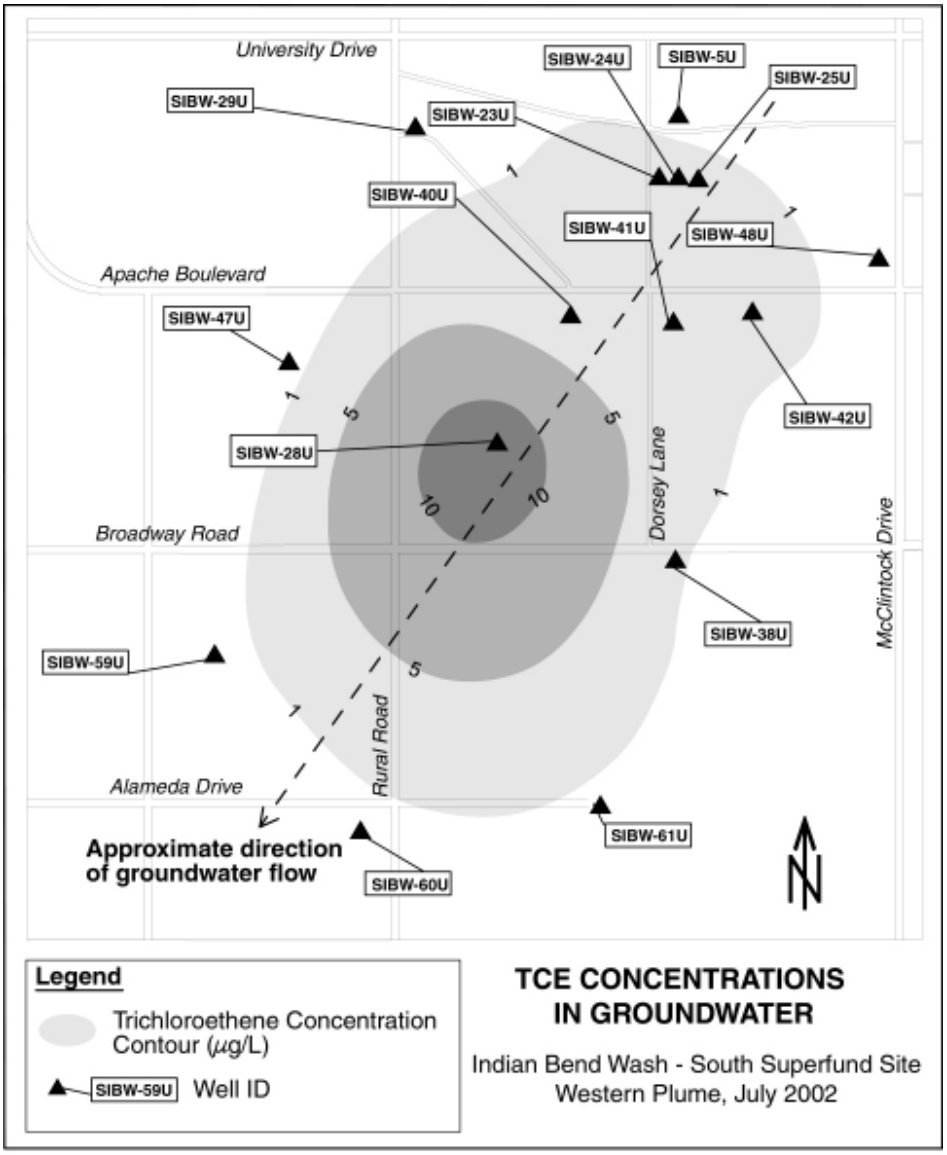


Figure 3: Extent of TCE Contamination

During the groundwater investigations at SIBW, EPA encountered three geologic water-bearing units (aquifers) underlying the study area (see Figure 2, page 4). The three geologic units are known as the Upper Alluvial Unit (UAU aquifer), the Middle Alluvial Unit (MAU aquifer) and the Lower Alluvial Unit (LAU aquifer). Contamination in the western plume is only present in the UAU aquifer and, therefore, it is the only aquifer discussed in this Proposed Plan.

In general, the UAU aquifer has a uniform thickness of approximately 100 feet and is distributed throughout the study area. The groundwater in this unit is encountered at approximately 50-60 feet below the ground surface. The UAU aquifer consists of clay, sandy silts, sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders. The direction of groundwater flow in the UAU aquifer is mainly to the south and southwest. This flow direction shifts to the south-southeast when the Salt River is flowing.

Approximately 15 monitoring wells have been installed in the vicinity of the western plume at SIBW. Samples have been collected from wells screened in the UAU aquifer and MAU aquifer, and groundwater quality has been evaluated based on federal Safe Drinking Water Act Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). MCLs are EPA's standards for drinking water quality.

The contaminant of concern found in the western plume is TCE, and the MCL for TCE is 5 micrograms per liter (μg/l). Figure 3 on this page shows the locations of monitoring wells in the vicinity of the western plume and the current extent of that plume. When historical data is compared with current data, it is evident that the western plume has migrated downgradient, moving south to southwest with the prevailing groundwater flow direction, but that TCE concentrations have significantly decreased. During the Remedial Investigation, TCE was detected at concentrations as high as 540 μg/l in monitoring well SIBW-5U. TCE concentrations in this same well are currently below the limits of detection. Based on the most recent data (April 2003), the highest TCE concentrations are in monitoring well SIBW-28U (9 μg/l). Only five years ago, at the time the 1998 Groundwater ROD was issued, this same monitoring well had a TCE concentration of 43 μg/l. It is because of these decreases in TCE levels in the western plume that EPA is recommending the remedy be changed to Monitored Natural Attenuation.

Summary of Site Risks

To help determine whether we need to take action to protect human health at a site, EPA typically considers the health risks to people who might be exposed to the chemicals at the site.

For SIBW, the groundwater risk assessment was conducted in 1997 as part of the Groundwater Feasibility Study (FS). The risk assessment is included as part of the Administra-

tive Record and is available for review at the Tempe Public Library (Appendix A to the Groundwater FS). The risk due to the potential for actual human exposure to the contaminants in groundwater at SIBW has not changed since the 1998 Groundwater ROD was issued. Therefore, the evaluation of risk for the purposes of this Proposed Plan has not changed.

The 1997 risk assessment was conducted with a focus on potential residential exposure. In situations where an aquifer is not currently a drinking water source, but such an aquifer could become a drinking water source in the future, EPA assumes that the water is used for drinking. The level of contamination detected in the groundwater was shown to pose an unacceptable risk to human health and, therefore, the SIBW risk assessment concluded that it is necessary to conduct a groundwater cleanup at the Site.

Remedial Action Objectives

EPA's objectives for the actions considered in this Proposed Plan are to:

1. Protect human health and the environment by continuing to eliminate exposure to contaminated groundwater; and
2. Reduce contamination in groundwater to concentrations that meet cleanup goals and return groundwater to beneficial use.

Summary of Remedial Alternatives

This Proposed Plan evaluates three alternatives which are described below. All of the alternatives were evaluated previously in the Groundwater FS and the 1998 Groundwater ROD.

Alternative 1: No Action

Capital Costs = $ 0

Annual Operation and Maintenance Costs = $ 0

Present Worth Costs (30 years) = $ 0

The Superfund program requires that a "no action" alternative be evaluated at every site to establish a baseline for comparing other alternatives. Under this alternative, EPA would take no further action regarding the western plume at the site to prevent exposure to groundwater contamination.

This alternative is not protective of human health and the environment because contamination above MCLs would be left in place without a monitoring program to ensure that the contamination is not migrating to unaffected areas. Because the groundwater would not be monitored, it would be more likely that the public could be inadvertently exposed to contaminated water.

Alternative 1 fails to meet EPA's threshold criteria for remedy selection because it is not protective. As a result, Alternative 1 is not evaluated further.

Alternative 2: Extraction and Treatment

Capital Costs = $ 595,643

Annual Operation and Maintenance Costs = $ 186,000

Present Worth Costs (10 years) = $ 2,049,000

This alternative includes extraction of contaminated groundwater that makes up the western plume in the UAU aquifer. The extracted groundwater would be piped to a treatment system, and the VOCs would be removed from the groundwater via a technology known as air stripping. VOC-contaminated off-gas would be treated using granular activated carbon vessels. The treated water would then be delivered to the City of Tempe storm drain system, the Salt River Project's Tempe Canal No. 6, or reinjected into the MAU aquifer. The exact end use for the treated groundwater would be determined after EPA has considered all comments received on this Proposed Plan and remedial design work for the remedy has been completed.

Routine monitoring of the groundwater before and after treatment would be conducted to assess operational conditions and ensure cleanup goals are met. Coordination with the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) regarding well permit requirements will help minimize human health exposure to contaminated groundwater while cleanup of the plumes is occurring.

This was EPA's selected alternative in the 1998 Groundwater ROD because it offers overall protection to human health and the environment and because there were no other alternatives that were equally or more protective. Costs for this remedy are significantly higher than the estimated cost of Alternative 3, EPA's preferred alternative.

Alternative 3: Monitored Natural Attenuation (EPA's preferred alternative)

Capital Costs = $ 498,500

Annual Operation and Maintenance Costs = $ 161,000 (decreases over time)

Present Worth Costs (10 years) = $ 1,463,000

For this alternative, the groundwater contamination in the western plume would be reduced by naturally occurring processes. Newly installed wells, in addition to existing monitoring wells, will be sampled to monitor the progress of decreases in VOC concentrations to ensure that cleanup levels are met. This alternative is referred to as MNA. MNA is often equated with biological processes only. However, MNA also involves physical or chemical processes such as dilution, dispersion, or adsorption. Although evidence that MNA is occurring has been documented at SIBW, contaminant reduction due to biological processes has not been observed.

The effectiveness of MNA would be evaluated in accordance with the guidance document, "Technical Protocol for Evaluating Natural
Attenuation of Chlorinated Solvents in Ground Water," EPA/600/R-98/128, September 1998. As required by this MNA protocol, the sources of contamination for the western plume have been or are being addressed.

At the time that the 1998 Groundwater ROD was issued, EPA did not have adequate data for the western plume to demonstrate that contaminant levels were decreasing, natural attenuation was occurring, and that cleanup standards could be met within a reasonable timeframe. Since that time, EPA has gathered a significant amount of groundwater data for the western plume, including data from three new monitoring wells installed in 2001. Based on EPA's evaluation of the most recent data, it has been determined that the western plume is not migrating at the rate that was anticipated at the time of the 1998 Groundwater ROD. Additionally, it appears that the western plume is attenuating at a rate that exceeds its lateral movement. Therefore the plume is considered relatively stable. The current data indicate that the MNA remedy will meet cleanup standards in approximately four to five years.

Coordination with ADWR regarding well installation requirements will help minimize human health exposure to contaminated groundwater while the MNA remedy is being implemented.

EPA believes that this preferred alternative satisfies the statutory requirements of the Superfund law and best satisfies the evaluation criteria (see Remedy Selection, this page). The preferred remedy is protective, and cleanup levels and other ARARs will be met within a reasonable timeframe (four to five years). This remedy is the most cost-effective remedy for obtaining the remediation goals.

Evaluation of Alternatives

To select the preferred alternative, EPA evaluated three possible cleanup alternatives against the nine criteria designed to measure the effectiveness and acceptability of each alternative.

Table 1 on the next page summarizes EPA's evaluation of the alternatives against the nine criteria. As a result of this evaluation, EPA currently prefers Alternative 3.

Based upon information currently available, EPA believes Alternative 3 meets the threshold criteria and provides the best balance among the alternatives evaluated. EPA expects the preferred alternative to satisfy the following statutory requirements of CERCLA Section 121(b): (1) be protective of human health and the environment; (2) comply with ARARs; (3) be cost-effective; and (4) utilize permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable. The preferred alternative would not satisfy the preference for treatment as a principal element.

The preferred alternative can change in response to public comment and new information.

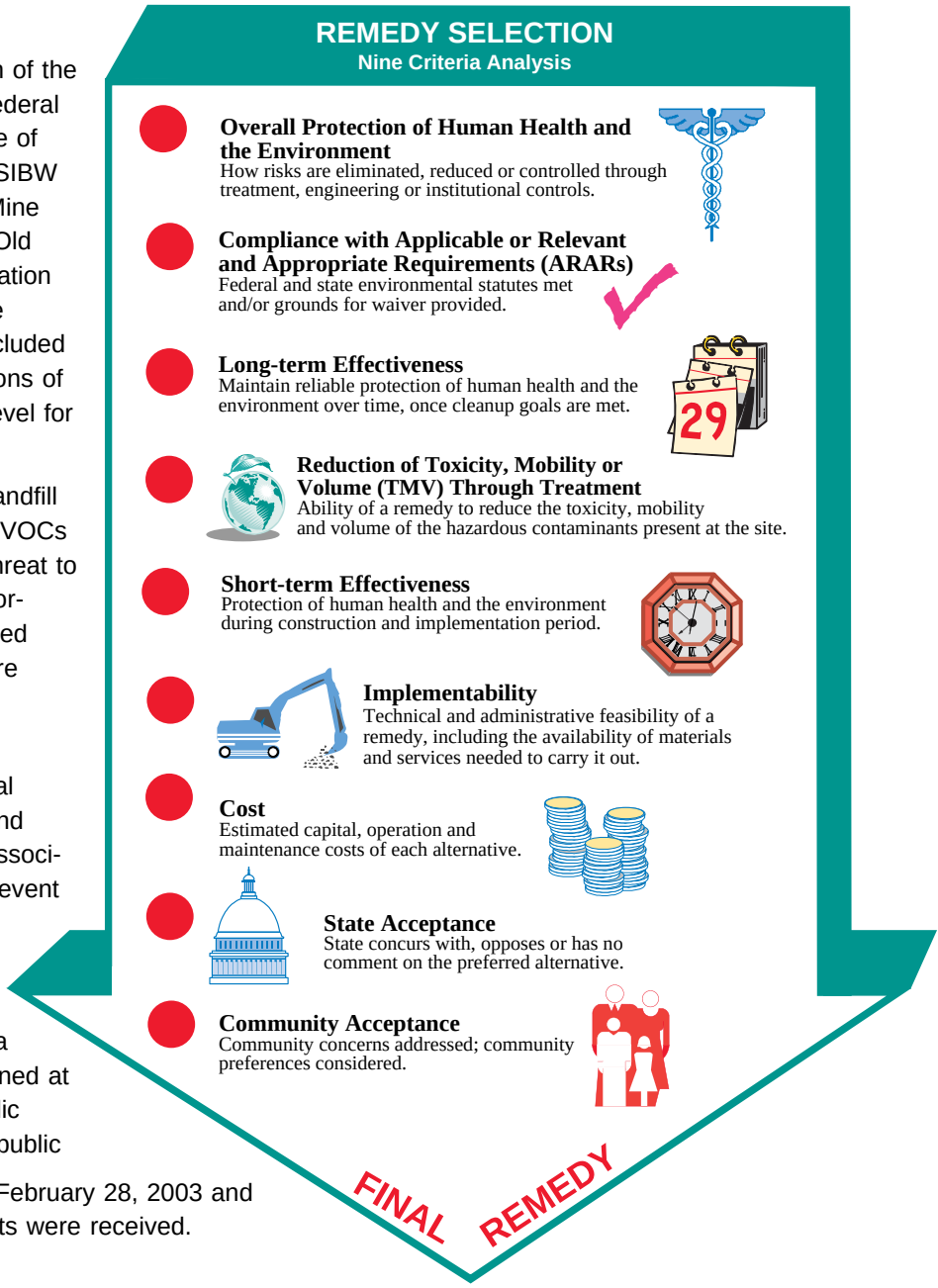
Summary of SIBW Partial Deletion

EPA published a Notice of Intent to Delete a portion of the SIBW site from the National Priorities List in the Federal Register on February 28, 2003, followed by a Notice of Deletion on May 1, 2003. The surface area of the SIBW site that was deleted includes the former Allstate Mine Supply Subsite, the Maricopa County Landfill, the Old Tempe Landfill, the Resources Reclamation Corporation of America Landfill, the First Street Landfill, and the Bennett Family Trust Landfill. The deletion also included the groundwater beneath this area with concentrations of VOCs that are below the Maximum Contaminant Level for TCE (5 micrograms per liter).

EPA has evaluated all existing data regarding the landfill areas and the Allstate Subsite and concluded that VOCs are not present at levels which pose a continuing threat to groundwater or indoor air quality. Therefore, in accordance with the 1993 Soils ROD, EPA has determined that no further federal CERCLA response actions are required at these areas.

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), as well as other appropriate state and local agencies, will continue to oversee any non-Superfund investigation and cleanup activities that might be associated with future development. Also, in the unlikely event that significant contamination is discovered in the future, EPA reserves its right to reclassify the area as a Superfund site.

More detailed information regarding the deletion of a portion of the SIBW site from the NPL can be obtained at the information repositories kept at the Tempe Public Library and EPA's Superfund Records Center. The public comment period for this partial deletion opened on February 28, 2003 and closed on March 31, 2003. No significant comments were received.



Use of Groundwater in the SIBW Area

Because the plumes of groundwater contamination at SIBW exist beneath private properties, there are concerns regarding the private use of groundwater in the area. First, there is the possibility that a citizen could unknowingly drill a well into the plume and drink contaminated water. Second, there is the possibility that a large volume production well could be installed in the area that could upset groundwater movement and, therefore, compromise the effectiveness of the remedy. EPA is aware of this situation and has considered these scenarios.

The Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) provides assistance to EPA at Superfund sites with groundwater contamination in the state of Arizona. ADWR regulates the installation of wells in accordance with Arizona statutes (A.R.S. § 45.511-528 and A.R.S. § 45.591-605). Wells drilled in the state of Arizona must be approved by ADWR. Licensed drillers in the state will not drill a well without an approved well application. Because all individuals who submit well applications within or near the SIBW site are informed by ADWR that the groundwater is contaminated, this should deter individuals from installing and using domestic drinking water wells. Further, a recently completed well inventory (January 2002) indicates that no existing domestic drinking water wells are located within the plume area. It is also anticipated that this well inventory will be re-evaluated as part of the Remedial Design phase for the proposed amended remedy.

Arizona's Well Spacing and Impact Rules, along with the Statutes and Rules governing minimum well construction standards, regulate the placement of new and replacement production wells. New production wells must be located in such a manner that nearby wells of record, such as the wells used for cleanup activities at SIBW, are not adversely affected.

Table 1: Comparison of Alternatives

CRITERIA	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3 (PREFERRED)
Protectiveness	No	Yes	Yes
Compliance with ARARs	No	Yes	Yes
Long-term Effectiveness	May not be Effective	Effective and Permanent	Effective and Permanent
Reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume	May not reduce	Reduction will occur in less than 10 years	Reduction will occur in less than 10 years
Short-term Effectiveness	Not Effective	Effective in the short term	Effective in the short term
Implementability	No implementability issues	Easy to implement	Easy to implement
Cost (10-Year Present Worth)	**$ 0**	**$ 2,049,000**	**$ 1,463,000**
State Acceptance	No	No	Yes
Public Acceptance	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

How to Comment on the Cleanup Alternatives

EPA places a high value on public input and will be accepting comments on this Proposed Plan from **February 24, 2004 through March 24, 2004.** During that period, you can submit written comments by mail **(postmarked or e-mailed no later than March 24, 2004)** or have your oral comments recorded at the Proposed Plan Public Meeting scheduled for **March 11, 2004** (for details, see front page). Written comments should be sent to: Melissa Pennington, Remedial Project Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 75 Hawthorne St. (SFD-8-2), San Francisco, CA 94105. E-mail: pennington.melissa@epa.gov

After EPA reviews and responds to public comments, the selected remedy will be formally announced in a document called an Amended Record of Decision (Amended ROD). The Amended ROD, to be completed in 2004, will include a summary of public comments with EPA's responses. The remedy for the SIBW western plume may differ from the preferred alternative in this plan as a result of public comments.

EPA encourages the public to comment on any of the alternatives presented in this Proposed Plan. In order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of SIBW, site reports and other documents may be reviewed in the Administrative Record (see Information Repository, below).

INFORMATION REPOSITORY

The administrative record is compiled of all documents upon which EPA makes decisions about site cleanup. The administrative record and other information on the South Indian Bend Wash Superfund site is located at:

Tempe Public Library
3500 Rural Road
Tempe, Az 85282
(480) 350-5511
Hours: Monday through Thursday, 9 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Friday & Saturday, 9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
Sunday, Noon - 5:30 p.m.

Superfund Records Center
95 Hawthorne St., Suite 403S
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 536-2000
Hours: Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you have questions or concerns regarding any activities at the South Indian Bend Wash Superfund site, please contact the following staff members at either **EPA:**

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(415) 972-3244

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne St.
San Francisco, CA 94105

You may reach Melissa or Vicki toll-free at (800) 231-3075.
Please leave a message and your call will be returned.

or **ADEQ:**

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