

19th Avenue Landfill Superfund Site 2010 Five Year Review

Appendix E - Notice of Intent and Notice of Deletion from NPL Federal Register Notices, 2006

anticipates no adverse comments. A detailed rationale for the approval is set forth in the preamble to the direct final rule. If EPA receives no adverse comments, EPA will not take further action on this proposed rule. If EPA receives adverse comments, EPA will withdraw the direct final rule and it will not take effect. EPA will address all public comments in a subsequent final rule based on this proposed rule. EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting must do so at this time. Please note that if EPA receives adverse comment on an amendment, paragraph, or section of this rule and if that provision may be severed from the remainder of the rule, EPA may adopt as final those provisions of the rule that are not the subject of an adverse comment.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before September 13, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R08-OAR-2006-0604, by one of the following methods:

- <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
- E-mail: long.richard@epa.gov and dygowski.laurel@epa.gov.
- Fax: (303) 312-6064 (please alert the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** if you are faxing comments).

- **Mail:** Richard R. Long, Director, Air and Radiation Program, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 8, Mailcode 8P-AR, 999 18th Street, Suite 200, Denver, Colorado 80202-2466.
- **Hand Delivery:** Richard R. Long, Director, Air and Radiation Program, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 8, Mailcode 8P-AR, 999 18th Street, Suite 300, Denver, Colorado 80202-2466. Such deliveries are only accepted Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:55 p.m., excluding Federal holidays. Special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Please see the direct final rule which is located in the Rules section of this **Federal Register** for detailed instruction on how to submit comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laurel Dygowski, EPA Region 8, 999 18th Street, Suite 200, Mailcode 8P-AR, Denver, CO 80202, (303) 312-6144, dygowski.laurel@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: See the information provided in the Direct Final action of the same title which is located in the Rules and Regulations section of this **Federal Register**.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: August 1, 2006.

Robert E. Roberts,

Regional Administrator, Region 8.

[FR Doc. E6-13165 Filed 8-11-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL-8209-7]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances; Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of intent to delete the Nineteenth (19th) Avenue Landfill Superfund Site from the National Priorities List.

SUMMARY: The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9 is issuing a notice of intent to delete the Nineteenth (19th) Avenue Landfill Superfund Site (Site), located in Phoenix, AZ, from the National Priorities List (NPL) and requests public comment on this notice of intent. The NPL, promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, is found at Appendix B of 40 CFR part 300, which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The EPA and the State of Arizona, through the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), have determined that all appropriate response actions under CERCLA have been completed. Operation and maintenance and five-year reviews will continue at the Site. This deletion does not preclude future actions under Superfund.

DATES: Comments concerning the deletion of this Site from the NPL must be received by September 13, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-SFUND-1983-0002, by one of the following methods:

- <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.

- E-mail: hollan.nadia@epa.gov.
- Fax: (415) 947-3526. Mail or Hand Delivery: Nadia Hollan, EPA Region IX, Mail Code: SFD-8-2, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105,

or
Environmental Protection Agency,
EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), Docket ID

No: EPA-HQ-SFUND-1983-0002,
Mailcode: 5202T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460.

Instructions: Direct your comments to Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-SFUND-1983-0002. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through <http://www.regulations.gov> or e-mail. The <http://www.regulations.gov> Web site is an "anonymous access" system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an e-mail comment directly to EPA without going through <http://www.regulations.gov>, your e-mail address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD-ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed in the <http://www.regulations.gov> index. Publicly available docket materials are available electronically in <http://www.regulations.gov> or at the EPA's information repositories at the following addresses: U.S. EPA Region IX Superfund Records Center at 95 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA, (415) 536-2000, Monday through Friday 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., excluding holidays; City of Phoenix Main Library, Government Documents Section, 1221 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, (602) 262-4636, Hours: M-Th, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Fri. & Sat., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sun., 12 p.m. to 5 p.m.; and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Records Center, 1110 West Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, e-mail: recordscenter@azdeq.gov or call (602) 771-4380 or 1 (800) 234-5677, ext. 771-4380, Hours: M-F, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Nadia Hollan, EPA Remedial Project Manager, (415) 972-3187 OR 1 (800) 231-3075 (message line), hollan.nadia@epa.gov, or fax (415) 947-3526. Or, you may contact William DePaul, ADEQ Remedial Project Manager, (602) 771-4654, depaul.william@azdeq.gov, or fax (602) 771-2302.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Introduction

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9 announces its intent to delete the 19th Avenue Landfill, located in Phoenix, Arizona, from the National Priorities List (NPL), and requests comments on this proposed deletion. The EPA identifies sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health or the environment and maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. Sites on the NPL may be the subject of remedial actions financed by the Hazardous Substances Superfund Response Trust Fund (Fund). As described in 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP, sites deleted from the NPL remain eligible for remedial actions if conditions at a deleted site warrant such action.

Section II of this document explains the criteria for deleting sites from the NPL. Section III discusses procedures that EPA is using for this action. Section IV discusses the 19th Avenue Landfill Superfund Site and demonstrates how it meets the deletion criteria.

II. NPL Deletion Criteria

Section 300.425(e) of the NCP provides that releases may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate. In making a determination to delete releases from the NPL, EPA shall consider, in consultation with the State, whether any of the following criteria have been met:

- (i) Responsible parties or other persons have implemented all appropriate response actions required; or
- (ii) All appropriate Fund-financed responses under CERCLA has been implemented, and no further response action by responsible parties is appropriate; or
- (iii) The Remedial Investigation has shown that the release poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, the taking of remedial measures is not appropriate.

Even if a site is deleted from the NPL, where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, as is the case with the 19th Avenue Landfill Site, CERCLA section 121(c), 42 U.S.C. 9621(c) requires that a subsequent review of the site be conducted at least every five years after the initiation of the remedial action at the deleted site to ensure that the site remains protective of public health and the environment. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), with EPA oversight, will conduct each five-year review of the Site. If new information becomes available which indicates a need for further action, EPA may initiate remedial actions. Whenever there is a significant release from a site deleted from the NPL, the deleted site may be restored to the NPL without the application of the hazard ranking system.

III. Deletion Procedures

The following procedures apply to the deletion of the Site:

- (1) The EPA consulted with the State of Arizona on the deletion of the Site from the NPL prior to developing this notice of intent to delete.
- (2) The State of Arizona concurred with the deletion of the Site from the NPL.
- (3) Concurrently with the publication of this notice of intent to delete in the **Federal Register**, a notice is being published in the *Arizona Republic* (local newspaper) and is being distributed to appropriate federal, state, and local government officials and other interested parties. The newspaper notice announces the 30-day public comment period concerning the notice of intent to delete the Site from the NPL.
- (4) The EPA placed copies of documents supporting the deletion in the Site information repositories identified above.

If adverse comments are received within the 30-day public comment period on this document, EPA will evaluate the comments before making a final decision to delete. If necessary, EPA will prepare a Responsiveness Summary to address any significant public comments received. After the public comment period, if EPA determines it is still appropriate to delete the Site, the Regional Administrator will place a final Notice of Deletion in the **Federal Register**. Generally, the NPL will reflect deletions in the final update following the Notice. Public notices and copies of the Responsiveness Summary, if prepared, will be made available to interested

parties and in the site information repositories.

Deletion of a site from the NPL does not itself create, alter, or revoke any individual's rights or obligations. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not in any way alter EPA's right to take enforcement actions, as appropriate. The NPL is designed primarily for informational purposes and to assist EPA management. Section 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP states that the deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for future response actions, should future conditions warrant such actions.

IV. Basis of Intended Site Deletion

The following information provides EPA's rationale for proposing to delete the Site from the NPL.

Site Location and History

The 19th Avenue Landfill is owned by the City of Phoenix and is located southeast of the intersection of Lower Buckeye Road and 19th Avenue, in a predominately industrial area of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. The landfill is intersected by the Salt River Channel. The larger part of the landfill, Cell A, covers approximately 200 acres located on the north side of the Salt River channel. The remainder of the landfill, Cell A-1, is located on the south side of the Salt River channel.

In 1955, the 19th Avenue Landfill Site was relatively undisturbed except for a shallow 20-acre excavation. More pits were excavated as deep as 50 feet below land surface to create the space needed for waste disposal. The pits were then backfilled with municipal refuse, solid, and liquid industrial wastes. Liquid wastes, including industrial wastes, were poured into unlined pits dug into areas of Cell A previously filled with refuse. In addition to the municipal and industrial wastes, some medical wastes and materials containing low levels of radioactivity were also deposited. It has been estimated that the landfill contains approximately nine million cubic yards of refuse. The refuse was generally covered on a daily basis. A final soil cap was placed over an area once it was full of waste. Parts of the landfill were covered with water by at least one flood during 1965 and intermittently during the 1970s.

The landfill was closed by a cease and desist order issued by the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS), predecessor to ADEQ, in February 1979. The City of Phoenix (City), the landfill owner and operator, and ADHS entered into a consent agreement in June 1979. The City covered the Site with fill material, stockpiled soil for final

capping, installed 18 groundwater monitoring wells, built berms around the boundary of the landfill, installed a methane gas collection system, and provided a 24-hour security guard.

The landfill was proposed for the EPA National Priorities List (NPL) on December 30, 1982, and formally placed on the NPL on September 8, 1983. The City of Phoenix voluntarily began a remedial investigation, and in 1988 the EPA assigned the lead oversight responsibility for the Site to ADEQ.

Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

The remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) conducted was completed by the City in 1988. The RI/FS was prepared according to the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended. The major findings of the RI/FS indicated that:

1. The landfill contents are generally similar to those of other municipal landfills of its era and include some hazardous materials, pollutants, and contaminants at low levels.
2. The majority of water quality results did not exceed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL). The following constituents exceeded the MCL intermittently and in only a few wells during the RI: arsenic (maximum level detected 170 ppb), barium (max. 2.58 ppm), carbon tetrachloride (max. 35.1 ppb), gross alpha (max. 17.9 pCi/L), gross beta (max. 122 pCi/L), mercury (max. 11 ppb), and vinyl chloride (max. 2.6 ppb). Generally, the total concentrations of VOCs in downgradient wells were similar or less than in upgradient wells and impacts of inorganics at the landfill were not discernible at downgradient wells. In addition, the groundwater in the vicinity of the landfill was not being used as a drinking water source. Because of the above factors, results of risk assessment calculations, and that drinking water in the area is supplied by the City of Phoenix, ADEQ and EPA determined that groundwater quality did not pose a threat to public health or the environment.

3. The Salt River does not support permanent fish populations; therefore, no bioaccumulation of compounds will occur. Small mammals and birds observed at the landfill would not be expected to ingest any contaminated soil or refuse due to the landfill's protective cap.

4. Additional flood protection was required. Approximately 30 percent of the surface area of Cell A and 50 percent of Cell A-1 would be subject to

inundation during a 100-year flow in the Salt River.

5. The gas extraction system required renovation.

Record of Decision Findings

The City completed a remedial action plan (RAP) according to the State of Arizona Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF or State Superfund) in June 1989. The RAP selected the preferred remedy for the Site. By Letter of Determination (LOD), dated September 21, 1989, ADEQ approved the final draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and the preferred alternative for the Site. EPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) in September 29, 1989 concurring with the remedy.

The major components of the selected remedy for the 19th Avenue Landfill Site include:

1. Levees along both the north and south banks of the Salt River at the landfill Site to provide for flood protection;
2. Channelization of the Salt River to widen the river bottom to prevent flood water from impeding upon the landfill surface;
3. A soil cap (minimum of 3 feet) with a permeability of less than 10–4 centimeters per second to be placed over the landfill so that rain water does not seep into the landfill material;
4. Methane gas collection and treatment in a manner that eliminates the risk of explosion;
5. Ambient air quality, methane gas, and groundwater monitoring; and
6. Implementation of a contingency plan to outline additional monitoring and response evaluation procedures should groundwater quality standards be exceeded at the landfill boundary in the future.

Subsequent to the ROD, EPA and ADEQ signed three Explanations of Significant Differences (ESDs) to the selected remedy. In December 1995, ESD #1 was signed to change the perimeter drainage channel lining material from gunite to Armorflex. The Armorflex material was better suited to handle potential landfill settlement and for landfill maintenance activities. In October 2005, ESD #2 updated the applicable standards for groundwater and air quality. The current and proposed EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and the Arizona Ambient Air Quality Guidelines for volatile organic carbons were identified as standards to compare groundwater and ambient air monitoring data with. In June 2006, ESD #3 was completed to identify institutional controls (IC) that are necessary to protect the integrity of the

remedy in the long-term. The specific IC mechanisms identified were the Declaration of Environmental Use Restriction (DEUR) and the existing Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) requirements. The DEUR controls the use and access to the landfill property and ADWR restricts groundwater well site location, construction, and use that could impact the remedy.

Response Actions

ADEQ and the City entered into a Consent Decree in 1992 for the implementation and long term operation and maintenance of the remedy. Remedial design drawings and specifications were prepared by City contractors for all components of the remedy and submitted for review and approval by appropriate federal, state, county, and city agencies. Between August 1995 and October 1996, the City's Remedial Action contractor completed construction of the remedy components including the levee system and other flood control improvements, site landscaping, capping system, gas collection system, and the two flare stations. The emissions testing for the flare stations at Cell A and Cell A-1 were performed on October 16–18, 1996 and was satisfactory, and an air permit was subsequently issued to the City. The landfill gas collection system has been operational and functional since February 1997.

The City of Phoenix submitted a construction completion report in September, 1998 certifying completion of all remedial action and documenting that the objectives of the remedial action have been met. This report certifies that all major components of the remedy are complete with the exception of environmental monitoring which is an ongoing part of the remedy.

A Preliminary Close-Out Report (PCOR) documenting construction completion was signed by ADEQ and EPA in February 1998. Remedial Action Report was completed by the City of Phoenix in September 1998, documenting that the remedy was operational and functional.

During the first Five-Year Review in 2000, it was determined that the methane gas collection system was not operating optimally and methane had been migrating past the landfill boundary. In order to enhance the operational up time of the system as well as to better control methane along the southern and northeastern portions of the landfill, where probes were out of compliance, an expansion to the system was completed. The enhancements included installation of additional

methane monitoring probes at the perimeter of the landfill, and methane collection along the middle and southern portions of the landfill. A final engineering design of a system to enhance gas collection was approved by ADEQ in 2001, and construction was completed during May 2002. The system operates more effectively and the methane monitoring probes have been in compliance since the system expansion was completed.

Finally, in order to implement institutional controls concerning future land use, a Declaration of Environmental Use Restriction (DEUR) was recorded on the property title in July 2006. The DEUR restricts uses of the property, and specifically prohibits residential use. A Final Close Out report documenting completion of all necessary Site remedial actions was also completed by ADEQ and EPA in July 2006.

Cleanup Standards and Operation and Maintenance

The remedy selected for the Site eliminates or reduces the risks posed by the Site through the use of engineering controls (cap, levee system, methane collection and treatment system, etc.), and institutional controls. The selected remedy provides for containment of the large volume of low level organic and inorganic waste material present in the landfill and reduces the potential for contaminant migration into the groundwater. Groundwater, methane, and ambient air monitoring are conducted to ensure the remedy is performing as intended.

Quarterly groundwater monitoring has been conducted at the Site since 1992. It has been determined that the landfill has not impacted groundwater off-site. Groundwater monitoring will continue according to the Groundwater Contingency Plan requirements, however, it is extremely unlikely that contamination from the landfill will ever trigger the groundwater contingency or will pose a significant threat to human health and the environment.

Methane monitoring at the perimeter of the landfill is an on-going process as part of the operation of the methane gas collection and treatment system. Methane levels exceeding the explosive hazard (5% by volume) are brought into compliance through operational adjustments of the system in order to prevent migration of dangerous levels of methane off-site. In addition, monitoring of stack emissions from the flare stations is required on a periodic basis to conform with Maricopa County regulations.

Ambient air monitoring of VOCs above the landfill was performed in December 1998 and July 1999. Results show that the landfill, with current remedial measures in place, is not impacting ambient air quality.

Long-term protection of public health and the environment will be ensured by regular operation and maintenance of the remedial measures implemented and will be assessed by continued monitoring at the landfill of groundwater, methane and if necessary, ambient air. The City of Phoenix is required to implement these actions through the Consent Decree as well as the Declaration of Environmental Use Restriction (DEUR) with ADEQ.

Five-Year Review

Two Five-Year reviews have been conducted at the Site in September 2000 and September 2005. All deficiencies identified in the reviews have been corrected and the remedy is protective of human health and the environment. As required by statute, ADEQ will continue conducting statutory five-year reviews under EPA oversight. The next Five-Year review is scheduled for September 2010.

Community Involvement

Public participation activities have been satisfied as required in CERCLA section 113(k), 42 U.S.C. 9613(k), and CERCLA Section 117, 42 U.S.C. 9617. Community involvement activities for the 19th Avenue Landfill began in 1986 and continued throughout the cleanup. A Community Participation Group was established to review and provide comments on available information about the project and serve as a point of information exchange for the community. The RI/FS was released to the public and was made available at the information repositories. The RAP was submitted for public comment and a formal public meeting was held on July 20, 1989. After completion of the ROD, periodic fact sheets were issued to the Site mailing list to update the community on Site cleanup progress, and notices were published in the newspaper regarding five-year review activities. Documents in the deletion docket which EPA relied on for recommendation of the deletion from the NPL are available to the public in the information repositories.

Applicable Deletion Criteria

One of the three criteria for site deletion in the NCP (40 CFR 300.425(e)(1)(i)) specifies that EPA may delete a site from the NPL if "responsible parties have implemented all appropriate response actions

required." The EPA, with the concurrence of the State of Arizona through the Department of Environmental Quality, has determined that all appropriate responses under CERCLA have been completed by the responsible party and that no further response actions under CERCLA are necessary. Operation and maintenance (O&M) activities will continue to be conducted by the responsible party, however O&M is not defined as a response action by the NCP. Therefore, a site in O&M can be deleted. EPA is proposing deletion of this site from the NPL based on this criteria. Documents supporting this action area available in the docket.

State Concurrence

In a letter dated July 12, 2006, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality concurred with the proposed deletion of the 19th Avenue Landfill Superfund Site from the NPL.

Dated: August 3, 2006.

Wayne Nastri,

Regional Administrator, Region 9.

[FR Doc. E6-13298 Filed 8-11-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

45 CFR PART 5b

Privacy Act of 1974; Proposed Altered System of Records

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

ACTION: Notification of proposed altered System of Records.

SUMMARY: The Department of Health and Human Services proposes to alter System of Records, 09-25-0168, "Invention, Patent, and Licensing Documents Submitted to the Public Health Service by its Employees, Grantees, Fellowship Recipients, and Contractors, HHS/NIH/OD." NIH proposes a new legal authority for the maintenance of the System to read: 15 U.S.C. 3710, 3710a, 3710c & 3710d and 35 U.S.C. 200 et seq. provide authority to maintain the records; 37 CFR Part 401 "Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms under Government Grants, Contracts, and Cooperative Agreements;" 37 CFR Part 404 "Licensing of Government Owned Inventions;" and 45 CFR Part 7 "Employee Inventions." NIH is also

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 300**

[FRL-8222-9]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List Update**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.**ACTION:** Notice of deletion of the Nineteenth (19th) Avenue Landfill Superfund Site from the National Priorities List.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces the deletion of the Nineteenth (19th) Avenue Landfill Site (Site), located in Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona, from the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is Appendix B of 40 CFR part 300 which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), which EPA promulgated pursuant to Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended. EPA and the State of Arizona have determined that the Site poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, no further remedial measures pursuant to CERCLA are appropriate.

DATES: *Effective Date:* September 25, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nadia Hollan, Remedial Project Manager, Mail Code: SFD-8-2, U.S. EPA Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105-3901, hollan.nadia@epa.gov, (415) 972-3187 OR 1-800-231-3075 (message line), or William DePaul, Remedial Project Manager, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 1110 West Washington Street, Phoenix Arizona, 85007, depaul.william@azdeq.gov, (602) 771-4654.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The site to be deleted from the NPL is: Nineteenth (19th) Avenue Landfill Site, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona.

A Notice of Intent to Delete for this Site was published in the **Federal Register** on August 14, 2006 (71 FR 46429). The closing date for comments on the Notice of Intent to Delete was September 13, 2006. Two written comments were received; therefore EPA has prepared a Responsiveness Summary (See Appendix 1 below). In addition, EPA received a request from a community group representative to extend the public comment period. This

is also addressed in the Responsiveness Summary. EPA has considered all public comments in its final decision to delete the Site from the NPL.

EPA identifies sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and it maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. Any site deleted from the NPL remains eligible for Fund-financed remedial actions in the unlikely event that conditions at the site warrant such action. Section 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP states that Fund-financed actions may be taken at sites deleted from the NPL. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not affect responsible party liability or impede agency efforts to recover costs associated with response efforts.

Appendix 1—Responsiveness Summary

The Responsiveness Summary has been prepared to provide responses to comments submitted to EPA during the 30-day public comment period regarding the Notice of Intent to Delete (71 FR 46429) for the 19th Avenue Landfill Superfund Site. The original comments are summarized below and available at <http://www.regulations.gov>, Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-SFUND-1983-0002, with the support materials under document type “public submissions”, and at the information repositories at the following addresses: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Records Center, 1110 West Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, (602) 771-4380 or 1 (800) 234-5677, ext. 771-4380, Hours: M-F 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; City of Phoenix Public Library, Government Documents Section, 1221 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, (602) 262-4636, Hours: M-Th 10 a.m.-9 p.m., Fr&Sa 10 a.m.-6 p.m., Su 12 p.m.-6 p.m.; and U.S. EPA Superfund Records Center, 95 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105, (415) 536-2000, Hours: M-F 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

Summary of Comment #1, Letter from Stephen M. Brittle, President, Don't Waste Arizona, Inc. (DWAZ): The majority of the comments are concerns regarding the impact of the Site to groundwater contamination. Mr. Brittle stated that the delisting “will remove the appropriate protections that the Superfund program is supposed to provide”. Specifically, there is a concern that during the landfill cleanup in the 1990's barrels of hazardous waste were left in the landfill and could ultimately leak, impacting groundwater in the future. There is also a concern regarding “plumes of chemical contamination moving off the landfill site” and DWAZ believes it has received conflicting information regarding the

source of the contamination. It also appears to the group that EPA has allowed the plumes to migrate and fall below action levels rather than taking appropriate action to clean them up.

Response to Comment #1: The landfill contains a variety of contaminants which have the potential to leach into the groundwater. Since removing all of the landfill contamination was not feasible, the EPA and ADEQ selected the remedy to include leaving the refuse in place, preventing the landfill from eroding during flood seasons with levees and a soil cap, and controlling the soil gas produced with a landfill gas collection and treatment system. The landfill cap also reduces infiltration of rainwater, which will reduce the potential for leaching. Also as part of the remedy, the City of Phoenix is required to monitor groundwater at the landfill in perpetuity, and required to implement a “groundwater contingency plan” should any constituent *due to landfill contamination* exceed action levels. This plan involves follow-up sampling to confirm the results, and an evaluation of remedial alternatives for groundwater cleanup should the contamination pose a threat to human health and the environment. The deletion does not affect this requirement, nor does it prevent EPA or ADEQ from requiring cleanup of groundwater should there be an impact in the future. As explained later in this response, EPA acknowledges that there are elevated levels of contaminants in the groundwater at the landfill, however it has been determined that the landfill is not a source of this contamination based on the review of monitoring data that has been collected quarterly for almost 20 years.

Regarding the allegations of buried barrels, a letter was sent to ADEQ in August 1996, complaining that barrels were improperly handled. Potentially hazardous material was drained out of leaking drums, mixed with surrounding soil/debris, excavated and stored in roll-off containers, and then re-buried in the landfill. Therefore, the material was already taken out of the drums. The complaint gave rise to the question of whether the material was hazardous and whether it was handled appropriately, and this was investigated by ADEQ and EPA at the time. The conclusions of the investigation were provided by EPA to the complainant in February 1998.

Regarding groundwater contamination in the area, only three constituents have ever exceeded action levels on multiple occasions in the landfill monitoring well network: 1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE), vinyl chloride, and arsenic. There is a known plume of 1,1-DCE moving

under the landfill, however, EPA and ADEQ have determined that the 1,1-DCE plume is from an upgradient source, and that the 19th Avenue Landfill is not contributing (*Assessment of Upgradient 1,1-DCE for City of Phoenix 19th Avenue Landfill*, Dames & Moore, November 1998). Vinyl chloride was detected above the action level in one of the monitoring wells and was also from off-site sources unrelated to the landfill. Vinyl chloride has not been above the action level since 2002 (*19th Avenue Landfill Exceedence Report for Vinyl Chloride*, URS, June 2002, and *Response to Agency Comments to the June 2002 Report*, URS, April 2003). Arsenic has been detected above action levels in two of the on-site wells, however arsenic is below levels of concern outside the boundaries of the landfill. EPA and ADEQ determined that the source of the arsenic is not contamination from the landfill itself, but native arsenic present in the soils. The arsenic is being mobilized into groundwater over a small area due to the oxygen low conditions near the landfill. (*Exceedence Report for Arsenic at Monitoring Well I-4*, URS, December 2003, *Technical Memorandum of Arsenic Concentrations in Groundwater Monitor Wells*, Hugh Rieck, ADEQ, April 2004, and *Exceedence Report for Arsenic at Monitoring Well I-4*, URS, June 2006, reference arsenic report). Again, if in the future it is determined that groundwater is impacted by the landfill, the protections will remain in place to compel cleanup. The supporting information that is referenced above is available in the deletion docket and site repositories and can also be provided to DWAZ.

Summary of Comment #2, Request from Michael Pops, President, Concerned Residents of South Phoenix: Mr. Pops contacted EPA and ADEQ by telephone with a request to extend the public comment period. He believed the community outreach EPA conducted regarding the notice was inadequate and requested that EPA and ADEQ conduct an outreach campaign to fully inform the affected community of the proposed action. He also was concerned with future use of the Site, and that the community would be unable to provide input or ensure that redevelopment plans would be acceptable to the community.

Response to Comment #2: EPA decided not to extend the timeframe for comment on this action beyond the required 30 days. EPA believes there was adequate time for the community to raise significant concerns regarding the deletion, and that the deletion action itself will not impact the community's

ability to comment on issues regarding the Site. EPA had issued a fact sheet to the Site mailing list and published a notice in the local paper, *The Arizona Republic*. We will work with ADEQ and the City of Phoenix to update the Community Involvement Plan and add other local newspapers and community groups to the outreach strategy as suggested for future actions. The public will continue to have an opportunity to comment to ADEQ, the lead agency, on any actions or activities associated with the Site even after deletion, particularly during the statutory Five-Year Review process.

Regarding future development at the Site, any plans would still need to follow all the applicable criteria under CERCLA and the NCP, and be protective of human health and the environment. In addition, the City of Phoenix filed a Declaration of Environmental Use Restriction on the property title in July 2006, prohibiting residential use and ensuring a process by which no landowner will be allowed to interfere with the remedy.

Summary of Comment #3, Letter from Karen O'Regan, City of Phoenix, Environmental Programs: This comment is in "support and concurrence" with the deletion action, and an expression of the commitment the City has to ensuring the remedy will be maintained and the groundwater monitored. The City will work with ADEQ on any "viable reuse proposals".

Response to Comment #3: EPA appreciates the concurrence, and on-going commitment to ensure the remedy will be maintained. EPA encourages the City to consider community concerns regarding the Site in the future, particularly as associated with the issues expressed by the community during this public comment period, and any input that may be provided during additional community involvement activities.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Hazardous waste, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Dated: September 18, 2006.

Laura Yoshii,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 9.

■ For the reasons set out in this document, 40 CFR part 300 is amended as follows:

PART 300—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 300 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(2); 42 U.S.C. 9601–9657; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p.351; E.O. 12580, 52 FR 2923, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 193.

Appendix B—[Amended]

■ 2. Table 1 of Appendix B to Part 300 is amended under [Arizona] ("AZ") by removing the entry for the Nineteenth Avenue Landfill site in Phoenix, Arizona.

[FR Doc. 06–8175 Filed 9–22–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

46 CFR Parts 4, 30, 31, 32, 52, 68, 71, 91, 107, 108, 109, 126, 147, 150, 153, 159, 160, 164, 176, and 197

49 CFR Part 450

[USCG–2006–25697]

RIN 1625–ZA10

Shipping and Transportation; Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule makes non-substantive changes throughout Titles 46 and 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The purpose of this rule is to make conforming amendments and technical corrections to Coast Guard navigation and navigable water regulations. This rule will have no substantive effect on the regulated public.

DATES: This final rule is effective September 25, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket USCG–2006–25697 and are available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, room PL–401, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. You may also find this docket on the Internet at <http://dms.dot.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call Mr. Ray Davis, Coast Guard, telephone 202–



19th AVENUE LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY • REGION 9 • SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Phoenix, Arizona

August 2006

U.S. EPA Announces Intent to Remove 19th Avenue Landfill from Superfund List

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) in conjunction with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) announces its intent to delete the Nineteenth (19th) Avenue Landfill Superfund site (the site), located in Phoenix, AZ, from the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is U.S. EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. This fact sheet describes the procedures and basis for this determination, how the public can participate, and an update of on-going activities at the site. Words in **bold** are defined in a glossary on page 5.

A public notice of this proposal has been published in the Federal Register and in the Arizona Republic newspaper. Written public comment is requested to be postmarked **by September 13, 2006**. The box below explains how to comment on this forthcoming decision. The public can review the deletion docket material for this determination at the site's repositories (see page 4 for locations).

The NPL

The NPL was established by Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, and found in Appendix B of 40 CFR part 300 of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). This also established the **Superfund** Program. NPL sites are identified for possible long-term cleanup using money from the Superfund. U.S. EPA placed the 19th Avenue Landfill on the NPL in 1983.

The Cleanup Action

The site is a closed landfill that is owned by the City of Phoenix (City) and located near Salt River (see Figure 1 and site history on pages 2-3). The primary objectives of the cleanup were to keep landfill refuse in place, prevent the landfill from eroding during flood seasons, and to control underground soil gas produced due to the decomposing waste.



U.S. EPA REQUESTS PUBLIC COMMENTS



The public can review the deletion docket materials at the site's information repository and submit written comments postmarked **no later than Sept. 13, 2006** to:

Nadia Hollan, Remedial Project Manager
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Superfund Division (SFD-8-2)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105-3901
Email: hollan.nadia@epa.gov
Fax: (415) 947-3526

Comments may also be submitted on line at: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments and direct your comments to Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-SFUND-1983-0002. They may also be mailed to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC)
Docket ID No: EPA-HQ-SFUND-1983-0002
Mailcode: 5202T1200
Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460

SITE HISTORY

The 19th Avenue Landfill Superfund (the site) is located on 213 acres in a largely industrial area along Salt River, east of 19th Avenue and south of Lower Buckeye Road. The site is divided into two disposal cells: Cell A (200 acres) is located just north of the Salt River and Cell A-1 (13 acres) is located just south of the Salt River (see Figure 1). Before the site became a landfill, it was mined for sand and gravel. The site may have been used as an open-burning dump in the 1920's. As early as 1946, the landfill opened to accept municipal wastes, as well as hazardous and industrial wastes that may have included pesticides, solvents, and medical wastes. The City of Phoenix (City) operated the landfill from 1964 until 1979. In 1979, the Arizona Department of Health Services closed the landfill after several flood events of the Salt River in the 70s; the landfill was intermittently covered with water. In May 1978, flood water washed out **refuse** from the southwest part of Cell A and the northern third of Cell A-1. This site was listed on the Federal Superfund National Priority List (NPL) in 1983 in accordance with the **CERCLA**.

(Cont'd on page 3 sidebar)

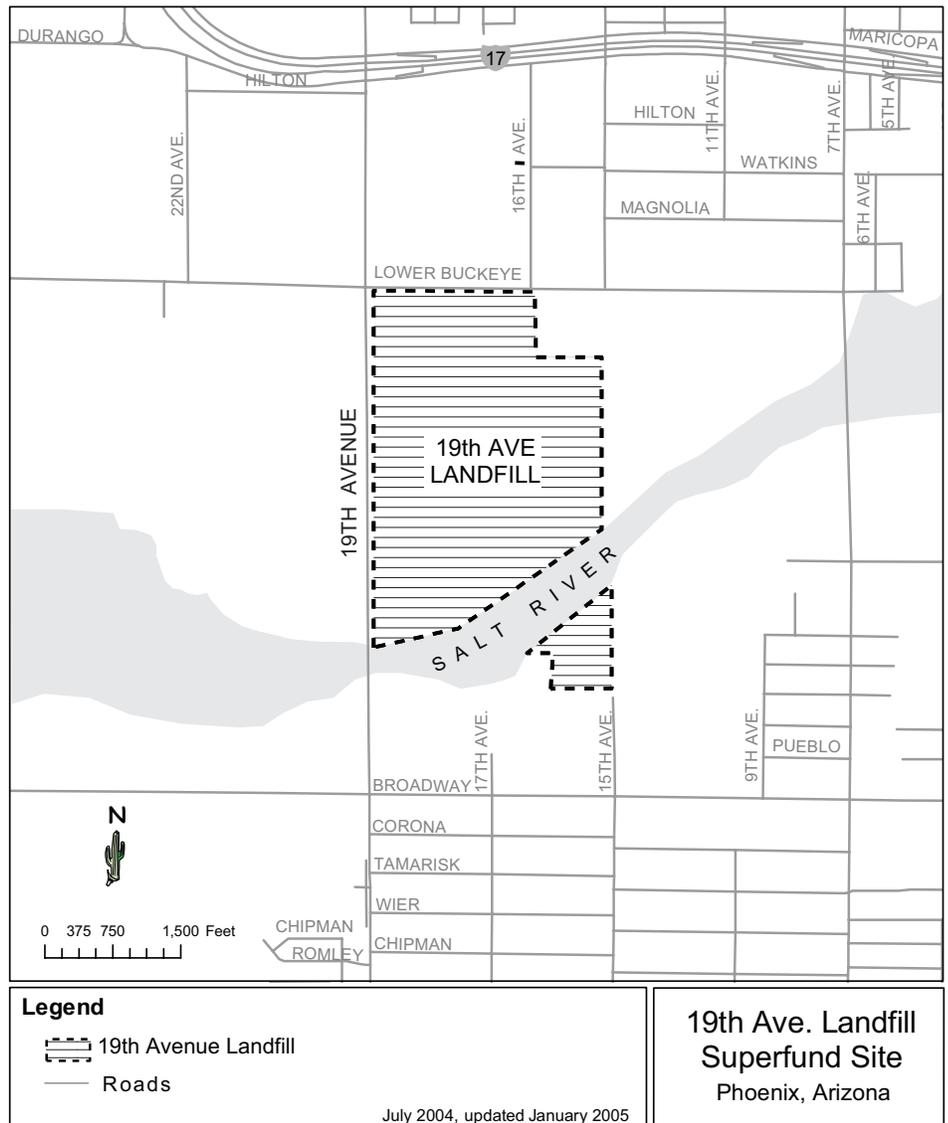
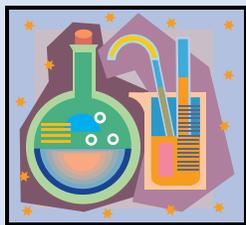


Figure 1: Location of 19th Avenue Landfill Superfund Site

The cleanup actions for the site consists of: building **levees** placed along both the north and south banks of the Salt River at the landfill site to provide for flood protection; widening the Salt River to a constant width of 600 ft near the landfill to withstand a 100-year flood event; placing a **soil cap** and a vegetive/erosion layer that prevents rain water from getting into the landfill material and creating **leachate**; building landfill gas collection and treatment systems; monitoring the **landfill gas**, the **ambient air**, and the **groundwater**; and developing a groundwater contingency plan to address potential groundwater impacts.

There have been three **Explanations of Significant Differences (ESD)** of the cleanup for this site. In December 1995, the first ESD described an improvement in the lining technology for the drainage canal. In September 2003, the second ESD incorporated the Arizona Ambient Air Quality Guidelines as technical standards, and updated the Aquifer Water Quality Standards to reflect the current requirements. In June 2006, a third ESD identified **institutional**

controls (IC) that are necessary for the site that will ensure future protection of the cleanup. The primary IC was attaching a **Declaration of Environmental Use Restriction (DEUR)** to the property's deed to notify future land owners of the requirement to maintain the cleanup actions. It was implemented to safeguard the integrity of the landfill cap and restrict public access.

Why Delete the 19th Avenue Landfill?

The appropriate response actions under CERCLA have been completed according to the required standards and the site no longer poses a significant threat to human health or the environment. Further cleanup measures, other than on-going maintenance and reviews, are not warranted at this time. Therefore, the EPA is removing the site from the NPL. Sites deleted from the NPL remain eligible for cleanup actions if conditions at a site warrant it.

What is the Deletion Process?

Once a site becomes eligible to be deleted, the deletion process is initiated. The following are the steps in this process:

- 1.) The U.S. EPA and ADEQ agree with the determination to delete the site.
- 2.) A deletion docket is prepared that holds copies of all the documents that helped make this determination.
- 3.) A notice of intent to delete is published in the *Federal Register* and in the local paper requesting public comment on the determination.
- 4.) A notice with U.S. EPA's final determination and a responsiveness summary to comments (if any are received) is published and available at the site's information repositories.

The first three of these steps have been completed, and the final step will be completed after the public comment period ends.

Activities at 19th Avenue Landfill

The City of Phoenix is required to continue the following activities regardless of the determination for the site. The ADEQ will continue its oversight responsibility of these activities and conduct a formal review every five years to ensure the protectiveness of the remedy.

Drainage and Levee System

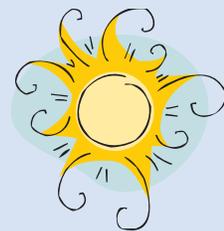
The City will ensure that all drainage facilities are maintained and kept clear from objects that may impede the flow of storm water runoff and ensure compliance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency criteria. All components of the drainage and levee system shall be inspected annually, cleaned, and repaired as necessary, including storm drainage inlets and outlets, flow gate valves, natural and man-made drainage channels, and detention basins.

Landfill Gas Monitoring

The City will continue operation and maintenance of the landfill gas collection system. The landfill gas collection system consists of a series of **monitoring probes** and **extraction wells** around the

SITE HISTORY, cont'd.

In 1988, with EPA oversight, the City completed a **remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS)** for the site. The findings of the RI/FS were used in a **risk assessment** to evaluate the risk posed by 19th Avenue Landfill site to public health and the environment. In 1988, the U.S. EPA assigned the lead oversight responsibility for the site to ADEQ. After receiving public comment, a September 12, 1989 **Letter of Determination (LOD)** was approved by ADEQ. The LOD describes the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) to clean up the site. On September 29, 1989, the U.S. EPA signed a **Record of Decision (ROD)** concurring ADEQ's decision. On June 18, 1992, the United States District Court approved a **Consent Decree** between ADEQ and the landfill owner, the City of Phoenix, detailing how the selected cleanup method will be implemented. Construction of the remedy was completed in 1998, and in 2002, additional enhancements to the methane system were completed. U.S. EPA and ADEQ determined in a Final Closeout Report (FCOR) completed August 3, 2006 that the cleanup objectives of the site were achieved, and the site became eligible for deletion.



perimeter of both Cell A and A-1 that is connected to a **flare station**. The system monitors on a monthly basis to ensure there is no movement of landfill gas from the property boundaries.

Routine Landfill Operations and Maintenance (O&M)

The City will routinely inspect and maintain all access roads, slopes, perimeter security fence, topsoil cover, infiltration barrier layer, vegetative landscape, and irrigation system. Maintenance may include: regrading of roads and repair of surface erosion, areas of settlement or subsidence, vegetation cover damage, irrigation system damage, and replacement of fencing, signs and locks. Unscheduled inspections will be necessary after storm events.

Groundwater Monitoring

The City is required to continue quarterly groundwater monitoring of the wells surrounding the landfill. If the City detects elevated concentrations of contaminants in well samples, it is required to implement the Groundwater Contingency Plan (GCP). The GCP provides a process to determine if the elevated concentrations are caused by the landfill. If the landfill is contaminating the groundwater quality, the City will evaluate and take action to remedy it. Any future cleanup actions will be overseen by ADEQ. Based on historical groundwater quality patterns, the landfill does not impact the groundwater and the need for groundwater cleanup is extremely unlikely.

Ambient Air Monitoring

The City monitored the potential impacts to the surrounding air from the landfill and has prepared an Ambient Air Monitoring Report. This report discusses the results in detail and is available in the site's information repository (see at right). The landfill does not significantly impact ambient (surrounding) air quality.

Five-Year Reviews

According to CERCLA, any site with remaining contamination will be formally reviewed every five years to determine that the remedy in place remains protective of human health and the environment. Evaluation of the results of the review may result in an increase or decrease of the O&M requirements. Two reviews have been completed to date, and are available at the site repositories. The next five-year review is scheduled for September 2010.

What is the Future of the 19th Avenue Landfill?

Presently, access to the site is restricted by a locked gate and perimeter fence. Any future property owners will be notified of the requirement to maintain the remedy. The City may present a proposal to ADEQ to reuse the property for a beneficial purpose. Any proposals submitted will have a community involvement component. Proposals to reuse the 19th Avenue Landfill must continue to protect public health, the environment, and the integrity of the cleanup action.

Site Information Repositories

The public can review the Deletion Docket for this proposed action and all other documents related to the 19th Avenue Landfill Superfund at the following locations:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Records Center

1110 West Washington Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

For an appointment, e-mail the records center at recordscenter@azdeq.gov or call (602) 771-4380 or 1(800) 234-5677, ext. 771-4380

Hours: Mon - Fri, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

City of Phoenix Public Library

Government Documents Section
1221 North Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
(602) 262-4636

Hours: Mon, - Thurs., 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Fri. & Sat. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sun. 12 p.m. to 6 p.m.

U.S. EPA Superfund Records Center

95 Hawthorne Street, Suite 403S
San Francisco, California 94105
(415) 536-2000

Hours: Mon - Fri, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.



For More Information on the Site

Visit the ADEQ online web site at: <http://www.azdeq.gov> The ADEQ web site contains information on the 19th Avenue Landfill Superfund site, other Superfund sites in Arizona, and other ADEQ programs under the Air Quality and Water Quality Divisions.



Visit the U.S. EPA online web site at <http://www.epa.gov/region9/waste/sfund/superfundsites.html> Scroll down and double click on Site Overviews and the sites are listed in alpha order. The U.S. EPA web site contains information on Superfund sites in Arizona, California, Nevada and the Pacific Islands.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Ambient Air: is any unconfined portion of the atmosphere: open air, surrounding air.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): is a federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The act created a special tax that goes into a Trust Fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and cleanup abandon or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Consent Decree (CD): is a legal document approved and issued by a judge to formalize an agreement reached between the U.S. EPA and potentially responsible parties where the PRPs will perform all or part of the Superfund site cleanup.

Declaration of Environmental Use Restriction (DEUR): is a property deed recorded covenant that directs all owners, heirs, successors, etc. as to how they will maintain the cleanup remedies on said property to keep it protective, now and in the future.

Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD): is a change to the original EPA Record of Decision that does not fundamentally affect the scope, the performance or costs of the selected remedy.

Extraction Well: is a well which is used to extract, or vacuum, contaminated air (landfill gas), from the ground. Extraction wells are used to bring the contaminated vapors to the surface so the contaminants can be treated.

Flare Station: is a chimney type stack with an enclosed burner at the bottom of the stack that thermally decomposes, via oxidation, the landfill gas.

Groundwater: is a supply of fresh water found beneath the Earth's surface, usually in aquifers, which supply wells and springs.

Institutional Controls (ICs): are administrative or legal measures EPA uses to keep cleanup remedies protective, now and in the future. For example, it can be a deed restriction preventing residential use.

Landfill: is a disposal site for refuse (materials ranging from municipal garbage to industrial waste) spread in layers, compacted to the smallest practical volume, and covered by material applied at the end of each operating day.

Landfill Gas: is generated by decomposition of organic material at landfill disposal sites. Landfill gas primarily is composed of methane and carbon dioxide, and small

amounts of oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen, but may also be mixed with volatile organic carbons, or other contaminants that are also present in the landfill.

Leachate: is water containing contaminants which leaks from a disposal site such as a landfill or dump.

Letter of Determination: is an official state record of a selected cleanup method for a site, equivalent to EPA's Record of Decision.

Levee: is an artificial or natural embankment that prevents a body of water, such as a river, from overflowing.

Methane Gas: is an odorless, colorless flammable gas. It can be formed by the decay of natural materials and is common in landfills, marshes, septic systems and sewers.

Monitoring Probes: are constructed 2-inch PVC pipe with screened interval to allow infiltration of methane. They are placed in boreholes and surrounded by a gravel pack. The boreholes are then sealed from the gravel to the ground surface. They are used to detect if methane gas is present.

Record of Decision (ROD): a U.S. EPA legal document that explains the cleanup action(s) that will be implemented at a contaminated site.

Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) involves collecting data to determine the extent of the contamination in soil and water to determine if the contamination presents a significant risk to human health or the environment. The FS focuses on the development and evaluation of specific response alternatives for addressing contamination at a site.

Risk Assessment: Identifies and quantifies the risk of the present site conditions to the public and/or environment if they were exposed through different pathways for a long period of time.

Refuse: is non-liquid, non-soluble materials ranging from municipal garbage to industrial wastes that contain complex and sometimes hazardous substances. Solid waste may also include sewage sludge, agricultural refuse, demolition wastes, and mining residues.

Soil Cap: is a layer of soil placed over the top of a closed landfill to prevent entry of storm water, and contain the landfill wastes in place.

Superfund: The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA and the Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act (SARA) that fund and carried out EPA solid waste emergency and long-term remedial actions.

U.S. EPA Announces Intent to Remove 19th Avenue Landfill from Superfund List

CONTACT INFORMATION



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