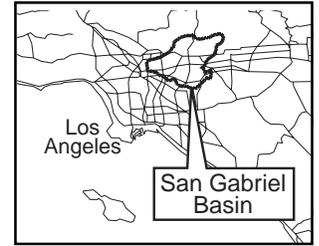




San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site/El Monte Operable Unit Proposed Plan



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency • Region 9 • San Francisco, Ca • October 1998

EPA Proposes Plan to Address Groundwater Contamination at El Monte Operable Unit of the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site

Introduction

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is seeking public comments on this Proposed Plan for the El Monte Operable Unit (El Monte OU) of the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site in Los Angeles County, California. This Proposed Plan presents five alternatives, including EPA's preferred alternative, for addressing groundwater contamination at the site. In accordance with section 117(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, EPA announces a Proposed Plan

to solicit public review and comment. EPA traditionally provides 30 days for public comment on Proposed Plans. At the request of a member of the public, EPA is providing an additional 30 days for public comment on this Proposed Plan. EPA encourages you to review and comment on the alternatives described in this Proposed Plan prior to the close of the public comment period on December 26, 1998. This proposed plan summarizes the more detailed information found in the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study Reports and

other documents in the Administrative Record for the El Monte OU Interim Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study. These documents are available for review at the information repositories listed on page 11. EPA encourages the public to review these documents to

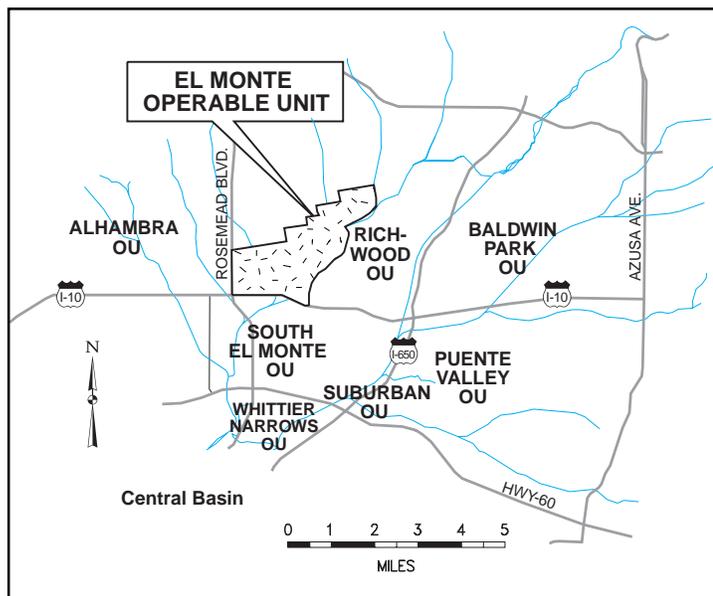


Figure 1: Location map of El Monte Operable Unit

COMMUNITY MEETING

Proposed Plan for the El Monte Operable Unit of the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site

Wed., November 18, 1998
7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

South El Monte High School
1001 N. Durfee Avenue
South El Monte, CA
(626) 442-0218

(See map on back for directions)

At this meeting, EPA representatives will describe the alternatives evaluated and present EPA's preferred alternative. You will have the opportunity to ask questions, and give written and verbal comments on all the alternatives described in the Proposed Plan and other site-related documents. EPA encourages you to comment on the Proposed Plan and other site-related documents during the public comment period October 26 to December 26, 1998. Verbal or written comments may be submitted at the community meeting. You may also submit comments by mail, fax or e-mail to:

Bella Dizon
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region 9
75 Hawthorne St. (SFD-7-3)
San Francisco, CA 94105
Telephone: (415) 744-2155
Fax: (415) 744-2180
E-mail: Dizon.Bella@epa.gov

*Note: Comments sent by mail must be postmarked no later than December 26, 1998. Comments sent by phone, fax, or e-mail must be received no later than December 26, 1998.

Cont'd. on pg. 2

gain a more comprehensive understanding of the El Monte OU and the associated Superfund activities.

A community meeting will be held on Wednesday, November 18, 1998 to discuss the alternatives presented in this plan and to take your comments on the Proposed Plan (see box for details). In addition to presenting your comments at the public meeting, you may also comment in writing during the public comment period from October 26 to December 26, 1998. EPA's objective for this preferred remedy is to protect human health and the environment.

After evaluating the cleanup alternatives, EPA is proposing to extract, treat, contain, and monitor contaminated groundwater in shallow and deep zones at various locations within the El Monte OU to prevent further migration of existing groundwater contamination.

As the lead agency for the El Monte OU, EPA has worked with the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) on this site. Both the LARWQCB and the DTSC concur with EPA's preferred alternative. After the public comment period EPA, in

consultation with the DTSC and the LARWQCB, will select one of the alternatives presented in this Plan. EPA will then summarize the alternative selected in the interim Record of Decision (ROD) for the El Monte OU.

Public input on all alternatives, and on the information that supports the alternatives, is an important contribution to the remedy selection process. The public is encouraged to comment; your comments can influence EPA's decision. If warranted, the final cleanup remedy could differ from EPA's preferred alternative because of either new information or public comments that EPA receives.

EPA will complete the ROD in approximately six months. A Responsiveness Summary, summarizing public comments and EPA's responses to comments will be included as a component of the ROD. After completion of the ROD, EPA intends to negotiate with potentially responsible parties for the El Monte OU contamination to secure funding for the selected project. Design and construction will begin after negotiations are completed. The Superfund process for the El Monte OU is shown on page 7.

Site Background

The El Monte OU is part of the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site, located in eastern Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The term "Operable Unit" (OU) is used to define a discrete action that is an incremental step toward a comprehensive site remedy. Operable units may address certain geographic areas, specific site problems, initial phases of a remedy, or a set of actions over time. In addition to the El Monte OU, EPA has identified other OUs at the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site. These are the Baldwin Park OU, Alhambra OU, Puente Valley OU, Richwood OU, South El Monte OU, Suburban OU, and Whittier Narrows OU.

The San Gabriel Valley encompasses a basin that is approximately 170 square miles. Groundwater in the San Gabriel basin is the primary drinking water source for more than one million people. Regional groundwater contamination by volatile organic compounds (VOCs) prompted EPA to place the San Gabriel Valley on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1984. This list identifies the highest priority hazardous waste sites in the United States for investigation and cleanup.

The El Monte OU covers approximately 10 square miles in the south central portion of the San Gabriel Basin. The El Monte OU is generally bounded by the San Bernardino Freeway (Interstate 10) on the south, Rosemead Boulevard on the west, and Santa Anita Avenue and the Rio Hondo on the east. The El Monte OU is highly developed and lies within the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, and Temple City. Most of the area is zoned for residential use and is likely to remain residential. Industrial activity in the El Monte OU is primarily concentrated in the central portion of the OU.

Groundwater flow in the El Monte OU is principally from east to west. However, there is also a southerly component of groundwater flow in the eastern portion of the OU. Both of the aquifer zones (shallow and deep) in the El Monte OU are considered to be drinking water sources by the State of California and the deep zone is currently used for drinking water. VOCs are the primary organic contaminants found above state and federal drinking water standards (Maximum Contaminant Levels or MCLs) in the El Monte OU. Tetrachloroethene (PCE) and Trichloroethene (TCE) are the VOCs that have been detected most often in groundwater, although other VOCs, including 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, and 1,1-Dichloroethene, have also been detected above drinking water standards in the El Monte OU. In general, VOC concentrations are highest in the shallow groundwater in the vicinity of industrial facility source areas where releases have occurred. VOCs have also spread downward into the deep zone beneath the shallow zone, then migrated downgradient in the deep zone towards drinking water production wells. Several drinking water wells in the El Monte OU have been impacted by VOC contamination. These wells have had to be shut down or equipped with wellhead treatment to reduce contaminant levels. To address the industrial areas that contain the sources of groundwater contamination, the LARWQCB, with funding from EPA, oversees site-specific investigations and cleanups at facilities where releases have occurred. Figures 2 and 3 show 1997 VOC concentrations in the shallow and deep zones.

Figure 2: 1997 Shallow VOC Contamination

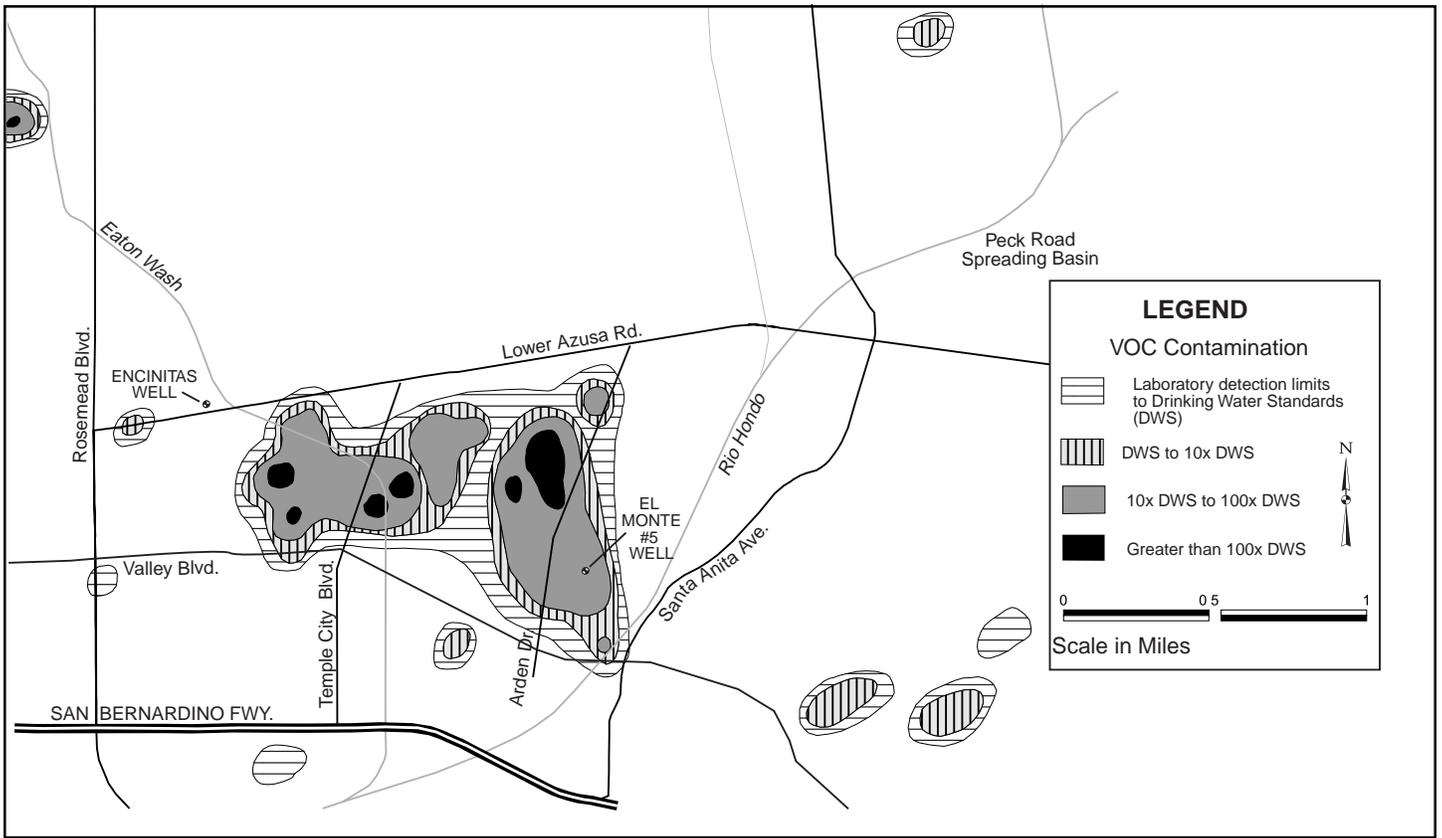


Figure 3: 1997 Deep VOC Contamination



Summary of Site Risks

In 1997, EPA completed a baseline risk assessment for the El Monte OU. The purpose of the risk assessment was to evaluate potential human health effects from exposure to contaminated groundwater. The results of the risk assessment are one factor used by EPA to determine if remedial actions are necessary to protect human health or the environment. EPA has also considered other relevant factors, including drinking water standards, in evaluating the need for interim remedial actions. The risk assessment process includes: a) identifying chemicals present in the groundwater, b) characterizing the population potentially exposed to these contaminants, and c) evaluating the potential health effects resulting from exposure to the contaminated groundwater. For the El Monte OU baseline risk assessment, EPA evaluated two scenarios in which individuals might be exposed to the contaminated groundwater in the absence of any cleanup

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes! Although groundwater contamination has occurred, drinking water extracted from the El Monte OU is treated by the water purveyors to meet all State and Federal drinking water standards. Further, there are currently no drinking water supply wells that draw water from the shallow, highly contaminated zones.



activities or regulatory controls: potential current residential exposure through domestic use and potential future residential exposure to contaminated groundwater through domestic use.

To evaluate risks at a site, EPA uses a “risk management range” of one person in ten thousand (1×10^{-4}) to one person in one million (1×10^{-6}) potentially getting cancer from a lifetime of exposure to the contamination at the site. Risks greater than one in ten thousand (1×10^{-4}) generally require that remedial action be taken. Exceedances of chemical-specific standards such as safe drinking water levels, may also result in the need for remedial action. If risks fall within the risk management range, EPA can evaluate the need for remedial action.

The results of the El Monte OU baseline risk assessment indicate that potential future residential exposure to shallow groundwater through domestic use would result in total estimated cancer risks ranging from five in ten thousand (5×10^{-4}) to two in one thousand (2×10^{-3}). These estimated risks were estimated as the “reasonable maximum exposure” (the highest exposure that is reasonably expected to occur). These elevated potential future risks (in excess of 1×10^{-4}) support EPA’s decision to take action in the El Monte OU. It should be noted that EPA’s risk estimates are intended to be conservative. In addition, deep zone contamination exceeding drinking water standards has impacted several production wells in the El Monte OU.

Actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from the El Monte OU, if not addressed by the preferred alternative or one of the other active measures considered, may present a current or potential threat to public health, welfare, or the environment.

EPA’s environmental evaluation of potential risks to ecological receptors in the El Monte OU indicates that there are no complete pathways for ecological exposure. Thus, no remedial actions are warranted based on ecological concerns in the El Monte OU.

Remediation Objectives

EPA’s Remedial Action Objectives for the El Monte OU are to:

- Prevent exposure of the public to contaminated groundwater;
- Inhibit contaminant migration from more highly contaminated portions of the aquifer to the contaminated areas or depths;
- Reduce the impact of continued contaminant migration on downgradient water supply wells, and;
- Protect future uses of less contaminated and uncontaminated areas.

These objectives reflect EPA’s expectation of restoring usable groundwater to its beneficial uses wherever practicable, within a time frame that is reasonable, or, if restoration is deemed impracticable, to prevent further migration of the plume, prevent exposure to the contaminated groundwater, and evaluate further risk reduction (40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 300.430[a][1][iii][F]).

EPA has not established remediation goals for the contaminated portions of the aquifer or a time frame for restoration because this is an interim action to contain contamination. However, the removal of contaminant mass is a second-

ary objective. The proposed remedy will remove significant contamination from the aquifer, in effect beginning the restoration process, but the remedy will be optimized in size and configuration for migration control rather than mass removal.

Summary of Cleanup Alternatives

EPA considered several alternatives to control contaminant migration and reduce risks from potential exposure to the contaminated groundwater. These alternatives are evaluated against eight of the nine specific criteria established in the National Contingency Plan (see page 6). These criteria include consideration of: overall protection of human health and the environment; ability to meet federal and state environmental laws and requirements; reduction of contaminant toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment; short-term effectiveness; long-term effectiveness; implementability; cost; and state acceptance. Evaluation of the community acceptance criterion will be conducted based on comments received during the public comment period. Each alternative evaluated, including EPA's preferred alternative, is summarized in the following sections. All alternatives, except alternative 1, include existing institutional controls that limit the potential for exposure to contaminated groundwater. These institutional controls include state and federal regulations and the main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster controls on groundwater pumping.

Alternative 1 - No Action

Present Worth Cost Estimate: \$0

EPA is required to consider a no action alternative and to evaluate the risk to the public if no action were taken. The No-Action Alternative serves as a basis for comparison with other remedial alternatives under consideration. In this alternative, no remedial actions are taken to control migration of contaminants from or within the El Monte OU. This alternative does not include any groundwater monitoring, extraction, or treatment. There is no cost associated with this alternative and it would provide the least overall protection of human health and the environment. The No-Action Alternative does not meet EPA's remedial action objectives and does not comply with state and federal requirements.

Alternative 2 - Groundwater Monitoring

Present Worth Cost Estimate: \$4.34 Million

Capital Cost Estimate: \$1.25 Million

Annual O&M Cost Estimate: \$0.20 Million

The only remedial action incorporated into this alternative is groundwater monitoring and the abandonment of an inactive production well. The alternative would rely solely on mechanisms such as dilution or dispersion to address contaminant migration. Alternative 2 does not have any groundwater containment, extraction, treatment, conveyance, or discharge components. This alternative includes implementing a monitoring program using new and existing wells to monitor compliance with the El Monte OU remedial action objectives in the shallow and deep zones. Installation of nine new monitoring wells (8 shallow and 1 deep) is assumed for this alternative. This alternative also includes abandonment of inactive production well El Monte No. 5, which may be a potential conduit for downward migration of VOCs.

Alternative 3 - Shallow Groundwater Control in Western El Monte OU

Present Worth Cost Estimate: \$9.62 Million

Capital Cost Estimate: \$2.99 Million

Annual O&M Cost Estimate: \$0.43 Million

This alternative includes the monitoring program and well abandonment from Alternative 2, plus groundwater extraction and treatment components in the shallow zone in the western portion of the El Monte OU. The extraction would generally occur west of Temple City Boulevard. The shallow extraction is intended to control migration of high-level contamination towards the west. This alternative would inhibit migration of contamination into downgradient shallow and deep zones that are currently uncontaminated. Although the primary objective of the extraction wells is containment, they would also be sited to maximize the removal of contaminants from the groundwater. The extracted water would be treated using air stripping with off-gas treatment or liquid-phase carbon adsorption. For cost estimating purposes, this alternative assumes a treatment system consisting of air stripping with carbon adsorption of VOCs in the off-gas. The assumed end use option for this alternative is discharge to Eaton Wash, although other discharge options will be evaluated. The costs presented above assume that treatment of the nitrate and total dissolved

SELECTING A REMEDY

The U.S. EPA uses nine criteria to evaluate alternatives for addressing contamination at a hazardous waste site.

They are:



REMEDY

solids (TDS) present in the shallow groundwater would not be required. However, treatment may be necessary to meet requirements for discharge to surface water. For cost estimating purposes, a reverse osmosis process was assumed to treat elevated TDS and nitrate in the shallow groundwater. If required, the addition of reverse osmosis treatment would increase costs by about 25 percent.

Alternative 4 - Shallow Groundwater Control in Western and Eastern El Monte OU

Present Worth Cost Estimate: \$13.56 Million

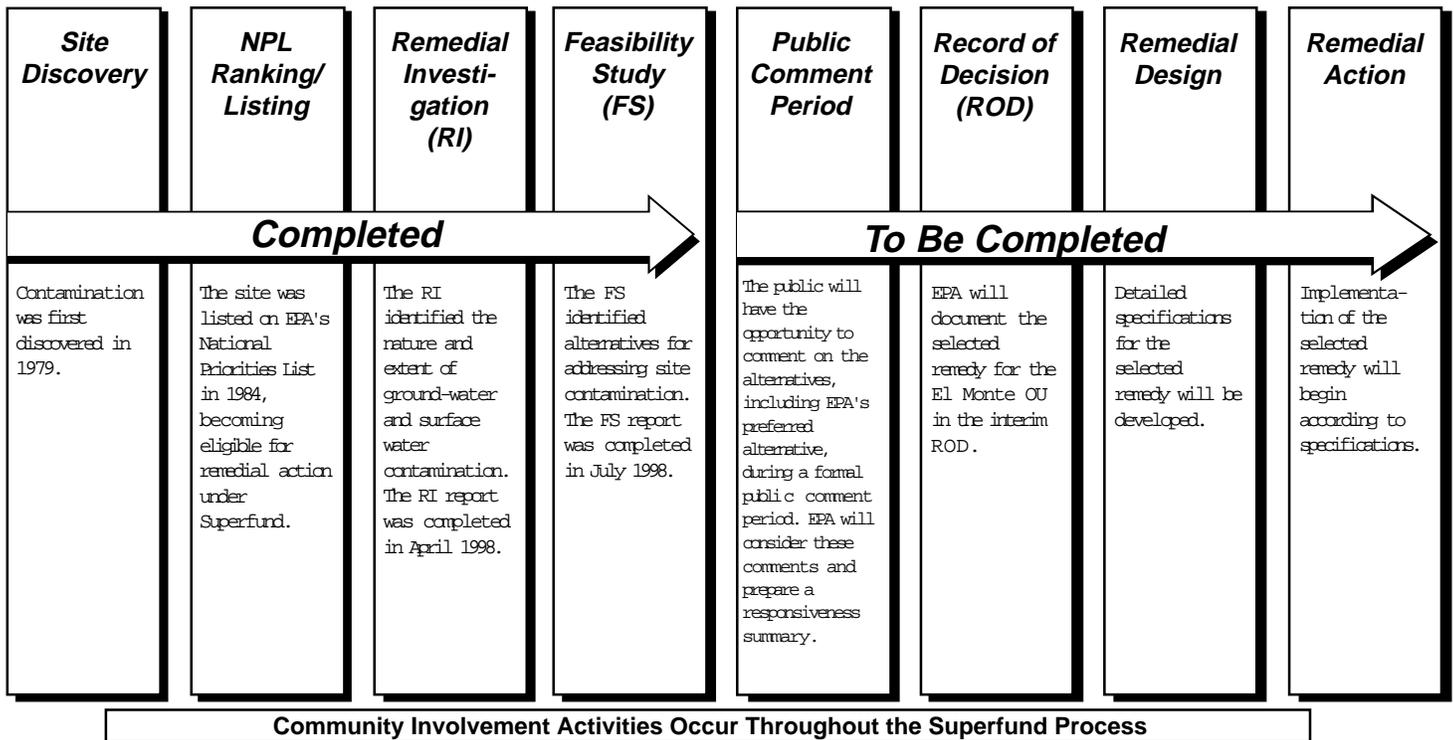
Capital Cost Estimate: \$4.83 Million

Annual O&M Cost Estimate: \$0.57 Million

This alternative includes all of the components of Alternative 3, plus groundwater extraction and treatment components in the shallow zone in the eastern portion of the El Monte OU. The additional extraction would generally occur west of Arden Drive and north of Valley Boulevard. The additional extraction is intended to address westerly and southerly migration of high-level shallow zone contamination located east of the Alternative 3 extraction. Alternative 4

would inhibit migration of contamination into downgradient shallow and deep zones that are currently less contaminated or uncontaminated. Because migration rates in the eastern portion of the shallow zone appear to be relatively slow, the extraction wells can likely be located closer to areas with high concentrations to maximize the removal of contaminants from the groundwater. As in Alternative 3, the extracted water would be treated using air stripping with off-gas treatment or liquid-phase carbon adsorption. For cost estimating purposes, this alternative assumes a treatment system consisting of air stripping with carbon adsorption of VOCs in the off-gas. The assumed end use option for this alternative is discharge to Eaton Wash, although other discharge options will be evaluated. The costs presented above assume that treatment of the nitrate and TDS present in the shallow groundwater would not be required. However, treatment may be necessary to meet requirements for discharge to surface water. For cost estimating purposes, a reverse osmosis process was assumed to treat elevated TDS and nitrate in the shallow groundwater. If required, the addition of reverse osmosis treatment would increase costs by about 35 percent.

Figure 4: The Superfund Process for the El Monte Operable Unit



EPA's Preferred Alternative

Alternative 5 - Shallow Groundwater Control in Western and Eastern El Monte OU plus Deep Groundwater Control

Present Worth Cost Estimate: \$22.67 Million

Capital Cost Estimate: \$7.93 Million

Annual O&M Cost Estimate: \$0.96 Million

EPA's preferred alternative includes containment, extraction, treatment, and monitoring of contaminated groundwater in the shallow and deep zones of the El Monte OU. This preferred alternative includes all of the components described above for Alternative 4, plus groundwater control in two areas of deep zone contamination. One area of deep zone control is in the northwestern portion of the OU in the vicinity of the active Encinitas well field and the second area is in the southern portion of the OU (see Figure 3). Drinking water wells completed in the deep zone in both of these areas have been impacted by VOC contamination.

To develop cost estimates for the Feasibility Study, specific extraction and treatment systems were assumed for the shallow and deep zones. However, this remedial action will incorporate a performance-based approach that provides for flexibility during implementation. The parties responsible for implementing the remedial action could use a different assemblage of extraction and treatment facilities to contain contamination. Performance criteria will be used to ensure that the remedial action is meeting EPA's groundwater containment objectives for this remedial action.

EPA proposes the following performance criteria:

- For the deep zone northwestern area, "the remedial action shall provide sufficient hydraulic control to prevent groundwater contaminated with VOCs above drinking water standards from migrating into or beyond the Encinitas well field."
- For the deep zone southern area, "the remedial action shall apply measures necessary to prevent groundwater contaminated with VOCs above drinking water standards from migrating beyond its current lateral extent."
- For the shallow zone, "the remedial action shall apply measures necessary to prevent groundwater in the shallow zone containing VOC contamination greater than ten times drinking water standards from migrating beyond its current lateral and vertical extent."

Compliance with the deep zone performance criteria will be monitored at monitoring wells located sufficiently downgradient of contamination exceeding drinking water standards to ensure containment of contamination. Addi-

tional monitoring wells may be needed to define the downgradient extent of contamination in the southern deep zone. Compliance wells for the shallow zone will be located downgradient of contamination exceeding ten times drinking water standards and generally within the area where VOC concentrations exceed drinking water standards.

For the northern deep zone contamination, the preferred alternative provides the option of either installing a new extraction well, using the existing Encinitas well field extraction system, or using a combination of the two to provide the necessary containment. For the southern deep zone contamination, the preferred alternative includes abandonment of inactive production well El Monte No. 5 (a potential conduit for downward migration of VOCs), and may include installation of new extraction wells near the downgradient extent of contamination to provide containment.

Groundwater control in the western portion of the shallow zone will generally occur west of Temple City Boulevard. The exact location and magnitude of extraction required in the eastern portion of the shallow zone to meet the performance criteria have not been determined. Additional data collection to determine the extent of contamination will be necessary for remedial design and implementation.

Extracted groundwater will be treated by either air stripping with offgas treatment or liquid-phase carbon adsorption to remove VOCs. Other treatment technologies may be utilized to meet the performance criteria described in this preferred alternative and are evaluated in accordance with the nine criteria outlined on Page 6. For cost estimating purposes, the preferred alternative assumes a treatment system consisting of air stripping with carbon adsorption of VOCs in the off-gas. The most likely end use options are discharge to Eaton Wash (more probable for shallow groundwater) or delivery to a municipal water supply system (more probable for deep groundwater). Other discharge options will be evaluated. The actual treatment technology and end use options will be selected during remedial design.

The estimated cost for this alternative assumes extraction of approximately 350 gallons per minute (gpm) from the shallow zone and 1,300 gpm from the deep zone. The present worth cost for this alternative is \$22.7 million. If extraction is not required to achieve containment of the southern deep zone contamination, then the total costs may be less. However, to meet requirements for discharge to surface water, it may be necessary to treat the extracted shallow groundwater to reduce concentrations of TDS and nitrate (deep groundwater has lower concentrations of these constituents and treatment will not likely be required). For cost estimating purposes, a reverse osmosis process was assumed to treat elevated TDS and nitrate in the shallow groundwater. The present worth cost of this alternative with the use of reverse osmosis treatment for the shallow groundwater is approximately \$27.4 Million.

Table 1: Comparison of Alternatives

<h1>ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION TABLE</h1>					
Evaluation Criteria	Alternative 1 No action	Alternative 2 Groundwater monitoring	Alternative 3 Shallow Groundwater Control in Western EMOU	Alternative 4 Shallow Groundwater Control in Western and Eastern EMOU	<i>EPA's Preferred Alternative:</i> Alternative 5 Shallow Groundwater Control in Western and Eastern EMOU plus Deep Groundwater Control
Overall Protectiveness	○	○	◐	◐	●
Compliance with State and Federal Requirements	○	○	◐	◐	●
Long-term Effectiveness	○	○	◐	◐	●
Implementability	not applicable	●	◐	◐	◐
Short-term Effectiveness	not applicable	◐	◐	◐	●
Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility or Volume by Treatment	○	○	◐	◐	●
Present Worth Cost	\$0	\$4.34 million	\$9.62 million	\$13.56 million	\$22.67 million
State Agency Acceptance	DTSC and the LARWQCB concur with EPA's preferred alternative.				
Community Acceptance	Community acceptance of the preferred alternative will be evaluated after the public comment period.				

Future EPA Actions in the El Monte OU

EPA refers to the proposed remedial action as an “interim action” to reflect the possibility that additional actions may be needed in the El Monte OU in the future. EPA will use information gathered during operation of the proposed action to help determine the need for additional actions. One of the critical decisions EPA has to make is whether additional source control actions will be needed to address continuing sources of contamination that may remain even after long-term operation of this groundwater containment action.

Evaluation of Alternatives

Based on EPA’s evaluation of the alternatives against eight of the nine criteria (see Table 1), EPA prefers Alternative 5. Alternatives 1 and 2 provide the least overall protection of human health and the environment and do not comply with State or Federal Requirements. Alternatives 3 and 4 address only shallow contamination in the El Monte OU, and do not include remedial actions that provide containment of the deep zone contamination. Deep zone contamination has impacted several production wells in the El Monte OU and EPA believes that controlling further contaminant migration

in the deep zone is critical. Alternative 5 is the only alternative that meets EPA’s remedial action objectives in both the shallow and deep zones and best meets the threshold criteria of overall protection of human health and the environment and compliance with State and Federal requirements. Alternative 5 is also ranked highest for the long-term effectiveness criterion because Alternatives 3 and 4 do not provide containment of deep contamination. Alternative 5 would provide greater reduction in toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminant mass than Alternatives 3 and 4, although a substantially greater quantity of water must be pumped for a relatively small increase in mass removal. Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 are all expected to be equally implementable. Although Alternative 5 costs substantially more than the other alternatives, the additional benefits provided from the deep zone containment far outweigh the additional cost. Overall, Alternative 5 provides the best balance in tradeoffs between the evaluation criteria. The Feasibility Study Report for the El Monte OU provides a more detailed evaluation of the alternatives with respect to the nine criteria.

EPA expects the preferred alternative to satisfy the statutory requirements in CERCLA Section 121(b) to: 1) be protective of human health and the environment; 2) comply with ARARs; 3) be cost-effective; 4) utilize permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies to the maximum extent practicable; 5) satisfy the preference for treatment as a principal element. ■

Information Repositories

Copies of the RI and FS Reports for the El Monte Operable Unit Interim Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and other site-related technical documents for the El Monte Operable Unit of the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site are available for review at the locations listed below. These documents are part of the Administrative Record for the El Monte Operable Unit.

U.S. EPA Superfund Records Center
95 Hawthorne Street, Suite 403S
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901
Telephone: (415) 536-2000; Fax: (415) 764-4963
Hours: Monday to Friday: 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday: Closed

West Covina Library
1601 West Covina Parkway
West Covina, CA 91790
Telephone: (626) 962-3541
Hours: Monday to Wednesday 1:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
Thursday to Saturday 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday Closed

Rosemead Library
8800 Valley Boulevard
Rosemead, CA 91770
Telephone: (626) 573-5220
Hours: Sunday & Monday Closed
Tuesday & Wednesday 12:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
Thursday 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
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Mailing List Coupon



If you did not receive this fact sheet in the mail and would like to be included on the mailing list to receive future mailings about the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site, please fill out the coupon below and return to:

Catherine McCracken, Community Involvement Specialist
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street (SFD-3)
San Francisco, CA 94105

PLEASE PRINT ALL INFORMATION

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You may also provide the above information via e-mail to:
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El Monte OU _____

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Richwood OU _____

All San Gabriel OUs _____



For Additional Information

For additional copies of this fact sheet or for other information on the Proposed Plan for the El Monte OU of the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site, please contact the following:

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For media inquiries, contact:

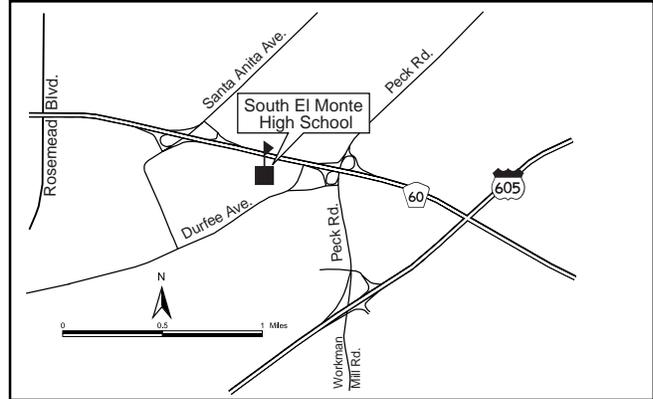
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...or you may leave a message on
EPA's Office of Community Involvement
toll-free line at **(800) 231-3075**
and your call will be returned.

South El Monte High School

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(626) 442-0218



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