



EPA

San Gabriel Valley Superfund Sites

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Region 9

San Francisco, California

June 2006

Update on Groundwater Cleanup in the San Gabriel Valley

Background on San Gabriel Valley Superfund Sites

This fact sheet provides updated information about the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) efforts to clean up the **groundwater*** in the San Gabriel Valley (the Valley). Toxic chemicals may have contaminated the Valley's groundwater as early as the 1940s when industrial activity increased and the use and disposal of toxic chemicals was loosely regulated. In the 1980s, EPA began to investigate the nature and extent of contamination in the Valley. Four areas of groundwater contamination were added to the EPA's **Superfund** list. The areas were subsequently divided into what are known as **Operable Units (OUs)**. Cleanup work is planned or underway in the following OUs:

- El Monte (Area 1)
- South El Monte (Area 1)
- Whittier Narrows (Area 1)
- Baldwin Park (Area 2)
- Area 3
- Puente Valley (Area 4)

Importance of the San Gabriel Valley's Groundwater Supply

The San Gabriel Basin **aquifer** is a critical source of drinking water for Southern California. The Valley's groundwater provides approximately 90 percent of the drinking water used by San Gabriel Valley businesses and residents. Water utilities in the area whose wells have been affected by contamination have continued to provide their customers with clean water by obtaining water from neighboring utilities, increasing their use of imported water supplies, installing wellhead treatment systems, and blending contaminated water with clean water to meet drinking water standards. EPA's Superfund projects are assisting in restoring water supplies that have been impacted and/or shutdown due to contamination.



EPA's Cleanup Partners

EPA's clean up partners include the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the California Department of Health Services (DHS), the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority, the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster, and local water utilities.

如果您想要獲得 [中文] 的內容概要說明書, 請撥打下方的電話號碼, 並留下您的姓名, 地址, 電話號碼, 並說明需要 **San Gabriel Valley** 內容概要說明書 (Fact sheet).

美國環境保護局 免費 社區訊息專線

1-800-231-3075

Nếu quý vị muốn có tài liệu này bằng tiếng Việt, xin gọi số điện thoại dưới đây, và xin vui lòng để lại tên, số điện thoại, và mục đích là xin bản thông tin về San Gabriel Valley.

Đường Dây Nhắn Tin Cộng Đồng Superfund của Cơ Quan Liên Bang Bảo Vệ Môi Sinh Hoa Kỳ

1-800-231-3075

Si desea esta información en español, llame al número de teléfono indicado abajo y deje su nombre, dirección, número de teléfono y mencione la hoja informativa del Valle de San Gabriel.

La línea de mensajes para la comunidad Superfund de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental es:

1-800-231-3075

* Words in bold are defined in the Glossary on page 10.

El Monte Operable Unit (Area 1)

The El Monte OU addresses groundwater contamination underlying portions of the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, and Temple City. Approximately 10 square miles of groundwater are contaminated (see map on page 6).

Contaminants - The primary groundwater contaminants at this site are **trichloroethylene (TCE)** and **perchloroethylene (PCE)**. These chemicals are known as **volatile organic compounds (VOCs)**. In addition, **perchlorate**, **N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)**, and **hexavalent chromium (Cr⁺⁶)**, and **1,4-dioxane** have been detected in the shallow groundwater.

Remedy - The cleanup is divided into 2 subprojects known as the East-Side and West-Side subprojects. Each subproject consists of **extraction wells**, groundwater **monitoring wells**, pipelines, and water treatment equipment. The groundwater extraction wells draw contaminated water from the shallow and deep portions of the aquifer, and then the water treatment equipment removes the VOCs. The groundwater monitoring wells are used to evaluate whether EPA's cleanup goals are being met.

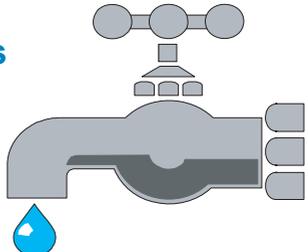
Additional water treatment equipment will be installed to remove perchlorate, NDMA, Cr⁺⁶, and 1,4-dioxane in the shallow aquifer if determined necessary during the design phase. When complete, the 2 subprojects will have the capacity to treat almost **2.4 million gallons per day (mgd)** of groundwater. Approximately 1.9 mgd of the treated groundwater, enough to supply over 7,600 homes, will be supplied to local businesses and homes.

Milestones

- 1998 **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)**
- 1999 **Interim Record of Decision (ROD)**
- 2002 **Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD)** for perchlorate, NDMA, Cr⁺⁶ and 1,4-dioxane removal
- 2004 **Consent Decree**

Current Status - The Consent Decree requires 38 **Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)** to design, construct, and operate the facilities called for in the cleanup plan. The Consent Decree also requires PRPs to reimburse the EPA approximately \$1.9 million for money spent on investigation and oversight work in the El Monte area. The PRPs will also pay EPA's future oversight costs. The PRPs have installed 3 extraction wells and 17 monitoring wells. The design of the groundwater treatment systems for both subprojects will begin during the summer of 2006.

Your drinking water is safe. All drinking water provided by public water suppliers in the San Gabriel Valley is required to meet Federal and State drinking water standards.



EL MONTE OPERABLE UNIT			
Subproject	Status	Estimated Design and Construction Cost	Planned Treatment Capacity
East-Side Subproject	Design to begin in summer 2006	\$7.5 million	0.9 mgd
West-Side Subproject	Design to begin in summer 2006	\$7.2 million	1.5 mgd
TOTAL:		\$14.7 million	2.4 mgd

* Words in bold are defined in the Glossary on page 10.

South El Monte Operable Unit (Area 1)

The South El Monte OU addresses groundwater contamination underlying portions of the cities of South El Monte, El Monte, and Rosemead. Approximately 8 square miles of groundwater are contaminated (see map on page 6).

Contaminants - The primary contaminants in groundwater are TCE and PCE. In addition, 1,4-dioxane and low levels of perchlorate have been detected.

Remedy - The cleanup will require extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater in the intermediate portion of the aquifer. The current plan is to make use of existing water supply wells and treatment systems (owned by local water utilities) for removal of VOCs and to construct new treatment systems capable of removing perchlorate. If the cleanup occurs as planned, there will be four subprojects with a combined treatment capacity of over 14 mgd, enough water to supply approximately 56,000 homes. Each subproject will include groundwater extraction wells, pipelines, water treatment systems, and groundwater monitoring wells.

Current Status - EPA and several local water utilities are negotiating an agreement with the participating PRPs to fund or carry out the remedy. If successful, negotiations are expected to conclude during 2006 and the agreement will take the form of a Consent Decree. EPA is also working with the PRPs named in the 2003 UAO to determine their role in the cleanup. Finally, EPA is negotiating a Consent Decree with a third group of PRPs with a limited ability to pay for the cleanup.

Milestones	
1998	RI/FS
2000	Interim ROD
2002	Participating PRPs partially fund cleanup remedy
2003	Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) to a second, larger group of PRPs who had not previously participated in the cleanup
2005	ESD for perchlorate removal

SOUTH EL MONTE OPERABLE UNIT			
Subproject	Status	Estimated Design and Construction Cost	Planned Treatment Capacity
City of Monterey Park Well 5	Partially operating or under negotiation	Under negotiation	Approximately 14.1 mgd (combined)
City of Monterey Park Wells 12 & 15			
San Gabriel Valley Plant 8 Wells (B, C, D)			
Golden State Water Co. SG1 & SG2 Wells			

EPA OVERSIGHT

Groundwater contamination in the Valley is a legacy of the chemical use and disposal practices common until the 1970s and 1980s, when the Superfund law and other Federal and State environmental laws and regulations went into effect. EPA has been working to clean the Valley's groundwater for over 20 years, and will continue to direct, oversee, and evaluate the progress of cleanup efforts. Cleaning up the Valley's groundwater is expected to take decades.



* Words in bold are defined in the Glossary on page 10.

Whittier Narrows Operable Unit (Area 1)

The Whittier Narrows OU addresses groundwater contamination in the southernmost part of the San Gabriel Valley where groundwater and surface water exit the San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin and flow into the Central Groundwater Basin. Approximately 2 square miles of groundwater are contaminated (see map on page 6).

Contaminants - The primary contaminants in groundwater are TCE and PCE. In addition, low levels of NDMA are present in the shallow zone.

Remedy - The groundwater extraction and treatment system includes 7 groundwater extraction wells, pipelines, 20 pairs of **granular activated carbon (GAC)** filter vessels for removal of VOCs, and groundwater monitoring wells. Four of the 7 extraction wells draw water from the shallow zone of the aquifer, and 3 draw water from the intermediate zone. EPA has entered into an agreement with the City of Whittier to operate and maintain the treatment plant and to supply treated water pumped from the intermediate zone wells to local businesses and residents. EPA, in conjunction with DTSC, is currently funding the cleanup.

Milestones

1993	Interim ROD
1999	Interim ROD Amendment
2002	Groundwater extraction and treatment system construction completed
2003	DHS issued a permit allowing the City of Whittier to provide treated groundwater pumped from the three intermediate zone wells to local businesses and residents

Current Status - The system is designed to pump and treat 16 mgd of contaminated water. The City of Whittier is supplying 8.6 mgd of water to its customers, enough water for over 34,000 homes. Because NDMA is present in the shallow groundwater, EPA is currently pumping the 4 shallow extraction wells at a reduced rate of 3.6 mgd and using the treated water to supply Legg Lakes in the Whittier Narrows Recreation Area.

EPA is conducting a five-year review of the Whittier Narrows OU remedy. The purpose of the review is to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of the remedy to ensure that it remains protective of human health and the environment.



EPA's Whittier Narrows treatment plant uses 20 pairs of GAC filter vessels to remove VOCs from groundwater.

WHITTIER NARROWS OPERABLE UNIT		
Status	Design and Construction Cost	Treatment Capacity
Operating	\$16 million	16.0 mgd

* Words in bold are defined in the Glossary on page 10.

Baldwin Park Operable Unit

The Baldwin Park OU addresses groundwater contamination underlying portions of the cities of Azusa, Irwindale, Baldwin Park, West Covina, La Puente, and City of Industry. The area of contamination is more than 8 miles long and 1 mile wide (see map on page 6).

Contaminants - The primary contaminants in the groundwater are TCE, PCE, **carbon tetrachloride**, perchlorate, NDMA, **1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)**, and 1,4-dioxane.

Remedy - The remedy consists of 4 groundwater extraction and treatment systems or subprojects, each designed as a joint cleanup and water supply project. Each subproject consists of groundwater extraction and monitoring wells, pipelines, and multiple water treatment processes for removal of VOCs, perchlorate, NDMA, and 1,4-dioxane. A local water supplier owns and operates each subproject. When complete, the 4 subprojects will have a combined treatment capacity of 37 mgd. The projects will supply water to approximately 150,000 homes. In addition, EPA is directing and overseeing a comprehensive performance evaluation program to ensure that the remedy meets cleanup and water supply goals. PRPs are funding the work in compliance with a June 2000 UAO that directs the PRPs to complete the remedial design and make arrangements for the construction and operation of the remedy. Additionally, the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority has distributed more than \$37 million in federal funds and local assessment fees to support the cleanup.

Current Status - More than \$100 million has been invested to date in the design, construction, and initial operation of the remedy. Three of the four subprojects have been completed and are in operation. They include the La Puente Valley County Water District (LPVCWD) project, completed in 2000; the San Gabriel



Ion exchange system removing perchlorate from the groundwater in Baldwin Park.

Valley Water Company (SGVWC) Plant B6 project, completed in 2004; and the Valley County Water District (VCWD) subproject, completed in 2005. These projects are now supplying water to homes and businesses in the area. The fourth and last subproject, the SGVWC Plant B5 subproject, is under construction and expected to be complete during 2006.

Milestones

- 1993 RI/FS
- 1994 Interim ROD
- 1999 ESD
- 2000 UAO
- 2002 Project Agreement commits PRPs to pay for the water treatment facilities needed to comply with the UAO and meet local water supply needs
- 2002 Consent Decrees with 18 PRPs to pay more than to \$25 million to reimburse EPA and pay future EPA oversight costs
- 2005

BALDWIN PARK OPERABLE UNIT			
Subproject	Status	Estimated Design and Construction Cost	Treatment Capacity
LPVCWD	Operating	\$5 million	3.6 mgd
SGVWC Plant B6	Operating	\$25 million	11.2 mgd
VCWD	Operating	\$42 million	11.2 mgd
SGVWC Plant B5	Construction underway	\$21 million	11.2 mgd
TOTAL:		\$93 million	37.2 mgd

* Words in bold are defined in the Glossary on page 10.

Area 3 Operable Unit

The Area 3 OU addresses groundwater contamination in the northwestern part of the Valley and underlying portions of the cities of Alhambra, San Gabriel, Temple City, San Marino, South Pasadena, Rosemead, and unincorporated Los Angeles County. The extent of groundwater contamination is currently being evaluated.

Contaminants - The primary contaminants in groundwater are TCE, PCE, and 1,2,3-TCP.

Current Status - Since 2002, EPA has installed 8 groundwater monitoring wells. The wells are sampled every 3 months to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the area. To identify sources of groundwater

contamination, the Los Angeles RWQCB has issued chemical use questionnaires to over 500 facilities and required more than 20 businesses to test for contamination in soil or groundwater

The results of EPA's investigation will be presented in the Area 3 RI/FS Report, expected in early 2007. The report will summarize the types, extent, and possible sources of the groundwater contamination, as well as the potential risks to human health and the environment. The conclusions of the report will form the basis of a subsequent feasibility study in which EPA will evaluate cleanup options for the groundwater contamination.



Installation of monitoring well to characterize Area 3 groundwater.

WHO PAYS?

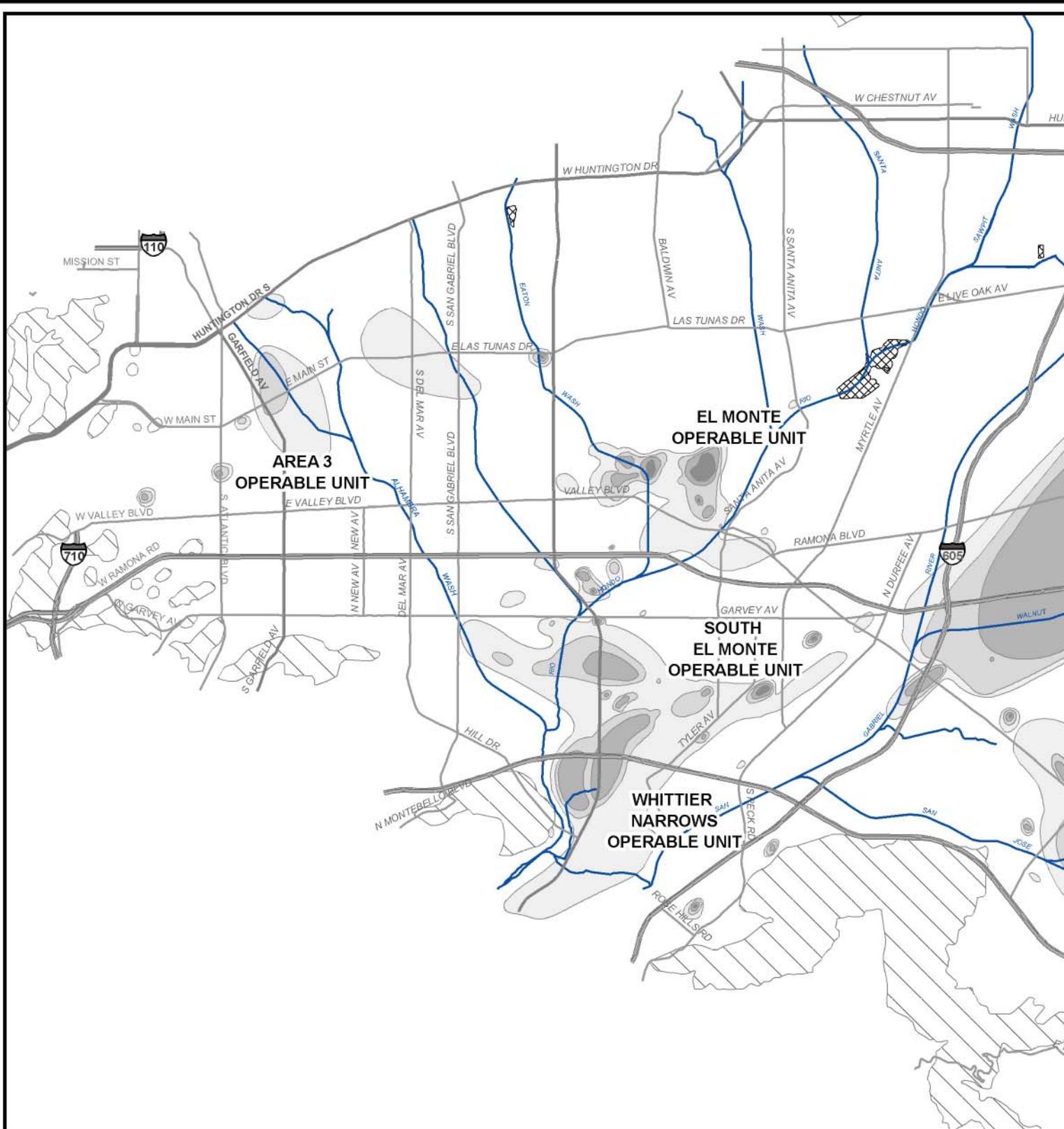
The cost of cleaning up groundwater in the Valley will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Most of the costs will be paid by PRPs (companies believed to be responsible for the contamination), EPA, other Federal funds, and local assessment fees.

- EPA used funds from the Superfund Trust Fund to pay for initial investigation work throughout the Valley and, along with the State of California, is paying for cleanup work at the Whittier Narrows OU.
- The PRPs are paying for much of the cleanup work at the El Monte, Baldwin Park, and Puente Valley OUs.
- Federal funds and local assessment fees that constitute the San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund administered by the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority are helping to pay for the

El Monte, South El Monte, Puente Valley OUs and other projects in the Valley.



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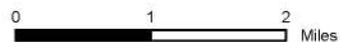


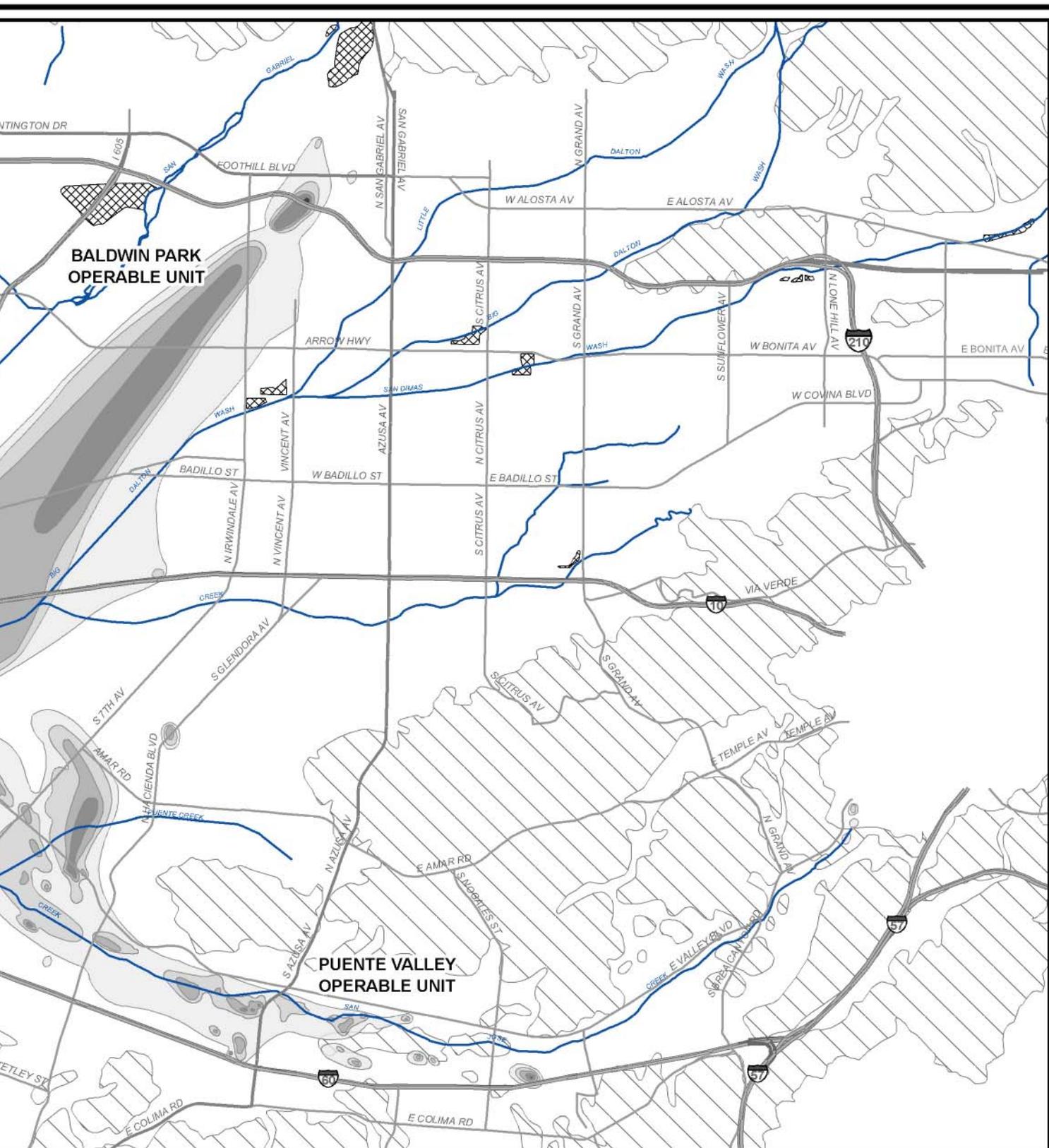
Explanation

-  VOC Contamination Potentially Exceeding 1000X MCL
-  VOC Contamination Potentially Ranging from 100X Up to 1000X MCL
-  VOC Contamination Potentially Ranging from 20X Up to 100X MCL
-  VOC Contamination Potentially Ranging from 10X Up to 20X MCL

-  VOC Contamination Potentially Ranging from MCL Up to 10X MCL
-  Groundwater Recharge Area
-  Bedrock

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water delivered to any user of a public system. MCLs are enforceable standards.





THE FIGURE DEPICTS THE APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION IN THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BASED ON GROUNDWATER SAMPLES COLLECTED IN OR BEFORE MARCH 2004. THIS FIGURE SHOULD NOT BE USED TO DETERMINE WHETHER A PROPERTY DOES OR DOES NOT OVERLIE AN AREA OF CONTAMINATION.

San Gabriel Valley Superfund Sites
 Composite (Deep and Shallow)
 VOC Contamination
 Last Available Sample Through 03/01/04

Puente Valley Operable Unit (Area 4)

The Puente Valley OU addresses groundwater contamination underlying portions of La Puente, City of Industry, and an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County. The area of groundwater contamination is approximately 7 miles long and 2 miles wide (see map on page 6).

Contaminants - The primary groundwater contaminants are TCE, PCE, and 1,4-dioxane. Low levels of perchlorate have also been detected.

Remedy-Two groundwater extraction and treatment systems, known as the shallow groundwater remedy and intermediate groundwater remedy, will be installed at the western end of the Puente Valley OU.

The shallow groundwater remedy will include 9 extraction wells that draw contaminated groundwater from the shallow portion of the aquifer. The project will include GAC water treatment equipment (for removal of VOCs), **advanced oxidation** equipment (for removal of 1,4-dioxane) and, if necessary, **ion exchange** equipment (for removal of perchlorate). The treated water may be provided to local businesses and homes or discharged to Puente Creek. In addition, the Los Angeles RWQCB is overseeing facility-specific groundwater cleanups that address the shallow zone. EPA and the RWQCB coordinate these cleanups to ensure that they are consistent and complementary.

The intermediate groundwater remedy will include 6 extraction wells that draw contaminated groundwater from the intermediate portion of the aquifer. The project will include GAC water treatment equipment for removal of VOCs and, if necessary, advanced oxidation (for removal of 1,4-dioxane) and ion exchange (for removal of perchlorate). Treated groundwater is anticipated to be delivered to more than 5,700 homes.

In August 2005, EPA and the Department of Justice reached an agreement requiring Carrier Corporation and its parent company United Technologies Corporation (UTC) to clean up the shallow groundwater contamination. The agreement also requires Carrier/UTC to carry out a \$468,000 environmental project at a former duck farm overlying a portion of the contaminated groundwater. The Watershed Conservation Authority purchased the former duck farm and plans to use it for the benefit of the local community. Removal of contaminants by **phytoremediation** is expected to be the primary focus of this project.

Milestones	
1997	RI/FS
1998	Interim ROD
2001	UAO issued to Carrier Corporation (currently owned by UTC) to design, build, and operate the shallow groundwater remedy
2002	UAO issued to TRW Inc. (currently Northrop Grumman Space & Mission Systems Corp.) to design, build, and operate the intermediate groundwater remedy
2005	ESD for 1,4-dioxane and perchlorate removal
2005	Consent Decree with 11 parties to reimburse EPA costs
2006	Consent Decree with Carrier/UTC to clean up shallow groundwater contamination

Current Status - The design and installation of the shallow and intermediate groundwater remedies is underway. Carrier/UTC began extraction well installation for the shallow groundwater earlier this year. Northrop Grumman will start installation of extraction wells to clean up the intermediate groundwater this spring.

As part of a settlement with 11 PRPs in 2005, EPA received \$8.5 million in reimbursement for its initial efforts to investigate and clean up the contamination at the site. EPA anticipates entering into cash settlements with additional parties during 2006, which will further reimburse EPA's past costs at the site.

PUENTE VALLEY OPERABLE UNIT			
Subproject	Status	Estimated Design and Construction Cost	Planned Treatment Capacity
Shallow Groundwater	Design underway		2.0 mgd
Intermediate Groundwater	Design underway		1.4 mgd
TOTAL:		\$23 million	3.4 mgd

* Words in bold are defined in the Glossary on page 10.

Glossary

1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) is a VOC used as a solvent and to make other chemicals.

1,4-dioxane is an organic chemical used as a stabilizer in solvents and for other purposes.

Advanced Oxidation is a water treatment process that uses chemical oxidants, often in combination with ultraviolet light, to destroy organic contaminants in groundwater.

Air Stripping is a water treatment technology that removes VOCs from contaminated groundwater by forcing air through the water.

Aquifer is an underground geologic formation containing groundwater.

Carbon Tetrachloride is a VOC used as a cleaning solvent and for other purposes.

Consent Decree is a legal document often used for agreements negotiated between EPA and one or more Potentially Responsible Parties, and is subject to approval by a Federal Court.

Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) is a document prepared by EPA to update a Superfund Cleanup Plan.

Extraction Wells are used to pump groundwater to the surface for cleanup or water supply purposes.

Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) is a water treatment technology used to remove various contaminants from water.

Groundwater is the water found beneath the Earth's surface that supplies wells and springs.

Hexavalent Chromium (Cr⁺⁶) is a form of the metal chromium that occurs naturally and is used in chrome plating and other industries.

Ion Exchange is a water treatment technology used to remove perchlorate and other inorganic contaminants from the water.

Million Gallons per Day (mgd) is a unit of measurement for flowing water.

Monitoring Wells are wells used to measure groundwater levels and collect water samples.

N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) is an organic chemical associated with liquid-fuel for rockets and can be a by product of wastewater treatment.

Operable Unit (OU) is a project or project area at an EPA Superfund site.

Perchlorate is a component of ammonium perchlorate and other inorganic salts used in solid-fuel rockets and other applications.

Perchloroethylene (PCE), also known as tetrachloroethylene, is a VOC used primarily as a solvent and for dry cleaning.

Phytoremediation is the use of plants to remove contaminants from soil and groundwater.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are individuals or companies believed to be responsible for the contamination and, therefore, responsible for conducting or paying for cleanup at a Superfund site pursuant to the Superfund law.

Record of Decision (ROD) is a document issued by EPA to describe and formally adopt a cleanup plan at a Superfund site.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is a process in which information is obtained about the sources, nature, extent, and risks posed by contamination. Cleanup options are identified and evaluated in the FS.

Superfund is the common name of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. This law provides broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.

Trichlorethylene (TCE) is a VOC used primarily as a solvent to remove grease from metal parts.

Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) is a document issued by EPA to compel Potentially Responsible Parties to investigate or clean up contamination pursuant to the Superfund law.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are primarily solvents most commonly used in dry cleaning, machinery degreasing, and metal plating industries.

EPA SAN GABRIEL VALLEY SUPERFUND SITES

CONTACT AND WEBSITE INFORMATION

<http://www.epa.gov/Region9/waste/sfund> - Site Overviews, San Gabriel Valley All Areas

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

EPA Community Involvement Coordinator

Alheli Baños (213) 244-1808 Banos.alheli@epa.gov

You can also leave a message on EPA's Community Involvement Office line toll-free at **(800) 231-3075** and someone will return your call.

EL MONTE OPERABLE UNIT (Area 1)

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<http://www.epa.gov/Region9/waste/sfund> - Site overviews, San Gabriel Valley Area 1

SOUTH EL MONTE OPERABLE UNIT (Area 1)

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<http://www.epa.gov/Region9/waste/sfund> - Site overviews, San Gabriel Valley Area 1

WHITTIER NARROWS OPERABLE UNIT (Area 1)

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<http://www.epa.gov/Region9/waste/sfund> - Site overviews, San Gabriel Valley Area 1

BALDWIN PARK OPERABLE UNIT (Area 2)

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<http://www.epa.gov/Region9/waste/sfund> - Site overviews, San Gabriel Valley Area 2

AREA 3

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<http://www.epa.gov/Region9/waste/sfund> - Site overviews, San Gabriel Valley Area 3

PUENTE VALLEY OPERABLE UNIT (Area 4)

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Attorney

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<http://www.epa.gov/Region9/waste/sfund> - Site overviews, San Gabriel Valley Area 4

OPERABLE UNIT	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS	TREATMENT CAPACITY
EL MONTE (Area 1) El Monte, Temple City, Rosemead	TCE, PCE, perchlorate, NDMA, 1,4-dioxane, Cr ⁺⁶	Remedial systems are currently being designed	2.4 mgd
SOUTH EL MONTE (Area 1) South El Monte, El Monte, Rosemead	TCE, PCE, perchlorate, 1,4-dioxane	EPA is in negotiations with PRPs to use existing water purveyor facilities to implement the remedy	14.1 mgd
WHITTIER NARROWS (Area 1)	TCE, PCE, NDMA	Remedial system operating	16.0 mgd
BALDWIN PARK (Area 2) Azusa, Irwindale, West Covina, La Puente, City of Industry	TCE, PCE, carbon tetrachloride, perchlorate, NDMA, 1,2,3-TCP, 1,4-dioxane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 of 4 remedial system subprojects complete and in operation • 1 remedial system subproject to be completed during 2006 	37.2 mgd
AREA 3 Alhambra, San Gabriel, Temple City, San Marino, South Pasadena, Rosemead, portions of LA County	TCE, PCE, 1,2,3-TCP	Remedial Investigation Report due early 2007	N/A
PUENTE VALLEY (Area 4) Puente Valley, City of Industry, portions of LA County	TCE, PCE, 1,4-dioxane, perchlorate	Remedial systems are currently being designed	3.4 mgd

FOR MORE INFORMATION

US EPA CONTACTS

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See page 11 for a list of project managers for each site.

Rosemead Public Library
8800 Valley Boulevard
Rosemead, CA 91770
(626) 573-5220



INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Superfund Records Center
95 Hawthorne Street
Room 403 (SFD-7C)
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 536-2000



Hacienda Heights Public Library
(Puente Valley Operable Unit only)
16010 La Monde Street
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745
(626) 968-9356



West Covina Public Library
1601 West Covina Parkway
West Covina, CA 91790
(626) 962-3541



Alhambra Public Library
(Area 3 Operable Unit only)
410 West Main Street
Alhambra, CA 91801
(626) 570-5008



Information is also available on US EPA's websites at <http://www.epa.gov> (EPA headquarters home page), <http://www.epa.gov/region09> (U.S. EPA Region 9 home page), and <http://www.epa.gov/region09/wastes/sfund/index.html> (Superfund Site Overviews). Under Programs & Resources click on "Superfund," click on "Site Overviews," click on "San Gabriel Valley" and then choose the area you want to locate. Documents and web pages are generally in English only, but are sometimes translated into other languages.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street (SFD-3)
San Francisco, CA 94105
Attn: Alheli Baños

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