



EPA Waste Disposal, Inc. Superfund Site



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY • REGION IX • MAY 2001

EPA proposes a plan to address contaminated soil and subsurface gas

This document describes how EPA (the Environmental Protection Agency) proposes to protect people from any potential problems from the WDI site. We describe the alternatives that we considered and the one we prefer. Finally, we ask for your thoughts on this proposal.

PROPOSED PLAN AT A GLANCE

The problem. The problems at the WDI site are the result of years of disposal of various wastes there when the site was active. Some of these now-buried wastes contained hazardous chemicals.

The solution. The solution EPA proposes for the problems at WDI (the "preferred alternative") is to leave the waste in place but to ensure that the dangerous chemicals cannot reach people by moving through soil, air, or water. To do this, EPA proposes to cover the waste to prevent water from mixing with it and to control gas from the wastes. This will provide a long-term solution to the problems posed by the site.

Your comments. You can **provide your comments** either verbally during a public hearing or in writing, via letter, fax, or e-mail. (Please see the Contacts box on the last page for addresses and phone numbers.) EPA will consider these comments as we develop our final decision and respond to them in a final written document.

Reuse of the site. The City of Santa Fe Springs is planning to redevelop the site. The City is currently conducting a public process to design the development. Once the cleanup project is carried out and the site is safe (or possibly during the course of the cleanup project), construction of the redevelopment project may begin.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

June 1 - July 2, 2001

COMMUNITY MEETING

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 2001

7:00 - 9:00 p.m.

**South Whittier Intermediate School
13243 E. Los Nietos
Whittier**

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About the Proposed Plan

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) have been involved in cleanup activities at the WDI site since the 1980s.

In 1993, EPA completed a Feasibility Study for the site and issued a Proposed Plan. A Record of Decision (ROD) was then prepared in 1994. Based on the ROD, the Waste Disposal, Inc. Group (the identified responsible parties performing the cleanup) began design of the remedy. During the design phase, additional wastes were identified outside the areas originally identified in the Feasibility Study. Based on this new information, it was decided to conduct further site investigations, issue a Supplemental Feasibility Study (SFS), and amend the original ROD. Therefore this Proposed Plan is for a revised remedy based on the SFS. The final remedy will be identified in an amended ROD to be issued later this year.

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

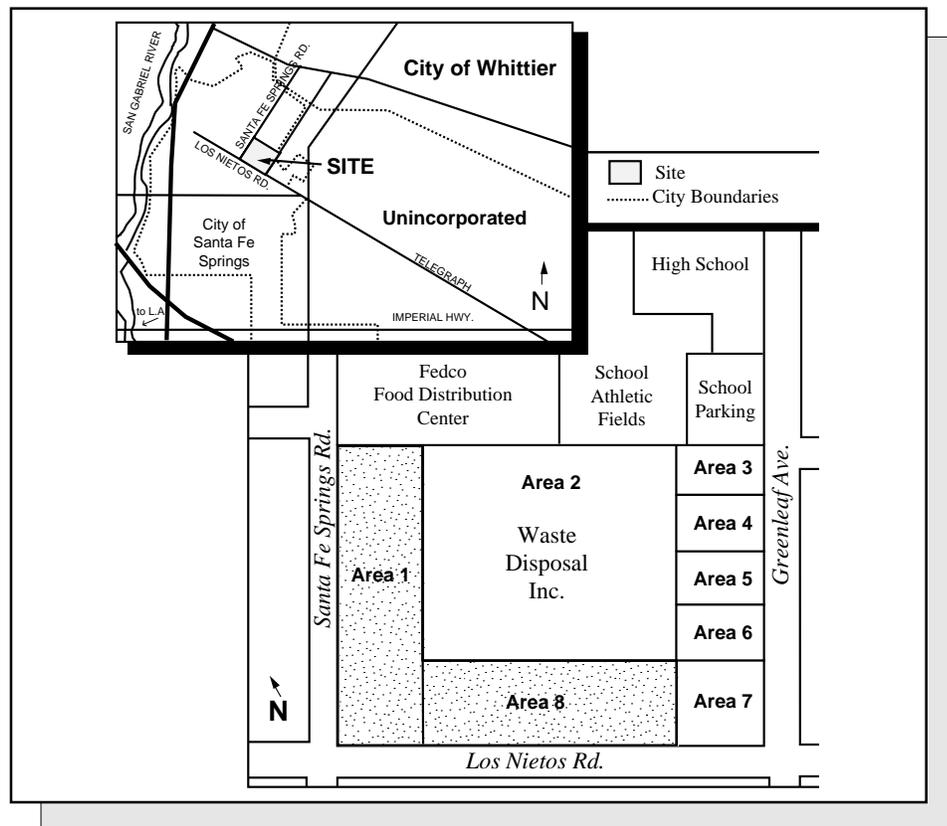
1. Provide basic background information;
2. Identify the preferred alternative for remedial action for the WDI site and reasons for the preference;
3. Describe the other cleanup options considered;
4. Explain the relationship of the SFS to the Proposed Plan;
5. Solicit public review and comment on all of the alternatives described;
6. Provide information on how the public can be involved in the remedy selection process; and
7. Describe the importance of public input to the remedy selection process.

EPA'S PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE FOR CLEANUP OF THE WDI SITE

This Proposed Plan presents the EPA's (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's) preferred remedy for the health risks at the Waste Disposal, Inc. (WDI) Superfund site in Santa Fe Springs, Los Angeles County, California. The April 2001 Supplemental Feasibility Study (SFS) for the WDI site presented five alternative approaches for cleaning up contaminated soils and subsurface gas at the site. Copies of all supporting documents, collectively known as the Administrative Record, are available for your review (see Information Repository box on the back page). The Proposed Plan summarizes the five alternatives presented in the SFS and evaluates them against the EPA's cleanup

criteria (see "Remedy Selection--Nine Criteria Analysis" diagram on page 6). The Plan also specifies EPA's preferred alternative.

As the result of our evaluation, EPA's preference is to put a protective cover over the wastes at the site and to vent the gas in the soil and treat it if necessary. Alternative 2, the remedy that best satisfies each of the criteria, consists of a multi-layer cover, called a "RCRA-equivalent cap", over the main disposal reservoir, and a single-layer "mono-fill" cap over the remaining waste. The preferred alternative also calls for limited waste consolidation, legal controls on future land use, and long-term monitoring. EPA believes that Alternative 2 provides the best overall containment, control, and monitoring of the contaminants of concern and contaminated media at the site.



SITE BACKGROUND

Location. The Waste Disposal, Inc. site consists of approximately 43 acres located in an industrial area on the east side of Santa Fe Springs in Los Angeles County, California. The site boundaries include Santa Fe Springs Road on the northwest; a warehouse, athletic field, and parking lot on the northeast; Los Nietos Road on the southwest; and Greenleaf Avenue on the southeast (see Figure 1). A residential area lies to the east of the site

Features. The main feature of the WDI site is a buried 42-million-gallon concrete-lined reservoir in the center of the site that was constructed prior to 1924 for crude petroleum storage and was later used for waste disposal. The topography of the site is gently sloping, with a high area over the former reservoir, approximately 15 feet above street level. The center of the site over and around the reservoir is vacant and unpaved except for several acres to the north that are used as an RV storage yard. After closure of the disposal facility in the 1950s, development of small industrial structures began along Santa Fe Springs and Los Nietos roads, where 16 parcels hold approximately 22 structures of varying sizes. All are occupied and house various light industrial and commercial operations. An additional structure housing a machinery operation occupies a parcel to the southeast along Greenleaf Avenue.

History. By the late 1920s, areas of the site outside of the central reservoir were used for the unregulated disposal of a variety of liquid and solid wastes and the possible storage and mixing of drilling muds. Between 1937 and 1941, the reservoir cover was removed. After that, from the early to mid-1940s on, the reservoir was used for the disposal of wastes. The disposal site operated under a permit beginning in 1949 until at least 1964, and operated for perhaps two to three years afterwards. Permitted wastes included rotary drilling muds, clean earth, rock, sand, gravel, paving fragments, concrete, brick, plaster, steel mill slag, dry mud cake from oil field sumps, and acetylene sludge. Investigations have shown that disposed materials also included, but were not limited to, the following unpermitted wastes: organic wastes, oil refinery wastes, solvents, petroleum-related chemicals, and other chemical wastes. Wastes were disposed within the reservoir and in areas adjacent to and outside of the reservoir.

During the 1950s, while disposal activities continued, development of the reservoir and some of the areas of the site outside the reservoir for commercial and industrial use began. By 1963, the reservoir was covered with fill and by 1964, most, although not all, disposal activities appear to have ceased. Grading over of the remainder of the buried wastes continued until 1966. Currently, more than 20 buildings containing small businesses operate along the perimeter edges of three sides of the site.

The City of Santa Fe Springs conducted a preliminary assessment of the site in December 1984. The assessment referred to existing contamination and noted the importance of the drinking water aquifer beneath the site. For these reasons, the WDI site was proposed for EPA's Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) in May 1986. The site was placed on the NPL in July 1987.

Chemicals of concern. As described above, waste materials were disposed of at the WDI site along with construction material, fill dirt, and other materials used to solidify the sludge-like waste. The soils and sludge waste at WDI are contaminated with hazardous substances. The contamination resulting from the drilling muds, sludges, and other petroleum-based and industrial wastes, includes metals (arsenic, lead, thallium), pesticides (DDT), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's), volatile organic compounds, and semi-volatile organic compounds. The volatile and semi-volatile compounds found in the soil and waste material include tetrachloroethene (PCE), benzene, vinyl chloride, and xylenes. These compounds are present at levels which pose a health concern associated with long-term contact (over many years) with contaminated soils.

Because the site was filled and graded, the majority of the contamination is located below the ground surface. Some areas, though, have surface contamination. Also, the degradation of organic compounds beneath the site by bacteria in the soil generates gases such as methane and vinyl chloride. These gases have been detected beneath the surface throughout the site, but air monitoring inside buildings has not detected levels of any contaminants of concern above levels that could indicate a health hazard. EPA's preferred alternative addresses both the soil contamination and the subsurface gases.

Regulatory agencies have monitored ground water at the site since the 1980s. Because ground water contamina-

tion has been detected from off-site sources along the perimeter of the site, two remedial alternatives in the SFS specifically address ground water contamination. These alternatives are required by the NCP, but will only be implemented if future monitoring indicates ground water contamination from the WDI site. To date, monitoring results have shown no effect on ground water from the WDI site. **Although long-term ground water monitoring will continue as part of EPA's selected alternative, this Proposed Plan will only address active remediation of soil contamination and subsurface gas.**

Cleanup activities. EPA began Remedial Investigations (RI) in 1988 to characterize the extent of contamination by sampling the soil, the subsurface gas, and the ground water at the site. During this period, EPA constructed a fence to secure the southern corner of the site and prevent any potential contact with contaminated soil. As discussed above, EPA issued an initial Feasibility Study (FS) and Proposed Plan in 1993 and prepared a ROD in 1994. During design of the selected remedy additional wastes were discovered outside the reservoir. Beginning in 1995, the Waste Disposal Inc. Group (WDIG) of potentially responsible parties began further investigations of soil gas and soil contamination in

the areas surrounding the reservoir. Additional soil gas investigations, including air monitoring inside buildings, were begun by both EPA and the WDIG in 1997. Figure 2 presents the areas where soil gas has been detected at levels of concern. In 1997, EPA and the WDIG began investigations into liquids contained within and associated with the waste material. During that time the site was graded to improve drainage, and drainage upgrades were installed around several on-site buildings to prevent building flooding.

WDIG performed a liquids removal study in 1999 and 2000 which resulted in the removal of approximately 130,000 gallons of liquids from inside the former reservoir. In autumn 2000, a supplemental subsurface soil investigation was performed in the parcels adjacent to Los Nietos and Santa Fe Springs roads. That investigation further defined the limits and extent of buried waste at the site (Figure 4). The results of these investigations are presented in various reports produced by EPA and the WDIG, including a Remedial Design Investigative Activities Summary Report. The reports are available in the Administrative Record in the information repositories described on the back page of this Plan. The SFS, which is also available in the Administra-

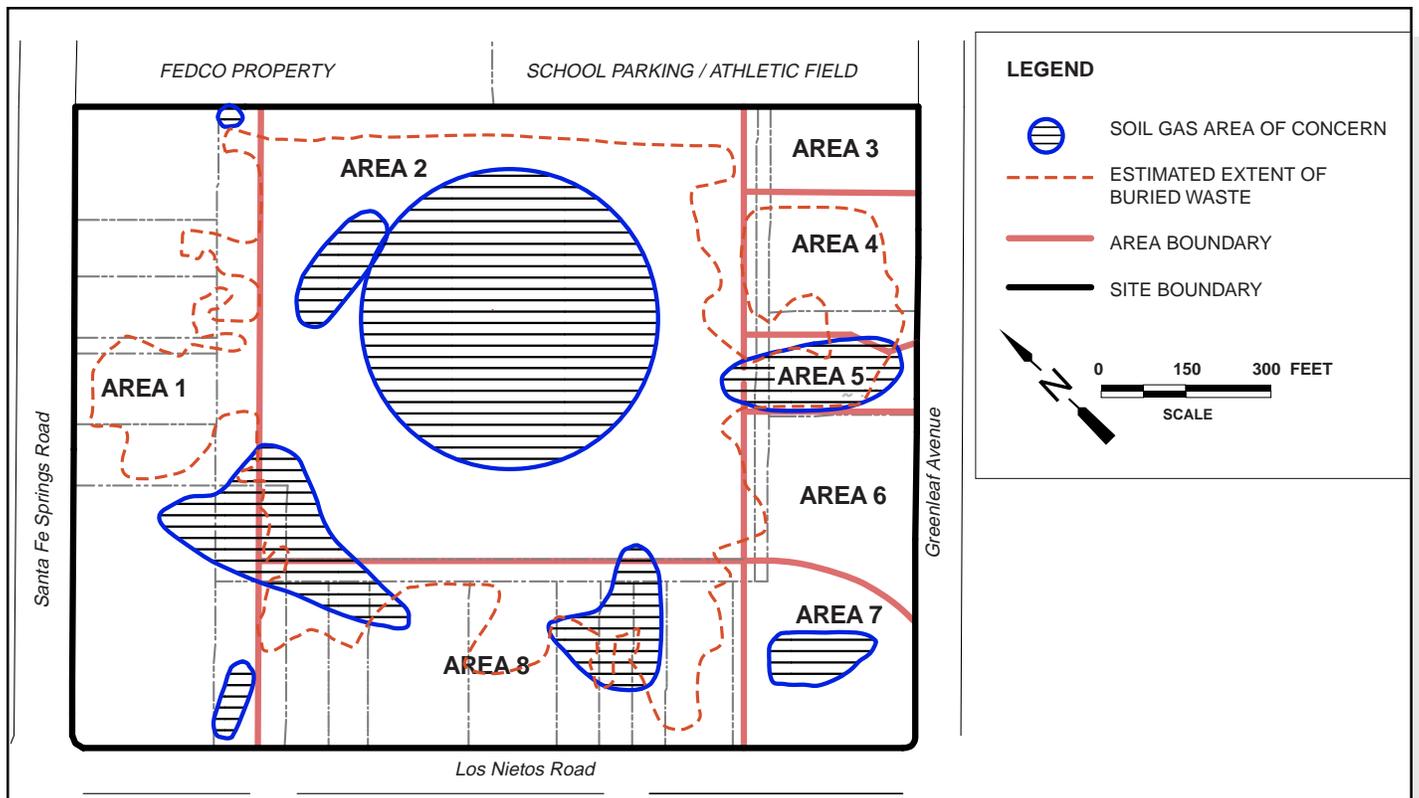


Figure 2: Site Characteristics

tive Record, provides a detailed discussion of the conditions at the site and the alternatives that were analyzed prior to this Plan.

SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

To help determine whether remedial action is required to protect human health at a site, EPA considers the health risks to people who might be exposed to chemicals at the site. When assessing human health risks, EPA considers two types of risks: cancer risks and non-cancer risks.

Cancer risk. Cancer risk is the excess lifetime chance of getting cancer due to a chemical exposure. For example, a one-in-a-million risk is the equivalent of one additional case of cancer more than would normally occur (i.e. from non-Superfund related exposures) in a hypothetical population of a million people. EPA manages risk at a site so that the risk falls within a “risk management range” of one in ten thousand (10^{-4}) to one in a million (10^{-6}). Risk greater than one in ten thousand generally requires action at a site to reduce the risk.

Non-cancer risk. The non-cancer risk is measured by what is called a hazard index (HI). A hazard index of one (1) means that it is extremely unlikely for any non-cancer health effect to occur. A hazard index above 1 means that adverse effects could potentially occur, with adverse effects more likely the higher the HI number.

Risks from WDI. The potential risks identified at the WDI site are exposure to contaminated soil, the inhalation of contaminated soils via dust, and the inhalation of gases migrating to enclosed spaces. Risk evaluations were performed for major chemicals of concern detected at the site including metals, pesticides, and volatile and semivolatile organic chemical compounds.

Assessment of current risk. A risk assessment was first performed by EPA to estimate the potential risk to current users of the site. The risk assessment conducted for the current site uses including the presence of trespassers, nearby off-site adult and child residents, and nearby off-site students exposed to airborne particles and volatile chemicals concluded that the highest potential cancer risk is approximately 3×10^{-5} (or 3 in 100,000) which is within the cancer risk range considered acceptable by EPA. The noncarcinogenic hazard index for

current uses were also below 1 and considered acceptable.

Assessment of future risk. To address the risk to potential future users of the site, a risk assessment was also performed to estimate risk based on future land use. To conservatively estimate the potential risks, exposures for potential future residential uses (adults and children) were used, though residential uses are not anticipated. The risk assessment conducted for potential future site uses concluded that cancer risks would exceed 10^{-4} for several potential future exposure pathways: (1) direct contact with soils, (2) ingestion of groundwater, and (3) inhalation of volatile chemicals in indoor air. The protective noncarcinogenic hazard index was also exceeded in several pathways. Based on the above criteria, EPA considers these risk exposure estimates for a residential scenario unacceptable. The cleanup alternative proposed in this Proposed Plan is intended to address risk to potential future users of the site. EPA believes that the preferred alternative identified in this Proposed Plan, or one of the other active measures considered in the Proposed Plan, is necessary to protect public health.

REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

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

- Protect human health and the environment by preventing exposure to contaminated soils;
- Protect current and future on-site and off-site receptors from exposure to soil gases;
- Prevent human exposure to site liquids exceeding state and federal standards, including direct contact, consumption, and other uses;
- Prevent contribution of site liquids or leachate to contamination of groundwater exceeding state and federal standards; and
- Prevent exposure of the public to ground water exceeding state and federal standards.

These objectives are based on the present use and potential future use of the site for commercial and industrial purposes and the potential for ground water in the area around the site being used as a public drinking water supply.

SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

This Proposed Plan evaluates five alternatives which are summarized below. Detailed descriptions of the alternatives are provided in the SFS, which is available in the Information Repositories (see back page). All of the alternatives (with the exception of the no-action alternative) include capping of contaminated soils, control of soil gas, monitoring of soil gas and ground water, and institutional controls on site uses through deed restrictions and other legal restrictions. Since the majority of the site is considered a landfill under state and federal standards, the remedy for the main reservoir and areas immediately surrounding it (Area 2; Figure 2) is the “presumptive” remedy typically required for landfills being closed under Superfund: capping. However, complete removal and excavation of all waste from the site was considered and its costs estimated. Due to the high expense (\$160,000,000) and potential for exposure of nearby residents and students to contaminants during excavation, the SFS did not further evaluate that alternative.

All of the alternatives presented here (with the exception of the no-action alternative) consider a RCRA-equivalent cap for the center of the site including the former reservoir (Area 2). The final cover materials of the cap (i.e. soils or pavement) may differ based on site uses to be considered in the design phase of the remedy. The alternatives differ mainly in the way that they address soils surrounding Area 2. In the areas outside of Area 2, capping, excavation, and combinations thereof were evaluated in separate alternatives.



The SFS (particularly Alternatives 2, 4, and 5) indicates that large-scale excavation of waste is not considered protective in the short term. However, a combination of limited excavation and consolidation of on-site soils around buildings or near the edges of the waste, combined with capping (Alternative 2) is protective in the short term and long term. Therefore, the final remedial design, to be determined during the design phase of the

remedy, may consist of limited consolidation and capping of wastes, depending on site-specific and parcel-specific design criteria. All of the alternatives would possibly require the removal of several on-site structures to allow for the installation of a protective cap or the removal of soils. Each of these alternatives would also allow for the placement of building foundations on top of wastes outside of the reservoir area if certain state and federal design standards are met. Remaining or future on-site structures may require engineering controls to assure that workers are not exposed to soil gases.

One alternative, Alternative 3, considers the potential complete future redevelopment of the site under control of the City of Santa Fe Springs through the City's Redevelopment Master Plan. The City received a Superfund Redevelopment Initiative (SRI) grant from EPA to develop a Master Plan for the future reuse of the site. This Master Plan is expected to be completed by the Summer of 2001. Under Alternative 3, a complete reuse of the site including removal of all current structures and uses was considered, although redevelopment may not occur, or may only occur on portions of the site. The SRI program requires EPA to consider future site reuse desired by local communities in our remedy selection.

Alternative 1. This alternative is the No-Action alternative which is required under CERCLA for comparison to the other alternatives. This alternative includes only continued ground water monitoring and does not include any restrictions on future site uses or redevelopment. Alternative 1 fails to meet EPA's threshold criteria for remedy selection because it fails to prevent future exposure to site contaminants and is therefore not protective. Therefore, Alternative 1 is not evaluated further.

Alternative 2. *This is EPA's preferred alternative.* This alternative consists of the following components:

1. RCRA-equivalent cap over the reservoir;
2. Monofill cap (i.e. soils, paving, or foundations) over portions of Areas 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. (Figure 2);
3. Leachate collection in the reservoir;
4. Engineering controls added to buildings overlying or adjacent to waste, or removal of buildings;
5. Soil vapor extraction beneath the RCRA-equivalent cap over the reservoir;

6. Soil vapor controls and monitoring along portions of the perimeter of the buried waste;
7. Institutional controls for restricting site use and access; and
8. Ground water monitoring.

This alternative is considered protective of public health and environment, meets all the Remedial Action Objectives described above, and best meets all of the evaluation criteria required under CERCLA. This alternative allows for the continued use of the site under its current uses, with the possible exceptions of the removal of several on-site structures. This alternative also allows for future redevelopment of the site by the City, including placement of structures on the waste materials outside the reservoir (as in Alternative 3) if certain state and federal design standards are met. Inherent in this remedy is the possible limited removal or consolidation of waste materials to accommodate remedy design and future land uses. The estimated cost for implementing Alternative 2 is \$7,542,000.

Alternative 3. This alternative is identical to Alternative 2 with the exception of its consideration of the complete future reuse of the site under the City of Santa Fe Springs Redevelopment Master Plan described above. Capping is still the major element of this remedy and future on-site structures would have design features which would meet state and federal standards to protect on-site workers and off-site receptors. Nothing in the preferred alternative (Alternative 2 above) precludes the implementation of this remedy should the City choose to implement all or part of their redevelopment plan at the site. However, since the redevelopment of the site cannot be considered a certainty, it cannot be selected as the preferred alternative. The estimated cost of Alternative 3 is \$7,396,000. This cost is less than that of Alternative 2 because most or all buildings would be removed before construction began. This would reduce the complexity of cap design and construction.

Alternative 4. This alternative is identical to Alternative 2 except that it includes excavation of all wastes from Areas 1, 6, and 8 and reconsolidation of the waste into the southwest portion of Area 2. This alternative would require the removal of several buildings and structures underlain by waste in the excavated areas. This would entail the excavation and reconsolidation of approximately 36,000 cubic yards of waste material and would

result in an increase in elevation of the reservoir area by approximately six feet. The estimated cost of Alternative 4 is \$11,258,000. This alternative is not considered protective due to the possible short-term risks associated with large-scale excavation and handling of the waste material including the potential exposure of on-site workers and off-site receptors (residents and students) to volatile organic compounds and dust. Whereas limited excavation and reconsolidation of waste material would be considered acceptable, large-scale excavation would be unacceptable. In addition, the cost of Alternative 4 is considerably higher than Alternative 2.

Alternative 5. This alternative is identical to Alternative 4 but includes the excavation of all buried waste located outside Area 2. This would entail the excavation and reconsolidation of approximately 78,000 cubic yards of waste material and would result in a rise of the elevation of the reservoir area by approximately nine feet. The estimated cost of Alternative 5 is \$13,237,000. This alternative is considered not protective due to the possible short-term risks associated with large-scale excavation and handling of the waste material and the potential exposure of on-site workers and off-site receptors (residents and students) to volatile organic compounds and dust. Although several of the excavation areas proposed in this alternative were included in the original ROD remedy selected in 1994, an increase in the estimated volumes of waste materials in these areas has made excavation less protective and more costly. As with Alternative 4, the short term risks, high cost, and resulting rise in cap elevation are not considered preferable to Alternative 2.

EVALUATION OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

To select the preferred alternative, EPA evaluated the possible cleanup alternatives against a standard set of eight of nine criteria designed to measure the effectiveness and acceptability of each alternative (see page x for the definitions of the criteria). Table 1 on page 9 provides a summary of each of the five alternatives against eight of the nine criteria. Evaluation of the final community acceptance criterion will occur during and after the public comment period that will continue through July 2, 2001.

EPA's preferred alternative is Alternative 2. Based upon information currently available, EPA believes Alternative

2 meets the threshold criteria and provides the best balance of tradeoffs among the alternatives. EPA expects the preferred alternative to satisfy the following statutory requirements of CERCLA Section 121(b): (1) to be protective of human health and the environment; (2) to comply with applicable regulations and requirements; (3) to be effective in the short-term and long-term; (4) to reduce the mobility of site contaminants; (5) to be implementable; and (6) to be cost effective. As discussed above, Alternative 3 also meets the evaluation criteria and provides an equally good balance of tradeoffs as Alternative 2. However, EPA cannot rely on the implementation of Alternative 3 in a certain timeframe, due to factors associated with the City of Santa Fe Springs' redevelopment. Alternatives 4 and 5 create a short-term risk of exposure to contaminants during excavation and redistribution of wastes. Further, the resulting increase in elevation of the center of the site and increased cost do not justify their selection. Overall, Alternative 2 is preferred because it is protective of human health, provides for long-term protection, is readily implementable, allows for the least impact on future land uses, and is cost effective.

Technical staff of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL-EPA) Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), and the County of Los Angeles agree that alternative 2 is the preferred alternative. These entities reserve the right to make further comments during the public comment period.

OPPORTUNITIES TO AFFECT THE PLAN

EPA would like to know your thoughts on this Proposed Plan. We encourage you to review the Supplemental Feasibility Study (SFS) and other documents in the Administrative Record (see Information Repository box on the back page) in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the WDI site, and then to comment on any of the alternatives presented in the SFS and summarized in this Proposed Plan.

During the period for public comments on this proposal, you can provide comments to EPA in writing via mail, fax, or e-mail (see the Contacts box on the back page). You can also comment verbally at a public hearing on this proposal on June 14, 2001, in Whittier, California. EPA responds in writing to all germane comments and, based

on input during the comment period from all interested parties, EPA may revise its proposed remedy.

EPA will formally announce the selected remedy in a document called the Record of Decision (ROD). EPA expects to complete the ROD later in 2001. The ROD

will include a summary of the public comments received and EPA's responses. The remedy specified in the ROD for WDI may differ from the preferred alternative in this plan as a result of the public comments or new information.

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

	Alternative 1 No-Action	<i>Preferred</i> Alternative 2 Capping with Limited Excavation	Alternative 3 Capping with Site Redevelopment	Alternative 4 Capping with Partial Waste Excavation	Alternative 5 Extensive Excavation with RCRA-Equivalent Capping
Description	Includes monitoring of current conditions only	RCRA-Equivalent Cap over reservoir and a monofill cap over all other waste	Same as Alternative 2 but included as part of site redevelopment	Same as Alternative 2 but includes excavation of Areas 1, 6, and 8	Same as Alternative 2 but includes excavation of all wastes outside Area 2
Overall Protective-ness	Not protective. Exposes future on-site and off-site receptors to site contaminants	Protects future on-site workers and off-site population	Protects future on-site workers and off-site population	Protects future on-site workers and off-site population	Most protective of future on-site workers and off-site population
Compliance with State & Federal Requirements	No, does not meet landfill closure requirements	Complies with State and Federal Requirements	Complies with State and Federal Requirements	Complies with State and Federal Requirements	Complies with State and Federal Requirements
Long-term Effectiveness	Not effective in containing site contamination	Effective in containing contamination beneath cap	Effective in containing contamination beneath cap	Effective in containing contamination beneath cap	Most effective in containing contamination beneath a RCRA-equivalent cap
Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume	No reduction in mobility of contaminants	Reduces mobility of contaminants under RCRA-equivalent and monofill cap	Reduces mobility of contaminants under RCRA-equivalent and monofill cap	Reduces mobility of contaminants under RCRA-equivalent and monofill cap	Best reduction of mobility through waste consolidation under RCRA-equivalent cap
Short-term Effectiveness	Moderate site risk due to no action	Minimal site risk associated with cap construction	Minimal site risk associated with cap and new building construction	Increased site risk due to excavation of soils during consolidation and cap construction	Greatest site risk due to excavation of soils during consolidation and cap construction
Implement-ability	Yes, no-action	Implementable. Uses established capping technologies	Implementable only if City proceeds with redevelopment	Implementable but difficult controlling exposures during construction	Implementable but greatest difficulty in controlling exposures during construction
Cost (30-year)	\$2,906,000	\$7,542,000	\$7,396,000	\$11,258,000	\$13,237,000

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

The EPA places copies of pertinent documents related to the Waste Disposal, Inc. Superfund site at the local information repositories:

City of Santa Fe Springs Library
11700 Telegraph Road
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
Telephone: (562) 868-7738



The primary information repository for the Waste Disposal, Inc. site is located at:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Superfund
Records Center
95 Hawthorne Street, Suite 403S
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901
Telephone: (415) 536-2000

CONTACTS

If you have questions or concerns regarding the Waste Disposal, Inc. Superfund site or would like to comment on this proposed plan, please contact:

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