

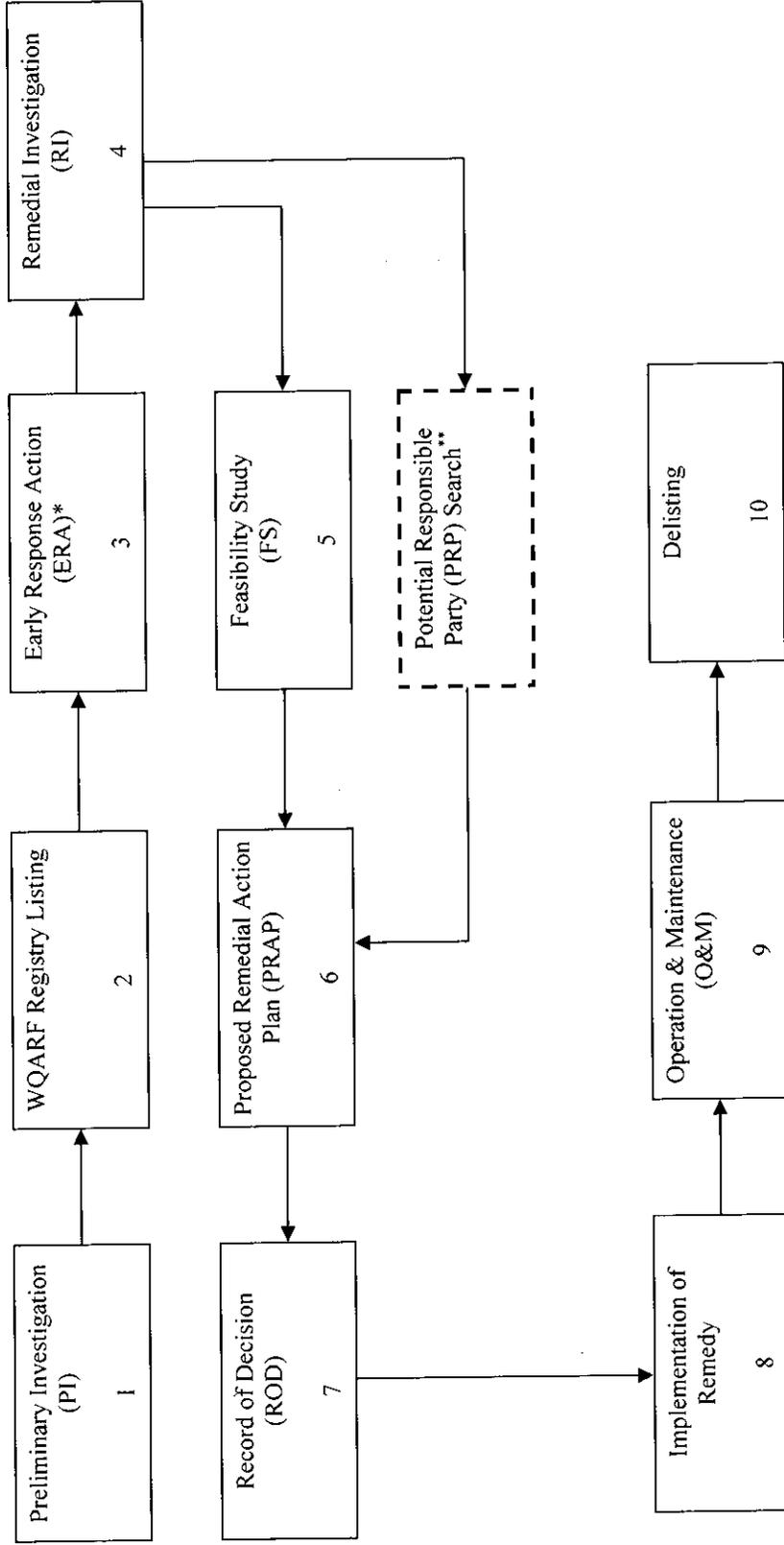


# **WATER QUALITY ASSURANCE REVOLVING FUND**

## **PROGRESS REPORT**

**October 1, 2010**

# WQARF Phases



\* - ERAs can occur anytime before a PRAP and can occur concurrently with the rest of phases

\*\* - PRP search proceeds concurrently with RI/FS

## **DESCRIPTION OF WQARF PHASES**

### **1. Preliminary Investigation (PI)**

The WQARF process begins when ADEQ receives information about a release or potential release of a hazardous substance. This information may come from a citizen complaint, from an investigation conducted by ADEQ or from an investigation conducted by an outside party. ADEQ assesses whether the information is credible, if another regulatory program has jurisdiction, or if the site is already being cleaned up voluntarily. If a potential release has occurred and no other regulatory program has jurisdiction, a WQARF PI is initiated.

The purpose of the PI is to confirm the release or potential release and determine whether further investigation or action is necessary. The PI is not a full investigation to determine the extent of the contamination nor is its purpose to identify the parties potentially responsible for the contamination. If ADEQ determines that no additional investigation or action is necessary, the site is removed from further consideration. If ADEQ determines that additional investigation or action is necessary, the site is scored using the eligibility and evaluation model and is eligible for listing on the WQARF registry.

### **2. WQARF Registry Listing**

The WQARF registry provides public access to information on WQARF sites. The registry replaces the former WQARF Priority List and provides a list of sites where groundwater and/or soil contamination is known to be present. Sites listed on the WQARF registry qualify for WQARF funds for investigation and/or clean up. The WQARF registry contains a brief description of each site, the site's score, and the current status of the cleanup. The date that a site is added to the registry does not necessarily indicate the date that a cleanup is started.

### **3. Early Response Actions (ERAs)**

Many years are normally required to conduct a full investigation of a site and select the remedy. ADEQ developed the ERA process to address contamination where human health or the environment is potentially impacted, where sources of contamination can cause significant environmental impact, or where early actions can save significant WQARF funds by limiting the spread of contamination. ERAs may be relatively inexpensive short-term actions, such as fencing or providing alternative water supplies, or they may involve an expensive large-scale groundwater treatment system.

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An initial evaluation (ERA evaluation) of risks at a site occurs immediately after a site is listed in the WQARF registry. If a current or potential risk to human health or the environment exists through direct contact with a hazardous substance, an ERA may be implemented immediately. If there is no risk, ADEQ collects information about a site to determine if an ERA is appropriate to protect a water supply or to prevent the spread of contamination. A site is continuously reevaluated as more data becomes available and an ERA can be implemented at any time prior to the selection of a final remedy. Just as with the selection of a final remedy, the implementation of an ERA includes design and construction and may include a period of operation and maintenance.

#### 4. The Remedial Investigation (RI)

The purpose of a RI is to collect enough information to determine the appropriate cleanup actions needed at the site. The information collected includes the physical characteristics of the site; the nature, extent and sources of the contamination and the actual and potential impacts of contaminants on the site to public health, welfare and the environment. The RI also identifies present and reasonably foreseeable uses of land and waters of the state that have been or may be impacted by the contamination.

After conditions at the site are known, ADEQ holds public meetings to establish remedial objectives. ADEQ invites land owners, local governments, water providers, and the public to discuss land and water uses impaired or lost due to the contamination as well as future uses which could be impacted by the contamination. Based upon this input, ADEQ prepares a report of the proposed remedial objectives for the site that lists the uses, the time-frames when completion of cleanup is required to protect or provide for the use, and the duration of the required actions.

#### 5. The Feasibility Study (FS)

Using the information collected in the RI, the FS documents technologies and options that may achieve remedial objectives. Various options are identified and compared to facilitate selection of the most feasible and cost-effective cleanup method for the site.

#### 6. Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP)

After the FS is completed, ADEQ prepares a PRAP to document the proposed cleanup or remedy. The plan describes the means by which the proposed remedy will meet each of the remedial objectives identified in the RI and how accomplishment of the remedial objectives is to be measured. The plan also provides an estimate of the cost of the cleanup.

If ADEQ intends to seek recovery of costs from potentially responsible parties, notice is provided to these parties of the opportunity to submit an accounting of cleanup costs they may have incurred at the site and of the opportunity to object to costs submitted by other potentially responsible parties. Any costs approved by ADEQ as reasonable and necessary may be used as a credit against potential liability in a settlement or allocation.

## 7. Record of Decision (ROD)

The ROD documents the selected remedy for a site. The ROD includes an estimated cost, time-frames for beginning and completing the cleanup process, and a demonstration that the selected remedy meets the remedial objectives. After the ROD is signed, an allocation process follows in which past and future costs are distributed among responsible parties.

## 8. Implementation of Remedy

The design and implementation stage includes the development of the engineered design of the selected remedy and implementation of the remedy through construction. A period of operation and maintenance may follow the design and construction activities.

## 9. Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

The O&M is conducted pursuant to a schedule applicable to the type of remedy completed. This includes performance of all operations and maintenance steps required for performance of the remedy.

## 10. Delisting

Once the remedy is completed at a site, or ADEQ determines that no further investigation or cleanup is needed, the site is eligible for delisting from the WQARF registry.

**WQARF Progress<sup>1</sup> Chart  
FY2010 - FY2011**

October 2, 2010

Sites	Proposed FY2010	Actual FY2010	Proposed FY2011
7th Avenue and Bethany Home Road	4*	4*	5
16th Street & Camelback Road	3	3	3
ECP 24th Street & Grand Canal	4*,5	4	4
ECP 32nd Street & Indian School	4*,5	4	3,4
ECP 38th Street & Indian School	4*,5	4	4
ECP 40th Street & Indian School	4*,5	4	4
ECP 40th Street & Osborn Avenue	4*,5	4	4
ECP 48th Street & Indian School <sup>2</sup>	4*,5	4	4
56th Street and Earl Drive <sup>2</sup>	3	3	3
Cooper Road & Commerce Avenue	3,4	3,4	3,4
Central Avenue and Camelback Road	3,4	3,4	3,4
East Washington Fluff	7*,8*	7	7*,8*
Estes Landfill	6*,7	6	6*,7
Klondyke Tailings	4	4	4*
Payson PCE	9	9	9
Pinal Creek <sup>2,5</sup>			
South Mesa	4*,5	4	4*,5
Tonto & Cherry	8*,9	8,9	9
Vulture Mill	9,10 <sup>3</sup>	9	9
Tyson Wash	9	9	9
West Van Buren	4*,5	4	4*,5
WCP East Grand Avenue <sup>2</sup>	5*,6	5	5*,6
WCP North Canal	4*,5*,6	4	4,5
WCP North Plume	3,5	3,5	3,5
WCP West Grand Avenue	5*,6	5,6	5*,6
WCP West Osborn Complex <sup>2</sup>	5*,6	5	5*,6
Western Avenue	4*,5	4*	5
7th Street & Arizona Avenue	3	3*	3
20th Street and Factor Avenue	3,4	3	3,4
Broadway-Pantano - Groundwater <sup>4</sup>	3,4*,5	3,4,5	3,4*,5
- Soil <sup>4</sup>	3	3	3
Los Reales Landfill <sup>2</sup>	9	8*,9	9
Miracle Mile	3,4	3,4	3*,4
Park Euclid <sup>2</sup>	4	4	4
Silverbell Landfill <sup>2</sup>	8	3	3
Shannon Road/EI Camino del Cerro Landfill	3,4	3,4	3,4

Phases (See Attached Description)

- 1 Preliminary Investigation
- 2 WQARF Registry Listing
- 3 Early Response Action (ERA)
- 4 Remedial Investigation (RI)
- 5 Feasibility Study (FS)
- 6 Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP)<sup>4</sup>
- 7 Record of Decision (ROD)
- 8 Implementation of Remedy (IR)
- 9 Continuing Operation & Maintenance
- 10 Delisting

<sup>1</sup>Progress is contingent upon current staffing levels, funding, access, and no unforeseen situations occurring with the sites.

<sup>2</sup>Working party actions with oversight from ADEQ.

<sup>3</sup>Delisting is dependent on the process developed by ADEQ.

<sup>4</sup>In order to expedite the groundwater remedy selection

<sup>5</sup>Pinal Creek sites follow the old WQARF process and therefore, progress does not follow the WQARF Remedy Selection Rules process.

\*completion of a phase.

WQARF Progress<sup>1</sup> Chart  
 FY2010 - FY2011

October 2, 2010

Sites	Proposed FY2010	Actual FY2010	Proposed FY2011
Pinal Creek <sup>5</sup>			
Pinal Creek-Groundwater/Surface Water	8	8	8
Pinal Creek-Soils	4	4	4
Phelps Dodge Miami Unit	8	8	8
BHP Old Dominion Mine	8	8	8
BHP Copper Creek	8	8	8
BHP Miami Unit	8	8	8
BHP Copper Cities Mine	5	4.5	4* 5
BHP Solitude Tailings	5.8	5.8	5.8