

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

Five Points PCE Plume Superfund Site Woods Cross, Utah Superfund Site

EPA ID: UT0008921894

November 2008



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, Colorado 80202-1129



Utah Department of Environmental Quality
168 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

A PLAN FOR INVOLVING THE COMMUNITY AFFECTED BY THE FIVE POINTS PCE PLUME SUPERFUND SITE

**Woods Cross City
Davis County, Utah**

November 2008

Prepared by:

Utah Department of Environmental Quality
168 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Community Involvement Program is committed to promoting communication between citizens and the Agency. Active public involvement is crucial to the success of any public project. UDEQ and EPA's community involvement activities at the Five Points PCE Plume Superfund Site are designed to:

- Inform the public of the nature of the environmental issues associated with the site,
- Involve the public in the decision-making process that will affect them,
- Involve the public in evaluating the responses under consideration to remedy these issues, and
- Inform the public of the progress being made to implement the remedy

The purpose of the Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is to identify the concerns of the people affected by the Site and develop methods to address those concerns. UDEQ and EPA are required by Agency policy to conduct community interviews and, based on these interviews, prepare a CIP that includes a description of the Site background, history of community involvement at the Site (including major community concerns), community relations objectives, and a list of affected and interested groups and individuals. The community interviews form the foundation for developing the appropriate information to be disseminated to the public, and for determining what actions are necessary to address the public's concerns.

B. Overview

EPA policy requires that EPA or the state at state-lead Sites (the Utah Department of Environmental Quality), develop and manage community involvement programs to promote two-way communication between members of the public and the lead government agency responsible for remedial actions.

A Community Involvement Plan is required for all removal actions lasting longer than 120 days and for all Sites listed on the National Priorities List (NPL). The Five Points PCE Plume Site was included on the NPL on September 19, 2007. To determine and address the risks to human health and the environment, UDEQ and EPA will conduct a remedial investigation and feasibility study at the Site.

UDEQ and EPA prepared this CIP for the Site based upon information from interviews with community members. The CIP describes the concerns and comments of the community and outlines community involvement activities planned for the Site. The plan may be modified to meet changing needs as Site activities progress. UDEQ and EPA are

committed to fully involving community members in Site activities and decisions. The activities and opportunities for community involvement are explained in the pages that follow.

It is important to emphasize that the CIP presents the opinion of residents and other interviewees rather than those of EPA, UDEQ, or any Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). The information obtained in these interviews and summarized in the CIP reflects interviewees' responses regardless of whether those responses are factually precise. The CIP serves as a basis for addressing community concerns and also for clarifying inaccurate information identified in community responses.

This CIP is divided into six sections:

- **Introduction:** States the purpose and overview of a Community Involvement Plan (CIP), and cites guidance and sources of information used in preparing the plan.
- **Site Location, Description and History:** Provides the historical and geographical summary of technical studies conducted.
- **Community Background and Concerns:** Describes the community and its involvement with the Site.
- **Objectives of the Woods Cross and Bountiful Community Involvement Program:** Provides the setting or basis for and clarifies the goals of the community involvement program for the Site.
- **Community Involvement Activities:** Describes the activities tailored to meet specific community needs and planned to promote effective community involvement at the Site.
- **Attachments:** Includes a list of contacts and interested parties, locations that have been established for information repositories, suggested meeting locations, a glossary and a map of the area.

II. SITE LOCATION AND HISTORY

A. Site Location

The Five Points PCE Plume is located in a commercial and residential area on the city boundary between Woods Cross and Bountiful, Davis County, Utah at 1500 South 200 West. Woods Cross and Bountiful are suburbs north of Salt Lake City. Residential areas are located to the north, east, and south, with commercial and residential areas located to the west. The site is beneath residential and commercial properties and is located approximately five miles southeast of the Great Salt Lake and approximately three miles west of the Wasatch mountain range.

B. Site Background

The extent of this plume is not delineated at this time and characterized by data from permanent monitoring wells and City of Woods Cross municipal supply wells to be approximately five acres in size. A dry cleaner, Your Valet Cleaners, located at 1501 South Main Street in Bountiful, is a suspected source of the PCE contamination. There is a history of other dry cleaners in the area. A gas station/convenience store and the Five Points Mall complex are immediately down gradient (west) of Your Valet Cleaners. A car dealership, and former gas station/automotive garage, is located to the south of the Your Valet Cleaners property. A Woods Cross City municipal drinking water well is located 0.15 miles down gradient of Your Valet Cleaners.

The site consists of a ground water plume of tetrachloroethylene also called “PCE” or “PERC”. Woods Cross City has only four municipal water wells to provide drinking water to the community of 7,400 people. Two of these wells are contaminated with PCE and were taken out of use in 1999. One of the wells is constantly above the Cancer Risk Screening Concentration (CRSC) and the federally regulated Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). When in use, this well provides up to 33% of the city's water supply and sampling has shown the amount of contamination is increasing over time. The other affected well has levels of PCE below the MCL and is within Federal Drinking Water Standards. Nearby monitoring wells show higher amounts of contamination than the drinking water wells. The movement of ground water indicates that the contamination is likely to increase in the municipal wells over time. The contamination is thought to be from one or more dry cleaning operations in the area.

The EPA Removal Program has worked with Your Valet Cleaners to remove old underground storage structures and soil that contained PCE. The Removal Action only partially addressed the source(s) and did not address the contaminated groundwater.

III. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND CONCERNS

A. Community Profile

Woods Cross is a city in Davis County, Utah. The population was 6,419 at the 2000 census and by 2003 had been estimated at 7,466. Woods Cross is named after Daniel Wood, an early settler.

Davis County has always been known for healthy growth, whether as an agricultural land or a booming urban area. The county has doubled its population four times within the last century making it the third most-populated county in the state.

Utah's population is growing rapidly, especially along the highly developed Wasatch Range, and South Davis County is no exception. The county belongs to a booming urban corridor from Ogden to Provo that contains about eighty percent of Utah's 2 million plus residents.

Davis County has the smallest land mass of Utah's 29 counties, yet it supports one of the fastest growing populations. The population of Davis County exceeds 230,000 and is increasing by about 2.5 percent per year. Projections show the population reaching about 360, 000 by the year 2030.

Similar to other Utah counties, Davis County has a younger population than the national average. Its median age is 25.5 years, while 40 percent of its population is under 17. Davis County's residents are also well educated. Ninety percent of its residents over 25 years of age have earned high school diplomas. Approximately 23 percent of the population have completed four or more years of college.

Like Salt Lake City to the south, Davis County has a strong religious heritage. It is commonly identified as a historical setting for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, and moved west to Utah by Brigham Young in 1847.

B. Concerns and Issues

In order to develop a Community Involvement Plan that accurately reflects community interests and concerns, UDEQ and the EPA depend heavily on information obtained during community interviews. Prior to the beginning of the Remedial Investigation work, UDEQ and EPA conducted interviews in 2008 with citizens representing a cross section of elected officials, business people, and homeowners living near the site.

Woods Cross City officials interviewed have been working to find a solution to this ongoing problem since 1999 when notified by the regulatory agencies. Two of the four wells Woods Cross City used to supply drinking water to its citizens are contaminated

with PCE and no longer in use. One of the shutdown wells consistently showed levels above the safe drinking water standard for PCE of 5 parts per billion (ppb). This well will be needed in the next few years to help meet the increased demand for water. It is possible that concentrations of PCE will increase over time if the groundwater contamination is not addressed. Woods Cross City said they do not have the resources to address the PCE groundwater contamination due to the cost and technical complexity of the problem.

As the two contaminated municipal wells are no longer in use, Woods Cross City did not express any immediate health concerns as there is indication the contamination plume is affecting public health. Other water sources supplied by the city are safe to drink and routinely monitored to ensure drinking water standards established by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) are met. However, as the population continues to grow, Woods Cross City said they need to have as much drinking water capacity for projections anticipated within the next 5-7 years. Officials are pleased a cleanup plan is underway and said there is frustration the Superfund process took so long to begin.

Exact boundaries of the plume are not determined; however, based on the existing preliminary data the plume is estimated in size to cover five acres. Woods Cross residents and property owners down gradient of the site did not have a lot of awareness of the PCE groundwater contamination. Sampling has shown the contamination is approximately 75 feet below ground and does not pose an immediate health impact. Residents with some knowledge of the plume were contacted for sampling access by the EPA contractors and Woods Cross City Public Works during the sampling of wells over the last four years.

Residents interviewed said their initial concerns were more related to questions of consumption of contaminated water prior to the wells being shut down and not wanting property values to suffer. EPA groundwater policy lists the plume itself and not the land above it. Woods Cross City and the local Health Department of Davis County have not heard from any citizens expressing health related issues regarding the site over the years. One commercial property owner developing land adjacent and down gradient to the site said he was aware of the investigation and was unaware of any potential health or property impacts at this time. The property owner wanted to be kept up to date as the Remedial Investigation progresses.

IV. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Based upon interviews with local community members and other interested parties as well as considering other relevant information, EPA and UDEQ have developed the following list of objectives for community involvement in Bountiful City and Woods Cross.

A. Develop a proactive approach to sharing information, including an explanation of events and possible risks to the public:

The community will be given information that is easy to read and understand regarding the background of the Site, status of Site activities and aims to clean up the Site, public health and safety issues, as well as opportunities for public participation in Site decisions. The information will enable the community to keep up-to-date and be well-informed about Site activities. Various techniques suggested by the community will be used to keep the public informed including newspapers, public meetings, fact sheets, direct mailings and an internet site for information on investigation and cleanup activities.

It is important that the public not only be kept informed but also have the opportunity to actively participate in the information/dialogue process with EPA and the State.

B. Clearly define and communicate Site plans, schedules, responsibilities, costs, and relationship between agencies to the public:

In addition to questions about operational, technical and health matters, it is important that a clear explanation be given as to the roles of the various “players” and stakeholders, and how their activities are interrelated.

C. Comply with the requirements under CERCLA/SARA:

In addition to the above activities, others will be planned specifically to meet the community relations requirements under CERCLA/SARA. A detailed description of those activities is found in Section V of this Community Involvement Plan. All of the required community involvement activities listed below will be conducted with consultation and participation of the City of Woods Cross.

V. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

This section describes the community involvement activities the EPA, in cooperation with UDEQ, plans to conduct during the course of the remedial action. These activities are designed to provide information to community members and provide opportunities to be involved in the decision making process. This is a State-lead site and UDEQ and EPA will ensure full public participation in the Superfund cleanup process. Many of the activities listed below have been implemented prior to this plan coming out and prior to the Five Points PCE Plume Site being proposed for inclusion on the NPL. These activities include those required by CERCLA/SARA. In addition, other Site-specific support activities are important tools for keeping the community informed and involved. These Site-specific activities will be implemented in response to community input and requests.

Activities under CERCLA/SARA

UDEQ, in conjunction with EPA, will perform the following community involvement activities at the Five Points PCE Plume Superfund Site as required by CERCLA/SARA.

- Maintain Information Repositories and the Administrative Record
- Publish Description of Final Plan of Action
- Revise Community Involvement Plan
- Produce Final Design Fact Sheets for both operable units
- Hold a public briefing just before remedial action begins
- Provide site updates during the remedial action
- Inform the public of the transition from EPA to the state when O&M begins

A discussion of each of these activities follows:

Maintain Information Repositories and the Administrative Record

EPA has established Site information repositories at the EPA Superfund Records Center in Denver, the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, and at the Davis County Library, South Branch. The repository contains the Administrative Record, basic Site information, documents on Site activities, technical Site documents used in any decision process, the CIP, Fact Sheets, and general information about the Superfund program all for public review. The repository will be conveniently available to the public. EPA will place a notice in local newspapers of general circulation which identify the various locations where the information repository will be located and the hours of availability. The Administrative Record and information repository will be updated as necessary.

Publish Description of Final Plan of Action

UDEQ and EPA will prepare a news release and publish an announcement of its selection of a final Record of Decision for the Site. If the final decision differs greatly from the

proposed plan, informational meetings will be held to explain why changes were made.

Revise Community Involvement Plan

UDEQ and EPA will review the CIP and revise it, if necessary, to address issues and concerns that may arise during the remedial action. Each revision will update the information provided in the current CIP, assess the effectiveness of approaches used for community involvement at the date of the revision, and propose a strategy for keeping the community informed and involved. Community interviews will be held, if appropriate, before the plan is revised.

Produce Final Design Fact Sheet

UDEQ and EPA will prepare fact sheets detailing the final design of the remedy at both operable units. The fact sheet will explain what the design is, how it will work, and any impacts the public may experience.

Hold a public briefing just before remedial action begins.

UDEQ and EPA will hold a public briefing to discuss the remedial design and how it will be implemented, how it may impact the public, and what to expect during this phase of the project. There will be an opportunity for questions and answers to address any public concerns.

Provide site updates during the remedial action.

EPA will ensure the public is kept informed of the schedule of site activities, changes in the remedial action schedule and any new findings. This may be done through periodic updates to describe the progress at the site, press releases announcing developments or changes in schedule of events, and informal meetings or availability sessions to allow community members an opportunity to meet with agency staff to discuss site issues.

Inform the public of the transition from EPA to the state when O&M begins

At this time, the state takes the lead if they are not already in the lead. Community involvement efforts during the O&M phase are likely to be less intense than in the earlier phases of the remedial response. However, community involvement does not necessarily vanish at this time. The public may continue to have concerns, and will need updates in regards to any shutdowns, changes in work activity, and begin to be informed about the delisting process when cleanup is almost complete. There is a community involvement person assigned to this site for all cleanup activities.

Support Activities

In addition to the activities described above, EPA and its partners at UDEQ consider the following community involvement activities important to provide meaningful input to the

ongoing Site activities.

Fact Sheets and Updates: UDEQ and EPA will prepare Fact Sheets and Site updates describing Site activities and other relevant information about the Site as necessary. The Fact Sheets and Site Updates will be distributed to those on the mailing list or distributed door-to-door by hand. This information will also be available to the general public through the Information Repositories.

Press Release: UDEQ or EPA will issue press releases on all major decisions.

Briefings for Local Officials: Formal notification of key events and activities and advance information on decisions and events will be given to local officials.

Public Information Meetings: Meetings with the community and the affected neighborhoods should provide an effective forum for presentation and exchange of information. Such meetings also could be used to present a wide variety of information updates or to give slide shows or videotape presentations on Site activities. Having an open house with posters and or maps to help create an interactive exchange of ideas and information.

Availability Sessions: If appropriate, UDEQ and EPA will schedule drop-in sessions for interested residents to discuss their concerns on a person-to-person basis.

Environmental Justice Goals: UDEQ and EPA will assure that no group of people suffers disproportionate environmental risks due to the impending remediation at the Five Points PCE Plume Site. UDEQ and EPA goals are:

1. Alert the Site team to any language and cultural differences in the affected community.
2. Make communications understandable for everyone, particularly those who may speak a different language or have different cultural values. This will assure that all citizens have an equal opportunity to become involved in the decision making process.

The Agency's Environmental Justice Program checked the surrounding area of the site to identify low income and minority groups. No potential environmental justice populace was identified in the area surrounding the site.

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EPA will assist UDEQ with conducting these and possibly other community outreach activities, as appropriate, in conjunction with the State's scheduled technical activities at the Site. If you have any questions about community involvement opportunities or activities at the Site, please call your Community Involvement Coordinators:

Karen Edson

Community Involvement Coordinator

U.S. EPA Region 8

800-227-8917 ext. 312-6136

Dave Allison

Community Involvement Coordinator

UDEQ

801-536-4479

ATTACHMENT A

Five Points PCE Plume Team Members

UDEQ

Tony Howes, State Project Manager

Utah Department of Environmental Quality
168 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4801
801-536-4100
thowes@utah.gov

Dave Allison, Community Involvement Coordinator

Utah Department of Environmental Quality
168 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4801
801-536-4479
dallison@utah.gov

EPA

Sam Garcia, Project Manager

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, Colorado 80202-1129
1-800-227-8917, ext. 6160
garcia.sam@epa.gov

Karen Edson, Community Involvement Coordinator

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, Colorado 80202-1129
1-800-227-8917 ext. 6136
edson.karen@epa.gov

State of Utah Officials

Utah Dept. of Environmental Quality

Rick Sprott, Executive Director
168 North, 1950 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4810
(801) 536-4402

Federal Elected Officials

Senate

The Honorable Robert F. Bennett

Washington D.C. Office
U.S. Senate
431 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-4403
(202) 224-5444
senator@bennett.senate.gov

State Office
U.S. Senate
125 South State St., Suite 4225
Salt Lake City, UT 84138
(801) 524-5933

The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch

Washington D.C. Office
U.S. Senate
104 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-4402
(202) 224-5251
senator@hatch.senate.gov

State Office
U.S. Senate
8402 Federal Building
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84138
(801) 524-4380

U.S. House of Representatives

The Honorable Rob Bishop
Washington D.C. Office
U.S. House of Representatives
124 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-4401
(202) 225-0453
<http://robbishop.house.gov/ContactMe/>

State Office
U.S. House of Representatives
324 25th Street, Suite 1017
Ogden, UT 84401
(801) 625-0107

State Elected Officials

Allen, Sheryl L.
House of Representatives, District 19
620 Larsen Dr.
Bountiful, UT 84010
Office: 801-402-5184
Home: 801-295-8576
Fax: 801-444-5218

Eastman, Dan
Senate, District 23
968 Canyon Crest Rd.
Bountiful, UT 84010
Office: 801-292-8041
Home: 801-295-5133
Email: Deastman@le.state.ut.us

Email: Sallen@le.state.ut.us

Barrus, Roger Edward
House of Representatives, District 18 Republican
322 E. 500 N., Centerville, UT 84014
Home: 801-292-7988
Email: rogerbarrus@utah.gov

Bountiful City Officials

Mayor: Joe Johnson
City Engineer: Paul Rowland

City Manager: Tom Hardy
Assistant City Engineer: Todd Christiansen

790 South 100 East
Bountiful, UT 84010
Email: jjohnson@btfo.state.ut.us

(801) 298-6140
Fax: (801) 298-3171
Website: www.ulct.org/bountiful

City Council Members: J. Gordon Thomas, Barbara Holt, John S. Pitt, Fred Moss, and Thomas Tolman

Woods Cross City Officials

Mayor: Kent Parry
kp-parrysin@att.net

City Administrator: Gary Uresk
guresk@woodscross.com

Public Works Director: Scott Anderson
1555 South 800 West
Woods Cross, UT 84087

sanderson@woodscross.com
(801) 292-4421
Fax (801) 292-2225

Davis County Officials

Davis County
P.O. Box 618
28 East State Street
Farmington, UT 84025
(801) 451-3200
Fax: 801-544-2168

Commissioner: Alan Hansen
Email: commissioners@daviscountyutah.gov

Commissioner: Louenda H. Downs
Email: commissioners@daviscountyutah.gov

Commissioner, Vice Chair: P. Bret Milburn
Email: commissioners@daviscountyutah.gov

Davis County Health Department

Delane D. McGarvey: R.E.H.S., M.Ed.
Director Environmental Health Services Division
Interim Director of Health

Davis County Health
Dept. 99 South Main, PO Box 618
Farmington, UT 84025-0618
Tel: 801-451-3296
Email: delane@daviscountyutah.gov

Louis Cooper, R.S., M.P.A.
Environmental Services Bureau Supervisor
Environmental Health Services Division
Davis County Health
County Courthouse
PO Box 618
Farmington, UT 84025-0618
Tel: 801-451-3296

Dee Jette
Regional Environmental Health Scientist
Davis County Health
Dept. 99 South Main
P.O. Box 618
Farmington, UT 84025-0618

Other Contacts

Scott Paxman, Assistant General Manager
Weber Basin Water District
2837 E. Highway 193
Layton, UT 84040

Dal Wayment
South Davis County Sewer District
1800 South 1200 North
West Bountiful, UT 84087

Newspapers

Davis County Clipper
1370 South 500 West
P.O. Box 267
Bountiful, Utah 84011-0267
Phone: 801-295-2251
Website: www.clippertoday.com

Salt Lake Tribune
90 S. 400 West, Suite 700
Salt Lake City, UT 84101
Phone: 801-257-8742
Website: www.sltrib.com

Deseret News
30 E 100 S
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Phone: 801-237-2100
Website: www.deseretnews.com

Other Ways for Information

Woods Cross Newsletter or Utility Newsletter

ATTACHMENT B

Locations of Information Repositories

EPA Superfund Records Center
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, CO 80202-2466
(303) 312-6473 or 1-800-227-8917

Davis County Library, South Branch
725 South Main Street
Bountiful, Utah 4010
(801) 295-8732

Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Environmental Response and Remediation
168 North, 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4840
Hours: M-F: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Suggested Meeting Locations

Woods Cross City Hall
1555 South 800 West
Woods Cross City, UT 84087
(801) 292-4421

Bountiful City Hall
790 S 100 E
Bountiful, UT 84010
(801) 298-6140

Davis County Library, South Branch
725 South Main Street
Bountiful, Utah 84010
(801) 295-8732

ATTACHMENT C

Glossary

Administrative Record (AR): An official, legal project file which contains all documents and detailed information regarding environmental cleanup activities ongoing at the Intermountain Waste Oil Refinery Site. The AR is available for public review.

Community Interviews: Informal face-to-face or telephone interviews held with local residents, government officials, community groups, media representative, potentially responsible parties, and other individuals interested in Site activities. Interviewees are asked to identify the concerns and information needs of the community, and the best techniques for keeping the community informed.

Community Involvement: The federal program designed to inform and involve the public and to provide a mechanism for responding to community concerns during the Superfund process.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP): A document that identifies community concerns and specifies community relations activities that occur during the remedial response at a Site. The CIP efforts help to keep the public informed of environmental work at the Site, and establishes a program that enables citizens to review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the Site.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): Commonly referred to as “Superfund,” CERCLA provides funding and enforcement authority for hazardous waste Site cleanup and hazardous waste spills. The release or threat of release into the environment of any defined hazardous substance could result in CERCLA response or liability. Removal and remediation are the primary response actions under CERCLA.

Environment: The sum total of all the external conditions that may act upon an organism or community to influence its development or existence.

Fact Sheet: A brief report summarizing current or proposed activities in the cleanup program.

Feasibility Study (FS): A report on the development, evaluation, and description of remedial action alternatives.

Groundwater: The water beneath the ground surface. Groundwater is underground water that fills pores between particles of soil, sand, and gravel or openings in rocks to the point of saturation. Where groundwater occurs in significant quantity, it can be used as a source of water supply.

Hazardous Waste: Generally, any waste product of hazardous material. The term may also refer to toxic waste.

Information Repository (IR): A project file or repository that contains all documents and detailed information regarding environmental cleanup activities ongoing at the nearby Site. The IR should contain executive summaries of recent documents used to develop a Record of Decision (ROD) for Remedial Action (RA). The IR is maintained to provide community members with easy access to information about environmental activities at the nearby Site. It also includes a catalog of all documents available in the AR, should more research be required.

Migration: The movement of oil, gas, contaminants, water or other liquids through the environment.

Monitoring wells: Special wells drilled at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste Site where groundwater can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine the direction groundwater flows and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP): Regulations adopted by the USEPA to implement the CERCLA program. These regulations are found in 40 CFR Part 300.

National Priorities List (NPL): A list of Sites developed by USEPA and designated as needing long-term remedial cleanup. The purpose of the list is to inform the public of the most hazardous waste Sites in the nation. The NPL is also called the Superfund list.

Open House: An informal meeting where people can talk to agency officials one-on-one.

Operable Unit (OU): A term used to describe a certain portion of a CERCLA Site. An operable unit may be established based on a particular type of contamination, contaminated media (such as soils or water), source of contamination and/or geographical location.

Plume: A body of contaminated groundwater flowing from a specific source. The movement of groundwater is influenced by such factors as local groundwater flow pattern, the characteristics of the aquifer in which the groundwater is contained, and the density of contaminants.

Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI): The stage before a full-scale Remedial Investigation. A PA/SI provides information such as Site characteristics, land use practices, knowledge of former employees and provides preliminary sampling data to determine whether a Site requires a full-scale study.

Proposed Plan: A summary of remedial alternatives for a contaminated Site, including a preferred alternative and the reasons for its selection.

Public Comment Period: A period of time after the release of a document pertaining to the Site during which the public has the opportunity to read the document and submit comments. Comment periods can range from 30 to 60 days (See responsiveness summary).

Public Meeting: A meeting open to the public. At typical public meetings, experts are available to present information and answer questions and citizens are encouraged to ask questions and offer comments.

Public Notice: A notice published in major local newspapers, broadcast via local radio stations, and/or sent in individual mailings to announce agency decisions, major project milestones, public meetings, or to solicit public comment on agency actions.

Public Participation: A two-way communication process that provides information in a manner comprehensible to the members of the community. The process ensures the public's comments and concerns are taken into account when final decisions are made.

Quality Assurance (QA): A system of activities that ensure the quality control system is performing adequately.

Quality Control (QC): A system of specific efforts designed to test and control the quality of the data obtained.

Record of Decision (ROD): A public document explaining which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at a Site. The ROD is based on information and technical analyses generated during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and on public comments received on the Proposed Plan.

Remedial Action (RA): Action taken to stop or substantially reduce a release, or threat of release, of hazardous substances which are of immediate threat to human health or the environment. If the substances pose an immediate threat, they will be removed in a Removal Action.

Remedial Alternative: A method or combination of methods designed to protect public health, welfare and the environment, over the long-term, from releases of hazardous substances at a Superfund Site. Remedial alternatives are usually projects or a combination of technologies that contain, remove or destroy most of the contaminants in the air, water, soil and/or groundwater at a Superfund Site.

Remedial Design (RD): A phase of the remedial action that follows the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and includes the development of engineering drawings and specifications for a Site cleanup.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS): An investigation at a Superfund Site that assesses contamination and environmental problems (the RI), and evaluates cleanup alternatives (the FS). The process consists of two distinct but related phases. The first phase is the RI, which examines the nature and extent of the contamination problems at the Site. The second phase is the FS, which evaluates different methods to remediate or cleanup the contamination problems found during the RI.

Remedied: To remove or isolate hazardous materials that have contaminated an area so the area can be used for other purposes without fear of exposing humans, plants, or animals to adverse environmental conditions.

Removal Action: A prompt remedial action taken in response to immediate and significant threats to public health or the environment. Removal actions at a contaminated Site may fall into one or three categories: emergency removal actions, time-critical removal actions, or non-time-critical removal actions.

Responsiveness Summary (RS): The section within the ROD that summarizes comments received from the public during the public comment period, and provides USEPA or other lead agency responses to the comments.

Risk Assessment: A study, based on the results of the remedial investigation, which is used to determine the extent to which chemical contaminants found at a Superfund Site pose a risk to public health and the environment.

Source: As applied to hazardous waste, a source is the point of origin of contamination. For example, subsurface source may include underground storage tanks or pipelines. Geographic areas, facilities or portions of a facility where air emissions regulated under the Clean Air Act may be released are also known as source.

Site: Any area (landfills, storage facility, etc.) Where a hazardous substance is present as result of a release of hazardous material from the facility as defined under CERCLA and as referred to in this and related environmental documents.

Superfund: the common name used for the trust fund or process established under CERCLA to clean up hazardous waste Sites across the country.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA): A federal law which reauthorized and expanded the jurisdiction of CERCLA.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III: Part of the SARA mandating public disclosure of chemical information and development of emergency response plans in case of a chemical release.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): A federal agency that regulates and monitors compliance to environmental laws and regulations.

Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ): A state agency that regulates and monitors compliance to environmental laws and regulations.

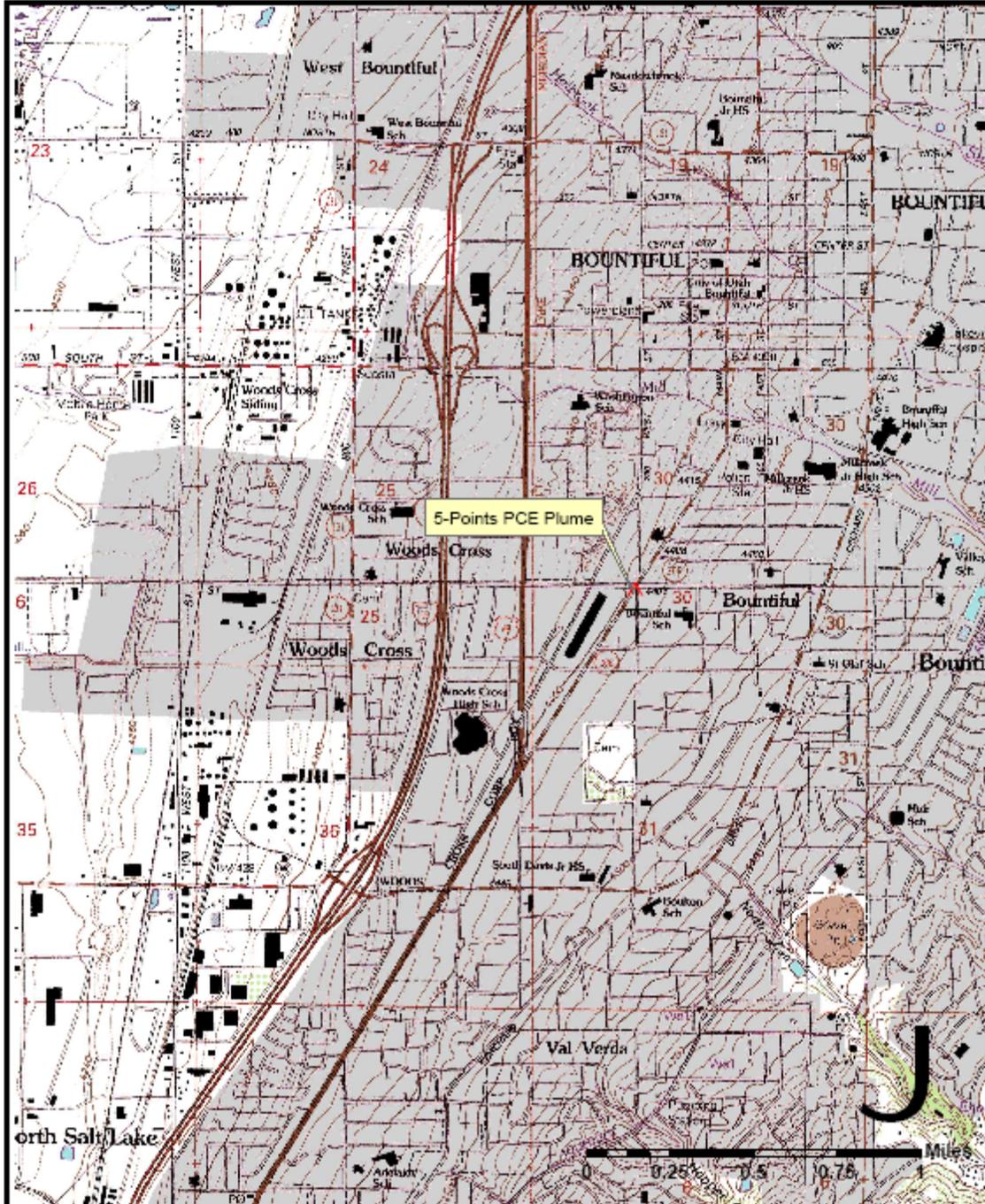
ATTACHMENT D

List of Acronyms

CERCLA	the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, more commonly known as “Superfund”
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
DCE	Dichloroethene
DSHW	Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
NPL	National Priorities List (list of Superfund Sites)
PCE	Tetrachloroethene
PRP	Potentially Responsible Parties
RI	Remedial Investigation
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
TCE	Trichloroethene
UDEQ	Utah Department of Environmental Quality

ATTACHMENT E

Site Location Map



Attachment E : General Location of the Five Points PCE Plume Superfund Site