



**Community Involvement Plan
700 South 1600 East Street PCE Plume
Salt Lake City, Utah**

June 2014

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List of Acronyms

ATSDR - Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry

CAG - Community Advisory Group

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, commonly called Superfund

CIP - Community Involvement Plan

EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

HRS - Hazard Ranking System

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level

NPL - National Priorities List

OU - Operable Unit

PCE - Perchloroethylene or Tetrachloroethylene

PA/SI - Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation

PRP - Potentially Responsible Party

ROD - Record of Decision

RD/RA - Remedial Design/Remedial Action

RI/FS - Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act 1986

TAG - Technical Assistance Grant

TASC - Technical Assistance Services for Communities

TCE - Trichloroethylene

UDEQ - Utah Department of Environmental Quality

VA - United States Department of Veterans Affairs

VAMC - VA Medical Center

VHA – Veterans Health Administration, one of the three agencies in the Department of Veterans Affairs that administers the Salt Lake City Health Care System

VOC - Volatile Organic Compound

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1.0 Overview of Community Involvement Plan

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), in consultation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 8 and Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ), developed this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for the 700 South 1600 East PCE Plume Superfund site (the Site) in Salt Lake City, Utah. The CIP will provide a framework to facilitate communication among community members and the VA and its partner agencies to encourage community involvement in site activities. The VA will use the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to ensure that residents are continuously informed and provided ample opportunities to be involved. Acronyms used in this CIP can be found preceding this section.

The VA drew upon several information sources to develop this plan including community interviews, site files, U.S. Census Bureau demographic information provided by the EPA, and informal meetings with stakeholders and information sessions.

2.0 Capsule Site Description

2.1 Site History

On May 24, 2013, the EPA added the 700 South 1600 East PCE Plume site to its National Priorities List (NPL) of Superfund sites. The listing became final on June 24, 2013. A former dry-cleaning facility at the nearby Salt Lake City VA Medical Center (VAMC) currently is the only identified source in the area for groundwater beneath the Site that is contaminated with tetrachloroethylene, commonly known as PCE. PCE levels at the Site are in excess of Federal drinking water standards, but drinking water for the community, which comes from the Salt Lake City public water supply, is not impacted. Salt Lake City routinely tests its drinking water pursuant to Federal standards. In addition, the artesian fountains at Liberty Park and at 800 South and 500 East are routinely tested and no PCE has been detected. As the only known PCE source, the VA is responsible for leading the cleanup under the Superfund program. The addition of the Site to the NPL requires the VA to pay for and manage the cleanup. Placement on the NPL guarantees the public the opportunity to participate in the cleanup process from its early stages, which includes a detailed site assessment and investigation.

2.2 Site Description and Location

The Site is located on the East Bench in Salt Lake City, Utah. The plume is located generally within the area bounded by 500 South and Michigan Avenue and between Guardsman Way and 1100 East. Figure 1 in Appendix A shows the area of investigation. At the time of publication of this CIP, the extent of the plume has not been defined. Upcoming studies will help establish the boundaries of the plume.

2.3 Site Investigation and Activities

PCE contamination was first detected in this area in the 1990s during routine sampling of the Mount Olivet Cemetery irrigation well. This detection led to the discovery of the Site, formerly known as the Mount Olivet Cemetery Plume, and several subsequent investigations.

The EPA first associated the Salt Lake City VA Medical Center (VAMC) with the Site in 1995 as the result of a State of Utah report. This State report was unable to determine where the PCE contaminating the Site originated but pointed out that the VAMC operated a dry-cleaning facility on site in the late 1970s. The EPA first became interested in the Site for listing on the NPL in 2003-2004 when a site investigation detected PCE in a Salt Lake City municipal drinking water well at a concentration of 2.23 µg/L. The national drinking water standard for PCE is 5.0 µg/L. But, as a precautionary measure, Salt Lake City Public Utilities removed the well from service even though the drinking water was defined as safe.

The EPA notified the VA in 2006 that it would defer listing the Site on the NPL while local city officials sought money from Congress to address the issue. Previous UDEQ and EPA investigations indicated that while PCE was found in deep groundwater, no PCE was detected in surface water springs in the City. At that time there did not appear to be any means for people in the community to come in contact with PCE in the relatively deep groundwater.

In 2010, PCE was discovered again in several residential springs located downgrade from the plume. A Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) completed in 2011 by UDEQ confirmed the presence of PCE in the springs and shallow groundwater and concluded that the contamination is likely connected to the 700 South 1600 East PCE Plume.

The EPA and UDEQ concluded from their 2011 preliminary investigation that PCE from the VA impacted the groundwater. The EPA and UDEQ were unable to identify other potentially responsible parties other than the VA that may have contributed to the contamination.

The full extent of the plume has not been delineated; however, initial groundwater computer modeling indicates that the plume is approximately 300 acres in size. Figure 1, attached, depicts the general location of the plume. Note that in 2010 it was discovered that the springs along the Wasatch Fault were impacted by PCE. Left uncontrolled, the plume could continue to migrate.

Both the City and State supported the proposed listing of the Site on the NPL on September 18, 2012 as mitigation funding efforts failed locally and site conditions and PCE exposure pathways were better defined. Final listing of the Site on the NPL occurred in May 2013.

2.4 Site Risk

PCE is a manufactured chemical that is widely used for dry cleaning of fabrics and for metal degreasing. Exposure to PCE could pose a threat to human health and the environment. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has determined that PCE may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen.

In addition to drinking water concerns at the Site, PCE in groundwater evaporates easily, allowing vapors to move through the soil and into buildings through basement foundations. Because buildings are not airtight, vapors may enter through cracks in the foundation, gaps around pipes, and other openings. In extreme cases, the vapors may accumulate in homes and buildings to levels that may pose health effects (i.e., nausea) or aesthetic problems (odors). Typically, however, chemical concentrations are low or, depending on site-specific conditions, vapors may not be present at detectable concentrations. In residences with low concentrations, chemical exposures over many years may raise the lifetime risk of cancer or chronic disease.

Symptoms of respiratory exposure to PCE include irritation, dizziness, headaches, sleepiness, confusion, nausea, difficulty in speaking and walking, unconsciousness, and death. Initial symptoms of PCE exposure include respiratory irritation at or around an inhalation concentration of 200 ppm. As a comparison, the known maximum concentration of PCE in the groundwater is 0.320 ppm identified during an investigation in November 1998.

Trichloroethylene (TCE) was also detected in the groundwater during the investigation of the PCE plume at concentrations of 0.012 and 0.013 ppm. TCE is another widely used chemical used mainly as a solvent to remove grease from metal parts. The detected TCE may be a breakdown product of PCE or be the result of an unknown source of groundwater contamination. The EPA reasonably anticipates TCE to be a human carcinogen and has reported a wide-range of human health effects from TCE exposure. The EPA's Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for TCE in drinking water is 0.005 ppm.

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the Utah Department of Health are planning to conduct a Public Health Assessment for the Site. The assessment will review available information about hazardous substances at the Site and evaluate whether exposure to those substances may be hazardous to people.

Most recently, information about potential health impacts from exposure to environmental contaminants in the area comes from the Red Butte Creek Oil Spill of June 2010. The Utah Department of Health's Environmental Epidemiology Program has partnered with the Salt Lake Valley Health Department and Salt Lake City to determine possible health issues relating to crude oil exposure from the Red Butte Creek Chevron Oil Spill.

Results were published in a public health assessment and a subsequent health consultation, both produced through a cooperative agreement with the ATSDR. The public health assessment evaluated the potential for long-term health impacts in the community from exposure to components of crude oil. It also addressed the crude oil contaminants, and water and air that were impacted during the spill. Based on the review of available data, the oil spill is not associated with any immediate health hazards to the community.

A subsequent health consultation addressed specific community concerns regarding exposures to chemicals from the crude oil (called polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs) that had affected the water and creek soil sediment. Based upon the available data regarding water and soil contamination of Red Butte Creek, the Environmental Epidemiology Program found no apparent health hazard to the community because of PAH exposure.

The studies found no incidence of cancer clusters.

Complete results of the Red Butte Creek health studies can be found on the Utah Department of Health's website at:

<http://www.health.utah.gov/enviroepi/appletree/redbuttecreekoilspill/frontpage.htm>

While the chemicals from the Chevron oil spill are not the same as PCE, they are in the same family of chemicals and exposure pathways would be comparable.

3.0 Regulatory Framework

3.1 CERCLA (Superfund) Process Overview

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, known as CERCLA or Superfund, provides a Federal "Superfund" to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous-waste sites as well as accidents, spills, and other emergency releases of pollutants and contaminants into the environment. Through CERCLA, the EPA was given power to seek out those parties responsible for any release and assure their cooperation in the cleanup. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 reauthorized CERCLA and provided additional opportunities for affected residents to participate in the decisions for cleanup.

The EPA obtains private party cleanup through orders, consent decrees, and other small-party settlements. The EPA also recovers costs from financially viable individuals and entities once a response action has been completed. Its authority may be applied against government agencies in the same way through federal facilities agreements (FFA).

The Superfund process involves:

1. Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI)- reports on the initial/current state of a site.
2. Hazard Ranking System (HRS) Scoring determines if the site should be on the National Priorities List (NPL).
3. NPL Site Listing Process prioritizes the most serious sites.
4. Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) studies the degree of site contamination, evaluates potential remedies and selects a preferred remedy.
5. Proposed Plan presents the preferred remedy in a plan to the public for comment.
6. Record of Decision (ROD) - explains which cleanup alternatives will be used to clean up a Superfund site. The ROD for sites listed on the NPL is created from information generated during the RI/FS.
7. Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA) plans and implements the selected remedy.
8. Operation and Maintenance ensures long-term protection for the community and the environment when construction is complete.
9. Deletion from the NPL when no further response is required to protect human health or the environment.

3.2 Status of Superfund Work at the 700 South 1600 East Plume Site

The 700 South 1600 East PCE Plume site was formally listed on the NPL in May 2013, and the VA is currently the only known responsible party. Listing of the Site on the NPL is a preliminary step toward the investigation and remediation of a CERCLA Site. Listing also launches the preparation of numerous documents that outline how the VA will manage the Site investigation (Site Management Plan), how the VA will inform the local community (this Community Involvement Plan), and a Conceptual Model of how the contamination is believed to have occurred and how it may be migrating in the subsurface. In addition, the VA must develop a series of documents, collectively known as a Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP), that define the specific investigation plans for the Site including quality assurance requirements,

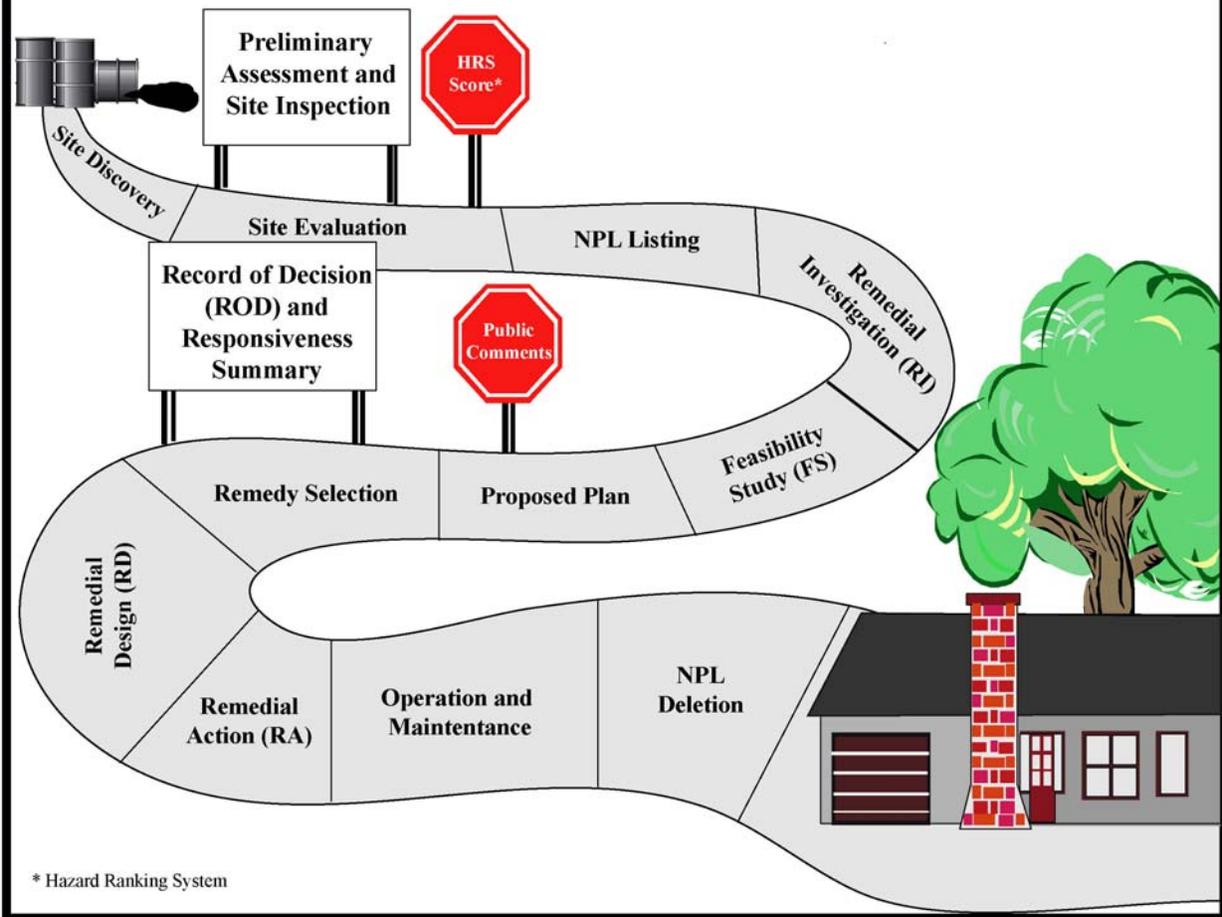
health and safety requirements for investigators and the public, and field sampling methods required to characterize the site and determine the nature and extent of contamination in groundwater, surface water, soil, and air. The EPA and UDEQ must then approve these plans before active investigation of the Site can begin.

The VA has identified two specific “Operable Units” or OUs to focus on during the Plume investigation. The AOU-1 (the “A” designates the term “Accelerated”) area consists of the East Side Springs area where PCE is discharging to surface water via springs and seeps and has a higher potential to impact the public. Investigation of AOU-1, particularly for potential human health impacts will be conducted as soon as the CERCLA process allows. The AOU-1 investigation, because it will take place in residential neighborhoods, will be highly visible to residents, and the VA will communicate with residents regarding the processes, sampling, and progress of the investigation as it proceeds.

OU-2 covers the area of the plume contained in deep groundwater beneath and near the VA property where the contamination may have migrated to affect water supply wells, and the potential exists for soil contamination on VA property. The OU-2 investigation, while planned to be conducted almost simultaneously with the AOU-1 investigation, will proceed at a slower rate since the deep location of the contaminants make them much more isolated from human contact. The VA will also continue to inform the community as the work proceeds; however, the targeted area is less residential in nature and will likely be less intrusive to the community.

The illustration below shows the Superfund process from beginning to the conclusion of a cleanup.

The Superfund Process



3.3 Government Agencies and Roles

The cleanup of the Site will require collaboration among several Federal, State and local governments. A brief description of each and its role in the process follows.

3.3.1 U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

VA provides health care and other benefits for many of the country's veterans. A former dry-cleaning operation at its George A. Wahlen VA Medical Center in Salt Lake City currently has been identified as the source of the PCE contamination at the 700 South 1600 East PCE Plume Site. Therefore, the VA is responsible for leading and financing the cleanup of the Site.

3.3.2 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

The EPA protects Americans from significant risks to human health and the environment. Superfund is the federal government's program to clean up the nation's uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The EPA must enforce the Superfund law against government agencies just as it would any other entity. It will oversee the cleanup under a Federal Facilities Agreement and must agree to the proposed remedy.

3.3.3 Utah Department of Environmental Quality

The Department of Environmental Quality is charged with safeguarding public health and quality of life by protecting and enhancing the environment. It implements State and Federal environmental laws and works with individuals, community groups, and businesses to protect the quality of air, land, and water throughout Utah. The Department of Environmental Quality also will oversee the cleanup under a Federal Facilities Agreement and must agree to the proposed remedy.

3.3.4 Salt Lake City

Salt Lake City is the capital and largest city in Utah with a population of approximately 190,000 in the city and 1.2 million in the metropolitan area. As a precautionary measure, Salt Lake City Public Utilities has removed from service one well threatened by the groundwater contamination suspected as resulting from the 700 South 1600 East PCE Plume.

4.0 Community Background

4.1 Community Profile

The Site is located near the George E. Wahlen Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center (VAMC) on the east side of Salt Lake City. The preliminary area of investigation is generally bounded on the west side by 900 East, on the north at 500 South, on the east at 1600 East, and on the south by Yale Avenue. The investigation area is defined by the limited amount of existing data collected over a number of years that includes results from groundwater sampling on and immediately adjacent to the VA property, and spring and groundwater sampling to the west-southwest of the VAMC at the East Side Springs. The ultimate investigation area for the Plume will be refined as more data are collected during the Remedial Investigation process.

The north and eastern portion of the Site is mostly a mix of parkland (Sunnyside Park), public recreation and convention facilities, a large cemetery, schools and school athletic fields, and VA property, with a limited number of residences and businesses. The western and southern sides of the Site are predominantly residential but include several businesses and schools, including East High. Figure 1.0 in Appendix A contains a map showing the locations of various buildings, streets, and residential areas relative to the Site. According to U.S. Census Bureau data provided on EPA's EJ View website, approximately 40,138 people live within a 1.5 mile radius of the Site. Approximately 16 percent of the population is minority. Per capita income is \$32,268 per year and 29 percent of the households have incomes of more than \$75,000 per year.

4.2 History of Community Involvement

A variety of activities have taken place prior to engaging the community in the cleanup process at the Site:

- In the 1990s, PCE was first detected in the Salt Lake City area during the City's routine monitoring of the Mount Olivet Cemetery irrigation well. The detection of PCE in the cemetery well led to the discovery of the Site.
- A subsequent investigation of the Site in 2004 detected PCE in a Salt Lake City municipal drinking water well at a concentration of 0.00223 ppm. The investigation was conducted jointly by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality and the EPA. As a precautionary measure, the Salt Lake City Public Utilities removed the well from service.
- Based on the 2004 investigation, the UDEQ and the EPA returned to the Site in 2005 to collect groundwater samples to prepare a Hazardous Ranking System (HRS) package to propose the Site to the NPL.
- In 2010, as part of a review to assess the impact of the Red Butte Creek Chevron Oil Spill, the Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities detected PCE again in multiple residential springs located downgradient of the plume on the east bench of Salt Lake City. This discovery led to the portion of the Site referred to as "East Side Springs."
- A Site Inspection Analytical Results Report was prepared in 2012 for the East Side Springs by the UDEQ concerning the Site's PCE soil exposure pathway, groundwater migration pathway, surface water migration pathway, and air migration pathway.
- The EPA published a public notice inviting public comment concerning its intent to list the Site on the NPL in May 2012 and a Fact Sheet and press release announcing its proposal in August 2012.

- The EPA added the Site to the NPL in May 2013.
- Beginning in December 2013 and continuing through February 2014, the VA, EPA, and UDEQ conducted approximately 20 community interviews. The interviewees included three elected city officials, five school staff, six local community council members, a Utah Department of Public Health member, and several area residents to determine citizen awareness and concerns about the Site. The results of these interviews are summarized in the section on community concerns. The interview questions can be found in Appendix B. Community council districts affected by the 700 South 1600 East PCE Plume Site can be found in Appendix C.
- The VA, with support from the EPA and UDEQ and the East Central Community Council, held an open house and public meeting at the McGillis School on March 13, 2014. Approximately 75 community members attended the meeting and 45 people signed up to receive more information about having their properties tested for contaminants during the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study. An additional request for testing was received by phone after the community meeting.
- The VA conducted two briefings for Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and other local officials about the upcoming RI/FS and other Site activities on February 28, 2014 and March 13, 2014.
- A local Information Repository containing Site documents and public comment has been established on the third floor of the Salt Lake City Main Library, 210 E. 400 South. The EPA also maintains an Information Repository for this Site at its Denver headquarters.

4.3 Key Community Concerns

As stated, community interviews conducted from December 2013 through February 2014 included residents and representatives from community councils, school officials, and Salt Lake City Council. The results of these community interviews and feedback obtained from participants in the March 2013 open house and community meeting identified the following community members' concerns about groundwater contamination and the RI/FS:

Vapor intrusion – Public safety, especially for children who attend the McGillis School, Rowland Hall, and East High School, was a high priority for community members. Concerns were raised concerning previous testing and what kind of testing will be done for those schools in the future. Also, how much of the area will be tested and will the equipment be placed in locations where children would be unable to tamper with them. Homeowners requesting testing on their property stated that they will need adequate prior notice.

Community members who participated in the interviews and the open house were concerned more about risks associated with potential vapor intrusion than with drinking water. Drinking water provided by Salt Lake City is not sourced from groundwater that is the focus of these studies.

To address concerns regarding vapor intrusion, the VA will conduct indoor air quality reviews of potentially affected residences and structures to determine if mitigation actions on a case-by-case basis are necessary.

Cancer clusters – Some concern exists that higher than normal incidences of cancer are occurring in the community. The Public Health Assessment to be conducted jointly by the ASTDR and Utah Department of Environmental Quality will address this concern.

Impacts to vegetable gardens – Gardening is popular in the area and a number of community members asked if groundwater contamination could affect home-grown vegetables. The McGillis School is planning on planting various gardens on school property and staff members want to know how contamination, testing, and clean-up efforts might affect their gardens. The Public Health Assessment to be conducted jointly by the ASTDR and Utah Department of Environmental Quality will address this concern.

Property values and Superfund status – Residents expressed concern that the Superfund designation might negatively affect property values, and they are uncertain if a property owner must disclose Superfund status when selling a home in the area. One resident asked if the Site would no longer be a Superfund site once cleanup is complete.

Water Quality – One interviewee for this plan asked whether the surface water at Miller Park is safe. Another was concerned about the springs along 1300 East and the status of the artesian well water at the park. Salt Lake City tests the public drinking water supplies, including Miller and Liberty Park, to ensure their safety.

Scope and duration of site investigations – Interviewees want the VA to establish the official boundaries of the Site and to evaluate if contamination is migrating. They also want to learn about the investigation process and how long it will take. To address these concerns, the VA will continue to investigate the Site to better clarify the boundaries of the plume.

Communication and agency cooperation – Interviewees expressed the hope that local, State and Federal agencies involved in the RI/FS are effectively collaborating and communicating. The VA is striving to ensure that all stakeholders are provided updates to the site investigation and outcomes of the review and will hold the necessary meetings to achieve this goal.

Impact on funding Superfund Project on VA's budget – Funding the CERCLA/Superfund Project will have an impact on the Rocky Mountain Veterans Health Administration's operating budget for several years, but the VA is continuously working with all parties to mitigate this impact and to ensure our Veterans continue to receive care second to none.

University of Utah secondary water – In the past, the University of Utah converted potable water wells to secondary use, such as for irrigation. Some concern exists that increased pumping of these wells in the future could affect the movement of PCE in the groundwater and result in impact to the school's irrigation supply well. The VA will address this concern as part of its planned remedial investigation at the Site.

4.4 Response to Community Concerns

In response to community concerns discovered during community interviews, the March open house and community meeting, and in briefings with local officials, the VA is accelerating its remedial investigation plan for the AOU-1 East Side Springs area and will test properties where there is a reasonable likelihood that vapors might be present prior to completely defining the PCE plume boundaries. The VA, in cooperation with the EPA and UDEQ, also will conduct additional community meetings and briefings about Site activities for residents, local officials, and other stakeholders. The VA will develop a web site to publish new information and alert the community about upcoming meetings. Additionally, the VA will provide opportunities for the public to review and comment on the Proposed Plan to address groundwater contamination and its impacts. Section 5 contains detailed information about the VA's community outreach and involvement program.

The ATSDR will help address community health concerns by conducting a Public Health Assessment. The assessment will consider:

- what are the levels (or "concentrations") of hazardous substances;
- potential routes of exposure (i.e., exposure pathways) to PCE such as inhalation, dermal contact, etc.;
- what harm, if any, the substances might cause to people and their pets (or the contaminants' "toxicity").

More information on Public Health Assessments can be found at the ATSDR's website <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/com/pha.html>

5.0 Community Outreach and Involvement Program

The goal of the community involvement program for the 700 South 1600 East PCE Plume Site is to promote effective communication between Salt Lake City residents and the VA, EPA, and UDEQ, and to provide opportunities for meaningful and active involvement by the community in the groundwater cleanup process.

Community involvement is encouraged and is legally required to fulfill the intent of the Superfund law. Involvement by the community supports the core values behind the legislation, which include:

- people have a say in decisions that affect them;
- public participation includes the promise that input from the community will be thoughtfully considered;
- the process should communicate the interests and meet the needs of all participants;
- agencies will seek and facilitate involvement from those affected by contaminants;
- citizens can define how they participate;
- citizens will be provided with the information they need to participate; and
- communication to citizens will explain how their input was or was not used in the decision-making process.

5.1 Communications Techniques

The VA, in conjunction with the EPA and UDEQ, will employ the following diverse communication techniques to meet the VA's community involvement goal:

- The VA will develop and arrange for publication of public notices in the *Salt Lake Tribune* and *Deseret News* announcing the formal public comment period for the Proposed Plan, and other documents, if needed. Public notices will be placed at least five days prior to any public meetings. Electronic and broadcast news outlets will also be engaged to help solicit public comments. The VA will provide local news media with press releases to announce important news about project activities. Appendix D contains a list of local news media and recent news media coverage about the Site.
- News about Site activities and progress will be posted regularly on appropriate websites, such as websites hosted by the EPA, UDEQ, the City, public health agencies, and local community councils.
- The VA will develop a website that will contain timely information about the status of project activities and will be maintained by the VA. This website will complement other websites already established to inform community members about the Site (see Appendix E).
- Information repositories will be maintained at the following locations:
 - Salt Lake City Main Library
 - Third Floor
 - 210 E. 400 South
 - Salt Lake City, UT 84111
 - 801-524-8200

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 8 Headquarters
Technical Library, 2nd Floor
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, CO 80202
Hours: 8 a.m. – 4 p.m. Mon. – Thur.

- The VA will develop fact sheets, FAQs, flyers, postcards, and other materials, as needed, to keep the community informed about Site activities.
- The public will be invited to public meetings, including a formal public meeting for the Proposed Plan, and small-group meetings. Notification of public meetings and formal public comment periods associated with the cleanup will be published in the *Salt Lake City Tribune* and *Deseret News* and be included on websites and Salt Lake City's community notice board.
- Periodic briefings will be held for Federal, State and local elected officials and other government agency staff.
- All public information will include contact information for key project team members (see Appendix F for contact information for the VA, EPA, and UDEQ).
- An e-mail list will be maintained as part of this CIP by the VA. Persons requesting to be placed on the list will receive announcements of upcoming public meetings and the availability of new site-specific information at the Information Repository at the Salt Lake City Main Library.
- Local community councils, schools, businesses and other community members who have a vested interest in the cleanup of the site will be engaged and encouraged to participate in community involvement activities. (See Appendices G -J)

6.0 EPA Technical Assistance for the Community

The EPA can serve the residents of Salt Lake City by providing direct resources and technical assistance to the community so that it better understands the science and regulation concerning the Site investigation and cleanup. EPA offers this assistance in multiple ways, including the Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program and Technical Assistance Grants (TAG).

The TASP program is a national initiative that seeks to improve community knowledge and participation in local environmental issues and EPA actions. Specific offerings that the TASC provides, include

- community training;
- educational presentations;
- technical assistance needs assessments;
- reviewing and explaining technical information;
- helping communities form Community Advisory Groups (CAG);
- facilitating community meetings; and
- developing information materials for communities.

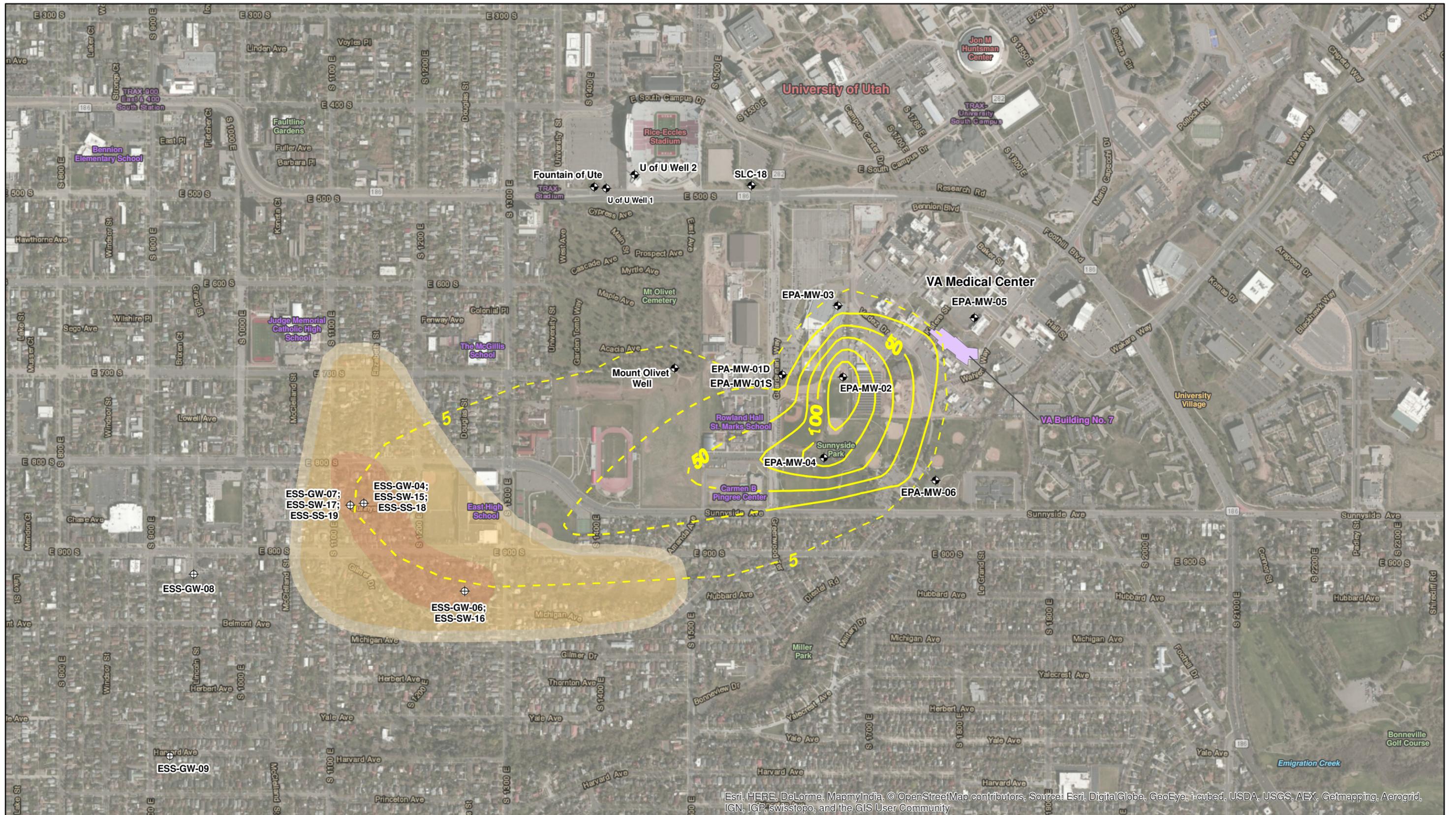
A CAG can be formed by members of the Salt Lake City community with assistance from the TASC and can serve as the focal point for the exchange of information among the local community and EPA, the State regulatory agency, and other pertinent Federal agencies involved in cleanup of the Superfund site.

The EPA also makes available Technical Assistance Grants (TAG) to qualified community groups to facilitate participation in decision making at eligible Superfund sites. An initial grant up to \$50,000 is available to qualified groups so they can access independent advisors to interpret and help the community understand technical information about the Site.

If a TAG is awarded and/or a CAG is formed for the Site, these groups will help keep the VA, EPA, and UDEQ informed about questions or concerns on behalf of the community and help disseminate information about Site activities and progress.

Additional information about the TASC program and TAG can be obtained by contacting the EPA Regional TASC Project Coordinator at (303) 312-6695 or coursen.rob@epa.gov.

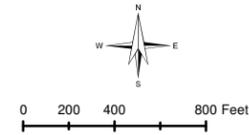
Appendix A
Figure 1- Site Location and Description



Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- ⊕ Temporary Wells
- ⊕ Monitoring Wells
- PCE Plume (Inferred)
- PCE Plume
- AOU-1 Area Where Groundwater/Springs Are Known to Have PCE Concentration
- AOU-1 Area Where Groundwater is Within 50' of Surface and May Have PCE Contamination
- AOU-1 100' Buffer Area



FIRST ENVIRONMENT

SALT LAKE CITY VETERANS HOSPITAL
Salt Lake City, Utah
FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

91 Fulton Street Boonton, New Jersey 07005	Designed	Drawn CJM	Checked DPD	Approved EJR	Date 6/30/14
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APPENDIX B
Community Interview Questions

Questions:

1. How long have you lived in the area?
2. What do you know about the PCE Plume? When did you first become aware of the Site?
3. Do you have any health/environmental concerns regarding the plume?
4. Do you have any questions or concerns regarding the remedial investigation and feasibility study and the sampling and investigations that will start soon?
5. Have you every utilized or do you plan to utilize the PCE Plume information repository that's been established at the main Salt Lake City Library?
6. What is the best way to get information to you and in your opinion, to the community? For instance, Salt Lake Tribune, local radio stations, direct mailing, and/or PSA's?
7. Are you interested in receiving specific information on a regular basis about the cleanup developments at the Site? If so, would your preference be to receive information through the mail or email?
8. Are you familiar with EPA's website? If EPA were to establish a Facebook page or Twitter page to provide updates in regards to the Standard Mine, would you find this way of communicating more useful than the EPA website?
9. Now that you're aware of the PCE Plume, are there other people, civic or public groups, that we should contact for an interview?
10. Is there anything else you would like to add or do you have any questions?

APPENDIX C

Community Council Districts in the Affected Area of the 700 South 1600 East Plume

City Council District 4

East Central Community Council
Esther Hunter Chair
Nate Salazar Co-Chair
606 Trolley Square
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102
Website: <http://eastcentralcc.org/>
Email: ecchair@live.com

City Council District 5

East Liberty Park Community Council
Michael Cohn
P.O. Box 520123
Salt Lake City, Utah 84125
Phone: 801-521-9450
Fax: 801-770-2040
Website: <http://www.elpc.org/>
Email: Macohn9@comcast.net

City Council District 6

Yalecrest Community Council
Kelly White
1068 South 1700 East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108
Phone: 801-582-0445
Website: <http://www.yccslc.com/>
Email: Kellym.white@comcast.net

APPENDIX D

News Media Contacts and Recent News Media Coverage

News Media Contacts

- KUTV, (CBS Affiliate): newsdesk@kutv.com: reporter varies
- KSL, (NBC Affiliate) KSL Radio and the Deseret News: assignment.desk@ksl.com: reporter Jed Boal (possible)
- KTVX, (ABC Affiliate): news@abc4news.com: reporter varies
- KSTU, (FOX Affiliate): news@kstutv13.com: reporter varies
- KUER (NPR): news@keur.org: reporter varies
- Salt Lake Tribune: newsroom@sltrib.com: reporter Kristen Moulton
- Deseret News: newstips@desnews.com: reporter Amy Joi O'Donoghue
- KUED (local University of Utah Public Broadcast Channel) [Community Outreach](#)
(801) 585-3523 or main number: (801)-581-7777

Recent News Coverage

Salt Lake Tribune

Investigators take on east side Superfund groundwater site

Cleanup • Officials to address residents Thursday evening on mitigation effort.

By Christopher Smart

Published: March 12, 2014 12:09PM

Updated: March 11, 2014 10:27PM

Federal and state agencies are moving forward with the assessment and cleanup of a contaminated groundwater plume on Salt Lake City's east side that was added to the Superfund cleanup list last year.

Environmental officials will meet Thursday evening with residents concerned about groundwater contaminated by tetrachloroethylene (PCE), a man-made chemical commonly used in dry cleaning.

The plume is believed to be about 300 acres in size and generally located between Guardsman Way and 1100 East downslope from the Veterans Administration Hospital. Concentrations of PCE were found to be 60 times the limit for drinking water. In high concentrations, the chemical can cause dizziness and headaches, nausea, motor difficulties, and even death.

Investigators hired by the VA are beginning to formulate a "remedial investigation work plan" and will make a presentation and hold a question-and-answer session with residents Thursday at 6:30 p.m. at the McGillis School, 668 E. 1300 South.

The meeting is being hosted by the East Central Community Council, according to Chairwoman Esther Hunter. It is open to all Salt Lake City residents and property owners.

"We're grateful the V.A. is taking responsibility and we're fortunate they are leading the cleanup," she said.

The work plan is the first step toward more accurately defining the plume and seeking ways to mitigate its impacts, said D. Lynne Welsh, the remedial manager for the Department of Veteran's Affairs in Salt Lake City.

The VA has taken responsibility for the contamination and cleanup, she said. The chemical has "vapor intrusive impacts" and can seep into homes.

"PCE is a volatile compound," Welsh said. "We want to make sure it doesn't get into people's basements."

Investigators will inspect residential housing with the permission of owners or tenants, Welsh said. Residents can sign up for inspections at Thursday's meeting.

The inquiry will look at various aspects of groundwater in the area and must also take into account housing foundations. Because foundations vary from structure to structure it's important that investigators evaluate as many as possible, Welsh said.

The probe will be followed by a feasibility study that will lead eventually to a mitigation plan.

"The fact that the VA is moving forward is good news," said Tom Daniels, remedial project manager for the Utah Department of Environmental Quality.

The state will provide support and oversight on the project, he said. "It's our job to look out for the concerns of the state and its residents," he said.

The federal Environmental Protection Agency also is involved in the project.

The contamination was discovered in the 1990s near the irrigation well for Mount Olivet Cemetery. In 2004, Salt Lake City removed a drinking-water well from service when trace amounts of PCE were discovered there.

csmart@sltrib.com

APPENDIX E
Project Web Links

www.saltlakecity.va.gov

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www.deq.utah.gov

APPENDIX F
700 South 1600 East Project Contacts

VA Salt Lake City Health Care System

George E. Wahlen Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center
500 Foothill Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84148
801-582-1565

Jill Atwood, Chief Communications Officer, 801-584-1252, cell 801-330-1198, jill.atwood@va.gov
D Lynne Welsh: Remedial Project Manager; 801-582-1565, ext. 2021, dlynne.welsh@va.gov

Veterans Health Administration

Dan Bruneau, HQ Office of Communications, 805-985-4739, cell 202-615-0641 (based CA),
dan.bruneau@va.gov

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

U.S. EPA Region 8
1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, CO 80202-1129

John Dalton, Community Involvement Coordinator, 303-312-6633, dalton.john@epa.gov
Mark Aguilar, Project Manager, 303-312-6251, aguilar.mark@epa.gov
Vera Moritz, Project Manager, 303-312-6981, moritz.vera@epa.gov

Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ)

Dave Allison, Community Involvement Coordinator, 801-536-4479, dallison@utah.gov
Tom Daniels, Project Manager, 801-536-4090, tdaniels@utah.gov

APPENDIX G
Local Contacts

Local Agencies Involved in Cleanup				
NAME	TITLE, ORGANIZATION	PHONE No.	ADDRESS	E-MAIL
Vicki Bennett	Senior Environmental Advisor, Salt Lake City	801-535-6540	P.O. Box 145467 Salt Lake City UT 84114-5467	vickibennett@slcgov.com
Teresa Gray	Bureau Manager, Water Quality & Hazardous Waste, Salt Lake Valley Health Dept.	801-313-6713	2001 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84190-3050	Tgray@slco.org
Royal DeLegge	Director, Environmental Health, Salt Lake City Health Dept.	801-313-6602	788 East Woodoak Ln. Murray, UT 84107	rdelegge@slco.org
Jeff Niermeyer	Director of Public Utilities, SLC Corp.	801-483-6785	P.O. Box 145528 Salt Lake City UT 84115	jeff.niermeyer@slcgov.com
Jesse Stewart	Water Resources Manager Public Utilities, SLC Corp.	801-483-6864	P.O. Box 145528 Salt Lake City UT 84115	jesse.stewart@slcgov.com

Local Elected Officials and Community Leaders				
NAME	TITLE, ORGANIZATION	PHONE No.	ADDRESS	E-MAIL
Ralph Becker	Mayor, Salt Lake City	801-535-7704	451 S. State St, Rm 306 Salt Lake City, Utah 84111	mayor@slcgov.com
Ben McAdams	Mayor, Salt Lake County	385-468-7025	2001 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT 84190	mayor@slco.org
Charlie Luke	SL Council District 6 (primary councilperson)	801-535-7784	451 S. State Street, Salt Lake City Utah 84114	charlie.luke@slcgov.com
Luke Garrott	SL Council District No. 4 (neighboring district)	801-535-7782	451 S. State Street, Salt Lake City Utah 84114	luke.garrott@slcgov.com
Erin Mendenhall	SL Council District 5 (neighboring district)	801-535-7786	451 S. State Street, Salt Lake City Utah 84114	erin.mendenhall@slcgov.com
RandyHoriuchi	SL County Council At Large "A"	385-468-7451	2001 South State Street N2200 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575	rhoruchi@slco.org
Richard Snelgrove	SL County Council At Large "B"	385-468-7452	2001 South State Street N2200 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575	rsnelgrove@slco.org
Jim Bradley	SL County Council At Large "C"	385-468-7453	2001 South State Street N2200 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575	jbradley@slco.org

APPENDIX H

Utah Federal Contacts

NAME	TITLE, ORGANIZATION	PHONE No.	ADDRESS	E-MAIL
The Honorable Chris Stewart	United States Representative Congressional Dist. 2	801-364-5550	323 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515-4402	Dell.smith@mail.house.gov
Orin Hatch	U.S. Senator	801-524-4380	8402 Federal Bld. 125 S State St. SLC, UT 84138	Zenock_bishop@hatch.senate.gov
Mike Lee	U.S. Senator	801-524-5983	Wallace F. Bennet FB 125 S State St. SLC. UT 84138	Wendy_johnson@lee.senate.gov

Utah State Contacts

NAME	TITLE, ORGANIZATION	PHONE No.	ADDRESS	E-MAIL
Herbert, Gary	Governor	801-538-1000	350 North State Street Suite 200 SLC, UT 84114- 2210	garyherbert@utah.gov
Ross Romero	Utah State Senator	801-844-2212-O	1150 South 1400 East, SLC, UT 84105	ross@rossromero.net
Brian King	Utah State Representative	801-583-5464-H 801-532-1739-C	1855 Michigan Ave., SLC, UT 84108	briansking@le.utah.gov
Joel Briscoe	Utah State Representative	801-583-2281-H 801-946-9791-C	1124 E 600 S, SLC, UR 84102	jbriscoe@le.utah.gov

**APPENDIX I
Tribal Groups**

<p>Battle Mountain Band Council Joseph Holly, Chairman 37 Mountain View Drive, #C Battle Mountain, NV 98920 Ph: 775-635-2004 Fx: 775-635-8016</p>	<p>Las Vegas Paiute Tribe Benny Tso, Chairman 1 Paiute Drive Las Vegas, NV 89030 Ph: 702-386-3926 Fx: 702-383-4019 Website: www.lvpaiutetribe.com</p>	<p>Walker River Paiute Tribe Carl W. Johnson, Chairman P.O. Box 220 Schurz, NV 89427 Ph: 775-773-2306 Fx: 775-773-2585 Website: www.wrpt.us</p>
<p>Carson Colony Community Council W. Gary Nevers, Chairman 2900 South Curry St. Carson City, NV 89703 Ph: 775-883-6459 Fx: 775-883-6467</p>	<p>Lovelock Paiute Tribe Victor Mann, Chairman P.O. Box 878 Lovelock, NV 89419 Ph: 775-273-7861-Fx: 775-273-5151</p>	<p>Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California Darrel Kizer, Chairman 919 Highway 395 South Gardnerville, NV 89410 Ph: 775-265-4191 Fx: 775-265-6240 Website: www.washoetribe.us</p>
<p>Dresslerville Community Council Julie Barr, Chairperson' 1585 Watasheamu Gardnerville, NV 89460 Ph: 775-265-4564</p>	<p>Moapa Band of Paiutes Aletha Tom, Chairperson P.O. Box 340 Moapa, NV 89025 Ph: 702-865-2787 Fx: 702-865-2875 Website: www.moapapaiutes.com</p>	<p>Wells Band Council Michelle Cure, Chairperson P.O. Box 809 Wells, NV 89835 Ph: 775-345-3089 Fx: 775-752-2179</p>
<p>Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribe Dennis Smith Sr., Chairman P.O. Box 219 Owyhee, NV 89832 Ph: 208-759-3100 Fx: 208-759-3103 Website: www.shopaitribes.org</p>	<p>Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe Elwood Lowery, Chairman P.O. Box 256 Nixon, NV 8942 Ph: 775-574-1000 Fx: 775-574-1008 Website: www.pyramidlake.us</p>	<p>Winnemucca Colony Council Thomas Wasson, Chairman P.O. Box 1370 Winnemucca, NV 89446 Ph: 775-623-0888 Fx: 775-623-0888</p>
<p>Duckwater Shoshone Tribe Virginia Sanchez, Chairperson P.O. Box 140068 Duckwater, NV 89314 Ph: 775-863-0227 Fx: 775-863-0301 Website: www.duckwatertribe.org</p>	<p>Reno-Sparks Indiann Colony Arlan Melendez, Chairman 98 Colony Road Reno, NV 89502 Ph: 775-329-2936 Fx: 775-329-8710 Website: www.rsic.org</p>	<p>Woodfords Community Council Vacant, Chairman 96A Washoe Blvd. Markleeville, CA 96120 Ph: 530-694-2170 Fx: 530-694-1890</p>
<p>Elko Band Council Gerald Temoke, Chairman 1745 Silver Eagle Drive P.O. Box 140068 Elko, NV 89801 Ph: 775-738-8889 Fx: 775-753-5439 Website: www.elkobandcouncil.org</p>	<p>South Fork Band Council Alice Tybo, Chairperson HC 30 Box B-13 Spring Creek, NV 89815 Ph: 775-744-4273 Fx: 775-744-4523</p>	<p>Yerington Paiute Tribe Linda Howard, Chairperson 171 Campbell Lane Yerington, NV 89447 Ph: 775-463-3301 Fx: 775-463-2416</p>

<p>Ely Shoshone Tribe Alvin S. Marques, Chairman 16 Shoshone Circle Ely, NV 89301 Ph: 775-289-3013 Fx: 775-289-3156 Website: www.elyshoshonetribe-nsn.gov</p>	<p>Stewart Community Council David Tom, Chairman 465 Clear Creek Carson City, NV 89701 Ph: 775-883-7794</p>	<p>Yomba Shoshone Tribe James Birchim Jr., Chairman HC61 Box 6275 Austin, NV 89310 Ph: 775-964-2463 Fx: 775-964-2443 Website: www.yombatribe.org</p>
<p>Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribe Len George, Chairman 565 Rio Vista Dr. Fallon, NV 89406 Ph: 775-423-6075 Fx: 775-423-5202 Website: www.fpst.org</p>	<p>Summit Lake Paiute Tribe Randi DeSoto, Chairperson 1708 H Street Sparks, NV 89431 Ph: 775-827-9670 Fx: 775-827-9678 Website: www.summitlaketribe.com</p>	<p>Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada Daryl Crawford, Executive Director 680 Greenbrae Drive Sparks, NV 89431 Ph: 775-355-0600 Fx: 775-355-0648 Website: www.itcn.org</p>
<p>Ft. McDermitt Paiute-Shoshone Tribe Tildon Smart, Chairman P.O. Box 457 McDermitt, NV 89421 Ph: 775-532-8259 Fx: 775-532-8487</p>	<p>Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone David Gonzales, Chairman 525 Sunset Street Elko, NV 89801 Ph: 775-738-9251 Fx: 775-738-2345 Website: www.temoaktribe.com</p>	<p>Las Vegas Indian Center, Inc. Debra Reed, Executive Director 2300 W. Bonanza Road Las Vegas, NV 89107 Ph: 702-647-5842 Fx: 702-647-4497 Website: www.lasvegasindiancenter.org</p>
<p>Confederated Tribes of Goshute Madeline Greymountain, Chairperson P.O. Box 6104 Ibapah, UT 84034 Ph: 435-234-1138 Fx: 435-234-1162 Website: www.goshutetribe.com</p>	<p>Timbisha Shoshone Tribe George Gholson,, Chairman 1349 Rocking W. Dr. Bishop, CA 93514 Ph: 760-872-3614 Fx: 760-690-4486 Website: www.timbisha.org</p>	<p>Nevada Indian Commission Sherry L. Rupert, Executive Director 5366 Snyder Ave. Carson City, NV 89701 Ph: 775-687-8333 Fx: 775-687-8330 Website: www.nic.nv.gov</p>
		<p>Nevada Urban Indians, Inc. Janet Reeves, Executive Director 745 W. Moana Lane, Suite 375 Reno, NV 89509 Ph: 75-788-7600 Fx: 775-788-7611 Website: www.nevadaurbanindians.org</p>