

PROPOSED LEAKING UST (LUST) CASE CLOSURE

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is considering closure of the following leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cases:

LUST Case File #0534.04
Facility ID # 0-000494
Maricopa County

Broadway Real Estate (ARCO Facility No. 1502)
363 South Gilbert Road
Mesa, Arizona 85204

The Site is located at 363 South Gilbert Road in Mesa. Current site improvements include one 12,000-gallon gasoline underground storage tank (UST #1) installed in 1984, one 12,000-gallon gasoline UST #3 installed in 1965, one 10,000-gallon UST #5, one 8,000-gallon diesel fuel UST #6, six fuel dispensers under one canopy, and a station building convenience store. In November 2018, the property owner permanently closed USTs #1, 3, 5 and 6 by removal from the site. No soil contamination was present over release confirmation levels. The site area is located within a mixed commercial and residential area. In 1988, LUST case number 0534.01 was assigned to UST #1 but was a false alarm. A 550-gallon waste oil tank (UST #4) installed in 1965 was removed in September 1983.

On March 10, 1993, an *Incident Notification Report* stated that an unknown amount of gasoline was discharged due to equipment failure in the dispenser. Actions were taken to repair the dispenser and stop the leak. ADEQ was notified and on April 12, 1993, an *Incident Notification Report* was filed for the Site stating that approximately two gallons of gasoline were released. The cause was described as transporter accident in the Notification Report; a vehicle had hit the dispenser at the Site. The spill was contained and cleaned up with absorbent material. On July 9, 1993, an additional *Incident Notification Report* was filed for the Site. The report stated that an unknown amount of gasoline was discharged. The release was attributed to equipment failure in the product piping. The discharge was discovered during product line upgrading. The product piping was replaced and soil samples were taken to determine the extent of the release. On March 26, 1997, the ADEQ issued a letter entitled *Case Closures* [Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Files No. 0534.02 and No. 0534.03].

UST #2 (10,000-gallon single walled gasoline UST) was installed in 1976 and removed in December 1999 and associated double walled product piping and dispensers were removed. Upon removal of the tank, a crack approximately 4.5 feet in length was observed on the north-end of the tank. Several additional cracks, approximately two to eight inches in length, were observed at the bottom of the tank. This release was reported to the ADEQ and LUST case number 0534.04 was assigned. Soil samples were collected. Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX) compounds were detected in soil samples under UST #1 with concentrations over rSRLs at 14 feet bgs. Site characterization activities conducted between 2000 and 2008 included the installation of groundwater monitoring wells and soil borings. Soil contamination was present to a depth of 135 feet below ground surface (bgs) and also impacted groundwater. The *Site Characterization Report* was approved in September 2008. In February 2011, Antea Group submitted a report titled *Corrective Action Plan (CAP)* proposing to conduct mobile soil vapor extraction (SVE)/air sparge (AS) testing at the Site and to review the effectiveness of AS/SVE and alternative remediation strategies to address residual 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene and benzene concentrations in soil and groundwater. ADEQ disapproved the CAP in 2011. In October 2012, Antea Group installed two injection wells IW-1 and IW-2 to 120 feet bgs for potential use in remediation activities. No soil samples were collected during the installation of the injection wells.

In December 2014, Antea Group and Tesoro Companies, Inc. (Tesoro) attended a meeting at ADEQ offices to discuss site closure strategies. The ADEQ staff requested that additional downgradient investigation was required to complete the site characterization activities. On April 1, 2015 Antea Group installed down-gradient monitoring well MW-6 on the northwestern corner of the property. Soil samples were collected every five feet starting at five feet bgs to the total depth of the boring (~165 feet bgs). Based on the laboratory results no analytes were detected above the Tier 1 Cleanup Standards for Residential Soil. In October 2015, Antea Group and Tesoro attended a meeting at ADEQ offices to discuss site closure strategies and requirements. The ADEQ staff requested that additional groundwater evaluation be conducted to complete site characterization and active remediation may be necessary to remove contamination source. In February 2016, March 2016, and October 2016, Antea Group performed additional assessment and remediation activities at the Site. The activities included soil vapor sampling, amendment of well MW-1 with Oxygen Releasing Compound (ORC-A®), and soil sampling in the vicinity of VE1/AS1. LUST case closure was denied in a letter dated October 23, 2017.

The only remaining Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) at concentrations that exceed the Arizona Aquifer Water Quality Standards (AWQS) is benzene.

Data provided by Antea Group in the *Corrective Action Completion Report Addendum* received August 21, 2018 and the original *Corrective Action Completion Report* received July 27, 2017, and all other available site information has been used by ADEQ to determine whether remaining levels of contaminants at the site are adequately protective of human health and the environment. A site specific risk assessment and detailed file/information search were also completed.

Based upon the results of remedial activities and site specific information, the above-referenced LUST site is eligible for alternative LUST closure under Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) §49-1005(E). Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-12-263.04 allows case closure of a LUST site with groundwater contamination above the Arizona AWQS or Tier 1 Corrective Action Standards. ADEQ has considered the results of a site specific assessment and the rule specific criteria below:

1. *Threatened or impacted drinking water wells:* The Site is located within the East Salt River Valley, which is part of the Phoenix Active Management Area (AMA) groundwater basin. This basin is one of five groundwater basins, which are included in the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) AMA, situated within central and south-central Arizona. The Phoenix AMA is the largest of the five AMA basins. The basin is drained by five major rivers: the Salt; Gila; Verde; Agua Fria, and the Hassayampa. The state's most important water producing watersheds, the Salt and the Verde, converge in the Phoenix AMA, representing an important water supply for the area. The City of Mesa has a 100-year assured water supply as designated by ADWR. The Site is located within the City Zone where the Salt and Verde River water from the Salt River Project (SRP) supplies water. This water is treated at the Val Vista Water Treatment Plant by using conventional filtration, fluoridation, and disinfection using chlorine dioxide and chlorine before entering into Mesa's water distribution system. Sixteen deep aquifer wells supply drinking water throughout the City Zone. After chlorination, water from these wells is typically blended with surface water from the Val Vista Water Treatment Plant. However, during certain times throughout the year, some customers may receive only groundwater from one or more of these wells. An ADWR well survey within 0.5 miles lists 26 registered wells. No exempt, one non-exempt (City of Mesa well #15 or 55-629606), and 25 registered as monitor or "other". The City well is located approximately 700 feet northwest of the Site, has an approximate well depth of 1,000 feet bgs, and is screened from approximately 600 feet bgs to 1,000 feet bgs. Water quality test results from 2012 provided by the City shows no VOC contamination present in City well #15. The City of Mesa is public water system number AZ0407095 and is a community water system regulated by ADEQ. The City of Mesa did not return the water provider questionnaire sent to them by ADEQ. Per the ADWR, any new or replacement well located at or near this site would need to meet the criteria of A.A.C. R12-18-1302 (B) (3).

2. *Other exposure pathways:* The subsurface stratigraphy beneath the Site consists of fine to coarse grain sands, gravels, cobbles, silts and clays in the vadose zone. In the saturated zone, the subsurface stratigraphy consists of gravel with sand and cobbles to a depth of approximately 200 feet bgs; the maximum explored depth in previous assessment activities. Potential direct contact with petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soil beneath the Site is currently mitigated through the presence of surface paving (i.e. concrete or asphalt), and the depth of identified soil impacts (at or greater than 70 feet bgs). Based on past analytical soil data collected following excavation activities, benzene, total xylenes, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (TMBs) are the COCs detected above the rSRLs. Based on soil sampling at MW-6, AG-1, and SVP-1 through SVP-3, impacts at or above the rSRLs were not observed at depth of less than 70 feet bgs. Subsurface impacts appear to be limited vertically to two zones on the site between 70 and 80 feet bgs and 110 to 120 feet bgs. Additionally, while organic lead impacts associated with leaded gasoline releases are not suspected at the Site (based on the on the date of release), tetraethyl lead and tetramethyl lead were analyzed and have not been detected at or above laboratory reporting limits in subsurface soil beneath the Site. In October 2016, soil boring AG-1 was installed and samples were collected from a continuous core barrel beginning at approximately ten feet bgs, and approximately every ten feet thereafter to a total depth of approximately 130 feet bgs. VOCs (xylenes and TMBs) were reported above the rSRLs between 70 and 80 feet bgs, and between 110-120 feet bgs. Incidental dermal contact with the groundwater is considered *de minimis* risk

To evaluate potential vapor intrusion issues from the subsurface VOC contamination in soil, a soil vapor survey was completed in March 2016. Three nested soil vapor probes (SVP-1 through SVP-3) were installed in the boring at depths of approximately five (5) and ten (10) feet bgs. Soil vapor samples were analyzed for VOCs, by EPA Method TO-15, and fixed gases (oxygen, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and methane), by Method D1946. Antea Group conducted the risk assessment. Soil vapor results were compared to the USEPA residential soil gas regional screening levels. Additionally, per ADEQ guidance, the cumulative carcinogenic risk (ELCR) and non-cancer hazard quotient (HQ) for all VOCs exceeding 1/10th of the USEPA residential soil gas RSL, was calculated using the On-line USEPA Johnson and Ettinger (J&E) Vapor Intrusion Model. The data set was then divided into two subsets for this evaluation: data collected at approximately five feet bgs and data collected at approximately 10 feet bgs. The cumulative values were then compared to a target carcinogenic inhalation health risk of one in a million (1.0×10^{-6}) or greater and a non-carcinogenic HQ value exceeding one. The Best Estimate results from the On-line USEPA Johnson and Ettinger Vapor Intrusion Model for each target compounds was used in the calculation of cumulative TR and HQ at the Site. The vapor data collected at 5 feet bgs shows an ELCR of 8.94×10^{-8} and an HI value of 4.05×10^{-4} for non-petroleum CoCs since no petroleum related CoCs met the criteria for evaluation. For the 10 foot bgs data, the ELCR was 3.26×10^{-7} and the HI value was 3.65×10^{-3} and included both petroleum and non-petroleum related CoCs. An evaluation of the vapor intrusion risk suggests that the Site does not exceed the general guidelines for carcinogenic inhalation health risk of 1.0×10^{-6} and a HQ value of one. The nearest surface water body is the Central Arizona Project (CAP) canal, located approximately one-half mile northeast and cross-gradient, respective to groundwater flow, from the Site. In a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile land use/receptor survey, there are no schools, day care centers, hospitals or other sensitive populations. Antea Group utilized the Mining Visualization System (MVS) software to incorporate information collected from boring locations, surface elevations, and analytical results to construct a three-dimensional site model of TMB impacted soil at or above their respective ADEQ Tier 1 standards. Based on the modeling results the impacted soil above the ADEQ Tier 1 standards at the Site does not appear to extend off-site and is limited in extent to the west of the former UST and MW-1.

3. *Groundwater plume stability:* The groundwater flow direction is west to northwest relative to the Site. Three additional sampling events were performed at the Site from the Fourth Quarter 2017 through the Second Quarter 2018. Concentrations of dissolved-phase benzene were reported at a concentration of 22.2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ during the Second Quarter 2018 Monitoring Event. During the Second Quarter 2018 event benzene was the only constituent detected at or above applicable aquifer water quality standards (AWQS) in four monitoring wells (MW-1 and MW-4 through MW-6) at concentrations between 22.2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (MW-

5) and 36.9 µg/L (MW-1). The estimated site-wide reduction in concentrations for benzene is approximately 97%. Further evidence for the presence of a stable and/or decreasing trend in benzene concentrations is demonstrated by the Mann-Kendall test using groundwater analytical results from select monitoring wells. The Mann-Kendall Test is a non-parametric analysis that compares the relative magnitudes of data in a temporal order. The results of the updated Mann-Kendall Testing indicate that the dissolved-phase benzene and MTBE plumes at the Site are not increasing, and appear to be stable with concentrations below or near the AWQS. A maximum detection of benzene was reported at 36.9 µg/L during the Second Quarter 2018. The Tier 1 Corrective Action Standard for MTBE at this Site is 94 µg/L since there are no impacted or threatened drinking water wells. None of the monitoring wells show MTBE over this concentration. Antea Group utilized the BIOSCREEN Natural Attenuation Decision System (BIOSCREEN) developed by the USEPA to model COCs detected above AWQS (benzene and MTBE) and predict the extent of the hydrocarbon plume. The updated BIOSCREEN modeling indicates that benzene and MTBE are undergoing biodegradation and the field data best fits the infinite mass scenario; the “1st Order Decay” curve presents a conservative estimate of the extent of the dissolved-phase benzene plume. Based on the calibrated models and “1st Order Decay” conditions, the BIOSCREEN modeling indicates that the maximum extent of the benzene plume at the 5 µg/L action level is no greater than 35 feet from the former USTs at 8 years following the release. Based on the depth, location, and data available for well 55-629606, it is not considered a potential receptor for contaminated groundwater from the Site.

4. *Characterization of the groundwater plume:* Based upon groundwater monitoring activities conducted between 2007 and 2018, historical groundwater flow is generally toward the northwest. The groundwater was only analyzed for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes (BTEX) and MTBE between 2005 and 2015. In 2015, the full VOC analytical list was included. In 2015, groundwater was also analyzed for ethylene dibromide (EDB, a lead scavenger) by EPA Method 8011 to achieve a laboratory detection limit below the AWQS of 0.05 µg/L. Tetraethyl lead was also analyzed in the groundwater as another indicator for leaded gasoline, given the installation date of some of the USTs. The groundwater was also analyzed for polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) which can be found in petroleum, beginning in 2015. The southwestern area of the existing USTs and MW-1, where the former UST was located, has been documented as the source area. Based on recent analytical results from the groundwater monitoring program, the primary dissolved-phase COCs exceeding the Tier 1 Arizona AWQS is benzene. The dissolved-phase plume for benzene appears to be similar in extent to the soil impacts identified at the Site, and is limited to the west of the former UST. The most recent groundwater sampling event was in June 2018. Benzene concentrations exceed the AWQS in MW-1, MW-4, MW-5 and MW-6. MW-3 which is located between the source area and MW-6 has not shown benzene over AWQS, but it has been detected.

5. *Natural Attenuation:* Natural attenuation processes include diffusion, dispersion, sorption, volatilization, and biodegradation. A decreasing trend in chemical concentrations in groundwater has been established, which supports natural attenuation is occurring. Hydrologic and geochemical data are used to indirectly demonstrate the type(s) of natural attenuation processes. Prior to the deployment of ORC-A®, Antea Group collected microbial samples from wells MW-1, MW-2, and MW-6 during the First Quarter 2016 using Bio-Flo DNA/RNA filters. The samples were submitted to Microbial Insights, for analysis of microbial densities using their Petroleum QuantArray® testing methodology. In addition to the microbial samples, field measurements from monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-6 and AS-3 were included in the evaluation. The Petroleum QuantArray® provides a quantitative assessment of bacteria with specific functional genes responsible for both aerobic and anaerobic biodegradation of BTEX, PAH, and alkanes. The Petroleum QuantArray® results indicate that microbial densities are present in the subsurface that would support the degradation of TPH G, BTEX, MTBE, TBA, Naphthalene and other PAHs. Based on the additional field data, subsurface conditions appear to be favorable for microbial activity and biodegradation, and the negative ORP reading indicates that anaerobic conditions may be predominant within the hydrocarbon plume. Oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) is an indicator of aerobic/anaerobic conditions. Monitoring well MW-1 had an ORP reading of -141 mV on February 17, 2016, preceding the

installation of ORC-A® canisters. During subsequent monitoring events, ORP measurements increased significantly and remained positive through the Third Quarter 2017 with a maximum reading of 174 mV recorded at well MW-1 on December 12, 2016. Following the installation of ORC-A® canisters in well MW-1 there appears to be a sustained shift from a negative ORP to positive ORP, which may be indicative of increasingly oxidative and aerobic conditions. DO measures excess dissolved oxygen present in the groundwater that hasn't been used in the metabolism of COC's. DO concentrations at or above 1 mg/L preceding the remediation activities indicated the potential for aerobic conditions at the Site. Following the installation of ORC-A® canisters, DO in well MW-1 decreased during the May 17, 2016 sampling event and subsequently increased through the Third Quarter 2017. Following the installation of ORC-A® canisters in well MW-1, there appeared to be a significant decrease in DO, which may be due to changes in microbial activity and increased metabolism of COC's. The subsequent increases in DO coinciding with positive ORP measurements may indicate a shift to aerobic conditions. Additionally, laboratory analysis of natural attenuation parameters has been performed since the Fourth Quarter 2015 including sulfate, nitrate, manganese and other parameters. Sulfate and nitrate are electron acceptors used by specific microorganisms in the biodegradation process. Reduced sulfate and nitrate concentrations are generally observed within the hydrocarbon plume (MW-1) relative to up-gradient well VE3/AS3 which indicates sulfate/nitrate reduction and biodegradation is occurring. Manganese is an indicator of manganese oxide reduction in groundwater. Reduced manganese concentrations are generally observed at up-gradient well VE3/AS relative to MW-1 which indicates manganese reduction and biodegradation may be occurring. Dissolved oxygen (DO) measures excess dissolved oxygen present in the groundwater that hasn't been used in the metabolism of COCs; it was measured ranging from 0.22 milligrams per liter (mg/L) (MW-5) to 2.50 mg/L (AS-3), with an average of approximately 1.22 mg/L. Reduced DO concentrations are observed within the BTEX plume relative to down or up-gradient wells which may indicate that aerobic biodegradation is occurring. □ Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP) is an indicator of aerobic/anaerobic conditions. Redox was measured ranging from (-)57.3 to (+)83.9. The Redox measurements fluctuated throughout BTEX plume and may indicate that both aerobic and anaerobic biodegradation is occurring. The pH in groundwater beneath the Site was measured ranging from slightly acidic to slightly above neutral (6.89 to 7.07). This is within the optimal range for microbial activity of 6.0 – 8.0 units. The temperature (in Fahrenheit) in groundwater beneath the Site was measured from 83.48° to 88.88°. This is generally within the optimal range for microbial activity of 68° to 86°. The microbial analysis and groundwater data indicate that subsurface conditions are favorable for microbial activity and biodegradation. The microbial samples collected from the Site demonstrate that sufficient densities of bacteria are present in each well sampled with gene functions for the degradation of TPH-G, BTEX, MTBE, TBA, Naphthalene and other PAHs. The field and analytical groundwater data support the microbial analysis results and indicate biodegradation and natural attenuation is occurring in the subsurface of the Site. Additionally, based on the stable and/or decreasing trends documented at the Site, and 1st Order Decay BIOSCREEN results, it appears that natural attenuation is likely occurring beneath and will continue to reduce residual petroleum hydrocarbons in subsurface soil and groundwater.

6. *Removal or control of the source of contamination.* On November 29, 1999 and November 30, 1999, one 10,000-gallon single walled gasoline UST and the associated double walled product piping and dispensers were removed. On December 2, 1999, approximately 75 tons of gasoline-impacted soil was excavated and stored on-site for future disposal during UST, product piping, and dispenser upgrade activities. In January 2000, approximately 105 tons of gasoline impacted soils were removed from the Site and taken to an off-site thermal destruction facility. In November 2018, the remaining four USTs and the associated product piping and dispensers were removed.

7. *Requirements of A.R.S. §49-1005(D) and (E):* The results of the corrective action completed at the site assure protection of public health, welfare and the environment, to the extent practicable, the clean-up activities completed at this site allow for the maximum beneficial use of the site, while being reasonable, necessary and cost effective.

8. *Other information that is pertinent to the LUST case closure approval:* The facility and LUST files were reviewed for information regarding prior cleanup activities, prior site uses and operational history of the UST system prior to removal.

Groundwater data for MW-1 (source area)

Date	Benzene AWQS is 5 µg/L	Depth to water (ft.)
May 2005	13	161.45
August 2005	70	147.81
August 2006	340	159.81
September 2006-June 2010	---	Submerged screen
July 2010	2000	117.85
2011-2012	---	Submerged screen
December 2013	3.4	133.34
2014	--	---
June 2015	74	138.51
December 2015	81	137.85
February 2016	34.7	134.20
May 2016	1.3	138.88
August 2016	<1.00	138.81
December 2016	108	133.76
February 2017	117	134.01
May 2017	42.5	130.30
August 2017	18	132.07
December 2017	26.1	129.28
February 2018	36.0	128.42
June 2018	36.9	133.76

Groundwater Data for MW-4

Date	Benzene AWQS is 5 µg/L	Depth to water (ft.)
July 2007	110	143.70
January 2008	69	138.80
January 2009	320	129.46
September 2009	520	124.19
July 2010	<2.5	117.64
June 2012	237	120.41
December 2012	6.9	126.58
December 2013	11	133.21
June 2014	7.9	142.44
June 2015	<1.0	138.36
December 2015	5.48	137.00
February 2016	9.95	134.02
May 2016	2.39	138.44
August 2016	<1.00	138.80
December 2016	9.79	133.62

February 2017	42.2	133.74
May 2017	61.5	130.10
August 2017	30.1	131.82
December 2017	15.3	129.08
February 2018	7.20	128.15
June 2018	24.2	133.52

Groundwater data for MW-5

Date	Benzene AWQS is 5 µg/L	Depth to water (ft.)
October 2008	8.4	127.50
January 2009	2.4	129.89
September 2009	<2.0	124.71
July 2010	39	118.08
June 2012	198	120.89
December 2012	<1.0	127.31
December 2013	<2.0	133.68
June 2014	<2.0	142.98
June 2015	<1.0	138.46
December 2015	4.75	137.41
February 2016	<1.00	134.45
May 2016	<1.00	139.02
August 2016	1.78	139.10
December 2016	5.29	134.11
February 2017	<1.00	131.21
May 2017	<1.00	130.56
August 2017	22.8	132.43
December 2017	4.86	129.52
February 2018	3.14	128.64
June 2018	22.2	134.00

Groundwater data for MW-6 (most down gradient)

Date	Benzene AWQS is 5 µg/L	Depth to water (ft.)
June 2015	<1.00	---
December 2015	7.05	136.85
February 2016	1.14	133.75
May 2016	<1.00	138.48
August 2016	<1.00	138.62
December 2016	2.90	133.42
February 2017	<1.00	133.51
May 2017	<1.00	129.77
August 2017	<1.00	131.78
December 2017	<1.00	128.80
February 2018	<1.00	128.08
June 2018	22.9	133.35

Site specific information concerning this closure is available for review during normal business hours at the ADEQ Records Center <http://www.azdeq.gov/function/assistance/records.html> , 1110 W. Washington St., Suite 140, Phoenix, AZ 85007. ADEQ welcomes comments on the proposed LUST case closure. Please call the Records Center at 602-771-4380 to schedule an appointment. A 30-day public comment period is in effect commencing **April 8, 2019 and ending May 8, 2019**. Comments may be submitted by mail or email. Written comments should be sent to:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Waste Programs Division
Attn: Debi Goodwin
1110 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

or electronically mailed to: goodwin.debi@azdeq.gov.

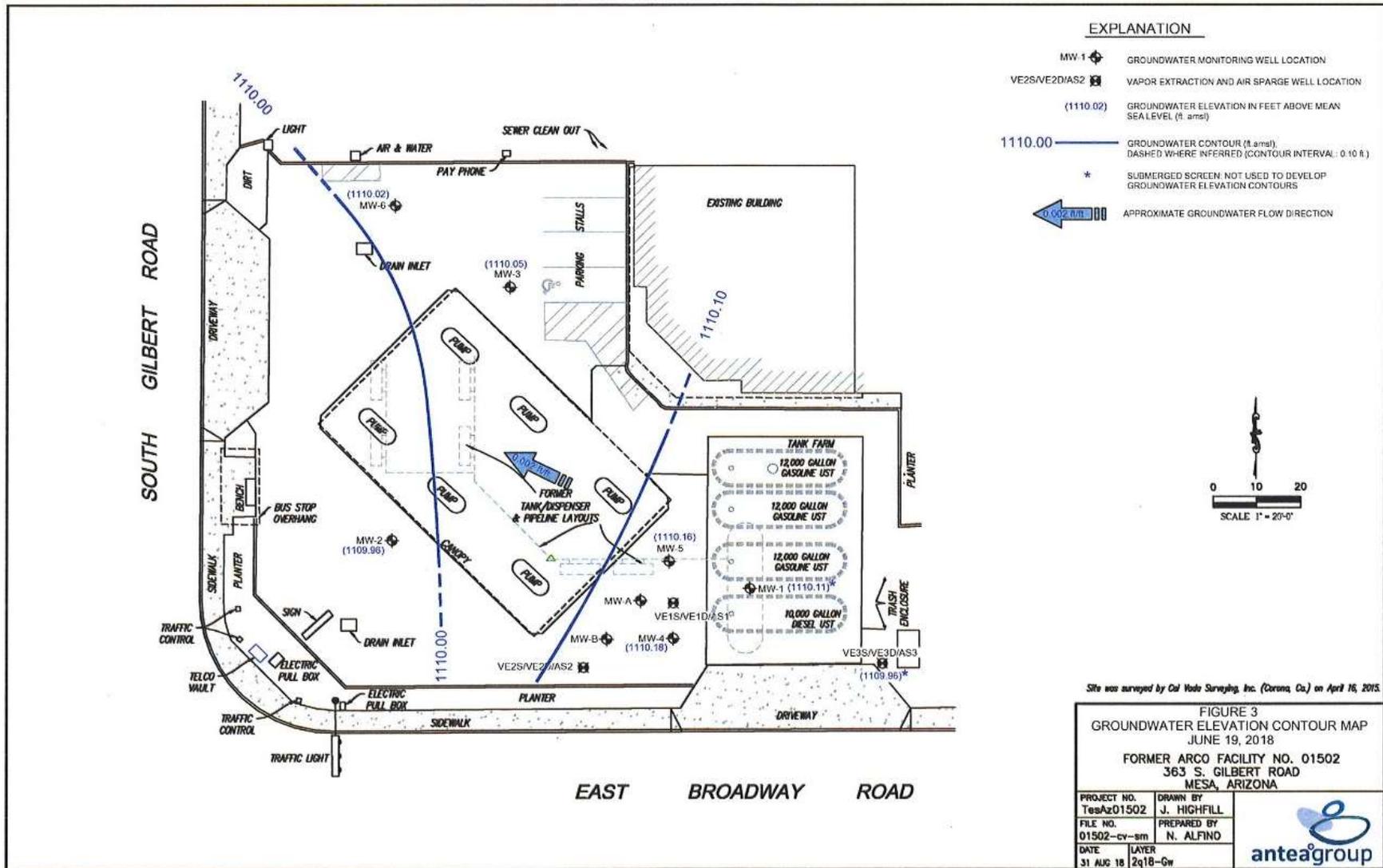
If sufficient public interest is demonstrated during the public comment period, ADEQ may announce and hold a public meeting. ADEQ will consider all submitted comments and reserves the right to respond to those comments following the public comment period. For more information on this notice, please contact the Sr. Risk Assessor, Debi Goodwin at (602) 771-4453 or at goodwin.debi@azdeq.gov.

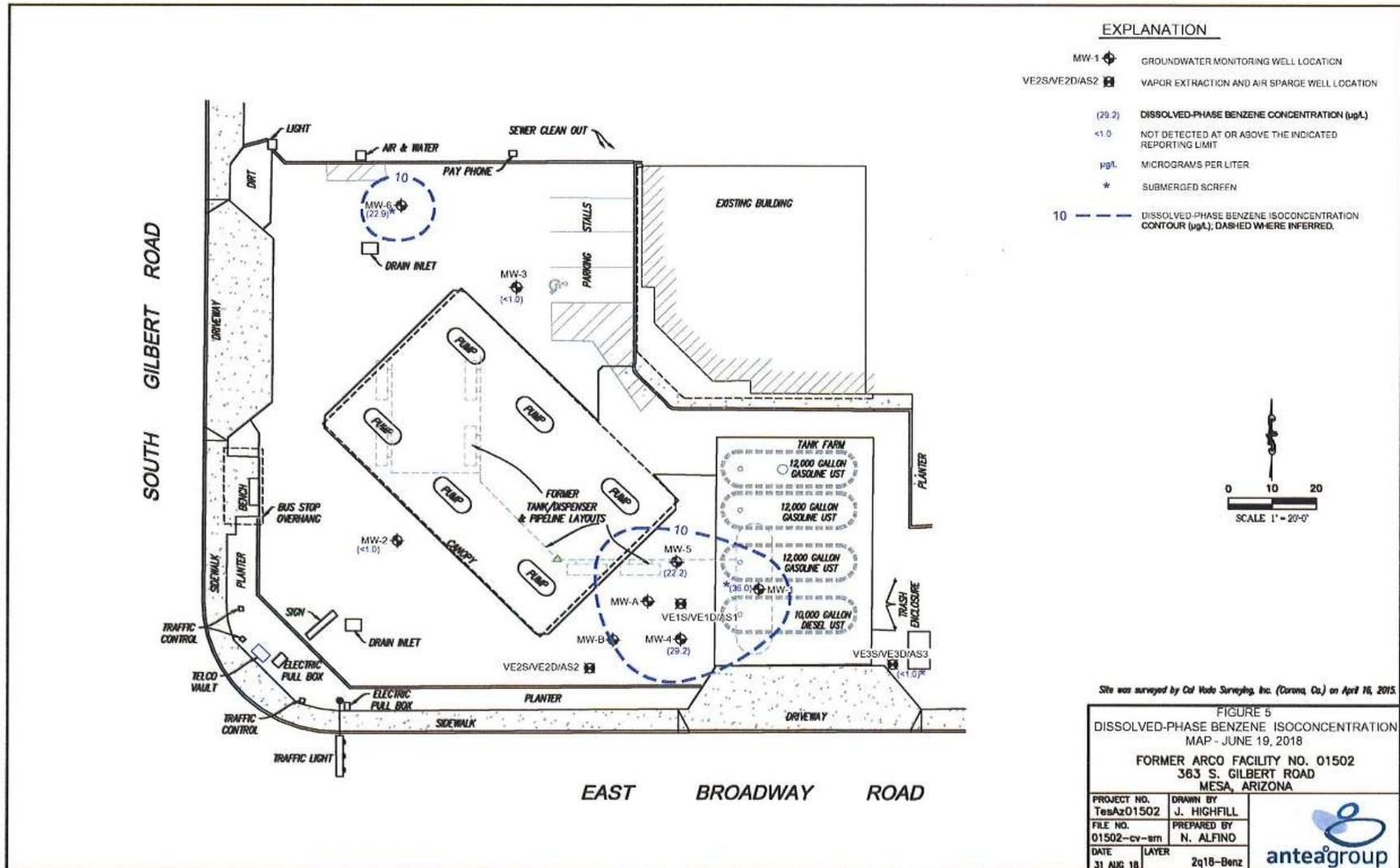
Copies of the cited statutes and rules can be found at:
<http://www.azleg.gov/ArizonaRevisedStatutes.asp?Title=49>, and
http://www.azsos.gov/public_services/Title_18/18-12.htm

ADEQ will take reasonable measures to provide access to department services to individuals with limited ability to speak, write or understand English and/or to those with disabilities. Requests for language interpretation, ASL interpretation, CART captioning services or disability accommodations must be made at least 48 hours in advance by contacting Ian Bingham, Title VI Nondiscrimination Coordinator at 602-771-4322 or bingham.ian@azdeq.gov. Teleprinter services are available by calling 7-1-1 at least 48 hours in advance to make necessary arrangements.

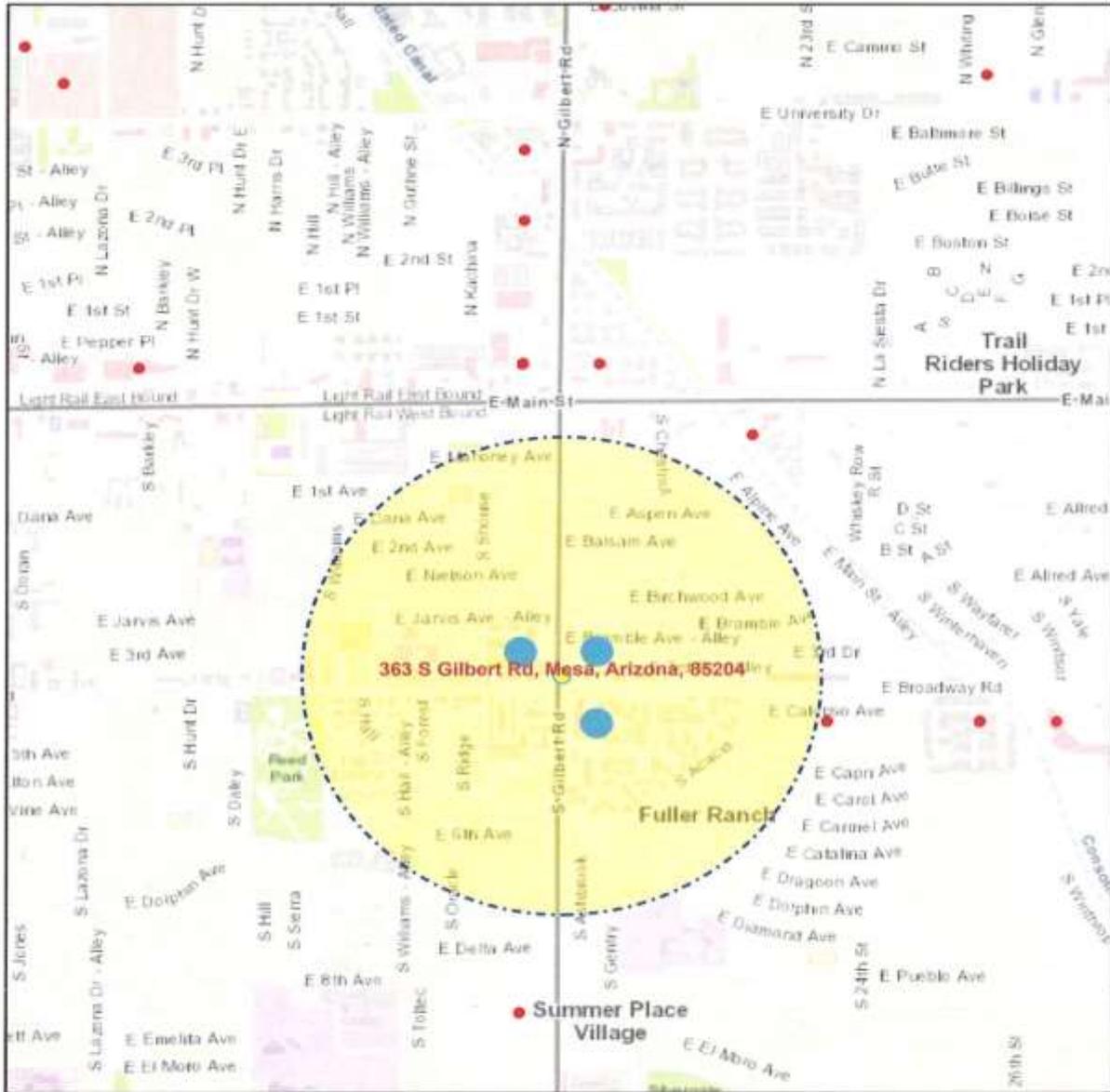
ADEQ tomará las medidas razonables para proveer acceso a los servicios del departamento a personas con capacidad limitada para hablar, escribir o entender inglés y / o para personas con discapacidades. Las solicitudes de servicios de interpretación de idiomas, interpretación ASL, subtítulos de CART, o adaptaciones por discapacidad deben realizarse con al menos 48 horas de anticipación contactando a Ian Bingham, Coordinador de Anti-Discriminación del Título VI al 602-771-4322 o bingham.ian@azdeq.gov. Los servicios de teleimpresores están disponibles llamando al 7-1-1 con al menos 48 horas de anticipación para hacer los arreglos necesarios.



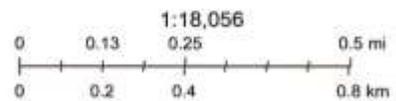




ARCO 1502



February 20, 2019



Arizona Department of Water Resources. Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS

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