



**PROPOSED UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST)  
RELEASE CASE CLOSURE EVALUATION SUMMARY**

**LUST Case File #5566.01  
Facility ID # 0-008156  
Maricopa County**

**Mobil Food Mart  
304 North Hayden Road  
Scottsdale, AZ 85057**

**Background:**

A Mobil Food Mart, which is an active fuel facility and convenience store, currently occupies the site at the northwest corner of North Hayden and McKellips Roads in Scottsdale. According to the information contained in the ADEQ UST files, the site was previously owned by Cardon Oil Company and it operated a service station since at least 1970. The site had a large canopy over the fuel dispensing islands located in the central portion of the property, and three 10,000-gallon steel USTs were located north of the canopy. The three steel USTs were removed from the site on October 1, 1988. On October 12, 1988, the existing three 12,000-gallon single-wall fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP) USTs were installed in the southwest portion of the site. Since at least 1988, the site has operated as a fuel service station under different brand and facility names. On October 6, 2011, the site operated as Del Rosa Mini Mart, Tanks #2 and #3 contain gasoline, while tank #1 contains diesel. The 12,000-gallon UST storing premium unleaded gasoline (PUL) failed a tank tightness test on October 6, 2011. The 12,000-gallon UST storing unleaded gasoline failed a tank tightness test on October 25, 2011. On October 26, 2011 a soil sample was collected from beneath the premium unleaded gasoline UST, and analytical results of the soil sample indicated a release. ADEQ assigned LUST release # 5566.01 on November 7, 2011. The third 12,000-gallon UST failed a tank tightness test on November 10, 2011. On July 22, 2013, based on the failure of either the tank owner or the tank operator (UT Inc.) to perform any assessments and to submit the requested 14-Day and 90-Day reports, the site was referred to the Tanks Inspections, Compliance and Enforcement Unit (TICE). In 2015, the site was again referred to TICE.

ADEQ and its contractor SCS Engineers, conducted a baseline assessment under the non-corrective action program. A *Baseline Assessment Report* was submitted in April 2019. The first phase of the investigation involved an enhanced leak detection test; advancing three angle borings, B1, B2 and B3 beneath the USTs; advancing one vertical boring B4 adjacent to the north-central portion of the UST basin (source area); and advancing six shallow vertical borings beneath the canopy around the fuel dispensers and product lines. Soil samples were recovered from B1, B2, B3 and B4 in March 2018. None of the soil samples had detections of petroleum hydrocarbons above the residential Soil Remediation Levels (rSRLs). Vertical boring B4 (source area) was converted to monitoring well MW-

1. Groundwater was encountered at approximately 58 feet below ground surface (bgs), and MW-1 was installed to 74 feet (ft.) on March 22, 2018.

The second phase of the investigation involved the installation of monitoring wells MW-2 and MW-3 to determine the direction of groundwater flow. These wells were installed in December 2018. This was followed by the installation of offsite monitoring wells MW-4 and MW-5 in June 2020. Soil samples were not recovered during the installation of MW-4 and MW-5 because the on-site soil data showed minimal lateral dispersion. Groundwater data was collected through 2021.

Leaking UST release # 5566.02 was opened and closed in April 2019. This was associated with a small release (less than 0.5 gal) that occurred during underground utility locating activities (e.g., air knitting) that was identified and promptly remediated by excavating the impacted soil.

**Removal or control of the source of contamination:**

The primary source of the petroleum release, the northernmost premium unleaded fuel UST, has been repaired and the only remaining source is the impacted soil, which shows minimal impacts. Analytical results for soil samples collected from beneath the site indicated various constituents had exceeded the LUST release confirmation levels, however, none of the soil samples exceeded the rSRLs. Based on this, the contamination source has been controlled.

**Characterization of the groundwater plume:**

The site lies less than one mile southeast of the North Indian Bend Wash (NIBW) Superfund Site groundwater plume. This area is underlain by alluvial sediments which can be divided into three hydrostratigraphic units, consisting of the upper alluvial unit, (UAU), the middle alluvial unit (MAU) and the lower alluvial unit (LAU). The UAU consists primarily of sand, coarse gravel, cobbles and boulders, while the MAU consists of silt, clay and interbedded fine sands. The LAU is less well defined and appears to consist of moderately to well-cemented sands and gravel. Groundwater in the area occurs at depths ranging from approximately 90 to 130 feet. Groundwater in UAU appears to be flowing in a west-northwest direction.

The soils beneath the Mobil Food Mart site consist of a mixture of silty clay with fine sand from surface to a depth of approximately 17 ft. bgs, followed by a coarse grained sequence of well graded sands, gravels and cobbles, with minor amounts of silty clay. Groundwater was encountered at a depth of 57 ft. bgs, within an unconfined aquifer consisting of gravels and cobbles.

Based on the results of the initial baseline study in 2018, ADEQ requested two additional monitoring wells be installed to measure groundwater flow direction and determine down-gradient groundwater quality. MW-2 and MW-3 were installed in December 2018 following the same installation, construction, development, and purging/sampling protocols as MW-1. In January 2019, new wells MW-2 and MW-3 along with initial well MW-1 were sampled to obtain both volatile organic compound (VOC) and monitored natural attenuation (MNA) parameters. MW-1 and MW-2 did not exceed

applicable Aquifer Water Quality Standards (AWQS) for any of the analyzed compounds, but MW-3 contained 9.04 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) benzene. Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) and low level ethylene dibromide (EDB) were not detected.

After reviewing the January 2019 sampling results with ADEQ, two additional sampling events (February and March 2019) of wells MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 were conducted to confirm the presence and concentration levels of benzene at MW-3. Passive diffusion bag (PDB) samplers set at 64 feet bgs were used to collect the samples. Benzene in MW-3 was detected at 46.3 and 47.5  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , exceeding the 5.0  $\mu\text{g/L}$  AWQS for benzene. Ethylbenzene was detected in MW-3 at 704  $\mu\text{g/L}$  in March, slightly exceeding the AWQS of 700  $\mu\text{g/L}$  for ethylbenzene. There were no VOCs detected above AWQSs in the samples collected from MW-1 and MW-2 during either sampling event.

An off-site well could not be installed west or northwest of the site due to lengthy and unsuccessful access permitting negotiations that occurred during the period from approximately January through June 2020. However, off-site wells MW-4 (to the southwest) and MW-5 (to the south) were drilled/installed in June 2020 to evaluate potential down-gradient, off-site impacts associated with the Mobil Food Mart site. The selected locations of these wells were based on groundwater flow directions determined from the January and March 2019 monitoring events of on-site wells MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3, which indicated a groundwater flow direction to the southeast across the site. Drilling, construction, and development methodology for wells MW-4 and MW-5 was the same as the on-site wells.

Laboratory reported results for sampling off-site monitoring well MW-4 indicate no VOC exceedances above AWQS. Sampling results for MW-5 indicate a one-time benzene exceedance of 20.5  $\mu\text{g/l}$  for the November 2020 sampling event. This exceedance appears to be anomalous. The only other VOCs detected in the sample [chloroform, 1,3-5 trimethylbenzene, total xylene] were at concentrations below the laboratory reporting limits, but above the method detection limits and reported as estimated values. The same VOCs are reported the same way in the MW-3 sample which is located on-site to the north of MW-5.

Monitoring wells were not installed to the southeast due to the property being Tribal land, and to the east due to access limitations in Hayden Road and in the cemetery to the east.

The hydraulic gradient across the site appeared to be towards the southeast, based on groundwater elevations from January 2019. The City of Scottsdale (North of the site) and the City of Tempe (WSW of the site) have production wells in the area with pumping rates of 1,000 gallons per minute (GPM) and 1,318 GPM respectively. SRP also has wells in the area, one NW of the site with a pumping rate of 3,820 GPM and one ENE of the site with a pumping rate of 2,500 GPM. In a telephone call with SRP, it was learned that the well located ENE of the site had not been utilized in 16-24 months, which possibly accounts for the changed groundwater flow direction between March 2019 and June 2020 towards the west – southwest (towards MW-4).

**Groundwater plume stability:**

Concentration trend analysis was performed using the GSI Mann-Kendall Tool Kit (MK) for constituent analysis for benzene. Data for all sampling events were included, and results reported as non-detect were entered in the MK model as one-half the laboratory reporting limit.

For the on-site monitoring wells (MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3), no trend was calculated for MW-1 and MW-2. Monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-2 showed non-detect benzene concentrations for three to four of the six sampling events analyzed. Monitoring well MW-3 showed a “probable decreasing” trend with a confidence of 93.2%. This “probable” result appears to be due to the two anomalously high results in February and March 2019, which were obtained using PDB sampling methodology. The two off-site wells (MW-4 and MW-5) did not have the requisite four independent sampling events for determining a trend.

This analysis shows that the minimal concentration remaining on site does not appear to move across the site as the cross gradient wells have no contamination. For purposes of the MK analysis, there is also insufficient data from the onsite wells (with actual detections) and from the off-site wells (three events, below laboratory detections) to confirm concentration trends.

**Natural Attenuation:**

There may be several factors that control the reduction of contaminant concentration levels seen in the monitoring wells. Biological attenuation may be occurring to some extent because of nutrients available from the leaking sewer systems. What is also likely is that the groundwater flow through the aquifer beneath the site is roughly balanced by infiltration into the shallow aquifer. Contaminant reduction would be primarily due to infiltration and dispersion. Significant reductions would occur during high flow events that would result from infiltration after a sustained summer storm.

Degradation of petroleum hydrocarbons in groundwater can proceed via aerobic or anaerobic microbial processes. Bacteria present in soil and groundwater obtain energy for cell production and maintenance by facilitating thermodynamically advantageous oxidation-reduction reactions involving the transfer of electrons from electron donors to available electron acceptors. When sufficient dissolved oxygen (DO) is present in groundwater, biodegradation of hydrocarbons proceeds aerobically (with oxygen as the electron acceptor). As oxygen becomes less available, anaerobic microorganisms consume electron acceptors in the following order of preference: nitrate, manganese (IV), iron (III), sulfate, and carbon dioxide. Anaerobic biodegradation processes are thus associated with decreased concentrations of nitrate and sulfate, increased concentrations of dissolved manganese and ferrous iron, and production of methane within the plume (i.e., elevated when compared to background).

MNA parameters were collected during three events for MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3, and during two events for MW-4 and MW-5. The following geochemical indicator parameters were collected as part of MNA evaluations from 2018 to 2020: iron, manganese, nitrate, sulfate, methane, ethene, and ethane. In addition, DO, oxidation-reduction potential (ORP), pH, conductivity and temperature and ferrous iron field measurements were collected. Although the most recent dissolved oxygen measurements above 8

mg/L in both onsite and off-site wells, indicate a generally aerobic aquifer, this parameter is difficult to measure and is not dispositive in itself. Elevated methane, iron and manganese and low nitrate and oxidation reduction potential from the November 2020 measurements indicate likely anaerobic biological activity at onsite well MW-2. MW-1 and MW-3 show lower indications of anaerobic conditions, but are still elevated relative to the off-site wells. In general, indications of anaerobic activity in the on-site wells have increased since November 2019 (except for MW-3, which has decreased). Variations from these trends appear to be related to the manner in which benzene appears to move between the on-site wells over time. This possible shift towards anaerobic conditions in the source area is an indication of ongoing contaminant degradation, which will continue under these conditions (but at a slower rate than aerobic degradation).

### **Threatened or impacted drinking water wells:**

ADEQ conducted a review of registered wells in the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) well database. The results indicate there are 32 registered wells located within 0.5- mile of the Site. Twenty-four of the 32 wells are monitoring wells. Two exempt wells were registered to Circle K and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The wells were abandoned in 2007 and 1996, respectively. Three wells are non-exempt wells. One of these wells belongs to the EPA and is an observation/monitoring well for the NIBW Superfund site. The City of Scottsdale (#55-626824) has a recovery well that withdrew 36.5 acre-feet in 2015 according to the ADWR database. This well is 700 ft. deep and is north-northwest of the site within ¼ mile. The City of Tempe (#55-628167) well #6 is also a recovery well which pumped 1182.49 acre-feet in 2015. This well is 1054 ft. deep, and is located to the southwest of the site between ¼ and ½ mile.

The City of Scottsdale (AZ0407098) is a regulated public water system. According to the Scottsdale Water 2020 Water Quality Report, the main water supply for the city comes from the Colorado River (63%). Scottsdale also receives surface water from the Verde and Salt rivers watersheds (15%). The remaining water is groundwater from 23 active wells, and the Central Groundwater Treatment Facility and the North Groundwater Treatment Facility, which treat groundwater from the NIBW Superfund site. Both facilities were built by private companies that were deemed potentially responsible for contaminating the groundwater with trichloroethylene (TCE). These companies pay operating and maintenance costs of the facilities. The groundwater is treated to levels that exceed federal and state drinking water standards, with regulatory oversight by the EPA, ADEQ and Maricopa County. The Advanced Water Treatment Plant at the Scottsdale Water Campus is one of the largest and most advanced water recycling facilities in the world. The plant treats water from Scottsdale businesses and homes to ultrapure standards that exceed federal drinking water regulations. That water is then used for turf irrigation and to replenish our local aquifers. Since 1998, the state-of-the-art facility has enabled Scottsdale to recharge over 70 billion gallons of water into our area aquifers, safeguarding the city's long-term water supply while ensuring the exceptional water quality of our local aquifers.

The 2019 Consumer Confidence Report shows only total xylene being detected in the distribution system at a concentration of 2.08  $\mu\text{g/l}$  which is magnitudes lower than the AWQS of 10,000  $\mu\text{g/l}$ .

According to ADWR, any new or replacement well located at or near the LUST site would need to meet the criteria of Arizona Administrative Code R12-15-1302 (B) (3).

**Other exposure pathways:**

To evaluate potential vapor intrusion risk, a soil vapor survey was performed at the site on October 23, 2020 by Johnson Environmental Technologies. Five vapor probes were installed around the site to a depth of 5 ft., using a direct-push rig. SCS collected the soil vapor samples in accordance with ADEQ's Soil Vapor Sampling Guidance, revised April 21, 2017. The necessary quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) samples comprising of one duplicate sample, one ambient air sample and one equipment blank were also collected. The eight sample canisters (containing the 5 primary vapor samples and 3 QA/QC samples) were submitted to Airtech Environmental Laboratories (AEL) for analyses. The samples were analyzed for VOCs using EPA Method TO-15, including the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) approved additional compound list. Each of the soil vapor samples was also analyzed for the leak check compound (1,1-difluoroethane). Field and laboratory QA/QC are acceptable.

The detected VOC concentrations were screened against EPA's recommended health-based Vapor Intrusion Screening Levels (VISLs). VISLs are generic screening criteria based on a  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  excess cancer risk and a non-cancer Hazard Quotient of 1 for an estimated indoor air concentration. In accordance with ADEQ guidance, the compounds greater than 1/10 the VISLs were subjected to Tier 3 risk screening. The purpose of using 1/10 the VISL is to evaluate the combined (additive) risk of multiple compounds. Petroleum and non-petroleum compounds were evaluated separately. The risk calculations were completed in accordance with ADEQ guidance using the EPA-developed on-line version of the Johnson and Ettinger Model. Cyclohexane and hexane are not in the database for the on-line tool, so the full Johnson and Ettinger spreadsheet model was used for these compounds. The Unit Risk Factor (URF) and Reference Dose (RfD) parameters were updated to the values on the EPA VISL table, current as of November 10, 2020. SCS used model-provided default values for soil properties and a slab-on-grade building construction to predict the indoor air concentrations for each VOC detected in any of the probes. The maximum concentration of each VOC above 10% of the VISL was evaluated to determine the cancer risk and hazard quotient of carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic compounds.

The results show the cumulative vapor intrusion risk is  $1.27 \times 10^{-6}$ , which is within the acceptable range for excess cancer risk for carcinogens (benzene, ethylbenzene and chloroform). The calculated Hazard Index for non-carcinogens is  $1.41 \times 10^{-2}$ , which is below the threshold of (1.0) for petroleum non-carcinogens. The calculated cumulative risk is acceptable, and supports LUST case closure.

Concentrations of soil contamination at the site do not exceed residential SRLs, so there are no complete exposure pathways.

A closed LUST case (4078.01) associated with a waste oil tank is recorded for the Hayden Auto Plaza, which is located approximately 150 feet directly south of the subject site, on the south side of McKellips Road. This case was opened and closed in 1995. According to ADEQ records, Hayden Auto Plaza only had waste oil USTs. A gasoline service station is also located approximately 300 feet southeast of the site, on the southeast corner of McKellips and Hayden Roads. This facility has been present since 1992, and is located on Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community land.

The site is surrounded by large automobile repair facilities to the north and west, commercial/ light industrial properties to the southwest, by the Salt River Pima Indian Reservation to the southeast, and a cemetery to the east and northeast. As shown on the receptor map, the nearest residential areas are located 0.25 miles north, east and west of the site. The nearest sensitive receptor is Yavapai Elementary School, located approximately 0.47 miles northwest of the site.

**Requirements of A.R.S. §49-1005(D) and (E):**

The results of the groundwater data from the site assure protection of public health, welfare and the environment, to the extent practicable, and allow for the maximum beneficial use of the site, while being reasonable, necessary and cost effective.

**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.

**Groundwater data tables:**

**MW-1 (Source area well)**

Total Depth: 74 feet bgs    Screened Interval: 53' – 73'bgs

<b>Date</b>	<b>Benzene AWQS is 5.0 µg/L</b>	<b>Depth to Water (feet)</b>	<b>Sample Depth from Field Log (feet)</b>
April 2018	<0.185	57.21	67
July 2018	<b>6.84</b>	57.21	67
January 2019	<1.0	56.48	65
February 2019	<1.0	Not measured	64 (PDB)
March 2019	<1.0	Not measured	64 (PDB)
June 2020	1.97	51.39	65
November 2020	2.02	51.28	60
February 2021	0.44	51.22	65

**MW-2** (cross to down gradient well on -site)  
 Total Depth: 74 feet bgs Screened Interval: 53' – 73'bgs

<b>Date</b>	<b>Benzene AWQS is 5.0 µg/L</b>	<b>Depth to Water (feet)</b>	<b>Sample Depth from Field Log (feet)</b>
January 2019	<1.0	56.40	65
February 2019	<1.0	Not measured	64 (PDB)
March 2019	<1.0	Not measured	64 (PDB)
June 2020	<b>9.83</b>	51.31	65
November 2020	<b>5.52</b>	51.19	60
February 2021	<b>6.72</b>	51.12	65

**MW-3** (cross gradient on-site)  
 Total Depth: 74 feet bgs Screened Interval: 53' – 73'bgs

<b>Date</b>	<b>Benzene AWQS is 5.0 µg/L</b>	<b>Depth to Water (feet)</b>	<b>Sample Depth from Field Log (feet)</b>
January 2019	<b>9.04</b>	56.29	65
February 2019	<b>46.3</b>	Not measured	64 (PDB)
March 2019	<b>47.5</b>	Not measured	64 (PDB)
June 2020	1.39	51.03	62
November 2020	0.529	50.90	60
February 2021	0.288	50.87	60

**MW-4** (down gradient well- off site)  
 Total Depth: 68 feet bgs Screened Interval: 48' - 66'bgs

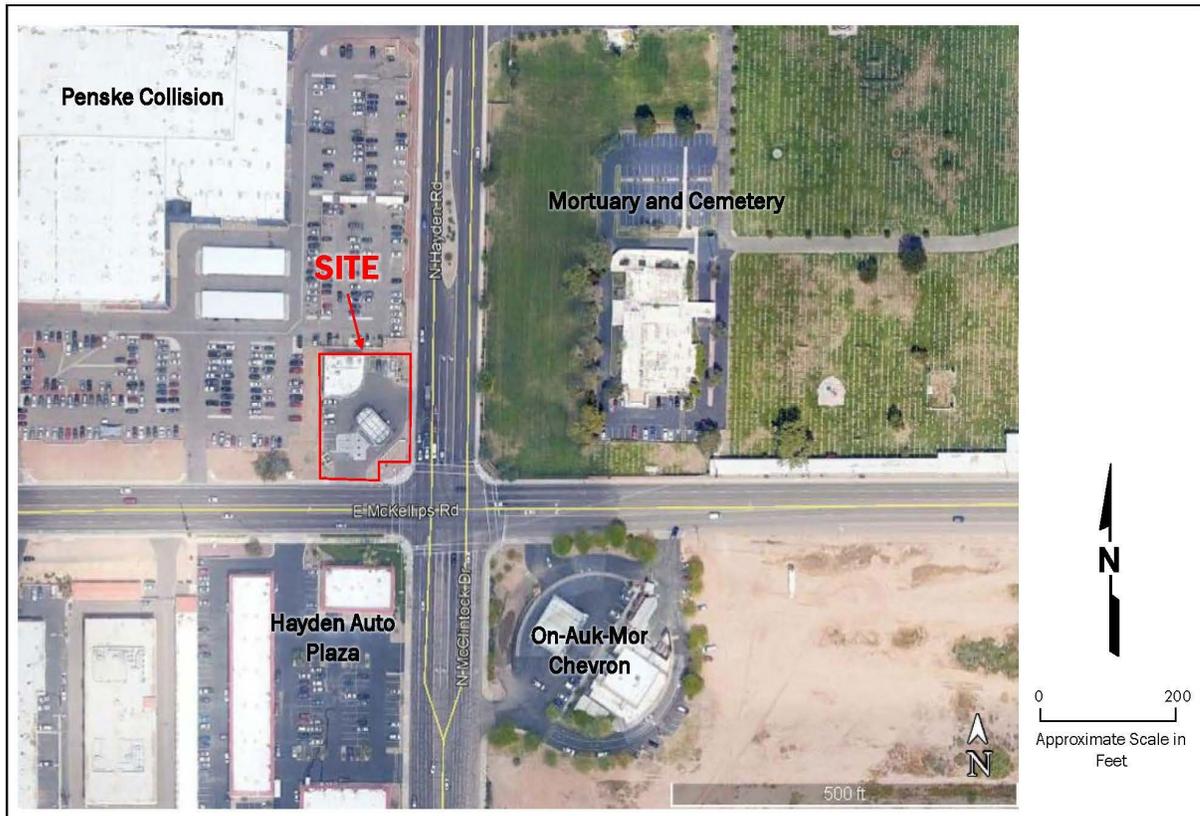
<b>Date</b>	<b>Benzene AWQS is 5.0 µg/L</b>	<b>Depth to Water (feet)</b>	<b>Sample Depth from Field Log (feet)</b>
June 2020	<1.0	52.65	Not recorded
November 2020	<1.0	52.52	60
February 2021	<1.0	52.30	65

**MW-5** (cross gradient well off-site to south of MW-3)  
Total Depth: 68 feet bgs    Screened Interval: 46' – 66' bgs

<b>Date</b>	<b>Benzene AWQS is 5.0 µg/L</b>	<b>Depth to Water (feet)</b>	<b>Sample Depth from Field Log (feet)</b>
June 2020	<1.0	49.81	Not recorded
November 2020	<b>20.5*</b>	49.72	60
February 2021	<1.0	49.58	62

Note: this appears to be an anomalous result. See *Characterization of groundwater plume* for additional details.

**SCS ENGINEERS**

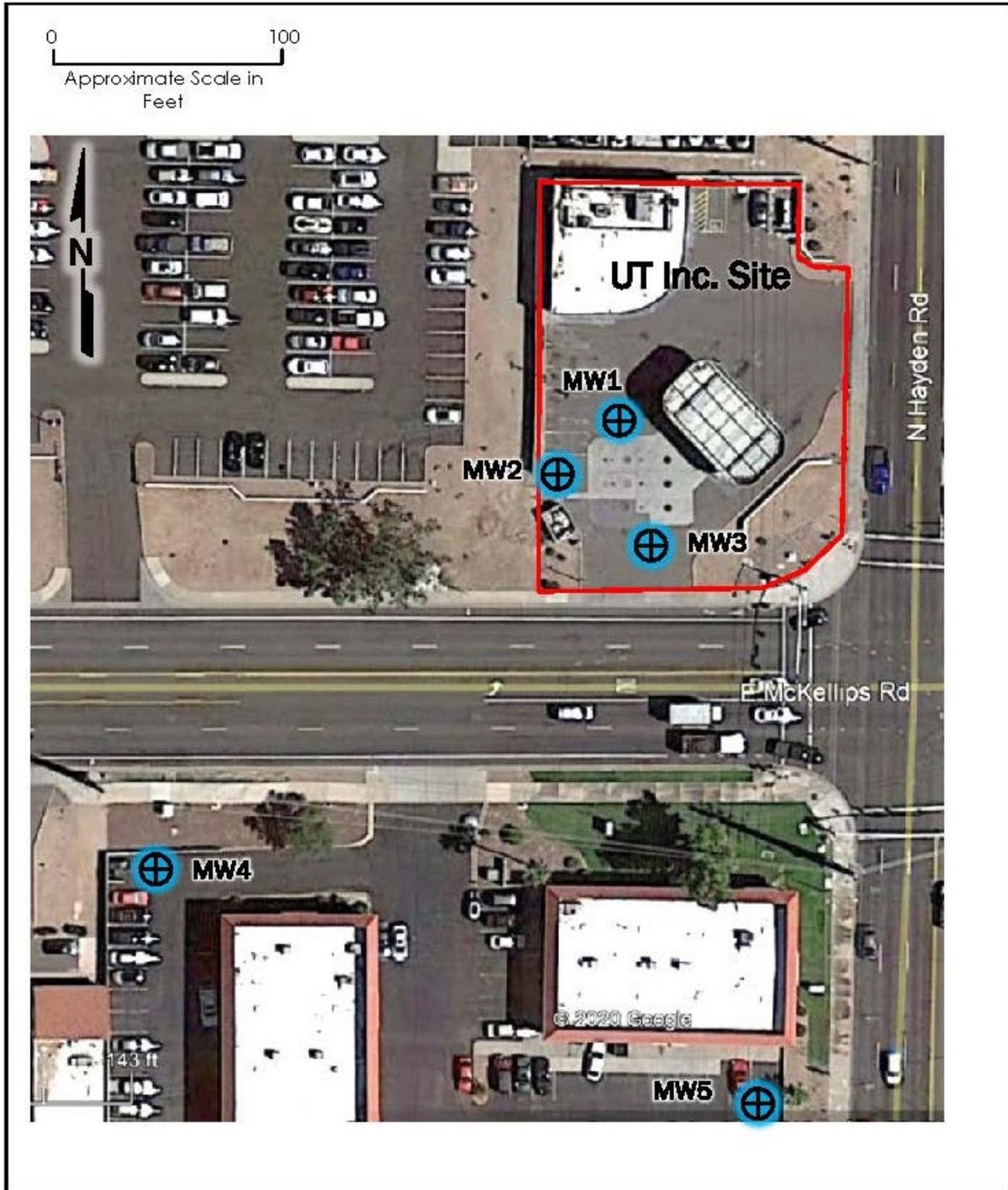


01217243.09

ADEQ  
UT Inc.  
304 N. Hayden Road  
Scottsdale, Arizona

Figure 1  
Site Vicinity

SCS ENGINEERS

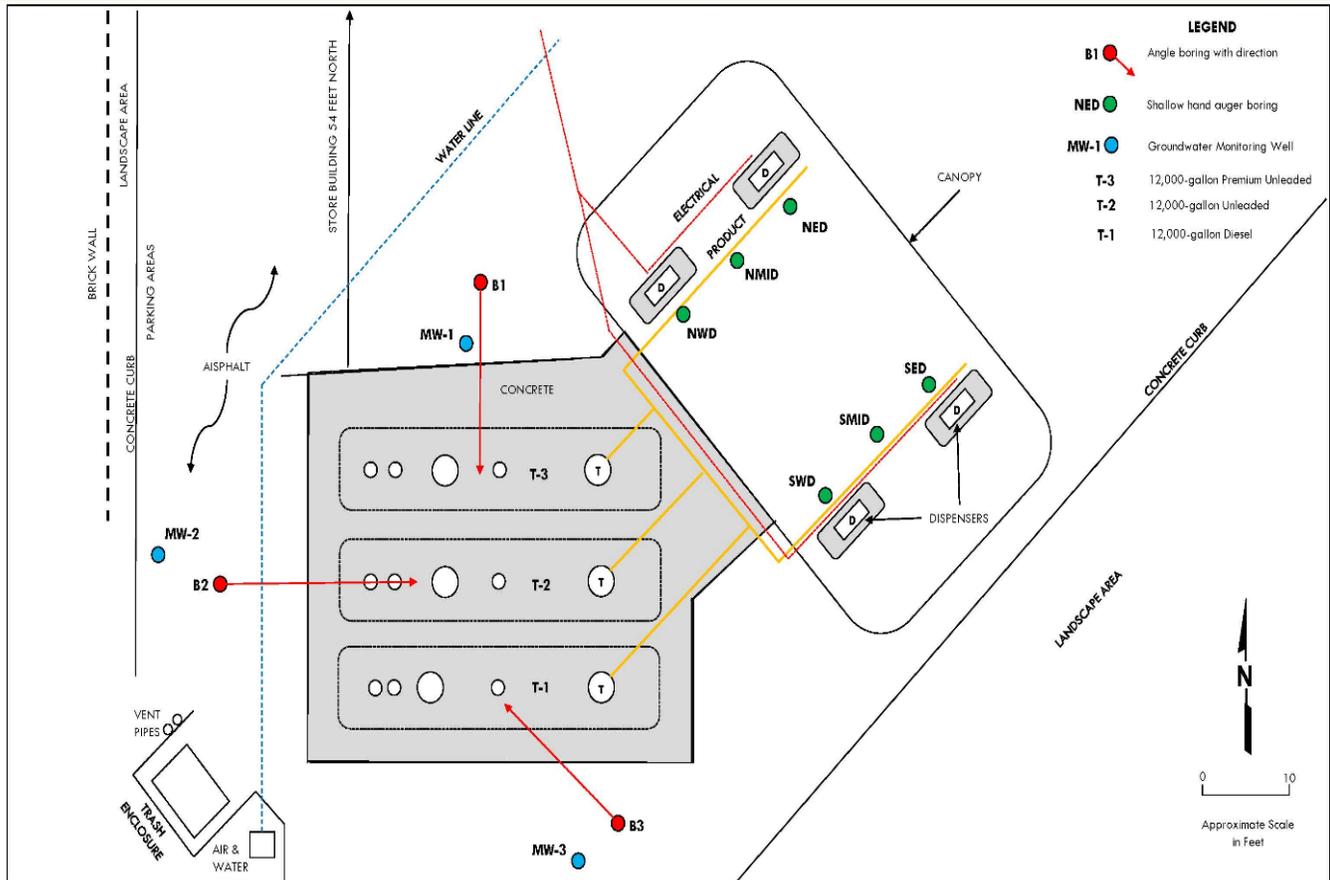


01217243.09

UT, Inc.  
304 North Hayden Road  
Scottsdale, AZ

Figure 3  
Groundwater Monitoring Well  
Locations

SCS ENGINEERS

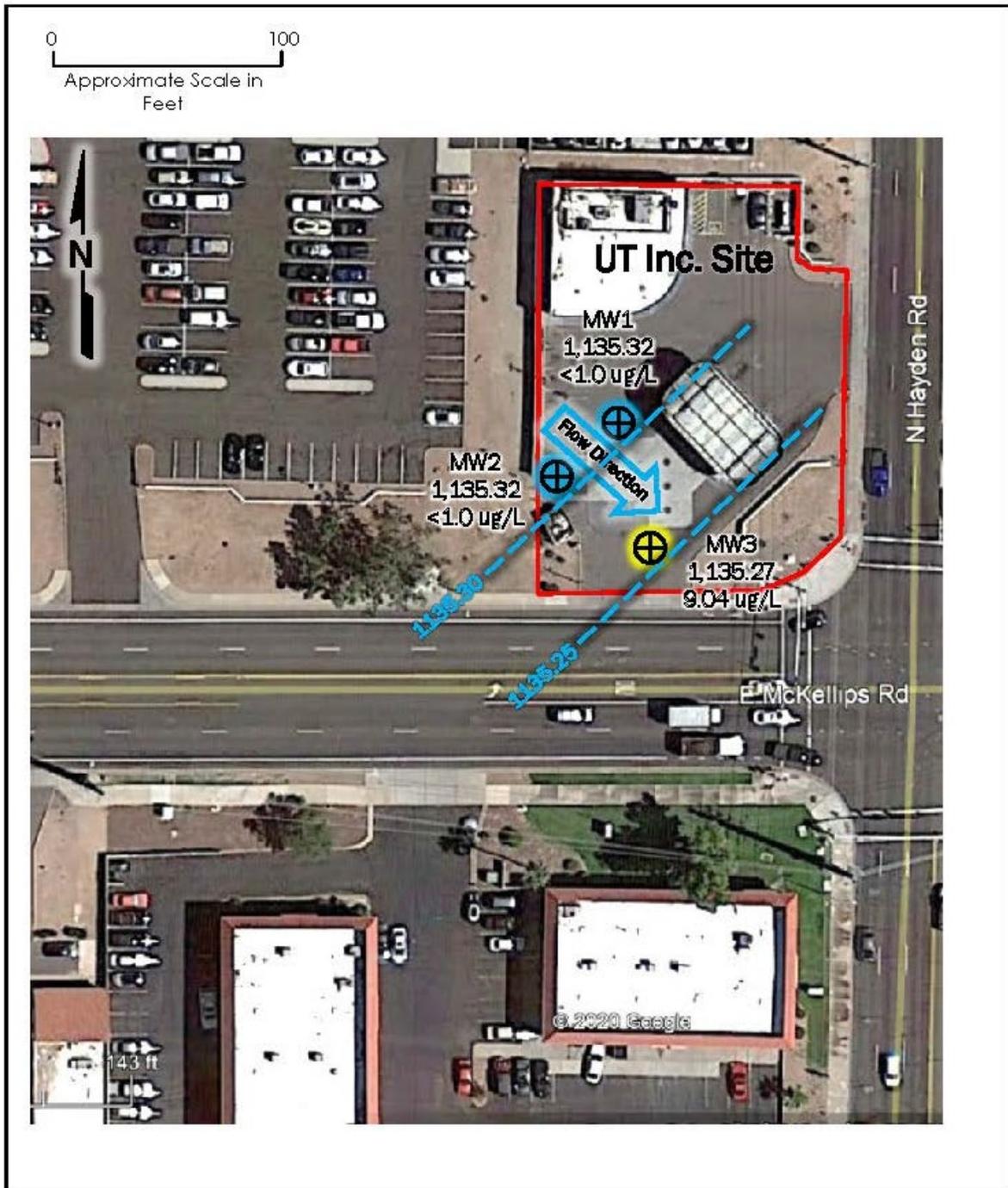


01217243.09

ADEQ  
UT Inc.  
304 N. Hayden Road  
Scottsdale, Arizona

Figure 2  
Site Plan

**SCS ENGINEERS**

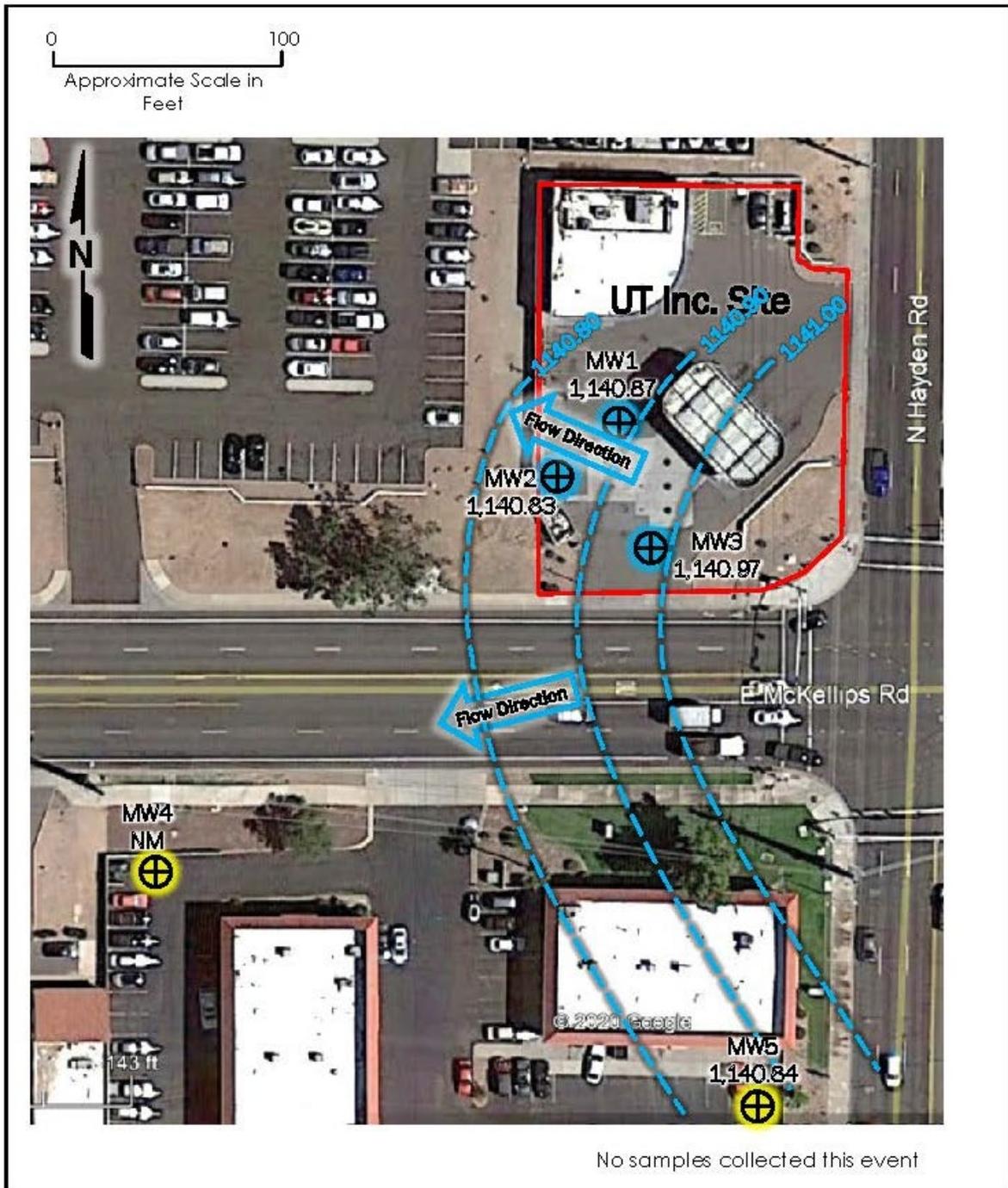


01217243

UT, Inc.  
304 North Hayden Road  
Scottsdale, AZ

Figure 4A  
Groundwater Elevations and  
Benzene Concentrations  
January 4, 2019

**SCS ENGINEERS**

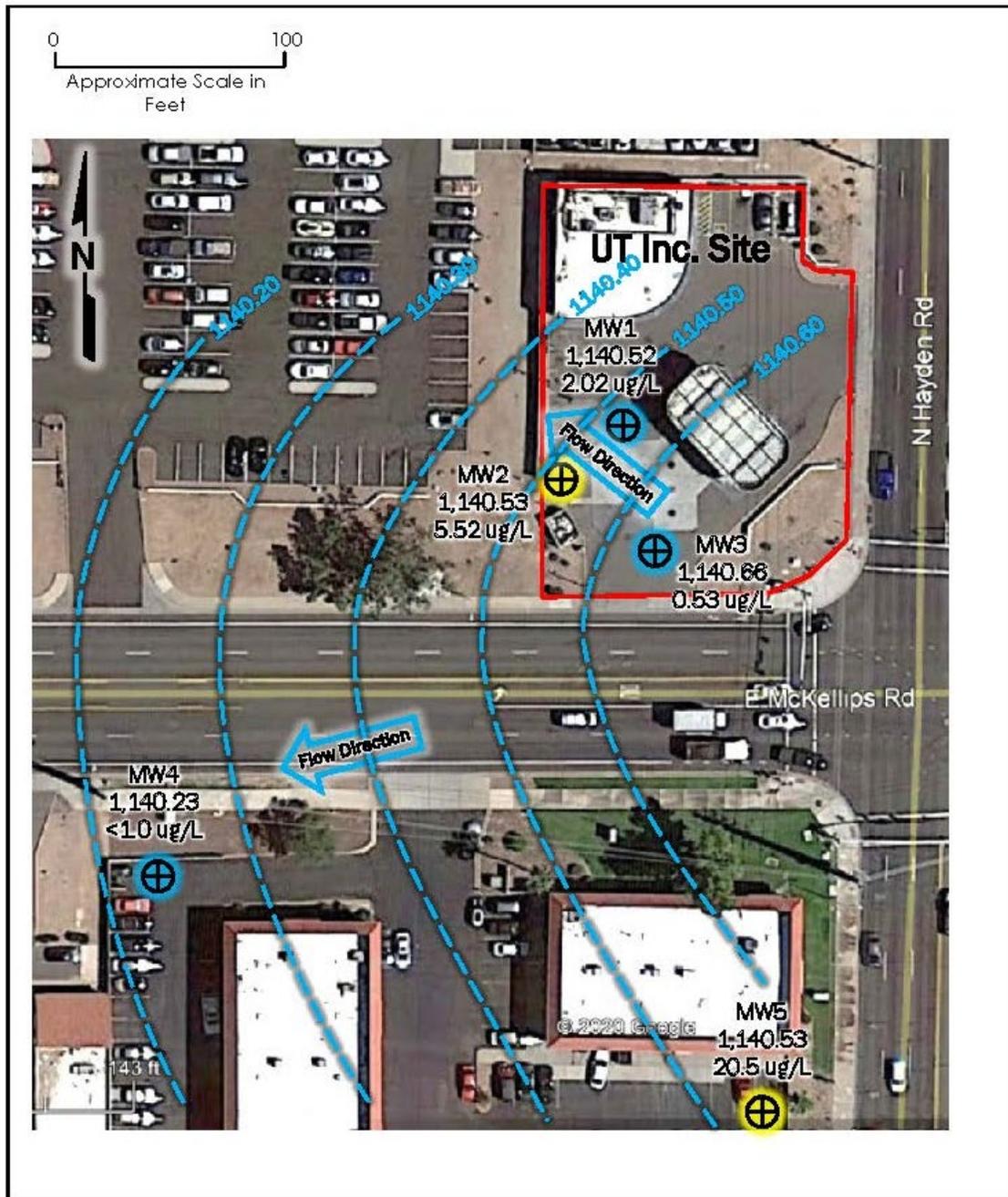


01217243

UT, Inc.  
304 North Hayden Road  
Scottsdale, AZ

Figure 4F  
Groundwater Elevations  
October 27, 2020

**SCS ENGINEERS**

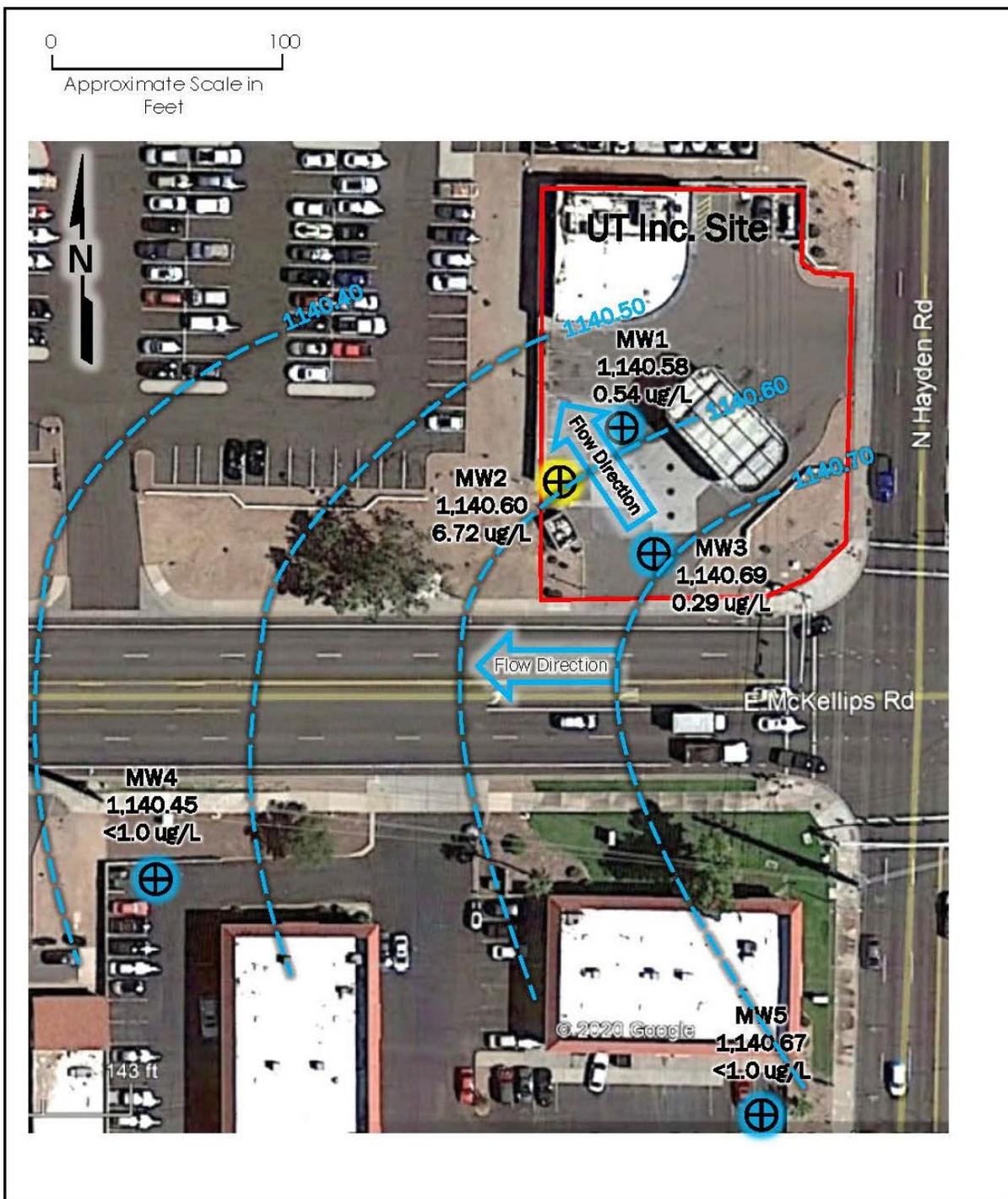


01217243

UT, Inc.  
304 North Hayden Road  
Scottsdale, AZ

Figure 4G  
Groundwater Elevations and  
Benzene Concentrations  
November 23, 2020

**SCS ENGINEERS**



01217243

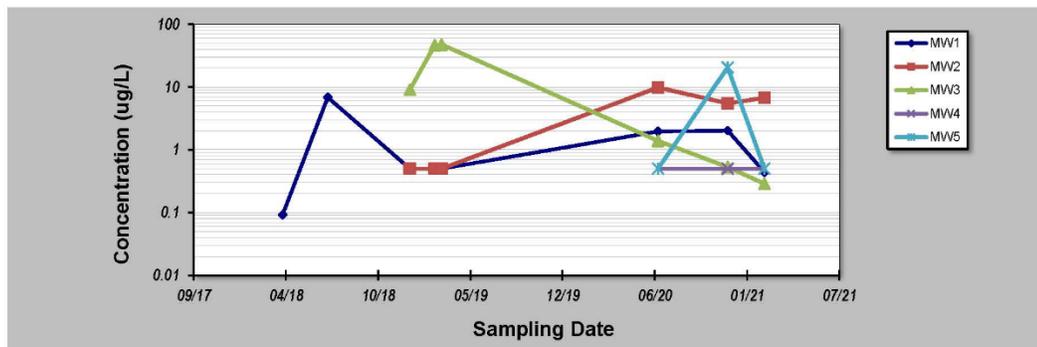
UT.Inc.  
304 North Hayden Road  
Scottsdale, AZ

Figure 4H  
Groundwater Elevations and  
Benzene Concentrations  
February 11, 2021

### GSI MANN-KENDALL TOOLKIT for Constituent Trend Analysis

Evaluation Date: <b>10-Mar-21</b>	Job ID: <b>01217243.09</b>
Facility Name: <b>UT Inc</b>	Constituent: <b>Benzene</b>
Conducted By: <b>Brad Johnston</b>	Concentration Units: <b>ug/L</b>
Sampling Point ID: <b>MW1</b> <b>MW2</b> <b>MW3</b> <b>MW4</b> <b>MW5</b>	

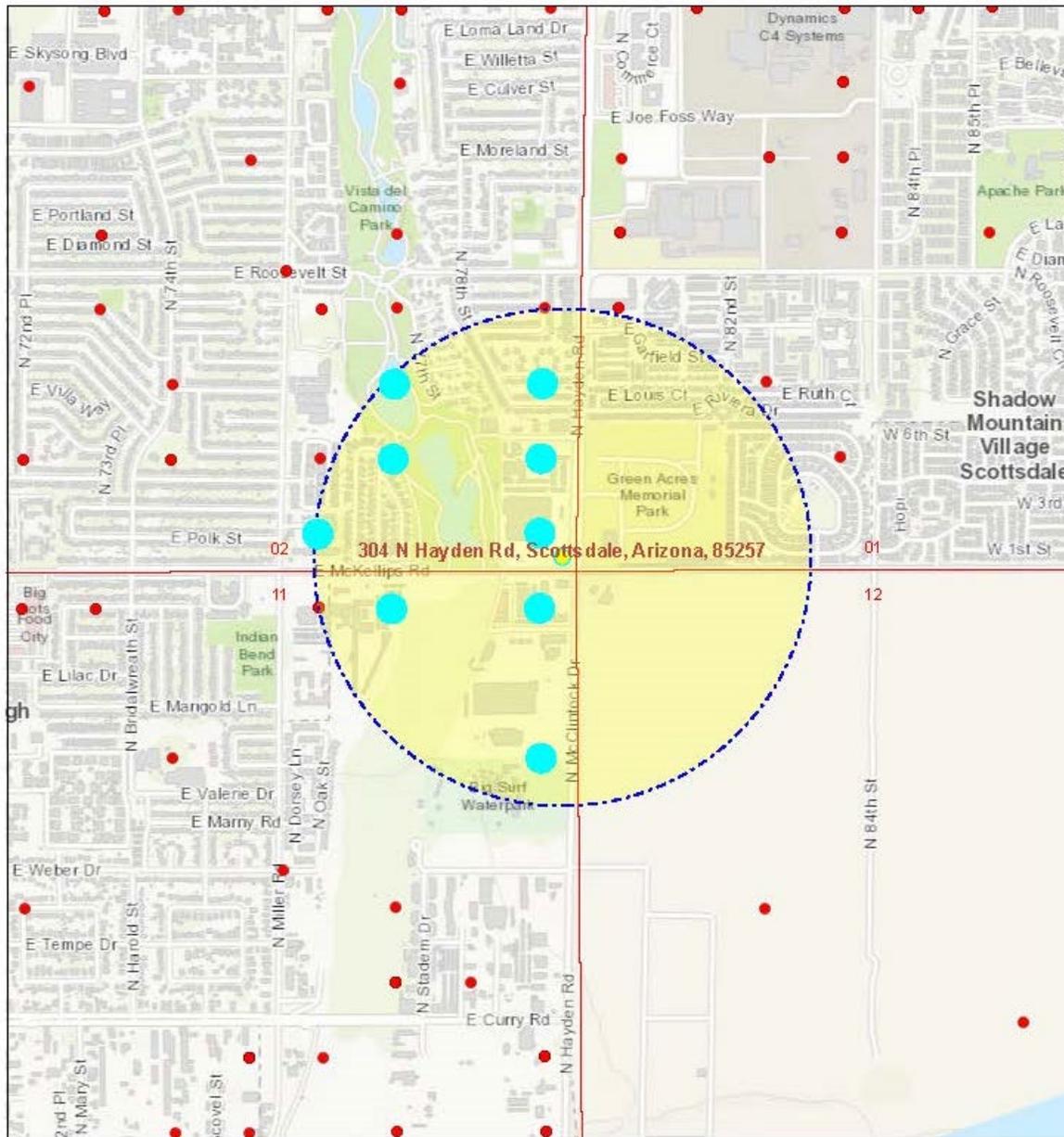
Sampling Event	Sampling Date	BENZENE CONCENTRATION (ug/L)				
		MW1	MW2	MW3	MW4	MW5
1	3-Apr-18	0.0925				
2	10-Jul-18	6.84				
3	4-Jan-19	0.5	0.5	9.04		
4	27-Feb-19	0.5	0.5	46.3		
5	14-Mar-19	0.5	0.5	47.5		
6	25-Jun-20	1.97	9.83	1.39	0.5	0.5
7	23-Nov-20	2.02	5.52	0.529	0.5	20.5
8	11-Feb-21	0.44	6.72	0.288	0.5	0.5
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
Coefficient of Variation:		1.39	1.02	1.31	0.00	1.61
Mann-Kendall Statistic (S):		3	8	-9	0	0
Confidence Factor:		59.4%	89.8%	93.2%		
Concentration Trend:		No Trend	No Trend	Prob. Decreasing		



- Notes:**
- At least four independent sampling events per well are required for calculating the trend. Methodology is valid for 4 to 40 samples.
  - Confidence in Trend = Confidence (in percent) that constituent concentration is increasing (S>0) or decreasing (S<0): >95% = Increasing or Decreasing; ≥ 90% = Probably Increasing or Probably Decreasing; < 90% and S=0 = No Trend; < 90%, S≥0, and COV ≥ 1 = No Trend; < 90% and COV < 1 = Stable.
  - Methodology based on "MAROS: A Decision Support System for Optimizing Monitoring Plans", J.J. Aziz, M. Ling, H.S. Rifai, C.J. Newell, and J.R. Gonzales, *Ground Water*, 41(3):355-367, 2003.

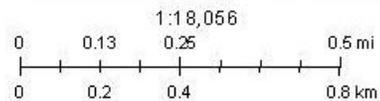
**DISCLAIMER:** The GSI Mann-Kendall Toolkit is available "as is". Considerable care has been exercised in preparing this software product; however, no party, including without limitation GSI Environmental Inc., makes any representation or warranty regarding the accuracy, correctness, or completeness of the information contained herein, and no such party shall be liable for any direct, indirect, consequential, incidental or other damages resulting from the use of this product or the information contained herein. Information in this publication is subject to change without notice. GSI Environmental Inc., disclaims any responsibility or obligation to update the information contained herein.  
GSI Environmental Inc., www.gsi-net.com

### Registry of Wells in AZ (0.5 miles)



April 16, 2021

- Well Registry
- Section
- Township
- County



Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENTP, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA

Arizona Department of Water Resources

- "Threatened or Impacted Drinking Water Wells" provides additional details on this map.

SCS ENGINEERS



01217243.09

ADEQ  
UT Inc.  
304 North Hayden Road  
Scottsdale, Arizona

Large Capacity Wells

SCS ENGINEERS



01217243.09

ADEQ  
UT Inc.  
304 North Hayden Road  
Scottsdale, Arizona

Receptors map