Lake Havasu Avenue and Holly Avenue Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) Site Lake Havasu City Public Meeting

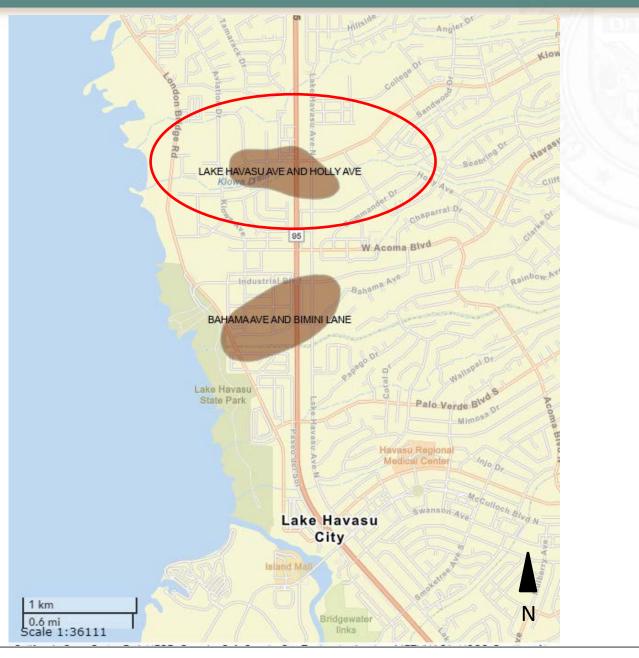
December 7, 2022

Hazel Cox, Project Manager



Site Location





Steps in WQARF



PI - confirms the release No Further Investigation or Action **Preliminary Investigation (PI)** (NFIA) or Monitoring Only (2015)**Registry Listing - legally makes** it a WQARF site (2017) WQARF Registry Listing RI – determines extent of release (2020) **Remedial Investigation (RI)** FS – provides options on how best to clean up the site Feasibility Study (FS) (2022)PRAP – proposes which clean-**Proposed Remedial Action** up option is the best Plan (PRAP) ROD – announcement of final remedy for the site Record of Decision (ROD) Implementation of Remedy Site De-Listing



Main site contaminants:

- Chromium -Cr
 - AWQS for Cr is 0.1 milligram per liter (mg/L)
- Nitrate
 - AWQS for nitrate is 10 mg/L
- Trichloroethene –TCE, and tetrachloroethene –PCE
 - Aquifer Water Quality Standard (AWQS) for TCE
 and PCE = <u>5 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</u>

Note on Concentration Units Part 2



- Micrograms per liter
 - $\mu g/L$
 - Parts per billion (ppb)
 - 1 µg/L ≈ 1 drop of water in a backyard swimming pool
- Milligrams per liter
 - mg/L
 - Parts per million (ppm)
 - 1000X larger than μ g/L
 - $1 \text{ mg/L} \approx 1 \text{ drop of water in a 10-gallon fish tank}$

Purpose of an FS

- Identify areas needing remediation at the Site
- Figure out what remedy is going to work best at the Site

Process:

- Identify a reference remedy
- Then identify different remedies one that is less aggressive and one that is more aggressive than the reference remedy
- All three remedies must meet certain criteria, e.g.
 - Achieve the Site's Remedial Objectives (ROs)
 - Protect public health and the environment

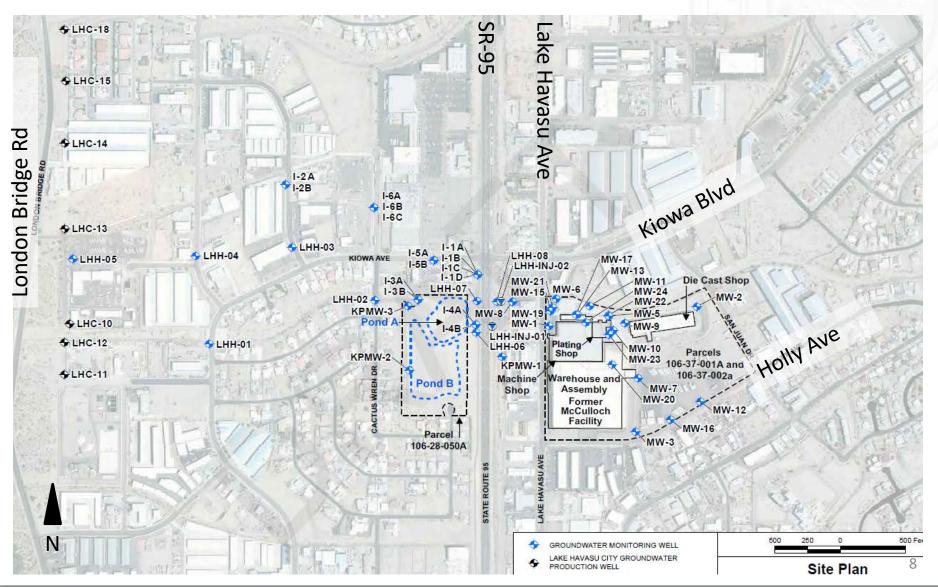


Process Continued:

- After putting together the three remedies, evaluate the different remedies based on criteria, including:
 - Practicality
 - Risk
 - Cost
 - Benefit
- Suggest a recommended remedy

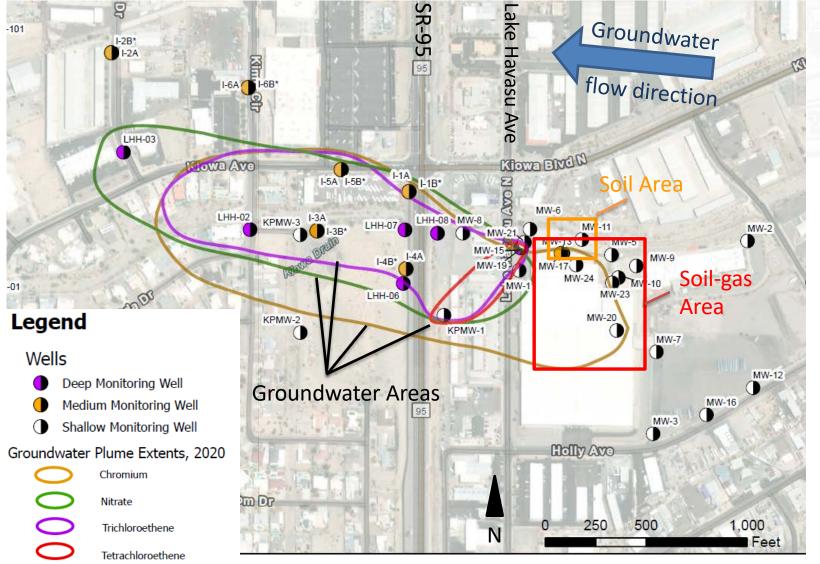


Site detail and background





Remediation areas



9



Site Remedial Objectives

- Land Use
 - To restore soil conditions to remediation standards that are applicable to the hazardous substances impacting soils at the Site
- Groundwater Use
 - Protect against the loss or impairment of potable water threatened by contaminants of concern

Initial Technology Screening

Feasibility Study

Technology	Retained?
No Action	No
Institutional/Engineering Controls	Yes
Soil Vapor Extraction	Yes
Monitored Natural Attenuation	Yes
Groundwater Extraction & Treatment System	Yes
<i>In Situ</i> Chemical Reduction	No
<i>In Situ</i> Chemical Oxidation	No
In Situ Bioremediation	Yes
Wellhead Treatment	Yes



Initial Technology Screening

Feasibility Study

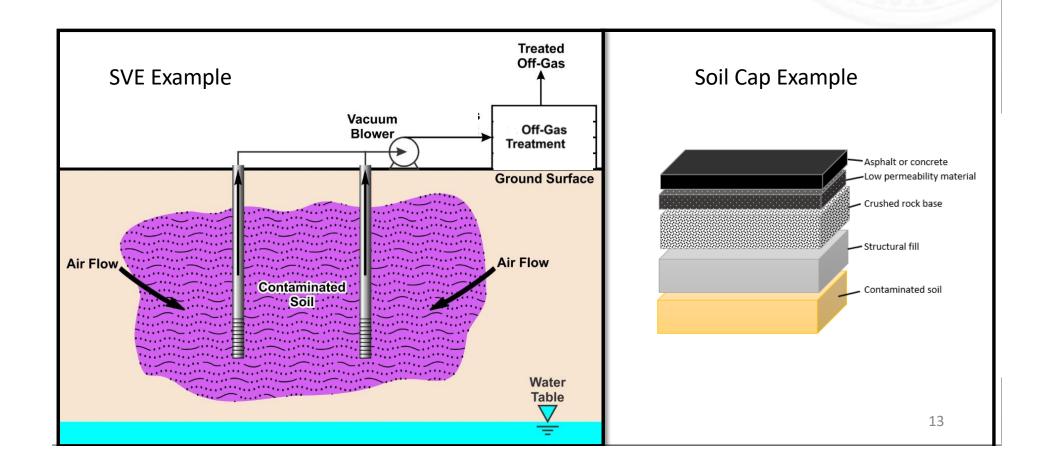
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In Situ Bioremediation	Yes		
Wellhead Treatment	Yes		

Carried forward for further evaluation



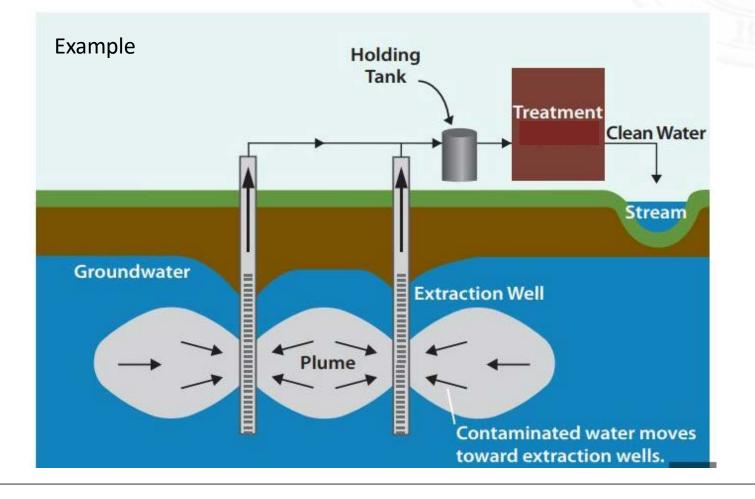
Soil – All three remedies

– Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) and Capping



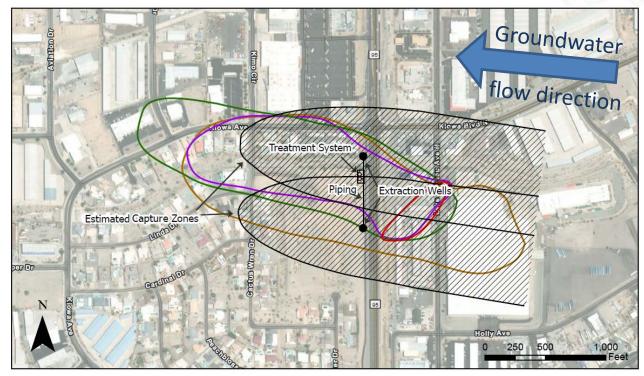


- Groundwater Reference Remedy
 - Groundwater Extraction and Treatment





- Groundwater Reference Remedy
 - Groundwater Extraction and Treatment



Groundwater Plume Extents, 2020

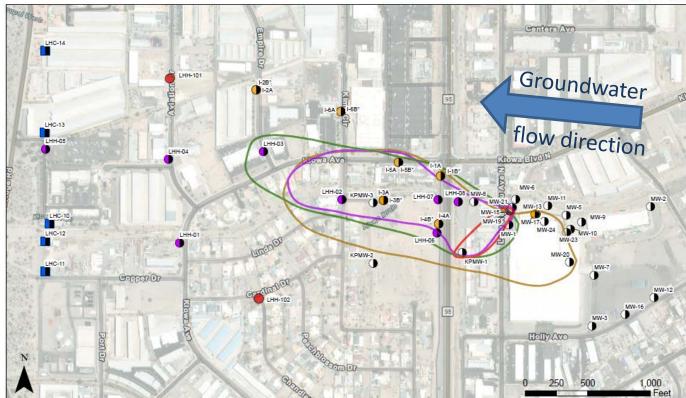




Figure 19 Reference Remedy Conceptual GETS Layout Lake Havasu Avenue and Holly Avenue Feasibility Study



- Groundwater Less Aggressive Remedy
 - Monitored Natural Attenuation



Legend

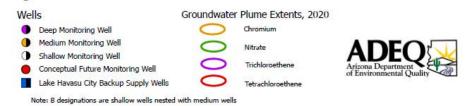
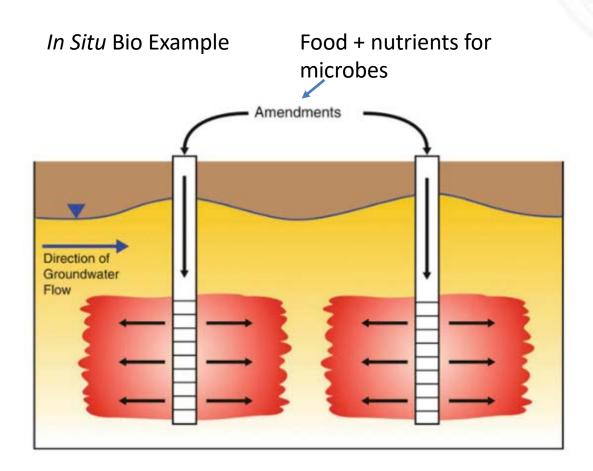


Figure 22 Less Aggressive Remedy Conceptual Monitoring Locations Lake Havasu Avenue and Holly Avenue Feasibility Study

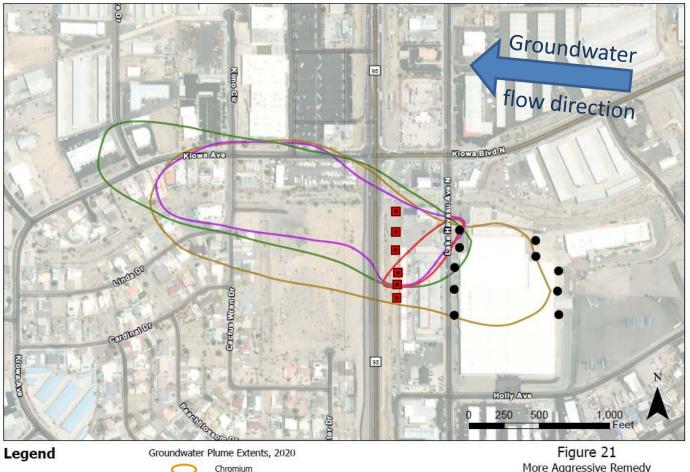


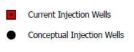
- Groundwater More Aggressive Remedy
 - In Situ Bioremediation





- More Aggressive Remedy Groundwater
 - In Situ Bioremediation





0	Nitrate
0	Trichloroethene
0	Tetrachloroethene



Figure 21 More Aggressive Remedy Conceptual In-Situ Bio Locations Lake Havasu Avenue and Holly Avenue Feasibility Study



 Comparison 						
	Practicality	Risk	Cost	Benefit		
Reference Remedy	Feasible, Moderately implementable	Very protective – prevents further migration	 ~\$37 million over 30 years ~\$10 million contingency costs 	Well established Prevents migration Remediates contaminants		
Less Aggressive Remedy	Feasible, Highly implementable	Very protective – treats contamination	 ~\$7 million over 14 years ~\$8.8 million contingency costs 	Rapid plume treatment Remediates contaminants Prevents migration		
More Aggressive Remedy	Feasible, Highly implementable	Protective – treats water at point of use	 ~\$10 million over 30 years ~\$15 million contingency costs 	Prevents exposure to contaminants Monitors potential of migration 19		



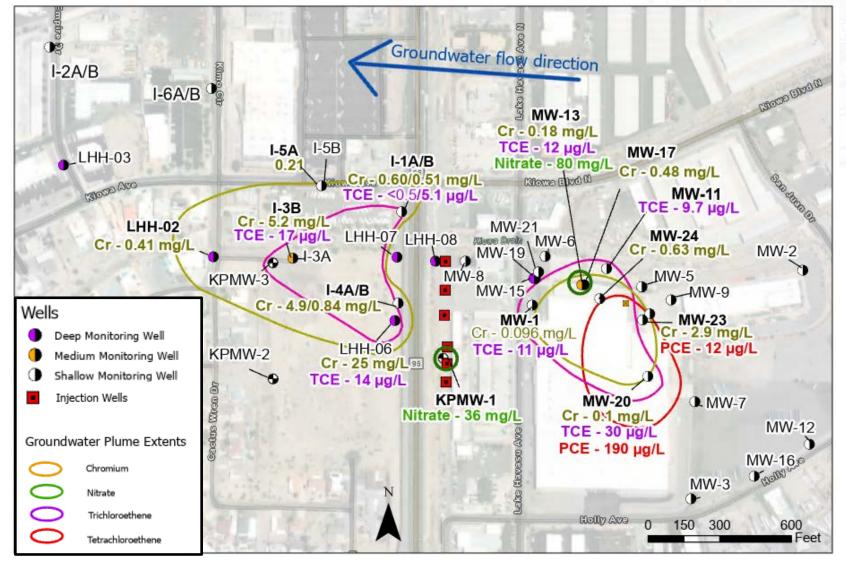
Recommended Remedy

- More Aggressive Remedy (In Situ Bioremediation)
 - Cleans up contamination directly in the aquifer (groundwater)
 - Shorter remedial timeframe, leading to lower overall cost
 - Early Response Action showing effectiveness at the Site

Early Response Action



Results - 2022





Upcoming Site activities

- Proposed Remedial Action Plan
 - Will describe the Proposed Remedy in detail
 - Public comment period of 90 days
- Upgradient area pilot treatment

Community Advisory Boards (CABs)





What do CABs do?

- Meet with ADEQ
- Learn about the site
- Give ADEQ feedback
- Share updates with community

- ADEQ's promise to CABs:
 - Keep CABs informed
 - Ask for CAB feedback on our activities and decisions



Lake Havasu Ave and Holly Ave WQARF Site



Contact us!

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