(2752)

PA/SI ORIGINAL

SFUND RECORDS CTR
102339

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

JAQUAYS EQUIPMENT COMPANY

1219 S. 19TH AVENUE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85009
MARICOPA COUNTY

EPA ID#: AZD009017989

STATE ID#: 597

PREPARED BY:
ANA I. VARGAS
June 10, 1991

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS
EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL PROJECTS SECTION
SITE DISCOVERY AND HAZARD EVALUATION UNIT

THIS REPORT IS PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

JAQUAYS EQUIPMENT COMPANY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section I	Page
1.0 SITE DESCRIPTION	1
1.1 Site Location	1
1.2 Site Ownership/History	1
1.3 Other Regulatory Involvement	2
2.0 APPARENT PROBLEM	2
3.0 HRS FACTORS	4
3.1 Waste Type/Quantity	4
3.2 Groundwater	5
3.3 Surface Water	8
3.4 Air	9
3.5 On-Site Pathway	9
4.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS	9
5.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	10
6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	10
6.1 Summary	10
6.2 Conclusions	11
7.0 ADEQ MANAGEMENT REVIEW/CONCURRENCE	12
8.0 EPA RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER ACTION	12
9.0 REFERENCES	13

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site Location Map 1a

Figure 2. Site Diagram 1b

Figure 3. Wells Sampled in the West Van Buren Area (1986) 3a

Figure 4. Wells Sampled in the West Van Buren Area (1988) 3c

List of Tables

Table 1. 1986 Sample Analyses of Wells Sampled In The West Van Buren Area 3b

Table 2. West Van Buren Groundwater Sampling- September 1988 ..... 3d

SECTION II

APPENDICES

A. Contact Reports

B. Photographs

C. Well Driller's Logs

D. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs)

SECTION I

1.0 SITE DESCRIPTION:

1.1 Site Location

Lindco Equipment & Supply, Inc., d.b.a. Jaquays Equipment Company (Jaquays) occupies a 1.3 acre facility at 1219 S. 19th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona, 85009, United States Geological Survey (USGS) Location (A-01-03)18bbb (See Figure 1, Site Location Map).

The site grounds are occupied by an office building, a concrete floored maintenance/repair area, a fenced storage area, a parking area, and a shed. The parking area is paved over with asphalt. The site is fenced. Access to the facility is restricted by a gate. There is a above ground diesel fuel storage tank located on-site (See Figure 2, Facility Diagram) (1,28,37).

The site is bordered on the north by American Linen Co. and Buckeye Road, the east by a trailer park, the south by Truck Salvage Co., and the west by 19th Avenue. The site is located in an light industrial, heavy residential area. The land use in a 3-mile radius of Jaquays is mixed and includes industrial, commercial, and residential (1).

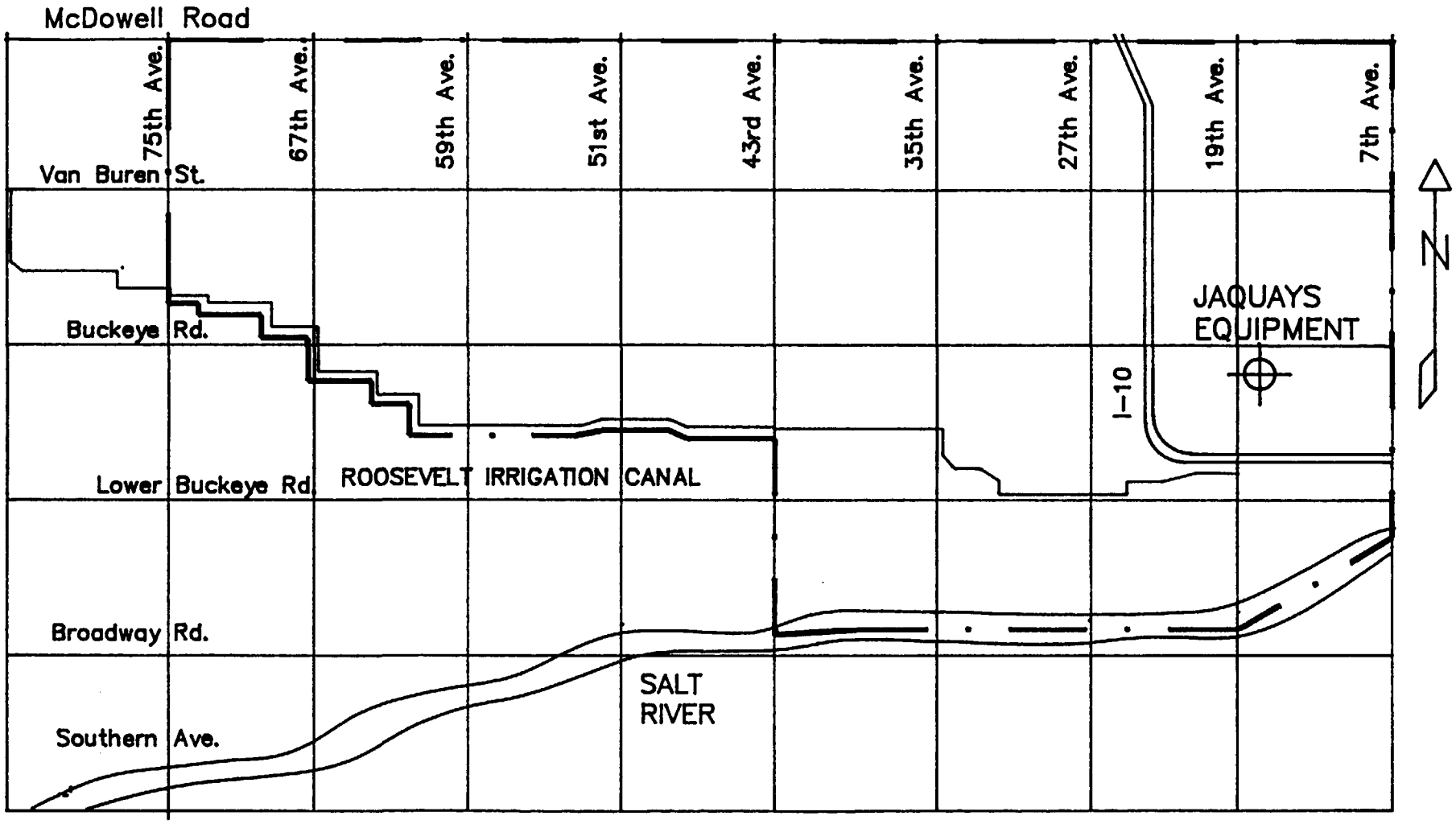
1.2 Site History/Ownership

Prior to Jaquays occupancy of the facility, the site was agricultural land (28).

D.W. Jaquays Mining and Contractors Equipment Company incorporated under the laws of the State of Arizona on December 30, 1955 (2). According to City of Phoenix (COP) Fire Department records and Arizona Corporation Commission records, Jaquays has been in operation at its current location since its incorporation in 1955 (2,11,28). In 1983, the assets of the corporation were purchased by Mr. Doug R. Lindsay (28). On January 18, 1984, Mr. Lindsay amended the Articles of Incorporation by changing the name of the corporation to Lindco Equipment & Supply, Inc. (33).

Delford W. (D.W.) Jaquays and Ethelyn C. Jaquays were the property owners from approximately 1950 until 1981, when they conveyed the property to the Delford W. Jaquays and Ethelyn C. Jaquays Trust (hereinafter called "the Trust")(29). The Trust owned the property from 1981 until 1987, when they conveyed the property to Patricia J. Muncy and Jaquelin A. Gannan (9,24).

Jaquays is a mining and contractor's supplier (9). This includes the sales, service, rental, and lease of any and all kinds of machinery, equipment, explosives and related materials for mining, milling, and construction (2,11). The following materials are sold and stored on-site: dynamite, electric blasting caps, fuse caps, detonating cord, igniter cord, nitromethane, oxygen, and acetylene (11).



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

FIGURE 1 | SITE LOCATION MAP JAQUAYS EQUIPMENT

0 1 2

SCALE IN MILES

PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY

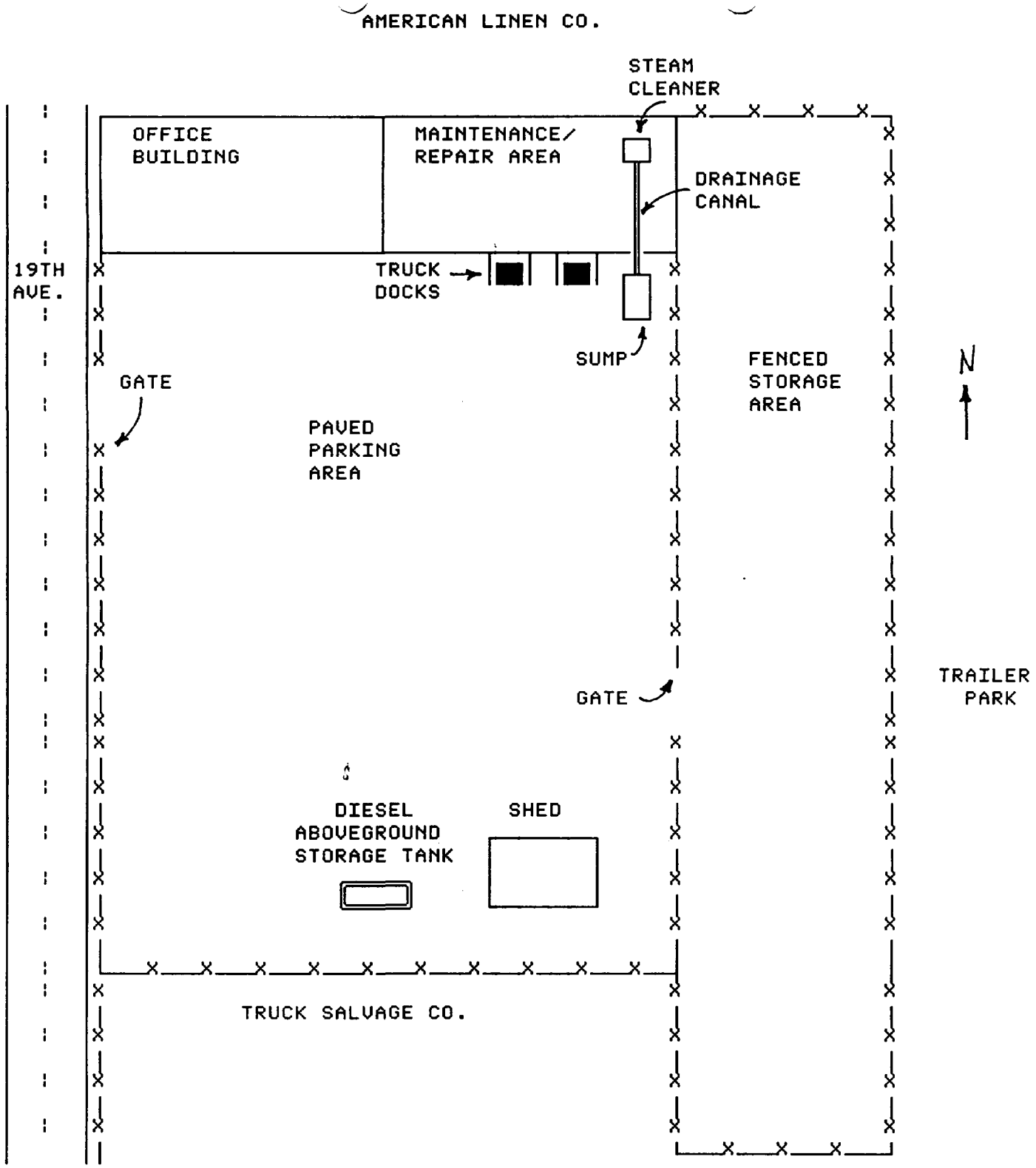


FIGURE 2: FACILITY DIAGRAM

JAQUAYS EQUIPMENT COMPANY
1219 S. 19TH AVE.
PHOENIX, AZ 89009

DIAGRAM NOT TO SCALE

During the repair and maintenance of any equipment, Jaquays uses hydraulic and motor oils, and Chevron Thinner 325 (petroleum distillates) as a solvent for the cleaning of parts (10,12,28,37). Waste oil and solvent is collected in an 100-gallon above ground storage tank located in the repair/maintenance area (28,37). Waste oil/solvent is currently hauled off-site through All Western Oil Co. (EPA ID# AZD980818454) (9,28).

1.3 Other Regulatory Involvement

The Jaquays facility does not have a RCRA status (3).

Jaquays filed a Notification for Underground Storage Tanks with ADEQ indicating the existence of two 1000-gallon, steel construction, underground storage tanks (USTs) on-site. The tanks were used for the storage of diesel and gasoline (5). These tanks were removed sometime prior to 1983 (28).

Jaquays has no current Maricopa County Air Pollution Control permit but had one which expired in 1989. The permit was for a gasoline storage tank (4).

Jaquays has a permit from the COP Fire Department for the storage and handling of hazardous materials (explosives, acetylene, and oxygen) (11).

No other information regarding Jaquays' regulatory or permit history was located in record searches with the City of Phoenix (COP) Water and Wastewater Department and Arizona Industrial Commission (26,27).

The Jaquays facility is located within the boundaries of the West Van Buren Study Area, which has been a Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) State Superfund site since 1987 (See Figure 2).

2.0 APPARENT PROBLEM

In 1984, Chevron U.S.A. Inc. conducted an environmental audit of its fuel storage facility located at 5110 West Madison, Phoenix, Arizona, as part of a company-program to eliminate product losses and prevent environmental degradation at company facilities. During the environmental audit, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in monitor wells that Chevron had installed in 1984 and sampled in April of 1985. Chemicals found were trichlorofluoromethane; 1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE); 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA); trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-DCE); chloroform; 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA); 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA); trichloroethylene (TCE); tetrachloroethylene (PCE); benzene; ethylbenzene; toluene; and m-, o-, and p-xylene. On August 20, 1985, Chevron notified the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) of this discovery (6).

According to Chevron, this tank farm was used only for the storage of petroleum products. No chlorinated hydrocarbons such as TCA, DCA, PCE, TCE, or DCE were used at the site (6,8).

After the discovery of the contaminants in Chevron's wells, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) listed the Van Buren Tank Farm/Fowler Industrial Area (EPA ID# AZD980890917) on the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Information System (CERCLIS) on 10/1/85. A Preliminary Assessment Report and Draft Site Inspection Report were completed in 1987, documenting extensive groundwater contamination in the Van Buren Tank Farm Area (See Figure 3 and Table 1 for wells sampled in 1986) (8). The Van Buren Tank Farm/Fowler Industrial Area was proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) of Federal Superfund in 1986; however, the site was not considered for further action under CERCLA at that time.

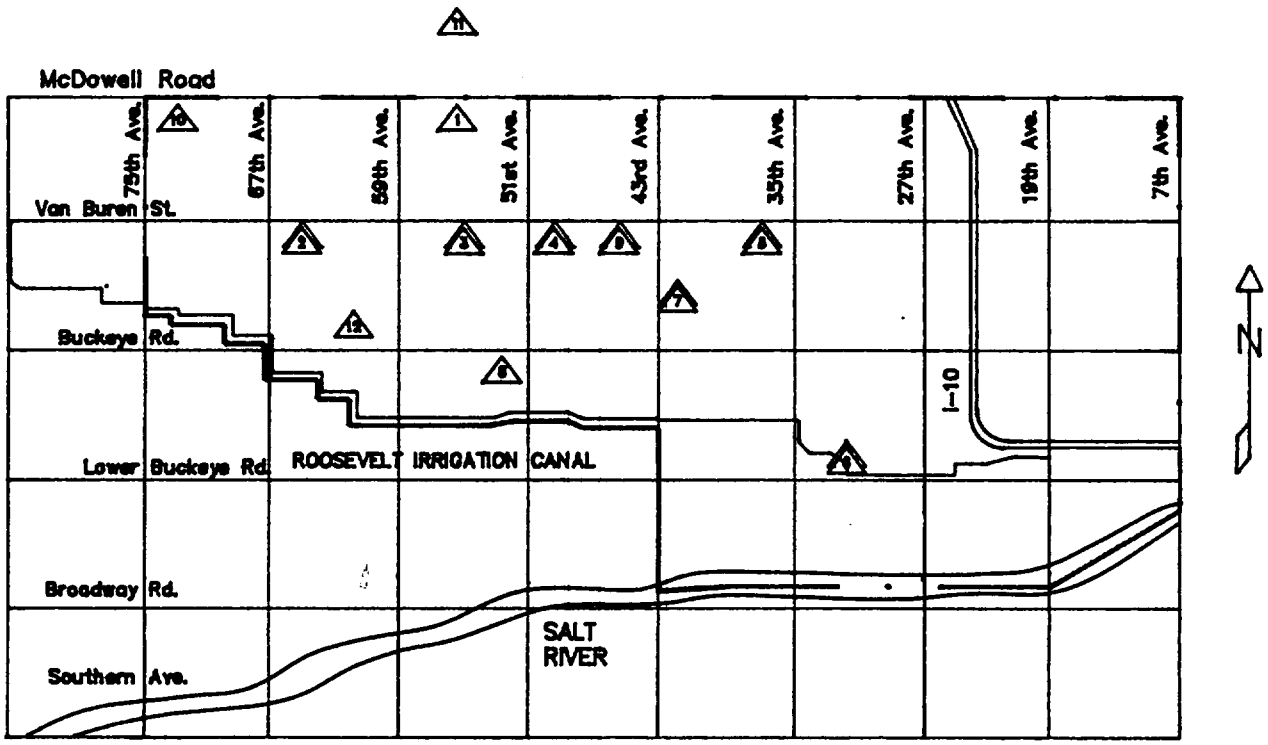
In 1987, the Van Buren Tank Farm/Fowler Industrial Area was designated a Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) State Superfund site. For the purposes of the WQARF study, the Van Buren Tank Farm was named the "West Van Buren WQARF Study Area."

Under the WQARF program, Kleinfelder, an environmental consulting firm, received a contract from ADEQ to conduct a preliminary remedial investigation to assess the nature, extent, severity, and potential sources of the VOCs detected in groundwater beneath the West Van Buren Area (See Figure 4 and Table 2 for wells sampled in 1988). In the West Van Buren Phase I Report prepared by Kleinfelder, Jaquays was listed as a company to be considered for further investigation (7). Jaquays was entered into the CERCLIS on 7/1/90.

In October 1990, D.W. Jaquays, former owner of Jaquays, responded to an ADEQ Preliminary Assessment Questionnaire directed at gathering information for this report. Mr. Jaquays indicated that during the 40 years the company has been operating at the site, no chemicals such as TCE, PCE, and TCA, have ever been used at the site. According to Mr. Jaquays, solid wastes such as cardboards, paper, cartons, etc., and waste oil are the only wastes generated at the facility (9).

There is a discrepancy between the information provided by Mr. Jaquays and information obtained from the files of the West Van Buren WQARF Study Area. In June 1989, Mr. Tom Curry from the ADEQ WQARF Unit paid an unannounced visit to Jaquays Equipment Company. In the fenced storage area (See Figure 2), a pyramid of stacked, empty, 55-gallon drums (approximately 12 drums) was noted along the eastern fence. In the stack of drums, at least 2 drums were labeled as "B & B Carbon Off" (Perchloroethylene or PCE) (10,12) [The condition of the drums at the time of the inspection is unknown.] Also in the storage area was what appeared to be a solvent dip tank. The tank was not located in an area close to any

FIGURE 3 Well Sampling Locations May 1986



PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY

0 1 2
SCALE IN MILES

Wells Sampled May 1986 (Contaminated)

Wells Sampled May 1986 (Not Contaminated)

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	
FIGURE 3	Well Sampling Locations May 1986

TABLE 1: 1986 SAMPLE ANALYSES OF WELLS SAMPLED IN THE WEST VAN BUREN AREA

WELL LOCATION	DL / SAMPLE NO.	MC 0.5	TCFM 0.5	1,1-DCE 0.5	1,1-DCA 0.5	T-1,2-DCE 0.5	CF 0.5	1,2-DCA 0.5	1,1,1-TCA 0.5	CT 0.5	BDCM 0.5	TCE 0.5	O/P XY 1	BF .5	PCE .5	1,3-DCB 10	1,4-DCB 10	BENZ 1	EB 1	TOL 1
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(A-1-2)5ABB	2	-	-	-	-	-	<.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(A-1-1)1BAB	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(A-1-2)7BBA	4	-	-	22	<.5	1.7	<.5	-	5.3	-	-	3.3	-	-	>50	-	-	-	-	-
(A-1-2)7BBA	5	-	-	21	1.2	2.1	<.5	-	5.6	-	-	3.7	-	-	>50	-	-	-	-	-
(A-1-2)8BAA 7 1/2E-5N	6	.8	4.3	29	.8	15	.7	3.4	2.4	-	-	33	6.0	-	>50	-	-	>66	4.1	4.1
	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(A-1-2)9BBB 8E-5N	8	-	22	20	<.5	<.5	.9	<.5	4.3	-	-	28	-	-	36	-	-	1.2	-	-
(A-1-2)10ABA 9 3/4E-5N	9	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	2.1	.8	<.5	<.5	<.5	10	-	-	4.1	-	-	-	-	-
(A-1-2)14CDD 10 1/2E-3 1/8N	10	<.5	1.2	-	1.2	1.2	<.5	<.5	<.5	-	-	-	-	<5	1.1	-	-	<.5	-	-
(A-1-2)14CDD 10 1/2E-3 1/8N	11	<.5	<.5	<.5	1.1	1.1	<.5	-	<.5	-	-	<.5	-	<5	1.1	-	-	<1.0	-	-
(A-1-2)10CBC 9E-4 1/4N	12	<.5	.8	.8	.9	3.2	.7	<.5	<.5	<.5	-	42	-	-	4.4	<.5	<.5	-	-	-
(A-02-2)32ABB #157	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(A-1-217AAD	14	-	-	-	-	-	<.5	-	-	-	-	<.5	-	-	<.5	-	<.5	-	-	-
(A-1-2)7DCD	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(A-1-2)9AAB 9E-5N	16	-	3.3	<.5	-	1.6	-	1.3	1.8	<.5	-	35	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: ALL OTHER COMPOUNDS NOT REPORTED IN THIS TABLE WERE ANALYZED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED.

- Compound was analyzed for but not detected

DL = DETECTION LIMIT

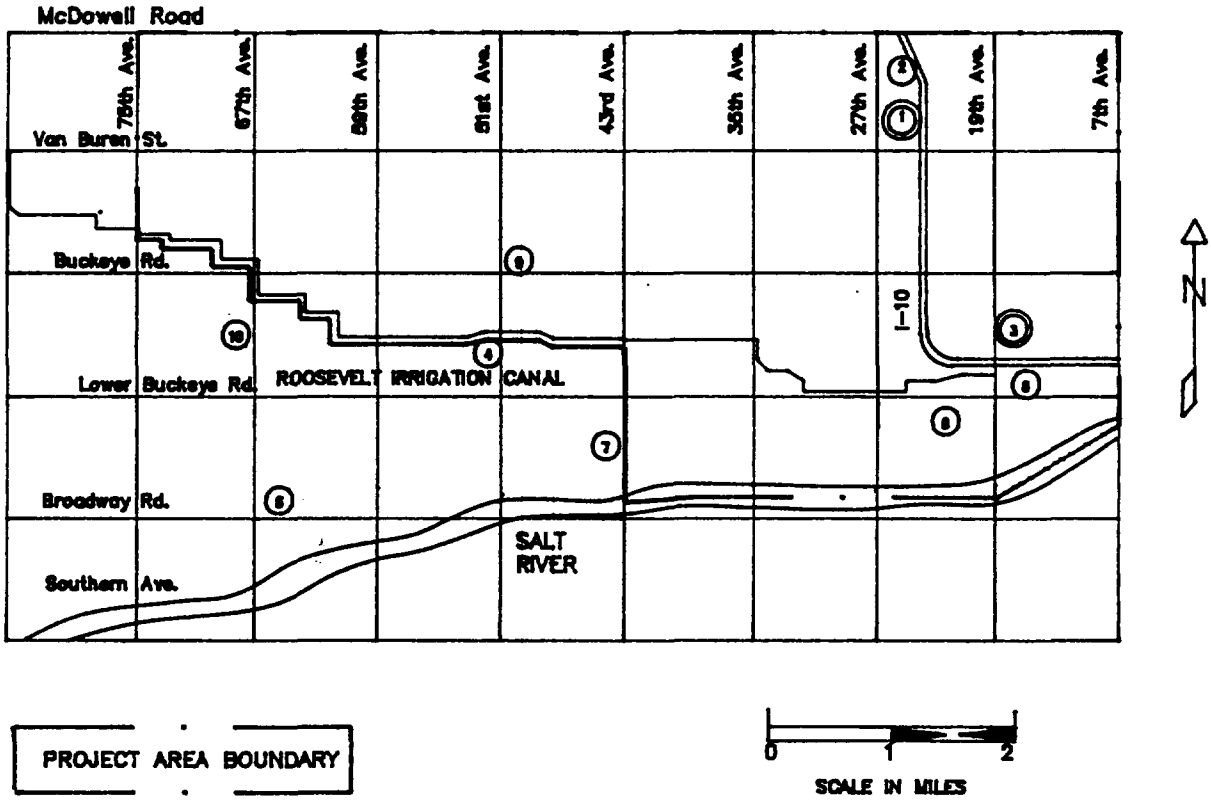
MC = METHYLENE CHLORIDE
TCFM = TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE
1,1-DCE = 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE

1,1-DCA = DICHLOROETHANE
BF = BROMOFORM
CF= CHLOROFORM
1,2-DCA = 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE
1,1,1-TCA = 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE
CT = CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
1,4-DCB = 1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE

BDCM = BROMODICHLOROMETHANE
TCE = TRICHLOROETHYLENE
O/P XY = XYLENE
TOL = TOLUENE
PCE = TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
1,3-DCB = 1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE
T-1,2-DCE = TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE

BENZ = BENZENE
EB = ETHYLBENZENE

FIGURE 4 Groundwater Sampling September 1988



Wells Sampled Sept. 1988 (Not Contaminated)

Wells Sampled Sept. 1988 (Contaminated)

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	
FIGURE 4	Groundwater Sampling September 1988

Table 2 West Van Buren Groundwater Sampling September 1988

Chemical Name	EPA MCL	Arizona HBGL	Sample Location 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Methylene Chloride	N/A	4.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichlorofluoromethane	N/A	2100.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7.0	7.0	ND	ND	0.8	ND	ND	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	ND	0.7	ND	62.	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N/A	70.00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chloroform	N/A	3.0	ND	1.8	ND	ND	ND	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	5.0	0.38	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200.0	200.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.9	0.8	ND	ND	ND	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride	5.0	0.27	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Bromo-Dichloromethane	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethylene	5.0	3.2	1.3	0.3	8.8	ND	0.5	0.4	NA	ND	ND	ND
O,P-Xylene	N/A	440.0	1.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	1.4	ND	ND	ND
Bromoform	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	N/A	1.0	11	0.6	7.8	NA	0.2	0.3	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	N/A	620.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND
Benzene	5.0	1.3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	N/A	680.00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Toluene	N/A	2000.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	0.7	ND	ND	ND

EPA MCL - Environmental Protection Agency Maximum Contaminant Level
HBGL - Health Based Guidance Level
Indicates Exceedance of HBGL
Indicates Exceedance of MCL
All Data in parts per billion
ND - Not Detected
N/A - Not Applicable

recognized maintenance areas, rather, it was located amidst piles of apparently seldom used parts and equipment. On further inspection, the dip tank was found to be half full of some sort of solvent. According to a representative of the company, the tank was occasionally used for degreasing. No apparent staining was noted in the area (10,12).

In addition, at the time of the ADEQ inspection, there was a wash rack adjacent to the eastern portion of the repair/maintenance area (See Figure 2). This wash rack was used for steam cleaning of equipment prior to maintenance activities. The wash rack was a concrete pad with steam cleaner runoff that drained to a sump. Substantial staining was noted around the sump and wash rack at the time of the inspection. The sump did not appear capable of holding much runoff (10).

During a phone conversation between ADEQ and Mr. Doug Lindsay, current owner of Jaquays, Mr. Lindsay indicated that at one time, they had a parts washer tank in the fenced storage area for big motor overhauls. He indicated this was a one time job, and that this tank is not there anymore. Mr. Lindsay does not recall usage of PCE at the facility. He indicated that for the past 15 years, operations have not changed at the site and that they have used "Standard Oil" (Chevron Thinner 325) solvent. Mr. Lindsay also indicated that the waste solvent is collected with the waste oils in a 100 gallon above ground storage tank. This tank is located in the repair/maintenance area (28).

It should be mentioned that, based on investigations conducted by ADEQ on other WQARF study areas, it has been found that, from the 1950's through the mid 1970's, the cleaning solvents typically used by industries were chlorinated solvents such as TCE and PCE. Jaquays has been located at the site since at least 1955 and, according to information obtained from company representatives, operations at the facility have remained basically the same. Jaquays is located in an area of known groundwater contamination with TCE, PCE, 1,1-DCE, TCA, and DCA. There is lack of documentation in historical chemical usage and waste disposal practices at the site. Therefore, there is a potential for past releases of hazardous substances to the environment at the site.

3.0 HRS FACTORS:

3.1 Waste Type and Quantity

During the repair and maintenance of any equipment, Jaquays uses hydraulic and motor oils, and Chevron Thinner 325 (petroleum distillates) as a solvent for the cleaning of parts (10,12,28,37). Solvent is purchased from either of two companies: R.R. Evans or Phoenix Fuels (10). Jaquays uses approximately 1 55-gallon drum of Chevron Thinner 325 per year. Hydraulic and motor oils are used at a rate of 200-300 gal-

lons per year (37).

A small (approximate 2-5 gallon) solvent tank is located in the repair/maintenance area. The tank is filled up 2-3 times a week. Waste oils and solvent are collected in a 100 gallon above ground storage tank also located in the repair/maintenance area. Waste oil/solvent is generated at a rate of 50-60 gallons every 3 months (28,37).

Waste oil/solvent is currently hauled off-site by All Western Oil Company (EPA ID# AZD980818454). Prior to All Western Oil, Jaquays utilized the services of A-1 Waste Oil (EPA ID# unknown) to haul their waste oil/solvent mixture (10,12). During the time Mr. D.W. Jaquays owned and operated the company, it is unknown how waste oil/solvent was disposed of.

When equipment needs to be steam cleaned, it is taken to a concrete wash rack located in the eastern portion of the repair/maintenance area. Steam cleaner runoff is drained through a concrete canal and collected in a concrete sump (See Figure 2). The concrete sump is approximately 2 feet wide, 3 feet long, and 2 feet deep. Steam cleaner runoff is disposed of through evaporation (37).

Solid wastes such as cardboards, paper, shipping cartons, glass and wood are disposed of into a dumpster (9).

Based on available information, PCE is the most toxic/persistent chemical ever used at the facility. This chemical is not currently used (28,37).

3.2 Groundwater

There has not been a documented release to the groundwater from the site. The Jaquays site is located in an area of known groundwater contamination. Groundwater in the area is contaminated with TCE, PCE, DCE, DCA, and TCA. Given the chemicals known to have been used on-site, unknown historical waste disposal practices, and the regional characteristics for the area surrounding the site, the potential for an observed release to groundwater appears to be high. Drums and the sump are containment features that could affect the groundwater route.

The Jaquays site is located in the West Salt River Valley sub-basin of the Phoenix Active Management Area. Valley-fill deposits lie beneath the West Salt River Basin. These deposits are the main sources of groundwater.

Based on lithology, the valley-fill deposits can be divided into three water bearing strata. The top strata is the Upper Alluvial Unit. Beneath the Upper Alluvial Unit is the Middle Fine-Grained Unit. The bottom strata is the Lower Conglomerate Unit (13). Because of complex facies relationships and mixed lithology within the units, they are hydrologically interconnected to some degree (14). These units are considered

to be the aquifer of concern.

The primary source of groundwater in the valley-fill deposits is the Upper Alluvial Unit, which consists of deposits of unconsolidated to weakly consolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay. The Upper Alluvial Unit extends across most of the West Salt River Valley and ranges in thickness from approximately 200 feet near the eastern Study Area boundary to 450 feet near the western Study Area boundary (7,13). The aquifer is generally unconfined. This unit is approximately 250 feet thick beneath the Jaquays site. Regional hydraulic conductivity values range from 180 to 1700 feet/day and wells completed in the unit pump from 1500 to 5500 gallons/minute (14).

The Middle Fine-Grained Unit is composed of middle to late Tertiary deposits consisting of interbedded sand, clay, and evaporite. The unit contains more than 40% sand and gravel throughout most of the basin but permeability may be affected by calcite cement. Fine grained horizons of less than 20% sand parts are localized, and the locations appear to be highly influenced by the large influx of sediment from the major drainages (14). However, the average percent sand and gravel may not always be a complete indicator of the hydraulic character of this unit because of interbedded coarse and fine material. Hydraulic conductivities are lower than those for the permeable upper unit and values range from 4 to 60 feet/day. This unit is approximately 200 feet thick in the area beneath the Jaquays site and wells completed in the unit pump from 350 to 2200 gallons/minute (14).

The Lower Conglomerate Unit has been differentiated into the upper lower unit and the lower lower unit based on differences in consolidation, homogeneity, types of evaporite deposits and structure. The depositional environments of the both parts of the unit include: playa, alluvial fan, fluvial, and evaporite. The upper part of the Lower Unit is composed of sand, clay, mudstone, siltstone, gypsiferous mudstone, gypsum, and gravel. Hydraulic conductivity values are from 3 to 24 feet/day in sediments ranging from about 10 to 75% sand and gravel. Within this portion of the unit, groundwater may occur in unconfined or leaky confined conditions near the Jaquays site (14). The lower part of the Lower Unit consists of mudstone, siltstone, gypsiferous and anhydritic mudstone and siltstone, sand, gravel, conglomerate, halite, anhydrite, and interbedded basalt. Observed hydraulic conductivity values for the lower part of the unit were from 6 to 9 feet/day in sediments ranging from 50 to 90% sand and gravel. These deposits are more consolidated and more homogeneous in terms of clast type than the upper part of the unit. Groundwater is present under leaky, confined conditions (14).

Regional groundwater flow is generally to the west and northwest. North of the Salt River channel, groundwater flow is complicated by local pumping patterns. As a result, groundwater gradients and flow directions may vary significantly

throughout the year and from site to site within the West Van Buren Study Area (7). Depth to groundwater beneath the Jaquays site is approximately 64 feet (1989 data) (15).

Inorganic parameters indicate the groundwater in the area is of generally poor quality (these are from wells completed in the Upper Alluvial Unit). Total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations of groundwater samples from wells within the Study Area generally exceed the EPA recommended drinking water standard of 500 mg/l (parts per million). The specific conductivity of this area ranges from 490 microhmos/centimeter to 1400 microhmos/centimeter (14).

Groundwater is a partial source of water for the COP area. Water from COP public supply wells is blended with water from other COP public supply wells as well as treated surface water, and distributed to the Phoenix metropolitan area. Due to the high degree of interconnection within the water supply system, the target population is the population of the COP metropolitan area, 985,315 people, based on data provided by COP (25,35).

COP has 87 wells currently capable of producing groundwater. In 1989, the most recent data available, COP pumped 20,889 acre-feet (af) and used 270,169 af of surface water. [An acre-foot is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet (one acre) times 7.48 gallons per cubic feet or approximately 325,829 gallons.] Over the five year period from 1985 to 1989, COP pumped an average of 47,163 af of groundwater or 17% of supply and used an average of 278,513 af of surface water or 83% of supply (35).

The nearest well to the site is the Roosevelt Irrigation District (RID) Well #104, (A-01-03)18bbc, about 500 feet north of the Jaquays site (See Appendix C) (1,15). The nearest municipal well to the site is the COP Well #106, (A-01-03)30cda, 2 ½ miles south of the Jaquays site (15). This well was last used in 1969 and was removed from service for unknown reasons (34).

There are two other COP public supply wells located within a 4-mile radius of the site. COP Well #100, (A-02-02)35cdd, is located 3 miles northwest of the site. COP Well #68, (A-02-02)34adc, is located 4 miles northwest of the site. COP Well #68 was removed from service in 1986 because of high TDS. COP Well #100 was removed from service in 1984 because of high concentrations of ethylene dibromide (EDB) (15,25).

There are over 400 wells of record located within a 4-mile radius of the Jaquays facility. Groundwater from these wells is used for the following purposes: public supply, domestic, irrigation, monitoring, and utility company (15).

As mentioned before, Jaquays is located within the "West Van Buren Area," an area of documented groundwater contamination by VOCs. The vertical extent of contamination is thought to

be confined to the Upper Alluvial Unit (7). The lateral extent of the contamination is unknown at this time.

The climate in the metropolitan Phoenix area is very arid, with evaporation greatly exceeding precipitation. Precipitation is heaviest in the winter months, with a net seasonal precipitation of about -16 inches (November - April) (16).

The surface soil deposits (upper 60 inches of the unsaturated zone) in the area around the Jaquays site belong to the Gilman-Estrella-Avondale soil association which is nearly level loam soils on valley plains and flood plains. The permeability of this association is 0.6 - 2.0 inches/hour (17).

A well driller's log in the vicinity of the site characterize the unsaturated zone as gravel and sands (See Appendix C). There does not appear to be a continuous clay layer through the area. The hydraulic conductivity of these heterogeneous sediments is estimated to be higher than 10^{-3} centimeters/second (18).

3.3 Surface Water

There has not been an observed release to surface water from the site, nor is there a potential for a release to surface water.

The Roosevelt Canal is located about 3/4 miles south of the Jaquays site, regionally downgradient. The Roosevelt Canal is used exclusively for irrigation in the west valley. There are reportedly no in-place drinking water hook-ups to supply canal water for public consumption. The Roosevelt Canal is bermed to prevent surface run-off from entering the canal. The canal reportedly irrigates more than 38,000 acres of agricultural crops (31,32).

The Salt River is located about 1 3/4 miles south of the site, regionally downgradient. This is an intermittent river and flows only after water is released from upstream dams. The water flows into the Gila River which supports wildlife.

The area is fairly flat with a gentle southward slope of 0 to 1 per cent (17). Slope and intervening structures serve to eliminate potential for run-off and probable point of entry into the surface waters.

Since there are no downstream drinking water intakes within a 4-mile radius, the target population for this route is 0.

The 1 year-24 hour rainfall is 1.5 inches (20). The 2 year-24 hour rainfall is 2 inches (21).

The Jaquays site is located in the 100-year flood plain (23).

Within a 4-mile radius of the Jaquays site, there are no Federal or State endangered species, critical habitats,

wetlands, or wildlife areas (19).

3.4 Air

There has not been an observed release to the air from the site. The potential for an observed release to the air from the site is low because the site is mainly paved and Jaquays does not currently use or store hazardous substances that could volatize and affect this route.

The population distribution within a 4-mile radius of the site is as follows:

Distance (miles)	Population
0 to 0.25	503
0.25 to 0.50	1893
0.50 to 1	6032
1 to 2	27,169
2 to 3	75,618
3 to 4	131,605

The nearest school to the site is the Mary McLeod Bethune Junior High School, located approximately ½ mile southeast of the site (1). The enrollment for this school is 566 students.

There are no Federal or State endangered species, critical habitats, wetlands, or wildlife areas (19).

3.5 On-Site Pathway

The potential for on-site exposure is low. There is no resident population directly on-site. The site is fenced and access to the facility is restricted by a gate.

As mentioned earlier, the site is located in a heavy residential area. Residential housing (trailer park) is located immediately east of the site.

The potential for explosion appears to be high due to the storage and handling of explosive materials at the site.

There are 10-12 people currently employed by Jaquays at the site (30,37).

4.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS

There are no apparent emergency response considerations at the site.

5.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

There are no other apparent considerations at the site.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Summary

Lindco Equipment & Supply, Inc., d.b.a. Jaquays Equipment Company (Jaquays) occupies a 1.3 acre facility at 1219 S. 19th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona, 85009. Jaquays has been in operation at its current location since at least 1955. Prior to Jaquays occupancy of the facility, the site was agricultural land.

Jaquays is a mining and contractor's supplier. This includes the sales, service, rental, and lease of any and all kinds of machinery, equipment, explosives and related materials for mining, milling, and construction. During the repair and maintenance of any equipment, Jaquays uses hydraulic and motor oils, and Chevron Thinner 325 (petroleum distillates) as a solvent for the cleaning of parts. Waste oil and solvent is collected in an above ground storage tank and hauled off-site.

Jaquays is a facility considered for further investigation under the West Van Buren WQARF groundwater contamination investigation and, as result of that, was entered into the CERCLIS on 7/1/90.

In June 1989, ADEQ personnel paid an unannounced visit to Jaquays. At the facility, a pyramid of stacked, empty, 55-gallon drums (approximately 12 drums) was noted along the eastern fence of the storage area. In the stack of drums, at least 2 drums were labeled as "B & B Carbon Off" (Perchloroethylene). Also in the storage area was what appeared to be a solvent dip tank. The tank was not located in an area close to any recognized maintenance areas, rather, it was located amidst piles of apparently seldom used parts and equipment. On further inspection, the dip tank was found to be half full of some sort of solvent. According to a representative of the company, the tank was occasionally used for degreasing.

Further information obtained from Jaquays indicated that at one time, the company had a parts washer tank in the fenced storage area for big motor overhauls. Jaquays indicated this was a one time job, and that this tank is not there anymore. According to the company, the only solvent used at the facility is petroleum distillates solvent.

Based on investigations conducted by ADEQ on other WQARF study areas, it has been found that, from the 1950's through the mid 1970's, the cleaning solvents typically used by in-

dustries were chlorinated solvents such as TCE and PCE. Jaquays has been located at the site since at least 1955 and, according to information obtained from company representatives, operations at the facility have remained basically the same. Jaquays is located in an area of known groundwater contamination with TCE, PCE, 1,1-DCE, TCA, and DCA. There is lack of documentation in historical chemical usage and waste disposal practices at the site. Therefore, there is a potential for past releases of hazardous substances to the environment at the site.

6.2 Conclusions

There has not been a documented release to the groundwater, surface water or air from the site. However, the potential for an observed release to the groundwater appears to be high. The Jaquays site is located in an area of known groundwater contamination. Groundwater in the area is contaminated with TCE, PCE, DCE, DCA, and TCA. Given the chemicals known to have been used on-site, unknown historical waste disposal practices, the regional characteristics for the area surrounding the site, depth to groundwater (64 feet), and high target population, the potential for an observed release to groundwater appears to exist.

Additional information is needed to fully evaluate the site. Further investigations should address, but not be limited to, the following:

- additional information on amounts of hazardous substances historically stored or disposed of on-site

- use of soil gas analysis to detect VOCs and identified potential source areas for soil sampling

A copy of this report will be forwarded to ADEQ Superfund/WQARF Coordination Unit for inclusion in the West Van Buren Study Area records.

7.0 ADEQ MANAGEMENT REVIEW/CONCURRENCE

N. H. Williams
Signature

6/18/91
Date

8.0 EPA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION

	Initial	Date
No Further Action Under CERCLA	_____	_____
Listing SI	_____	_____

Notes:

9.0 REFERENCES:

1. Drive-by, by Ana I. Vargas, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. May 15, 1991.

2. Articles of Incorporation of D.W. Jaquays Mining and Contractors Equipment Company. December 30, 1955.

3. RCRA Database dated February 28, 1989.

4. Contact Report, Warren Kosters, Maricopa County Air Pollution Control, and Ana I. Vargas, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. May 14, 1991.

5. Notification for Underground Storage Tanks No. 2214, Jaquays Equipment Company. April 24, 1986.

6. Letter from L. B. Burke, Chevron U.S.A., Inc., to Charles Anders, Arizona Department of Health Services. August 20, 1985.

7. WQARF Phase I Report, West Van Buren Area, Kleinfelder. July 1989.

8. Fowler Industrial Area/Van Buren Tank Farm Draft Site Inspection Report, Debra Tosline, Remedial Action Division, Arizona Department of Water Resources. February 1987.

9. Jaquays Equipment Company Preliminary Assessment Questionnaire, by D.W. Jaquays, Jaquays Equipment Company. October 22, 1990.

10. Notes on facility visit to Jaquays Equipment Company June 19, 1989, by Tom Curry, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. May 21, 1991.

11. City of Phoenix Fire Department files: D.W. Jaquays Equipment Co.

12. Repair Facility Inspection For Solvent Use, Jaquays Equipment Company, notes taken by Tom Curry, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. June 19, 1989.

13. Maps Showing Groundwater Conditions in the West Salt River, East Salt River, Lake Pleasant, Carefree and Fountain Hills Sub-basins of the Phoenix Active Management Area, Maricopa, Pinal and Yavapai Counties Arizona 1983., by R.W. Reeter and W.H. Remick, Department of Water Resources, Hydrologic Map Series, Report Number 12. July, 1986.

14. Hydrogeology of the Western Part of the Salt River Valley Area, Maricopa County, Arizona, by T. G. Brown and D. R. Pool, U.S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Investigations Report 84-4202. 1989.

15. Merged 35, 55 and GWSI Well Registry, Arizona Department of Water Resources. October 10, 1990.

16. Climatic Atlas of the United States, U. S. Department of Commerce, Environmental Science Services Administration, Environmental Data Service. June 1968.

17. General Soil Map, Maricopa County, Arizona, by Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1973.

18. Porosity and Permeability of Natural Materials in Flowthrough Porous Media, by S. N. Davis, R.J.M. DeWiest ed., Academic Press, New York. 1969.

19. Letter from Bruce Palmer, Nongame Habitat Specialist, Arizona Game and Fish Department, to Michael Bellot, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. September 14, 1989.

20. Estimated Return Periods for Short Duration Precipitation in Arizona, by Paul C. Kangieser. October, 1969.

21. NOAA Atlas 2, Volume VIII, U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service, Office of Hydrology. 1973.

22. Maricopa County Department of Planning and Development, Census Tracts. October 1985.

23. Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Map #04013C2140 D, Maricopa County, Arizona and Incorporated Areas, Panel 2140, Effective date April 15, 1988.

24. Trustee's Deed Exempt 42-1614B8, Docket Nos. 87-527770 and 87-527772. August 17, 1987.

25. Contact Report, Frank Blanco, City of Phoenix Water Production, and Mike Bellot, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. December 15, 1989.

26. Contact Report, Nici Ordonez, Arizona Industrial Commission, and Ana I. Vargas, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. May 13, 1991.

27. Contact Report, Jerry Barrett, COP Water and Wastewater Department, and Ana I. Vargas, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. May 21, 1991.

28. Contact Report, Doug Lindsay, Jaquays Equipment Company, and Ana I. Vargas, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. May 23, 1991.

29. Warranty Deed, Docket No. 15194-215. April 22, 1981.

30. Dunn and Bradstreet Report #03-590-8375, Lindco Equipment & Supply, Inc. May 28, 1991.

31. Contact Report, Stan Ashby, Roosevelt Irrigation District, and Ana I. Vargas, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. January 13, 1989.

32. Contact Report, Stan Ashby, Roosevelt Irrigation District, and Doug Jamison, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. October 31, 1989.

33. Ammendment to Articles of Incorporation of D.W. Jaquays Mining and Contractors Equipment Company. January 18, 1984.

34. Contact Report, Frank Blanco, City of Phoenix Water Production, and Ana I. Vargas, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. June 3, 1991.

35. Contact Report, Pam Nagel, Arizona Department of Water Resources, and Scott Goodwin, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. May 7, 1991.

36. Contact Report, Gerald Arakaki, City of Phoenix, and Louis Parsons, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. August 5, 1986.

37. Site Reconnaissance Visit, by Ana I. Vargas, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. June 10, 1991.

SECTION II

APPENDIX A

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: City of Phoenix		
DEPARTMENT: Engineering Department		
ADDRESS/CITY: Phoenix		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa, Arizona		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Gerald Arakaki	Civil Engineer	261-8229
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Louis Parsons		**DATE:** 8/5/86
SUBJECT: Interconnection of Wells		
SITE NAME: Van Buren Tank Farm		**EPA ID#:** AZD980890917

I contacted Mr. Arakaki to verify the fact that the municipal supply wells in Phoenix feed one or more water treatment plants. The water is pumped from the ground, treated and put in distribution lines to be delivered to the consumer. No effort is made to send the water from a well to any particular area. The distribution system is interconnected.

He was able to give the status of the municipal wells in the VBTF Area that I identified.

Well desiganation	Output (gpm)	Status
P-68	650	Active
P-69	450	Active
P-70	820	Active
P-71	700	Active
P-151	850	Active
P-152	1320	Active
P-156	1080	Active

P-154 and P-100 to be abandoned and probably not running.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY AFFILIATION: Roosevelt Irrigation District		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY: P.O. Box 95, Buckeye		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Arizona, 85236		
CONTACT	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Stan Ashby	Superintendent	935-4571
2.		
PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Ana I. Vargas AV	**DATE:** 1/13/89	
SUBJECT: Roosevelt Irrigation District Wells		
SITE NAME: Cyprus Specialty Steel	**EPA ID:** AZD982007023	

INFORMATION RECEIVED

Mr. Ashby said that water drawn from irrigation wells located between Lower Buckeye Road and Van Buren (north and south), 27th Avenue and 7th Street (east and west) goes to an interconnected distribution system that irrigates 38,000 acres of farmland, located west of the Agua Fria River, about 9 miles west of Cyprus Specialty Steel.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY AFFILIATION: Roosevelt Irrigation District		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY: P.O. 95, Buckeye		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa, Arizona, 85236		
CONTACT	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Stan Ashby	Superintendent	935-4271
2.		
PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Douglas C. Jamison	**DATE:** 10-31-89	
SUBJECT: Crops grown on land irrigated by RID wells		
SITE NAME: Arvin Industries	**EPA ID:** AZD008935998	

INFORMATION RECEIVED

I called Mr. Ashby to determine what types of crops are grown on the 38,000 acres irrigated by RID well. He gave me the following information:

Long Staple Cotton	= 3329 acres	**Total Acres of Food and forage crops irrigated: 5925**
Short Staple Cotton	= 15279 acres	
Alfalfa	= 3324 acres	
Barley	= 580 acres	
Oats	= 48 acres	
Wheat	= 888 acres	
Lettuce	= 100 acres	
Pasture	= 404 acres	
Melons	= 35 acres	
Citrus	= 10 acres	
Corn	= 96 acres	
Greens	= 200 acres	
Cabbage	= 120 acres	
Spinach	= 40 acres	
Cucumbers	= 40 acres	
Parsley	= 40 acres	

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY AFFILIATION: City of Phoenix		
DEPARTMENT: Water Production		
ADDRESS/CITY: 455 North 5th Street, Phoenix		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa, Arizona,		
CONTACT	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Frank Blanco	Water Quality Rep.	262-7454
2.		
PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Michael E. Bellot	**DATE:** 12/15/89	
SUBJECT: Municipal Well use		
SITE NAME: Pyramid Industries	**EPA ID:** AZD990722738	

INFORMATION RECEIVED

Asked Mr. Blanco about the current status of City of Phoenix production wells.

Well	Capacity	Last Used	Reason for removal
68	650 gpm	3/25/86	High TDS
69	unknown	10/88	High Nitrates
70	unknown	1982	TCE
71	unknown	1982	TCE
72	400 gpm	on line	na
100	700 gpm	1984	High EDB
151	unknown	5/89	TCE/Nitrates
152	unknown	5/89	High Nitrates
154	unknown	1984	High Nitrates
155	unknown	1984	High Nitrates
156	unknown	11/88	High Nitrates
157	unknown	11/88	High Nitrates
178	unknown	12/82	filled w/concrete

The well that is running is interconnected with the water supply for the Phoenix area. Water is supplied to more than 10,000 people for consumption.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Arizona Department of Water Resources		
DEPARTMENT: Phoenix Active Management Area		
ADDRESS/CITY: 15 South 15th Avenue/Phoenix		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa/Arizona/85007		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Pam Nagel	Water Res. Specialist III	542-1512
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Scott Goodwin S.G.		**DATE:** 05-07-91
SUBJECT: Ground water use for the City of Phoenix, AZ		
SITE NAME: Royal Sign Company	**EPA ID#:** AZD982470379	

Reviewed files for City of Phoenix ground water use. Files provided ground water pumpage and total use for the years 1985 to 1989. Files also provided information on location of 87 active wells and population served. In 1988 Phoenix population was 985,315.

Years	Groundwater	Total Use
1985	67,222 acre-ft (af)	272,328 af
1986	73,309 af	275,517 af
1987	44,989 af	274,277 af
1988	29,405 af	279,433 af
1989	20,899 af	291,058 af

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Arizona Corporation Commission		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY:		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP:		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1.		
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Ana I. Vargas AIV		**DATE:** 5/13/91
SUBJECT: Records search		
SITE NAME: Jaquays Equipment Co.		**EPA ID#:** AZD009017989

Went to the Corporation Commission to obtain information on Jaquays Equipment Company. There is no record of a company under that name. The name of the company listed in the Corporation Commission's records is Jaquays' Mining Corporation, which incorporated under the laws of the State of Arizona on 4/24/52. This would mean that Jaquays' Mining Corp. is doing business as (d.b.a.) Jaquays Equipment Company.

The receptionist recommended that I call the Secretary of State to obtain information on Limited Partnerships and "d.b.a." businesses.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Arizona Industrial Commission		
DEPARTMENT: Industrial Hygene Section		
ADDRESS/CITY:		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP:		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Nici Ordonez		
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Ana I. Vargas AIV		**DATE:** 5/13/91
SUBJECT: OSHA records search		
SITE NAME: Jaquays Equipment Company	**EPA ID#:** AZD009017989	

Went to the Industrial Commission and talked to Nici Ordonez. She did not find a file under the name of Jaquays Equipment Co., or Jaquays Mining Corp.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Secretary of State		
DEPARTMENT: Limited Partneships		
ADDRESS/CITY:		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP:		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Rose Valencia		542-4900
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Ana I. Vargas AIV		**DATE:** 5/13/91
SUBJECT: Records search		
SITE NAME: Jaquays Equipment Co.	**EPA ID#:** AZD009017989	

Called the Secretary of State and talked to Rose.

There is no business registered under the name of Jaquays Equipment Company.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Maricopa County		
DEPARTMENT: Air Pollution Control		
ADDRESS/CITY:		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP:		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Warren Kosters		440-6702
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Ana I. Vargas AIV		**DATE:** 5/14/91
SUBJECT: Air permit		
SITE NAME: Jaquays Equipment Co.	**EPA ID#:** AZD009017989	

Jaquays Equipment Co. has no current air permit but had one which expired in 1989. The permit was for one gasoline storage tank.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION:		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY:		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP:		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1.		
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Ana I. Vargas AIV		**DATE:** 5/15/91
SUBJECT: Drive-by		
SITE NAME: Jaquays Equipment Co.	**EPA ID#:** AZD009017989	

Facility is bordered on the north by American Linen Co. and Buckeye Rd, the east by a trailer park, the south by Truck Salvage Co., and the west by 19th Avenue. The site is fully fenced with barbed wire on the top. Access to the facility is restricted by a front gate, which was opened at the time of the drive-by inspection.

The facility consists of an office building, a maintenance/repair area, a parking area, and a small shed on the southeast corner of the facility. Trucks and construction equipment, and an aboveground storage tank were observed at the property. The aboveground storage tank is bermed. Also, a truck dock was observed in the maintenance/repair area. It is unknown if a drywell is located at the bottom of the dock.

The area surrounding the facility is light industrial, and heavily residential on the east side. There is a Jr. High School on the northwest corner of Pima Rd. and 15th Ave. (Mary McLeod Bethune Jr. High), approximately 1/2 mile southeast from the site.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: COP Water and Wastewater Dept.		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY:		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP:		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Jerry Barrett		262-1859
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Ana I. Vargas AIV		**DATE:** 5/21/91
SUBJECT: Records search		
SITE NAME: Jaquays Equipment Company	**EPA ID#:** AZD009017989	

Called Michael Rose and he was not available, so I talked to Jerry. Requested information on Jaquays Equipment Co. COP has no records on the company; Jaquays is not a permitted facility.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Jaquays Equipment Company		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY: 1219 S. 19th Ave., Phoenix		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Arizona 85009		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Doug Lindsay	Owner	254-6494
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Ana I. Vargas AIV		**DATE:** 5/23/91
SUBJECT: Additional Information		
SITE NAME: Jaquays Equipment Company		**EPA ID#:** AZD009017989

I called Mr. Lindsay to obtain additional information about the company and their operations. I started by asking him if he knew what was there before the company started operations at the site. He said that it was a long time ago, that he was not the founder of the original corporation, but based on what he has heard, he is sure Mr. Jaquays built the building, and that before the company's occupancy of the site, the area was agricultural land. He said he has heard stories about a cattle auction just across the street from the facility.

I told him that I had a difficult time trying to obtain information about the company Jaquays Equipment Company. I told him that when I went to the Corporation Commission, there was no company listed under that name. He told me that the current name of the company is Lindco Equipment & Supply, Inc., and that they are doing business as (d.b.a.) Jaquays Equipment Company. The original name of the corporation was D.W. Jaquays Mining and Contractors Equipment Company, and he changed the name to Lindco Equipment & Supply, Inc. sometime after he purchased the company's assests in 1983. Mr. Lindsay told me that Mr. D.W. Jaquays died on February 1991.

Mr. Lindsay told me that he leases the property from Patricia Muncy and Jaquelin Gannan. They are the property owners.

I asked Mr. Lindsay about a 1989 inspection conducted by Tom Curry of the ADEQ WQARF Unit. Mr. Curry documented that, at the time of the unannounced inspection, there was a solvent dip tank on the fenced storage area, and that there were drums labeled "Perchloroethylene." Mr. Lindsay recalls that at one time, they had a parts washer tank at the storage area during the time they performed big motor overhauls. He said that this was a one time job. This tank is not there anymore. He does not recall usage of Perchloroethylene or PCE at the site. The

solvent they've always used is "Standard Oil Solvent." He offered to give me the MSDS on the solvent. He said that for the past 15 years, operations have not changed at the site.

They currently have a 2 gallon solvent tank at the repair/maintenence area. They fill it up 2-3 times a week. Waste oil/solvent is collected in a 100 gallon aboveground storage tank (AST) also located in the maintenance/repair area.

They generate waste oil/solvent at a rate of 50-60 gallons every 3 months.

I told Mr. Lindsay that when I drove by the facility, I saw an AST in the parking area, and I asked him what is it used for. He said that the AST is for diesel storage. I asked him about any underground storage tanks (UST) located on-site. He said there are none, and if there were any, they were removed before he purchased the company.

We agreed that sometime next week would be good for me to stop by, visit the facility, and take photos.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: City of Phoenix		
DEPARTMENT: Water production		
ADDRESS/CITY: 455 North 5th Street, Phoenix		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa, Arizona		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Frank Blanco		262-7454
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Ana I. Vargas AIV		**DATE:** 6/3/91
SUBJECT: COP Well #106		
SITE NAME: Jaquays Equipment Company	**EPA ID#:** AZD009017989	

I called to obtain information on COP Well #106. The ADWR well registry indicated that this well was unused and I wanted to know what was the reason for removing it from service. Mr. Blanco said that this well was last used in 1969 and was removed from service for unknown reasons.

APPENDIX B

PHOTO LOG **DATE:** 6/10/91

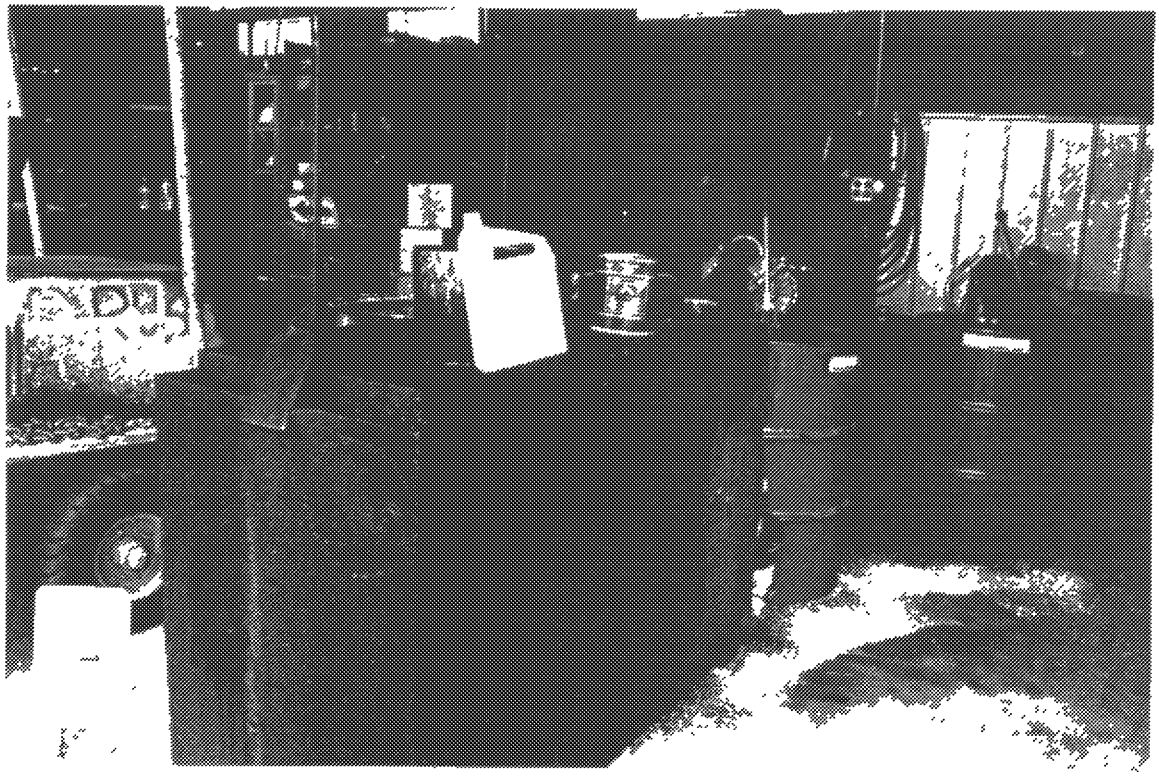
LOCATION: Jaquays Equipment Company
1219 S. 19th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85009

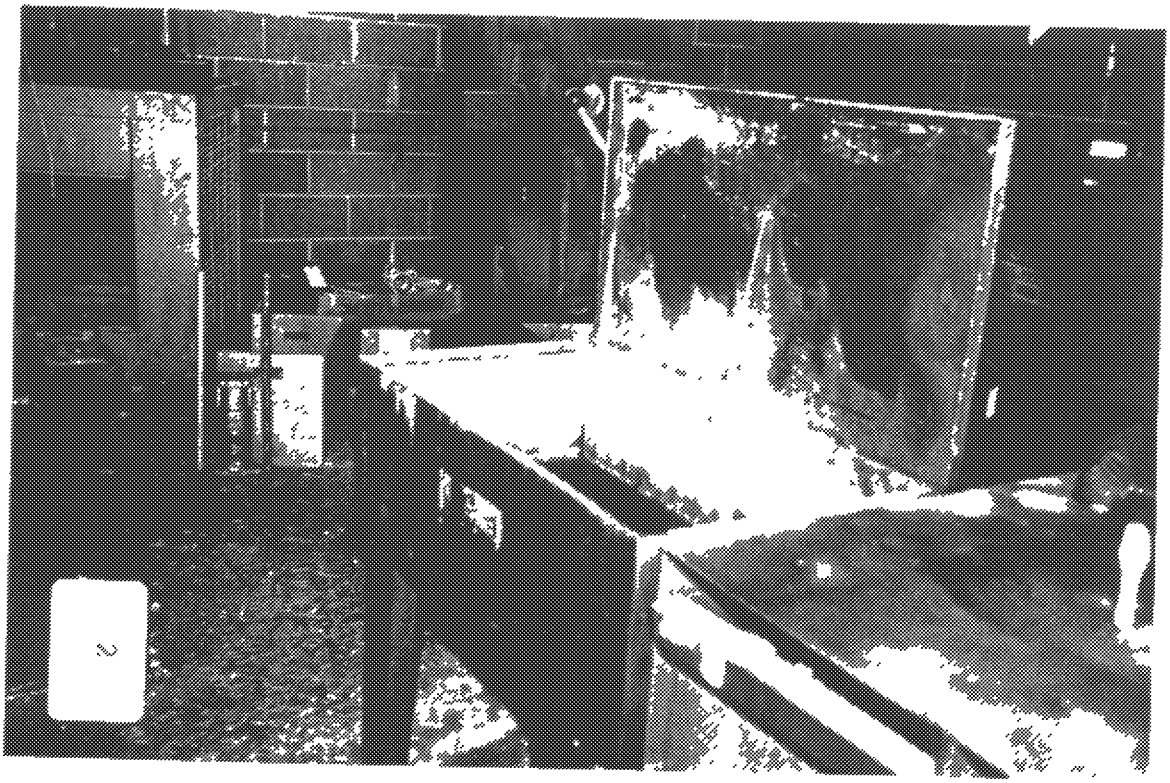
WEATHER: Cloudy

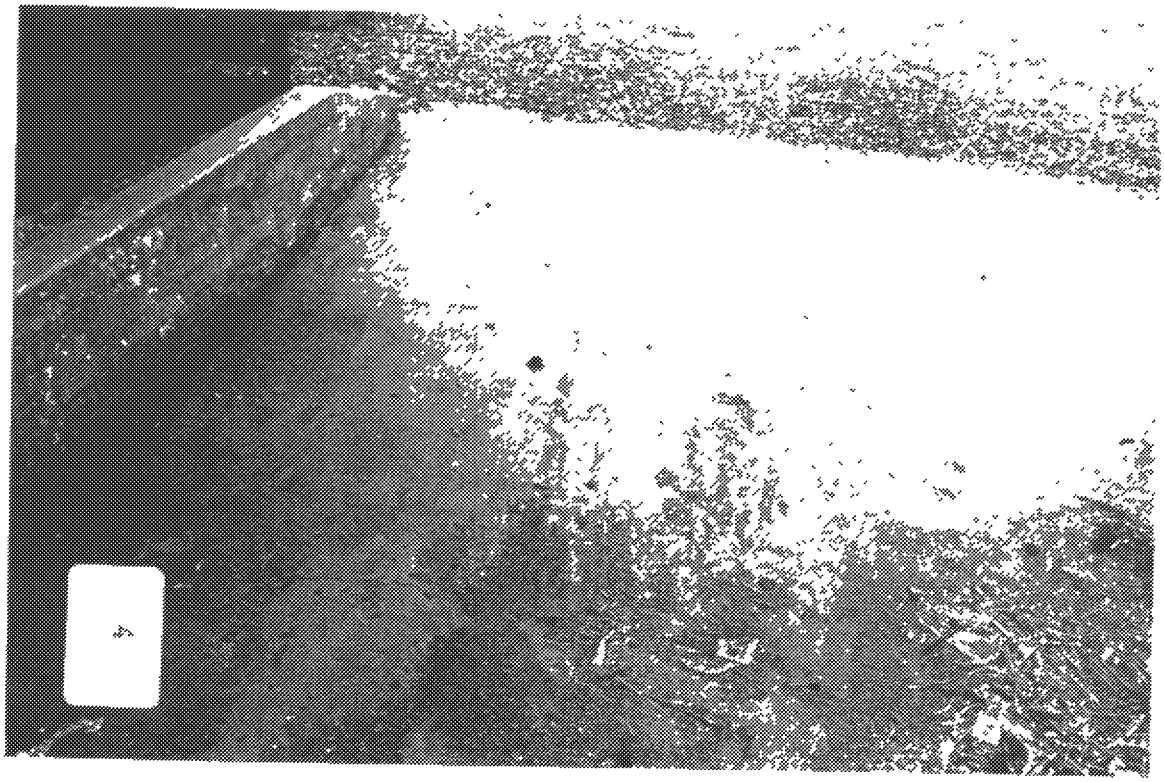
PHOTOGRAPHER: Ana I. Vargas AIV

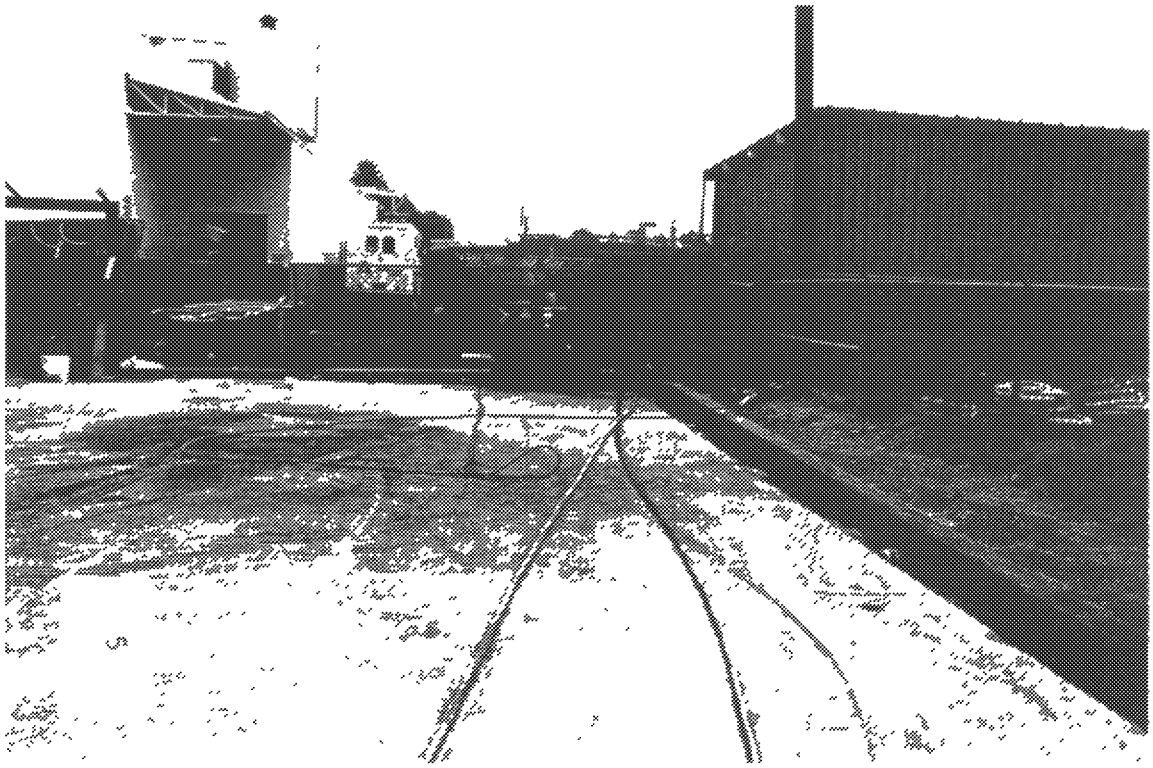
No.	Direction Facing	Description
1	North	Waste oil tank located in the repair/maintenance area
2	North	Solvent tank
3	North	Drum storage in the repair/maintenance area
4	South	Western truck dock
5	North	Steam cleaner and canal draining to concrete sump
6	North	Concrete sump
7	East	Fenced storage area
8	South	Diesel tank
9	North	Office building and front gate
10	Northeast	Repair/maintenance area

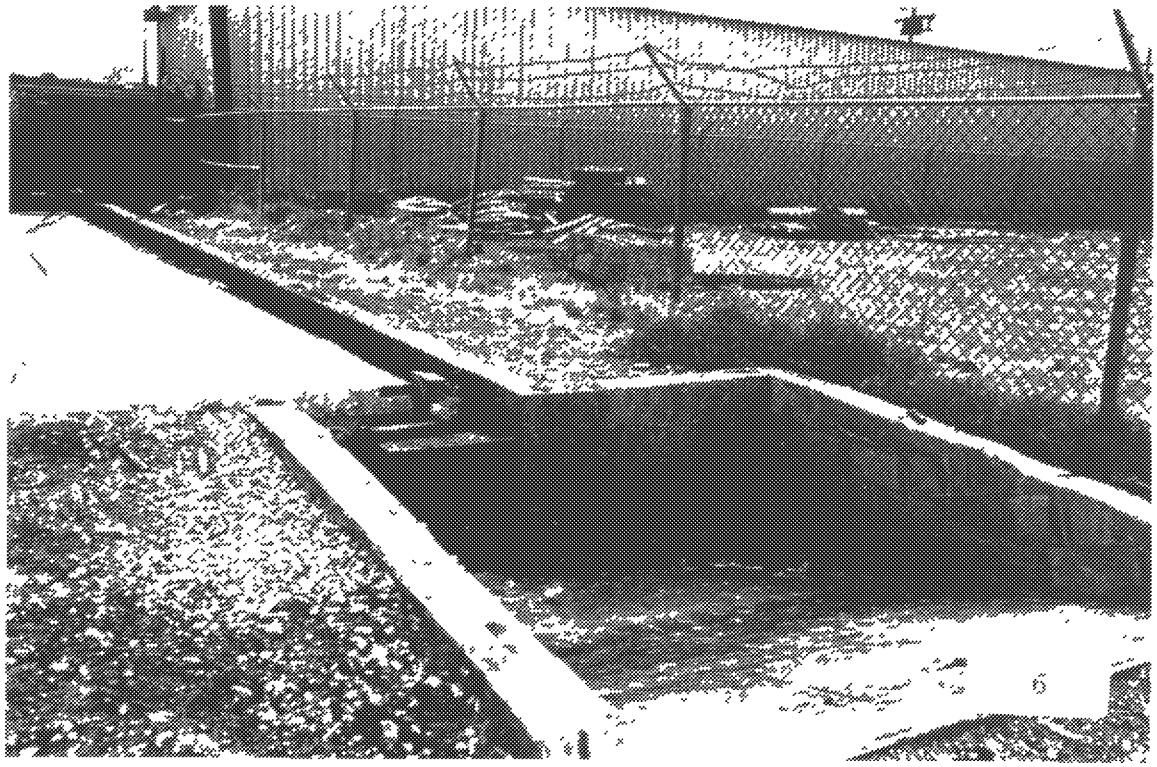
No.	Direction Facing	Description
11	East	Parking area
12	South	Truck Salvage Co.
13	South	Same as above

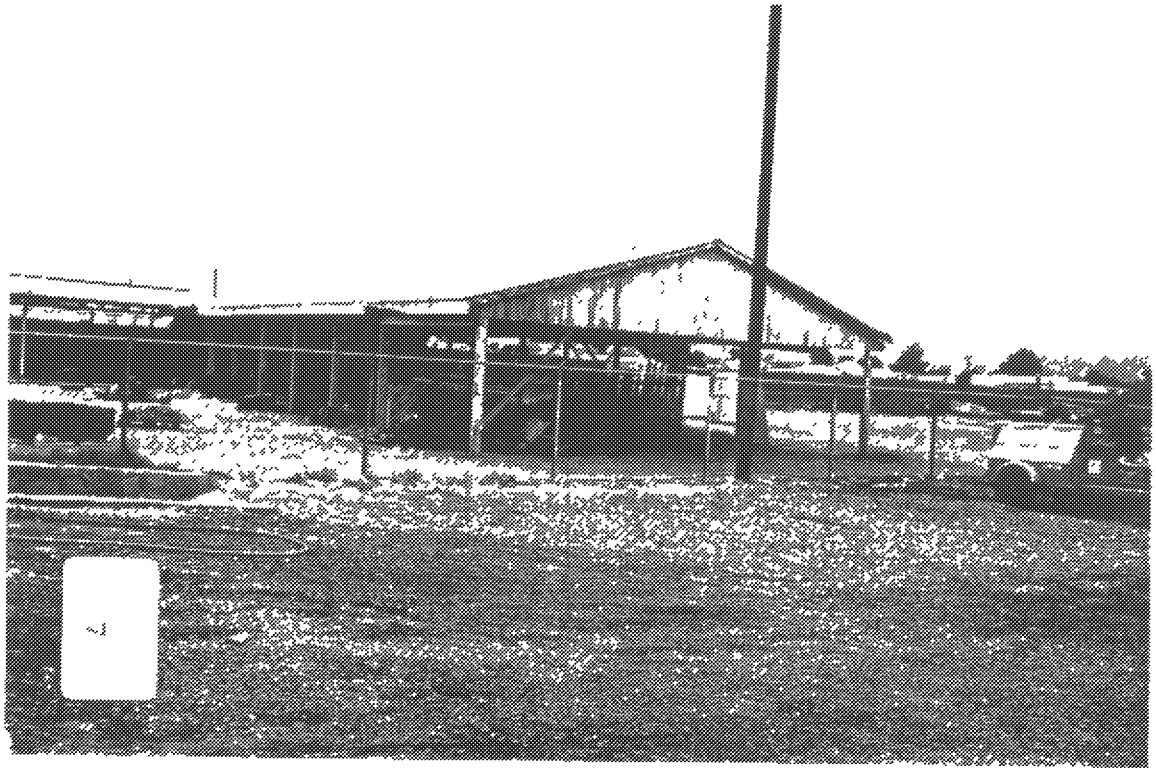


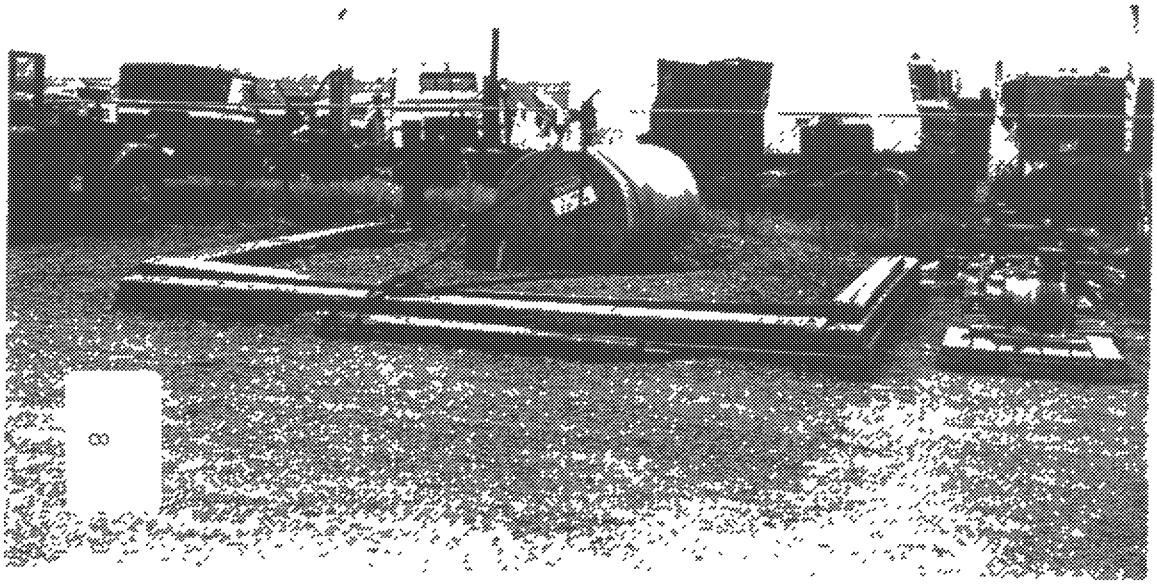


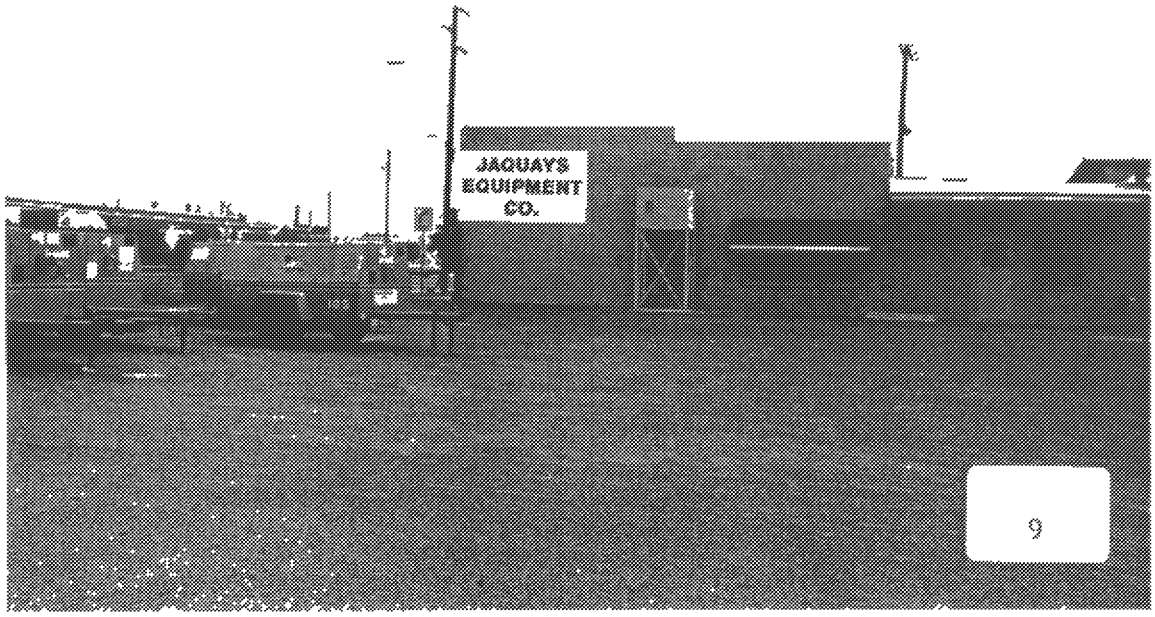


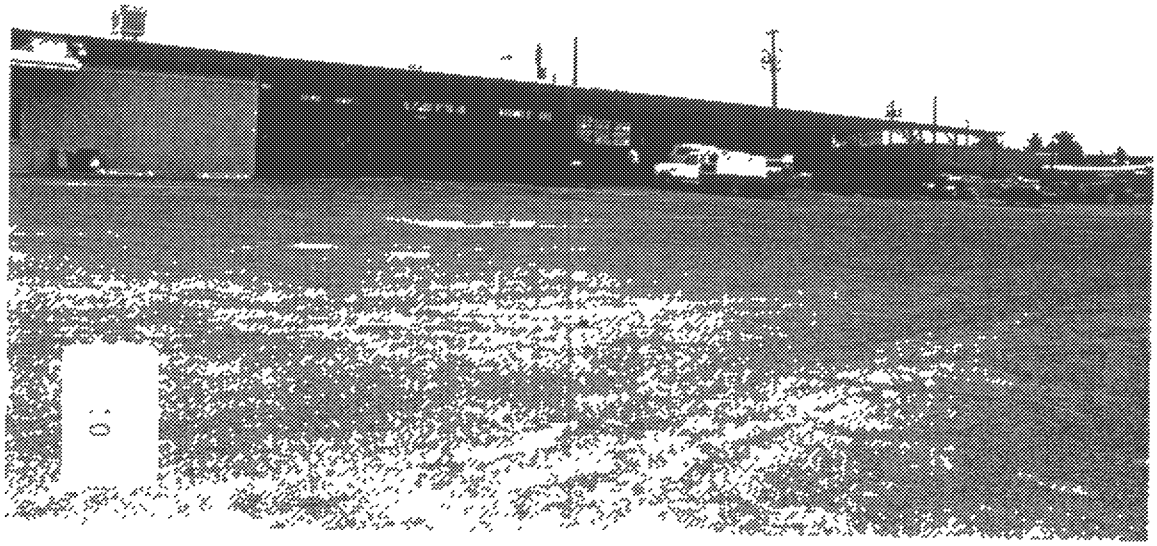





7


8


JACUAY'S
EQUIPMENT
CO.
9


10

12

13

NorthAr

APPENDIX C

ROOSEVELT IRRIGATION DISTRICT

WELL DATA

REDRILL

Report on Well 12-1/2-E-3-3/4-N (#104) Located, E of Ave. 19

Redrill new location

Work started May 20, 1957
Work completed June 14, 1957
Total depth 410'
Depth of casing 390'
24" - 8 Gauge casing used and left in well

4563

Log of Well

0'	- 6'	- Top soil
6'	- 20'	- Clay, caliche and boulders
20'	- 150'	- Boulders
150'	- 165'	- Hard clay and boulders
165'	- 177'	- Boulders
177'	- 184'	- Sandy clay
184'	- 197'	- Clay and boulders
197'	- 278'	- Sticky clay
278'	- 325'	- Sticky clay and stks of sand
325'	- 410'	- Sticky clay

MAY 1991 RECEIVED Office of Water Program

Perforations

100' to 370' - 11 holes per 12 inches - Mills knife used
Perforations - Diameter - 1/2"; Length - 4 1/2"
Depth at which water was first found - 93'
Standing level before perforating - 93'
Standing level after perforating - 93'

Well is straight, top to bottom

Remarks

Drilled by Roscoe Moss Company
Driller - J. C. Evans
Type and Rig No. used - Cable Tool #46

Drilling, casing and perforating 24" No. 8 gauge well to a depth of 400 feet for	$11,732.00
Drilling, casing and perforating 24" No. 8 gauge well 400 to 410 feet, or 10' @ $27.80 per ft.	278.00
	$12,010.00
Less 24" No. 8 gauge casing not installed 390 to 410 feet, or 20" @ $15.80 per ft.	316.00
	$11,694.00

APPENDIX D

Dear Customer: This MSDS contains important environmental, health and toxicology information for your employees who recently ordered this product. Please make sure this information is given to them. If you resell this product, this MSDS should be given to the Buyer. This Form may be reproduced with permission.

Chevron U.S.A. Inc.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Prepared According to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
(Formerly Called MATERIAL INFORMATION BULLETIN)

[redacted]

CPS 218223

DANGER! **HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED**
COMBUSTIBLE
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

TYPICAL COMPOSITION

Light petroleum distillate (CAS 64742-47-8) containing:	
Paraffins and naphthenes	98%
Aromatics:	
C_9-C_{11} alkylbenzenes (CAS 68515-25-3)	2%
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	<.02%

EXPOSURE STANDARD

No Federal OSHA exposure standard or ACGIH TLV has been established for this material. Based on information reviewed to date, we recommend an exposure standard of 100 ppm for a daily 8-hour exposure.

PHYSIOLOGICAL & HEALTH EFFECTS	EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES
Eyes	
Expected to cause no more than minor eye irritation. Application of a similar material into the eyes of rabbits produced slight membrane irritation without corneal injury.	Flush eyes immediately with fresh water for at least 15 minutes while holding the eyelids open. If irritation persists, see a doctor.
Skin	
Not a primary skin irritant but may cause skin irritation on prolonged or frequently repeated contact. Application of a similar material onto the skin of rabbits produced moderate erythema and edema. The Draize score was 3.7. See Additional Health Data.	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. See a doctor if irritation occurs. Launder contaminated clothing.
Inhalation	
Expected to have slight acute toxicity by inhalation. The inhalation LC_{50} (rat) of a similar product for a one-hour exposure was greater than 13.3 mg/liter. Breathing the vapors at concentrations above the recommended exposure standard can cause central nervous system effects. See Additional Health Data.	If there are signs or symptoms, as described in this MSDS, due to breathing this material, move person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. Call a doctor immediately.
Ingestion	
Not expected to be acutely toxic by ingestion. The acute oral LD_{50} (rat) for a similar product was greater than 15.3 g/kg. **Note to Physician:** Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting can result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid which can cause pneumonitis.	If swallowed, give water or milk to drink and telephone for medical advice. DO NOT make person vomit unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If medical advice cannot be obtained, then take the person and product container to the nearest medical emergency treatment center or hospital.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH DATA

See following pages

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE INFORMATION

e Protection: Do not get in eyes. Eye contact can be avoided by wearing chemical safety goggles.

Skin Protection: Avoid prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact with material. Skin contact can be minimized by wearing impervious protective clothing including rubber gloves.

Respiratory Protection: Wear approved respiratory protection such as an organic vapor cartridge respirator or an air-supplying respirator unless ventilation equipment is adequate to keep airborne concentrations below the recommended exposure standard.

Ventilation: Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of this material below the recommended exposure standard.

FIRE PROTECTION

Liquid evaporates and forms vapors (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding uipment, and electrical motors and itches. Fire hazard is greater as liquid temperature rises above 85°F.

Flash Point: (TCC)105°F(41°C) Min.

Autoignition Temp.: 500°F (260°C)

Flammability Limits: 1.0-6.0%

Extinguishing Media: CO_2, Dry Chemical, Foam, Water Fog.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire spaces without proper protective equipment. This may include self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against the hazardous effects of normal products of combustion or oxygen deficiency. Read the entire MSDS.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

See following pages

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental Impa: Certain geographical areas have air pollution restrictions concerning the use of materials in work situatuions which may release volatile components to the atmosphere. Air pollution regulations should be studied to determine if this material is regulated in the area where it is to be used.

Precautions if Material is Released or Spilled: Eliminate all open flame in vicinity of spill or released vapor. Stop the source of the leak or release. Clean up releases as soon as possible, observing precautions in Special Protective Information. Contain liquid to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up small spills using appropriate techniques such as sorbent materials or pumping. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Follow prescribed procedures for reporting and responding to larger releases.

Waste Disposal Methods: Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations. Contact local environmental or health authorities for approved disposal of this material.

REACTIVITY DATA

Stability (Thermal, Light, etc.): Stable.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): May react with strong oxidizing materials.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Normal combustion forms carbon dioxide and water vapor; incomplete combustion can produce carbon monoxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solubility: Miscible with hydrocarbons; insoluble in water.

Appearance (Color, Odor, etc.): Colorless liquid.

Boiling Point: 166°C (330°F) 5% Rec. (Max.)

Melting Point: n/a

Specific Gravity: 0.78 @ 15.6/15.6°C

Vapor Pressure: 5 mm Hg @ 77°F

Vapor Density (Air=1): 4.8

Percent Volatile (Volume %): 99+

Evaporation: (Bu Ac=1) 0.22

Viscosity: 0.96 cSt @ 37.8°C

n/a = Not Applicable

The above information is based on data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since the information contained herein may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon the condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

Material Safety Data Sheet

CHEVRON Thinner 325 **CPS 218223**

ADDITIONAL HEALTH DATA

Not expected to be acutely toxic by skin contact; the acute dermal LD_{50} (rabbit) for a similar product was greater than 19.1 g/kg.

Signs and symptoms of central nervous system effects may include one or more of the following: headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, weakness and loss of coordination. Affected persons usually experience complete recovery when removed from exposure area.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL.

DO NOT USE OR STORE near flame, sparks, or hot surfaces. USE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed.

DO NOT weld, heat or drill container. Replace cap or bung. Emptied container still contains hazardous or explosive vapor or liquid.

CAUTION! Do not use pressure to empty drum or explosion may result.

HMIS Hazard Rating:

Reactivity: 0, Flammability: 2, Health: 1