

HAVERTOWN PCP SUPERFUND SITE

Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania

UNITED STATES

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN June 2005

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
1 OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN.....	3
2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES	4
3 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES	5
4 EPA BACKGROUND.....	11
4.1 Superfund Programs.....	11
4.2 Relevant EPA Groups	13
4.3 State Role	15
4.4 Local Role.....	15
5 SITE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION	16
5.1 Site History	16
5.2 Site Description.....	16
5.3 Site Contamination.....	16
5.4 EPA Actions to Date.....	16
6 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND	18
6.1 Community Profile.....	18
6.2 Community Involvement and Concerns	18
APPENDICES	
A LIST OF CONTACTS	21
A.1 Federal Elected Officials.....	21
A.2 State Elected Officials.....	21
A.3 Local Officials	22
A.4 U.S. EPA Region 3 Officials	23
A.5 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR).....	23
A.6 Pennsylvania Departments of Environmental Protection and Health.....	24
A.7 Media	24
B INFORMATION REPOSITORIES AND MEETING LOCATION.....	26
B.1 Information Repositories	26
B.2 Meeting Location.....	26
C GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS	27

D	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT (TAG).....	30
E	COMMUNITY ADVISORY GROUP (CAG).....	31
F	SUPERFUND JOB TRAINING INITIATIVE (Super JTI)	32

MAPS

1	SITE LAYOUT.....	33
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TABLES

1	SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES.....	10
---	--	----

ATTACHMENTS

A	COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES AT NPL SITES	
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SECTION 1

Overview of the Community Involvement Plan

This *Community Involvement Plan (CIP)* identifies issues of concern and interest to the community affected by the Havertown PCP Superfund Site (the Site) located in Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. (Italicized words are defined in the Glossary in Appendix C of this CIP.) This CIP contains information from the files of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 3 office, as well as information gathered by EPA during community interviews and conversations with other interested parties and regulatory authorities.

The EPA will use the information in this CIP to review past community involvement efforts at or near the Site and to help identify and address current matters of concern. The CIP will also provide guidance to EPA staff and help to ensure that community needs are addressed throughout the *cleanup* process.

The CIP is intended to:

- Encourage community interest and participation throughout EPA's involvement at the Site.
- Initiate or support two-way communication between EPA and the community.
- Ensure that community members understand the *Superfund* process and the opportunities it offers them to participate in the decision-making process regarding the Site cleanup and, potentially, redevelopment planning.

This CIP was developed for the Havertown PCP Superfund Site under Contract Number EP-S3-04-01 with EPA Region 3. EPA Region 3 is conducting activities at the Site under the guidelines of the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)*, a federal law passed in 1980 and commonly known as "Superfund;" the *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)*, enacted in 1986; and the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)*, revised in 1990.

Cleanup Responsibility: Federal and state regulatory authorities each have a role to play in cleaning up hazardous waste sites. When EPA has the primary responsibility for Superfund activities at a site, the state provides technical and regulatory guidance and support to EPA, as needed. In some cases, the state takes the lead while EPA provides regulatory and technical support. In either case, states are also responsible for 10% of the cost of cleanup, and they are expected to assume responsibility for any required operation and maintenance of cleanup technologies at the end of the first year after cleanup construction is completed. For this site, EPA has the lead authority for the cleanup.

SECTION 2

Community Involvement Plan Objectives

Throughout the investigation and cleanup of the Site, EPA will endeavor to keep all community members informed of and involved in the cleanup process. To do this, EPA may employ a variety of tools and techniques, some of which are described in the next section. The specific communication effort will be based on the level of community interest, identified community issues and concerns, and the complexity and duration of the Site investigation and cleanup. The level of participation sought by some communities or individual community members varies. **EPA encourages those who want a greater level of participation to consider forming a Community Awareness Group (CAG) and/or applying for a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG).** For additional details on the TAG and CAG programs, see Appendices D and E or contact the *Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC)* listed in Appendix A.

The Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for this Site is intended to provide general Superfund program information to interested community members, as well as help them to understand the many participation options available to them throughout the cleanup. The CIP is also intended to be an information resource for EPA staff members assigned to the Site team. The following community involvement objectives help to ensure avenues of communication between the EPA and the community are established and maintained:

- Provide timely, site-specific information to community members so that they are able to participate in, or closely follow, site-related activities to the maximum extent they desire and the process allows.
- Provide a direct contact for community members by assigning a CIC for this site. The CIC will act as a liaison between the community and the EPA.
- Provide opportunities for community input that are tailored to the needs and concerns of the community.
- Ensure community members are well informed so that they are knowledgeable about site activities and the Superfund process.
- Enhance communication between EPA and local officials to ensure that officials are informed of site-related activities and concerns prior to receiving inquiries from their constituents or the media, and that EPA benefits from the officials' insights regarding the community and its concerns, the Site and its history, and local regulatory issues.
- Enhance communication between EPA and the media to ensure reporters are provided timely information about site-related activities and events and are knowledgeable about pertinent topics.

SECTION 3

Community Involvement Activities

By performing the following activities, EPA can ensure that community members understand the Superfund process and the actions taking place at the Site and that they understand the opportunities for the community to participate in site-related decisions. By providing accurate information about the Site investigation and cleanup, EPA will enable interested parties to make recommendations regarding the Site that are appropriate for their community.

- **Assign an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC)**
A site-assigned CIC provides community members a direct link to EPA Region 3 and acts as a liaison between the Agency and the community. As a member of EPA's Site Team, the CIC can often respond to inquiries as they are received. Should an inquiry require specific information that the CIC does not have, the CIC can obtain the information or refer the inquiry to an appropriate specialist, such as the *Remedial Project Manager (RPM)* or toxicologist assigned to the Site. Interested parties may contact the CIC at any time questions or concerns arise, and the CIC will make every effort to respond promptly and accurately to all inquiries. Wendy Jastremski is the CIC for this site. She can be reached at (215) 814-5222 or 1-800-553-2509. (See Appendix A for all related EPA contact information, including the RPM.)
- **Establish a toll-free hotline number for the public**
EPA maintains a hotline for Superfund inquiries. The hotline is available 24-hours a day and can be used to reach EPA or the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) employees located in the EPA Region 3 office. During working hours, the Community Involvement staff may answer the hotline. When calls are answered by an answering machine, callers should state which site they are calling about in addition to leaving their names, phone numbers and the reasons for their calls. Every effort will be made to return calls promptly. **The toll-free number is 1-800-553-2509.**
- **Prepare and distribute fact sheets to residents and interested parties**
Fact sheets (also referred to as updates or newsletters) are useful when communicating with large groups of people about topics of common interest. For example, fact sheets are helpful for explaining specific events and issues, discussing and dispelling rumors, explaining relevant scientific or technological data, or informing interested parties about progress or problems related to the Site or the schedule of work.

Fact sheets should be provided on an as-needed or annual basis. An annual fact sheet should be considered when site activities are "invisible" to the community for long periods of time, as is the case when laboratory analyses

are being completed, data is being verified, reports are being written, or access and other legal agreements are being negotiated.

- **Develop a mailing (and contact) list**

Mailing (and contact) lists are developed and maintained to facilitate distribution of materials, such as fact sheets and meeting notices to interested and affected community members. The lists also provide EPA a quick reference to key community members, such as local officials and community group leaders, in the event EPA wants to provide a timely notice about unanticipated events, such as sudden media interest in site activities.

Local residents, businesses, elected officials, and the media are routinely included on mailing and contact lists. Community surveys and local tax maps form the basis of most mailing lists, but the lists are revised to include those who request to be added (or deleted) and those who provide their names and addresses on meeting and event sign-in sheets or correspondence. A partial contact list is located in Appendix A of this CIP, but EPA makes every effort to protect the privacy of community residents. The mailing list will be periodically updated and revised throughout the course of the cleanup. E-mail lists as well as U.S. Postal Service lists are maintained.

- **Make site-related information, including data and documents, available to community members locally**

Information is always available to community members at EPA Region 3 in Philadelphia. However, EPA must also make it available to local residents at easily accessed locations, such as a local library or municipal building. The available information may be in any one of several forms, including paper copies or CD-ROM, depending on the capabilities and preferences of the local host facility. The information made available will include documents comprising the *Administrative Record File*, as well as this CIP, information on obtaining and using a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG), information on the Superfund process, and sampling data. The Administrative Record File is also posted on www.epa.gov/arweb.

A site file, referred to as an *information repository*, has been established for the Site at the Haverford Township Building in Havertown, PA. Some of the information is also posted on the EPA website at: <http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/PA/havertown-pcp/index.htm>. (See Appendix B for location and contact information for the EPA Region 3 Office and the local repository, as well as how to access files from EPA's Administrative Record website.)

- **Keep local officials well informed about site activities and developments**

By keeping local officials abreast of the work schedule and site-related developments, EPA can promote a cooperative relationship and prevent

officials from being caught off guard by citizens' inquiries. When well-informed, local officials can enhance the flow of accurate information between EPA and concerned community members. (See Appendix A for contact information for local officials.)

- **Keep local media well informed about site activities**
By consistently distributing timely and accurate information to the local media, EPA can minimize misinformation and speculation about site-related risks and cleanup activities. News releases, written materials, and direct phone calls are all appropriate ways to provide information to media representatives. Reporters should always be notified of public meetings and events and offered opportunities to participate in news briefings or conduct interviews with EPA officials. Upon request or when circumstances warrant, special information sessions or news conferences can be useful to ensure that complex situations are understood and can, thus, be accurately conveyed to the public. Every effort will be made to address media inquiries quickly. (See Appendix A for media contacts.)
- **Conduct public meetings and/or public availability sessions**
Public meetings are required when EPA is approaching a formal decision, and they are recommended whenever project milestones are reached, such as the start or finish of a remedial investigation. When conducted, public meetings will be held at a central location during evening hours so that most interested parties will be able to attend. Public availability sessions are less structured than meetings. Generally, there are no formal presentations. Instead, community members are invited to come at their convenience within set time frames and talk one-on-one with EPA and other experts associated with the Site cleanup activities. Availability sessions generally include afternoon and evening hours so that interested parties can attend at their convenience.
- **Place public notices in local publications**
Public notices regarding required and elective activities will be placed in the *Delaware County Times*. (See Appendix A for a list of all local media.) To ensure the widest possible exposure, public notices about Superfund activities are always run as retail display ads and are never placed in the classified or legal-notice sections. Public notices announce important site-related developments, public meetings and availability sessions, the release of site-related documents, or any other information of importance to the community at large.
- **Hold public comment periods**
Superfund law requires EPA to advertise and conduct *public comment periods* at key points in the cleanup process, such as prior to making official cleanup decisions or significant changes to previously announced cleanup decisions. Although there is no requirement that the Agency conduct public meetings

during comment periods unless a request is received, EPA Region 3's policy is to do so. Meetings held during comment periods allow community members to discuss EPA's rationale for proposed actions with EPA and other regulatory authorities. At public meetings, community members may also express their opinions and concerns for inclusion in the official record without having to provide a written statement to EPA. A stenographer transcribes all meetings held during official comment periods and prepares an official transcript of the proceedings. Those who do not attend the official meetings may provide comment via regular mail or e-mail within the announced time frames.

- **Prepare Responsiveness Summaries**

A *responsiveness summary (RS)* is a required part of the official cleanup decision document, known as the *Record of Decision (ROD)*. EPA prepares the summary after the public comment period closes to summarize substantive comments and concerns presented to EPA during the comment period and to reflect EPA's responses to them.

- **Promote information sources available through EPA**

EPA provides various sources of information to assist community members in understanding the Superfund process and Site-related activities. EPA may be contacted directly by phone, mail, or e-mail. Information may also be accessed through the EPA websites at: www.epa.gov/arweb and <http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/PA/havertown-pcp/index.htm>. A toll-free hotline (1-800-553-2509) is available on a 24-hour basis. Additionally, EPA has established a local repository to store site-related information and documents for public viewing. Contact information and information resources should be identified in all materials that are distributed to community members. (See Appendices A and B for additional information.)

- **Provide Technical Assistance Grants (TAG)**

EPA offers grants of up to \$50,000 to communities affected by Superfund sites. TAGs are made available to allow community groups to secure independent technical expertise to review EPA's documents and data on behalf of the group and the community and to help them evaluate the work that EPA has done. (See Appendix D for more information on the TAG.)

- **Provide support for Community Advisory Groups (CAGs)**

CAGs are community-lead groups that are intended to represent and include all interested members of the community, including representatives of the *Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)*. By meeting regularly to discuss the cleanup and the community's issues and concerns, CAGs often help to achieve the best cleanup plan for a specific community's needs. CAGs also provide valuable information to EPA and to local governments concerning the future use of Superfund properties and the communities' collective long-term goals. Although these groups are not funded by EPA, EPA can assist

interested community members to form CAGs and can also provide support services to the groups, such as assistance with production and mailing of newsletters they develop. (See Appendix E for more information.)

- **Provide information about the Superfund Job Training Initiative (Super JTI)**

EPA's Super JTI provides job training for residents living near Superfund sites, particularly residents in disadvantaged communities. EPA has partnered with the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) to provide pre-employment training and classroom instruction. Residents who take part in Super JTI gain career skills and participate in the environmental remediation activities in the neighborhood. Super JTI is a valuable program that enhances community involvement and benefits the local economy. Super JTI helps residents who could benefit from learning career job skills and provides an employment base for Superfund site cleanup contractors. (See Appendix F for more information on this program.)

- **Revise Community Involvement Plan as needed**

Superfund projects can take several years to complete. It is important that the CIP is periodically updated to reflect changing concerns of the community as the Site cleanup progresses. The CIP contact list should be revised whenever elections result in a change in elected officials or when personnel changes affect non-elected official contacts. EPA first released this CIP in 1996 and revised it in 2005.

TABLE 1 Summary of Community Involvement Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Summary</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate a Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC) to handle site inquiries. 	<p>Wendy Jastremski has been named the CIC for this site.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and distribute fact sheets to residents and interested parties. 	<p>EPA has prepared and will continue to prepare fact sheets as new information arises and to announce site-related events.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain information repositories in the local area. 	<p>EPA has established a local repository (Haverford Township Building) and will continue to update the repository as new information is released.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep local officials of Haverford Township and Delaware County well informed about site activities. 	<p>EPA will contact officials on a regular basis.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep local media well informed about site activities. 	<p>EPA will notify media of meetings and site-related events.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct public meetings and public availability sessions. 	<p>EPA has held and will continue to hold meetings and public availability sessions at various stages of the Superfund process and as requested by community members.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place public notices in local publications. 	<p>Notices will be placed to announce public meetings and the release of site-related documents.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold public meeting and public comment period regarding the <i>Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP)</i>. 	<p>EPA held a meeting and a comment period following the release of the 1991 PRAP.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a Responsiveness Summary (RS). 	<p>EPA prepared a RS following the comment period.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote information sources available through EPA. 	<p>EPA will promote the information repository, Internet resources, and any public meetings throughout the Superfund process.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise Community Involvement Plan. 	<p>EPA will revise the CIP at various phases of the Superfund process and as needed.</p>

SECTION 4 EPA Background

4.1 Superfund Programs

Superfund cleanups are very complex and require the efforts of many experts from numerous disciplines. Experts in various sciences, engineering, construction, public health, management, law, community and media relations, and numerous other fields will be called upon to participate. The Superfund program is managed by the EPA in cooperation with individual states and tribal governments. Superfund locates, investigates, and cleans up hazardous waste sites and responds to hazardous materials emergencies and the threat of hazardous materials releases. An example of a threat of release is an abandoned or poorly maintained facility where hazardous substances are stored in deteriorating or inappropriate containers and are unprotected from vandalism, and/or the facility is without emergency response capabilities, such as alarms or fire suppression systems.

Superfund is a federal program. It was created in 1980 under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), which was amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Superfund is guided by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The NCP outlines the procedures that EPA must follow when investigating or addressing a release of hazardous materials into the environment. Under CERCLA, EPA has the authority to:

- Prevent, control, or address actual or possible releases of hazardous substances.
- Require parties responsible for environmental *contamination* to conduct or pay for cleanup.
- Provide funding for cleanup activities when money is not available from responsible parties.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) currently fund about 70% of all Superfund cleanups and frequently conduct cleanup activities under EPA supervision. Funding for the remaining site cleanups has, historically, come from a Trust Fund (a.k.a. the Superfund) established by Congress with revenue from a tax levied on the chemical and petroleum industries. However, EPA's authority to collect the tax expired in 1995 and fund monies are being depleted. Since the tax expired in 1995, Congress has not reauthorized it. EPA does not have the authority to reinstate this tax.

EPA currently funds cleanup actions with monies remaining in the Trust Fund, as well as with monies from other sources, such as general revenue funds and funds which become available when other funded projects are delayed, discontinued, or completed under budget. Careful prioritization of cleanup projects ensures that all sites that pose a significant risk to human health or the environment will continue to be funded for the foreseeable future. As always, EPA will continue to seek reimbursement of cleanup costs from polluters whenever possible.

Identifying Sites for Cleanup

EPA investigates hazardous waste sites throughout the U.S. and U.S. Territories. A preliminary assessment and site inspection are done at each site to determine whether hazardous contaminants pose a significant risk to human health or the environment, such that additional investigation or cleanup is needed.

Each site is evaluated using the *Hazard Ranking System* (HRS). The HRS is a measurement tool that calculates a site-specific score based on the potential for a hazardous substance to reach a receptor. Part of the HRS calculation considers *exposure pathways*. EPA places sites with an HRS score of 28.50 or higher on the *National Priorities List* (NPL). Once a site is listed on the NPL, it will remain a Superfund site even after the cleanup is completed, until the site is formally deleted. A site can be removed from the NPL only after the cleanup goals established for it have been reached and EPA certifies that the cleanup is complete. When this point is reached, EPA must publish a Notice of Intention to Delete (NOID) a site in the Federal Register. The notice will also be published in one or more local newspapers so that the general public has access to the information.

Selecting and Implementing a Cleanup Plan

After a site is placed on the NPL, EPA performs a *Remedial Investigation* (RI) and a *Feasibility Study* (FS). The RI identifies the types, concentrations, and extent of contamination and defines subsurface conditions at the site. A risk assessment is then performed to determine the threat these findings pose to human health and the environment. The risk assessment is incorporated into the RI report. The FS considers the physical characteristics of the site and evaluates possible cleanup technologies that could be used to control, remove, or reduce the contamination identified by the RI. Information from these studies is used to develop several possible cleanup alternatives that could be used at the site.

After comparing the alternatives, EPA will recommend the cleanup method the Agency believes is best in a Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP). A 30-day public comment period begins when the PRAP is released to the public. The community is asked to review the plan and offer comments on EPA's proposed actions. All comments received during the comment period must be considered by the Agency before a final decision is made. After reviewing the public's comments, EPA will prepare a Responsiveness Summary (RS) to summarize the comments received and EPA's responses. The summary is attached to the document, which records the cleanup alternative selected by EPA for the site. This document is called a Record of Decision (ROD).

Implementing EPA's Cleanup Decision

When a ROD is signed, EPA must decide whether to conduct the next steps itself or to seek cooperation from Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). If financially viable PRPs are available, EPA may negotiate their participation in *Remedial Design* and *Remedial Action*. Remedial Design refers to the period when a work plan is written and drawings and

specifications are developed for the cleanup alternative selected by the ROD. This period can take several months depending on the complexity of the design and other factors, such as the need to conduct pilot studies, obtain permits, or conclude legal negotiations. When the Remedial Design is completed and approved, the Remedial Action may begin. Remedial Action refers to the actual work that will turn the cleanup design into a reality. Some typical activities that are conducted during remedial actions include fence and field office installation, vegetation clearing, well drilling and installation, and general construction and earth-moving activities. EPA may seek reimbursement for the cost of any work performed by the Agency at any time during the cleanup process.

Sometimes, after a ROD is signed, circumstances develop that require deviations from the ROD, as written. If any significant changes must be made, they will be announced in a document called an *Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD)*. If the changes affect the chosen technology or the established cleanup standards, an additional comment period will be held. When the Remedial Action is completed, Operation and Maintenance (O&M) will begin, unless all contaminants have been removed from the site. In addition to site-specific O&M and routine monitoring, sites are thoroughly reviewed by EPA every five years, to ensure the remedy is operating as planned, that it remains protective of human health and the environment, and that it is in compliance with any applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements.

4.2 Relevant EPA Groups

EPA is headquartered in Washington D.C. and has ten regional offices located throughout the United States. All offices have community involvement, technical, and legal staff available to assist with Superfund sites. In addition, all EPA regional offices have access to additional expertise located in various EPA research facilities throughout the United States. EPA Region 3 includes Pennsylvania; Maryland; Delaware; Virginia; West Virginia; and the District of Columbia. The EPA Region 3 office is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See Appendix A of this CIP for address and contact information.) Within EPA Region 3, the Hazardous Site Cleanup Division (HSCD) is responsible for all Superfund investigations.

Hazardous Site Cleanup Division (HSCD)

HSCD oversees the Superfund program. HSCD focuses on emergency response, risk determination and stabilization, and long-term cleanup of hazardous materials that pose a threat to human health and the environment. These threats frequently result from abandonment of facilities or materials; improper operating procedures or disposal practices; or accidents that occur while handling, transporting, or storing hazardous materials. The HSCD is comprised of four branches: Enforcement and Federal Facilities; Remedial; Removal; and Technical and Administrative Support.

Superfund Technical and Administrative Support Branch

This branch is comprised of technical staff, including toxicologists, hydrologists, geologists, and other scientists, having both broad and specialized expertise in the environmental sciences. The

branch also includes specialists in communication, community involvement, contracts management, and budget oversight. Personnel from the branch provide services to support the work of the remaining branches.

Superfund Community Involvement Section (Region 3)

This section manages communication activities at Superfund sites. The Superfund Community Involvement Section evaluates the interests and concerns of each site community on an individual basis. Based upon the community's input, EPA develops a community involvement plan to enhance communication between community members and EPA and to facilitate community involvement throughout the cleanup process. EPA considers residents, public officials, media representatives, local businesses, PRPs, community groups, and stakeholders in the Superfund cleanup process and works to keep all informed and involved. To facilitate this process, EPA assigns a Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC) for each site. (See Appendix A for the name address, phone number, and e-mail information for the assigned CIC.)

Superfund Remedial Branch (Region 3)

The branch oversees all long-term investigation and cleanup work at Superfund sites. Branch members include Remedial Project Managers (RPMs), Civil Investigators, and Cost-Recovery Specialists. RPMs are responsible for overseeing the cleanup process at individually assigned Superfund sites. Each RPM is responsible for coordinating the work of internal and external site team members and overseeing the work of Agency and PRP consultants and contractors. RPMs also develop PRAPs, RODs, and RSs, as well as other documents, as needed. Civil Investigators assigned to the branch develop evidence concerning those who may be responsible for site contamination, PRPs, and assist EPA attorneys in negotiating PRP participation in the cleanup process. Cost-Recovery Specialists work to ensure that the Agency is reimbursed for cleanup costs incurred by EPA. (See Appendix A of this CIP for the name, address, phone number, and e-mail information for the assigned RPM.)

Superfund Removal Branch (Region 3)

EPA's Superfund Removal Branch is comprised of On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs), Site Assessment Managers (SAMs), Brownfields Specialists, and Contracting and Field Administrative Specialists. This branch responds to emergencies involving hazardous materials and biologicals. Some typical emergencies include: transportation accidents, pipeline breaks, fires, and explosions involving hazardous compounds. The branch also performs time-critical removal actions when circumstances require immediate action to protect public health or the environment from releases of hazardous materials that have already occurred or may occur at any time. Some examples of time-critical situations include: routine water sampling that reveals high levels of contamination which pose unacceptable risks from short-term exposures or facility inspections that reveal a facility containing hazardous materials is in danger of physical collapse or employs such negligent materials handling and storage practices that a hazardous release is very likely to happen. OSCs conduct removal actions and oversee stabilization efforts at sites on the NPL until an interim or long-term cleanup method can be implemented. SAMs conduct

preliminary site assessments, develop HRS scores, and recommend sites for the NPL. Brownfields Specialists work to ensure that under-used commercial and industrial properties, not listed on the NPL, are restored to productive reuse.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

ATSDR is an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It was created in 1980 under CERCLA to prevent adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life associated with environmental pollution. ATSDR is not a regulatory agency like the EPA. It is a public health agency that advises EPA on the health effects associated with exposure to hazardous materials. ATSDR is required, under Superfund law, to become involved with all sites proposed to the NPL. Specifically, ATSDR conducts public health assessments of NPL site communities, as well as communities associated with sites proposed for the NPL.

4.3 State Role

Superfund cleanups require EPA and states to work together. In most cases, EPA is the lead regulatory agency conducting cleanups, but states may choose to take the lead. Typically, however, states provide support to EPA by bringing their technical expertise and resources to bear and providing regulatory guidance. In addition, states are responsible for 10% of the cost of the cleanup and for O&M of any cleanup technologies in place after the cleanup construction is completed. The state agency cooperating in the cleanup of this site is the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). (See Appendix A for contact information for the state representative for this site.)

Pennsylvania Department of Health (PA DOH) is the state health agency associated with this site. EPA and ATSDR consult with state health authorities on site-related health matters, as needed, and keep them apprized of issues that may be of concern to local residents. (See Appendix A for contact information.)

4.4 Local Role

Haverford Township and Delaware County

EPA consults with local municipalities and county officials during the cleanup process to ensure that cleanup activities are conducted in accordance with local ordinances. Local municipalities provide EPA with information concerning the operating history of sites and regulatory issues, as well as community concerns and demographics. They also act as a conduit of information to concerned community members who may contact them for site-related news and updates. (See Appendix A for contact information for local officials.)

SECTION 5

Site History and Description

5.1 Site History

From 1947 to 1991, National Wood Preservers ran a wood treatment operation on the Site in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. The company reportedly disposed liquid wastes into a well leading to the groundwater under the plant. These wastes were primarily oil contaminated with *pentachlorophenol (PCP)*. The liquid wastes leached into nearby Naylor's Run, a small stream that flows through a residential area and eventually into the Delaware River. Liquid wastes were also spilled on the surface, contaminating the soil in the area. The Site was proposed to the National Priorities List (NPL) on December 30, 1982 and formally added to the list on September 8, 1983.

5.2 Site Description

The Havertown PCP Site covers approximately 12 acres in Haverford Township, Delaware County, in the southeastern portion of Pennsylvania. The Site consists of a wood treatment facility operated by the National Wood Preserver (NWP), adjacent properties including portions of the Continental Auto Parts (CAP), Lobb Lumber facilities and the Philadelphia Chewing Gum Company, and neighboring residential and commercial areas adjacent to Naylor's Run.

The NWP property appears to be the source of contamination at the Site. The company used PCP as a preservative to treat telephone poles, railroad ties, and wood for boardwalks. Reportedly, waste containing PCP flowed from treatment units into the ground. These chemicals contaminated the soil and groundwater in the area.

The land surrounding the Site consists of commercial establishments, industries, parks, schools, and residential homes. Approximately 26,000 people live within one mile of the Site. Four or five residences in the area have private wells, but all area residents have access to municipal water for drinking purposes.

5.3 Site Contamination

The groundwater, surface water, and soil were contaminated with PCP, arsenic, dioxins, *volatile organic compounds (VOCs)*, and petroleum hydrocarbons. Nearby residents are connected to the public water supply, so nobody is drinking contaminated water. Although unlikely, people who accidentally ingest or come in direct contact with contaminated groundwater may be at risk.

5.4 EPA Actions to Date

The NWP facility has undergone a series of state and federal enforcement-related activities since contamination in Naylor's Run was first discovered in 1962. In 1981, EPA conducted a Superfund emergency response action to address areas of imminent concern. In 1987, the

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER, now called Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, or PADEP) initiated a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to identify long-term environmental concerns. EPA's September 29, 1989 Record of Decision (ROD) for operable unit one responded to findings from PADER's study. The ROD stated that EPA's initial response to site contamination should include designing and installing an oil/water separator, removing staged on-site contaminated waste, and performing "no action" on on-site soils.

While completing the actions from the 1989 ROD, EPA conducted an additional RI/FS to address shallow groundwater contamination. In 1991, EPA signed a ROD, which authorized the installation of two oil extraction wells, a groundwater collection trench, and a treatment plant. The groundwater treatment plant has been operating full-time since August 2001. The temporary treatment system was removed from the Site after it was determined that the permanent facility was treating the groundwater as designed. The oil/water separator has been removed and the yards behind the Philadelphia Gum Company have been restored.

In addition to the remedial actions, EPA has conducted several removal projects at the Site. In August 1993, EPA cleaned 30 tanks and removed 97,004 gallons of liquid hazardous waste, 60 tons of hazardous waste sludge, and 55 gallons of solid hazardous wastes from the Site. Next, EPA removed all aboveground structures, including the cleaned tanks, from the NWP property. EPA also removed an underground storage tank, leveled the surface of the Site, and constructed a barrier to prevent contaminated water and soil from moving off-site.

EPA built a protective cap over the former NWP property and portions of the Lobb Lumber and the CAP properties in 1996. The cap is EPA's response to widespread soil contamination at the Site and will be used to prevent contact with contaminated soil, prevent rain water from trickling through the soils and moving additional contamination into the groundwater, and prevent contaminated soil from blowing off-site.

A final investigation and feasibility study is currently being conducted for the Site to investigate the deep groundwater and the soils and sediment of Naylor's Run. The study was initiated in July 2001, and it will determine if further remedial actions are required for the Site. In May 2003, EPA learned of an abandoned sewer line that originates in the contaminated groundwater and travels to the Residential Open Space Area located behind Rittenhouse Circle. The line has been investigated, cleaned and properly abandoned.

SECTION 6 Community Background

6.1 Community Profile

The Site is located in Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Haverford Township has an estimated population of 48,498. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the approximate racial breakdowns are:

94%	White
2.1%	Black
2.8%	Asian
.1%	American Indian/Alaska Native
.2%	Some Other Race
.9%	Hispanic (of any race)

The approximate age breakdown is as follows:

Under 5 years	6.6%
Ages 5-19	20.3%
20-24	4.3%
25-44	28.5%
45-64	22.6%
65-84	14.8%
85 and over	2.6%

There are 18,378 households with approximately 2.65 persons per household. The median value of owner-occupied housing units is \$162,600. The median household income is \$65,714. Almost 93% of the population over 25 years of age have graduated from high school and about 45% hold a bachelor's or higher degree.

Nearly 66% of people over the age of 16 living in Haverford Township are employed. Of those people that are employed, 96% commute to work with an average travel time of about 26 minutes. Almost 50% of the employed residents are in management and professional occupations, almost 30% are in sales and office occupations, and about 10% are in service occupations. The largest industry in the area is education, health and social services.

6.2 Community Involvement and Concerns

Residential complaints initially alerted local officials to the problems posed by the Site in 1972. The public has been actively involved in the Havertown PCP Site since then. Some residents have reported that their complaints about an oily substance with a foul odor go back more than 25 years. Prior to initial corrective efforts in 1976, the residents were concerned because they

felt that nothing was being done to correct the problem. However according to officials involved in the clean-up activity in 1976, public interest at the point was relatively low, as was media and congressional interest.

A community relations program was first implemented during EPA's sampling and monitoring activities in 1981-1982. As part of this program, EPA officials met regularly with township officials and local residents to update them on site progress. Additionally, EPA asked one local resident to help monitor the stream containment efforts. On March 24, 1982, EPA and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER, now known as the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, or PADEP) held a public meeting at the Lynnwood School to discuss their efforts to address hazards posed by the release of wood-treatment chemicals in the vicinity of Naylor's Run. At the meeting, it was reported that an EPA Technical Assistance Team (TAT) was tasked to investigate citizens' reports of oil and pentachlorophenol (PCP) deposits downstream and reports of PCP vapors in local basements. Residents were given a 24-hour number to report any further incidents of downstream contamination or off-site vapors.

EPA sent a follow-up letter to citizens who had attended the meeting to keep them informed of site progress. The letter summarized the results of field studies conducted in April, 1982, and informed residents that air monitoring and other environmental review processes would continue. In the letter, EPA cautioned residents to keep away from the stream and promised to erect warning signs. Finally, residents were given the name, address, and telephone number of an EPA public affairs representative to contact if they had any questions. As a result of the successful community relations work in 1982, the level of interest on the part of residents and the media continued in a positive and progressive manner.

On January 25, 1985, PADER issued a regional press release announcing that a public meeting would be held on February 26, 1985, to discuss community relations activities for the planned remedial action at the Site. At the meeting, PADER officials briefed the residents on investigative and clean-up efforts and answered questions. On February 26, 1987, PADER mailed letters to area residents providing notice of another public meeting to be held on March 12, 1987. PADER discussed access agreements with area residents at the meeting and later distributed simplified right-of-entry consent forms.

EPA and PADER held an on-site press conference on December 19, 1987, and guided participants on a tour of Naylor's Run Creek. Following the press conference, PADER and EPA obtained permission from area residents to collect soil samples from residential properties near the Site for PCP analysis. PCP was not detected in the samples collected from residential properties, although contamination was found in the drainage ditch.

In consideration of the decision to perform additional studies and clean-up efforts, EPA conducted community interviews on April 25 and 26, 1990, to discuss the concerns or interests of local residents and officials. EPA informed all interviewees of the investigation and remedial actions about to take place. In general, all interviewees were interested in EPA activity at the Site and wanted to be kept involved. Residents and township officials stated that they would like

to be better informed of EPA activities in the future. According to township officials, communication efforts had been irregular. EPA held another public meeting on July 30, 1991, to discuss its plan to address the contaminated shallow groundwater at the Site. To advertise the event, EPA distributed a news release and published a public notice in local papers. Many area residents attended this meeting to get more information and to express their concerns.

Overall, a majority of the community agreed that EPA's proposed plan was protective. At the close of the public comment period, EPA signed the Record of Decision (ROD), which selected its proposed plan as the remedy for the shallow groundwater at the Site. The ROD announcement was printed in area papers on November 13, 1991. On December 6, 1993 EPA organized and facilitated an information meeting at the Lynnwood School to announce the removal of 96,000 gallons of wood treating chemicals from tanks and drums on-site. A second removal announcement was made in May 1994. In a public notice published in local papers, EPA advised citizens that recent sampling results at the Site indicated that contaminated soil posed a potential long-term threat to human health and the environment.

EPA previously did not plan to address the on-site soil, but the recent tests determined that some type of action was necessary. EPA listed five removal alternatives in the public notice. The comment period began on June 1 and ended June 30, 1994. Based on EPA's analysis and community input, EPA decided to cap the affected soil. This decision was announced in an October 1994 fact sheet. EPA held meetings with the Havertown community to discuss the cap design and construction schedule on July 31, 1995 and February 8, 1996. On both occasions, EPA distributed fact sheets addressing EPA plans and community questions to meeting attendees and to residents on the Site mailing list.

When the final investigation and feasibility study for the deep groundwater at the Site was completed, EPA held information sessions in June 2002 and August 2002 to inform the public. During EPA's investigation into the abandoned sewer line that traveled into the Residential Open Space Area in May 2003, EPA distributed fact sheets to local residents to advise them of a dye test and the eventual closing of the sewer line. EPA held an open house in April 2004 to discuss new sampling results. This event was advertised in the *Delaware County Times*, and EPA mailed fact sheets to nearby residents. At the open house, EPA provided a fact sheet to local realtors and the township officials explaining the location of the Site, a contentious topic at that time.

In spring of 2005, EPA began a Five-Year Review of the Site. EPA advertised the review in the *Delaware County Times* and invited citizens who have questions or information related to the Site to contact EPA. EPA contacted the Haverford Township commissioners, offering to meet with any that would like to discuss the review on behalf of themselves or their constituents. EPA will host a public information session to address the upcoming removal project in the Residential Open Space Area and the Five-Year Review. Although the level of cleanup activity has varied over the years, the community remains concerned and wants to be kept well informed throughout the completion of the project. In the future, community involvement and cooperation will continue to be an important and essential element for the successful implementation of removal and remedial action at the Site.

APPENDIX A List of Contacts

A.1 Federal Elected Officials

Arlen Specter

U.S. Senator
711 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-4254
(202) 228-1229 fax

600 Arch Street, #9400
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 597-7200
(215) 597-0406 fax

Rick Santorum

U.S. Senator
511 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-3804
(202) 224-6324
(202) 228-0604 fax

Landmarks Bldg
100 W. Station Square Drive, Suite 250
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
(412) 562-0533
(412) 562-4313 fax

Curt Weldon

U.S. Representative
2466 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-3807
(202) 225-2011
(202) 226-8137 fax

1554 Garrett Road
Upper Darby, PA 19082
(610) 259-0700
(610) 596-4665 fax

A.2 State Elected Officials

Edward Rendell

Governor of Pennsylvania
225 Main Capitol Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120
(717) 787-2500
(717) 772-8284 fax

1001 G Street, NW, Suite 400 E
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 638-3730
(202) 638-3516 fax

Connie Williams

State Representative
352 Capitol Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120-3017
(717) 787-5544
(717) 783-2902 fax

700 S Henderson Road, Suite 100
King of Prussia, PA 19406
(610) 992-9790

Greg Vitali

State Representative

103 B East Wing
Harrisburg, PA 17120-2020
(717) 787-7647
(717) 705-2089 fax

1001 E Darby Road
Havertown, PA 19083
(610) 789-3900
(215) 560-4197

A.3 Local Officials

Haverford Township

2325 Darby Road
Havertown, PA 19083

Mike English

Township Manager

Township Commissioners

Joseph Kelly, President
Fred Moran, Vice President
Steve D’Emilio
Robert Trumbell
Andy Lewis
George Twardy, Jr, Esquire
James McGarrity
Kenneth Richardson
Carol McDonald

Delaware County

County Government Center Building
201 West Front Street
Media, PA 19063
(610) 891-4260
(610) 891-0647 fax

Marianne Grace

Executive Director

Delaware County Councilmembers

Tim Murtaugh, Chairman
Andrew J. Reilly, Vice Chairman
Mary Alice Brennan
Linda Cartisano
Michael Puppio

A.4 U.S. EPA Region 3 Officials

Superfund Hotline: 1-800-553-2509

Wendy Jastremski

Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street – 3HS43
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-5222
jastremski.wendy@epa.gov

Jill Lowe

Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street – 3HS21
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-3123
lowe.jill@epa.gov

Amelia Libertz

TAG/CAG Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch St – 3HS43
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-5522
libertz.amelia@epa.gov

Stacie Driscoll

Governmental Affairs
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street – 3PM30
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-3368
driscoll.stacie@epa.gov

A.5 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

1650 Arch St – 3HS00
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-3140
1-888-422-8737
www.atsdr.cdc.gov

A.6 Pennsylvania Departments of Environmental Protection and Health

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

Southeast Regional Office
2 East Main Street
Norristown, PA 19401
(484) 250-5900

Pennsylvania Department of Health

P.O. Box 90
Health and Welfare Building
Harrisburg, PA 17108
1-877-PA-HEALTH

A.7 Media

Newspapers:

Delaware County Daily Times

500 Mildred Avenue
Secane, PA 19018
(610) 622-8000

Main Line Times

311 West Lancaster Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003
(610) 642-4300

King of Prussia Courier

134 N Wayne Avenue
Wayne, PA 19087
(610) 688-3000

Radio Stations:

WDAS

23 W City Avenue
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004
(610) 617-8500

WPEB

6426 Woodland Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19142
(215) 724-0300

Express Broadcast Services
555 E City Avenue, Suite 1000
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004
(610) 667-9000

Television Stations:

Channel 17 TV
5001 Wynnefield Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19131
(215) 878-1700

WPVI TV 6
4100 City Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19131
(215) 878-9700

NBC 10
10 Monument Road
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004
(610) 668-5510

WGTW TV 48
3900 Main Street
Philadelphia, PA 19127
(215) 930-0482

APPENDIX B

Information Repositories and Meeting Location

B.1 Information Repositories

Haverford Township
2325 Darby Road
Havertown, PA 19083
Contact: Lori Hanlon Widdop
(610) 446-1000

U.S. EPA Region 3
Administrative Records Room
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-3157 by appointment

You can also access the Administrative Record file online at www.epa.gov/arweb. From this website, select 'PA' under the state pull-down list and 'Havertown PCP/Firestone Tire' under the site pull-down list. Select 'Remedial-01' for the AR Type and then click on 'Search.' On the next page, click on 'Search Results' to see the complete list of documents.

B.2 Meeting Location

Haverford Township
2325 Darby Road
Havertown, PA 19083
(610) 446-1000

APPENDIX C

Glossary of Technical Terms

Administrative Record File: The official file containing the Remedial Investigation (RI) report, Risk Assessment, Feasibility Study (FS), and all other documents that provide the basis for EPA's selection of a remedial cleanup alternative at a Superfund site.

Cleanup: An action taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could adversely affect public health and/or the environment. The word cleanup is used to refer to both short-term removal actions and long-term remedial response actions at Superfund sites.

Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC): An individual EPA assigns to work closely with technical staff to keep the local community informed about and involved in a site cleanup.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP): A document that assesses a community's concerns about a site, recommends activities that EPA may conduct to address these concerns, and suggests means to foster communication between EPA and the community.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): A Federal law (commonly known as "Superfund") passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The law gives EPA the authority to investigate sites where there is a suspected threat to public health or the environment caused by the release or potential release of hazardous substances. The law also created a special tax on the chemical and petroleum industries. Money was collected under the tax until 1995 and deposited into a trust fund to be used to clean up abandoned or uncontrolled waste sites. Under the law, EPA can pay for the site cleanup when the parties responsible for contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the cleanup. The EPA can also take legal action to require parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Contamination: An adverse effect on air, water, or soil caused by any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter.

Consent Order: A legal document, approved by a judge, that formalizes an agreement between EPA and Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) through which the PRPs will conduct all or part of a cleanup action at a Superfund site, stop or correct actions that are polluting the environment, or comply with the EPA-initiated actions to resolve the contamination at a Superfund site.

Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD): A document that is prepared to outline changes made to the selected remedy as specified in the Record of Decision (ROD).

Exposure Pathways: Route or way in which humans or the environment may come into contact with contaminants.

Feasibility Study (FS): A study that examines information provided by the remedial investigation activities and evaluates possible cleanup methods that can be used to remove or reduce contamination at a site.

Groundwater: The supply of fresh water found beneath the earth's surface, in empty areas between rocks and soil particles. Groundwater is a major source of drinking water.

Hazard Ranking System (HRS): A measurement tool used to evaluate the risks to public health and the environment posed by a hazardous waste site. The HRS calculates a score based on the potential of a hazardous substance moving from the site through the air, water or soil. EPA places sites with a HRS score of 28.50 or higher on the National Priorities List (NPL).

Information Repository: A collection of documents about a specific Superfund site and the general Superfund process. EPA usually places the information repository in a public building that is conveniently located.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (National Contingency Plan): The federal regulation that guides the determination of the sites to be corrected under Superfund and the program to prevent or control spills.

National Priorities List (NPL): EPA's list of the nation's most serious hazardous waste sites identified for long-term cleanup under Superfund.

Pentachlorophenol (PCP): Pentachlorophenol is a manufactured chemical, which is a restricted use pesticide and is used industrially as a wood preservative for utility poles, railroad ties, and wharf pilings.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs): The companies or people responsible for the contamination at a site. Whenever possible, through administrative and legal actions, EPA requires these parties to clean up hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

Proposed Remedial Action Plan (Proposed Plan or PRAP): A plan that discusses the RI and FS and proposes various cleanup methods for a site. EPA highlights its preferred cleanup method in this plan.

Public Comment Period: A period during which the public can review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, EPA holds a public comment period when it proposes to add sites to the NPL. EPA also holds a minimum 30-day public comment period to allow community members to review and comment on Proposed Plans.

Record of Decision (ROD): A formal document that discusses in detail the cleanup plan EPA has decided to implement at a site.

Remedial Action: The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the Remedial Design of the selected cleanup plan for a Superfund site.

Remedial Design: The engineering phase that follows the ROD. During this phase, technical drawings and specifications are developed for the Remedial Action at a site. It is similar to a blueprint or work plan.

Remedial Investigation (RI): A study in which EPA identifies the types and amounts of site contamination and determines the threat this contamination poses to human health and the environment.

Remedial Project Manager (RPM): The EPA or state official responsible for overseeing on-site remedial action.

Responsiveness Summary (RS): A summary of oral and written comments that EPA receives during the public comment period and EPA's responses to those comments. The RS is part of the ROD.

Superfund: A fund that can be used to finance cleanup actions at hazardous waste sites. The fund was established under the legislative authority of CERCLA with funds received largely from a tax levied on the chemical and petroleum industries. EPA's authority to collect the tax expired in 1995 and fund monies are being depleted. Fund moneys can be used by EPA to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health, welfare, or the environment. The term "Superfund" also may refer to the EPA programs which conduct cleanups using these fund moneys.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Carbon based chemicals commonly used as industrial solvents, degreasers, and fumigants.

APPENDIX D

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)

EPA provides Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) of up to \$50,000 as part of its Superfund community involvement program. The TAG program enables citizens in a site area to hire a technical expert to review and interpret site reports generated by EPA or other parties. For more details, visit the TAG website: www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/tag.

For information on the Technical Assistance Grant program, contact:

Amelia Libertz
TAG Coordinator
U.S. EPA – Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
1-800-553-2509
libertz.amelia@epa.gov

EPA accepts applications for TAGs as mandated by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Only one group per site can receive a TAG, so EPA urges local groups to join together to apply. The following are federal publications on the TAG program, which can be obtained by calling EPA's publications number: 1-800-490-9198.

- Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Brochure
Order No. EPA540K93002
- Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook: Applying For Your Grant
Order No. EPA540K93003
- Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook: Application Forms With Instructions
Order No. EPA540K93004

APPENDIX E

Community Advisory Group (CAG)

CAGs are community-lead groups that are intended to represent and include all interested members of the community, including representatives of the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). Although EPA does not fund these groups, EPA can assist interested community members to form CAGs and can also provide support services to the groups. A CAG has not been formed at this site.

For more details, visit the CAG website at: www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/cag/index.htm, or contact:

Amelia Libertz
CAG Coordinator
U.S. EPA – Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
1-800-553-2509
libertz.amelia@epa.gov

APPENDIX F

Superfund Jobs Training Initiative (Super JTI)

EPA's Super JTI provides job training for residents living near Superfund sites, particularly residents in disadvantaged communities. Super JTI helps residents who could benefit from learning career job skills and provides an employment base for Superfund site cleanup contractors. Residents who take part in Super JTI gain career skills and participate in the environmental remediation activities in the neighborhood. For more details, please visit the Super JTI website at: www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/sfjti/index.htm, or contact:

Pat Carey (5204G)
U.S. EPA Headquarters
Ariel Rios Building
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Washington D.C. 20460
(703) 603-9929
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MAP 1 Site Layout

