

Community Involvement Plan for the

Franklin Slag Pile

Superfund Site



*Prepared for the
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - Region 3
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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 potentially affected by the Franklin Slag Pile Superfund Site (the Site, or FSP Site) located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (Terms that are in ***bold and italic*** text 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. EPA will use the information in this CIP to help identify and address current matters of concern and to review past community involvement efforts as the ***cleanup*** project progresses.

The CIP is intended to:

- Encourage community interest and participation throughout EPA's involvement at the Site.
- Initiate and support two-way communication between EPA and the community.
- Help 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.

This CIP was developed for the Franklin Slag Pile 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. States are responsible for 10% of the cost of cleanup, and they are expected to assume responsibility for any required ***Operation and Maintenance (O&M)*** 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 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). See Appendices D and E for additional details on the TAG and CAG programs.

The Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for this Site is intended to provide guidance for outreach efforts regarding general Superfund information as well as community participation opportunities for interested community members. The CIP is intended to be an information resource for EPA and other agency representatives assigned to the Site team. The following community involvement objectives help to ensure that avenues of communication between EPA and the community are established and maintained. Objectives include:

- 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 ***Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC)*** for this Site. The CIC will act as a liaison between the community and EPA.
- Provide opportunities for community input that are tailored to the needs and concerns of the community.
- Help ensure community members are well informed so that they are knowledgeable about Site activities and the Superfund process.
- Enhance communications between EPA and local officials to help ensure that officials are informed of Site-related activities and that EPA benefits from the official's insights regarding the community and its concerns, the Site and its history and local regulatory issues.
- Enhance communications between EPA and the media to help ensure reporters are provided timely information about Site-related activities and events and are aware of Site-related pertinent topics.

SECTION 3

Community Involvement Activities

By performing the following activities, EPA can help ensure that community members know about the Superfund process and the actions taking place at the Site and that they are aware of 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 EPA 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, whenever questions or concerns arise, and the CIC will make every effort to respond promptly and accurately to all inquiries. Trish Taylor is the CIC for this site. She can be reached at (215) 814-5539 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 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 name, phone number and the reason for their call. 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 community 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. (See attachment B1 or B2 for an example fact sheet.)

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, for example, 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 potentially 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, local 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. EPA makes every effort to protect the privacy of community residents, which includes denying requests to share personal information such as names, addresses and individual residential sampling results, with non-government persons. 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 may be maintained.

- **Make Site-related information available to community members locally**

Information is 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, online (via the Internet), 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 (AR)*, as well as this CIP and other Site-related documents. The Administrative Record File is also posted on www.epa.gov/arweb.

The Port Richmond Branch of the Philadelphia Public Library in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania has been established as the local *information repository* host, and will maintain a Site file for public review. Some of the Site file information is also posted on the EPA website at: www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/sites/PASFN0305549/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 informed about Site activities and developments**
 By keeping local officials abreast of the work schedule and Site-related developments, EPA can promote a collaborative relationship to help ensure that officials are able to respond knowledgeably to citizens' Site-related inquiries. When local officials are well-informed, they 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 informed about Site activities**
 By distributing timely and accurate information to the local media, EPA can help minimize misinformation and speculation about Site-related risks and cleanup activities. News releases, written materials, e-mails and direct phone calls are all appropriate ways to provide information to media representatives. The media should always be notified of public meetings and similar events and may be 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 convenient 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 may 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 *Port Richmond Star*, *The Spirit* and/or the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. (See Appendix A for a list of all local media.) To ensure the widest possible exposure, public notices about Superfund activities are often run as retail display ads, rather than 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 other Site-related information that may be of importance to the community at large.

- Hold public comment periods**

The purpose of a *public comment period* is to provide the community a specific time frame (usually 30 or 60 days) during which community member's opinions, ideas, questions and/or concerns regarding a specific Site-related activity can be submitted to EPA for consideration and/or reply. 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 EPA 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 held within public comment period time frames, community members may 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 for EPA's records. Those who do not attend the official meetings may still submit their comments via regular mail or e-mail within the announced public comment period 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)*. The RS summarizes all pertinent comments submitted to EPA during the comment period and provides EPA's responses to them. EPA does not prepare the RS until after the public comment period is officially closed.
- 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 representatives 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 www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/sites/PASFN0305549/index.htm. A toll-free hotline (1-800-553-2509) is available to call in questions or concerns. Additionally, EPA has established a local repository to store Site-related documents for public viewing. Contact information and additional information resources will be included in EPA 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 obtain 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 E for more information on the TAG.)

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

CAGs are community-led 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 keep the community informed and involved in the cleanup process. CAGs can 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 F for more information.)

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

The SuperJTI program is designed to provide 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 support pre-employment training and classroom instruction. SuperJTI is a valuable program that can enhance community involvement and benefit the local economy. SuperJTI can help residents gain career job skills and may provide an employment base for Superfund site cleanup contractors. (See Appendix G 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 when elections result in a change in elected officials or when personnel changes affect non-elected official contacts. This is the first CIP for this site.

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. 	Trish Taylor has been named the CIC for this Site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and distribute fact sheets to residents and interested parties. 	EPA will prepare fact sheets as new information arises and to announce Site-related events and activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain information repositories in the local area. 	EPA has established a local repository at the Port Richmond Library and will continue to update the repository as new information is released.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep local officials of Philadelphia informed about Site activities. 	EPA will communicate with officials to discuss significant events at the Site or changes in the cleanup schedule.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep local media informed about Site activities. 	EPA will notify media of Site-related events and meetings.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct public meetings and public availability sessions. 	EPA will hold meetings and/or public availability sessions at various stages of the Superfund process and as requested by community members.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place public notices in local publications. 	Notices will be placed in the <i>Port Richmond Star</i> , <i>The Spirit</i> and/or the <i>Philadelphia Inquirer</i> to announce public meetings and the release of Site-related documents.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold public meeting and public comment period regarding the <i>Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP)</i>. 	EPA will hold a meeting and a comment period following the release of the PRAP.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a Responsiveness Summary (RS). 	EPA will prepare a RS following a public comment period.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote information sources available through EPA. 	EPA will promote the information repository, Internet resources, and any public meetings throughout the Superfund process.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise Community Involvement Plan. 	EPA will revise the CIP at various phases of the Superfund process as needed.

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 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. (See Attachment A for a flowchart that depicts the Superfund process.) 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 nationwide 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 what monies remain 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. EPA regularly seeks 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/Site Inspection (PA/SI)** is performed 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. It is a numerically-based screening system that uses information from the PA/SI to assess the relative potential of a site to pose a threat to human health or the environment. 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)**. HRS scores do not determine the priority in funding EPA remedial activities nor the ranking place of a site on the NPL.

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 believed to be the best for the site in a Proposed Remedial Action Plan (Proposed Plan or 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 pertinent comments received during the comment period must be considered by EPA before a final decision is made. After reviewing the community's comments, EPA will prepare a Responsiveness Summary (RS) to summarize the comments received, as well as EPA's responses. The RS will be attached to the Record of Decision (ROD), which is the document that records the cleanup alternative selected by EPA for the site.

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 PRPs. If financially-viable PRPs are available, EPA may negotiate their participation in the **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, general construction, and earth-moving activities. EPA may seek reimbursement from the PRPs for the cost of any work performed by EPA at any time during the cleanup process.

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 (ARARs)*.

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 from the list. A site can be removed from the NPL only after the cleanup goals established for it have been reached and confirmed and EPA certifies that the cleanup is complete. When this point is reached, EPA must publish a Notice of Intention to Delete (NOID) the site in the Federal Register. The notice will also be published in one or more local newspapers, announcing the NOID and the public comment period regarding the NOID.

4.2 Site-Relevant EPA Groups

EPA has ten regional offices across the nation and a headquarters located in Washington, D.C. Each regional office has both community involvement and technical staff involved in Superfund site cleanups. EPA Region 3 is comprised of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and Washington D.C. The EPA Region 3 office is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It houses several different offices and branches that work on a number of hazardous waste sites. Brief descriptions of EPA offices involved in the Site follow.

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 six offices: Office of Superfund Site Remediation; Office of Preparedness and Response; Office of Brownfields and Outreach; Office of Enforcement; Office of Federal Facility Remediation and Site Assessment; and Office of Technical and Administrative Support.

Within the HSCD, the two main personnel assigned to a site are the *On-Scene Coordinator* (OSC) and the Remedial Project Manager (RPM). The OSC handles the emergency response actions at a site, while the RPM handles the activities related to the long-term cleanup. The RPM is located within the Office of Superfund Site Remediation and the OSC is located within

the Office of Preparedness and Response. The RPM and the OSC draw on the other branches in the division to accomplish the goals of the Superfund program.

Office of Superfund Site Remediation (Region 3)

This office oversees long-term investigations and cleanup work at Superfund sites and also maintains cooperative relationships with state agencies. Office staff includes RPMs. 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 EPA and PRP consultants and contractors. RPMs also develop PRAPs, RODs, and RSs, as well as other documents, as needed. (See Appendix A of this CIP for the contact information for the assigned RPM.)

Office of Preparedness and Response (Region 3)

EPA's Office of Preparedness and Response includes OSCs, Site Assessment Managers (SAMs), and Contracting and Field Administrative Specialists. This office responds to emergencies involving hazardous materials and biologicals. Some typical emergencies include: transportation accidents, pipeline breaks, fires, and explosions involving hazardous compounds. This office is responsible for operating and maintaining the Regional Response Center, providing a 24-hour emergency spill notification network to facilitate regional response activities relating to reported oil and hazardous material spills, incidents and/or accidents. The office 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. One example of a time-critical situation is routine water sampling that reveals high levels of contamination that pose unacceptable risks from short-term exposures. Another example is a facility inspection that reveals a facility that either contains hazardous materials and 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. Contracting and Field Administrative Specialists manage site-related expenditures and contracts.

Office of Brownfields and Outreach (Region 3)

Under this office, the Community Involvement and Outreach Branch manages communication activities and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests regarding Superfund sites. This branch helps gauge the interests and concerns of each community near a site on an individual basis. Based upon the community's input, EPA develops a Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to enhance communication between community members and EPA and to facilitate community involvement throughout the cleanup process. EPA works to inform and involve residents, public officials, media representatives, local businesses, PRPs, community groups, and stakeholders in the Superfund cleanup process. To facilitate this process, EPA assigns a Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC) for each site. (See Appendix A for the contact information of

the CIC for this site.) The Brownfields and Land Revitalization Branch awards and manages grants to selected Brownfields pilot sites and manages the region's land revitalization program.

Office of Enforcement (Region 3)

This office oversees all of the enforcement programs for the Superfund, Oil and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know programs in the region and consists of two branches. The Cost Recovery Branch's main responsibility is to recuperate Superfund money spent on sites by managing the cost recovery program and by providing enforcement and administrative support to the other program offices by conducting PRP searches, preparing administrative enforcement actions, and providing support to EPA's Office of Regional Counsel for litigation. The second branch of this office is the Oil and Prevention Branch, which is responsible for regulatory enforcement authorities as well as ensuring that the notification and reporting requirements for storage and/or releases of hazardous substances by facilities are done in accordance with the law.

Office of Federal Facility Remediation and Site Assessment (Region 3)

Similar to the Office of Superfund Site Remediation, this office performs oversight of site investigations and cleanups at federal facilities and/or previously owned federal facilities in the Region under the Superfund program. That includes NPL and non-NPL sites. An example of a federal facility is a former military base or other government-owned property. The office is also responsible for federal facility hazardous waste site assessments, investigations of potential federal facility Superfund sites, and hazard ranking of federal facility sites for the NPL.

Office of Technical and Administrative Support (Region 3)

This office provides a wide range of information management services as well as scientific and technical support to the Superfund program. The office is comprised of technical staff, including database experts, toxicologists, hydrologists, geologists, and other scientists, having both broad and specialized expertise in the environmental sciences. It also includes specialists in contracts management, involving state and interagency agreements; and budget oversight, including managing the Superfund intramural and extramural budgets.

4.3 The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

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 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 and/or health consultations with NPL site (or proposed NPL site) communities.

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, 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 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.)

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

4.4 Local Role

City of Philadelphia

EPA consults with local municipalities and county officials during a cleanup process to help ensure that cleanup activities are conducted in accordance with local ordinances. Local municipalities can provide EPA with information concerning the operating history of sites and regulatory issues, as well as community concerns and demographics. They also may 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.)

SECTION 5 Site Background

5.1 Site Description

The Franklin Slag Pile Site is located at the intersection of Castor and Delaware Avenues in the Port Richmond section of Philadelphia. It is located near the Tioga Marine Terminal along the Delaware River and Interstate 95 in a commercial/industrial strip. The Site consists of a covered *slag* pile, located on a lot approximately 300 feet by 550 feet, containing an estimated 68,000 cubic yards of material that was a byproduct from the copper *smelting* process at the neighboring Franklin Smelting and Refining Corporation (FSRC).

The Site is bordered by a CONRAIL rail spur to the northwest; by the Philadelphia Water Department (PWD) Northeast Water Treatment Plant property to the northeast; by Delaware Avenue and Tioga Marine Terminal to the southeast; by Castor Avenue, portions of the former Franklin Smelting facility, and the Philadelphia Gas Works (PGW) to the west; and by FSRC to the southwest (see Site Layout Map, page 43). The Delaware River is less than ¼-mile to the southeast. The majority of residential properties begin just west of I-95, which is approximately ½ mile from the Site.

5.2 Site History

From the 1950s until 1999, MDC Industries sold the smelting slag for sand blasting grit. While MDC was in operation, black slag was observed to have migrated off the Site property, from all four sides of the Site. Storm drains along Castor and Delaware Avenues, which empty directly into the Delaware River, were caked with slag that had washed off the property.

In December 1999, MDC was cited by EPA Region 3 for releasing lead in storm water run-off that was captured by storm drains and discharged into the Delaware River. EPA performed a removal action between January and October 2000. The Site was proposed to the National Priorities List (NPL) in 2001 and formally added to the list in 2002.

5.3 Site Contamination

The slag pile contains high levels of *heavy metals*, such as lead. Before EPA conducted a removal action and covered the pile, slag dust routinely blew off-site and during rain or snow there was run-off. From January through October 2000, EPA conducted an emergency cleanup action and stabilized the Site. There is no current imminent threat to the community or the environment. As part of the current remedial investigation, EPA is assessing the potential future risk to the surrounding community.

Health concerns stem from the heavy metals within the slag, specifically lead and others, such as aluminum, manganese, cobalt, beryllium, and iron. Health risks are based on construction

worker exposure (via inhalation) and it is categorized as a non-cancer risk. Possible health affects from extensive exposure to elevated concentrations of heavy metals includes lead-blood poisoning, in the case of lead; and organ and central nervous system damage, in the case of the other heavy metals mentioned.

5.4 EPA Actions to Date

From January through October 2000, EPA conducted an emergency cleanup action that consisted of shipping slag and soil off-site for disposal; cleaning and dismantling equipment, buildings and structures; and transporting fuels and oils off-site for re-use. EPA covered the slag pile with a thick, high-density polyethylene plastic (also called HDPE) cover and fenced the entire property. EPA removed over 12,000 tons of contaminated soil and slag, 246 tons of hazardous debris, and 20 tons of bagged slag. To follow up on these emergency measures, EPA added the Site to the NPL in September 2002, allowing EPA to devote federal resources toward investigating and developing a long-term cleanup plan for the Site. The next steps will be to complete the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study and propose a plan for cleanup. Once the RI and FS are completed, a Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) will be written and submitted to the community for public comment. (See Attachment A for more information on the cleanup phases.)

This section of the Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is the most dynamic. The cleanup actions noted here are current at the time of publication. As on-site work progresses, updates will be posted online at <http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/sites/PASFN0305549/index.htm>.

SECTION 6 Community Background

6.1 Community Profile

The Franklin Slag Pile Site is located in the Port Richmond area of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Port Richmond section has an estimated population of 57,922. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the approximate racial breakdowns in the area covered by the zip code 19134 are:

59.1% White
14.1% Black
2.1% Asian
.5% American Indian/Alaska Native
20.8% Some Other Race
32.2% Hispanic (of any race)

The approximate age breakdown is as follows:

Under 5 years	9.6%
Ages 5-19	27.9%
20-24	7.4%
25-44	28.6%
45-64	17.3%
65-84	8.7%
85 and over	1%

There are 19,888 households with approximately 2.89 persons per household. The median value of owner-occupied housing units is \$36,000. The median household income is \$20,903. About 37% of the population over 25 years of age have graduated from high school and around 4% hold a bachelor's or higher degree. Nearly 36% of the population over the age of 5 years old speaks a language other than English at home.

Approximately 40% of people over the age of 16 living in Philadelphia in the zip code 19134 are employed. Of those people that are employed, 86% commute to work with an average travel time of 32 minutes. Almost 31% of the employed residents are in sales and office occupations, 24% are in production, transportation and material moving occupations and about 20% are in service occupations. The largest industries in the area are manufacturing, education, health and social services, and retail trade.

Table 2 Community Interview Responses

Community Interviews were conducted with residents regarding the Site between June 13 and August 16, 2005. EPA spoke with 20 individuals, including neighboring residents, community group leaders and elected officials and representatives. The questions each participant was asked is listed in the table below. Sometimes, a participant provided more than one answer to a question. At other times, he or she did not provide an answer to the question. Because of this, the numbers in the “Frequency of Response” column may not always equal 20, as they would if there was one response per person for every question. The responses to the questions are presented below in Table 2. A more detailed discussion of the interviews follows in Section 6.2.

Question	Response	Frequency of Response
1a. How long have you lived in the community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 5 years • 6-15 years • 15-25 years • 26-35 years • 36-45 years • 46-55 years • 56 or more years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 • 2 • 5 • 0 • 4 • 4 • 2
1b. Define Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Richmond • Port Richmond and Bridesburg • Area between I-95 and the river 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 • 4 • 2
2. What do you think is the most important environmental problem facing your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of air, including pollution and odors from factories • Franklin Slag Pile Site • Noise and dumping related to Interstate 95 • Quality of life issues • Don't know • Cleanup of Delaware waterfront • Lack of comprehensive plan to include all parts of “Riverfront” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 • 4 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 1 • 1

<p>3. How sensitive is the community to environmental issues on a scale of 1 to 10? (1 = not sensitive, 10 = very sensitive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 • 2 • 1 • 0 • 5 • 3 • 2 • 3 • 2 • 2
<p>4. What organizations or individuals do you consider to be most credible when it comes to environmental issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPA • Port Richmond Community Group (PRCG) • Port Richmond on Patrol and Civic Association (PROPAC) • Don't know • John Taylor's office • None • No answer • Not-for-profit advocacy groups • City of Philadelphia Air Management Department • Bridesburg Civic Association • Community Advisory Commission • Clear Water Fund • Friends of Campbell Square 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 • 4 • 4 • 3 • 2 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1
<p>5. What is your understanding of the FSP Site's history and/or environmental situation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little or no knowledge • Basic knowledge • Good understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 • 5 • 6
<p>6. What specific concerns do you have about the Site?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment after cleanup • General health issues • Safety and security issues • High level of lead content • No concerns at all • Integrity of the remedy • Contaminant migration • Keep under control or remove entirely • Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (Penn DOT) road issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 • 6 • 6 • 2 • 2 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1

7. How (in what way) would you like to be involved in upcoming or future Site-related activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend meetings • Partnerships with EPA • Receive newsletters or emails • Not much or not a lot • Not sure • No answer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 • 7 • 3 • 2 • 1 • 1
8. Do you participate in any civic organizations? If so, which ones?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRCG • None • PROPAC • Friends of Campbell Square • Bridesburg Civic Association (BCA) • Community Advisory Commission (CAC) • Business Association Group (BAG) • Community Development Association (CDA) • Pulaski Park and Waterfront Association • Kankcorp • North Delaware Trail Project • Block Captain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 • 6 • 5 • 2 • 2 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1
9. Who do you consider to be leaders in the community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elected officials • City Council • Don't know • PRCG • Local businesses and/or business owners • Parish priest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 • 7 • 4 • 4 • 2 • 1
10. Are there any second languages predominately spoken in the community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polish • Spanish • Italian • Don't know • None • German • Russian • Albanian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 • 7 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 1 • 1 • 1
11. Do you know of any community members that may need special consideration?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not sure • Yes, senior citizens • Yes, residents in wheelchairs • Yes, residents who are deaf • Yes, residents who are blind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 • 5 • 1 • 1 • 1

12. How familiar are you with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on a scale of 1 to 5? (1 = not at all, 5 = very familiar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 • 3 • 4 • 3 • 2
13. How familiar are you with the Superfund process, on a scale of 1 to 5? (1 = not at all, 5 = very familiar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 • 6 • 1 • 5 • 0
14. In your opinion, how do the people in your community typically perceive the presence of federal and state regulatory agencies in the area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive perception (glad, relieved) • Not sure or don't know • Neutral perception • Negative perception (scary, panic, resentment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 • 5 • 2 • 7
15. What is your opinion of the government's commitment to cleaning up the hazardous waste at the FSP site?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive • Neutral, could be stronger • No opinion • Negative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 • 5 • 2 • 4
16a. What contacts have you had with government officials at the site?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • Senator Arlen Specter • Clean Air Council (<i>response given, although the CAC is not governmental</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 • 2 • 4
16b. Do you feel these officials have been responsive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, helpful when contacted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2
17. How often do you want to receive information about the cleanup activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly • Monthly • Quarterly • Bi-annually • Only when something happens • No answer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 • 5 • 8 • 5 • 14 • 1

18. What type of information regarding the Site do you want or need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of cleanup activities/timeline • Solutions to problem/cleanup options, details about cover, material used • Safety and health issues • Background information • Upcoming meeting information • Contact names and phone numbers • No timelines because of the tendency to change them frequently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 • 8 • 4 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 1
19. What would be the best way for EPA to provide you with information concerning the Site activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact sheets/mailings • Emails • Press releases • Fax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 • 5 • 2 • 1
20a. Have you received fact sheets in the mail from EPA?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes • Post card only • Not sure or no answer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 • 4 • 4 • 2
20b. If yes, was it easy to understand?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, easy to understand • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 • 0
20c. Is there anything we can do to improve on the format or content?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No improvement needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1
21a. So far, how or where have you received most of your information about the Site?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word-of-mouth • Clean Air Council • Local news or newspaper • EPA and/or EPA website • No answer or none • Recent post card • PADEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 • 4 • 4 • 2 • 2 • 1 • 1
21b. Do you feel like you are getting enough information about the Site?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, would like more information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2
22a. What newspapers do you read for local news?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Port Richmond Star</i> • <i>Spirit</i> • <i>Philadelphia Inquirer</i> • <i>Daily News</i> • <i>Bridesburg Bulletin</i> • None or no answer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 • 10 • 5 • 4 • 2 • 2

22b. What television stations do you watch for local news?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel 6 • Fox 29 • Channel 3 • Channel 10 • No answer or none • Channel 17 • Polish TV station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 • 9 • 7 • 7 • 2 • 1 • 1
22c. What radio stations do you listen to for local news?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KYW 1060 AM • Don't listen or none • 1210 AM • B101 • 99.9 • WMMR • WHYI or National Public Radio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 • 6 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1
23. What would be the best location for public meetings or availability sessions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. George parish hall • Philadelphia Recreation Center • Nativity parish hall • Methodist church hall • Samuel's Recreation Center • St. Adalbert parish hall • Lithuanian Club • Polish American Club • Mother Divine parish hall • Our Lady Help of Christians parish hall • Fraternal Organizations • Polish American String Band hall • No answer or don't know 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 • 4 • 4 • 4 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1
24. What would be the best location for an information repository?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Richmond Library • Representative's office • No answer or none nearby • Bridesburg Library • Fishtown Library • Shop Rite supermarket 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 • 2 • 3 • 1 • 1 • 1
25. Do you know of anyone else we should contact to be a part of this survey?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, provided names • No • Not sure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 • 3 • 2
26. Would you like to add any other information you think EPA should know about the Site or the community surrounding the Site?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, provided additional information • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 • 4

6.2 Community Interests and Concerns

During the community interview process, EPA had the opportunity to discuss the Site, its current environmental status, and any interests and/or concerns that residents and officials may have about the Site with the interview participants.

Approximately 125 residents and elected officials were contacted by an EPA contractor via telephone and/or post card, requesting participation in the community involvement interviews. Some were eager to speak to EPA, and many declined. Of those who did not wish to speak with EPA, some stated they were too busy or had no interest in the Site. Others said they did not know anything about the Site or were unwilling to talk to EPA.

Of those interviewed, only one did not live in the general area. Several community leaders were interviewed including an active parish leader who grew up in the area, one elected official and two elected official representatives, as well as five residents who are active in local civic associations.

The majority of responses indicate residents would like to receive Site-related information in the mail when something significant occurs or quarterly. Suggested topics of information to include are: cleanup activities; estimated time lines; cleanup solutions and options; safety and health issues; background information; upcoming meeting information if applicable; and contact names and numbers.

Many people stated that word-of-mouth was their primary source of information about the Site. Air quality and pollution were major concerns, as well as what will happen to the Site after the cleanup is completed. Many residents wanted to be sure that the land could be utilized to help bolster the economic growth of the area.

Due to the proximity to Interstate 95 and the Delaware River, and due to the number of past and present nearby industrial facilities, the area is somewhat sensitive to environmental issues. Many residents living in the immediate area closest to the Site seemed less concerned about the Site in comparison to some of the residents living further away, in the general vicinity.

Many people suggested that special consideration be given to the senior citizen population in the area. EPA should have all public meetings at locations easily accessible to seniors. It was suggested that EPA utilize local church-based senior citizen organizations as a way to help ensure printed materials and other site-related information reaches its group members. Although many people were not familiar with the Superfund process, they did seem interested in learning more about it. They seemed glad to have EPA involved in the area and would like to see the entire area cleaned up in a reasonable amount of time.

Overall, the neighborhood is made up of diverse community members. Even though there are separate and distinct neighborhoods as defined by streets or blocks, all areas seem to be very much interested in the well-being of their neighborhoods as well as the surrounding

neighborhoods. Those residents that are actively involved in community and civic affairs stated that they would be more than willing to help EPA with Site-related materials and events. They offered to distribute fliers or fact sheets within their own civic organizations in order to help keep the community informed about the Site. Many group members also offered to help facilitate, or participate in some way, during meetings EPA will be conducting throughout the cleanup process.

6.3 Summary of Community Interview Responses

Following is a brief summary of the community interview responses, highlighting the key issues:

- EPA interviewed 20 community members.
- The community's preferred method of receiving information is through fact sheets and/or neighborhood fliers.
- The community's preferred frequency of information is quarterly mailings or whenever something significant occurs.
- The community's preferred topics of information include cleanup activities, cleanup timeline, health and safety issues, meeting information, and possible redevelopment options.
- Information should be available in both English and Polish.
- Information should be delivered to the area's senior citizens' groups; the churches; and the active community groups.
- Residents who live closest to the Site and who have lived in the area for a long time seem used to the Site's existence and not as concerned as others who live farther away or are new to the area.

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

Widener Building
One South Penn Square #960
Pittsburgh, PA 19107
(215) 864-6900
(215) 864-6910 fax

Allyson Schwartz

U.S. Representative

423 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-3813
(202) 225-6111
(202) 226-0611 fax

7219 Frankford Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19135
(215) 335-3355
(215) 333-4508 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

Mike Stack

State Representative
B-46 Capitol Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120-3005
(717) 787-9608
(717) 772-2162 fax

12361 Academy Road
Philadelphia, PA 19154

John Taylor

State Representative
113 Ryan Legislative Office Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120-2020
(717) 787-3179
(717) 705-1850 fax

4725 Richmond Street
Philadelphia, PA 19137
(215) 744-2600
(215) 744-2605

A.3 Local Officials**City of Philadelphia**

John Street, Mayor
City Hall
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 686-1776

City Councilmembers

Anna Verna, President
Frank DiCicco
Brian O'Neill
Jannie Blackwell
Michael Nutter
Darrel Clark
Joan Krajewski
Richard Mariano
Donna Reed Mille
Marian Tasco
Blondell Reynolds Brown
David Cohen
W. Wilson Goode
James Kenney
Juan Ramos
Frank Rizzo
Jack Kelly

A.4 U.S. EPA Region 3 Officials

Superfund Hotline: 1-800-553-2509

Trish Taylor

Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street – 3HS52
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-5539
taylor.trish@epa.gov

Kristine Matzko

Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street – 3HS21
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-5719
matzko.kristine@epa.gov

Amelia Libertz

TAG/CAG Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch St – 3HS52
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-5522
libertz.amelia@epa.gov

Stacie Driscoll

Governmental Affairs
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street – 3HS11
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
Lora Werner, Regional Representative
(215) 814-3141
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

**denotes primary source of information per Community Interview responses*

Newspapers:

*Star Publications**

250 West Girard Avenue

Philadelphia, PA 19123-1538

(215) 925-7827

Philadelphia Inquirer - Main Office, General News

400 North Broad Street

Philadelphia, PA 19102-4015

(215) 854-4500

Philadelphia Daily News - Philadelphia and Area News

400 North Broad Street

Philadelphia, PA 19102-4015

(215) 702-7800

Radio Stations:

KYW News Radio 1060*

101 South Independence Mall East

Philadelphia, PA 19106

(215) 238-4700

Mega Communications 1310 AM and 104.9 FM

1080 North Delaware Avenue #500

Philadelphia, PA 19125-4330

(215) 426-1900

94 WYSP

101 South Independence Mall East

Philadelphia, PA 19106-2517

(215) 263-7625

The Big Talker 1210 AM
2 Bala Plaza, Suite 200
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004
(215) 839-1210

B101 FM Radio
10 Presidential Boulevard
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004
(610) 667-8400

WMMR Radio
One Bala Plaza, Suite 424
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004
(610) 771-0933

WHYY, Inc.
Independence Mall West
150 North 6th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 351-1200

Television Stations:

Action News WPVI TV 6 – ABC*
4100 City Line Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19131-1610
(215) 878 9700

NBC
1 Riverside Drive
Camden, NJ 08103
(856) 963-8412

CBS 3 TV
101 South Independence Mall East
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2517
(215) 238-4700

WHYY Channel 12
150 North 6th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 351-0511

Fox Philadelphia WTXF TV Fox News

4 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215) 923-6397

Channel 29 TV news

4 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215) 925-2929

APPENDIX B

Information Repositories and Potential Meeting Locations

B.1 Information Repositories

Port Richmond Branch of the Philadelphia Free Public Library
2987 Almond Street
Philadelphia, PA 19134
(215) 685-9992

Contact: Lucille Cychowski, Library Supervisor

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 'Franklin Slag Pile (MDC)' under the site pull-down list. Select 'Removal-00' 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 Potential Meeting Locations

**denotes location recommended most per Community Interview responses*

St. George Parish Hall*
3570 Salmon Street
Philadelphia, PA 19134-6124
(215) 634-8803
Contact: Monsignor Anderlonis

Bethesda Methodist Church Hall
2820 East Venango Street
Philadelphia, PA 19134
(215) 739-7339

Philadelphia Recreation Center
851 E Tioga Street
Philadelphia, PA 19134
(215) 685-9999

Nativity Church
2535 E Allegheny Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19134
(215) 739-2735

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.

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs): Any state or federal statute that pertains to protection of human life and the environment in addressing specific conditions or use of a particular cleanup technology 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.

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.

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).

Heavy Metals: Metallic elements with high atomic weights; (e.g. mercury, chromium, cadmium, arsenic, and lead); can be damaging to living things at low concentrations and tend to accumulate in the food chain.

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 or NCP): 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.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC): The EPA official responsible for on the scene emergency response actions.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M): (1) Activities conducted after a Superfund site action is completed to ensure that the action is effective. (2) Actions taken after construction to ensure the constructed facility is properly operated and maintained to achieve expected effectiveness and efficiency levels.

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.

Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection: The preliminary assessment is the initial process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected waste site or release. The assessment is followed by the more extensive site inspection. The purpose is to gather information necessary to score the site, using the Hazard Ranking System, and to determine if it presents an immediate threat requiring prompt removal.

Proposed Remedial Action Plan (Proposed Plan or PRAP): A plan that discusses the Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (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 National Priorities List (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 Record of Decision (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 Record of Decision (ROD).

Slag: A by-product of smelting, containing (mostly as silicates) the substances not sought to be produced as matte or metal, and having a lower specific gravity than metal.

Smelting: The process of melting or fusing ore, often with an accompanying chemical change, to separate its metal content.

Superfund: A fund that can be used to finance cleanup actions at hazardous waste sites. The fund was established under the legislative authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (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 monies 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 monies.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): Modifications to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) enacted on October 17, 1986.

APPENDIX D

List of Frequently Used Acronyms

AR	Administrative Record
ARARs	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry
BAG	Business Association Group
BCA	Bridesburg Civic Association
CAC	Clean Air Council, or Community Advisory Commission
CAG	Community Advisory Group
CDA	Community Development Association
CD-ROM	Compact Disc – Read Only Memory
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIC	Community Involvement Coordinator
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
EPA	(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FS	Feasibility Study
FSP	Franklin Slag Pile (Site)
FSRC	Franklin Smelting and Refinery Corporation
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene Plastic
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
HSCD	Hazardous Site Cleanup Division
JTI	(Superfund) Job Training Initiative
NCP	National Contingency Plan (shortened from National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan)
NIEHS	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
NOID	Notice of Intent to Delete
NPL	National Priorities List
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
PADEP	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
PADOH	Pennsylvania Department of Health
PA/SI	Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation
PennDOT	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
PGW	Philadelphia Gas Works
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
PRCG	Port Richmond Community Group
PROPAC	Port Richmond On Patrol And Civic Association
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
PWD	Philadelphia Water Department
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RS	Responsiveness Summary

SAM	Site Assessment Manager
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
WWW	World Wide Web

APPENDIX E

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. A TAG has not yet been awarded for this site.

For more details, visit the TAG website: www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/tag, or contact:

Amelia Libertz
TAG Coordinator
U.S. EPA – Region 3
1650 Arch Street – 3HS52
Philadelphia, PA 19103
1-800-553-2509 or 215-814-5522
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 F

Community Advisory Group (CAG)

Community Advisory Groups (CAGs) are community-led 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:

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APPENDIX G

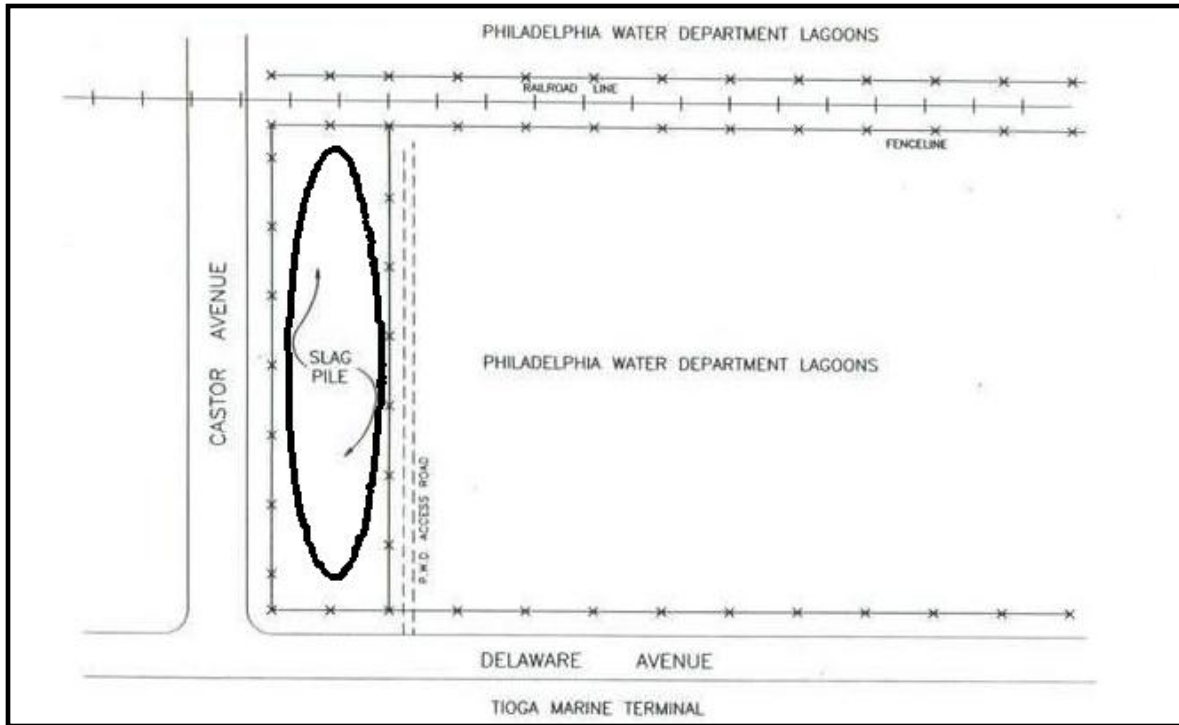
Superfund Job Training Initiative (SuperJTI)

EPA's SuperJTI provides job training for residents living near Superfund sites, particularly residents in disadvantaged communities. SuperJTI 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 SuperJTI gain career skills and participate in the environmental remediation activities in the neighborhood.

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

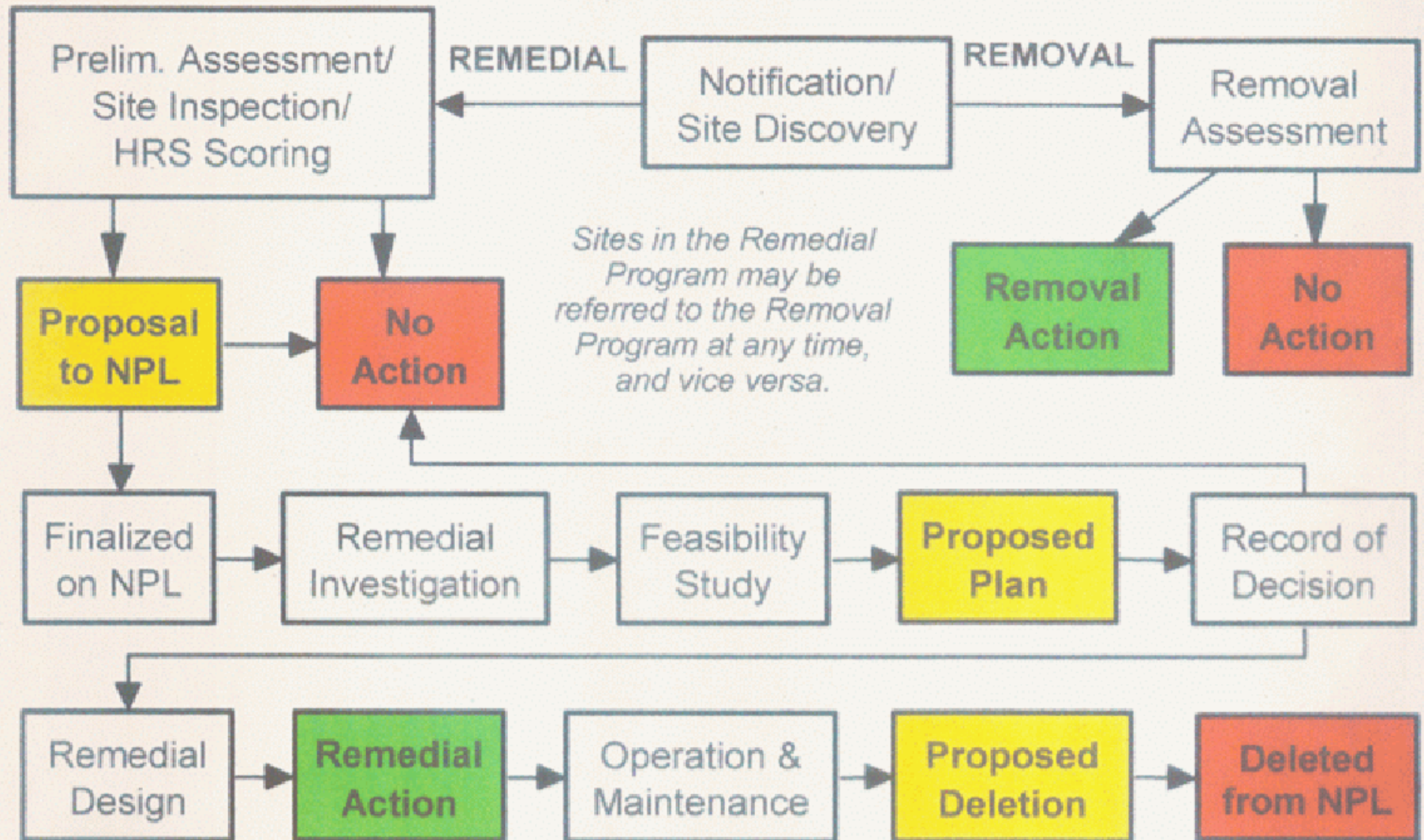
Pat Carey (5203G)
U.S. EPA Headquarters
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20460
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MAP 1 Site Layout



ATTACHMENT A
Superfund Process Flowchart

EPA's Superfund Process



Community Involvement and Enforcement take place throughout the Superfund Process. Public comment is solicited at Proposal to NPL, Proposed Plan, and Proposed Deletion.

ATTACHMENT B
Fact Sheet Examples

B.1 Frequently Asked Questions (English Version)

B.2 Frequently Asked Questions (Polish Version)



Franklin Slag Pile Superfund Site Philadelphia, Pennsylvania – Frequently Asked Questions –



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 3 September 2004

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has received several inquiries regarding the Franklin Slag Pile (FSP) Superfund Site due to recent media attention. This mailing is to share these questions and answers with the community and to provide an update on the status of the FSP site.

Background Information...

The FSP site is located in the Port Richmond section of Philadelphia, Pa. The site consists of a covered slag pile containing an estimated 68,000 cubic yards of material that was a byproduct from the copper smelting process at the neighboring Franklin Smelting and Refining Corporation. From the 1950s to 1999, MDC Industries sold slag for use in sandblasting and construction.

Q. What’s been done to help protect the health of nearby residents?

EPA became involved with the site when it was abandoned by MDC Industries. EPA conducted an emergency removal action from January 2000 to October 2000 in order to protect the neighborhood from health risks associated with the slag pile. EPA shipped slag and contaminated soil off-site for disposal; cleaned and dismantled equipment, buildings, and structures; and transported fuels and oils off-site for re-use. EPA then covered the remaining slag pile with a thick plastic cover (high-density polyethylene, also called HDPE) and fenced the entire property. In all, EPA removed over 12 thousand tons of contaminated soil and slag, 246 tons of hazardous debris, and 20 tons of bagged slag. The site is now being studied to determine appropriate long-term cleanup options.

Q. What is the status of the FSP Site cleanup?

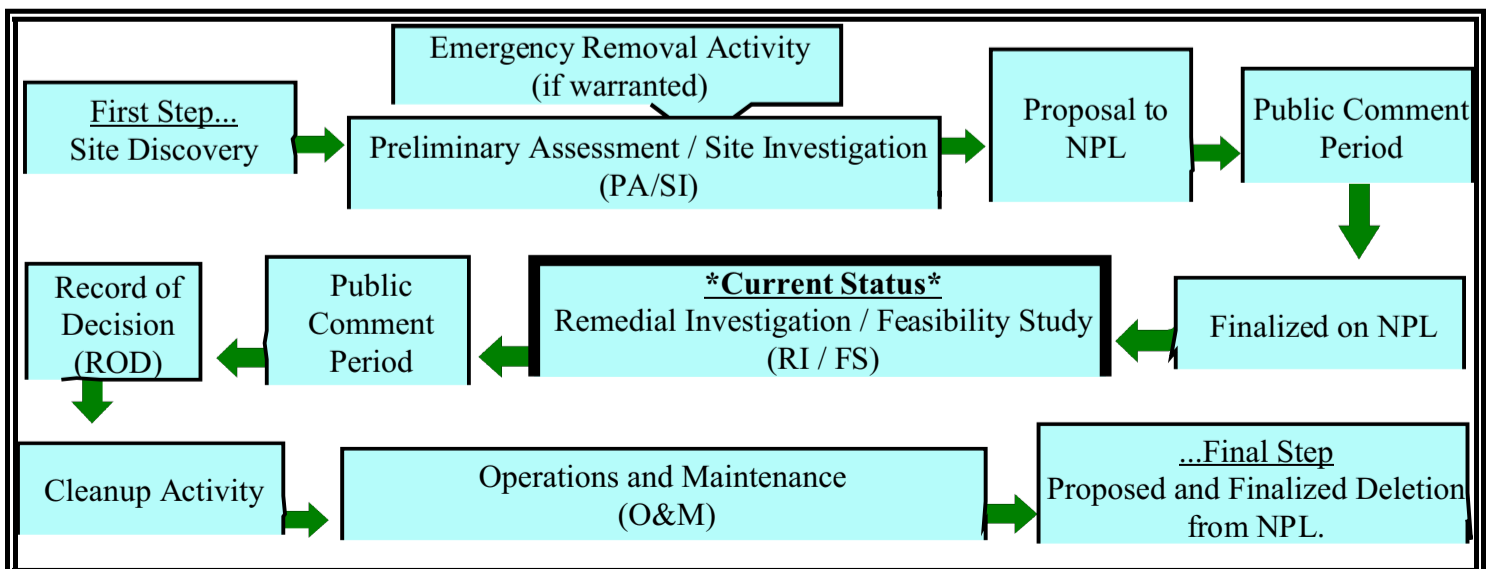
In September 2002, the site was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL or “Superfund List,” gives EPA the regulatory authority and resources to investigate the contamination and develop a cleanup plan. EPA is in the midst of a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). This study will help identify the contaminants, assess possible risks to human health and the environment, and develop cleanup plans and options. EPA is also currently searching for potentially-responsible parties (PRPs), to assist in the cleanup.

Q. How long does the process take?

Federal laws require EPA to first investigate the contamination and then develop ways to clean it up. This step of our regulatory process is the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study or RI/FS. It can take many years from when we first start our study to when we finish cleaning up a site. However, while we are doing our work, the slag pile is covered up with a thick plastic cover so no heavy metals are going into the air.

After the RI/FS is completed, we will write a proposal for how the site could be cleaned up and ask for public comment. Once the final decision on the type of cleanup has been made, we will design and begin the cleanup. The process does take time to go through each step as the laws require.

Superfund Process



Q. Will the site will be cleaned up fully?

“How clean is clean?” is a common question regarding Superfund sites. EPA completes site cleanups when the contaminants of concern are either removed, reduced below EPA standards, or exposure pathways are eliminated.

Q. What are the options / alternatives?

EPA will evaluate several different ways to cleanup the site. Typically, we evaluate cleanups that include methods of containing the waste, treating the waste, or removing the waste.

Q. Who’s responsible?

Once a cleanup plan is issued there are several options as to who will clean-up a site. The potentially responsible parties (PRPs) could fund the cleanup; a party interested in re-using the site may clean it up; or EPA will clean it up.

If you have other questions about this site, please contact...

Kris Matzko
EPA Remedial Project Manager
(215) 814-5719
matzko.kristine@epa.gov

Trish Taylor
EPA Community Involvement Coordinator
(215) 814-5539
taylor.trish@epa.gov

or visit the website at:
www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/PA/franklin-slag/

This fact sheet will be available on the website in both English and Polish

Q. What will happen next?

After the RI/FS is completed, EPA will propose its preferred method of cleanup, along with alternatives. During this step, EPA will seek comments from the public on the proposed plans and alternatives. Afterwards, when a final clean-up plan has been determined, EPA will issue the decision in a document called a Record of Decision (ROD).

The slag pile is currently covered with a thick plastic liner, which prevents the release of contaminants and protects the neighborhood.

Q. What is in the slag pile that can harm my health?

The slag pile contains high levels of metals. Metals, such as lead, are naturally-occurring substances, however exposure to elevated levels, over a long period of time, can cause health problems. For example, children under 6 years of age are especially sensitive to the affects of lead exposure. However, the slag pile is covered with a thick plastic liner, that prevents exposure to the heavy metals in the slag.

For more information about the possible health affects associated with lead and ways to reduce lead exposure, call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD, or visit www.epa.gov/lead.



EPA Update for the Franklin Slag Pile Superfund Site



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1650 Arch Street, Mailcode 3HS43
Philadelphia, Pa., 19103
Attn: Trish Taylor



Teren hałdy żużla „Franklin” objęty Superfunduszem EPA Filadelfia, Pensylwania – Często zadawane pytania –



Agencja Ochrony Środowiska USA - Region 3

Sierpień

W wyniku niedawnego zainteresowania mediów Agencja Ochrony Środowiska USA otrzymała zapytania dotyczące terenu hałdy żużla „Franklin” (ang. FSP) objętego Superfunduszem EPA. Niniejszy dokument ma udostępnić te pytania i odpowiedzi społeczeństwu i zapewnić aktualizację informacji o statusie terenu FSP.

Ogólna informacja...

Teren FSP znajduje się w dzielnicy Port Richmond w Filadelfii w Pensylwanii. Teren obejmuje przykrytą hałdę żużla, zawierającą szacunkowo 52000 metrów sześciennych materiału, który był produktem ubocznym procesu wytopu miedzi w pobliskim przedsiębiorstwie Franklin Smelting and Refining Corporation. Od lat pięćdziesiątych do 1999 roku, przedsiębiorstwo MDC Industries sprzedawało żużel do wykorzystania przy piaskowaniu i na budowach.

P. Co zrobiono, by chronić zdrowie mieszkańców okolicy?

EPA zaangażowała się w działania związane z tym terenem po jego porzuceniu przez przedsiębiorstwo MDC Industries. EPA przeprowadziła akcję awaryjnego usuwania od stycznia do października 2000, w celu ochrony okolicy przed zagrożeniem zdrowia związanym z hałdą żużla. EPA wywiozła żużel oraz skażoną ziemię z tego terenu; wyczyściła i rozebrała wyposażenie, budynki i konstrukcje oraz wywiozła paliwa i oleje z terenu w celu ich ponownego zużycia. Następnie EPA przykryła pozostałą część hałdy grubą pokrywą plastikową (polietylenem o dużej gęstości, zwanym także HDPE) oraz ogrodziła cały teren. W sumie, EPA usunęła ponad 12 tysięcy ton skażonej ziemi i żużla, 246 ton niebezpiecznych odpadów oraz 20 ton żużla spakowanego w worki. W obecnej chwili prowadzi się badania terenu, mające określić odpowiednie, długoterminowe opcje oczyszczania.

P. Jaki jest status oczyszczania terenu FSP?

We wrześniu 2002 teren ten został umieszczony na Liście Priorytetów Krajowych (NPL). NPL, czyli “Lista superfunduszy” daje EPA uprawnienia oraz środki na przeprowadzenie badań skażenia i opracowanie planu oczyszczenia. EPA jest w trakcie Badań Wykonalności i Badań Zaradczych (RI/FS). Badania te pozwolą określić substancje skażające, ocenić możliwe zagrożenie dla zdrowia ludzkiego i środowiska, oraz stworzyć plany i opcje oczyszczenia. EPA jest także obecnie w trakcie poszukiwania potencjalnie odpowiedzialnych stron (PRPs), które pomogłyby w oczyszczaniu.

P. Jak długo trwa taki proces?

Prawa federalne nakazują, aby EPA najpierw zbadała skażenie, a następnie przygotowała sposoby jego oczyszczenia. Tym etapem procesu regulacyjnego są badania wykonalności oraz badania zaradcze, czyli RI/FS. Może minąć wiele lat od momentu, kiedy zaczniemy nasze badania do momentu, kiedy skończymy oczyszczanie terenu. Jednakże, podczas trwania prac, hałda pozostaje pokryta grubą pokrywą plastikową, aby żadne metale ciężkie nie przedostawały się do atmosfery.

Po zakończeniu RI/FS opracujemy propozycję dotyczącą możliwości oczyszczenia terenu i poprosimy o mieszkańców o ustosunkowanie się do niej. Po podjęciu ostatecznej decyzji odnośnie rodzaju oczyszczenia, zaprojektujemy i rozpoczniemy oczyszczanie. Proces ten wymaga czasu, by przejść przez wszystkie etapy zgodnie z wymaganiami prawa.

P. Czy teren zostanie całkowicie oczyszczony?

“Jak czyste jest czyste?” to pytanie często zadawane w kontekście terenów objętych Superfunduszem. EPA kończy oczyszczanie terenu kiedy substancje skażające brane pod uwagę zostają albo usunięte, albo zredukowane poniżej norm EPA, lub też wyeliminuje się możliwość oddziaływania szkodliwych substancji.

P. Jakie są opcje/warianty?

EPA oceni kilka różnych sposobów oczyszczenia terenu. Oceniamy zwykle sposoby oczyszczenia obejmujące metody ograniczenia odpadów, obróbki odpadów lub ich usunięcia.

P. Kto jest za to odpowiedzialny?

Po opracowaniu planu oczyszczenia można będzie wybrać jego wykonawcę. Sfinansować oczyszczanie mogą potencjalnie odpowiedzialne strony (ang. PRP); oczyścić teren może strona zainteresowana ponownym jego wykorzystaniem; oczyszczenie terenu może przeprowadzić też EPA.

Jeśli masz jakieś pytania na temat tej witryny, skontaktuj się z ...

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(215) 814-5719
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EPA Community Involvement Coordinator
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lub odwiedź portal pod adresem:

www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/PA/franklin-slag/

Ta informacja będzie dostępna w portalu zarówno w języku angielskim jak i

P. Co dalej?

Po zakończeniu RI/FS, EPA zaproponuje preferowaną przez siebie metodę oczyszczenia wraz z wariantami. Na tym etapie, EPA oczekiwane będzie uwag społeczństwa na temat proponowanych planów i wariantów. Następnie, po określeniu ostatecznego planu oczyszczenia, EPA wyda decyzję w dokumencie nazywanym Zapisem Decyzji (ROD).

Hałda żużla jest obecnie pokryta grubą płachtą plastikową, co zapobiega wydostawaniu się substancji skażających oraz chroni okolice.

P. Jakie substancje znajdują się na terenie hałdy mogą być szkodliwe dla zdrowia?

W hałdzie została odnotowana wysokie poziomy metali. Długotrwałe wystawienie na działanie wysokiego stężenia metalu takiego jak ołów, który jest substancją występującą w przyrodzie, może spowodować zagrożenie dla zdrowia. Przykładowo, dzieci poniżej szóstego roku życia są szczególnie narażone na skutki działania ołowiu. W celu zdobycia informacji na temat ewentualnego zagrożenia dla zdrowia będącego wynikiem działania ołowiu oraz na temat sposobów ograniczenia narażenia na działanie ołowiu, prosimy dzwonić do Krajowego Centrum Informacji o Ołowiu, pod numerem 1-800-424-LEAD lub otworzyć stronę www.epa.gov/lead.



EPA Update for the Franklin Slag Pile Superfund Site



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