

Community Involvement Plan for the

Safety Light Corporation

Superfund Site



Prepared for the
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

November 2005

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 Site-Related EPA Groups	13
4.3 The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	15
4.4 State Role.....	16
4.5 Local Role.....	16
5 SITE BACKGROUND.....	17
5.1 Site Description.....	17
5.2 Site History	17
5.3 Site Contamination.....	17
5.4 EPA Actions to Date.....	18
6 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND	19
6.1 Community Profile.....	19
6.2 Community Interests and Concerns	25
6.3 Summary of Community Interview Responses	26
APPENDICES	
A LIST OF CONTACTS.....	27
A.1 Federal Elected Officials.....	27
A.2 State Elected Officials.....	27
A.3 Local Officials	28
A.4 U.S. EPA Region 3 Officials	28
A.5 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR).....	29
A.6 Pennsylvania Departments of Environmental Protection and Health.....	30
A.7 Media	30
B INFORMATION REPOSITORIES AND POTENTIAL MEETING LOCATION.....	32
B.1 Information Repositories	32
B.2 Potential Meeting Location.....	32

C	GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS	33
D	LIST OF ACRONYMS	37
E	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT (TAG).....	38
F	COMMUNITY ADVISORY GROUP (CAG).....	39
G	SUPERFUND JOB TRAINING INITIATIVE (SuperJTI)	40

MAPS

1	SITE LOCATION.....	41
---	--------------------	----

TABLES

1	SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES.....	10
2	COMMUNITY INTERVIEW RESPONSES	20

ATTACHMENTS

A	SUPERFUND PROCESS FLOWCHART
B	EXAMPLE FACT SHEET 1
C	EXAMPLE FACT SHEET 2
D	EXAMPLE PUBLIC NOTICE

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 Safety Light Corporation Superfund Site (the Site, or SLC Site) located in South Centre Township near Bloomsburg, Columbia County, 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.

The 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 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 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 Safety Light 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, working with support from state agencies and the *Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)*.

SECTION 2

Community Involvement Plan Objectives

Throughout the investigation and cleanup of the Site, EPA will endeavor to keep 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). 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 general Superfund program information to interested community members, as well as help them identify the many participation opportunities and 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 that avenues of communication between the 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 the 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 officials' 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 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 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 Attachments B and C for example fact sheets.)

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 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, 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 accessible 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 Bloomsburg Area Public Library, located in Bloomsburg, PA., 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: <http://epa.gov/reg3hwmd/npl/PAD987295276.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' inquiries. When local officials are 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 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. 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 the 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 *Press Enterprise*. (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 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 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 substantive comments submitted to EPA during the comment period and provides EPA's responses to them. EPA prepares the RS after the public comment period closes.

- **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 <http://epa.gov/reg3hwmd/npl/PAD987295276.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 information and documents for public viewing. Contact information and additional information resources will be included 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 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-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 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 whenever 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>
Designate a Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC) to handle site inquiries.	Trish Taylor has been named the CIC for this site.
Prepare and distribute fact sheets to residents and interested parties.	EPA has begun and will continue to prepare fact sheets as new information arises and to announce Site-related events.
Maintain information repositories in the local area.	EPA has established a local repository (Bloomsburg Public Library) and will continue to update the Site file as new information becomes available.
Keep local officials of South Centre and Scott Townships, and Columbia County informed about Site activities.	EPA will communicate with officials to discuss significant events at the Site or changes in the cleanup schedule.
Keep local media informed about Site activities.	EPA will notify media of Site-related events and meetings.
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.
Place public notices in local publications.	Notices will be placed in the <i>Press Enterprise</i> to announce public meetings and the release of Site-related documents.
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.
Prepare a Responsiveness Summary (RS).	EPA will prepare a RS following the comment period.
Promote information sources available through EPA.	EPA will promote the information repository, Internet resources, and any public meetings throughout the Superfund process.
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 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. (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. 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/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 summary is attached to the document that 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 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) a 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-Related 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. 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 organization 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.

4.4 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 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, to keep each entity informed of issues that may be of concern to local residents. (See Appendix A for contact information.)

4.5 Local Role

South Centre and Scott Townships and Columbia County

EPA has been and will continue to consult with South Centre Township and Columbia County officials during the cleanup process to ensure that cleanup activities are conducted in accordance with local ordinances. Also, due to the Site's proximity to the South Centre and Scott Township borders, EPA has and would like to continue to extend its information-sharing to include officials from neighboring Scott Township. The township and county officials 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 for local officials.)

SECTION 5 Site Background

5.1 Site Description

Safety Light Corporation (SLC) is located in South Centre Township near Bloomsburg, in Columbia County, Pennsylvania. The 10-acre SLC property is bounded on the north by Old Berwick Road, on the east and west by residential areas, and on the south by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River.

5.2 Site History

From the 1940s to the 1960s, manufacturing at the property used several *radionuclides*. Radium was the most widely used radionuclide at the Site. Prior to 1980, activities involving *radium-226* and most other radionuclides ceased, leaving *tritium* as the only radionuclide used in the manufacturing of self-illuminating watch dials, instruments, and other products. Waste generated at the Site includes solid and liquid waste streams contaminated with radioactive materials, including radium-226, *strontium-90*, *cesium-137*, and tritium. These activities have been regulated under the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). (For more information, on radionuclides, visit EPA's website at: <http://www.epa.gov/radiation/radionuclides/index.html>.)

Several sampling investigations and environmental assessments have been conducted at the Site, including many evaluations conducted by the Safety Light Corporation (SLC), the current owners, for property characterization. In 1981, the NRC conducted an environmental survey of the SLC property, during which on-site monitoring wells were found to contain tritium above the baseline water samples and strontium-90 above NRC guideline levels in unrestricted areas. Elevated levels of radium-226, cesium-137, and strontium-90 were also found in on-site surface and subsurface soils.

SLC was required by the NRC to begin remediating radiological waste disposed in the two on-site underground silos. The NRC requested EPA's assistance for the cleanup of the property because SLC had insufficient funds to complete this remediation project and proceed with any other cleanup actions. EPA evaluated the Site for inclusion on the NPL and the Site was listed in April 2005.

5.3 Site Contamination

Activities at the Site have resulted in radioactive contamination of soil and *groundwater*. EPA will also conduct an investigation of surface water and sediment to determine if contamination is present. Analyses of groundwater collected on-site have indicated the presence of radionuclides at concentrations that are elevated. The groundwater currently discharges into the Susquehanna River. The on-site soil and groundwater is contaminated with various radioactive isotopes including radium, strontium 90, and tritium. Groundwater contamination as a result of SLC's activities has migrated beyond the property boundary. However, EPA has been sampling nearby

residential wells and to date, there has been no evidence of contamination that exceeds federal drinking water standards.

5.4 EPA Actions to Date

EPA is currently conducting a removal action at the SLC property. The scope of the removal action is to characterize and dispose of various containers of radioactive waste currently stored on-site. The containers are awaiting shipment to an approved off-site radioactive waste disposal facility. EPA has also begun the remedial investigation by collecting residential water samples at adjacent residences. EPA collected groundwater samples throughout the summer of 2005. In addition to collecting groundwater samples, EPA is installing additional monitoring wells to determine the extent of groundwater contamination.

EPA respects the privacy of property owners and considers personal information, such as specific names and addresses and test results as confidential. However, the overall sampling results can be shared with the community and interested parties. To date, all residential well water tested has met federal Safe Drinking Water Act standards. With property owners' permission, EPA will continue to monitor residential wells throughout the remedial investigation to help ensure the safety of their drinking water supply.

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 work on-site progresses, updates will be posted online at: <http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/sites/PAD987295276/index.htm>.

SECTION 6 Community Background

6.1 Community Profile

The Site is located in South Centre Township, Columbia County, Pennsylvania. South Centre Township was founded in 1923, is 5.3 square miles, and has an estimated population of 1,972. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the approximate racial breakdowns are:

- 99% White
- .2% Black
- .3% Asian
- .1% American Indian/Alaskan Native
- .1% Some Other Race
- 1.1% Hispanic (of any race)

The approximate age breakdown is as follows:

Under 5 years	5%
Ages 5-19	19.3%
20-24	4.7%
25-44	29.1%
45-64	26.5%
65-84	14.2%
85 and over	1.1%

There are 822 households in South Centre Township with approximately 2.39 persons per household. The median value of owner-occupied housing units is \$91,000. The median household income is \$34,764. About 75% of the population over 25 years of age have graduated from high school and about 13.3% hold a bachelor's or higher degree.

Nearly 67% of people over the age of 16 living in South Centre Township are employed. Of those people that are employed, 81.3% commute to work with an average travel time of about 19 minutes. Almost 32% of the employed residents have occupations in production, transportation, and material moving occupations, about 28% are employed in sales and office occupations, and about 19% are in management and professional occupations. The largest industry in the area is manufacturing.

TABLE 2
Community Interview Responses

Community Interviews were conducted with residents regarding the Site on May 26, 2005 and June 22 and 23, 2005. EPA spoke with 18 individuals at 13 households and five local elected officials. The questions each participant was asked is listed in a table below. Sometimes, a participant provided more than one answer to a question. Other times, he or she did not provide an answer to a question. Because of this, the numbers in the “Frequency of Response” column may not always equal 18, as they would if there was one response per person for every question. The responses from all participants 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
1. How long have you lived in the community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 5 years • 6 – 15 years • 16 – 25 years • 26 – 35 years • 36 – 45 years • 46 – 55 years • 56 years or more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 3 • 2 • 0 • 6 • 3 • 2
2. What do you think is the most important environmental problem facing your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Safety Light Site • Other environmental cleanup sites in the area • Sewage issues • Not sure • Water quality • Wetland issues • Flooding • Climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 • 4 • 2 • 2 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1
3. How sensitive is this community (this area) to environmental issues (or problems) on a scale of 1 to 10? (1=not sensitive, 10=very sensitive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 • 0 • 1 • 1 • 4 • 0 • 1 • 5 • 0 • 1

<p>4. What organizations or individuals do you consider to be most credible (most expertise) when it comes to environmental issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection • EPA • Not sure • County Conservation District • Townships • Army Corps of Engineers • Nature Conservancy • Game Commission • National Resources Defense Council • Health Physics Officer at former US Radium Company • Masons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 • 4 • 4 • 3 • 2 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1
<p>5. What is your understanding of the Site's operations, history and/or environmental situation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some basic knowledge • Good or very good understanding • Little to no knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 • 6 • 4
<p>6. What specific concerns do you have about the Site?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration/containment of contamination • Amount and type of contamination present • Health issues • No concerns • Security/safety issues • Radioactivity • Property values • Effects of flooding • Aesthetics of Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 • 5 • 4 • 4 • 3 • 3 • 1 • 1 • 1
<p>7. How would you like to be involved in future Site-related activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would like to attend meetings • Would like information mailed • Do not need to be involved • Would like to participate in Community Advisory Group • Would like to do a Site tour • Could provide information related to past Site activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 • 4 • 4 • 2 • 1 • 1

8. Do you participate in any civic organizations? If so, which one(s)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • Local government • Masons • Girl Scouts/Boy Scouts • Volunteer work • Church groups • School Board • Elks Club • Moose Lodge • American Legion • Jaycees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 • 5 • 3 • 2 • 2 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1
9. Who do you consider to be leaders in the community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local officials • Individual community members • Not sure • School board officials • Civic groups • Church ministers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 • 4 • 3 • 2 • 2 • 1
10. What are the predominant languages spoken in the community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18
11. Do you know of any residents in the community that may need special considerations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Elderly/home-bound • Blindness • Handicapped • Deafness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 • 6 • 2 • 2 • 1
12. 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"> • 13 • 1 • 5 • 1 • 1
13. How familiar are you with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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"> • 7 • 3 • 4 • 3 • 1

<p>14. In your opinion, how does the public (people in your community) typically perceive (feel about) the presence of federal and state regulatory agencies in the area?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neutral (i.e., residents view the involvement with caution but are not unhappy) • Not sure • Positive (i.e., residents are glad to have the agencies involved) • Negative (i.e., residents do not want the agencies involved) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 • 5 • 5 • 2
<p>15. What is your opinion of the government's commitment to cleaning up the hazardous waste at the Site?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive (i.e., residents believe government is committed) • Not sure • Neutral (i.e., residents hope that the government will stick to its commitment) • Negative (i.e., residents believe government takes too long to do anything) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 • 3 • 3 • 3
<p>16. What contacts (experiences) have you had with government officials about the Site?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No contact • Contact at Public Meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 • 4
<p>17. How often do you want to receive information about cleanup activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only when something significant happens • Quarterly • Monthly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 • 7 • 1
<p>18. What type of information regarding the Site do you want or need?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanup progress/status • Cleanup activities timeline • General findings (i.e., what contamination is found and at what levels) • Safety issues • Any problems or changes in schedule • Disposal information • Cleanup costs • Health information • Property value information • Legal issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 • 6 • 6 • 4 • 4 • 3 • 2 • 1 • 1 • 1
<p>19. What would be the best way for EPA to provide you with information concerning Site activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact sheets or newsletters • Articles in newspaper • E-mails • Faxes • Website • Radio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 • 3 • 2 • 2 • 1 • 1

20a. Have you received fact sheets in the mail from EPA?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Not Sure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 • 1 • 1
20b. Did you find the information easy to understand? (Is there anything we can do to improve on format and content?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fact sheet was fine, no improvements suggested • Try to use more simple language and laymen's terms • Try to use less acronyms, or include a glossary • Try to include more visuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 • 2 • 1 • 1
21. So far, how or where have you received most of your information about the Site?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper • EPA mailings • Former employees • Television • Public meeting • Website • Word-of-mouth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 • 8 • 2 • 2 • 1 • 1 • 1
22a. What newspaper(s) do you read for local news?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press Enterprise • Danville News • Daily Item • Times Leader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 • 1 • 1 • 1
22b. What television station do you watch for local news?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WNEP Channel 16 • WBRE Channel 28 • WYOU Channel 22 • Do not watch television 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 • 6 • 2 • 1
22c. What radio station do you listen to for local news?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHLM 930 AM • Do not listen to radio • 106.5 FM • WFYY • WKAB • WCNR • Froggy 101 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 • 7 • 3 • 2 • 1 • 1 • 1
23. Where would be the best location for public meetings or availability sessions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Columbia Schools • Lime Ridge Community Center • Local fire halls • Local churches • Township buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 • 7 • 3 • 2 • 2

24. Where would be the best location for an information repository?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloomsburg Public Library • Township buildings • Lime Ridge Community Center • Local fire halls • Local churches • Local senior center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 • 5 • 3 • 2 • 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 name(s) • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 • 5
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"> • No • Yes, provided additional information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 • 8
27. Do you, or anyone you know, collect any of the old instrument dials or other products from the Site?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 • 0

6.2 Community Interests and Concerns

EPA announced its intent to conduct community interviews in a fact sheet distributed in May 2005. The announcement stated the interviews would begin in June 2005 and invited interested residents to contact the CIC if they would like to participate. EPA also contacted by phone approximately 30 residents who lived nearest the site, officials from the two neighboring townships, and officials from the county and asked if they would like to participate in the interviews. Of the 18 people who participated, the majority of the interviews were conducted either at the interviewees' homes or places of work.

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. One of the residents interviewed was a former employee of the former facility at the Site, four residents had relatives who had worked at the former facility at the Site, and one resident had lived near the Site his entire life. These residents had a very good understanding of the Site history and current environmental situation. The others who had some basic knowledge of the Site had gained information mostly through living near the Site and local newspaper articles. Most people were not very familiar with the Site's operations or with EPA and its Superfund program.

EPA found that most of the residents who had lived near the Site for over 30 years seemed less concerned about the Site and its current environmental status. The residents who had lived there for fewer than 30 years had several questions about the Site and greater concern for potential health issues. The most common topics of concern were related to the amount of contamination on-site, potential health effects of the contamination (specifically cancer and thyroid conditions), whether the contamination had migrated off-site, the effects of the contamination on the river,

and how disrupting the Site during cleanup would effect contamination. A couple of the residents living closest to the Site were concerned for safety issues regarding the cleanup and how they would be notified in the event of an emergency. One resident wanted to know why the federal government was just now getting involved with the cleanup of the Site when contamination had been discovered many years prior.

During the portion of the interview when residents were asked if they had any additional information to add, EPA received several responses. A couple residents mentioned a study that had been conducted at the Site 10 to 15 years ago by European scientists and indicated that they would be interested to know what the study was for and what they found. One resident said that a toy factory used to operate on the Site property. One resident noted that there were a lot of rumors concerning the Site and suggested that EPA publish a Question and Answer fact sheet to dispel some of these rumors.

Overall, there seems to be a medium to high level of interest in the Safety Light Site and the cleanup. The residents seem glad that EPA is involved in the cleanup and hope that its commitment to the Site will be honored. Most residents liked the current method of disseminating information – fact sheets – and indicated they would like to receive them when something significant happens or on a quarterly basis. It was suggested that future fact sheets could include proposed cleanup activities and a visual timeline for the cleanup progress. Suggested issues that could be highlighted in future fact sheets include the results of EPA investigations, safety plans, where the contamination will be moved to and disposed of, and how disturbing the contamination will affect the residents. Because it appears so many of the residents received information from the newspaper, EPA will make efforts to work closely with the newspaper to ensure that accurate and up-to-date information is published. EPA should also work closely with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) as well as the Pennsylvania Department of Health (PADOH) to respond to the health concerns of the residents.

6.3 Summary of Community Interview Responses

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

- EPA interviewed 18 community members.
- The community's preferred method of receiving information is through fact sheets.
- 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/progress, cleanup timeline, health and safety issues, levels of contamination, extent of contamination, and proper disposal locations.
- The local newspaper has been a major source of Site-related information for many residents.
- Long-time residents seem more familiar with/less concerned about the Site compared to newer residents in the area.
- Overall, the average level of interest seems to be moderate to high throughout the community.

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

Paul Kanjorski

U.S. Representative

2188 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-3811
(202) 225-6511
(202) 225-0764 fax

7 North Wilkes-Barre Boulevard
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702
(570) 825-2200
(570) 825-8685 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

John Gordner

State Senator

B-48 Main Capitol Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120-3027
(717) 787-8928
(717) 783-9715 fax

603 West Main Street
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
(570) 784-3464

David Millard

State Representative
6 East Wing
Harrisburg, PA 17120-2020
(717) 783-1102
(717) 772-0094 fax

904 B Orange Street
Berwick, PA 18603
(570) 759-8734
(570) 759-4527

A.3 Local Officials

South Centre Township

6260 4th Street
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
(570) 784-7718
(570) 784-4993 fax
Contact: Gerald Young, Secretary

Township Supervisors

James Knorr
Frank Yorty
Frank Baker

Scott Township

350 Tenny Street
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
(570) 784-9114
(570) 387-8748 fax
Contact: Eric C. Stahley, Secretary

Township Supervisors

Jeffrey A. Dawson, Sr.
Frederick D. Ackerman, Jr.
William Hafner
Richard W. Kocher
Olin Shotwell

Columbia County

County Courthouse
P.O. Box 380
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
(570) 389-5600
(570) 784-0257 fax
Contact: Linda Bower, Secretary

Columbia County Commissioners

William Soberick
David Kovach
Chris Young

A.4 U.S. EPA Region 3 Officials

Trish Taylor

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

Linda Dietz

Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street – 3HS21
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-3195
dietz.linda@epa.gov

Dennis Matlock

On-Scene Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 3
Wheeling Operations Office
303 Methodist Building
11th and Chapline Streets
Wheeling, WV
(304) 234-0284
matlock.dennis@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 St. – 3HS13
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-3368
driscoll.stacie@epa.gov

Superfund Hotline: 1-800-553-2509

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

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

Charles (Bucky) Walters, Senior Regional Representative
1650 Arch St – 3HS00
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-3139
walters.bucky@epa.gov

A.6 Pennsylvania Departments of Environmental Protection and Health

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

Larry Newcomer
Northcentral Regional Office
208 West Third Street, Suite 101
Williamsport, PA 17701-6448
(570) 327-0549
(570) 327-3565 fax

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Radiation Protection

Robert Maiers
Rachel Carson State Office Building
P.O. Box 8649
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8469
(717) 783-8979

Pennsylvania Department of Health

Barbara Allerton
P.O. Box 90
Health and Welfare Building
Harrisburg, PA 17108
(717) 346-3284
1-877-PA-HEALTH
ballerton@state.pa.us

A.7 Media

** Most frequent responses from the Community Interviews.*

Newspapers

*Press Enterprise**

3185 Lackawanna Avenue
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
(570) 752-3645

Advertising Contact: Hollie Helwig, (800) 228-3483, ext. 1626, or hollie.h@pressenterprise.net

News Contact: Michael Lester, reporter (570) 387-1234, or mike.l@pressenterprise.net

Daily Item

200 Market Street
Sunbury, PA 17801
(570) 286-5671

Times Leader
251 S Church Street
Hazleton, PA 18201
(570) 459-2005

Danville News
14 East Mahoning Street
Danville, PA 17821
(570) 275-3235

Radio Stations

WHLM 930 AM*
105 W Main Street
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
(570) 784-1200
Advertising Contact: Nancy Reilly, (570) 784-1200, or nancy@whlm.com

WFYY
246 W Main Street
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
(570) 784-5500

Television Stations

WNEP*
16 Montage Mountain Road
Moosic, PA 18701
(570) 826-1616
Public Service Bulletin Board: www.wnep.com/Global/link.asp?L=64468

WBRE
62 S Franklin Street
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701
(570) 693-1448

WYOU
2 Public Square
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701
(570) 821-0020

APPENDIX B

Information Repositories and Potential Meeting Location

** Most frequent responses from the Community Interviews.*

B.1 Information Repositories

Bloomsburg Area Public Library*
225 Market Street
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
(570) 784-0883
Contact: Hal Pratt
Hours: Monday, Tuesday and Thursday: 9 am to 8 pm
Wednesday and Friday: 9 am to 5 pm
Saturday: 9 am to 12 pm

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. Follow these steps to access the SLC Site information. From this website, select 'PA' under the state pull-down list. From there, select 'Safety Light' under the site pull-down list. Next, select 'Enforcement Removal' for the AR Type and then click on 'Search.' On the next page, click on 'Search Results' to see the complete list of documents. The list should be in chronological order, starting with the oldest and ending with the most recent document.

B.2 Potential Meeting Location

Central Columbia Middle or High School*
Central Columbia School District Administration Office
4777 Old Berwick Road
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
(570) 784-2850
Contact: Brenda Belles

Lime Ridge Community Center
6260 4th Street
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
(570) 389-1086
Contact: Shirley Ridgeway

APPENDIX C

Glossary of Technical Terms

Administrative Record File (AR): 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.

Cesium-137: Most common radioactive form of cesium. It is also one of the most common radio-isotopes used in industry. Thousands of devices use it such as moisture density gauges, leveling gauges, and well-logging devices.

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 response actions and long-term remedial 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. 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.

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.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC): The NRC is an independent agency established by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 to regulate civilian use of nuclear materials.

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 (PA/SI): 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 Periods: Designated periods of time during which EPA requests the public to review and comment on specific documents and/or EPA actions. For example, EPA holds a minimum 30-day public comment period to allow community members to review and comment on a Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP).

Radionuclides: Radioactive particle, man-made (anthropogenic) or natural, with a distinct atomic weight number. Radionuclides can have a long life as pollutants in soil or water.

Radium-226: Most common isotope of naturally-occurring radium (Ra226). This forms when uranium and thorium decay in the environment.

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 a public comment period and EPA's responses to those comments. The RS is part of the Record of Decision (ROD).

Strontium-90: Most common isotope of strontium (Sr-90). It is a silvery metal that rapidly turns yellow in air. It is a byproduct of the fission of uranium and plutonium. Heat generated by its decay can be converted into electricity.

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 monies received largely from a tax levied on the chemical and petroleum industries. 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 refers 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.

Tritium: Radioactive isotope of the element hydrogen. It is used in self-luminescent devices, such as exit signs, aircraft dials, gauges, luminous paints, and wristwatches.

Appendix D List of Acronyms

AR	Administrative Record
ARARs	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CAG	Community Advisory Group
CIC	Community Involvement Coordinator
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
EPA	(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
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
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
PADEP	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
PADOH	Pennsylvania Department of Health
PA/SI	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RS	Responsiveness Summary
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 been awarded at this site.

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

Amelia Libertz (3HS52)
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 F

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 (3HS52)
CAG Coordinator
U.S. EPA – Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
1-800-553-2509
libertz.amelia@epa.gov

APPENDIX G

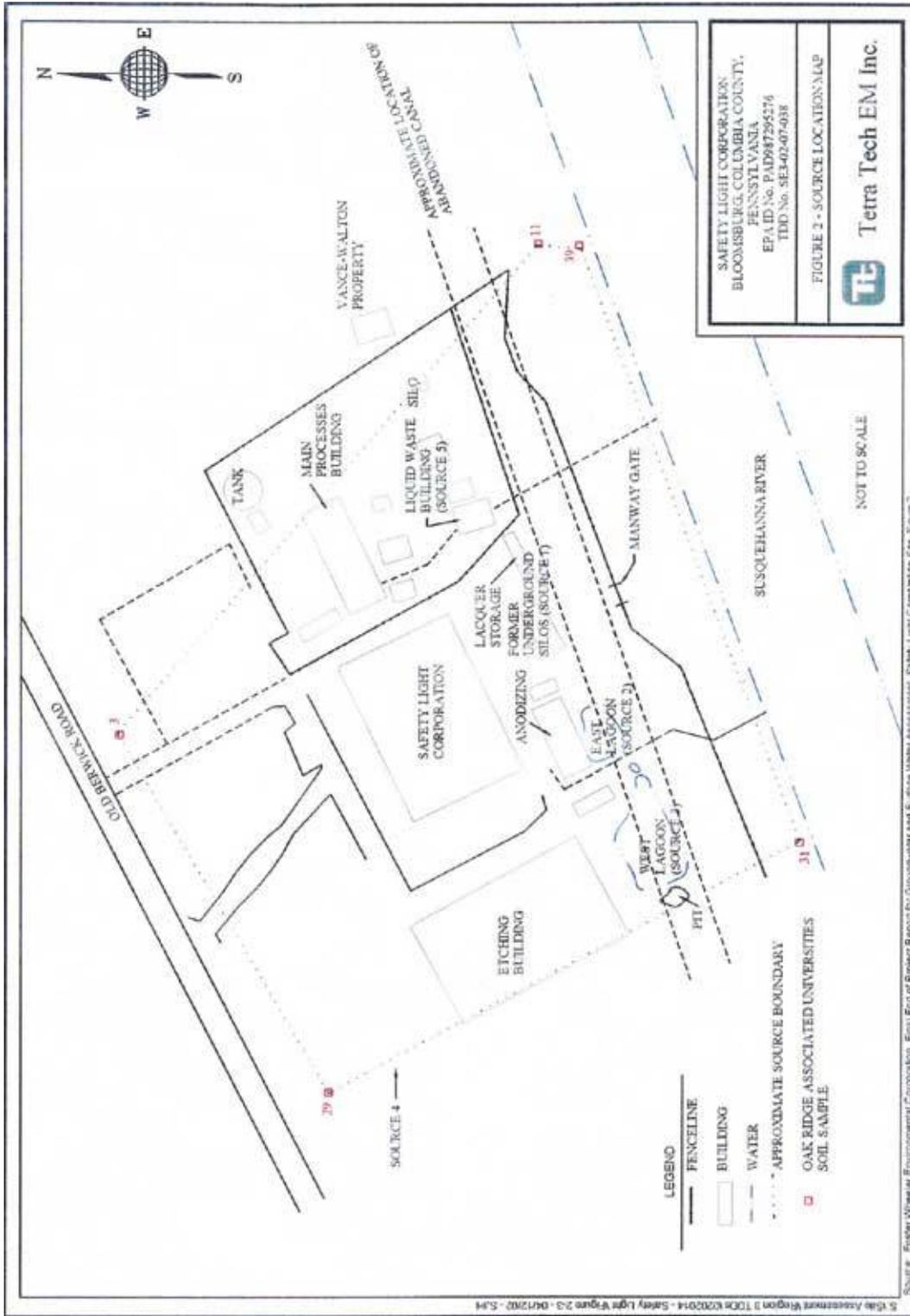
Superfund Jobs Training Initiative (SuperJTI)

The SuperJTI is a program designed to provide job training for residents living near Superfund sites, particularly residents in disadvantaged communities. The SuperJTI program can help residents who could benefit from learning career job skills and may provide an employment base for Superfund site cleanup contractors. Residents who take part in SuperJTI can gain career skills and could potentially participate in the environmental remediation activities in the neighborhood.

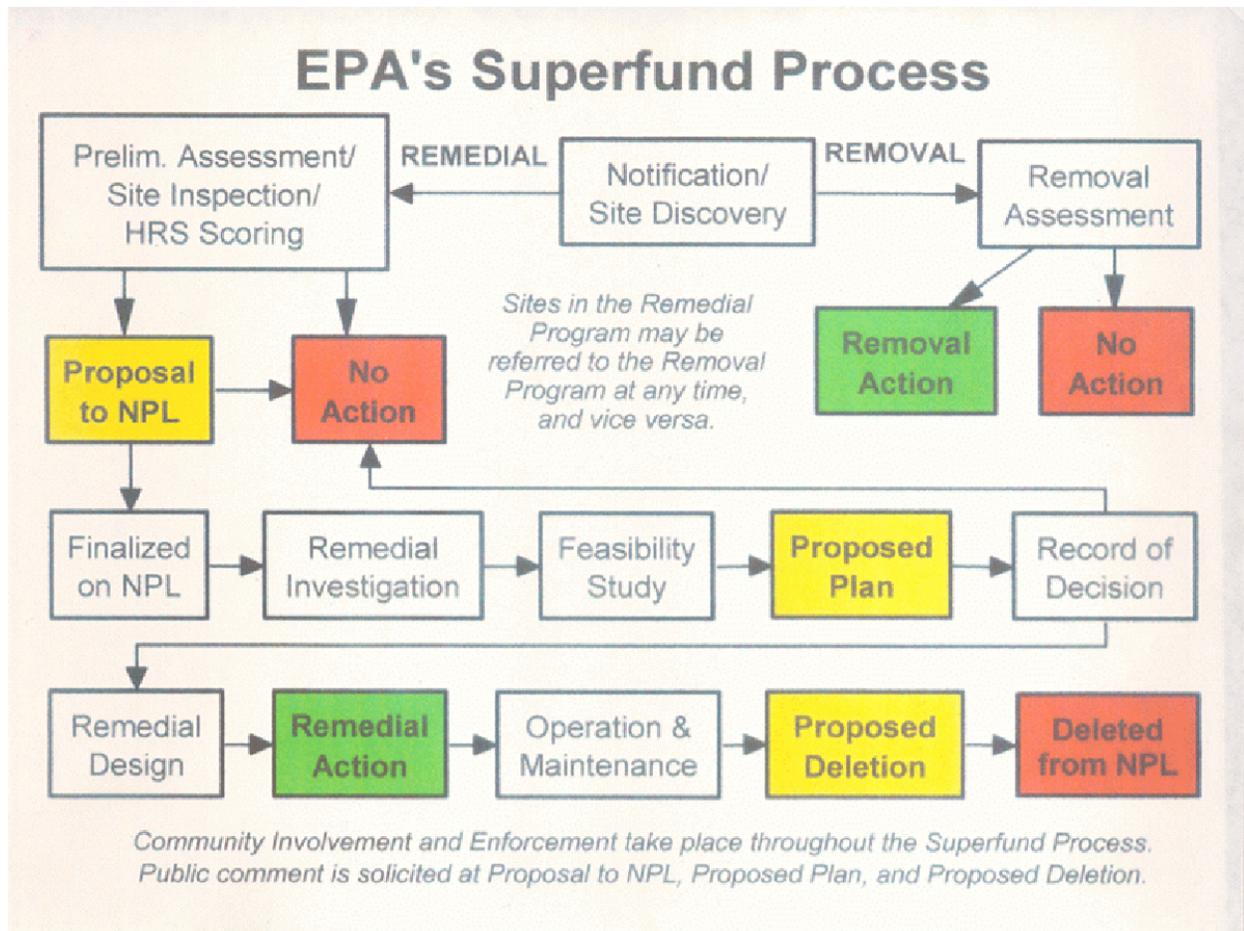
For more details, please visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/sfjti/index.htm> or contact:

Pat Carey (5203G)
U.S. EPA Headquarters
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20460
(703) 603-8772
carey.pat@epa.gov

MAP 1 Site Location



ATTACHMENT A Superfund Process Flowchart



ATTACHMENT B

Example Fact Sheet 1



U.S. EPA Proposes Safety Light Corporation Site to the NPL

On September 23, 2004, EPA proposed the Safety Light Corporation (SLC) Site to the National Priorities List (NPL), making it eligible for federal cleanup funds under the Superfund program. The NPL is the EPA's list of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for long-term cleanup.

EPA will use both its removal and remedial programs in the cleanup effort. Removal actions will focus on removing immediate risks posed by the onsite contamination and the remedial program designs and implements long-term cleanup remedies. A long-term study called a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) will begin in the coming year. The purpose of the study is to find out how extensive the contamination is at the site and if there are any long-term risks to people or the environment. The study will also help determine the best ways that EPA can clean up the site.

Get Involved!

The public is invited to comment on the NPL listing proposal for 60 days. The comment period began on **September 23, 2004 and will end on November 22, 2004**. Send your written comments to:

Docket Coordinator, Headquarters
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
CERCLA Docket Office
Mail Code 5305T
1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20460

Instructions for mailing comments:

- Make sure you send three (3) copies
- For express mail – make sure you have the correct FedEx address, which is:
1235 Jefferson Davis Hwy
Crystal Gateway #1, First Floor
Arlington, VA 22202

For more information on submitting your comments, contact **Linda Baxter**, EPA NPL Coordinator, at (215) 814-5824 or visit the website at: www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/pubc.htm.

Who Else is Involved?

EPA is coordinating with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), a federal public health service agency.

Background

The SLC Site is located on Old Berwick Road in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. The property is situated between the Susquehanna River and Old Berwick Road. Past activities at the site include the manufacturing of:

- self-illuminated watches and instrument dials;
- smoke detectors;
- neutron sources;
- exit signs; and
- other products containing radioactive materials (such as radium-226, strontium-90, cesium-137, and tritium).

For more information on these radioactive materials, visit EPA's website at: www.epa.gov/enviro/html/emci/chemref/complete_index.html

NPL Proposed Listing **Public Meeting**



Thursday, November 4, 2004
6:00 – 8:00 pm
Central Columbia Middle School
4777 Old Berwick Road
Bloomsburg, PA 17815

More Information

The documents supporting EPA's proposed listing of the site to the NPL are available for review at the following location:

Bloomsburg Area Public Library
225 Market Street
Bloomsburg, PA 17815.

You can also contact one of the following EPA representatives:

- **Dennis Matlock**, On-Scene Coordinator, for removal activities (304) 234-0284
- **Linda Dietz**, Remedial Project Manager, for long-term cleanup activities (215) 814-3195
- **Trish Taylor**, Community Involvement Coordinator (215) 814-5539, or taylor.trish@epa.gov
- Or visit one of these EPA websites at: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund> and <http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd>.

More Ways to Get Involved

Community involvement is critical to EPA's decision making process. Below are two ways your community can get participation assistance.

1. Community Advisory Group (CAG): A Community Advisory Group may be formed at any point. The CAG would consist of interested members of the nearby community to serve as a liaison between EPA and the rest of the community.

2. Technical Assistance Grant (TAG): EPA's Technical Assistance Grant program provides funds of up to \$50,000 to qualified citizens' groups affected by a Superfund site for the hiring of independent technical advisors. Independent technical advisors' role would be to help interpret and comment on site-related information, data, reports and other technical documents. Since only one TAG may be awarded for a site, EPA encourages groups to consolidate to apply. For TAG information, please contact **Amelia Libertz**, EPA TAG Coordinator, at 1-800-553-2509.

EPA's Proposed Listing for Safety Light Corporation Site

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

ATTACHMENT C

Example Fact Sheet 2



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency **Safety Light Corporation Site** Bloomsburg, Columbia County, PA May 2005



--Safety Light Corp. Site Added to EPA's National Priorities List--

SLC added to the NPL...

On April 27, 2005, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) included the Safety Light Corporation (SLC) Site onto the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is EPA's national list of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for long-term cleanup.

When a site is added to the NPL, it becomes eligible for long-term federal cleanup funds under the Comprehensive Environmental and Restoration Compensation Law Act (CERCLA), better known as the Superfund program.

EPA is using both its removal and remedial programs to address contamination caused by previous on-site manufacturing of radioactive materials. The removal program focuses on short-term cleanup actions to reduce potential health risks posed by on-site contamination. The remedial program involves long-term cleanup design plans and operations.

Removal Program Activities...

- EPA work plans and health and safety plans are completed for removal activities at the Site.
- Disposal work for the on-site silo wastes will begin in early summer 2005.

EPA's federal On-Scene Coordinator will continue to work closely with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) during removal activities.



Next Steps...

Once a site has been added to the NPL, the next step in the Superfund process is the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), often conducted at the same time. The RI/FS is a long-term study used to find out the extent of the contamination and if there are any potential long-term exposure risks to human health or the environment. The study will also help determine the best cleanup methods to use at the Site. Work for the RI/FS includes:

- Sampling of eight nearby residential wells to test for site-related contamination (completed);
- Mailing individual sampling results to the property owners who had their wells tested (due out May 2005);

EPA respects the privacy of property owners and considers personal information, such as specific names, addresses and test results, as confidential. However the overall water quality results will be shared with the community.

- Designing an investigation plan for on-site groundwater (scheduled to begin in summer 2005);
- Interviewing individual residents to help design the Site's Community Involvement Plan (CIP). Interviews include a short survey and an opportunity to discuss site-related concerns or questions (scheduling will begin in June 2005).

The CIP establishes the preferred methods of communication between EPA and the community regarding any Site information, updates and ongoing activities.

Background...

The SLC Site is located on Old Berwick Road in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. Past activities at the Site include the manufacturing of:

- self-illuminated watches and instrument dials,
- smoke detectors,
- exit signs, and
- other products containing radioactive materials (such as radium-226, strontium-90, cesium-137, and tritium).

EPA is working together on this project with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), a federal public health service agency.

For more information, visit one of these EPA websites at: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund> and <http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd>.

Let Us Know What You Think

Community Involvement is a critical part of EPA's decision making process.

If you would like to participate in the interviews that will help design the Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for the Site, please contact:

Trish Taylor, Community Involvement Coordinator, by:

- ✓ Mail: 1650 Arch Street (Mailcode 3HS43), Philadelphia, PA 19103
- ✓ Phone: (215) 814-5539
- ✓ Email: taylor.trish@epa.gov
- ✓ Superfund Hotline: (800) 553-2509

Interviews will begin in June 2005.

EPA Adds Safety Light Corporation Site to the NPL

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

ATTACHMENT D

Example Public Notice



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Region III, 1650 Arch Street (3HS43)
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029



The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) invites the public to a meeting to discuss the proposed listing of the Safety Light Corp. Site in Bloomsburg, PA to the National Priorities List (NPL).

Meeting is Open to the Public

When: **Thursday, November 4, 2004**
6:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m.

Where: **Central Columbia Middle School**
4777 Old Berwick Road
Bloomsburg, PA 17815

Who: Representatives from the:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

The National Priorities List (NPL) is the EPA's list of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for long-term cleanup under the federal Superfund program. The proposed listing is subject to a 60-day public comment period, that began September 23, 2004 and will end November 22, 2004. The proposal can be reviewed at:

Bloomsburg Area Public Library
225 Market Street, Bloomsburg, PA 17815

Please plan to attend the meeting for more information.

Contact Information: Trish Taylor, U.S. EPA Community Involvement Coordinator
(215) 814-5539 or (800) 553-2509, or email at taylor.trish@epa.gov