

FINAL

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
ARMCO HAMILTON PLANT SITE
NEW MIAMI, OHIO
MAY 2004

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1. OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

The purpose of this **community involvement plan** is to provide information about community concerns and present a plan that will enhance communication between local residents and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency during the investigation (called a **remedial investigation/feasibility study**) and cleanup at the Armco Hamilton Plant site. Public input can be useful in two ways:

- Communities are able to provide valuable information on local history, citizen involvement, and site conditions.
- By expressing their concerns, the community is able to assist in developing a response that more effectively addresses the community's needs.

(Words appearing in **bold** are defined in Appendix A.)

Information presented in this document was obtained from EPA, Ohio EPA, and through interviews with local officials, community leaders, and residents of New Miami and Hamilton, Ohio, in June 2003.

This plan consists of the following sections:

- A description and brief history of the site.
- A profile of the New Miami community.
- A discussion of issues and concerns raised during the community interviews.
- A discussion of community involvement objectives for the site and activities designed to implement them.

This plan contains the following appendices:

- A glossary of technical terms.
- A list of locations for public meetings and information repositories.
- A list of contacts and interested groups.

EPA Region 5 has the lead responsibility for managing the cleanup activities, and will oversee technical and community involvement work at the site.

1.1 A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE SUPERFUND PROCESS

In 1980, the United States Congress enacted the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**, also called **Superfund**. This Act authorizes EPA to investigate and respond to hazardous substance releases that may endanger public health and the environment. The 1980 law also established a \$1.6 billion fund to pay for the investigation and cleanup of sites where parties responsible for the releases are unable or unwilling to address contamination problems. Congress amended and reauthorized the Superfund law in October 1986 as the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act**, increasing the size of the fund to about \$8.5 billion. On May 2, 2003, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency proposed adding the Armco Hamilton plant site to the Superfund National Priorities List of hazardous waste sites making it eligible for investigation and cleanup under the Superfund program.

If one or more parties believed to be responsible for site contamination problems are identified, these **potentially responsible parties** may conduct the investigation into the contamination under EPA supervision. If no parties are found, or the parties do not agree to conduct the investigation, the investigation is conducted by EPA. EPA may then, through legal action, later recover from the parties any costs associated with the investigation. If the site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, EPA can intervene with an **emergency response action**.

At this site, A.K. Steel, the current owner of the Armco Hamilton Plant site, has agreed to conduct the investigation and cleanup of the site under

EPA supervision. At the completion of the investigation, A.K. Steel, under the oversight of EPA, will design and implement the cleanup of the site.

The investigation at the site will involve:

- Identifying the types of contaminants present at and near the site.
- Determining the amount and level of contamination.
- Determining the potential risks to the community and environment.

Upon completion of the investigation, A.K. Steel, under the oversight of EPA, will evaluate various alternatives to clean up the site. EPA will hold a **public comment period** on the cleanup alternatives. At the end of the public comment period, the final cleanup plan will be approved and designed. The design and cleanup phase is referred to as the **remedial design/remedial action**.

2. SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 SITE LOCATION

The Armco Hamilton Plant site consists of two pieces of property north and south of Augspurgen Road in the village of New Miami, about 1.5 miles northeast of downtown Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. (See Site Location Map on page 2-7.) The site is an inactive, 125-acre facility that produced iron for steel making. The site is bordered to the south and east by the Great Miami River, and to the north and west by the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad tracks. The former manufacturing portion of the site consists of a fenced 92-acre parcel located south of Augspurgen Road. The northern portion of the site includes an unfenced, 27-acre rail yard where piles of waste from air pollution cleaning equipment was stored. This area is now partially covered with piles of **slag**. A 4.5-acre, closed, grass-covered, fenced landfill is located north of the rail yard. A small unnamed tributary borders the landfill to the east and flows east to the Great Miami River. As the site borders the river along its entire length, surface water drainage from the site flows to the east and south to the river. When the facility was in operation, process water and wastewater were discharged to the river at four locations along the length of the south parcel.

The area surrounding the site is mixed industrial and residential. The village of New Miami is 500 feet to the west and northwest of the site, across the railroad tracks from the former facility. The residential community of Williamsdale is located 1,000 feet north of the former **coke** production area and 1,500 feet west of the on-site landfill. The nearest school is 0.5 miles northwest of the Armco Hamilton Plant site and the closest residences are roughly 500 feet to the west along Riverside Drive and 500 feet to the east of the site on Augspurgen Road. The operating sand and gravel pit is to the west across Augspurgen Road and the railroad tracks from the former coke production area. A light commercial area abuts the site, west of the railroad, along Riverside Drive. Areas south and east of the site, east of the Great Miami River, are largely agricultural.

Site Hydrogeology

The Armco Hamilton Plant site is located above a large supply of ground water (called an aquifer). The plant had four production wells at the south end of the site. These wells are an average of 200 feet in depth. The city of Hamilton and the village of New Miami have well fields located within a half mile of the site. The city of Hamilton north well field is located on the south side of the Greater Miami River from the former Armco Hamilton Plant site, 1,700 feet south of the site and in the path of the flow

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of the ground water from the site. There are five wells in the well field, but they are operated intermittently. In the summer months, these wells are used to provide water to approximately 30,000 residents in portions of Liberty and Union townships. A third public water supply identified in the area is a half mile north of the New Miami's water plant on State Rt. 127. This system supplies water to 337 customers in the nearby community.

Residential wells and small community wells are also present in the nearby community of Williamsdale, and in several nearby mobile home parks. The closest residential wells are located in the residential area called Williamsdale approximately 1,000 feet north of the former coke production area and 800 feet east of the unlined landfill along Augsburger Road.

2.2 SITE HISTORY

The facility began operations as a steel mill around 1900 and has changed ownership several times. Armco (American Rolling Mills Company) purchased the site from the Hamilton Coke and Iron Company in 1937.

Coke Plant and Landfill Operations

The coke plant covered about 50 acres in the north-central portion of the south parcel. Coal arrived by rail and was sent via conveyers to a battery of 120 coke ovens where it was heated without oxygen to produce coke. About 1,730 tons of coke were produced per day. Byproducts of the operation included **ammonium sulfate**, coal tar, and various light **hydrocarbon compounds**. The byproducts were pumped into large (400,000 to 600,000-gallon) aboveground storage tanks and eventually sold as product. Tar waste from this process, thought to contain **PAHs** and heavy metals, was periodically disposed of in the on-site landfill.

The landfill was operational from the early 1960s to 1980. Although used primarily for the disposal of tar waste, the landfill also received an unknown amount of rubble, trash, and miscellaneous industrial waste. The depth of waste in the landfill and information about waste disposal practices for the landfill are unknown. However, the landfill is unlined and does not have a system for controlling water runoff from the landfill that may contain chemicals from the landfill waste. When it was closed, the landfill was stabilized and covered with two feet of compacted clay. The clay cap was then seeded. Closing of the landfill was completed in 1980.

Operations in the coke production area ceased in 1982. Most of the buildings, aboveground tanks, and other structures in the coke production area were demolished in early 1989. Debris from the demolished buildings was buried on site and covered with clean dirt.

Blast Furnace Operations

The blast furnace operation consisted of two furnaces, each producing about 1,000 tons of iron per day. The operation occupied about 10 acres at the south end of the south part of the site. By-products of the blast furnace operation included slag and large amounts of dust. The dust was collected by wet and dry filters. Wastewater from the blast furnace and wet filters contained pollutants such as, **ammonia**, **cyanide**, and **phenol**, as well as dust containing **lead** and **zinc**. The wastewater was then placed into one of two unlined settling ponds where the particulate matter settled. Most of the water then flowed over a dam and was reused in the processes.

Beginning in the early 1980s, the particulate matter then settled to the bottom (called sludge) was periodically dredged from the two settling ponds and stored in unlined piles in the rail yard area. Because this sludge had a high iron content, it was eventually reused in iron production. The company also sold some of the excess sludge to other steel companies. The maximum amount of sludge stored in this area is not known. Size of the piles varied depending on the number of furnaces operating at the plant and the demand for the sludge. Between 1989 and 1990, about 18,000 cubic yards of the dried sludge were transported to the main Armco facility in Middletown, Ohio, where it was reused to make steel. Taking this amount as a yearly average over a 10-year period, Armco Hamilton Plant employees estimated that as much as 180,000 cubic yards of sludge may have been stored at the rail yard. An aerial photograph from 1990 shows the piles covering an area of approximately 100,000 square feet.

Outfalls

Before September 1987, an unknown amount of wastewater from the blast furnace was regularly released from the settling ponds and discharged to the Great Miami River under a federal permit. In 1987, Armco began reusing all blast furnace wastewater rather than build a wastewater treatment plant to remove lead and zinc as required by the new federal permit when the permit was up for renewal.

In total, Armco operated four drainage areas (called outfalls) that discharged to the Great Miami River. (See Site Diagram on page 2-8.) Outfall 1 consisted of wastewater from the blast furnace operation, as well as, cooling water and storm water runoff. Outfall 2 discharged cooling water from the condensers and water from the wastewater treatment plant. Outfalls 3 and 4 were for storm water runoff only.

Previous Site Investigations

Ohio EPA developed a report on the Armco Hamilton Plant site in June 1983. However, it was insufficient to determine the full extent of the contamination at the site. Therefore, additional investigation was required.

In 1988, EPA inspected the Armco-Hamilton Plant. Ten soil/sediment samples were collected along with seven ground-water samples from drinking water wells in the area. Samples were collected from two nearby municipal supply wells, several on-site production wells, and one nearby residential well. Elevated levels of PAHs were detected in on-site sediments. Samples from the sludge piles and settling ponds contained several metals at levels above those naturally found in the area. No contaminants were detected at levels of health concern in any of the drinking-water wells sampled in 1988. The on-site production wells were last sampled in 1988 and have since been closed.

Sampling was also done at the site in 1993. Four soil samples, five waste samples, and nine sediment samples were collected from the Armco site and analyzed for numerous chemicals.

All soil samples collected from the rail yard contained elevated levels of PAHs. A **PCB** was also found at significantly elevated levels in every soil sample. Soil samples from the rail yard also contained elevated levels of several metals including arsenic and lead.

Waste samples collected in 1993 contained PCBs and elevated levels of metals and cyanide. However, all waste piles were removed from the site during the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Sediment samples contained detected levels of PAHs. No pesticides or PCBs in any of the sediment samples were found to be significantly elevated above levels found in samples taken in areas around the site.

Three monitoring wells were installed in the southern portion of the site in 1999. The wells were sampled three times between January 2000 and March 2001. No site-related contaminants were detected at levels of health concern. However, the wells, all at the south end of the site and were drilled to a depth of approximately 100 feet below ground surface. Therefore, they would not capture contaminants located at shallower depths or those in the northern part of the site.

Site Visit

Representatives of Ohio EPA and AK Steel (current owners of the Armco Hamilton Plant property) visited the Armco-Hamilton on December 14, 2001. All above ground structures have been removed from the site. The southern portion of the facility that previously housed the coke plant and blast furnaces is completely fenced. According to representatives of AK Steel, the former on-site buildings were demolished and buried on-site. Coal cinders were present across the entire southern portion of the site. Standing water partially filled a broad, deep ditch at the west edge of the property adjacent to the railroad tracks. What appeared to be all-terrain vehicle tracks were also observed in this part of the property. All former production and monitoring wells that were located on site prior to the installation of three monitoring wells in 1999 have been removed. The three new monitoring wells located at the southern part of the property in the general vicinity of the former blast furnace area remain.

The northern portion has a fenced gate, but people can walk onto the site from any area except the landfill. The landfill area is currently fenced with a locking gate, is graded, and grass-covered. Large piles of coal cinders remain on the site in the former rail yard area. A small, unnamed stream is present within fifteen feet of the eastern edge of the landfill. Prior sampling events have shown PCB and PAH contamination in the sediments of the stream. Several residences are located along the stream, and access is not restricted.

Pathways of Concern

Both municipal and private drinking water wells are located in close proximity to the site and obtain their water from the same ground water that underlies the entire site. It is necessary to take more ground-water samples at the site to determine whether the site poses a threat to area municipal water supplies and to area residents using private wells for their drinking water supply.

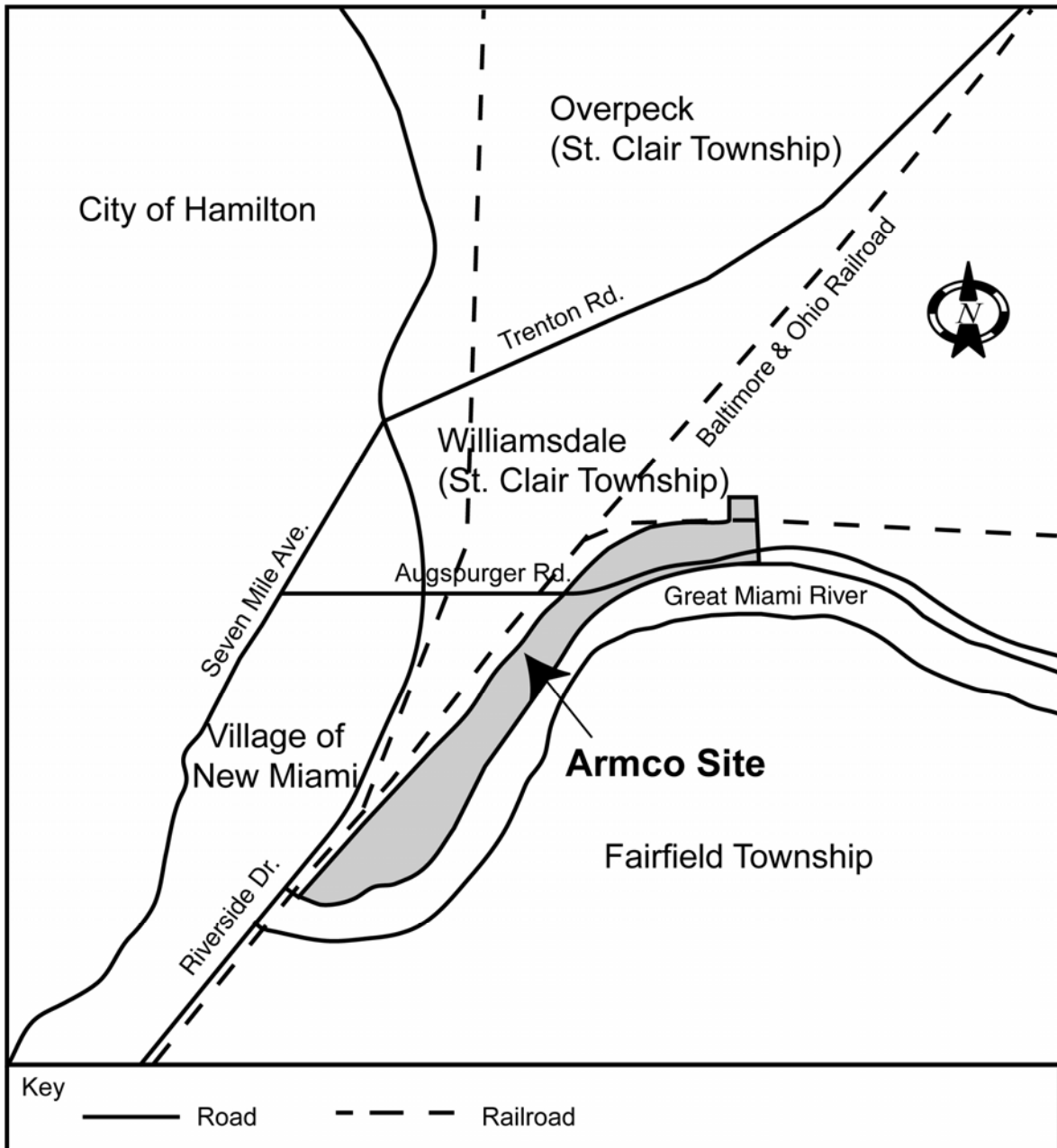
Another concern is the potential, both past and present, for contaminated water to enter the unnamed tributary at the east edge of the landfill or to flow directly into the Great Miami River, which borders the entire length of the site to the east. This water could potentially contaminate surface water or sediment in the river and pose a possible health threat to people who come into physical contact with the river via wading, swimming, or boating. Chemicals from the site could also contaminate fish in the river and pose a threat to people who eat fish caught in the river. It is necessary to determine what and how much contamination is on the site and whether or not this contamination has or is impacting the river and the unnamed tributary in order to determine the potential for the river surface water,

sediment, and fish to pose a health threat to recreational users. It may also be necessary to collect fish tissue samples from fish in the area to determine if the fish in the area are carrying site-related contaminants.

Now that the site is eligible for investigation and cleanup under the Superfund program, AK Steel, under the supervision of EPA is in the process of developing a work plan, which will determine how the investigation of the site will be done and what types of sampling it will include.

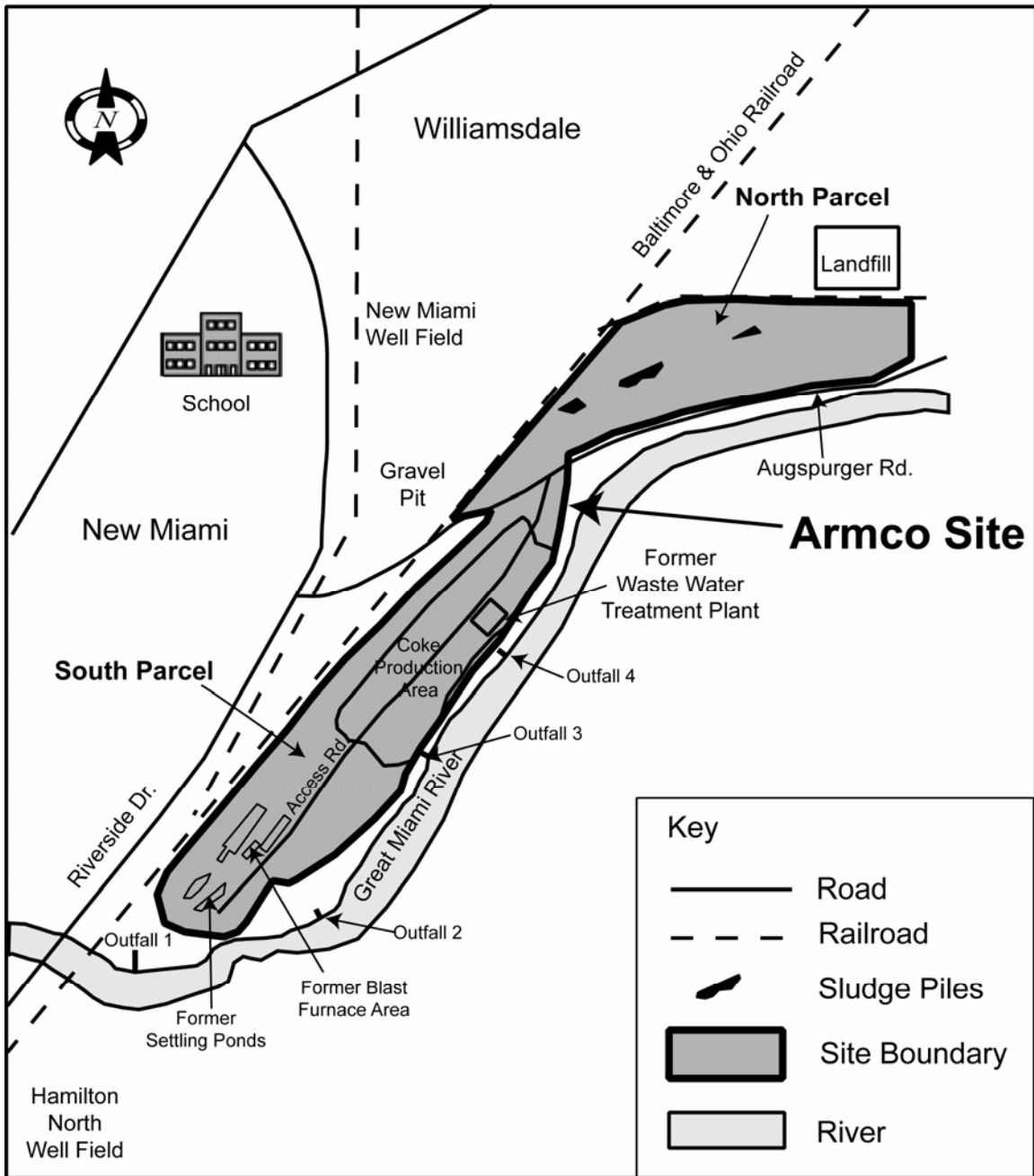
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Figure 1
Site Location Map
Armco Hamilton Plant Site
New Miami, Ohio



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**Figure 2
Site Diagram
Armco Hamilton Plant Site
New Miami, Ohio**



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3. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE AND HISTORY

3.1.1 *Location and Demographic Information*

The village of New Miami is located in Butler County in southwestern Ohio, approximately 25 miles north of Cincinnati. The area now incorporated by the village was originally called Kokotto (or Coke Otto) because of the gas and coke plant in the area, but was incorporated as the village of New Miami in 1928.

According to the 2000 census, the population of New Miami is 2,469 with 93 percent of the population white and 5.3 percent African American. The community is 49.8 percent female and 50.2 percent male with a median age of 33.7 years. Eighty percent of the households are families with children under the age of 18. Seventy-one percent of the homes are occupied by the owner. Of the population aged 25 years and over, 46 percent are high school graduates and 16 percent have taken some college classes and/or have either earned an Associate, Bachelor's, or Graduate or professional degree. English only is spoken in 97.2 of the homes. Of the population aged 16 years and over, 58.3 percent are employed and 4 percent are considered unemployed. The majority of the workers (67.2 percent) are employed in either the manufacturing, retail trade, construction, or educational, health and social service industries. The median household income is \$35,476. Approximately 10 percent of the families are living below the poverty level.

3.1.2 *Governmental Structure*

The village of New Miami has a mayor-council form of government with a part-time clerk and full-time water department personnel managing the day-to-day activities of the village. The mayor and six council members are elected.

3.2 CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Representatives of EPA Region 5 will respond to the community's needs by speaking with residents and public officials, holding public meetings, and publishing fact sheets and update letters. EPA will continue to maintain contact with New Miami and Hamilton officials.

An information repository has been established at the Lane Public Library in Hamilton. The information repository contains site-related legal and technical documentation, and is available for public review.

3.3 KEY COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

On June 26 and 27, 2003, representatives of EPA met one-on-one with New Miami and Hamilton residents and municipal, township, and county officials to discuss community concerns about the environmental activities to take place at the Armco-Hamilton Plant site. The following is a summary of the major areas of concern raised during those interviews.

3.3.1 *Redevelopment of the Site*

Many residents have worked or still work for Armco, now AK Steel; however, they distinguish the two companies. Residents said that Armco was good to the people of New Miami and that AK Steel has closed its door to the community. One resident said Armco was good to the community – building the fire hall and town park, but that AK Steel doesn't do anything for community. The resident added that when New Miami was flooded in 1959 and Armco helped people pump water from their basements.

One resident said 650 employees from New Miami worked at Armco – “it was a good place to work; however, Armco killed the town when the plant closed.” Another resident said when Armco left New Miami it financially wiped out the school system. A resident said New Miami's infrastructure also suffered. One resident said that New Miami became a throw away community because it is cheaper for a company/industry to go to a new location/community instead of cleaning up current property. A resident said there is suspicion that AK Steel will not sell the facility because it is cheaper to just hold onto property rather than clean it up and sell it.

Most everyone said it is important that the site be redeveloped because redevelopment means jobs for New Miami residents. One said the location is perfect for industry with water, rail, transportation and an

excellent work force available. The site is the only area in New Miami left for business/industry operations. New Miami is one square mile in size and there are no other parcels within the village limits for industry. A few residents asked if EPA would join a local group to go to AK Steel to discuss redevelopment in a cooperative effort.

A few residents were concerned about the impact that redevelopment may have on the environment. A resident noted that future industry needs to be aware of city of Hamilton ordinances when pursuing redevelopment of the site. One resident asked if EPA would work with New Miami to assure new industry will not contaminate the ground water. Another resident asked if there will be an opportunity for public to comment on the redevelopment plans.

3.3.2 Damage to the Environment

Many of the residents interviewed expressed concern for the environment. One resident said the geology in the New Miami area is unique. Another said the subsoil is gravel, which drains everything and then it's gone. This resident said that the coke plant operations had spilled substances that would be gone by this time through the porous gravel layer.

One resident said the area is at risk for contamination and that ground-water contamination is a big issue. A resident said the city of Hamilton municipal wells are in the area of the site. This resident added that it is important site contamination does not impact the aquifer that supplies over 100,000 residents with drinking water. Another resident mentioned that there is a well head protection program and that the city of Hamilton detected arsenic and oil products in monitoring wells. This resident said if contamination reaches the municipal well it will be too late. The same resident said that citizens need to know the contamination is not impacting their drinking water.

Other residents were concerned about the contamination that occurred throughout the years of operations. One resident said that coke would lie on the ground around the railroad tracks. Two residents mentioned that there is a tar pit on site that was filled with slag, railroad cars, equipment, truck bodies, slag ladles and construction debris. A resident remembered a bad oil spill on the south side of the plant. The resident said workers put plastic down and covered the spill with sand.

On the other hand, one resident said they believe entire site is not contaminated, that there are some clean spots, and believes the site can be cleaned up. This resident said that if there was a ground-water contamination problem in the Miami River or in Hamilton's municipal

wells it would show up by now. The resident said the site is not as contaminated as some think.

3.3.3 Extent of EPA's Investigation of the Site

Most residents were curious about EPA's plans for investigating and cleaning up the contamination at the site. The following list provides an overview of the various questions asked of EPA representatives.

- How deep will EPA go with investigation? Will EPA investigate to the bottom line to be sure everything is discovered?
- Would it take as long as Fernald or Chemdyne to clean up the site?
- Will the railroad be used in the cleanup effort?
- Is it currently classified as a Superfund site?
- When was the Hazard Rank Scoring done?
- The Armco Hamilton plant has been closed for a number of years. Why has it taken this long to get this far? What instigated EPA involvement/Superfund proposal at this time rather than sooner?
- Will the investigation cover the entire site or certain parts?
- For years, coke dust covered the whole area – ate paint on vehicles, turned white houses gray, and stripped the shingles on roofs. Will there be any testing in the village of New Miami?
- Has there been any ground-water sampling on the site?
- How does EPA make sure AK Steel is actually doing the investigation and or cleanup job correctly?
- What kinds of funding would Superfund provide?
- Was EPA aware of the leak the site had in 1996?
- How can the public be involved in the negotiations for the investigation and cleanup phases?
- What will be the cleanup levels and process of the cleanup activities?
- When will the scope of work be out? Finalized?

One resident had no concern about the site becoming a Superfund site. The resident said they were happy to have something done to clean up the site.

3.3.4 Mistrust of the AK Steel Company

Several residents expressed concern for their mistrust of the AK Steel Company. One said people who work/worked at AK Steel are nervous to come forward and talk to EPA because of the fear of reprisal from their employer on the job or in their retiree's benefit package. Another was concerned AK Steel would "retaliate" so the site could not be redeveloped. Other residents were concerned that AK Steel would not complete the

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cleanup. One resident questioned that AK Steel actually did pump concrete throughout the whole pipeline to Middletown.

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4. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

Community involvement objectives and activities have been developed to encourage public participation during upcoming activities at the site. They are intended to ensure that residents and interested officials are informed about activities taking place at the Armco Hamilton Plant site and, at appropriate times, have an opportunity for input during the investigation and cleanup process. To be effective, the community involvement program must be formulated according to the community's need for information, and its interest and willingness to participate in the process.

The following objectives have been developed as a guideline for the implementation of community involvement activities.

4.1 ENLIST THE SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

Local officials and community leaders provide an invaluable resource in EPA's effort to understand and monitor community concerns. Local officials' and community leaders' frequent contact with residents provide direct lines of communication in which questions and concerns may be addressed or referred to EPA. It is essential that local officials be informed of site activities, plans, findings and developments. Appropriate officials and community leaders to keep informed and involved include individuals listed in Attachment C of this community involvement plan.

4.2 IDENTIFY AND ASSESS CITIZEN PERCEPTION OF THE SITE

Information regarding citizen concern and perception of the site is indispensable. At this time, the primary areas of concern are: the potential redevelopment of the site; the potential damage to the environment; the extent of EPA's investigation of the site; and the mistrust of AK Steel. Understanding these concerns will help EPA focus the level of effort for community involvement at the site.

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4.3 PROVIDE FOLLOW-UP EXPLANATIONS ABOUT TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES AND CONTAMINANTS

Concise, easily understood, and timely information should be available to area residents concerning the schedule of technical activities, their purpose and their outcome. A written, basic description and discussion of any contaminants connected with the Armco site should be provided so that residents understand possible threats to the public near or on the site. The community involvement staff should also attempt to identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information is desired by individuals or groups. Finally, to ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, EPA should continue to maintain a single point of contact.

4.4 INFORM THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE PROCEDURES, POLICIES, AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM

Many individuals interviewed regarding the Armco site did not fully understand the Superfund program. To dispel possible confusion about EPA's purpose and responsibilities at the site, an effort should be made to circulate basic information to the community describing the Superfund process. EPA terms, acronyms, policies and procedures should also be explained as site activities progress.

Technical Assistance Grants

In addition to the above items, EPA should inform local officials, environmental groups, and interested residents about the availability of the **technical assistant grants**. The technical assistance grant program provides up to \$50,000 to community groups for the purpose of hiring technical advisors to help citizens understand and interpret site-related technical information for themselves. Congress and EPA have established certain basic requirements concerning the proper use of technical assistance grant funds by a recipient group. For example, the group must provide 35 percent of the total costs of the project to be supported by the grant funds, and must budget the expenditure of grant funds to cover the entire cleanup period. Congress has also stipulated that there may only be one technical assistance grant award per Superfund site at any one time.

As the cleanup process progresses, it will also be worthwhile to evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement activities in providing information to residents and encouraging citizen participation.

Community Advisory Group

EPA should also inform citizens on how to form a **Community Advisory Group**. A CAG is made up of representatives of diverse community interests. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process. CAGs offer EPA a unique opportunity to hear – and respond to – community preferences for site cleanup activities. The existence of a CAG does not eliminate the need for EPA to keep the general community informed about plans and decisions throughout the Superfund process. The community, with EPA’s assistance, establishes a Superfund site’s CAG.

5. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TECHNIQUES

The Superfund law requires that certain community involvement activities be conducted at designated milestones during the investigation and cleanup process. In addition, EPA Region 5 undertakes other activities to strengthen its communication with those affected by the Armco Hamilton Plant site. A member of the EPA Region 5 community involvement staff has been designated to respond directly to media and public inquiries regarding site activities. Activities that will be conducted during the investigation and cleanup of the Armco site are described below.

5.1 MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

The process of community interviews has already established an initial communications link between the community and EPA. Furthermore, EPA has designated the community involvement coordinator for the site as a contact person (See Attachment C – EPA Representatives). Access to a contact person reduces the frustration that may accompany attempts to obtain information and communicate with the several agencies and organizations involved in the cleanup. The community involvement coordinator will continue to maintain contact with the appropriate local officials and community leaders to provide them the opportunity to address any issues that may arise during the cleanup at the site.

5.2 MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH AREA RESIDENTS

The background information that residents may provide about a site is valuable to EPA in planning the cleanup of the site. EPA will maintain a mailing list as one means of providing information to interested residents and the general community. Residents can voice their concerns regarding the site directly to the following designated EPA representatives:

Zenny Sadlon
Community Involvement Coordinator (P-19J)
Office of Public Affairs
EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

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Pablo Valentin
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77 W. Jackson Blvd.
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5.2 PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT SUPERFUND

Information on the Superfund process will be provided. An explanation of Superfund will be provided at public meetings, and information on the Superfund program will be placed in the information repository at the Lane Public Library in Hamilton. (See Appendix B of this plan for the library location and hours.)

5.3 EDUCATE THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE ROLES OF THE VARIOUS PARTICIPANTS

Residents, local officials, and community leaders are receptive to the role of EPA in resolving problems at the Armco site. The nature and extent of the investigation and cleanup process and the roles of the various participants in the process, such as the government agencies, potentially responsible parties, contractors, and other personnel, should be explained.

5.5 MAINTAIN AN INFORMATION REPOSITORY

A repository is an information file required under Superfund that contains documents and other information about the site and Superfund in general. It typically includes consent orders, work plans, reports, and copies of applicable laws. The establishment of an information repository facilitates public access to site-related information. EPA will establish a repository

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for the Armco site. Its location is listed below and also in Appendix B of this community involvement plan. Many documents, plans, and other finalized written materials generated during the investigation and cleanup will be placed in the repository. EPA will notify community groups, local officials, and interested citizens on the mailing list of its existence and location.

The information repository for the Armco site is available for public review at the following location and hours:

Lane Public Library
300 N. Third St.
Hamilton, OH 45011

(513) 894-7156

Library Hours:

Monday – Thursday	9 a.m. – 9 p.m.
Friday	9 a.m. – 6 p.m.
Saturday	9 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Sunday	1 p.m. – 5 p.m.

5.6 WRITE AND DISTRIBUTE NEWS RELEASES

Prepared statements will be released to local newspapers, and radio and television stations to announce any significant findings at the site during the investigation and cleanup, and to notify the community of any public meetings. Additional news releases are advisable at the completion of the cleanup. The news releases should be mailed to the media list in Appendix C and placed in the site file at the information repository. News releases may also be posted on EPA Region 5's Web page at: www.epa.gov/region5/news99/index.htm.

5.7 PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE FACT SHEETS OR UPDATE REPORTS

Fact sheets and update reports, written in non-technical language and produced to coincide with particular milestones during the investigation and cleanup process, are intended to provide the community with detailed information about the site. These will be placed in the information repository and sent to all parties on the mailing list. In addition, other fact sheets or update reports may be developed to respond to specific community information needs. Information may also be placed on EPA Region 5's Web page at: www.epa.gov/region5/sites/.

5.8 HOLD PUBLIC MEETINGS

A public meeting provides an opportunity for EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. EPA staff is available to provide information and answer questions. A public meeting is not necessarily a formal public hearing where testimony is received. Instead it might be a meeting to exchange information and comments. Public meetings provide community members with an opportunity to express their concerns to EPA, state or local government officials. Public meetings or informal availability sessions may be held at various times throughout the investigation and cleanup process. Scheduling public meetings should remain flexible to account for technical milestones and public interest. Upcoming milestones that may warrant an information session or public meeting include the release of the proposed cleanup for addressing site contamination, decisions on the design for the cleanup, and the start of the site cleanup.

5.9 HOLD A PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

Superfund requires that a minimum 30-day public comment period be held after completion of the investigation and study of the various potential cleanup alternatives. The purpose of the comment period is to enable all interested parties an opportunity to express their opinions about EPA's recommended alternative as well as all of the cleanup options considered and participate in the decision-making process for site cleanup.

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5.10 PUBLISH NOTICES

A public notice may be placed if significant findings are made during the investigation and cleanup at the site or upon completion of the cleanup. Notices or newspaper advertisements also will be published to announce all public meetings sponsored by EPA.

5.11 TRANSCRIBE PUBLIC MEETING

When a public hearing is held during the public comment period on various cleanup alternatives considered, a verbatim transcript will be taken. EPA will place the transcript in the site information repository.

5.12 DEVELOP RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

All comments received during the public comment period will be addressed in a document called a responsiveness summary. This report is required by Superfund as part of the final decision document called a **record of decision**. The record of decision is a formal document that details the process by which the final cleanup action for the site was chosen. The record of decision will be placed in the site information repository.

5.13 ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND ACTIVITIES OF A COMMUNITY ADVISORY GROUP

One of the ways communities can participate in site cleanup decisions is by forming a **community advisory group**. A community advisory group is made up of representatives of diverse community interests. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process. Community advisory groups offer EPA a unique opportunity to hear – and respond to – community preferences for site cleanup activities. The existence of a community advisory group also does not eliminate the need for EPA to keep the general community informed about plans and decisions throughout the Superfund process. The community, with EPA's assistance, establishes a community advisory group for a Superfund site.

5.14 REVISE THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

Through the various means of communication and interaction previously listed, EPA will note changes in community concerns, information needs and activities, and modify this community involvement plan as necessary to respond to those changes.

5.15 EVALUATE THE PROGRAM

At key milestones during the cleanup, EPA Region 5 may evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement program for the Armco site. These milestones may include the completion of the cleanup phase. Questionnaires or other evaluation tools may be designed to assess the effectiveness of public meetings, fact sheets, and other activities in conveying information and encouraging citizen participation.

6. SCHEDULE AND TIMELINE

Community involvement activities may be implemented to coincide with the technical milestones as presented in Figure 3.

**Figure 3
Community Involvement Timeline
Armco Hamilton Plant Site
New Miami, Ohio**

Community Involvement Activities	Technical Milestones				
	Investigation	Completion of Investigation	Cleanup Plan Proposed	Site Cleanup	Upon Completion of Cleanup
Contact with Officials	----- as needed -----				
Contact with Residents	----- as needed -----				
Information Repository	----- as needed -----				
News Releases	----- as needed -----		X	----- as needed -----	
Fact Sheets/Update Reports	----- as needed -----		X	----- as needed -----	
Public Meetings	----- as needed -----		X	----- as needed -----	
Public Comment Period			X		
Newspaper Advertisements	----- as needed -----		X	----- as needed -----	
Public Meeting Transcript			X		
Responsiveness Summary			X		

NOTE: A broken line (-----) indicates continuous activities

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

Ammonia

A colorless gas with a very sharp odor. It is made by humans and in nature. It dissolves easily in water and evaporates quickly. Ammonia is produced naturally in soil by bacteria, decaying plants and animals, and animal wastes. Ammonia produced in factories is used to make fertilizers, textiles, plastics, explosives, paper, food and beverages, household cleaning products and refrigerants. Overexposure to high concentrations of ammonia in the air can cause severe burns in your skin, eyes, throat and lungs. In extreme cases, blindness, lung damage or death could occur. Breathing lower amounts could cause coughing and throat irritation. If you swallow ammonia, you could suffer burns in your mouth, throat, and stomach. Concentrated ammonia spilled on the skin will cause burns.

Ammonium Sulfate

A chemical used in fertilizers, cattle feed, insulation, leather tanning, and herbicides. Ammonium sulfate is moderately irritating to the eyes and skin. Long-term overexposure may cause asthma.

Community Advisory Group

A CAG is made up of representatives of the community with diverse community interests. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process.

Coke

A product of coal, coke is used to make steel.

Cyanide

A chemical primarily used in the extraction of ore, in electroplating, and in metal treatment. Cyanide can be absorbed into the blood and block the ability of blood to take in oxygen. Exposure to a lot of cyanide at once may cause death in minutes. Early signs of cyanide poisoning include dizziness, numbness, rapid pulse, and nausea. Long-term exposure to

small amounts of cyanide may cause appetite loss, weakness, and dizziness.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The Act created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to do the work; or
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Community Advisory Group

A community advisory group is made up of representatives of the community with diverse community interests. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process.

Community Involvement Plan

A plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during the investigation and cleanup at a site. The plan outlines how EPA will keep the public informed of work at the site and the ways in which citizens can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site. The document is available in the site's information repository maintained by EPA.

Emergency Response Action

If a site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, an emergency response action will be taken immediately to stop the threat.

Hydrocarbons

Any of numerous organic chemicals like benzene that contains only hydrogen and carbon, which are derived mainly from petroleum, coal tar,

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and vegetable sources. Some hydrocarbons are suspected of causing cancer, while benzene is known to cause cancer.

Lead

A metal commonly found in plumbing, automotive batteries, foil, and solder. It can be toxic by ingesting or inhaling contaminated dust and fumes. It accumulates in the body, and can build up to dangerous levels over long periods of time. It can cause brain, bone and nerve damage.

PAHs

A group of highly reactive chemicals, such as pyrene, which result from the incomplete combustion of organic substances. They are often found in motor oil, are common components of creosote, and can cause cancer.

PCBs

A group of chemicals used as a heat-transfer agent from 1929 until they were banned in 1979. In addition to their use in electric transformers as insulators and coolants, PCBs have also been used in lubricants, hydraulic fluids, carbonless copy paper, adhesives, and caulking compounds. PCBs are also produced in certain combustion processes. PCBs are extremely persistent in the environment, because they are very stable, non-reactive, and heat resistant. Burning them produces even more toxins. PCBs are also known to accumulate in the fatty tissues of humans and animals. In general, PCBs are not as toxic in high short-term doses as some other chemicals, although severe and long-term exposure can cause liver damage. PCBs have also been found to cause cancer in laboratory animals. EPA banned the use of PCBs, with limited exceptions in 1979.

Phenol

An chemical that is the by-product of petroleum refining and used in plastics manufacturing, dye and resin manufacturing, tanning, and in toilet and drain cleaners. It is toxic by ingestion, inhalation, absorbing into the skin, and it strongly irritates skin tissue. Overexposure to phenol can cause weakness, headaches, sweating, vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhea, and fainting.

Potentially Responsible Parties

Individuals, businesses, or government agencies identified by EPA as potentially liable for the contamination at a Superfund site.

Proposed Plan

A document summarizing the cleanup alternatives EPA has considered for controlling contamination at a Superfund site. The Proposed Plan includes the alternative that EPA recommends for the particular site.

Public Comment Period

A time during which the public can review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, a minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow citizens to review and comment on the investigation and examination of cleanup alternatives as well as EPA's proposed cleanup plan for the site.

Record of Decision

A document that describes EPA's selected cleanup plan of a site.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

An investigation at a Superfund site to assess contamination and environmental problems, and to evaluate cleanup alternatives. The process consists of two distinct but related phases. The first phase is the investigation, which determines the type and amount of contamination at the site. The second phase is a study that evaluates different methods to clean up the contamination.

Remedial Design/Remedial Action

The design is a phase of the cleanup activities that follows the investigation and examination of cleanup alternatives and includes the development of engineering drawings and specifications for a site cleanup. The action phase is the response actions that stop or substantially reduce a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that are a serious but not an immediate threat to public health.

Responsiveness Summary

The section within the record of decision that summarizes comments received from the public during the public comment period, and provides EPA's responses to them.

Slag

Waste by-products, which result from the smelting of metal ore or objects containing metal.

Superfund

The commonly used term that describes the federal legislation authorizing EPA to investigate and respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances into the environment. It is also known as CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act). In 1986, Superfund was reauthorized as SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act).

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

Modifications to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, enacted on October 17, 1986.

Technical Assistance Grant

Grants provided to site-related citizen groups whose health, property values, or recreational enjoyment are affected or potentially affected by a Superfund site.

Zinc

A bluish-white shiny metal that is one of the most common elements on earth. It has many uses including use as a coating to prevent rust, use in dry cell batteries, and is mixed with other metals to make alloys like brass and bronze. A zinc and copper alloy is used to make pennies in the United States. Zinc is an essential element in our diet. Too little zinc can cause health problems, but too much is also harmful. Eating large amounts of zinc can cause stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Eating large amounts of zinc for a long period of time can cause anemia and damage to the pancreas. Breathing large amounts of zinc can also affect the lungs.

ATTACHMENT B

INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND PUBLIC MEETING LOCATIONS

B.1 INFORMATION REPOSITORY

The Information Repository for the Armco site is available for public review at the following location and hours:

Lane Public Library (513) 894-7156
300 N. Third St. (513) 894-2718 (Fax)
Hamilton, Ohio

Contact: Carol Bowling, Head of Main Library

Library Hours:

Monday – Thursday 9 a.m. – 9 p.m.
Friday 9 a.m. – 6 p.m.
Saturday 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Sunday 1 p.m. – 5 p.m.

B.2 PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES

New Miami Village Hall
268 Whitaker Ave.
Hamilton, Ohio

Capacity: 60 people

Contact: Carol Shaw, Clerk/Treasurer (513) 896-7337 Ext. 18
(513) 896-1608 (Fax)

(The Village council meets 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings.)

New Miami High School
600 Seven Mile Ave.
Hamilton, Ohio

Capacity: 200 people

Contact: Bud Bierly, Superintendent (513) 863-0833
(513) 863-0497 (Fax)

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ATTACHMENT C

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

C.1 FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator Mike DeWine 140 Russell Senate Office Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20510	(202) 224-2315 (202) 224-6519 (Fax) dewine.senate.gov
--	---

District Office

312 Walnut St., Suite 2030 Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 763-8260 (513) 763-8268 (Fax)
--	--

Senator George Voinovich 317 Hart Senate Office Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20510	(202) 224-3353 (202) 228-1382 (Fax) voinovich.senate.gov
--	--

District Office

36 E. 7 th St., Room 2615 Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 684-3265 (513) 684-3269 (Fax)
--	--

Representative John Boehner 1011 Longworth House Office Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515	(202) 225-6205 (202) 225-0704 (Fax) johnboehner.house.gov
--	---

District Office

8200 Beckett Park Dr., Suite 202 Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 870-0300 (513) 870-0151 (Fax)
--	--

C.2 STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Bob Taft Governor 77 S. High St. Columbus, OH 43215	(614) 466-3555 (614) 466-9354 (Fax) state.oh.us/gov
--	---

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LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

Scott R. Nein State Senator Senate Building Room 039, Ground Floor Columbus, OH 43215	(614) 466-8072 (614) 466-7662 (Fax) sd04@mailr.sen.state.us
Jim Raussen State Representative, District 28 77 S. High St., 11 th Floor Columbus, OH 43215	(614) 466-8120 (614) 644-9494 (Fax) district28@ohr.state.oh.us
Patricia Clancy State Representative, District 29 77 S. High St., 14 th Floor Columbus, OH 43215	(614) 466-9091 (614) 644-9494 (Fax) district29@ohr.state.oh.us
Shawn N. Webster State Representative, District 53 77 S. High St., 13 th Floor Columbus, OH 43215	(614) 644-5094 (614) 995-1863 (Fax) district53@ohr.state.oh.us
Courtney Combs State Representative, District 54 77 S. High St., 13 th Floor Columbus, OH 43215	(614) 644-6721 (614) 644-9494 (Fax) district54@ohr.state.oh.us
Gary W. Cates State Representative, District 55 77 S. High St., 14 th Floor Columbus, OH 43215	(614) 466-8550 (614) 644-9494 (Fax) district55@ohr.state.oh.us

C.3 LOCAL OFFICIALS

C.3.1 Butler County Officials

Derek L. Conklin Butler County Administrator Government Services Center 315 High St., Fourth Floor Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 887-3247 (513) 887-3505 (Fax)
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Michael A. Fox County Commissioner Government Services Center 315 High St., Fourth Floor Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 887-3247 (513) 887-3505 (Fax)
Charles R. Furmon County Commissioner Government Services Center 315 High St., Fourth Floor Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 887-3247 (513) 887-3505 (Fax)
Gregory V. Jolivette County Commissioner Government Services Center 315 High St., Fourth Floor Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 887-3247 (513) 887-3505 (Fax)
Harold Don Gabbard County Sheriff Butler County Sheriff's Office 705 Hanover St. Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 785-1000 (513) 785-1024 (Fax)
Greg Wilkens County Engineer Butler County Engineer's Office 1921 Fairgrove Ave. Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 867-5744 (513) 424-9144 (Fax)
Carol B. Moschetti County Treasurer Government Services Center 315 High St., Fourth Floor Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 887-3181 (513) 887-3172 (Fax)
Mary Moore Head, Environmental Services Butler County Environmental Services 130 High St., 6 th Floor Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 785-6391 (513) 785-5238 (Fax)

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Jeff Agnew (513) 863-1770
Chief Environmentalist (513) 863-4372 (Fax)
Butler County Health Department
19 Public Square, Suite 150
Belleville, IL 62220-1624

Bill Balsinger (513) 887-3205
Building and Zoning Administrator (513) 887-5664 (Fax)
Butler County Administrative Center
130 High St.
Hamilton, OH 45011

C.3.2 St. Clair Township Officials

Donald Berry (513) 887-0205
Township Trustee (513) 887-6016 (Fax)
2449 Jackson Rd.
Hamilton, OH 45011

Gary Couch (513) 887-0205
Township Trustee (513) 887-6016 (Fax)
2449 Jackson Rd.
Hamilton, OH 45011

Jewell Collins (513) 887-0205
Township Trustee (513) 887-6016 (Fax)
2449 Jackson Rd.
Hamilton, OH 45011

Rhonda M. Gentry (513) 887-0205
Township Clerk (513) 887-0205 (Fax)
2449 Jackson Rd.
Hamilton, OH 45013

Jerry Lanich (513) 887-9006
Zoning Department Administrator (513) 887-6016 (Fax)
2449 Jackson Rd.
Hamilton, OH 45011

C.3.3 Village of New Miami Officials

Kenneth Cheek Mayor 268 Whitaker Ave. Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 896-7337 Ext. 19 (513) 896-1608 (Fax)
Gail Livelsburger Clerk/Treasurer 268 Whitaker Ave. Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 896-7337 Ext. 18 (513) 896-1608 (Fax)
Donald Fox Board of Public Affairs 268 Whitaker Ave. Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 894-8668 (513) 896-1608 (Fax)
Patricia Ann Lipscomb Board of Public Affairs 268 Whitaker Ave. Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 894-8668 (513) 896-1608 (Fax)
John Winters Board of Public Affairs 268 Whitaker Ave. Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 894-8668 (513) 896-1608 (Fax)
Annette Louis Water Department 268 Whitaker Ave. Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 894-8668 (513) 896-1608 (Fax)
Gary Vaughn Chief of Police 268 Whitaker Ave. Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 887-0223 Ext. 11 (513) 887-7778 (Fax)
Jerry Cook Fire Chief 190 S. Riverside Dr. Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 895-3581 (513) 896-1608 (Fax)

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Village Council*

Brenda LaFrance
Robert Henley
Emma Jean Butler
Bill J. Flynn
Krystal T. Murray
Roger Abney

Village of New Miami (513) 383-1887
268 Whitaker Ave. (513) 896-1608 (Fax)
Hamilton, OH 45011

**Village Council members can be reached at the village of New Miami offices.*

C.3.4 City of Hamilton Officials

Donald V. Ryan (513) 785-7000
Mayor (513) 785-7067 (Fax)
345 High St.
Hamilton, OH 45011

Pat Moeller (513) 785-7000
Vice Mayor (513) 785-7067 (Fax)
345 High St.
Hamilton, OH 45011

Mike Samoviski (513) 785-7000
City Manager (513) 785-7010 (Fax)
345 High St.
Hamilton, OH 45011

Mark Brandenburger (513) 785-7000
Assistant City Manager (513) 785-7010 (Fax)
345 High St.
Hamilton, OH 45011

Bill Karwisch (513) 785-7090
Health Department Director (513) 785-7269 (Fax)
345 High St.
Hamilton, OH 45011

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LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

Darla Crum (513) 785-7211
Environmental Specialist (513) 785-7269 (Fax)
Department of Public Works
345 High St.
Hamilton, OH 45011

Greg Petritas (513) 868-5993
Water Plant Superintendent (513) 867-7308 (Fax)
5140 River Rd.
Fairfield, OH 45014

Neil R. Ferdelman (513) 868-5811
Police Chief (513) 867-7317 (Fax)
331 S. Front St.
Hamilton, OH 45011

City Council*

Edward Shelton
Katherine A. Becker
Christopher D. Flaig
George V. Mc Nally
James R. Noonan

City of Hamilton (513) 785-7000
345 High St. (513) 785-7067 (Fax)
Hamilton, OH 45011

**City Council members can be reached at the city of Hamilton offices.*

C.4 EPA REPRESENTATIVES

Zenny Sadlon (312) 886-6682
Community Involvement Coordinator (312) 353-1155 (Fax)
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J) sadlon.zenny@epa.gov
EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

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C.5 STATE OFFICIALS

Nita Nordstrom Project Manager Ohio EPA Southwest District Office 401 E. Fifth St. Dayton, OH 45402	(937) 285-6054 (937) 285-6249 (Fax) nita.nordstrom@epa.state.oh.us
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C.6 MEDIA

C.6.1 Newspaper

<i>Hamilton Journal-News</i> (daily) 228 Court St. Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 863-8200 (513) 896-9489 (Fax)
<i>The Middletown Journal</i> (daily) P.O. Box 490 Middletown, OH 45042	(513) 422-3611 (513) 423-6940 (Fax)
<i>Cincinnati Business Courier</i> (weekly) 101 W. Seventh St. Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 621-6665 (513) 621-2462 (Fax)
<i>Cincinnati Call and Post</i> (daily) P.O. Box 6237 Cleveland, OH 44101	(513) 791-7600 (513) 451-0404 (Fax)
<i>Cincinnati City Beat</i> (weekly) 811 Race St., 5 th Floor Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 665-4700 (513) 665-4368 (Fax)
<i>Cincinnati Enquirer</i> (daily) 312 Elm St. Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 721-2700 (513) 768-8340 (Fax)

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LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

<i>Cincinnati Post</i> (daily) 125 E. Court St. Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 352-2000 (513) 621-3962 (Fax)
<i>Dayton Business Journal</i> (weekly) 137 N. Main St., Suite 800 Dayton, OH 45402-1772	(937) 222-6900 (937) 222-9667 (Fax)
<i>Dayton Daily News</i> (daily) 45 S. Ludlow St. Dayton, OH 45402	(937) 225-2000 (937) 225-2489 (Fax)

C.6.2 Radio

WDPR – FM 88.1 Dayton Public Radio 126 N. Main St. Dayton, OH 45402	(937) 496-3850 (937) 496-3852 (Fax)
WAIF – FM 88.3 P.O. Box 6126 Cincinnati, OH 45206-0126	(513) 961-8900 No Fax
WMUB – FM 88.5 Williams Hall Miami University Oxford, OH 45056	(888) 877-3885 (513) 529-6048 (Fax)
WOBO – FM 88.7 Educational Community Radio, Inc. P.O. Box 33 Owensville, OH 45160	(513) 724-3939 (513) 724-6042 (Fax)
WMKV – FM 89.3 C/o LifeSphere 11100 Springfield Pike Cincinnati, OH 45246	(513) 782-2427 (513) 782-2720 (Fax)
WDPS – FM 89.5 Dayton Public Schools Radio and TV Broadcasting 441 River Corridor Dr. Dayton, OH 45402	(937) 542-6742 (937) 542-6714 (Fax)

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LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

WHSS – FM 89.5 1165 Eaton Ave. Hamilton, OH 45013	(513) 887-4818 (513) 887-4804 (Fax)
WQRP – FM 89.5 P.O. Box 482, 915 E. Central Ave. West Carrollton, OH 45449	(937) 865-5900 (937) 865-0041 (Fax)
WNKU – FM 89.7 P.O. Box 337 Highland Heights, KY 41076	(859) 572-6500 (859) 572-6604 (Fax)
WCDR – FM 90.3 CDR Radio Network Box 601 Cedarville, OH 45314	1-800-333-0601 (937) 766-7927 (Fax)
WGUC – FM 90.9 1223 Central Parkway Cincinnati, OH 45214	(513) 241-8282 (513) 241-8456 (Fax)
WYSO – FM 91.3 Antioch University 795 Livermore St. Yellow Springs, OH 45387	(937) 767-6420 (937) 769-1382 (Fax)
WVXU – FM 91.7 3800 Victory Parkway Cincinnati, OH 45207	(513) 731-9898 (513) 745-3483 (Fax)
WRNB – FM 92.1 211 S. Main St., Suite 400 Dayton, OH 45402	(937) 222-9768 (937) 222-7071 (Fax)
WOFX – FM 92.5 1111 St. Gregory St. Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 621-9326 (513) 749-4925 (Fax)
WGTZ – FM 92.9 717 E. David St. Dayton, OH 45429	(513) 294-5858 (513) 297-5233 (Fax)

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LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

WAKW – FM 93.3 Box 24 G Cincinnati, OH 45224	(513) 542-9393 (513) 542-9333 (Fax)
WFCJ – FM 93.7 P.O. Box 93.7 Dayton, OH 45449	(937) 866-2471 (937) 866-2062 (Fax)
WVMX – FM 94.1 50 E. River Center Blvd. Covington, KY 41011	(513) 763-6499 (513) 421-3299 (Fax)
WDKF – FM 94.5 101 Pine St. Dayton, OH 45402	(937) 224-1137 (937) 457-9288 (Fax)
WMOJ – FM 94.9 895 Central Ave, Suite 900 Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 241-9898 (513) 241-6689 (Fax)
WZLR – FM 95.3 1414 Wilmington Ave. Dayton, OH 45420	(937) 259-2111 (937) 259-2154 (Fax)
WDPT – FM 95.7 1414 Wilmington Ave. Dayton, OH 45420	(937) 259-2111 (937) 259-2154 (Fax)
WYGY – FM 96.5 c/o Radio Cincinnati 895 Central Ave., Suite 900 Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 241-9898 (513) 241-6689 (Fax)
WOKL – FM 96.9 211 S. Main St., Suite 1200 Dayton, OH 45402	(850) 422-3107 (850) 383-0747 (Fax)
WAQZ – FM 97.3 2060 Reading Rd. Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 699-5959 (513) 699-5000 (Fax)
WOXY – FM 97.7 5120 College Corner Pike Oxford, OH 45056	(513) 523-4114 (513) 523-1412 (Fax)

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LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

WGXM – FM 98.1 300 College Park K.U. Room 215 Dayton, OH 45409	(937) 229-3058 No Fax
WKET – FM 98.3 3750 Far Hills Ave. Kettering, OH 45429	(513) 296-7670 (513) 297-7435 (Fax)
WRRM – FM 98.5 895 Central Ave., Suite 900 Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 241-9898 (513) 241-6689 (Fax)
WHKO – FM 99.1 A Cox Radio Station 1414 Wilmington Ave. Dayton, OH 45420	(937) 259-2111 (937) 259-2154 (Fax)
W258AI (WGXM) - FM 99.5 300 College Park K.U. Room 215 Dayton, OH 45409	(937) 229-3058 No Fax
WLQT – 99.9 FM 101 Pine St. Dayton, OH 45402	(937) 224-1137 (937) 224-3667 (Fax)
WEEC – FM 100.7 2265 Troy Rd. Springfield, OH 45504	(937) 399-7837 (937) 399-7802 (Fax)
WIZF – FM 100.9 1821 Summit Rd., Suite 400 Cincinnati, OH 45237	(513) 679-6000 (513) 679-6014 (Fax)
WKRQ – FM 101.9 2060 Reading Rd. Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 699-5102 (513) 699-5000 (Fax)
WEBN – FM 102.7 1111 St. Gregory St. Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 621-9326 (513) 749-3299 (Fax)

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LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

WDHT – FM 102.9 717 E. David Rd. Dayton, OH 45429	(937) 294-5858 (937) 297-5233 (Fax)
WGRR – FM 103.5 2060 Reading Rd. Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 699-5103 (513) 241-3571 (Fax)
WXEG – FM 103.9 101 Pine St. Dayton, OH 45402	(937) 224-1137 (937) 224-3667 (Fax)
WNLT – FM 104.3 8686 Michael Lane Fairfield, OH 45014	(707) 528-9236 (707) 528-9246 (Fax)
WTUE – FM 104.7 101 Pint St. Dayton, OH 45402	(937) 224-1137 (937) 224-7655 (Fax)
WUBE – FM 105.1 2060 Reading Rd. Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 721-1050 (513) 621-B105 (Fax)
WPFB – FM 105.9 4505 Central Ave. Middletown, OH 45044	(513) 422-3625 (513) 422-9732 (Fax)
WDJO – FM 106.5 101 Pine St. Dayton, OH 45402	(937) 224-1137 (937) 224-3667 (Fax)
WKFS – FM 107.1 50 E. River Center Dr., Suite 1200 Covington, KY 41011	(513) 763-5477 (513) 421-3299 (Fax)
WMMX – FM 107.7 101 Pine St. Dayton, OH 45402	(937) 224-1137 (937) 224-3667 (Fax)
WKRC – AM 550 50 East River Center Blvd., Suite 1200 Covington, KY 41011	(513) 852-5139 (513) 241-9834 (Fax)

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LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

WTVN – AM 610 1301 Dublin Rd. Columbus, OH 43215	(614) 486-6101 (614) 487-2559 (Fax)
WLAP – AM 630 50 East River Center Blvd., Suite 1200 Covington, KY 41011	(859) 422-1000 (859) 422-1071 (Fax)
WLW- AM 700 50 East River Center Blvd., Suite 1200 Covington, KY 41011	(513) 241-9597 (513) 665-9700 (Fax)
WNOP – AM 740 P.O. Box 30253 Cincinnati, OH 45230	(513) 731-7740 (513) 731-6465 (Fax)
WPFB – AM 910 4505 Central Ave. Middletown, OH 45044	(513) 422-3625 (513) 422-9732 (Fax)
WONE – AM 980 101 Pine St. Dayton, OH 45402	(937) 224-1137 (937) 224-3667 (Fax)
WTSJ – AM 1050 635 W. 7 th St., Suite 400 Cincinnati, OH 45203	(513) 579-1050 (513) 421-0821 (Fax)
WGNZ – AM 1110 c/o Internet Ministry P.O. Box 1100 Dayton, OH 45405	(937) 454-9000 (937) 454-1980 (Fax)
WCTM – AM 1130 320 Woodside Dr. West Alexandria, OH 45381	(513) 456-3200 (513) 456-4200 (Fax)
WBOB – AM 1160 625 Eden Park Dr., Suite 1050 Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 533-2500 (513) 533-2527 (Fax)
WDAO – AM 1210 4309 West MLK, Jr. Way Dayton, OH 45417	(937) 222-9326 (937) 461-6100 (Fax)

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LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

WDBZ – AM 1230 1821 Summit Rd. Cincinnati, OH 45237	(513) 749-1230 (513) 948-1985 (Fax)
WHIO – AM 1290 1414 Wilmington Ave. Dayton, OH 45420	(937) 259-2111 (937) 259-2168 (Fax)
WCKY – AM 1360 1111 St. Gregory St. Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 621-9326 (513) 333-4241(Fax)
WING – AM 1410 Radio One, Inc. 717 E. David Rd. Dayton, OH 45429	(937) 294-5858 (937) 297-5233 (Fax)
WMOH – AM 1450 2081 Fairgrove Ave. Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 863-1111 (513) 863-6856 (Fax)
WCIN – AM 1480 3540 Reading Rd. Cincinnati, OH 45229	(513) 281-7180 (513) 281-6125 (Fax)
WBZI – AM 1500 486 W. Second St. Xenia, OH 45385	(937) 372-3531 (937) 372-3508 (Fax)
WSAI – AM 1530 1111 St. Gregory St. Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 421-9724 (513) 381-0942 (Fax)
WCNW – AM 1560 8686 Michael Lane Fairfield, OH 45014	(513) 829-7700 (513) 829-1560 (Fax)

C.6.3 Television

WBQC (UPN) UPN25 2212 Losantiville Ave. Cincinnati, OH 45237	(513) 631-8825 (513) 351-8898 (Fax)
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LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

WCET (PBS) 1223 Central Parkway Cincinnati, OH 45214	(513) 381-4033 (513) 381-7520 (Fax)
WCPO (ABC) 500 Central Ave. Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 721-9900 (513) 721-7717 (Fax)
WKRC (CBS) 1906 Highland Ave. Cincinnati, OH 45219	(513) 421-6872 (513) 421-3820 (Fax)
WLWT (NBC) 1700 Young St. Cincinnati, OH 45210	(513) 412-5000 (513) 412-6121 (Fax)
WSTR (WB) 5177 Fishwick Dr. Cincinnati, OH 45216	(513) 641-4400 (513) 242-2633 (Fax)
WXIX (FOX) 19 Broadcast Plaza 635 W. 7 th St. Cincinnati, OH 45203	(513) 421-1919 (513) 562-2493 (Fax)
WBDT (WB) 2589 Corporate Place Miamisburg, OH 45342	(937) 384-9226 (937) 3847392 (Fax)
WDTN (ABC) P.O. Box 741 Dayton, OH 45401	(937) 293-2101 (937) 296-7147 (Fax)
WHIO (CBS) 1414 Wilmington Ave. Dayton, OH 45420	(937) 259-2111 (937) 259-2005 (Fax)
WKEF (NBC) 45 Broadcast Plaza Dayton, OH 45418-2315	(937) 263-2662 (937) 263-2332 (Fax)
WPTD (PBS) 110 S. Jefferson St. Dayton, OH 45402-2415	(937) 220-1668 (937) 220-1642 (Fax)

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WRCX (MBC) (937) 275-7677
708 W. Hillcrest Ave. (937) 277-3698
Dayton, OH 45420

WRGT (FOX) (937) 263-2662
45 Broadcast Plaza (937) 263-2332 (Fax)
Dayton, OH 45418-2315

C.7 INTERESTED CITIZENS AND GROUPS

Tim McLelland (513) 785-2464
Coordinator (513) 867-7308 (Fax)
Hamilton to New Baltimore Ground-Water Consortium
5140 River Rd.
Fairfield, OH 45014

Adam Lee (412) 562-2482
United Steelworkers of America (412) 562-2572 (Fax)
5 Gateway Center
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Marilyn Wall (513) 761-6140
Sierra Club (513) 761-4988 (Fax)
515 Wyoming Ave.
Cincinnati, OH 45215

Steve Schwankhaus (513) 863-4917
Principal (513) 896-3956 (Fax)
New Miami Junior and Senior High School
600 Seven Mile Ave.
Hamilton, OH 45011

Melissa Kircher (513) 896-7153
Principal (513) 863-0497 (Fax)
New Miami Elementary School
606 Seven Mile Ave.
Hamilton, OH 45011

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