Community Involvement Plan
Eighteen Mile Creek Superfund Site
Town of Newfane, Town of Lockport,
City of Lockport
Niagara County, New York

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1 Overview of Community Involvement Plan

The Eighteen Mile Creek Superfund Site (Site) is a National Priorities List[1] (NPL) hazardous waste site under investigation pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund. The primary enforcement authority for Superfund sites is the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) are leading the current investigation and remedial work for the Site.

The purpose of this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is to ensure that the local community is informed about the progress of remedial activities at the Site and has the opportunity to provide input into decision-making processes. This CIP describes how the local community will be informed about Site activities and how community members can provide input throughout the Site remediation process. The CIP also describes the Site's history as well as future community involvement efforts, including public announcements, public meetings, where to review project-related documents, and how to contact EPA representatives.

The Eighteen Mile Creek Superfund Site is located in Niagara County, New York, on the south side of Lake Ontario (see Figure 1-1). The Eighteen Mile Creek site is comprised of the main channel of the creek, which extends 15 miles from Lockport, New York, northward to the discharge of the creek into Lake Ontario in Olcott, New York. Much of the flow in the main channel of Eighteenmile Creek comes from water diverted from the New York State Barge Canal.

The Site has been divided into two main parts. The first part is the Eighteen Mile Creek corridor (the Creek Corridor), which extends from the creek's headwaters at the Barge Canal to Harwood Street in Lockport. The Creek Corridor includes approximately 4,000 feet of the creek, as well as properties located along Mill Street, Water Street, and Clinton Street in the city of Lockport. The second main part of the Site is the northern portion of the main channel of the creek, which extends from Harwood Street to Lake Ontario (see Figure 1-2). The northern portion of the main channel of the creek encompasses 14.6 miles of the creek.

[1] Acronyms and key terms are defined in the acronym list and glossary in Appendix A.

The Creek Corridor and the northern portion of the main creek channel have been the focus of numerous environmental investigations since 1985, when a portion of the creek was designated an Area of Concern (AOC) by the International Joint Commission (IJC). The history of the Site is further discussed in Section 2. Previous site investigation work has indicated that the soil at multiple properties along the Creek Corridor and the creek sediments are contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs), heavy metals (e.g., lead, zinc, copper, and mercury), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and pesticides/insecticides, and to a lesser extent dioxins, furans, and other limited contaminants. Detectable PCBs have been found in surface water and fish studied from certain portions of the creek, and groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) has been found along the west side of the Creek Corridor.

Possible sources of the contamination include contaminant migration from hazardous waste sites and other contaminated properties located along the Creek Corridor, as well as industrial and municipal wastewater and stormwater discharges and combined sewer overflow discharges.

On September 16, 2011, the Site was proposed to the NPL. The Site was added to the NPL on March 15, 2012. The EPA's approach for the Site is to perform the site investigation and cleanup for individual operable units (OUs). An OU is the term for each investigative area where discrete investigation and cleanup activities are undertaken as part of a Superfund site cleanup. The OUs that have been designated to date for the Site are defined as (also see Figure 1-2):

- **OU1, Contaminated Residential Properties on Water Street and Demolition of the Former Flintkote Building:** OU1 addresses soil contamination at nine residential properties located on Water Street and also addressed the threats posed from the deteriorating buildings at the Flintkote property.
- **OU2, Contaminated Commercial/Industrial Properties and Sediment in the Creek Corridor:** OU2 addresses the contaminated soil at the following properties: the United Paperboard property, the White Transportation property, the Flintkote property, and Upson Park. OU2 also addresses the contamination within the Creek Channel, which is defined as the sediment within the discrete Creek Corridor section of the creek, an approximately 4,000-foot segment of the creek that extends from the canal to Harwood Street in the City of Lockport,
- **OU3, Contaminated Sediment in the Creek North of the Creek Corridor:** OU3 addresses contaminated sediments in the creek that are not addressed by OU2, namely, those from the end of the Creek Corridor to the creek's discharge into Lake Ontario in Olcott, New York. OU3 also addresses groundwater at the site,
- **OU4, Mill Street Residential Property Soils:** OU4 addresses lead-contaminated soil at residential properties located adjacent to the former Flintkote property,

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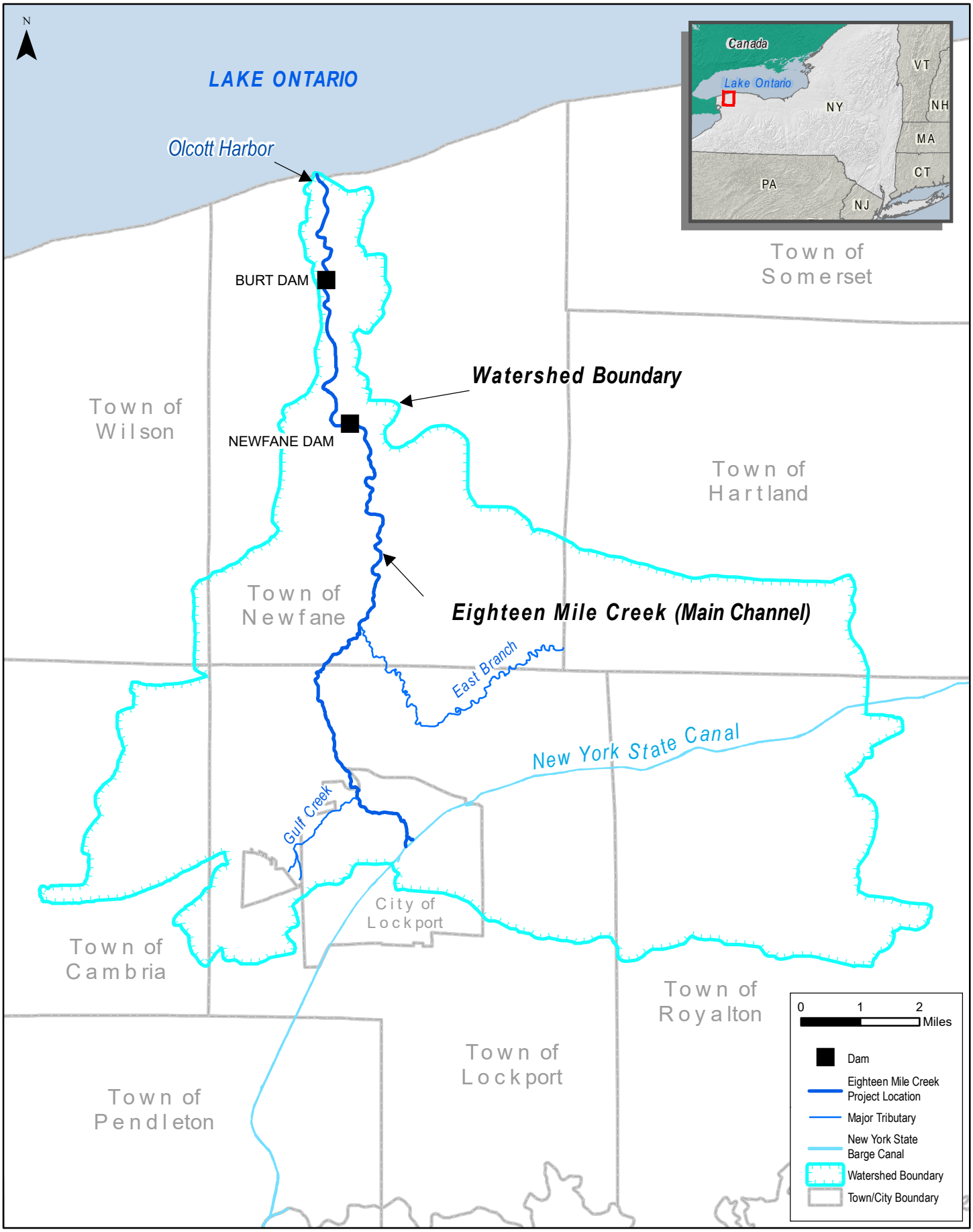

Figure 1-1 Site Location Map
Eighteen Mile Creek Superfund Site
Niagara County, New York

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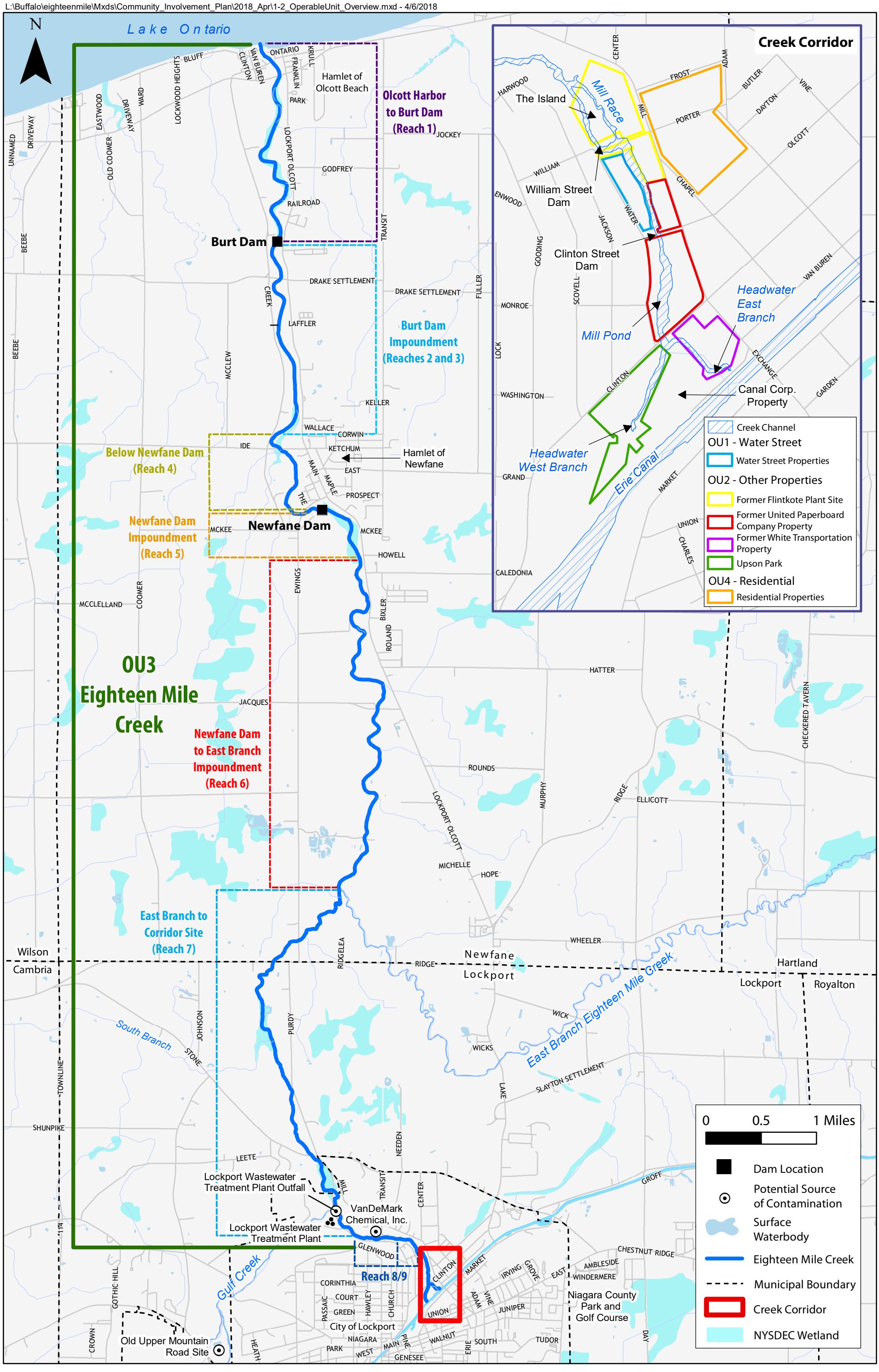

Figure 1-2 Operable Unit Overview, Eighteen Mile Creek Superfund Site

The OUs are described further in Section 2. The NPL listing allows federal funds to be used for site remediation. The EPA will simultaneously pursue potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to recover the costs of investigation and any remedial work performed at the Site.

The EPA first published this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) in November 2013 to support investigation and remediation activities for OU1 and OU2. This updated CIP builds on the original CIP and includes additional information pertinent to ongoing activities as well as new activities for OU3 and OU4.

The EPA and E & E first conducted interviews with members of the community in August 2013 to seek input on local concerns and preferences for community outreach pertaining to OU1 and OU2. Similar interviews were conducted in September and October of 2017 to seek input related to OU3. The interviews are confidential, and the names and addresses of participants will not be released.

The EPA's designated community involvement coordinator (CIC) will manage a CIP for the Site in coordination with the EPA's remedial project manager (RPM). Throughout the site remediation process, the EPA will attempt to identify and resolve any conflicts that may arise and ensure that remediation will be efficient, cost-effective, and protective of human health and the environment.

This CIP is organized into five sections. Following this overview (Section 1), subsequent sections provide information on the Site background (Section 2), community profile and concerns expressed to date (Section 3), key elements of the CIP (Section 4), and specific community involvement activities to be scheduled during investigative and remedial activities (Section 5). References used in the preparation of this document as well as other references pertinent to EPA's investigation of the Site are available for public review in document repositories established for the Site. Appendix A is a list of acronyms and a glossary; Appendix B lists key contacts and other interested parties; and Appendix C lists the locations and hours for information repositories and public meetings.

The Western New York EPA Public Information Office in Buffalo, New York, maintains a mailing list of potentially interested citizens, elected and non-elected government officials, and media representatives. To protect individual privacy, the mailing list is not included with this CIP. The mailing list is continually updated as new requests to be on the list and changes to the existing list are received.

2 Site Background

This section includes a description of the Site and Site ownership, its geographical location, and the history of the investigations that led EPA to include the Site on the NPL.

2.1 Site Description

The Eighteen Mile Creek Superfund Site is located in Niagara County, New York, on the south side of Lake Ontario. The Site is located in the towns of Lockport and Newfane, including portions of the City of Lockport and the hamlets of Newfane, Burt, and Olcott.

The headwaters of the creek consist of an east and west branch, which begin immediately north of the New York State Barge Canal in Lockport. Water from the Creek's east branch originates at the spillway on the south side of the Canal, where it is directed northward underneath the Canal and the Mill Street Bridge through a culvert. Water from the west branch originates from the dry dock on the north side of the Barge Canal and then flows northward. The east branch and west branch converge just south of Clinton Street in Lockport. The Creek flows north for approximately 15 miles and discharges to Lake Ontario in Olcott, New York (see Figures 1-1 and 1-2).

In Lockport, the Creek Corridor is bordered by residential properties along Water Street and by vacant land to the west, Upson Park to the south, Mill Street to the east, and the former Flintkote Plant property to the north (see Figure 1-2 inset). The topography of the Creek Corridor area is relatively flat other than a steep downward slope toward the creek and the millrace, which bisects the former Flintkote Plant property. The stretch of the creek in the Creek Corridor is approximately 4,000 feet in length.

The northern portion of the main channel of the creek encompasses 14.6 miles of the creek. Downstream of Harwood Street in Lockport, the northern portion of the main channel of the creek drops down the Niagara Escarpment and winds through primarily rural Niagara County until the creek discharges into Lake Ontario. This northern portion of the main channel of the creek contains two dams: Newfane Dam in Newfane, New York, and Burt Dam in Burt, New York. Land use along this main portion of the creek consists primarily of agricultural land, with residential, commercial, and industrial areas in and around Lockport, Newfane, and Olcott Harbor. Due to the way the creek is incised into the land, the

population along the creek is often situated at elevations notably above the creek. The Eighteen Mile Creek watershed also includes two main tributaries (the East Branch [not the same as the east branch of the creek headwaters] and Gulf Creek) and minor tributaries.

The EPA is addressing contaminated sediment, soil, and water associated with the creek by operable unit, as described briefly below (also see Figure 1-2):

- **OU1, Contaminated Residential Properties on Water Street and Demolition of the Former Flintkote Building:** Pursuant to the September 2013 Record of Decision (ROD) to address contaminated soil, EPA relocated the residents of five residential structures on Water Street in the Creek Corridor (those residences experienced flooding from the creek during high water events), acquired and demolished the structures on six properties, and demolished the former Flintkote building at 300 Mill Street (completed in 2015). The cleanup of remaining contaminated soil will be conducted during the cleanup of OU2 to prevent the creek from re-contaminating the residential properties.
- **OU2, Contaminated Commercial/Industrial Properties and Sediment in the Creek Corridor:** OU2 addresses contaminated soil/fill at the former Flintkote Plant property, Upson Park, the White Transportation property, and the former United Paperboard Company property. OU2 also addresses sediment contamination within the Creek Channel, which is defined as the sediment within the discrete Creek Corridor section of the creek, an approximately 4,000-foot segment of the creek that extends from the Canal to Harwood Street in the City of Lockport. EPA issued the ROD for OU2 in January 2017, which specifies a combination of remedies, including bank-to-bank excavation of sediment within the Creek Channel, soil excavation, capping, and institutional controls.
- **OU3, Contaminated Sediment in the Creek North of the Creek Corridor:** The remedial investigation is under way to study contamination in sediment in the northern portion of the main channel of the creek (from Harwood Street in Lockport to Lake Ontario). Pursuant to the OU2 ROD, the OU3 investigation also will further study groundwater at the Site.
- **OU4, Mill Street Residential Property Soils:** Due to the discovery of slightly elevated levels of lead at a residential property on Mill Street, EPA is conducting additional soil sampling of residential properties adjacent to the former Flintkote property to determine the nature and extent of contamination.

2.2 Investigative History

Eighteen Mile Creek has a long history of industrial use dating back to the 19th century, when it was used as a source of water and power (first hydraulic power and later electric power). Previous site investigation work has indicated that the soil at multiple properties along the Creek Corridor and the creek sediments are contaminated with PCBs, heavy metals (e.g., lead, zinc, copper, and mercury), PAHs, and pesticides/insecticides, and to a lesser extent dioxins, furans, and other

limited contaminants. Detectable PCBs have been found in surface water and fish studied from certain portions of the creek, and groundwater contaminated with VOCs has been found along the west side of the Creek Corridor. Possible sources of this contamination include releases from hazardous waste sites or contaminated properties, industrial or municipal wastewater discharges, and stormwater and combined sewer overflow discharges.

The former Flintkote Company began operations as a manufacturer of felt and felt products in 1928, when the property was purchased from the Beckman Dawson Roofing Company. The property eventually encompassed the addresses of 198, 225, and 300 Mill Street. In 1935, Flintkote began production of sound-deadening and tufting felt for installation and use in automobiles. Manufacturing of this product line continued until December 1971, when operations ceased and the plant closed. The disposal history at the former Flintkote Plant property is largely unknown, although aerial photographs suggest that by 1938 fill was disposed of in a section of 300 Mill Street between the creek and the millrace in an area known as the island. It has also been reported that ash resulting from the burning of municipal garbage was dumped at the former Flintkote Plant property.

In 1983, a portion of the former Flintkote Plant property, known as Building A, was listed on the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC's) Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites (Registry). During NYSDEC's Phase I investigation in 1983, multiple 55-gallon drums were found to contain solid material and PCB transformer oil; however, testing of these drums did not detect the presence of PCBs at levels greater than 2 parts per million. In 1984, the former property owner arranged for off-site disposal of the drums, and the property was removed from NYSDEC's Registry.

In 1989, the City of Lockport's Building Inspection Department reported multiple drums throughout the buildings at 300 Mill Street. Testing of these drums revealed that they contained hazardous substances. In 1991, NYSDEC disposed of these drums at an off-site location.

In 2002, the building at 300 Mill Street was the subject of an EPA removal action, which focused on the removal of friable asbestos-containing materials within the 300 Mill Street building and debris on the property. The removal action resulted in the off-site disposal of 170 cubic yards of asbestos-containing debris. Asbestos-containing material remained in the building at the time of its demolition (completed in 2015); however, most of it was in a non-friable form, meaning it was not able to easily release asbestos fibers into the air when disturbed. (Friable asbestos can be reduced to powder easily, releasing asbestos fibers, which, if inhaled, have been linked to the development of respiratory and other diseases. Friable asbestos was not predominant in the building.) The majority of the buildings on the 198 Mill Street portion of the former Flintkote Plant property had earlier been razed, though former basement walls, concrete columns, and concrete floors remain. The property at 300 Mill Street is secured by a fence that is maintained by Niagara County.

In April 2002, the Niagara County Department of Health (NCDOH) received a request from a Water Street property owner to evaluate soils on their residential property. The property owner was concerned that elevated PCB concentrations in creek sediment had the potential to impact their property during flooding events. The NCDOH conducted an initial inspection of the property owner's yard and NYSDEC subsequently collected three surface soil samples from the property in April 2002. The results of the sample analysis revealed that elevated concentrations of PCB and lead were present.

In March 2006, NYSDEC selected a remedy to address contamination at the former Flintkote Plant property. In March 2010, NYSDEC issued a second remedy to address areas of contamination in the Creek Corridor, which included the residential properties and several other commercial/industrial properties. NYSDEC did not implement the remedies. In 2011, NYSDEC requested that EPA consider the Site for inclusion on its NPL. In March 2012, EPA included the Site on the NPL. Following this, EPA completed the investigations for OU1 and OU2 and issued those RODs in 2013 and 2017, respectively. Table 2-1 summarizes key environmental studies and regulatory actions recently conducted for the Site.

Table 2-1 Key Regulatory Studies/Actions Recently Conducted in Eighteen Mile Creek Superfund Site Project Area

Study/Action	Year Completed
NYSDEC ROD for former Flintkote Plant property	2006
NYSDEC ROD for Creek Corridor (OU1 and OU2)	2010
Eighteen Mile Creek Site included on the NPL	2012
OU1 Proposed Plan	2013
General information meeting for the public	2013
Public Meeting on OU1 Proposed Plan	2013
OU1 ROD	2013
OU1 Remedial Action (relocation of certain Water St. residents and demolition of former Flintkote Plant)	2015
Eighteen Mile Creek Sediment Remedial Investigation (RI) (Great Lakes National Program Office RI)	2015
OU2 Supplemental RI/Feasibility Study (FS)	2016
OU2 Proposed Plan	2016
Public Meeting on OU2 Proposed Plan	2016
OU2 ROD	2017
OU3 RI/FS started	2017
OU4 investigation started	2017
OU2 remedial design started	2017

In addition to the studies conducted in the Creek Corridor, the Site has been studied under numerous investigations conducted by different agencies and organizations from approximately 1993 to the present. The primary agencies that have studied the Eighteen Mile Creek site consist of the USACE, EPA, NYSDEC, Niagara County Soil and Water Conservation District (NCSWCD), United States Geological Survey, NCDOH, and Town of Newfane. These investigations have studied, for example:

- Water quality at regional measuring stations and discharge points, including Lake Ontario;
- Contamination in sediment, surface water, and aquatic animals (such as fish and crayfish);
- Beneficial use impairments such as animal deformities and reproductive impairment;
- Bioaccumulation of contaminants in aquatic species in the creek (e.g., the Trophic Trace Food Web Model studies);
- PCB sources and migration to, within, and from the creek; and
- The relative contribution of PCBs to Lake Ontario from Eighteen Mile Creek compared to other tributaries to the lake.

Some of the investigations also studied contaminants in Lake Ontario and other portions of Eighteen Mile Creek outside of OU2 and OU3, such as the East Branch.

A Remedial Action Plan (RAP) was developed for the creek in 1997 in response to a portion of the creek being declared an AOC in 1985 by the IJC. The IJC is a U.S.-Canada organization that functions to cooperatively manage water systems on their borders. A portion of Eighteen Mile Creek was designated as an AOC because of water quality and bottom sediment contamination associated with past industrial and municipal discharge practices, the disposal of waste, and the use of pesticides by local farmers. The RAP specifies investigative and remedial measures for the creek because it drains into Lake Ontario, a Great Lake with international borders. The RAP is being implemented concurrently with the CERCLA program under the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. The RAP is supported by NYSDEC, USACE Buffalo District, and NYSDEC Great Lakes office. Because the two programs have some common goals, EPA, the Eighteen Mile Creek RAP lead agency (which is the NCSWCD), and the Eighteen Mile Creek Remedial Advisory Committee share information to avoid duplication of efforts.

3 Community Background

The following community background information includes a description of the demographics in the city of Lockport, the town of Lockport, and the town of Newfane, all located in Niagara County, New York. The section also includes the chronology of community involvement activities and a summary of key community concerns as expressed during the community interviews.

3.1 Community Profile

The Site is located in the city of Lockport, the town of Lockport, and the town of Newfane, Niagara County, New York.

Approximately 216,469 people live in Niagara County according to the 2010 United States Census. With an area of 522.36 square miles, the average population density of the county is 414.4 persons per square mile. County government consists of a 15-member county board of legislature.

The city of Lockport is located in the center of the town of Lockport. The headwaters of the main branch of the creek originate within the city of Lockport at the New York State Barge Canal. According to the 2010 United States Census, the city of Lockport has a population of 21,165 and an area of 8.40 square miles, with an average population density of 2,520 people per square mile. The city government consists of a mayor and a Common Council.

Outside of the city of Lockport, the town of Lockport contains about 1.5 miles of the creek. The creek runs north from the town of Lockport into the town of Newfane. According to the 2010 United States Census, the town of Lockport has a population of 20,529 and an area of 44.7 square miles, with an average population density of 459 people per square mile. The town government consists of a supervisor and a town board.

The town of Newfane contains the remainder of the creek, which flows through the town of Newfane before draining into Lake Ontario at Olcott, New York. The town of Newfane has a popultation of 9,666 according to the 2010 United States Census and has an area of 53.5 square miles with an average population density of 181 people per square mile. The town government consists of a supervisor and a town board.

The hamlets of Newfane, Burt, and Olcott in the town of Newfane have populations of 3,822, 1,400, and 1,600, respectively, according to the 2010 United States Census and other information.

3.2 History of Community Involvement

In support of development of this CIP, EPA and its contractors conducted community interviews first in 2013 (when the CIP addressed OU1 and OU2) and again in 2017 (for the 2017 CIP update herein). As shown in Table 2-1, EPA also holds public meetings to solicit community input on EPA's publication of proposed plans discussing the proposed remedies for each OU.

3.3 Key Community Concerns

The community interviews held in 2013 and 2017 included residents, local businesses, stakeholder groups, government agency personnel, and local elected officials.

3.3.1 2013 Community Interviews (Creek Corridor Activities)

The following key concerns and opinions were expressed during the community interviews held in 2013 for the OU1 and OU2 activities in progress at that time.

Site Activities in 2013

Most residents and public officials were aware of the Site and past activities but concerned that they were learning about recent activities from the local news instead of direct contact with government officials. Several officials requested they be given advanced notification of agency announcements on future Site activities. There was general concern about understanding the extent of Site contamination versus the historical contamination because the water quality visibly appeared to be much better than in the past.

Residents and public officials thought that relocating the families on Water Street should be a priority due to the known extent of contamination of their properties, and should be done in a timely manner. One resident was concerned about how long homes on Water Street would remain vacant and the potential for vagrancy and increased crime on Water Street. [In accordance with the OU1 ROD, EPA subsequently relocated the residents from five Water Street properties and demolished those residences plus one other unoccupied residence; this was completed in 2015.]

Interviewees were concerned with recent flooding events; many of the residents reported oil sheens and unpleasant odors during these events.

Extent of Contamination

Residents expressed concern about the types of chemicals historically used and produced by nearby industrial facilities as well as the types of contaminants found on the Site. The boundaries of the Superfund Site were not clear to most residents and officials; these interviewees inquired as to why not all of the nearby homes

were tested. Residents' concerns were focused on active sources of contamination, potential for leaching of chemicals, runoff from the creek, and the creek as a pollution source to Lake Ontario. The effects of flooding events on Water Street properties and the potential for historical flooding to affect downstream areas also were noted. Most residents and officials were also concerned about the extent and depth of contamination and the actual Superfund Site boundaries relative to the contamination in the area. Several residents expressed a desire for more soil testing on additional streets to determine the actual extent of soil contamination, and residents mentioned finding items in their yards that could indicate a historical fill area.

Several interviewees were concerned about the use of water in the creek for irrigation in the farms downstream of Lockport and the potential impacts on produce from those farms.

Health Hazards

Interviewees were concerned about the impact of contamination on the health of local residents and pets. Many residents in proximity to the creek indicated that there have been high numbers of cancer, disease, miscarriages, and deaths in recent years. Some residents also mentioned unusually high numbers of household pets with diseases, formation of lumps, and premature deaths. Residents were concerned that the current and historical contamination from the Site was the source of these human and pet health issues. Residents inquired about health testing for residents located within blocks of the creek.

Interviewees also indicated that children play and people fish in the creek, and inquired about the potential for health impacts resulting from direct contact with the water and sediments.

Fishing

Several interviewees mentioned people fishing in Eighteen Mile Creek near Burt Dam and also relatively close to the Flintkote property. Residents near the Site in the city of Lockport noted that there is a need for fish advisories, fish consumption limits, and signage along the creek to warn fishermen of the potential dangers associated with fishing the creek. [It should be noted, for the purposes of this CIP, that the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) is responsible for fish consumption advisories and limits.] Some interviewees reported seeing large quantities of dead fish throughout the creek and were concerned with the health of these fish.

Fishing and water recreation are important to the community. Because the water quality in the creek was visibly better by the late 1990s, the fishing industry in the area has expanded. Olcott Harbor is used to develop fish stocks for trout and salmon and there is a concern that cleanup activities or the lack thereof may impact the fish stocking program that is established within Eighteen Mile Creek.

Potential Economic Impact

Residents and public officials expressed concern about the implementation schedule for Site activities, lack of future funding, and potential for lengthy delays that could adversely affect future property values and economic growth of their community. One interviewee noted that recent economic development activities within the city of Lockport include an urban farm that is being developed into a public venue just north of the Site. Several interviewees expressed concern about the impact of Site remediation activities on the fishing industry in Olcott, New York. Additionally, contamination is impacting the ability to dredge Olcott Harbor because of sediment disposal limitations, which is affecting recreational and commercial boating in this area.

Future Site Activities

Residents and public officials were interested in the proposed remedies for OU1 and OU2. They inquired as to when the actual cleanup would take place and were interested in the methodology and processes for potential dredging and demolition. [EPA subsequently completed the remedy for OU1 in 2015, consisting of relocating residents from five properties, demolishing six residences, and demolishing the Flintkote building at 300 Mill Street. The remedies for OU2 are in progress as of this 2018 CIP update.] Several residents noted that they would like the two dams in Eighteen Mile Creek to be removed as part of the cleanup activities.

Several residents expressed concern about agency and government involvement throughout the Superfund process. They felt that local government agencies should participate more. They were also concerned with the lack of public funding at the local level and expressed concern about the potential slow pace of the cleanup.

3.3.2 2017 Community Interviews (OU3 Activities)

The following key concerns and opinions were expressed during the community interviews held in 2017 at the initiation of the OU3 RI/FS.

Release of Contamination Before, During, and After Cleanup

Several interviewees were concerned that future remedial action in OU3 will disturb and release contamination present behind Newfane and Burt Dams (mostly in the deeper sediments). Interviewees were concerned that this could potentially recontaminate the creek and downstream sediments, which would complicate the cleanup and continue to affect the local economy. Similar to these comments, numerous interviewees noted that the creek visibly looks much cleaner today than it has in several generations and would not like to see that progress undone. Numerous interviewees related accounts of widespread discolored, foamy, and malodorous creek water and malformed fish and aquatic animals prior to the 1970s.

A few residents were concerned that the ongoing cleanup of OU2 will release additional contamination into the creek that will flow downstream into OU3. Several residents were concerned that other operating industries on the creek in Lockport, which have on-site dump sites, drums, and discharges (such as VanDeMark

and adjacent industries on Rattlesnake Hill in Lockport), could in the future release contamination into the creek after it has been cleaned up.

Potential Economic Impact

Some residents and local government agency personnel hope there will be economic development opportunities from the changes brought about by the cleanup of OU2 and OU3. For example, the newly vacant industrial land resulting from the demolition and eventual cleanup of the Flintkote property (and from the demolition/cleanup of other industrial buildings under other programs) will hopefully be occupied in the future by new tax-paying companies that also create jobs. The interviewees did not know of any new planned developments for the OU3 project area.

Several residents with property along the creek expressed concern about their property values now that the entire creek has been designated a Superfund Site.

Numerous interviewees—both residential and commercial—are concerned that the Superfund site status of the creek will unnecessarily and unfairly affect the sport fishing industry below Burt Dam and tourism to Olcott Harbor. The salmon and trout that are fished below Burt Dam come in from Lake Ontario to spawn and are not resident creek fish, and therefore the interviewees do not expect the sport fish to be much affected by creek contaminants. Accordingly, there is concern that this fishing industry will be diminished due to misconceptions regarding the health of the fish and the contamination levels in the creek below Burt Dam, which some of the interviewees stated to be lower than elsewhere in the creek.

Aside from the sport fishing conducted below Burt Dam, some interviewees said that the contaminated status of the creek is resulting in lost recreational opportunities for the creek in general (e.g., fishing, hiking, kayaking, canoeing, and swimming).

Length of Time for and Extent of Cleanup

Several residents and local government agency personnel noted that the Site has been investigated for a long time and is still far away from cleanup, and would like to see cleanup activities move faster and be completed.

A few residents were concerned that remedial action will remove too many trees on and near their properties, which afford them privacy, attract wildlife, and provide stability to the creek banks.

Health Hazards

Most interviewees were aware that the creek is contaminated, which curtails recreational activities such as fishing, wading, swimming, kayaking, and canoeing, although all of those activities are still conducted to a limited extent. For example, there were a few reports of swimming being conducted in the creek above Burt Dam. A few interviewees mentioned that some animal trapping is performed (e.g., turtles, beavers) and deer are hunted in the project area.

Many noted that resident creek fish are caught and consumed from the creek around Ide Road (mostly by youths) and near the Lockport Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), and thought that more needed to be done to educate the community about consuming creek fish, for which there is a NYSDEC fish consumption advisory. Some interviewees thought that signs should be posted near Burt Dam regarding the NYSDOH fish consumption advisory for the creek; although others said the fish consumption advisory is misleading and does not do enough to distinguish between the potential hazards from consuming resident creek fish versus consuming the sport fish caught below Burt Dam that come in from Lake Ontario to spawn and are not resident creek fish (also see Potential Economic Impact above).

A few interviewees discussed cancer clusters and unexplained human deaths and illnesses in the project area, which they thought to be due to the contamination in the creek. A few interviewees were concerned about whether the contamination in the creek could be an airborne problem. For example, one resident who lives along the creek said the creek smells when creek water levels are low, and another who lives along the creek has had numerous animals die young of cancer (those animals never entered the creek).

A few interviewees noted that creek water has been used in the past to irrigate portions of certain residential and agricultural properties, and that irrigation is no longer allowed at certain commercial farms for reasons of food safety. Creek water has been recently used for irrigation on at least one property.

There were isolated reports of deformed creek wildlife observed by some interviewees many years ago, when the creek was noticeably contaminated, including extra limbs on frogs and turtles and growths on fish.

The Future Use of the Project Area

A few interviewees noted that the future use of the creek needs to be carefully taken into account when developing cleanup standards and the cleanup remedy. Some residents and agency personnel indicated that the recreational and transportation potential of the creek have not been realized due to the contamination, and the creek could potentially be used as a significant recreational and/or transportation resource once cleaned up.

Impacts Relative to Lake Ontario

Although not directly related to CERCLA-regulated contamination, some interviewees were concerned about recent high water levels in Lake Ontario that caused flooding in Olcott Harbor and in Eighteen Mile Creek as far south as Burt Dam. This recent flooding caused damage in the harbor and at Fisherman's Park at Burt Dam. One interviewee noted that recent dredging of Olcott Harbor generated waste sediment that was not acceptable for open-lake disposal, although the level of contamination in the sediment was low enough to allow its disposal at a local compost plant.

Bacterial Contamination

Although not related to CERCLA-regulated contamination, most interviewees were concerned about elevated bacterial levels (typically *E. coli*) in the creek and in the lake waters at Olcott Harbor (bacteria levels are monitored at 14 creek locations between the Lockport WWTP and Olcott Harbor). The NCDOH has been trying to definitively identify the source of the contamination for public health reasons and because the unacceptable bacterial levels force routine closures of Olcott Beach, which affects the local economy. The interviewees recognized that Olcott Beach was routinely closed in 2017 due to bacteria that originated from Lake Ontario and not due to bacteria originating from Eighteen Mile Creek. However, elevated bacteria levels have been reported over the years for numerous creek locations, such as the Lockport WWTP and Burt Dam, and sanitary waste is discharged into the creek, as a result of heavy rain events, from combined sewer overflows in the city of Lockport.

Several interviewees were concerned that the Lockport WWTP is not required to treat its discharge for bacterial content before that discharge is released into Eighteen Mile Creek. (However, recently the Lockport WWTP State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit was revised to require bacterial disinfection for the discharge. This recent change was not known to most of the interviewees.)

4 Key Elements of the Community Involvement Plan

The CIP was developed to provide the residents and other stakeholders with opportunities to comment on and provide input to the investigative and decision-making process; inform the public of planned or ongoing actions; and identify and resolve conflicts that may arise between any of the parties involved. Specifically, the following key elements of this CIP are designed to achieve these objectives:

- **Maintain a single point-of-contact at the EPA to ensure that concerns from the community are handled efficiently and consistently.** The EPA's designated CIC for the Site is based at the Western New York EPA Public Information Office in Buffalo, New York. The CIC (Michael Basile) is available to answer questions or discuss Site activities and, if necessary, attend a public meeting with minimal advance notice. When necessary, the CIC will refer questions to EPA's RPM, Jaclyn Kondrk, who will contact members of the community directly to answer any questions. The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the CIC and RPM are listed in Appendix B.
- **Disseminate Site information to the community on a consistent basis.** As indicated during community interviews, the community in the vicinity of the Site is best kept informed through communication with the municipal offices, concerned citizens, and individual residences via U.S. mail and electronic mail. Site updates will be prepared and disseminated to the public periodically during the investigation and remediation process (specific methods are discussed in Section 5). Contact information for government agencies and public officials is provided in Appendix B.

  Official public notices will be provided in newspaper advertisements or notices prior to public meetings and at specific milestones throughout the remediation process. Residents primarily obtain information from the *Lockport Union-Sun & Journal*. Some residents indicated that they would like information to be provided on the local radio stations or *Metro Retail News* (see Appendix B).
- **Disseminate information on the EPA's Site-specific Superfund Website.** Electronic access to information on the Superfund program and the Site remediation process will be made available on EPA's Superfund website (listed in Appendix C).

- **Schedule meetings at an easily accessible location.** Based on input from the public, the 4-H Training Center at the Niagara County Fairgrounds (Lockport) and Newfane Town Hall (Newfane) are the most convenient and easily accessible public meeting spaces. Their addresses are provided in Appendix C. The EPA will place advertisements in the local newspaper to inform stakeholders and residents of any availability sessions, meetings, or project announcements, and will send these announcements to the mailing list that was established and continues to be updated. Most community members have indicated that evening meetings on weekdays are preferred, and to avoid key vacation times like holidays and the summer.
- **Use plain English in communications with the community.** Information will be provided in non-technical terms. This is particularly important when communicating sampling and human health risk assessment results.
- **Ensure that local officials are informed of Site activities in advance of press releases.** Community members may contact local town boards/city common council or elected officials for information on EPA activities at the Site or verification of mailings received. The EPA will continue to communicate with government agencies and local elected officials prior to dissemination of press releases and project mailings so that these groups may respond to their respective constituencies when announcements are released.
- **Meet with local officials at various levels to establish and maintain rapport.** Municipal leaders are key individuals to receive feedback from residents about the EPA's efforts. To build trust and confidence in the EPA's efforts, actions undertaken by the EPA will be clearly defined and disseminated regularly to local officials and residents.

5 Community Involvement Activities and Timing

5.1 Community Involvement Requirements

The following community involvement activities are required under CERCLA, as implemented through the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Section 300).

Information Repository and Administrative Record

Copies of Site-related documentation are required to be available for public review at a location near the Site. The EPA has designated the Lockport Public Library and Newfane Public Library as information repositories, where Site-related documentation can be reviewed. Community members can review Site-related documents during both day and evening hours. Documents also are distributed to the program points-of-contact at the EPA and NYSDEC, including program managers and CICs. Addresses and hours of the information repositories are provided in Appendix C along with contact persons and telephone numbers.

Information on the Eighteen Mile Creek Superfund Site, including the administrative record, also is available online at the EPA website for the Site, at: https://www.epa.gov/region02/superfund/npl/18milecreek/.

Community Involvement Plan

The EPA has conducted interviews with residents, businesses, agencies, local officials, and other community representatives at key steps in the process to determine their concerns about the Site and involve the public during the Site investigation and remediation activities. The EPA first conducted these interviews in August 2013 with respect to work at OU1 and OU2 and prepared the first version of this CIP to address community perspectives on the investigation and remediation work planned for the Site. EPA conducted community interviews again in September/October 2017 with respect to work at OU3 and updated this CIP. The CIP will be further updated in the future as needed as the process of studying and remediating the Site progresses.

Information Contact

An information contact is required for all NPL sites. The designated information contact is the CIC for the Site. For technical information, community members

also may contact the EPA RPM. The address and telephone number of the CIC and RPM are provided in Appendix B and also appear below:

Michael Basile
Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC)
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Western New York Public Information Office
186 Exchange Street
Buffalo, New York 14204
Email: basile.michael@epa.gov
Phone: (716) 551-4410
Fax: (716) 551-4417

Jaclyn Kondrk
Remedial Project Manager (RPM)
United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2
Western New York Remediation Section
290 Broadway, 20th Floor
New York, New York 10007-1866
Email: kondrk.jaclyn@epa.gov
Phone: (212) 637-4317

Proposed Plan Notification

A notice of availability for the Proposed Plan and supporting documents, including a brief summary of the Proposed Plan, must be published in a major local newspaper of general circulation. At a minimum, the EPA will publish notices in the *Lockport Union-Sun & Journal*. In addition, the EPA will mail these notices to residents and other parties included on the project mailing list, and email these notices to local agencies and government officials.

Public Comment Period on Proposed Plan

A 30-day public comment period is provided for a Proposed Plan to allow residents and other interested parties to express their opinions regarding EPA's preferred alternative for remedial action at the Site. The public comment period for the OU1 Proposed Plan occurred in 2013, and for OU2 in 2016. Following the public comment period, EPA assembles and reviews the public comments and considers them when selecting the preferred remedy for the Site, which is published in the ROD for each OU. A public comment period similarly will be provided for the Proposed Plan for OU3 and other OUs as applicable.

Public Meeting

Public meetings for the Site are held following release of the Proposed Plan and in conjunction with the public comment period. Public meetings for the Site have been held to date in 2013 for OU1 activities and in 2016 for OU2 activities, and will similarly be held following the release of the Proposed Plan for OU3 and other OUs as applicable. The EPA CIC and RPM are available at these meetings

to answer questions directly, receive comments, and discuss the recommended remedial alternative. Public meetings regarding the Site will be held at one of the locations listed in Appendix C. An official transcript of any formal public meeting will be prepared and made available for public review at the designated information repository.

Responsiveness Summary

A responsiveness summary is required following the public comment period on the Proposed Plan and as a component of the EPA ROD. The responsiveness summary will summarize public concerns about the Proposed Plan during the public comment period and document EPA's responses to those concerns. The ROD and responsiveness summary will be available for public review at the information repositories listed in Appendix C.

Record of Decision Availability and Notification

A notice of availability for the ROD and responsiveness summary must be published in a major local newspaper of general circulation. At a minimum, EPA will publish notices in the *Lockport Union-Sun & Journal.* The EPA will mail notices to individuals on EPA's mailing list for the Site, and email notices to local agencies and government officials.

Updated Mailing List

The EPA has established a mailing list for the Site, which is updated on an ongoing basis. The EPA will explore ways to expand the list as the investigation/remediation continues, including building upon the list from public meeting sign-in sheets, community interviews, and input from the RAP coordinator and municipal officials.

Fact Sheet and Public Briefing

A project fact sheet was initially developed in June 2013 and has been updated periodically since then as Site activities have progressed. The fact sheet was updated in June 2017. The fact sheets are made available at public meetings, on the EPA website, and via U.S. mail distribution. A fact sheet describing the final engineering design for each OU must be issued and, as appropriate, a public briefing conducted before beginning remedial action. At a minimum, the fact sheet will be distributed to individuals on EPA's mailing list for the Site and placed in the repository.

5.2 Other Community Involvement Activities

In addition to the basic requirements under CERCLA, other activities will be undertaken to ensure that the community is well informed about Site activities and has the opportunity to express its concerns. Suggested community involvement activities include the following:

- **Maintain Knowledgeable Staff.** The EPA's CIC is knowledgeable about project status and planned activities. He is located at EPA's Western New York Public Information Office in the city of Buffalo to respond to public inquiries. An EPA staff member is also available at this office to support public inquiries and facilitate review of Site files.
- **News Releases.** Prepared statements may be released to news media and the public to announce discovery of any significant findings at the Site during future investigations or notify the community of public meetings. Additional news releases may be disseminated when the technical reports and proposed plans are complete for other operable units and before remedial action begins. Local newspapers, television stations, and radio stations are a source of news for the public. The public can view news releases by accessing the website where they will be posted, at: https://www.epa.gov/region02/superfund/npl/18milecreek/. Addresses and telephone numbers of media contacts are provided in Appendix B.
- **Site Updates.** Most residents and local officials want to be informed about Site activities on a regular basis. Site updates will be prepared and distributed throughout the remediation process. These updates may be one-page summaries of Site activities and will educate residents and local officials about the remediation process and serve as a reminder that cleanup is progressing. The periodic fact sheets may serve as these updates.

Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC)

The purpose of TASC is to provide non-advocacy technical assistance services at no cost to communities to empower them to substantively participate in addressing environmental issues and actions that impact their community. EPA staff work to furnish the information, education, or support that is required by communities to be effectively engaged in EPA environmental actions, decisions, and projects. An initial discussion with community members was held on July 18, 2013, to discuss the potential for forming a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) (or Community Advisory Group [CAG]), which was concluded at that time to not be needed. Potential interest in a TAG or CAG was again gauged during the community interviews held in September/October 2017 for the OU3 work, for which there was more community interest than in 2013. The Superfund Regional TASC Project Coordinator for Region 2 is Wanda Ayala (also see Appendix B), and additional information on TASC can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/tasc/index.htm.

A Acronym List and Glossary

Acronym List

AOC	Area of Concern
CAG	community advisory group
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIC	Community Involvement Coordinator
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
E & E	Ecology and Environment, Inc.
EPA	(United States) Environmental Protection Agency
FS	feasibility study
IJC	International Joint Commission
NCDOH	Niagara County Department of Health
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NCSWCD	Niagara County Soil and Water Conservation District
NPL	National Priorities List
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health
OU	Operable Unit
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PRP	potentially responsible party
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
RI	remedial investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	remedial project manager
Site	Eighteen Mile Creek Superfund Site
TAG	technical advisory group
TASC	Technical Assistance Services for Communities
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
VOC	volatile organic compound
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant

Glossary

Administrative Record

A file that is maintained and contains all information used by the EPA to decide on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. This file is available for public review and a copy is kept at or near the Site, usually at one of the information repositories. A duplicate file is kept in a central location, such as a state or regional office.

Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC)

The EPA official who works with the RPM to involve and inform the public about the Superfund process and response actions in accordance with the interactive community involvement requirements set forth in the NCP.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP)

A management and planning tool outlining the specific community involvement activities to be undertaken during the course of a response. It is designed to (1) provide for two-way communication between the affected community and the agencies responsible for conducting a response action, and (2) ensure public input into the decision-making process related to the affected communities.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Commonly known as Superfund, CERCLA is intended to protect human health and the environment from hazardous substances. The law also created the Hazardous Substances Superfund, which is financed by special taxes and general federal revenue for the purpose of investigating and cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA either can pay for site cleanup when the parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, or take legal action to force the parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or repay the federal government for the cleanup cost.

Feasibility Study (FS)

A study undertaken by the EPA to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. The FS emphasizes data analysis and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the RI, using data gathered during the RI. The RI data are used to define the objectives of the response action, develop remedial action alternatives, and undertake an initial screening and detailed analysis of alternatives. The term also refers to a report that describes the results of the study.

Information Repository

A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a site. The information repository usually is located in a public building convenient for local residents such as a public school, town hall, or library.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)

The federal regulation (40 CFR 300) that guides the Superfund program. The purpose of the NCP is to provide the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants.

National Priorities List (NPL)

EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites that are priorities for long-term remedial evaluation and response.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP)

An individual or company (e.g., owners, operators, transporters, or generators of hazardous waste) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. When possible, EPA requires the PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up hazardous waste sites that they have contaminated.

Proposed Plan

A CERCLA public participation requirement in which EPA summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy, the rationale for the preference, alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the RI/FS, and possible proposed waivers of cleanup standards. The proposed plan may be prepared either as a fact sheet or as a separate document. In either case, it must actively solicit public review and comment on all considered alternatives.

Public Health Assessment

An evaluation of data and information on the release of hazardous substances into the environment in order to assess any current or future impact on public health, develop health advisories or other recommendations, and identify studies or actions needed to evaluate and mitigate or prevent human health effects. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry of the United States Department of Health and Human Services is required to perform a health assessment at every site on the NPL.

Record of Decision (ROD)

A public document that explains the cleanup alternative that will be used at NPL sites. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the RI/FS and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

Remedial Action

The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design of the selected cleanup alternative at an NPL site; those actions consistent with a permanent remedy taken to prevent or minimize the releases of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare or to the environment.

Remedial Design

An engineering phase that follows the ROD when technical drawings and specifications are developed for the subsequent remedial action at an NPL site.

Remedial Investigation (RI)

A process undertaken by the EPA to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by the release of hazardous substances. The RI emphasizes data collection and site characterization and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the FS. The RI includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and gathering sufficient information to determine the necessity for remedial action and support the evaluation of remedial alternatives.

Remedial Project Manager (RPM)

The EPA official responsible for coordinating, monitoring, and/or directing remedial response activities.

Responsiveness Summary

A summary of oral and written public comments received by the EPA during a comment period for key EPA documents and the EPA's responses to those comments. The responsiveness summary is a key part of the ROD, highlighting community concerns for EPA decision-makers.

B Contacts and Interested Parties

Program Points of Contact	
Jaclyn Kondrk **Remedial Project Manager** **United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2** Western New York Remediation Section 290 Broadway, 20th Floor New York, New York 10007-1866 Phone: (212) 637-4317 Email: kondrk.jaclyn@epa.gov	**Michael Basile** **Community Involvement Coordinator** **United States Environmental Protection Agency** Western New York Public Information Office 186 Exchange Street Buffalo, New York 14204 Phone: (716) 551-4410 Fax: (716) 551-4417 Email: basile.michael@epa.gov
Leah Graziano **Regional Representative** **United States Department of Health and Human Services** Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry 290 Broadway, North, 20th Floor New York, New York 10007-1866 Phone: (212) 637-4306	**Wanda Ayala** **Regional TASC Project Coordinator** **United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2** Eastern New York Remediation Section 290 Broadway, 20th Floor New York, New York 10007-1866 Phone: (212) 637-3676 Email: ayala.wanda@epa.gov
Federal, State, and Local Elected Officials	
Federal	
Honorable Charles E. Schumer **United States Senate** 322 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, DC 20510 Phone: (202) 224-6542 Email: www.schumer.senate.gov 130 South Elmwood Avenue, #660 Buffalo, New York 14202 Phone: (716) 846-4111	**Honorable Kristen Gillibrand** **United States Senate** 478 Russell Washington, DC 20510 Phone: (202) 224-4451 Email: www.gillibrand.senate.gov Larkin at Exchange 726 Exchange Street, Suite 511 Buffalo, New York 14210 Phone: (716) 854-9725
Honorable Chris Collins **United States House of Representatives** **27th District** 1117 Longworth House Office Building Washington, DC 20515 Phone: (202) 225-5265 Email: http://chriscollins.house.gov/ 2813 Wehrle Drive, Suite 13 Williamsville, New York 14221 Phone: (716) 634-2324	

Federal, State, and Local Elected Officials (Cont.)	
State	
Honorable Robert G. Ortt **New York State Senate** **62nd District** Legislative Office Building, Room 815 Albany, New York 12247 Phone: (518) 455-2024 Email: ortt@nysenate.gov **District Office** 175 Walnut St., Suite 6 Lockport, New York 14094 Phone: (716) 434-0680 Fax: (716) 434-3297	**Honorable Michael J. Norris** **New York State Assembly** **144th District** Legislative Office Building, Room 718 Albany, New York 12248 Phone: (518) 455-4601 Email: norrism@nyassembly.gov **District Office** 8180 Main Street Clarence, New York 14221 Phone: (716) 839-4691
Local	
Joseph A. Jastrzemski **Niagara County Clerk** 175 Hawley Street, 1st Floor Lockport, New York 14094 Phone: (716) 439-7022	**Anthony J. Nemi** **Niagara County Legislature** **11th District** 67 S. New York Street Lockport, New York 14094 Phone: (716) 434-0133 Email: anthony.nemi@niagaracounty.com
William J. Collins, Sr. **Niagara County Legislature** **12th District** 5913 Beattie Avenue Lockport, New York 14094 Phone: (716) 434-7512 Email: will.collins@niagaracounty.com	**Keith McNall** **Niagara County Legislature** **13th District** 739 Willow Street Lockport, New York 14094 Phone: (716) 434-8070 Email: keith.mcnall@niagaracounty.com
John Syracuse **Niagara County Legislature** **14th District** 6091 Condren Road Newfane, New York 14108 Phone: (716) 778-5064 Email: john.syracuse@niagaracounty.com	**Timothy Horanburg** **Supervisor** **Town of Newfane** 2737 Main Street Newfane, New York 14108 Phone: (716) 778-8822
Mark Crocker **Supervisor** **Town of Lockport** 6560 Dysinger Road Lockport, New York 14094 Phone: (716) 439-9520 Email: crocker@elockport.com	**Anne E. McCaffrey** **Mayor** **City of Lockport** Lockport Municipal Building One Locks Plaza Lockport, New York 14094 Phone: (716) 439-6665

State, Local, and Tribal Agencies	
Abby Snyder **Regional Director** **New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 9** 270 Michigan Avenue Buffalo, New York 14203 Phone: (716) 851-7201 Fax: (716) 851-7211	**Daniel J. Stapleton** **Director** **Niagara County Department of Health** 5467 Upper Mountain Road, Suite 100 Lockport, New York 14094 Phone: (716) 439-7435 Email: dan.stapleton@niagaracounty.com
Angela Martin **Public Health Specialist** **New York State Department of Health** Bureau of Environmental Exposure Investigation Center for Environmental Health Corning Tower, Room 1787 Albany, New York 12237 Phone: (518) 473-4671 Email: angela.martin@health.ny.gov	
Media Contacts	
Newspapers (Public Notices)	
Lockport Union-Sun & Journal 135 Main Street Lockport, New York 14094 Phone: (716) 439-9222 Classified Department: (716) 439-9222 Ext. 6223	
Newspapers (News Release)	
Lockport Union-Sun & Journal 135 Main Street Lockport, New York 14094 Phone: (716) 439-9222 Newsroom and Advertising Fax: (716) 439-9249	**Buffalo News** One News Plaza Buffalo, New York 14240 City Desk: (716) 849-4444 Press releases can be emailed to citydesk@buffnews.com or faxed to (716) 856-5150

Radio Station (News Releases)	
WLVL 320 Michigan Street P.O. Box 477 Lockport, New York 14094 Phone: (716) 433-5944 Fax: (716) 433-6588 wlvl@wlvl.com	**WBEN** 500 Corporate Parkway, Suite 200 Buffalo, New York 14226 Phone: (716) 843-0600
WBFO Horizons Plaza P.O. Box 1263 Buffalo, New York 14240 Phone: (716) 845-7000	
Television Stations (News Releases)	
WGRZ-TV 259 Delaware Avenue Buffalo, New York 14202 Phone: (716) 849-2222 wgrz.com	**WIVB/WNLO-TV** 2077 Elmwood Avenue Buffalo, New York 14207 Phone: (716) 874-4410 wivb.com
WKBW TV-7 7 Broadcast Plaza Buffalo, New York 14202 Phone: (716) 845-6100 wkbw.com	**Your News Now (YNN) / Spectrum News** 355 Chicago Street Buffalo, New York 14204 Phone: (716) 558-8999 spectrumlocalnewscom/nys/buffalo

C

Repositories and Suggested Meeting Locations

	Contact	Telephone	Hours
Locations of Information Repositories/Administrative Record			
United States Environmental Protection Agency **Public Information Office** 186 Exchange Street Buffalo, New York 14204	Michael Basile, Community Involvement Coordinator	(716) 551-4410	Monday - Friday 8 a.m. – 4 p.m.
United States Environmental Protection Agency **Region II** **Superfund Records Center** 290 Broadway, 18th Floor New York, New York 10007	Jaclyn Kondrk, Remedial Project Manager	(212) 637-4317	Monday - Friday 8 a.m. – 4 p.m.
Lockport Public Library 23 East Avenue Lockport, New York 14094	Beverly Federspiel, Director	(716) 433-5935	M-Thurs: 9 a.m.– 8 p.m. Friday: 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. Saturday: 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Newfane Public Library 2761 Maple Avenue Newfane, New York 14108		(716) 778-9344	Mon, Wed, Fri: 10 a.m. – 5 p.m. Tues and Thurs: 12p.m. – 8 p.m. Saturday: 11a.m. – 2 p.m.
United States Environmental Protection Agency **Eighteen Mile Creek Superfund Site website**	https://www.epa.gov/region02/superfund/npl/18milecreek/ (Administrative Record)		
Meeting Locations			
4-H Training Center at the Niagara County Fairgrounds 4487 Lake Road Lockport, New York 14094		(716) 434-4949	Monday – Friday: 8 a.m. – 4 p.m. (select evening hours available)
Newfane Town Hall & Community Center 2737 Main Street Newfane, New York 14108		(716) 778-8531	Monday – Friday: 8:30 a.m.– 4:30 p.m. (select evening hours available)