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Community Involvement Plan

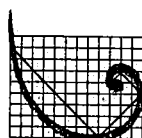
68th Street Landfill Site Rosedale, Maryland

Prepared for:
68th Street Sites Coalition
Lathrop & Gage L.C.
2345 Grand Boulevard
Suite 2800
Kansas City, Missouri 64108

Prepared by:
Environmental Resources Management, Inc.
200 Harry S Truman Parkway
Suite 400
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

September 7, 2007

Revised February 8, 2013



ERM®

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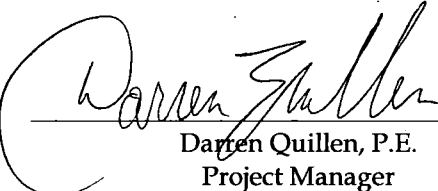
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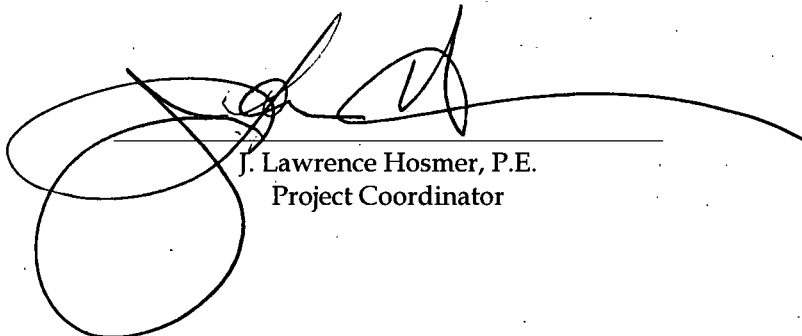
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ERM Project No.: 0049608



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	iii
GLOSSARY	v
RESPONSE TO COMMENTS	x
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN OVERVIEW	1
1.2 OBJECTIVES	2
2.0 SITE BACKGROUND	3
2.1 SITE OWNERSHIP AND HISTORY	6
2.2 PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES	7
2.3 ADMINISTRATIVE OVERVIEW	7
2.4 STAKEHOLDERS	8
3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND	11
3.1 HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	12
3.2 COMMUNITY CONCERNS	15
4.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM	16
4.1 TECHNIQUES AND ACTIVITIES	16
4.1.1 Community Involvement Coordinator	16
4.1.2 Information Repository	17
4.1.3 Mailing and Contact List	18
4.1.4 Contact with Local Municipal and Elected Officials	18
4.1.5 Public Meetings and Availability Sessions	18
4.1.6 Fact Sheets	19
4.1.7 Public Comment Periods	19
4.1.8 Public Notices in Local Newspapers	20

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	<i>iii</i>
GLOSSARY	<i>v</i>
RESPONSE TO COMMENTS	<i>x</i>
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN OVERVIEW	1
1.2 OBJECTIVES	2
2.0 SITE BACKGROUND	3
2.1 SITE OWNERSHIP AND HISTORY	6
2.2 PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES	7
2.3 ADMINISTRATIVE OVERVIEW	7
2.4 STAKEHOLDERS	8
3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND	11
3.1 HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	12
3.2 COMMUNITY CONCERNS	15
4.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM	16
4.1 TECHNIQUES AND ACTIVITIES	16
4.1.1 Community Involvement Coordinator	16
4.1.2 Information Repository	17
4.1.3 Mailing and Contact List	18
4.1.4 Contact with Local Municipal and Elected Officials	18
4.1.5 Public Meetings and Availability Sessions	18
4.1.6 Fact Sheets	19
4.1.7 Public Comment Periods	19
4.1.8 Public Notices in Local Newspapers	20

4.1.9	<i>Local Media Information Activities</i>	20
4.1.10	<i>Responsiveness Summary and Record of Decision</i>	20
4.1.11	<i>Information Sources Available Through USEPA</i>	20
4.1.12	<i>Community Interviews</i>	21
4.1.13	<i>Language Translation</i>	21
4.1.14	<i>Toll-Free Telephone Number</i>	21
4.1.15	<i>Revisions to the Community Involvement Plan</i>	22
4.2	COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE COALITION	22
4.3	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RESOURCES FOR COMMUNITIES	23
4.4	COMMUNITY AWARENESS GROUPS	24
5.0	REFERENCES	25

LIST OF FIGURES

1	SITE LOCATION MAP
2	TYPICAL VIEW OF HERRING RUN ON-SITE
3	SITE AND COMMUNITY CENSUS TRACTS

LIST OF APPENDICES

A	OVERVIEW SUPERFUND ALTERNATIVE SITES PROCESS
B	COMMUNITY PROFILE
C	LIST OF CONTACTS
D	FACT SHEETS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AR	Administrative Record
ASAOC	Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CAG	Community Awareness Group
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
ERM	Environmental Resources Management, Inc.
ESI	Expanded Site Investigation
FS	Feasibility Study
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
MDE	Maryland Department of the Environment
MDNR	Maryland Department of Natural Resources
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NPL	National Priority List

PA	Preliminary Assessment
PMP	Program Management Plan
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
PRPs	Potentially Responsible Parties
RA	Remedial Action
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SAS	Superfund Alternative Site
SI	Site Investigation
SOW	Statement of Work
SWPMP	Site-Wide Program Management Plan
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant Program
TASC	Technical Assistance Services for Communities Program
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

GLOSSARY

68th Street Sites Coalition (Coalition): For the 68th Street Landfill Site, a group of private and public entities organized in accordance with the ASAOC to perform the activities required for the conduct of the SOW.

Administrative Record (AR): A file that maintains all the gathered information regarding a site that is used as the basis to determine an appropriate response action under CERCLA. The file is available for public review on the internet and can be accessed from any personal computer or public library. Duplicate paper copies may also be located at or near the site. They may also be viewed, by appointment, at the EPA regional office. The regional office for this site is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Alluvial: Sediment deposited by the action of water flow, such as in a riverbed.

Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent (ASAOC): A voluntary agreement between the USEPA and specific parties herein referred to as the "Coalition", to perform a specified scope of work at a site.

Brownfields: Sites that are not eligible for listing on the National Priorities List but which consist of abandoned, idled, or underused properties at which redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.

Cleanup: An action taken to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could adversely affect public health and/or the environment. At CERCLIS sites, "cleanup" refers to both short-term removal actions and long-term remedial response actions.

Community Awareness Group (CAG): A community group comprised of representatives of all community stakeholders who join together to exchange information with regulatory authorities and each other. CAG members follow the progress of a site investigation and cleanup and provide informed public input to the decision-making process.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP): A document that identifies known community concerns and interests about a site, recommends activities that the USEPA may conduct to address these concerns, and suggests ways to foster communication between the USEPA and the community.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA): A federal law (commonly referred to as "Superfund") passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The law gives the USEPA the authority to investigate sites where there is a suspected threat to public health or the environment caused by the release or potential release of hazardous substances. The USEPA can either fund the site cleanup when the parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the cleanup, or take legal action to force the responsible parties to clean up the site or reimburse the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Contamination: A physical, chemical, biological, and/or radiological substance or matter that enters the air, water, or soil and, subsequently, may pose an environmental or human health risk.

Environmental Resources Management, Inc. (ERM): The private environmental consulting firm contracted through the Coalition to provide support to the USEPA in preparing and implementing this Community Involvement Plan.

Feasibility Study (FS): A study that examines information developed during the remedial investigation activities and evaluates existing cleanup methods that may be used to address contamination at a site.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP): The federal regulation that guides the determination of the sites to be corrected under Superfund, and establishes the requirements to be achieved through the cleanup program.

Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE): The state agency charged with protecting and restoring the quality of Maryland air, water, and land resources, and lead state agency for engagement in the Superfund program for both federal and state sites.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MDNR): The state agency charged with securing a sustainable future for the environment, society, and economy by preserving, protecting, restoring, and enhancing the State natural resources.

National Priorities List (NPL): A list compiled by the USEPA of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites that have been identified for investigation and/or remediation under the federal Superfund program.

National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): The federal government agency charged with understanding and predicting climate, weather, oceans, and coasts, and conserving, protecting and managing coastal and marine ecosystems and natural resources, and in this role serves as the lead agency for the Natural Resources Trustees.

Natural Resources Trustees: The federal and state agencies collectively charged with acting on behalf of the public for the protection of natural resources under their respective trusteeship by applying their technical expertise regarding the biological effects of hazardous substances, as well as the location of sensitive species and habitats, necessary in characterizing the nature and extent of site-related contamination and impacts.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs): The entities, including private and public companies, governmental agencies, and individuals, and extending to current and/or former owners, operators, transporters, or generators, responsible for the contamination at a site. Whenever possible, through administrative and legal actions, the USEPA requires PRPs to conduct the cleanup themselves or reimburse the federal government for the associated cleanup costs.

Preliminary Assessment (PA): The process of collecting and reviewing available existing information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. The PA is used to determine if a site requires further study in the form of a site investigation (SI).

Project Management Plan (PMP): A plan, dated August 28, 2006, that establishes the project organization, key personnel, initial approach, and lines of communication for the 68th Street Landfill Site.

Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP): A plan issued by the USEPA that discusses the RI and FS and proposes a preferred cleanup method for a site.

Record of Decision (ROD): A formal document issued by the USEPA after public input on the PRAP that discusses, in detail, the cleanup plan the USEPA has decided to implement at a Superfund site.

Remedial Action (RA): The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design of the cleanup method selected by a ROD for a Superfund site.

Remedial Design (RD): The engineering phase that follows the Record of Decision, during which the construction drawings and technical specifications are developed for the remedial action at a Superfund site.

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

Remediation: Actions taken to clean up, or “remediate” an area of contamination that poses a risk to public health or welfare or to the environment.

Response Action: An action that follows CERCLA requirements and can include either short-term or long-term activities that are taken to address threats to the environment or human health.

Risk Assessment: A qualitative and quantitative evaluation of risk posed to public health, welfare or the environment which is conducted as part of the remedial investigation.

Site: The area defined in the ASAO as the 68th Street Landfill Superfund Site, consisting of approximately 150 acres of non-contiguous properties in Rosedale, Maryland. The study area incorporates the Site plus other area surrounding and within the Site, and includes approximately 240 contiguous acres.

Site-Wide Program Management Plan (SWPMP): A plan, dated February 23, 2007, that formulates and presents a baseline understanding of the environmental, risk, re-use, and regulatory components of the project, and that serves as a roadmap for conducting the RI/FS.

Site Discovery: A process by which sites that may be considered for the National Priorities List are identified.

Site Investigation (SI): An investigation of a site, determined to be warranted by a Preliminary Assessment, during which on-site field information is collected to determine whether a response action is required.

Source Area: The location at a site where the contamination originates and from which it potentially spreads. The five landfills comprising the 68th Street Landfill Site are “source areas”.

Stakeholder: An individual, organization, agency, or other interested or affected entity that has an interest in the site.

Statement of Work (SOW): A document which outlines the nature and types of activities to be conducted under the ASAOC.

Superfund Alternative Sites (SAS): A process focused on streamlining the CERCLA activities which incorporates cooperative agreements between the USEPA and Potentially Responsible Parties and may lead to more rapid transitions from contaminated sites to properties available for beneficial use.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program: A competitive USEPA grant program that provides funds for eligible citizens' groups to contract with independent technical advisors who can assist affected community members to understand and comment on technical decisions relating to Superfund cleanup actions.

Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) Program: USEPA provides independent technical assistance to eligible community members on a task-by-task basis through a national contract between USEPA headquarters and a qualified independent environmental consulting firm. TASC services may include, but are not limited to interpreting technical documents, providing environmental education and consensus/capacity-building workshops, helping to form stakeholder groups, translation services, and website development.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): The federal government agency charged with protecting human health and the environment, and having regulatory authorities under several environmental laws, including CERCLA, which authorizes the Superfund program.

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN 68TH STREET LANDFILL SITE

Responses to comments issued by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") Region 3 relative to the Community Involvement Plan ("CIP") for the 68th Street Landfill Site ("Site") are presented herein. Each comment received is presented verbatim in *italics* with a direct response to the comment immediately below. The responses have been incorporated into the revised CIP as denoted herein.

USEPA REGION 3 - JANUARY 8, 2013

1. *Glossary, Site:, First Sentence - "The area defined in the ASAO as the 68th Street Landfill Superfund Site, consisting of approximately 150 acres of non-contiguous properties in Rosedale, Maryland." (Is this the correct number?)*

Response:

The Source Areas delineated within the ASAO as the 68th Street landfill Superfund Site are non-contiguous and occupy approximately 150 acres. The Study Area referred to in the Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) as the area subject to RI activities was approximately 240 acres; the Study Area was the contiguous area that encompassed the USEPA-designated Source Areas and low-lying features between the Source Areas. This distinction is provided in the glossary.

2. *Section 1.0 Introduction, First Paragraph, Last Two Sentences - "The RI/FS requirements are specified in the ASAO and its attached Scope of Work. The USEPA will assure community involvement in this process." (REVIEWERS: Is the AOC available for the public to see? IF so, let's tell them where to find it.)*

Response:

A reference for the address of the USEPA website for the 68th Street Landfill Site project has been added to the text. The ASAO can be requested through the USEPA by contacting the individuals identified in the website.

3. *Section 2.0 Site Background, Figure 1 - (Label "Source Area 4" needs to be horizontal.)*

Response:

Figure 1 has been revised accordingly.

4. *Section 2.0 Site Background, Third Paragraph, Second to Last Sentence – “Until recently, the buildings were used by a local recycling company.” (Actual year may be appropriate now.)*

Response:

The text has been revised to reflect current conditions at the Site.

5. *Section 2.0 Site Background, Third Paragraph, Last Sentence – “Two waste container businesses currently operate from the buildings on this property located immediately north of the Island Landfill.” (Is this still true?)*

Response:

The types of businesses have changed over the course of the RI/FS. The text has been revised to reflect recent and current conditions at the Site.

6. *Section 2.0 Site Background, Fifth Paragraph, Second Bullet – “Other Superfund sites are located within the immediate vicinity; and.” (How immediate to the vicinity are they and do they include any sites deemed under control or remediated? Are they relevant at this point?)*

Response:

Site names and distances to other state and federal clean-up sites in the immediate vicinity have been added to the text. These sites are in various stages of the clean-up process ranging from investigation to the operation and monitoring of the constructed remedy. Although the Site is undeveloped, it is important to describe the surrounding land use and the proximity and number of other clean-up sites within the vicinity in the Site Background text.

7. *Section 2.1 Site Ownership and History, Second Paragraph, Second Sentence – “Due to extensive comments received on the proposed listing, the listing proposal was withdrawn.” (Reviewers: I believe the comments received were from PRPs. The word “public” implies that community members objected to the listing which is not true.)*

Response:

The text has been revised accordingly.

8. *Section 2.3 Administrative Overview, First Paragraph, Fourth Bullet - “To recover certain future response costs incurred by USEPA.” Deleted - (Chris, correct me if I’m wrong, but I don’t think cost recovery is a reason for conducting an RI/FS. Cost recovery is a reason for the ASAOC, isn’t it?)*

Response:

The text has been revised accordingly.

9. *Section 2.3 Administrative Overview, Second Paragraph, Number 6. Parcel-Specific Focused RI Report(s) – (b. ??)*

Response:

The text has been revised accordingly.

10. *Section 2.4 Stakeholders, Property Owners, Second Sentence – “Several of the land owners are members of the Coalition, and other land owners will require access agreements to conduct remedial activities on their land.” (Reviewers: Who is requiring the access agreements of whom?, the land owners from the Coalition contractors? The contractors of the land owners? Won’t Coalition member/land owners also need to execute agreements for access?)*

Response:

Access agreements were executed between each landowner granting access and the Coalition and their contractors to enable access for, and the conduct of the RI/FS activities on the property owners’ land. The text has been revised to clarify the nature of the access agreements.

11. *Section 2.4 Stakeholders, Fourth Paragraph, Property Owners, Third Sentence – “An owner has not been identified for the Unclaimed Landfill property. Ownership and cooperation among land owners will be required throughout the remedial process.” (I believe we got access to the unclaimed landfill, didn’t we? Maybe you could write a sentence or two about obtaining the access through the court??)*

Response:

The USEPA was granted access to the property by the United States District Court of Maryland to conduct remedial activities on the property. Ownership and cooperation among land owners will be required throughout the remedial process. The text has been revised accordingly.

12. *Section 3.0 Community Background, after Third Paragraph – (REVIEWERS: I think the TAG and TASC inserts & discussions belong under 4.0 Community Involvement Program.)*

Response:

The TAG and TASC inserts and discussions have been relocated to Section 4.3: Technical Assistance Resources for Communities.

13. *Section 3.0 Community Background, Box entitled "TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES FOR COMMUNITIES (TASC)" Added – (REVIEWERS: I have no idea how to "text wrap" this text box.)*

Response:

The text has been revised accordingly.

14. *Section 3.1 History of Community Involvement, Participation To-Date box – "(This is no longer needed and history is rather long for a box. Omit and include info elsewhere)"*

Response:

The text has been modified accordingly.

15. *Section 4.1.2 Information Repository, Second Sentence – "The repository is intended to house the Administrative Record (AR) and will be updated throughout the RI/FS process in order to maintain up-to-date documentation." (Chris: Are you putting information into a physical repository throughout the RI/FS? Or will the AR be established at the PRAP?)*

Response:

It is the Coalition understanding that the AR will be completed by the USEPA prior to issuance of the PRAP.

16. *Section 4.1.5 Public Meetings and Availability Sessions, Box entitled "Tentative Public Meeting Availability Session Schedule" – (Chris/Larry – The meeting/availability schedule needs updated.)*

Response:

The "Tentative Public Meeting Availability Session Schedule" has been deleted. The only remaining public meeting associated with RI/FS activities is the public hearing, which is anticipated in late winter or early spring 2013. The text has been modified accordingly.

17. *Section 4.1.5 Public Meetings and Availability Sessions, Second Paragraph, First Sentence – "The USEPA is required to solicit and consider public comments before making final cleanup decisions; therefore, the meeting that will precede remedy selection will be a formal meeting conducted to present the USEPA Proposed Remedial Action Plan (Proposed Plan) for community input." (Reviewers: Will there be more than one PRAP? More than one comment period?)*

Response:

Only one PRAP and one comment period is currently anticipated by the Coalition.

18. *Section 4.1.6 Fact Sheets, Last Sentence of Paragraph – “Fact sheet issued by USEPA and available when this CIP was developed are presented in Appendix D.” (I think ERM has all of these.)*

Response:

Appendix D has been updated to include all fact sheets distributed to the public between May 2006 and the revision date of the CIP (January 25, 2013).

19. *Section 4.1.8 Public Notices in Local Newspapers, Last Sentence of Paragraph – “The public notices will be in the form of display ads and will not appear in the classified section of the newspaper.” (Wasn’t a 2nd paper identified?)*

Response:

Each public notice has been published in *The Avenue*. For the March 2008 meeting, an additional notice was published in *The Dundalk Eagle*, and for the May 2008 meeting, an additional notice was published in *The Examiner*. The circulation of these additional publications was limited and, therefore, subsequent advertisements were not published; indeed, *The Examiner* ceased publication in February 2009.

20. *Section 4.3 Technical Assistance Resources for Communities, First Paragraph, Last Sentence – “Most assistance programs link community groups with independent technical experts who have experience in remediating sites contaminated with hazardous materials or redeveloping Superfund sites that have been remediated.” - (FYI Reviewers: Superfund technical assistance programs do not address Brownfields sites.)*

Response:

Comment noted.

INTRODUCTION

This **Community Involvement Plan (CIP)**¹ was prepared jointly by the U.S. **Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)** and **Environmental Resources Management, Inc. (ERM)**, an environmental consultant to the **68th Street Sites Coalition (Coalition)**. The Coalition is comprised of public and private entities that are associated with the **68th Street Landfill Site (Site)**, located in Rosedale, Maryland, as prior owners, operators or generators. Members of the Coalition entered into an **Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent (ASAOC)** with the USEPA on April 27, 2006, to conduct a **Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS)** for the Site. The RI/FS will determine the nature and extent of current environmental **contamination** at the Site, the physical characteristics of the Site, and the technologies that may be applicable to address each issue identified. The RI/FS requirements are specified in the ASAOC and its attached Scope of Work. The ASAOC is available for public viewing through the USEPA; the project contacts are identified on the USEPA website at the following address: <http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/npl/MDD980918387.htm>. The USEPA will assure community involvement in this process.

This CIP has been prepared to meet the requirements of the **National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)** and the applicable USEPA guidance (USEPA, 2002) in addition to the specific requirements of the ASAOC. Although the Site was proposed for the **National Priorities List (NPL)**, the Site was not listed and is currently being addressed under the USEPA **Superfund Alternative Sites (SAS) Program**. (See Appendix A for an overview of the SAS program.)

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN OVERVIEW

USEPA reaches out to communities in several ways, providing information about Site developments and to highlight specific areas of concern to interested citizens, community groups and local officials. These activities ensure that the community has input into any decisions regarding a specific site and assures that the general public is informed about the progress of on-going investigations and **cleanup** activities. This CIP identifies issues of community concern and interest specifically related to the **68th Street Landfill Site**, and outlines the various

¹ Terms in bold print are defined in the Acronyms and Abbreviations and/or the Glossary located on pages iii through viii.

techniques that USEPA may use to inform the public during the cleanup process at the Site.

The CIP is based on existing information and a projection of the needs and desires of the community-at-large derived from interactions with the community to-date, as well as standard protocols and experience at other USEPA sites. The plan is subject to modification as the project proceeds and additional information becomes available. At a minimum, this information will include the results of the RI/FS studies and subsequent recommendations, as required in the ASAOC and presented in Section 2.3.

1.2

OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of the CIP is to keep the local communities informed about the status, schedule, and results of the project and to obtain feedback regarding issues, concerns, and proposed remedies. Specifically, this goal can be achieved through meeting the following objectives:

- Ensure that the community and general public are afforded appropriate and timely opportunities for involvement in Site-related decisions;
- Solicit input and determine appropriate activities to ensure such public involvement;
- Provide appropriate opportunities and vehicles for the community to learn about the Site and offer input;
- Provide points of contact to establish an effective communications network for matters concerning the Site; and,
- Communicate with local, state and federal officials on community issues and concerns.

SITE BACKGROUND

The Site is located immediately south of the Rosedale Industrial Park in Rosedale, Maryland and consists of five former landfills with adjacent wetland areas and surface waters, including Herring Run, Moores Run, and Redhouse Run. The ASAO refers to each of the five landfills as separate “**Source Areas**” because they are believed to be the locations of prior operating landfills and potentially a contributing source of any contaminants present at the Site. Together, the five source areas occupy approximately 150 acres. The source areas include the following designated areas:

- Source Area 1: the Original Robb Tyler Landfill and Colgate Pay Dump (approximately 68 acres);
- Source Area 2: the Horseshoe Landfill (approximately 15 acres);
- Source Area 3: the Island Landfill (approximately 6 acres);
- Source Area 4: the Redhouse Run Landfill (approximately 4 acres); and,
- Source Area 5: the Industrial Enterprises and Unclaimed Landfills (approximately 60 acres).

Almost 90 percent of the Site is located within the physical limits of Baltimore County. Slightly greater than 10 percent is located within the limits of Baltimore City. The Site is divided in a north-south direction by Interstate 95 (I-95) near its western boundary, which also approximates the boundary between the City and County jurisdictions. It is bounded by a railroad to the north; Herring Run and a railroad to the south; and Redhouse Run and Herring Run to the east. The Site is predominately open, vegetated land, with surrounding industrial uses to the north, south, and west, and residential properties to the east (Rosedale Terrace) and northwest (Maryland Manor). A Site location map is presented as Figure 1.

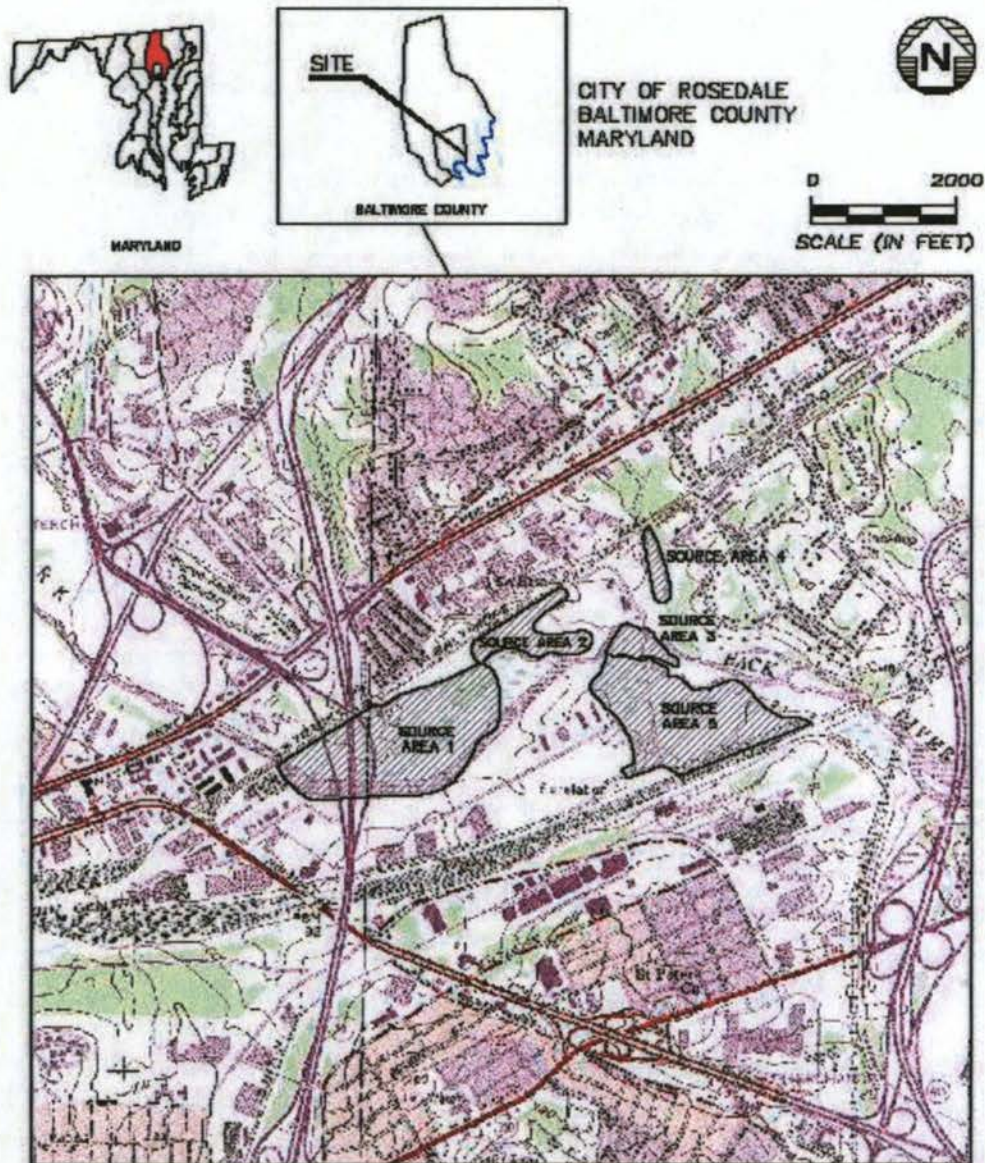


Figure 1. Site Location Map

The streams discharge via Herring Run into Back River near its headwaters, located approximately 1,500 feet downstream of the eastern-most Site property. The Site vegetation includes trees, scrub brush, and wetland vegetation (including *Phragmites* and cattails). The Site is predominantly undeveloped and has no paved roads except those supporting development around the Site perimeter. Further, there are support footers for an overpass of I-95 that crosses the property from north to south along the western edge of the Site. There is also one active and several abandoned warehouse-type buildings located west of Redhouse Run. Local recycling and waste container businesses were most recently operating in the area located west of Redhouse Run and north of the Island Landfill. At present, this area is being used for storage and maintenance facilities by the property owner.

The elevation of the Site varies considerably from near mean sea level (MSL) to greater than 80 feet in the area of the former Colgate Pay Dump (Source Area 1) on the western portion of the Site along I-95. It is reported, and is apparent from Site inspections, that when waste disposal activities ceased, a soil cover was placed over many of the disposal areas. Today, vegetation, soil cover and some surface debris is present on the Site surface. Additionally, the Site is not fenced to restrict access. There is evidence of intense and frequent trespassing; however, in addition to limited roadway access and dissection by streams, much of the property is densely wooded, which has limited trespassing to off-road vehicles and pedestrian traffic.

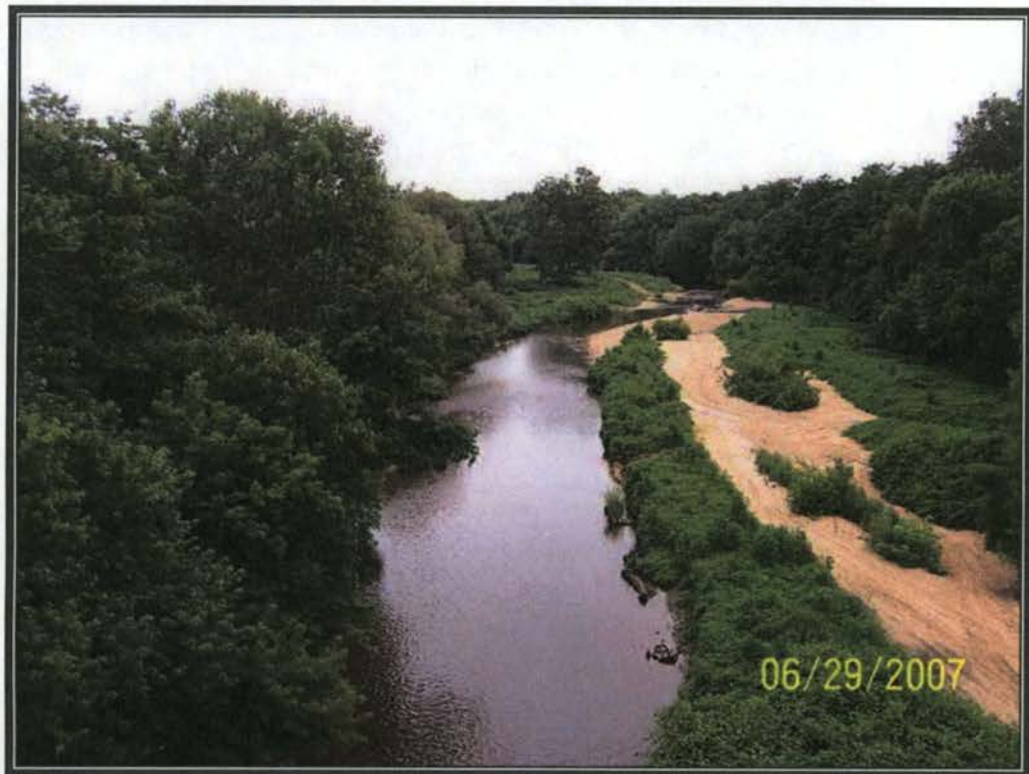


Figure 2. Typical View of Herring Run On-Site

Although the Site is well vegetated and undeveloped (see Figure 2), it is situated near numerous industries and other potential contaminant sources (both upgradient and downgradient of the Site). Other nearby points-of-interest include the following:

- The Back River Sewage Treatment Plant is located approximately 2,600 feet downstream of the confluence of Herring Run and Back River.

- The Site is adjacent to or located within a 1-mile radius of several potential hazardous waste sites identified on the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) State Master List, including Baltimore Galvanizing Company immediately west (less than 500 feet) of MA-B; Baltimore Business Park LLC (formerly Eastern Stainless Steel) immediately across the railroad lines south of the Site (less than 500 feet); Bowley's Lane Landfill northwest of the Site (approximately 4,000 feet from the Site); Batavia Landfill east of the Site (approximately 4,000 feet from the Site); Gibson-Homans facility northwest of the Site (approximately 5,000 feet from the Site); and the Kane and Lombard federal Superfund site located southwest of the Site (approximately 2,900 feet from the Site). These surrounding sites are in various stages of the clean-up process ranging from investigation to operations and monitoring of the constructed remedy. These sites, except for those bordering the Site, do not have a direct relationship to the Site.
- Interstate Routes 95, 695, and 895 cross over the waterways of interest in the vicinity of the Site. These highways permit roadway stormwater runoff to discharge to the areas of concern.

2.1

SITE OWNERSHIP AND HISTORY

The Site consists of land parcels that were used for landfilling wastes between the late 1940's and the early 1970's. Activities reportedly involved the disposal of solid and liquid municipal, industrial, and commercial wastes. Several of these parcels have transferred ownership multiple times during and after their use as landfills. Current ownership information, based on State of Maryland tax records, is provided in the ASAO and the Project Management Plan (ERM, 2006).

The Site was initially proposed for listing on the NPL in January 1999. Due to extensive comments received on the proposed listing, the listing proposal was withdrawn. Thereafter, USEPA conducted further investigations of the Site and again proposed listing the Site on the NPL in April 2003. Subsequently, the Coalition and the USEPA voluntarily executed the current ASAO under the context of the SAS Program (see Appendix A: Overview of the SAS Program). Therefore, the Site is not formally listed on the NPL, but nevertheless will be evaluated in a manner consistent with the requirements of an NPL site.

PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Investigations and waste removals have previously been conducted for individual Source Areas. Investigation and sampling activities were conducted Site-wide in support of the USEPA 1999 and 2003 efforts to list the Site on the NPL. Further, Source Area-specific investigations have additionally been performed, most notably at the Redhouse Run Landfill (Source Area 4), the Industrial Enterprises area (Source Area 5), and the Colgate Pay Dump (Source Area 1) for assessment purposes. The results of these activities are all summarized in the Project Management Plan and the Site-Wide Program Management Plan (ERM, 2007). Three interim removal actions have been conducted in selected areas between 1982 and 1985, as discussed in the Site-Wide Program Management Plan.

ADMINISTRATIVE OVERVIEW

An RI/FS is conducted for the following reasons:

- To determine the nature and extent of contamination;
- To identify any threat to human health or the environment caused by hazardous substances; and,
- To identify and evaluate remedial alternatives to address hazardous conditions.

In accordance with the ASAOC, the results of RI/FS activities will be documented in various reports. These reports are prepared by the Coalition and submitted to the USEPA for review and approval. They include the following documents:

1. Project Management Plan
2. Site-Wide Program Management Plan
 - a. Final Data Gap Analysis
 - b. Regulatory Strategy
 - c. Re-use Evaluation
 - d. Preliminary Risk Evaluation
 - e. Delineation of Parcels
 - f. Project Schedule

3. Site-Wide Work Plan
 - a. Field Sampling Plan
 - b. Quality Assurance Project Plan
 - c. Health and Safety Plan
 - d. **Risk Assessment Work Plan**
4. Community Involvement Plan
5. RI/FS Work Plan
6. Focused RI Report
 - a. Site Characterization and Nature and Extent of Contamination
 - b. Risk Assessment
7. Focused FS
 - a. Memorandum on **Remedial Action** (RA) Objectives
 - b. Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)
 - c. Development of General RAs
 - d. Memorandum of Development and Screening of Alternatives
 - e. Assembly of Alternatives
 - f. Screening and Assessment of Alternatives
8. Re-use Assessment
9. Monthly Progress Reports

2.4

STAKEHOLDERS

The Site is a USEPA-lead site that is being administered under the SAS Program. The ASAO and the accompanying SOW govern all work performed by the Coalition through the completion of the RI/FS.

Three different levels of government agencies will be involved in this Site:

1. USEPA at the federal level;
2. **Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE)** at the state level;
and,
3. City of Baltimore and Baltimore County governments at the local level.

Other government agencies, such as the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), which are collectively known as the **Natural Resources Trustees**, also have a regulatory role. Input from non-regulatory stakeholders, such as property owners, community associations, special interest groups, and the general public will also be considered.

The primary stakeholders may be summarized as follows:

- USEPA and MDE. These agencies represent regulatory enforcement for the Site RI/FS effort. USEPA will assume the lead role. MDE is charged with assuring compliance with the State of Maryland laws, regulations and guidance, and providing project support to the USEPA.
- NOAA, FWS and MDNR. The **Natural Resource Trustees** for the Site are responsible for assessing environmental damage caused by prior actions at the Site and for mitigating this damage, to the extent possible, through restoration efforts at the Site.
- City and County of Baltimore. Both the City of Baltimore and Baltimore County have direct interest and involvement in re-use opportunities for the Site. The City and County will be involved in the planning and permitting for Site re-use.
- Property Owners. The Site is comprised of a number of individually-owned parcels of land. Several of the land owners are members of the Coalition and other land owners are not members of the Coalition. Access agreements were executed between most landowners and the Coalition contractor to enable access for, and the conduct of, remedial activities on the property owners' land. However, an owner has not been identified for the Unclaimed Landfill property. Consequently, the USEPA was granted access to the property by the United States District Court of Maryland to conduct remedial activities on the property. Ownership and cooperation among land-owners will be required throughout the remedial process.
- Community Associations/General Public. Community associations, whether representing homeowners, businesses, or special interests, such as the Back River Watershed Association, have a stake in the RI/FS process, as do individuals who reside, work, or own properties in the affected communities. Outreach efforts and participation options are discussed in Section 4.

Periodic communication and coordination with each of these stakeholders will occur throughout the project. Public outreach and involvement efforts can be expected to include posting final plans and reports, including monthly progress reports, on publicly-available websites; holding meetings and/or availability sessions at project milestones, or as required; developing presentations and outreach materials; providing public comment periods prior to making regulatory decisions; and maintaining an interactive communications system.

For the purpose of this CIP, the “community” has been defined as consisting of twenty (20) census tracts. These tracts of land are located within an approximate two-mile radius of the Site. Eight (8) of the tracts are located in Baltimore City, and 12 are located in Baltimore County (see Figure 3).²

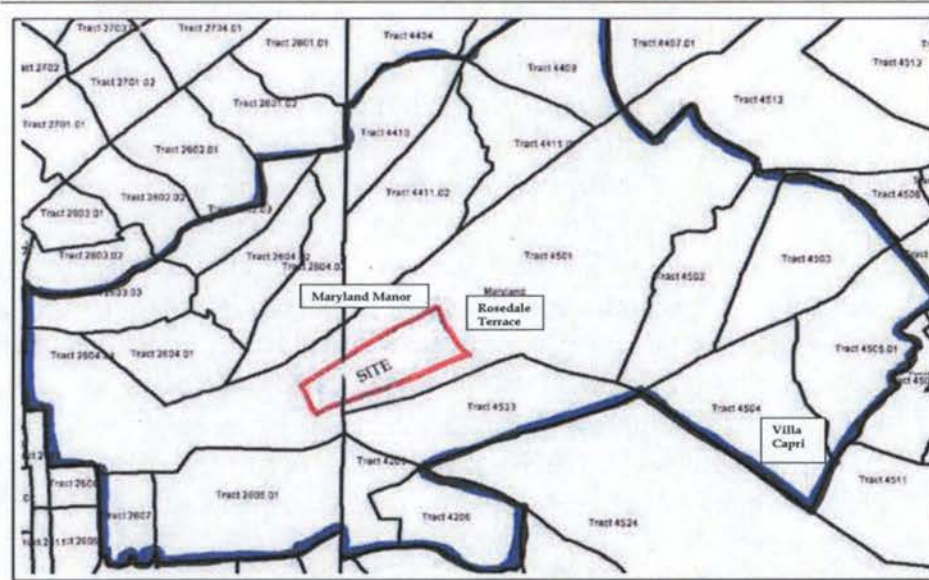


Figure 3. Census Tracts Comprising Community

The area surrounding the Site is a mixture of residential, commercial, industrial and open-space uses. The “community” includes four residential areas near the Site which have expressed interest in Site activities by participating in community meetings held to-date. These communities include the following:

- **Rosedale Terrace:** located immediately east of the Site;
- **Maryland Manor:** located immediately northwest of the Site;
- **Chesaco:** located north of Pulaski Highway; and,
- **Villa Capri:** located along Back River southeast of the Site.

² Baltimore City census tracts: 2602.03, 2603.03, 2604.01, 2604.02, 2604.03, 2604.04, 2605.01, and 2607; Baltimore County census tracts: 4205, 4206, 4409, 4410, 4411.01, 4411.02, 4501, 4502, 4503, 4504, 4505.01, and 4523. Data on all census tracts is available electronically.

Each of these residential communities are represented by community associations, including the Maryland Manor Improvement Association, Rosedale Community Association, Villa Capri, and the Greater Chesaco Community Association. In addition, special interest groups have also been represented in prior public participation efforts, including the Back River Watershed Association.

Specific demographic data pertaining to the "community" as defined herein is presented in Appendix B.

3.1

HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

In general, the community is aware of the Site and historically has expressed interest in the status of the project. Community outreach and corresponding involvement was initially limited. This activity level was attributed to the proposal, withdrawal, and re-proposal of the Site to the National Priorities List, which limited the progress and reportable accomplishments that could occur at the Site. Once the ASAO with the Coalition was signed, activity on the Site as well as community outreach increased. However, as with any large and complex site, periods of relative inactivity have occurred to allow the data collected during field activities to be analyzed, verified and documented before the resumption of new activity on the Site.

The public meetings and participation to-date have included the following:

1. On July 24, 1998, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) conducted a Health Consultation. This report was released for public comment, and comments were received and incorporated into the final document, dated September 25, 1998.
2. In January 1999, the Site was proposed for inclusion on the NPL. At that time, public meetings were conducted by the USEPA.
3. In April 2003, USEPA re-proposed the Site for the NPL. A public meeting was conducted on May 19, 2003 to solicit comments.
4. In May 2006, fact sheets were distributed to inform the community that USEPA and the Coalition had entered into an agreement to conduct an RI/FS at the Site. The fact sheet also discussed future community involvement opportunities.

5. On June 13, 2006, USEPA held a community availability session to inform the public that USEPA and several business and governmental organizations associated with the Site had entered into an agreement to conduct an RI/FS at the Site. The meeting provided an opportunity for interested community members, regulatory agency officials, and Coalition representatives to discuss the project and address questions.
6. In March 2008, fact sheets were distributed to inform the community of the planned early removal action, field investigations, and community involvement opportunities planned for the site. In March 2008, a public availability session was held to provide community members an update on the development of work plans for the site parcels and to inform them of the establishment of websites that would allow them to track Site progress.
7. In April 2008, facts sheets were distributed to the community to describe the proposed early removal action and inform the community of upcoming involvement opportunities.
8. In May 2008, a public information session was held to inform the community about an early removal action planned to remove surface waste materials and debris, as well as the posting of signs around the perimeter of the Site.
9. In February 2009, fact sheets were mailed to area residents to inform them about ongoing field investigations and the completed early removal action that included the removal of contamination at the surface of the site, including contaminated soils, containers, and other waste materials. Forty-three (43) warning signs were also installed around the site perimeter to notify potential trespassers that the property was a Superfund hazardous waste site. The signs were placed in response to community member requests.
10. In March 2009, a legal notice was placed in the Daily Record and also posted in the Site vicinity announcing that the United States was seeking unimpeded access to a 60-acre, unclaimed parcel of land included as part of the official 68th Street Superfund Site. (In January 2009, the Baltimore City Paper published an article, including input from EPA, about the access issue.)
11. In April 2009, USEPA interviewed several members of the community to discuss the Site and related activities, including the preliminary investigation, risk assessments, and potential re-uses for the site.

12. In October 2009, fact sheets were distributed to inform community members of the development of Site-wide Management Plans, a preliminary assessment, a preliminary re-use assessment, and the results of the early response action report.
13. In December 2009, a public information session was held to inform the community about initial results from the field investigations, future RI/FS work activities, and potential re-uses for the Site.
14. In March 2011, fact sheets were distributed to summarize field investigation activities at the Site and preliminary findings of the RI and risk assessments.
15. In April 2011, post cards were distributed announcing a public information session to be held in May at the public library.
16. On May 23, 2011, USEPA, representatives of **Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE)**, **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**, and the Coalition participated in an information session to share information about the results of the field investigations, cleanup options, potential site re-use, and the restoration of natural resources. The Essex Middle River Patch published an article about the event in its next edition.
17. In January 2012, neighborhood volunteers participated in an USEPA pilot study to determine if color-coded maps and data charts could help to make technical data and information more accessible and helpful for non-technical readers.

Community involvement has occurred through other means as well. USEPA has worked extensively with the Herring Run (now Back River) Watershed Association in applying for a **Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)**, which was awarded in May 2003 and closed-out in May 2005. Additionally, in 2006, a representative of Morgan State University (MSU) provided the results of a limited habitat study conducted by MSU students for a reach of Herring Run; these data have been considered in the technical assessment of the Site.

In addition, two websites which are publicly accessible have been established for the Site; one operated by the USEPA and the other by the Coalition. Site-related documents, data, and outreach materials are posted to the websites periodically for public inspection. These websites serve as a repository for all project information.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

According to past and recent community involvement activities, a summary of expressed community concerns include:

- The length of time the site investigation is taking;
- Access to information and opportunities to be involved in the decision-making process;
- Water quality, specifically in Herring Run, Redhouse Run, Back River and their tributaries;
- The effects that multiple past land uses may have had on residents' health; and
- The effects future development projects at the Site may have on surrounding communities.

Community involvement is important. It helps to establish and support trust and communication between and among elected officials, regulatory authorities, the Coalition, other stakeholders, and the community-at-large throughout the project. The process works best when all parties actively participate. The goal of this CIP is to identify community concerns and recommend techniques and activities that may be used to address them. Additionally, this CIP identifies EPA contacts and describes ways in which interested and affected members of the community may contribute to the Superfund process or follow progress at the Site. It also identifies media outlets that serve the communities; recommends convenient meeting locations; and identifies federal, state and local officials who are interested in the Site.

4.1

TECHNIQUES AND ACTIVITIES

This section describes the activities and techniques that the USEPA may use to keep community members informed and encourage community involvement. These measures combine **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)**-mandated (Superfund) activities with other readily-available outreach tools. A list of timeframes for complying with the required public meeting schedule is presented in the next section.

4.1.1

Community Involvement Coordinator

Ms. Carrie Deitzel is the USEPA-identified point-of-contact, and the Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC) for the Site. The CIC acts as a liaison between residents, officials, citizen groups and the USEPA.

Ms. Deitzel may be contacted by telephone at 215- 814-5525 (or toll-free at 800-553-2509 x45525), or by e-mail at deitzel.carrie@epa.gov. The CIC will coordinate with other USEPA project staff, the State of Maryland, local jurisdictions, and the Coalition, as needed, to implement community outreach activities. The public is individually, or through

INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

1. Contact the Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC);
2. Visit the USEPA and Coalition websites;
3. Join the mailing list;
4. Contact local representative;
5. Attend public meetings;
6. Read Fact Sheets;
7. Submit comments;
8. Participate in group discussion;
9. Look for news releases or ads;
10. Review available USEPA and Coalition information;
11. Form a Community Awareness Group (CAG); and,
12. Apply for technical assistance.

their community representatives, encouraged to contact the CIC with any questions or comments about the Site and its status and progress. Contact information for the CIC and other Site-related-contacts are also presented in Appendix C. Interested parties are also encouraged to search the websites provided in Section 4.1.2 to check for project updates.

4.1.2 *Information Repository*

USEPA established an information repository to ensure that accurate Site-related information is available to the public. The repository is intended to house the **Administrative Record (AR)** and will be complete prior to issuance of the **Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP)**. In the past, the Information Repository was available in both electronic and print versions, with the print versions available at the local Rosedale library. The USEPA Information Repository policy is currently being reviewed and files may only be available electronically in the future. Any files already housed at the library will remain at the central public library reference department at the discretion of the library. For individuals without personal internet access, the electronic repository will remain available to the public via internet connection from computers located at the Baltimore County Public Library, Rosedale Branch, or any convenient library. The Rosedale Branch Library is located at 6105 Kenwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21237; telephone: 410-887-0512.

The USEPA website houses the Information Repository and the AR for the Site; this website can be accessed at the following address:
<http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/npl/MDD980918387.htm>. The AR consists of documents, data, reports, and other information that support the RI/FS process, and, ultimately, the USEPA final cleanup decision. It will be updated periodically as new information becomes available. The AR web may also be accessed at: www.epa.gov/arweb.

In addition to the USEPA website, the Coalition has established and hosts a separate website to provide an alternative, timely means for community outreach and a vehicle for community input. The Coalition website can be accessed at the following address: <http://www.68thstreetlandfillsite.com>. This website provides Site-related information and links to other information sources, and will be updated periodically. These updates will serve as another means to keep the public informed on a regular basis, and will also provide an opportunity for members of the public to submit comments or questions regarding Site-related issues. Responses to comments and questions will be provided in the status update section of the website and through periodic fact sheets. In addition, this website provides a direct link to the USEPA website which contains the official AR for the Site. The Coalition website was developed in response to public

concerns regarding the availability of information and forum to provide comments.

4.1.3 *Mailing and Contact List*

The USEPA will maintain and continually update a mailing list for local residents, community and other interested organizations, neighboring businesses, municipal officials and other individuals expressing interest in the Site. This mailing and contact list will be used for the distribution of Site-related information such as fact sheets, project schedules and status updates, and invitations to community and public meetings. All information that may be distributed through a direct mailing from the USEPA will also be posted on the USEPA and Coalition websites. Individuals providing comments through the Coalition website will also be added to the mailing list, if requested. Further, elected officials are also part of the mailing list; these contacts are indicated in Appendix C to this CIP.

4.1.4 *Contact with Local Municipal and Elected Officials*

USEPA will maintain routine contact with local, state and federal officials throughout the RI/FS process. Local elected officials will be informed directly of key planned and on-going Site activities through written status reports, documents and briefings; other municipal officials will be routinely informed of, and at time directly involved in the technical aspects of the project.

4.1.5 *Public Meetings and Availability Sessions*

USEPA will conduct public meetings and/or availability sessions to inform the community of Site activities. Public meetings will offer a forum for the community to learn about the Site background, status and progress; provide input; and ask questions regarding the Site. Availability sessions, such as poster or display exhibits will be employed to enable USEPA to present Site-related information to the public in an informal setting. These activities also allow USEPA to interact with the community interested in Site activities. USEPA schedules public meetings or availability sessions in response to community requests or when significant Site-related events occur. The community relations activities conducted to date, including meetings, are presented in Section 3.1. The next anticipated meeting will be the public hearing to review the findings of the RI/FS and present the PRAP. The public hearing is anticipated to be held in late winter or early spring 2013.

The USEPA is required to solicit and consider public comments before making final cleanup decisions; therefore, the meeting that will precede remedy selection will be a formal meeting conducted to present the USEPA PRAP for community input. Comments from earlier public meetings and the formal public comment period will be considered in determining the final cleanup decision which will be recorded in an official **Record of Decision (ROD)**.

In addition to public meetings or availability sessions, the USEPA may, upon receiving requests, attend occasional civic group meetings within the community to provide project updates and answer specific questions from group members.

4.1.6 *Fact Sheets*

USEPA, with the support of the Coalition, will prepare fact sheets to provide the community with background and procedural information about the SAS Program and Superfund in general, and specific Site activities and results. Fact sheets will be prepared on a periodic, as-needed, basis and will be distributed via direct and electronic mailings, website postings, and/or at meetings. While a fact sheet does not provide an avenue for interaction or comment by a recipient, unless return-mailers are incorporated, contact information placed within the fact sheet provides that opportunity if the recipient elects to pursue it. Routinely available contacts for USEPA and other regulatory agencies are listed in Appendix C; the fact sheets may also provide additional contacts for items of concern identified in that fact sheet. Fact sheets issued by USEPA and available when this CIP was developed are presented in Appendix D.

4.1.7 *Public Comment Periods*

In accordance with the CERCLA regulations, which establish Superfund requirements, formal public comment periods are required before the USEPA may select a remedy for a site. The law also requires USEPA to review and consider all comments received prior to selecting a remedy and to compile a summary of the comments received and USEPA responses to them. This document is termed a Responsiveness Summary and will be an addendum to the official Record of Decision. USEPA is required to notify residents of the opening of public comment period by publishing a public notice in the form of a retail display advertisement (not a legal notice) in a widely circulated local newspaper. The USEPA may also choose to notify people included on its mailing lists via postcards or e-mail messages and postings on its website. Notification will include the timeframes for the comment period and instructions for accessing the PRAP, as well as the procedures for submitting comments. The PRAP discusses feasible remedies for the conditions present at the Site and identifies the remedy that USEPA believes provides the best cleanup option.

4.1.8 *Public Notices in Local Newspapers*

USEPA will publish public notices in local newspapers, such as *The Avenue*, to announce public meetings, public availability sessions, and public comment periods, or other developments of note. Notices have also appeared in other local newspapers, including *The Examiner* and *The Dundalk Eagle*. Input will be solicited from community groups and individuals as to the appropriate local distribution periodicals that reach the most local citizens in the potential area of interest for the Site. The public notices will be in the form of display advertisements and will not appear in the classified section of the newspaper.

4.1.9 *Local Media Information Activities*

By consistently distributing timely and accurate information to the local media, USEPA can minimize misinformation and speculation about Site-related risks and cleanup activities. News releases, written materials, and direct telephone calls are all potential ways to provide information to media representatives. Local reporters will be notified of public meetings and events and offered opportunities to participate in news briefings or conduct interviews with USEPA officials. Upon request or when circumstances warrant, special information sessions or news conferences may be useful to ensure that complex situations are understood and can, thus, be accurately conveyed to the public. Every effort will be made to address media inquiries rapidly. Media contacts are listed in Appendix C.

4.1.10 *Responsiveness Summary and Record of Decision*

A Responsiveness Summary documents all substantive comments received during a public comment period, as well as the USEPA responses to them. The Responsiveness Summary is a required part of the formal cleanup decision document, known as the **Record of Decision (ROD)**. Both documents will be generated at the conclusion of the comment period for a PRAP after the comments have been reviewed and considered. The ROD will guide future on-Site activities.

4.1.11 *Information Sources Available Through USEPA*

USEPA provides numerous sources of information to assist community members in understanding CERCLA, the Superfund and SAS Program processes, and Site-related activities. Additional sources of information available through USEPA include programs which administer other programs and initiatives under such authorities as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Clean Air Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act

(TSCA), among others. Information specific to the Site is available at <http://www.epa.gov/arweb>. Additional programs maintain informative web pages that are accessible as links through <http://www.epa.gov>.

4.1.12

Community Interviews

USEPA is required to conduct community interviews and personal visits with area residents to gather information regarding local concerns about the Site in an informal environment. Through interviews, USEPA can communicate about community concerns in a more focused and in-depth manner than may be achieved at public meetings or through written documents. Interviews are also a means of reaching individuals unable or unwilling to attend community or public meetings, and may be conducted in person, by telephone. Community interviews were conducted for this site on more than one occasion with a number of community members from the affected communities and with members of the Herring Run (now Back River) Watershed Association.

4.1.13

Language Translation

The USEPA will attempt to identify ethnic populations within the community who may obtain information, primarily, through non-traditional sources, such as community centers and organizations, churches, or local businesses. If such groups are identified, USEPA will establish points of contact in order to keep members apprised of Site-related activities and to learn the concerns these groups may have regarding Site activities that may not be reflected in the community-at-large. In the event translation services are necessary, USEPA will secure such services to ensure that outreach materials and meetings are understandable and informative. Groups and individuals who require translation services may also contact the USEPA Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC) identified in this document and in Appendix C.

4.1.14

Toll-Free Telephone Number

A toll-free telephone number (800-553-2509) is available to reach the Community Involvement Office at USEPA – Region 3 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Community members may use this number to reach the CIC or the Regional Project Manager (RPM) assigned to the Site (as indicated in Appendix C). It should be noted, however, that this number is not exclusive to the 68th Street Landfill Site, but can be used by all members of the public to reach various USEPA staff. Callers should provide the name of the person they are interested in speaking with and/or provide the name of the Site (i.e., 68th Street Landfill Site) that interests them. If the “hotline” is answered by an answering machine, callers should also leave a call-back telephone number or e-mail address and

mention the subject they want to discuss, so that whoever returns the call is prepared to address the issue.

4.1.15

Revisions to the Community Involvement Plan

The USEPA and the Coalition will revise and update this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) on an as needed basis to reflect any major changes or unforeseen issues that arise in regard to the Site or the community involvement process.

4.2

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE COALITION

The Coalition will support the USEPA community involvement process by participating in community involvement activities. Many of the activities will be hosted or coordinated by the USEPA; however, the Coalition will support these activities, as needed. Some examples of activities the Coalition may support include:

- Preparing presentation materials, fact sheets, and exhibits;
- planning and conducting public meetings;
- disseminating technical information;
- maintaining a project website;
- providing educational information;
- responding to public questions and comments; and,
- explaining site re-use planning and opportunities..

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RESOURCES FOR COMMUNITIES

Meaningful community participation in decision-making results in better solutions for the cleanup and revitalization of contaminated sites. Because many of the issues surrounding a cleanup are complex, the USEPA provides a variety of ways for communities to obtain independent technical assistance to improve understanding of technical information, environmental science, legal issues, and available cleanup and redevelopment options. Most assistance programs link community groups with independent technical experts who have experience in remediating sites contaminated with hazardous materials or redeveloping Superfund sites that have been remediated. Independent technical assistance is provided via these three programs:

- Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC);
- Technical Assistance Grants (TAG); and
- Partners in Technical Assistance Program (PTAP) (expected to launch in early 2013)

Affected community members and groups which meet eligibility requirements may apply for an independent technical assistance program. TAGs provide funds to allow grant recipients to contract directly with a qualified, independent, technical adviser who may review data and documents developed during the site investigation and assist the grantees

to participate, knowledgeably, in the decision-making process. Only one TAG may be awarded per NPL site, so the process is competitive when more than one group expresses interest. USEPA also offers independent technical assistance to eligible community members/groups through its TASC program. TASC provides a broad range of services, including but not limited to technical document and data review, educational workshops, skill-building workshops, translation services, and website development. Interested community groups may request services on an as-needed or task-specific basis. TASC services are

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT (TAG)

A TAG is a grant of up to \$50,000 that the USEPA provides to certain community groups who are affected by Superfund sites. TAG funding allows a group to hire technical advisors and distribute Site-related information to the community.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES FOR COMMUNITIES (TASC)

A wide range of services are available, on an as-needed, task-specific basis. The services are provided by independent contractors who work directly with community members. Funding for the program is provided through a national contract between USEPA and the primary contractor.

provided under a national contract between USEPA headquarters and an independent environmental consulting company who can work directly with community members.

Those interested in exploring available assistance programs or requesting services through the Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program should contact the USEPA CIC, Carrie Deitzel. For assistance in applying for a TAG, contact the USEPA Region 3 TAG Coordinator, Ruth Wuenschel. (See Appendix C).

4.4

COMMUNITY AWARENESS GROUPS

Community Awareness Groups (CAGs) are formed at the option and initiative of community members. In the event community members elect to form a CAG to follow the progress at the Site as a group, the USEPA can offer assistance. In order to obtain full USEPA support, a CAG should be representative of the community-at-large. Its members should represent the diverse interests held by various segments of the community, including residents representative of all affected communities, state and local officials, health agencies, local businesses, potentially responsible parties, environmental and special interest groups, and regulatory authorities. CAGs can provide valuable insight and information to help the USEPA arrive at locally-tailored cleanup decisions that best serve community needs. Additionally, CAGs offer panel members a unique opportunity to understand the complexity of **Site Investigations (SIs)** and the decision-making process, and provide USEPA and its partners an important forum to hear and seriously consider community concerns and cleanup and re-use preferences. More information about CAG assistance is available from the USEPA CIC, Carrie Deitzel (see Appendix C).

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Appendix A
Overview of Superfund
Alternative Sites Process

APPENDIX A

OVERVIEW OF SUPERFUND ALTERNATIVE SITES PROCESS

The intent of the CERCLA program is to protect the public from potential harm posed by abandoned waste sites through the authority and funding mechanisms vested in the USEPA under CERCLA by developing and implementing long-term solutions at these sites. Given the cost recovery provisions available under CERCLA, potentially responsible parties, including those at the 68th Street Landfill Site, at times elect to participate in developing and implementing the remedies at their expense. This program is prescriptive, complex and at times onerous to implement; the process is linear, with significant administrative requirements and therefore often requires an extended period of time. The major elements in a typical CERCLA action process include:

1. **Site Discovery:** Potential National Priority List (NPL) caliber sites are identified.
2. **Preliminary Assessment (PA) and Site Investigation (SI):** A PA/SI is conducted to collect and review available information about a suspect site, and to determine the severity of any environmental harm posed by the site.
3. **Hazard Ranking System:** At the conclusion of the PA/SI, the site is scored by USEPA in accordance with the Hazard Ranking System (HRS), which is used to evaluate potential relative risks to public health and the environment.
4. **National Priority List:** If a site meets the minimum standard on the HRS evaluation, it is nominated for placement on the list for subsequent investigation and remediation under the CERCLA program.
5. **Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study:** Following NPL assignment, a Remedial Investigation (RI), a Risk Assessment (RA), and a Feasibility Study (FS) are planned and conducted to identify the nature and extent of contamination; to identify and evaluate the present and future risks that the site may pose to public health, welfare and the environment; and to identify and evaluate various alternatives for remediating the site and thereby reducing risk.

6. **Proposed Remedial Action Plan:** Upon completion of the FS, USEPA publishes a Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) that summarizes alternatives evaluated in the FS and contains a description of the preferred clean up strategy. The PRAP is then submitted for public comment.
7. **Record of Decision:** After public comment on the PRAP, and consideration of all comments, USEPA will determine the final remedy for publication in a Record of Decision (ROD), which is a legal, public document that sets forth and explains the remediation techniques and requirements to be applied at the site.
8. **Remedial Design and Remedial Action:** Following selection of the remedy, Remedial Design (RD) of the required remedy work elements is completed to guide the actual construction and implementation of the selected remedial alternative (Remedial Action). After the Remedial Action implementation is complete, reviews of the affectivity of the remedy are conducted on a five-year cycle to ensure that the site poses no threat to public health and the environment.

Effective May 30, 2006, the Coalition and the USEPA voluntarily entered into an ASAOC (CERCLA Docket No. CERC-03-2006-0051 RF) for the planning and implementation of RI/FS activities at the Site. The Agreement was executed in the context of the Superfund Alternative Sites (SAS) Process, as set forth in USEPA OSWER Directive No. 9208.0-18, dated June 17, 2004 (SAS Directive). The SAS Process is a derivation of the CERCLA process conducted for NPL sites, but is intended to streamline the regulatory process and accelerate the transition of the remedied property, or a portion thereof, into re-use opportunities and community assets through parcelization or other means.

Under the SAS Process, the Site will be retained within the CERCLA Program, and will be evaluated in a parallel process, but as a result of the cooperative agreement between the Coalition and the USEPA, the Site is not listed on the NPL. Therefore, the resultant remedy of the Site under the SAS Process should be equivalent to that of similar NPL sites. In general, the SAS Process applies traditional CERCLA protocols. The SAS Directive further summarizes the equivalencies between NPL and SAS sites as presented below:

- The USEPA will act in accordance with practices followed for NPL sites;
- Response actions should achieve cleanup levels equivalent to those at NPL sites;

- States, Tribes, federal natural resource trustees, and communities have the same opportunity for involvement as that provided at NPL site; and,
- USEPA enforcement is equivalent to that at NPL sites.

The scope of services stipulated by the ASAOC consists of the traditional elements prescribed under the CERCLA guidance, enhanced to consider the re-use potential of the Site. To-date, the Site has undergone the Site Discovery through the HRS steps described above, which have resulted in the execution of the ASAOC. Accordingly, the ASAOC thereby includes planning and implementation for the following major elements of the process:

1. Remedial Investigation;
2. Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments;
3. Site Re-use Evaluation; and,
4. Feasibility Study.

B

Appendix B
Community Profile

APPENDIX B

UPDATED COMMUNITY PROFILE: CY 2010 CENSUS DATA

Population

Ethnicity

According to the Calendar Year (CY) 2010 Census generated by the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of the designated Site community, covering a land area of approximately seventeen (17) square miles, was 62,797 persons. More recent population estimates for the community are not available. In CY 2010, about 64 percent of the community (approximately 39,900 persons) was white, while 25 percent (approximately 15,900 persons) was black, and 2.6 percent (approximately 1,600 persons) were two or more other races (Table B-1).

8.6 percent of the community (approximately 5,397 persons) identified themselves in the Census as being a single race other than white or black. Within this group, approximately 1,500 persons identified their race as Asian. Also, within the group of "other" races, approximately 500 persons identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native. Of this subgroup, there were not more than 40 persons in one specified tribe in the community.

Approximately 50 persons identified themselves as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (Table B-1).

Table B-1: Community Population, 2010

Race	Number	Percent
White	39,886	63.5%
Black	15,888	25.3%
Two or More Races	1,626	2.6%
Other (One Race)	5,397	8.6%
Total	62,797	100%
Breakdown of Other (One Race)		
American Indian and Alaska Native	482	9%
Asian	1,452	27%
Native Hawaiian and	46	1%
Some Other Race	3,417	63%
Total	5,397	100%

Of the reported community population of 62,797, approximately ten percent (on the order of 6,200 persons) was Hispanic or Latino, of which approximately 580 persons were Puerto Rican, 1,760 persons were Mexican, and approximately 80 persons were Cuban. Table B-2 presents these statistics.

Table B-2: Community Hispanic or Latino Population, 2010

Race	Number	Percent
Not Hispanic or Latino	56,560	90%
Hispanic or Latino	6,237	10%
Puerto Rican	578	9%
Mexican	1,762	28%
Cuban	78	1%
Other Hispanic or Latino	3,819	61%
Total	62,797	100%

Age

The community demographics consist of a fairly uniform distribution by age, as indicated on Table B-3.

Table B-3: Community Population by Age, 2010

Age	Number	Percent
0 - 19	15,820	25%
20 - 39	17,236	27%
40 - 64	20,688	33%
65+	9,053	14%
Total	62,797	100%

Housing

In the CY 2010 Census, there were approximately 26,100 housing units in the community, of which 91 percent were occupied and nine percent were vacant. Sixty-six (66) percent of the occupied housing units were occupied by the owner, with the remaining 34 percent occupied by renters (see Tables B-4 and B-5).

Table B-4: Community Housing, 2010

Units	Number	Percent
Occupied	23,845	91%
Vacant	2,222	9%
Total Units	26,067	100%

Table B-5: Community Housing, Tenure, 2010

Units	Number	Percent
Owner Occupied	15,757	66%
Renter Occupied	8,088	34%
Total Occupied Units	23,845	100%

Employment and Income

In the CY 2010 Census, 31,960 persons were in the civilian labor force. Eighty-nine (89) percent (or 28,405 persons) were employed, while 11 percent (or 3,538 persons) were unemployed. In 2010, the median household income for the community ranged from \$18,656 (Tract 2603.03) to \$69,226 (Tract 4411.02). Approximately 8,700 persons (14 percent) in the community had an income below the poverty level in 2010 (see Tables B-6 and B-7).

	Number	Percent
Armed Forces	17	0%
Civilian	31,943	100%
Population 16+ in the Labor Force	31,960	100%
Breakdown of Civilian Labor Force		
Employed	28,405	89%
Unemployed	3,538	11%
Population 16+ in the Civilian Labor Force	31,943	100%

Table B-7: Community Poverty Status, 1999

Population	Number	Percent
Income at or above poverty level	52,122	86%
Income below poverty level	8,747	14%
Total	60,869	100%

The largest employment sector among community residents includes the education, health and social services industries. Approximately 20 percent (5,900 persons) of employed community residents worked in this sector. The second largest employment sector among community residents was retail trade, which comprised 11 percent (3,300 persons) of employed community residents. The third largest employment sector was construction, consisting of 11 percent (3,100 persons) of employed community residents.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Council (BMC) is an organization in the Baltimore region that has elected executives representing Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties. The BMC collects data on major employers in the Baltimore Metropolitan Region. The region has

been subdivided into 94 small areas referred to as "Regional Planning Districts (RPDs)". The Rosedale community lies within six RPDs, two of which, RPD 113 (Gardenville) and RPD 121 (Canton), are located within the City of Baltimore; the remaining four RPDs are located within Baltimore County and include RPD 320 (Overlea), RPD 326 (Rosedale), RPD 328 (Essex), and RPD 329 (Dundalk/Turners Station). The major employers for each RPD are presented in Table B-8. The latest available data from the BMC was published in CY 2000.

Table B-8: Major Employers within Regional Planning Districts, 2000 (Total number of employees are presented in parenthesis)

RPD 113 (Gardenville)	RPD 121 (Canton)	RPD 320 (Overlea)	RPD 326 (Rosedale)	RPD 328 (Essex)	RPD 329 (Dundalk/Turners Station)
Kmart Corporation - Big K (175)	GMC - Assembly Division for Trucks and Buses (3,500)	Overlea Caterers Inc. (150)	US Can Corporation (160)	Riverview Nursing Center Inc. (259)	Dundalk College (766)
SE Nursing Rehabilitation Center - Lorien Nursing and Rehab (147)	Bayview Medical Center - Johns Hopkins Geriatrics Center (3,000)	Police - Fullerton Complex (150)	Gamse Lithographing Co. Inc. (141)	Univeristy System of MD - Upward Bound (200)	Alliance Inc. (238)
Schmidt Baking Company Inc. (132)	Abacus Security Service (2,950)	Off Duty Police Security Services (139)	Alban Tractor Company Inc. (100)	Baltimore Gas and Electric Co. (182)	Avesta Sheffield East Inc. (225)
Greater Grace World Outreach (125)	United Parcel Service (900)	Overlea High School (117)	Northeastern Plumbing and Heating Supply Co. (100)	Police Department (174)	MD Transportation Authority - Toll Facility -Bridge (177)
Department of Public Works - Solid Waste - Eastern District (123)	Conopco Inc. - Unilever Personal & Home Care (650)	Great Occasions Caterers Inc. (75)	Pittsburgh - Johnstown - Altoona Express, Inc. (100)	Kenwood Senior High School (158)	Kmart Corporation - Big K Store 3146 (175)

ORIGINAL COMMUNITY PROFILE: CY 2000 CENSUS DATA

Population

Ethnicity

According to the Calendar Year (CY) 2000 Census generated by the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of the designated Site community, covering a land area of approximately seventeen (17) square miles, was 62,023 persons. More recent population estimates for the community are not available. In CY 2000, about 75 percent of the community (approximately 46,400 persons) was white (White is the proper term) while 21 percent (approximately 12,900 persons) was black, and

1.8 percent (approximately 1,100 persons) were two or more other races, the major groups being Asian Indian, Filipino, and Chinese (Table B-1).

2.6 percent of the community (approximately 1,600 persons) identified themselves in the Census as being a single race other than white or black. Within this group, approximately 830 persons identified their race as Asian. Also, within the group of "other" races, approximately 300 persons identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native. Of this subgroup, there were not more than 80 persons in one specified tribe in the community. Approximately 30 persons identified themselves as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (Table B-1).

Table B-1: Community Population, 2000

Race	Number	Percent
White	46,369	74.8%
Black	12,945	20.8%
Two or More Races	1,095	1.8%
Other (One Race)	1,614	2.6%
Total	62,023	100%
Breakdown of Other (One Race)		
American Indian and Alaska Native	308	19%
Asian	829	51%
Native Hawaiian and Some Other Race	30	2%
	447	28%
Total	1,614	100%

Of the reported community population of 62,023, approximately two percent (on the order of 1,200 persons) was Hispanic or Latino, of which 325 persons were Puerto Rican, 230 persons were Mexican, and approximately 130 persons were Central American. Table B-2 presents these statistics.

Table B-2: Community Hispanic or Latino Population, 2000

Race	Number	Percent
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,849	98%
Hispanic or Latino	1,174	2%
Puerto Rican	325	28%
Mexican	232	20%
Central American	129	11%
Total	62,023	100%

According to Community Planners in both Baltimore City (Jill Lemke) and Baltimore County (Amy Mantay), there have been no significant changes in ethnic enclaves of populations since the CY 2000 Census.

Age

The community demographics consist of a fairly uniform distribution by age, as indicated on Table B-3.

Table B-3: Community Population by Age, 2000

Age	Number	Percent
0 - 19	16,256	27%
20 - 39	15,744	25%
40 - 64	19,266	31%
65+	10,757	17%
Total	62,023	100%

Housing

In the CY 2000 Census, there were approximately 27,200 housing units in the community, of which 91 percent were occupied and nine percent were vacant. Sixty-nine (69) percent of the occupied housing units were occupied by the owner, with the remaining 31 percent occupied by renters (see Tables B-4 and B-5).

Table B-4: Community Housing, 2000

Units	Number	Percent
Occupied	24,591	91%
Vacant	2,580	9%
Total Units	27,171	100%

Table B-5: Community Housing, Tenure, 2000

Units	Number	Percent
Owner Occupied	17,049	69%
Renter Occupied	7,542	31%
Total Occupied Units	24,591	100%

Employment and Income

In the CY 2000 Census, 28,392 persons were in the civilian labor force. Ninety-three (93) percent (or 26,499 persons) were employed, while seven percent (or 1,893 persons) were unemployed. In 1999, the median household income for the community ranged from \$11,840 (Tract 2603.03) to \$51,615 (Tract 4411.02). Approximately 7,500 persons (12 percent) in the community had an income below the poverty level in 1999 (see Tables B-6 and B-7).

Table B-6: Community Labor Force, 2000

	Number	Percent
Armed Forces	57	0%
Civilian	28,392	100%
Population 16+ in the Labor Force	28,449	100%
Breakdown of Civilian Labor Force		
Employed	26,499	93%
Unemployed	1,893	7%
Population 16+ in the Civilian Labor Force	28,392	100%

Table B-7: Community Poverty Status, 1999

Population	Number	Percent
Income at or above poverty level	53,652	88%
Income below poverty level	7,531	12%
Total	61,183	100%

The largest employment sector among community residents includes the craftsmen trades, transportation and utility industries. Approximately 24 percent (6,200 persons) of employed community residents worked in this sector. The second largest employment sector among community residents was education, health and social services, which comprised 17 percent (4,500 persons) of employed community residents. The third largest employment sector was manufacturing, consisting of 14 percent (3,600 persons) of employed community residents.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Council (BMC) is an organization in the Baltimore region that has elected executives representing Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties. The BMC collects data on major employers in the Baltimore Metropolitan Region. The region has been subdivided into 94 small areas referred to as "Regional Planning Districts (RPDs)". The Rosedale community lies within six RPDs, two of which, RPD 113 (Gardenville) and RPD 121 (Canton), are located within the City of Baltimore; the remaining four RPDs are located within Baltimore County and include RPD 320 (Overlea), RPD 326 (Rosedale), RPD 328 (Essex), and RPD 329 (Dundalk/Turners Station) (see Appendix C). The major employers for each RPD are presented in Table B-8.

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SE Nursing Rehabilitation Center - Lorien Nursing and Rehab (147)	Bayview Medical Center - Johns Hopkins Geriatrics Center (3,000)	Police - Fullerton Complex (150)	Gamse Lithographing Co. Inc. (141)	Univeristy System of MD - Upward Bound (200)	Alliance Inc. (238)
Schmidt Baking Company Inc. (132)	Abacus Security Service (2,950)	Off Duty Police Security Services (139)	Alban Tractor Company Inc. (100)	Baltimore Gas and Electric Co. (182)	Avesta Sheffield East Inc. (225)
Greater Grace World Outreach (125)	United Parcel Service (900)	Overlea High School (117)	Northeastern Plumbing and Heating Supply Co. (100)	Police Department (174)	MD Transportation Authority - Toll Facility -Bridge (177)
Department of Public Works - Solid Waste - Eastern District (123)	Conopco Inc. - Unilever Personal & Home Care (650)	Great Occasions Caterers Inc. (75)	Pittsburgh - Johnstown - Altoona Express, Inc. (100)	Kenwood Senior High School (158)	Kmart Corporation - Big K Store 3146 (175)

C

Appendix C
List of Contacts

APPENDIX C

LIST OF CONTACTS

Federal Agencies

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Remedial Project Manager

Chris Corbett

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Maryland Department of the Environment

1800 Washington Blvd

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Baltimore City Department of Planning

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Mayor's Office of Neighborhoods

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Community Associations - Baltimore County

Greater Chesaco Community Association

Mr. Russ Mirabile, President

Essex-Middle River-White Marsh Chamber of Commerce

405 Williams Ct., Suite 108
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(443) 317-8763

Herring Run Watershed Association

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Baltimore, MD 21213
(410) 254-1577

Rosedale Community Association

Mr. Russ Mirabile, President

Media - Newspapers

Chesapeake Publishing
442 Eastern Blvd
Baltimore, MD 21221
(410) 687-7775
David Fike

Patuxent Publishing Company
409 Washington Avenue
Ste 400
Baltimore, MD 21204
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The Baltimore Sun
501 North Calvert Street
Baltimore, MD 21278
(410) 322-6000

The Daily Record
11 East Saratoga Street
Baltimore, Md 21202
(443) 524-8100

Times Herald Newspapers
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Baltimore, MD 21236
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Baltimore Business Journal
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WUTB Channel 24
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WMAR Channel 2 (ABC)
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(410) 377-2222

WNUV Channel 54
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Annapolis, MD 21401

WBJC FM
6776 Reisterstown Road,
Baltimore, MD 21215
(410) 580-5800

WCBM AM 680
1726 Reisterstown Road
Pikesville, MD 21208
(410) 580-6800

WPOC FM 93
711 W. 40th Street
Ste 350
Baltimore, MD 21211
(410) 366-7600

WYPR
2216 N. Charles Street
Baltimore, MD 21218
(410) 235-1660

WQSR 102.7
711 W. 40th Street
Baltimore, MD 21211
(410) 366-7600

D

Appendix D
Fact Sheets



68th Street Dump Site Baltimore County, MD Superfund Update

US EPA Region 3

May 2006

Cleanup Agreement Reached for 68th Street Dump Site

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and a group of nineteen companies have entered into an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent. The companies, collectively referred to as the Settling Parties, have agreed to conduct a comprehensive environmental investigation and prepare a reuse plan for the Site which is located near Rosedale in Baltimore County.

The work will be performed under the guidelines of the Superfund Alternative Site (SAS) Process. This is the first time that EPA Region 3 has used the SAS Process to expedite the cleanup and reuse of a Superfund-level site.

What is the Superfund Alternative Site (SAS) Process?

The SAS Process is a stream-lining effort. It is intended to facilitate cooperative agreements between the EPA and Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs – those who may have contributed to contamination or who own or operate contaminated properties) and lead to faster transitions from blighted sites to properties available for beneficial reuse.

Returning properties to beneficial use helps to protect the environment by reducing sprawl and protecting habit. It also strengthens local property values and restores local tax bases.

Settlements and cleanup efforts conducted under the SAS Process are equivalent to cleanup efforts conducted

at other Superfund-level sites. However, SAS sites need not be listed on the National Priorities List (NPL), a register of the nation's most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites requiring long-term cleanup.

EPA may evaluate SAS sites and SAS-site cleanups in accordance with the Agency's land revitalization and reuse initiatives. As a result, sites may be divided into distinct parcels or operable units. The more narrowly-focused projects allow minimally contaminated areas of the sites to be addressed rapidly while more complex areas undergo more intensive investigation and cleanup.

At large sites, this means that portions of a site may proceed to redevelopment before the investigation and cleanup of more challenging portions is completed.

Site Background

EPA first proposed the Site to the National Priorities List (NPL) in January 1999. Listing was re-proposed on April 30, 2003. After an extended comment period, during which numerous comments were received, EPA entered into negotiations with several PRPs. In late March 2006, nineteen PRPs entered into a consent agreement to investigate the site and prepare cleanup and reuse plans for its rehabilitation.

The site covers 165 acres of source area primarily located in Baltimore County, as shown on the site map above. Five onsite areas, once used as landfills, have been identified as contaminant sources. These areas received industrial and commercial refuse, incinerator ash, and/or waste oils for a period of years extending from the mid-1940s through the early 1970s.



Site Map Showing Areas Considered Potential Sources of Contamination

What Have the Settling Parties Agreed to Do?

The Settling Parties have agreed to investigate the site as quickly as possible. The Site will be divided into separate areas based on similarities, such as previous operations, future development potential, types of contamination, or amount of existing data. This will allow Remedial Investigations (RIs) and Feasibility Studies (FSs) to be completed for some portions of the Site, while conditions at other portions are still being delineated. Among the tasks the Settling Parties have agreed to perform are the following activities:

- 1) review existing data and identify additional data needs;
- 2) evaluate contaminant sources and potential exposure scenarios;
- 3) identify the types and quantities of contaminants;
- 4) evaluate surface conditions and current physical hazards;
- 5) evaluate subsurface conditions;
- 6) identify ecologically sensitive areas; and
- 7) determine water uses at and near the Site.

This information will be used to develop risk assessments for human health and the environment. It will also inform parceling decisions and parcel-specific investigations conducted at the Site.

The Settling Parties will also develop a Preliminary Reuse Evaluation. The evaluation will assess existing infrastructure, surrounding land uses, and the development plans of local jurisdictions. The evaluation will also identify potential redevelopment opportunities and reuse alternatives. The areas of the Site most suitable for redevelopment, as well as those areas best suited for preservation and environmental enhancement, will be identified. This information will be used to support the parceling strategy; prioritize the Site investigation; and implement any necessary response actions.

For each parcel or operable unit (OU) identified, the Settling Parties will undertake appropriate actions to support reuse. For some parcels or OUs, an RI and an FS may be needed.

An RI will identify the type and extent of contamination, the potential for human exposure or environmental impacts, and the surface and subsurface conditions associated with a specific parcel or OU.

An FS will identify regulatory requirements and existing engineering technologies that can be applied to the conditions revealed by an RI. The most promising cleanup technologies will then be compared and considered before a cleanup plan is proposed for a parcel or operable unit.

Parcels and OUs without any history of disposal or hazardous materials handling are not expected to need full RIs and FSs. However, a formal proposal and a

public comment period, including supporting documentation, will be required prior to selecting a final remedy.

What is the Project Schedule?

It is anticipated that by Fall of 2006 the Settling Parties will prepare a Site-wide Program Management Plan to serve as a road map for planning the required activities. The Plan will:

- 1) review existing data and formulate strategies;
- 2) develop an overview of land reuse opportunities and market potential;
- 3) delineate parcels to integrate environmental and redevelopment concepts; and
- 4) prioritize the sequence of work needed to investigate, cleanup and redevelop the site.

In approximately nine months, the Settling Parties will prepare a Site-wide RI/FS Work Plan. The plan will include:

- 1) a Field Sampling Plan,
- 2) a Quality Assurance Project Plan,
- 3) a Health and Safety Plan, and
- 4) a Risk Assessment Work Plan.

When these documents are reviewed and approved, parcel-specific plans will be developed.

Community Involvement Opportunities will be Provided

Opportunities for interested members of the community to have input to the cleanup and redevelopment process will be provided.

A Community Relations Plan to facilitate the exchange of information between the communities, the Settling Parties, and the EPA, will also be prepared. Public Notices of upcoming events, such as public meetings, will appear in the *Baltimore Sun* and the weekly paper, *The Avenue*. A mailing list for the Site will be developed and maintained. Additionally, the settling parties will host an interactive web-site that will present current information about the site and provide a forum for residents to comment on site-related issues and concerns. Site-specific information will also be entered into EPA's website at:

<http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/sites/MDD980918387/index.htm>

For more information about this site, please contact:

Christopher J. Corbett (3HS22)
Remedial Project Manager
215-814-3220 OR 1-800-553-2509
corbett.chris@epa.gov

Carrie Deitzel (3HS52)
Community Involvement Coordinator
215-814-5525 OR 1-800-553-2509
deitzel.carrie@epa.gov

USEPA Region 3

1650 Arch Street

Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029

Or log onto: <http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/sites/MDD980918387/index.htm>

USEPA Region III

1650 Arch Street

Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029

Attn: C. Deitzel (3HS52)

Update: 68th Street Dump Site

LET'S TALK

June 13, 2006, 6:00 - 9:00 p.m.

Please come and talk with us about plans for the 68th Street Dump Site.

Drop in anytime between 6 & 9 pm and talk with whomever *you* choose

Learn about:

- 1) our findings 2) the next steps 3) redevelopment options 4) how you can be involved

Golden Ring Middle School

6700 Kenwood Avenue (in the Library), Baltimore, MD 21237

Bring your issues and concerns and talk, informally, with representatives of EPA, MDE, and the Cooperating Parties.



68th Street Dump Site Baltimore County, Maryland Superfund Update

USEPA Region 3

March 2008

68th Street Dump Site Background

The site consists of five discrete areas of contamination, known as Source Areas, totaling approximately 150 acres. The Source Areas are dispersed across an undeveloped area of approximately 270 acres located near Rosedale in Baltimore County. (See the map below). The five on-site Source Areas, once used as landfills, were identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as potential sources of contamination. These areas received primarily industrial and commercial refuse, incinerator ash, and/or waste oils for a period of years extending from the mid-1940s through the early 1970s. The Source Areas have remained unused and undeveloped since that time except for random surface debris dumping thereafter.



Cleanup Planning Continues

In April 2006, the EPA entered into an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent with the 68th Street Landfill Sites Coalition (Coalition), a group of nineteen companies. Under the Order, the Coalition will conduct a comprehensive environmental investigation and develop a preliminary re-use plan for the site. During the last year, the Coalition prepared environmental investigation and re-use planning documents. The documents were subsequently reviewed and accepted by the EPA, and are posted on the websites for public review.

Currently, work plans are being developed addressing each of the five Source Areas. An additional work plan will address the waterways and wetlands on the site. These plans are being reviewed by the EPA, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) for compliance with Superfund law and related environmental requirements.

As the plans are reviewed and approved, they are posted on the EPA and Coalition websites for review by the public. The work plans covering Source Area 5 (subdivided into Management Areas A and B) are now available, and may be found at:

<http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/sites/MDD980918387/index.htm>
and
www.68thstreetlandfillsite.com.

The plans may be accessed through the internet available at the Rosedale Public Library or a personal computer, or viewed in person at the EPA Region 3 office in Philadelphia.

Early Waste Removal Action Planned for the Site

As a part of the planning for site investigations, a reconnaissance was conducted to identify areas where waste is exposed at the surface. The wastes identified include household refuse, construction debris, industrial refuse and, in some locations, drums or other small storage containers. These wastes will be catalogued and categorized as part of an on-going Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA). An EE/CA work plan for screening and sampling various exposed wastes was prepared by the Coalition and accepted by EPA. On the basis of this sampling, certain materials may be removed or otherwise managed on-site so that the potential for human exposure to environmental hazards at the site is restricted. A public notice, meeting and comment period will be made available to provide comments on this plan prior to implementation. It is anticipated that implementing the EE/CA Work Plan and subsequent activities will require up to four months.

Field Investigations Proposed for the Site

The site will be subdivided into up to six Management Areas to better manage site-wide investigations, remediation and re-use, as indicated on the map below. (The delineation of the Management Areas is described fully in the Site-Wide Program Management Plan posted on the websites.). Each Management Area will be investigated after surface waste removal activities are completed. The field studies will include the screening and testing of surface water, sediment, groundwater, soil and soil-gas for a wide range of potential environmental contaminants. Sample analyses will address not only contaminants of concern to humans who may become exposed to the Site, but also ecological receptors such as plants and water and land animals, and smaller life-forms.



What Should the Public Expect in the Coming Months?

In February 2008, field crews began sampling the exposed surface wastes and containers. If needed, some wastes may be removed and disposed off-site or they may be otherwise managed on-site as described in the EE/CA Work Plan. A limited amount of clearing may

be necessary to obtain access to the removal locations. After the removal actions are completed, several field sampling teams will begin obtaining groundwater, surface-water, soil, sediment, and soil-gas samples both on and off the site. These efforts will continue for several months and will, periodically, include the use of drilling and other construction equipment.

Based on typical investigation activities, site work is anticipated to be performed between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Work areas will be secured to discourage access by unauthorized personnel and to minimize their potential exposure to hazardous materials or conditions. USEPA and MDE will perform periodic oversight throughout the site activities.

When is the Next Community Involvement Opportunity?

Opportunities for interested community members to have input to the cleanup and redevelopment process are available on a continuing basis by contacting the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator (Carrie Deitzel), as listed below. In addition, periodic public information sessions will be held at key project milestones. One such milestone is the current initiation of field activities planned as indicated below: (See the information box below) All interested parties are encouraged to participate.

Public Notices of upcoming events, such as the Winter/Spring 2008 public information session and future public meetings, will appear in the weekly newspapers, *The Avenue* and *The Dundalk Eagle*. Direct mailings to those on EPA's most current mailing list and those in close proximity to the site will also be used. Site-specific information will also be available on the EPA website.

For more information about this site, please contact:

Carrie Deitzel (3HS52)
Community Involvement Coordinator
215-814-5525 or 1-800-553-2509 x45525
deitzel.carrie@epa.gov

Christopher J. Corbett (3HS22)
Remedial Project Manager
215-814-3220 or 1-800-352-1973 x43220
corbett.chris@epa.gov

USEPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

Or log onto:

<http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/sites/MDD980918387/index.htm>

PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSION

March 4th, 2008

7:00 - 9:30 p.m.

Listen to a summary of the work completed to-date:

Keep up-to-date on the work at the Site.

Participate in an interactive session:

Know what to expect and when. Provide input to the Community Involvement Plan.

Talk to us about your questions and concerns:

Speak with whomever you choose.

Learn about:

- 1.) Findings,
- 2.) Next Steps,
- 3.) Redevelopment options,
- 4.) How you can be involved, and
- 5.) How to get independent technical assistance.

The Community College of Baltimore County – Essex Campus

7201 Rossville Boulevard (J Building, Room 137)
Baltimore, Maryland 21237-3899

Bring your issues and concerns and talk, informally, with representatives of EPA, MDE, and the Cooperating Parties.

USEPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029
Attn: C. Deitzel (3HS52)

Update: 68th Street Dump Site



68th Street Dump Site Baltimore County, Maryland Superfund Update

USEPA Region 3

April 2008

68th Street Dump Site Background

The site consists of five discrete areas of contamination, known as Source Areas, totaling approximately 150 acres. The Source Areas are spread across an undeveloped area of approximately 270 acres located near Rosedale in Baltimore County. (See the map below). The five on-site Source Areas, once used as landfills, were identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as potential sources of contamination. These areas received primarily industrial and commercial refuse, incinerator ash, and/or waste oils for a period of time extending from the mid-1940s through the early 1970s. The Source Areas have remained unused and undeveloped since about 1970, although random surface debris dumping has periodically continued.



Cleanup Planning Continues

In April 2006, EPA entered into an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent with the 68th Street Landfill Sites Coalition (Coalition), a group of nineteen companies. Under the Order, the Coalition will conduct a comprehensive environmental investigation and develop a preliminary re-use plan for the site. During the last year, the Coalition prepared environmental investigation and re-use planning documents, which were reviewed and approved by the EPA.

Currently, work plans are being completed for the five Source Areas, and a separate work plan will address the streams, waterways and wetlands on the site. These plans are being reviewed by the EPA, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) for compliance with Superfund law and related environmental requirements.

As these plans and documents are reviewed and approved, they are posted on the EPA and Coalition websites for review by the public, and may be found at:

<http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/sites/MDD980918387/index.htm>

and

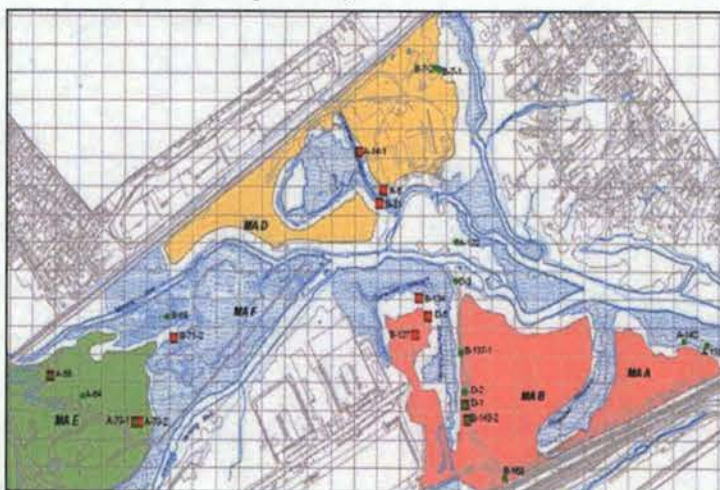
www.68thstreetlandfillsite.com.

The plans may be accessed through the internet available at the Rosedale Public Library or a personal computer, or viewed in person at the EPA - Region 3 offices in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Early Waste Removal Action Planned for the Site

An early removal action is planned for the site, prior to the full-scale investigation and clean-up. The removal action is needed to reduce the human health and ecological risks to on-site workers, trespassers and wildlife posed by surface contamination and debris. The early removal action will focus on soils, containers, and other waste materials at the surface of the site to which humans and wildlife may be exposed in the site's current condition.

In February 2008, field crews inspected exposed surface areas and containers identified during previous reconnaissance activities that might represent an elevated threat at the site. These surface areas were sampled, catalogued and categorized. The Coalition presented the results in an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) Report which was reviewed and approved by the EPA. In this EE/CA Report, the Coalition recommended the removal of soil and/or containers in 21 locations across the site. (See the map below).



initiated with a public notice placed in the local newspapers, at which time the EE/CA Report will be available in the Administrative Record for the site. The public comment period will extend for 30 days, during which time a public information session will also be held to discuss the early removal action plan. After reviewing the public's input, the removal action plan will be finalized. When the plan is approved by EPA, field work will begin. The initial work activities are currently expected to begin at the end of May 2008. After the removal action is completed, the site-wide investigations will begin.

Site work is anticipated to be performed between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Access to the site by unauthorized personnel will not be allowed in order to minimize the potential for exposure to hazardous materials or conditions. The USEPA and MDE will perform periodic oversight throughout the site activities.

When is the Next Community Involvement Opportunity?

Opportunities for interested community members to have input to the clean-up and redevelopment process are available on a continuing basis by contacting the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator (Carrie Deitzel), listed below. In addition, periodic public information sessions will be held at key project milestones. One such milestone is the planned public information session. (See the information box below.) All interested parties are encouraged to participate.

Public notices of upcoming events, including the start of the early removal action public comment period and public information session, will appear in both weekly and daily newspapers, *The Avenue* and *The Examiner*, respectively. Direct mailings to those on EPA's most current mailing list and those in close proximity to the site will also be sent. Site-specific information will be available on the EPA website.

For more information about this site, please contact:

Carrie Deitzel (3HS52)
Community Involvement Coordinator
215-814-5525 or 1-800-553-2509 x45525
deitzel.carrie@epa.gov

Christopher J. Corbett (3HS22)
Remedial Project Manager
215-814-3220 or 1-800-352-1973 x43220
corbett.chris@epa.gov

USEPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

Or log onto:

<http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmnd/super/sites/MDD980918387/index.htm>

PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSION

May 7, 2008

6:30 - 7:00 p.m. Presentation

7:00 - 8:00 p.m. Open House

Listen to a presentation on the planned early removal action:

Keep up-to-date on the work at the Site.

Talk to us about your questions and concerns:

Speak with whomever *you* choose.

Learn about:

1. Early clean-up activities
2. Schedule and Path Forward
3. Public comment period
4. How *you* can be involved

The Rosedale Public Library
6105 Kenwood Avenue
Rosedale, Maryland 21237-2097

Bring your issues and concerns and talk, informally, with representatives of EPA, MDE, and the Cooperating Parties.

USEPA - Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029
Attn: C. Deitzel (3HS52)

Update: 68th Street Dump Site



68th Street Dump Site Baltimore County, Maryland Superfund Update

USEPA Region 3

February 2009

68th Street Dump Site Investigation Status

Significant progress has been achieved since the last public meeting in May 2008. Work plans that describe the field investigation activities for the Site have been reviewed and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). The field investigations began in early July 2008 and are scheduled to be completed for most of the Site by February 2009. Shortly after completion of the field investigation, a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Report and Re-use Analysis will be prepared to present the results of the investigation and the options for remediation and re-use of the Site.

Additionally, the Early Removal Action (ERA) was performed over the Summer and included the removal of specific containers and contaminated soils. During this activity, signs were placed prominently around the Site as requested by community members at the last public meeting. The Early Removal Action (ERA) work was completed and is under review for acceptance by the USEPA.

Site Background

The site consists of approximately 270 acres of undeveloped area located near Rosedale in Baltimore County. The site has been divided into five Management Areas (MAs) to better manage site-wide investigations, remediation and re-use (see the map below). Portions of the site were once used as landfills and received primarily industrial and commercial refuse, incinerator ash, and/or waste oils for a period of years extending from the mid-1940s through the early 1970s. The site has remained unused and undeveloped since that time except for the random dumping of surface debris by unauthorized trespassers.



In April 2006, the USEPA entered into an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent with the 68th Street Landfill Sites Coalition (Coalition), a group of 19 companies and governments. Under the Order, the Coalition has agreed to conduct a comprehensive environmental investigation and develop a remediation plan that incorporates a preliminary re-use plan for the Site.

Clean-up Plans and Documents

The Coalition has prepared environmental investigation work plans, a preliminary re-use assessment, and a response action document for the site. These documents have been reviewed and approved by the USEPA, MDE, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife

Service for compliance with Superfund law and related environmental requirements.

The approved documents are available to the public. They are posted on the USEPA and Coalition websites, and may be found at:

<http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/sites/MDD980918387/index.htm>
and
www.68thstreetlandfillsite.com

The documents may be accessed through the internet available at any public library or personal computer. They may also be viewed in person at the USEPA-Region 3 offices in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Early Removal Action Completion

The ERA was performed at the Site during the Summer of 2008. It was intended to immediately reduce the human health and ecological risks posed by surface contamination and debris to on-site workers, trespassers and wildlife. The ERA focused on the removal of soils, containers, and other waste materials observed at the surface of the Site to which humans and wildlife could be exposed in the Site's current condition. The areas designated for removal were previously identified during reconnaissance conducted in March 2007 and February 2008. These reconnaissance results are presented in an USEPA-approved Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis Report.



The ERA was conducted in accordance with the USEPA-approved Response Action Plan over a three month timeframe between June 2008 and September 2008. Field activities included limited site clearing to provide required access; removal of surface soils (see the photograph above), containers, and housekeeping items including gas cylinders, batteries, and empty drums; and, placement of warning signs around the site perimeter. The work component most visible to local residents and the general public was the shoulder closure on the I-95 north-bound Moravia Road Exit Ramp in early Summer which allows access during the early removal action and the field investigations. The exit ramp will be returned to its original condition following the completion of the field investigation activities. Overall, the ERA resulted in the removal of approximately 44 cubic yards of contaminated soil, 3 tons of housekeeping items, 6 drums of waste materials, and the placement of 43 warning signs (the blue squares on the above map indicate warning sign locations).



On-going Field Investigations

Field investigations are currently on-going to better understand and delineate environmental conditions throughout the Site. The results of the field investigation and the results of past investigations of the Site will be used to determine potential clean-up alternatives that will improve human and ecological systems that are within or pass through the Site. The field investigation activities that are currently being performed, in addition to limited clearing, include: installing monitoring wells; collecting soil borings; excavating test pits; sampling soil, soil-gas, and sediment; evaluating soil cover; and conducting bioassay sampling, geophysical surveys and a habitat survey. Additional activities will include groundwater and surface-water sampling and stream flow evaluation. In addition, off-Site sampling will be conducted to establish background. While the laboratory results are not yet available, the conditions encountered at the site are consistent with prior studies. The picture below depicts the installation of a monitoring well in Management Area F.



Over the last 6 months, Site work has been performed between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Access to the site by unauthorized personnel is not allowed in order to minimize the potential for exposure to waste materials and unsafe conditions. USEPA and MDE conduct periodic oversight of the field activities and receive routine status updates.

Completion Schedule

Based on current expectations for completion of the field investigations, it is anticipated that the Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies results will be presented to the USEPA, the MDE and the Natural

Resources Trustees for review during Fall 2009. After review and finalization of these documents, the USEPA will select preferred alternatives for the Site and develop Proposed Plans for clean-up. The Proposed Plans will be made available to the public for review and comment. It is expected that the comment period, along with a public meeting on the RIs/FSs, will be held in Spring 2010.

When is the Next Community Involvement Opportunity?

Opportunities for interested community members to provide input to the clean-up and redevelopment process are available on a continuing basis by contacting the USEPA Community Involvement Coordinator (Carrie Deitzel), listed below. In addition, informal public information sessions and required public comment periods will be held at key project milestones. The next public information session is tentatively scheduled for Spring 2009 to discuss the overall findings of the field investigations. Additionally, USEPA will conduct interviews with community members through March 2009 to help the USEPA understand local issues and concerns regarding the site and its clean-up.

Public notices of upcoming events, including public information sessions, will appear in *The Avenue*, a weekly newspaper, and *The Examiner*, a daily newspaper. Direct mailings will also be sent to those on the most current USEPA mailing list. Site-specific information will be available on the USEPA website.

For more information about this site, please contact:

Carrie Deitzel (3HS52)
Community Involvement Coordinator
215-814-5525 or 1-800-553-2509 x45525
deitzel.carrie@epa.gov

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Attn: C. Deitzel (3HS52)

Update: 68th Street Dump Site



68th Street Dump Site Baltimore County, Maryland Superfund Update

USEPA Region 3

October 2009

New Clean-up Plans and Documents Available

The 68th Street Landfill Sites Coalition (Coalition), a group of 19 companies and governments, is working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to clean up the 68th Street Dump Site. Under an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent (ASAOC), the Coalition has completed a number of site-related documents, including site-wide management plans, environmental investigation work plans, a preliminary re-use assessment, and an early action response report. These documents were reviewed and approved by the USEPA, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) for compliance with Superfund law and related environmental requirements.

The approved documents are available to the public. They are posted on the USEPA and Coalition websites, and may be found at:

<http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/sites/MDD980918387/index.htm>

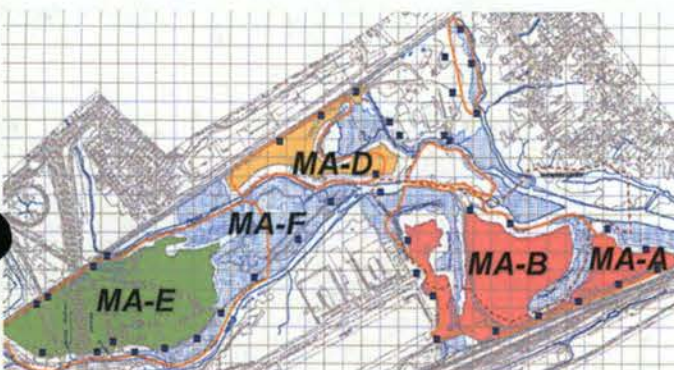
and

www.68thstreetlandfillsite.com

The documents may be accessed through the internet available on any public library or personal computer. They may also be viewed in person at the USEPA-Region 3 offices in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

What has been accomplished?

Field investigations were required to better understand and delineate the environmental conditions throughout the Site. These field investigations, begun in early July 2008, have essentially been completed for all areas of the Site, and the analysis of the resulting data is proceeding. The results of these current and the past field investigations are being used to determine potential clean-up alternatives that will improve the human and ecological systems that are within or pass through the Site. In addition, an Early Removal Action (ERA) to address immediate areas of concern was completed and documented. It included the removal of specific drums, containers, contaminated soils, and some surface debris. The number of warning signs surrounding the Site has also recently been doubled to assure that the public is aware of the status of the property and to offer informational contacts (see Map 1). Signs that were removed have been replaced and others were redirected toward the interior to assure complete coverage.



Map 1

The investigations included obtaining samples of the soil, groundwater, surface-water, sediments, and soil-gas from approximately 200 locations across the Site. In addition, aquatic and terrestrial studies and sampling were conducted. All of the samples were analyzed in the laboratory for physical and chemical properties, and in conjunction with the prior mapping of the site and other data collected during the investigations, used to form a preliminary understanding of the Site conditions.

Based on the results of the investigations and the preliminary Site understanding, two Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Reports are being prepared concurrently. One of these reports addresses the "lowlands", including the streams, wetlands and other undevelopable areas of the Site, and the other addresses the "uplands" which include the higher areas that could be redeveloped or re-used for alternative purposes. A Re-use Assessment is also being prepared to address opportunities and feasible alternatives for re-use of the various Site areas. These opportunities include passive applications such as habitat development, stream management and other non-intensive activities, and active applications such as commercial development, recreational or other municipal uses, and renewable energy projects.

What are the findings?

The data and information from the field investigations, along with the laboratory results, are being reduced and evaluated to assess the level of contamination in the various media at the site. To-date, the information collected has been consistent with the historic information, and indicates that while much of the site does not exhibit elevated concentrations of contaminants, certain areas, or "hot spots", are slightly elevated. However, preliminary risk evaluations indicate that the human health and ecological risks posed by the Site do not indicate an imminent threat. The risks posed are also limited to on-site exposures, which supports the need to restrict public use of the Site for recreational and other purposes. To address even limited risks, remedial actions will be identified and evaluated in a Feasibility Study after the conclusion of the Remedial Investigation.

Re-uses for the site are being evaluated against technical practicality, economic development potential, market conditions, compatibility with neighborhoods and future plans for the area, and resident and property owner desires. These re-uses include both passive and active opportunities, and currently include a broad mixture of environmental restoration, commercial development and inactive uses. Environmental restoration may include habitat development and preservation of the streams, wetlands and low-lying areas, while the uplands are conducive to commercial and renewable energy projects consistent with the area. Residential development will not be included, but certain recreational opportunities may be considered. All of the projects will have a "green" component to assure sustainability and a benefit to the neighborhoods.

What is the Schedule?

Based on current expectations for completion of the field investigations in the Fall of 2009, it is anticipated that the Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies results will be presented to the USEPA, the MDE and the Natural Resources Trustees for review during the Winter through Spring of 2010. After review and finalization of these documents, the USEPA will select preferred alternatives for the Site and develop Proposed Plans for the clean-up. The Proposed Plans will be made available to the public for review and comment. It is expected that the comment period, along with a public meeting on the RI/FSSs, will be held in late Spring 2010. A Record-of-Decision (ROD) is anticipated in the Fall of 2010, which will present the selected remedies for the Site. Following the ROD, the USEPA and the Coalition will enter into a period of negotiation during which the selected remedies will be designed and implemented.

When is the Next Community Involvement Opportunity?

Opportunities for interested community members to provide input to the clean-up and redevelopment process are available on a continuing basis by contacting the USEPA Community Involvement Coordinator (Ms. Carrie Deitzel), listed below. In addition, informal public information sessions and required public comment periods will be held at key project milestones. The next public information session is tentatively scheduled for mid-Fall 2009, after the completion of the field investigations.

Public notices of upcoming events, including public information sessions, will appear in *The Avenue*, a weekly newspaper, and *The Examiner*, a daily newspaper. Direct mailings will also be sent to those on the most current USEPA mailing and e-mailing lists. Site-specific information will be available on the USEPA website.

What is the Site History?

The 68th Street Dump Site consists of approximately 270 acres of undeveloped land located near Rosedale in Baltimore County. The site has been divided into five Management Areas (MAs) to better manage site-wide investigation, remediation and re-use (see Map 1). Portions of the site were once used as landfills and received primarily industrial and commercial refuse, incinerator ash, and/or waste oils for a period of years extending from the mid-1940s through the early 1970s. The site remained unused and undeveloped since that time except for the random dumping of surface debris by unauthorized trespassers.

In April 2006, the USEPA entered into an ASAOC with the Coalition for the conduct of a comprehensive environmental investigation and to develop a remediation plan that incorporates preliminary re-use for the Site.

For more information about this site, please contact:

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Update: 68th Street Dump Site



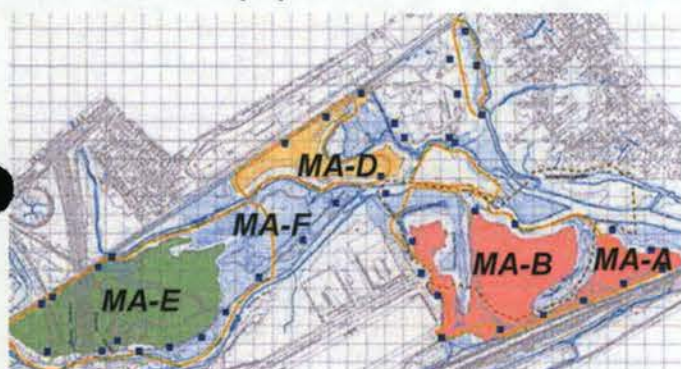
68th Street Dump Site Baltimore County, Maryland Superfund Update

USEPA Region 3

March 2011

68th Street Dump Site Superfund Program

The 68th Street Dump Site consists of approximately 239 acres of undeveloped land located near Rosedale in Baltimore County. The Site has been divided into five Management Areas (MAs) for planning purposes (see Map 1). Portions of each MA were once used as landfills for the disposal of primarily municipal, industrial and commercial refuse. The Site has remained undeveloped and unused except for random dumping of surface debris by unauthorized trespassers since the landfills were closed before or in the early 1970's. Trespassers currently use the Site for recreational purposes.



Map 1

The 68th Street Landfill Sites Coalition (Coalition) is a group of approximately 22 companies and governments working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to clean-up the Site. In April 2006, the Coalition entered into an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent (ASAOC) with the USEPA and agreed to conduct a comprehensive environmental investigation and to develop a remediation plan that incorporates preliminary re-use alternatives for the Site. The Coalition completed a number of site-related documents, including site-wide management plans, environmental investigation work plans, a preliminary re-use assessment, and an early action response report under the ASAOC. The documents that were reviewed and approved by the USEPA and other state and federal regulatory agencies are posted on the USEPA and Coalition websites, and may be found at:

<http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/npl/MDD980918387/html>
and
www.68thstreetlandfillsite.com

These documents may be accessed through the internet available on any public library or personal computer. They may also be viewed in person at the USEPA-Region 3 offices in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

What Has Been Accomplished?

Most recently, a Remedial Investigation (RI) Report was completed that is based upon the field investigations conducted at the Site since 2008. The report summarizes the findings of the investigations and identifies the nature and extent of contamination and the risk posed by the Site to humans and the natural environment. The RI Report is currently being reviewed by the USEPA, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), and other supporting regulatory agencies. The RI findings are based, in part, on the following preliminary studies and actions:

1. Early Removal Action (ERA)

The ERA was performed at the Site during the Summer of 2008. It was intended to immediately reduce the human health and ecological risks posed by surface contamination and debris to on-site workers, trespassers, and wildlife. The ERA consisted of the removal of drums, contaminated soils, and other waste materials observed at the surface of the Site. Additionally, warning signs listing the status of the property and informational contacts were installed in the locations indicated by the blue squares on Map 1.

2. Field Characterization

The field characterization activities associated with the RI began in July 2008 and were completed in October 2010. The goals of the field characterization were to better define the limits of past landfilling activities, to determine the nature and extent of contamination, and to aid in the development of human health and ecological risk assessments for the Site. The field investigations mainly consisted of collecting samples from a variety of environmental media (soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment, and soil gas) and biological media (microbes, invertebrates, fish, and plants).



Environmental and biological samples were evaluated using a combination of field screening tests and laboratory analyses. Additional characterization activities at the Site included a stream flow evaluation, a geotechnical evaluation, a series of geophysical surveys and test pits, and an ecological habitat survey.

Completion of the field investigation is a major milestone in the completion of the Site RI/FS, and the effort expended to achieve this goal was significant. A summary of samples collected during this field investigation is provided in the table below. The samples supplemented data from prior Site investigations.

Type of Sample Collected	Number of Samples
Groundwater Monitoring Wells	69
Piezometers	4
Geotechnical Borings	27
Test Pits	53
Cover Thickness Borings	161
Soil Samples	72
Groundwater Samples	59
Surface-Water Samples	54
Sediment Samples	35
Soil Gas Samples	34
Geophysical Transects	51
Fish Tissue Samples	10

Findings of the Remedial Investigation and Risk Assessments

Based on the Site-specific field investigations and human health and ecological risk assessments, preliminary findings are as follows:

- The landfilled materials consist of municipal, industrial and commercial wastes, including incinerator ash and waste oils.
- Soil cover is present over the waste in most former landfilled locations.
- The majority of the Site is well vegetated.
- Communities and residents downstream of the Site do not rely on groundwater for their water supply.
- Groundwater contamination appears to be limited to on-site, and the groundwater discharges to the surface-water streams.
- Surface-water quality in the main streams does not exceed risk-based standards.
- Seepage discharging to the surface water streams and on-site ponds presents limited ecological risks in some locations.
- Surface debris presents the most immediate safety hazard at the Site.

The results of the field investigations were presented to the USEPA, the MDE, and the Natural Resources Trustees including the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, in the RI Report submitted in November 2010. The Report is currently being reviewed; therefore, the preliminary conclusions listed above may be revised.

What is the Schedule?

At this time, the Coalition is preparing both a Re-use Assessment and a Feasibility Study (FS) based on the findings of the RI. The Re-use Assessment will identify and assess potential future use options for portions of the Site. The FS Report will identify and evaluate remedial alternatives and clean-up objectives to address the potential risks posed by the Site.

With the recent completion of the field investigations and the submittal of the RI Report, it is anticipated that the Re-use Assessment and FS Report will be presented to the regulatory agencies in late Winter 2011 for review. After review and finalization of these three documents, the

USEPA will select one or multiple preferred alternatives for the Site and develop a Proposed Plan for clean-up. The Proposed Plan will be made available to the public for review and comment. It is expected that the formal comment period on the Proposed Plan will take place during the late Summer of 2011.

When is the Next

Community Involvement Opportunity?

Opportunities for interested community members to provide input to the clean-up and redevelopment process are available on a continuing basis by contacting the USEPA Community Involvement Coordinator (Ms. Carrie Deitzel), listed below. In addition, informal public information sessions and required public comment periods will be held at key project milestones. The next public information session is tentatively scheduled for Spring 2011, after the Re-use Assessment and FS Reports are preliminarily reviewed by the USEPA. Input on both remedies and re-use will be sought. The findings of the RI Report, as presented in this Fact Sheet, will also be discussed with community members at that time.

Public notices of upcoming events, including public information sessions, will appear in *The Avenue*, a weekly newspaper, and *The Examiner*, a daily newspaper. Direct mailings will also be sent to those on the most current USEPA mailing and e-mailing lists. Site-specific information will be available on the USEPA website.

For more information about this site, please contact:

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