Big John Salvage - Hoult Road Superfund Site

Community Involvement Plan

Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia

Prepared by: Cherokee Nation Assurance, LLC

Prepared for: U.S. EPA Region 3

April 2020

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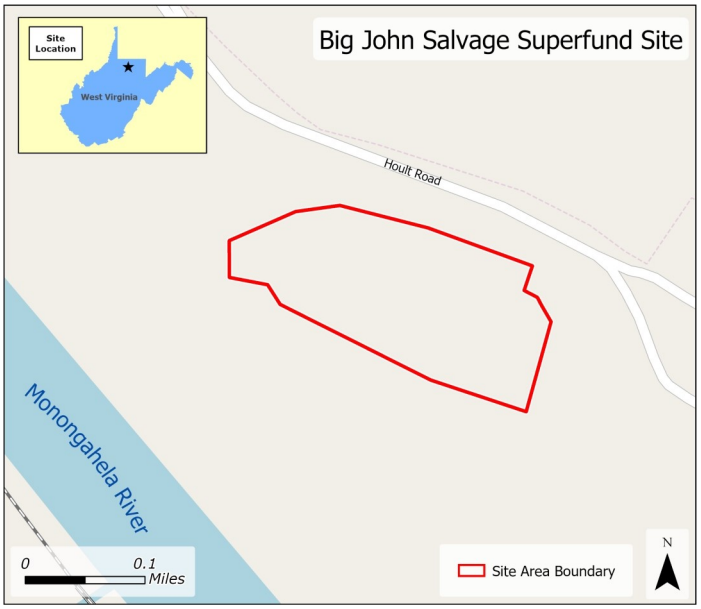
1 - Introduction

Under the federal Superfund program, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is overseeing a comprehensive environmental investigation and cleanup of the Big John Salvage - Hoult Road Superfund Site, located in Fairmont, West Virginia. The Big John's Salvage - Hoult Road Superfund Site is located in the northeast portion of the city of Fairmont, West Virginia, on the eastern bank of the Monongahela River along the western edge of WV Route 150 (Hoult Road). The former industrial property covers 38 acres, approximately 20 of which were used for coal tar refining, salvage operations, and waste disposal (Uplands Areas). The remaining 18 acres include a low lying drainage area that discharges to the Monongahela River at the western portion of the property and wooded hillsides in the northern and eastern portions of the property. In July 2000, the site was added to the National Priorities List (NPL), a register of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites requiring long-term cleanup.



Throughout the cleanup process, EPA is committed to involving the public and keeping the community informed about cleanup activities and how these activities may impact them. In keeping with that commitment, this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) has been developed to facilitate two-way dialogue between the community affected by the Big John Salvage - Hoult Road Superfund Site and EPA to encourage dynamic participation throughout the cleanup process.

Community Involvement Goals

- Provide the community with accurate, timely, and understandable information about the cleanup in a manner that is considerate of their preference and culture;
- Facilitate opportunities for public input and ensure community needs and concerns are considered; and
- Respect and consider community input and feedback on EPA's process as it is being carried out.

1 - Introduction

The CIP is a site-specific resource for EPA staff, state and local partners, and the community that provides general Superfund program information, describes the site and impacted community, identifies and assesses community needs, concerns, and expectations, and shares planned participation activities and communication options.

This document was prepared in accordance with regulations and guidance documents for conducting community involvement activities related to environmental restoration. The CIP is a constantly evolving document and will be updated as needed to ensure the community remains informed and involved throughout the cleanup process.

2 - Superfund Overview

2.1 - What is Superfund?

To participate in or follow the Superfund process as it unfolds in your community, it is important to know what Superfund is and how it works. EPA's Superfund program, created in 1980 under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), is responsible for cleaning up some of the nation's most contaminated land and responding to environmental emergencies, oil spills, and natural disasters. To protect public health and the environment, the Superfund program focuses on making a visible and lasting difference in communities, ensuring that people can live and work in healthy, vibrant places.

The Superfund cleanup process is complex and involves many steps. First, the Site Assessment program determines if a site poses an urgent risk needing immediate, short-term action that should be taken by EPA's Superfund Removal Program, or if a site poses less critical risk and should be placed on the National Priorities List (NPL). Some sites require no further action or may be referred to state agencies, but sites placed on the NPL undergo extensive investigation before appropriate cleanup plans can be determined and implemented. This long-term process is conducted by EPA's Superfund Remedial program. However, even during Remedial program activities, the Removal program can take immediate actions at any time if needed and/or beneficial.

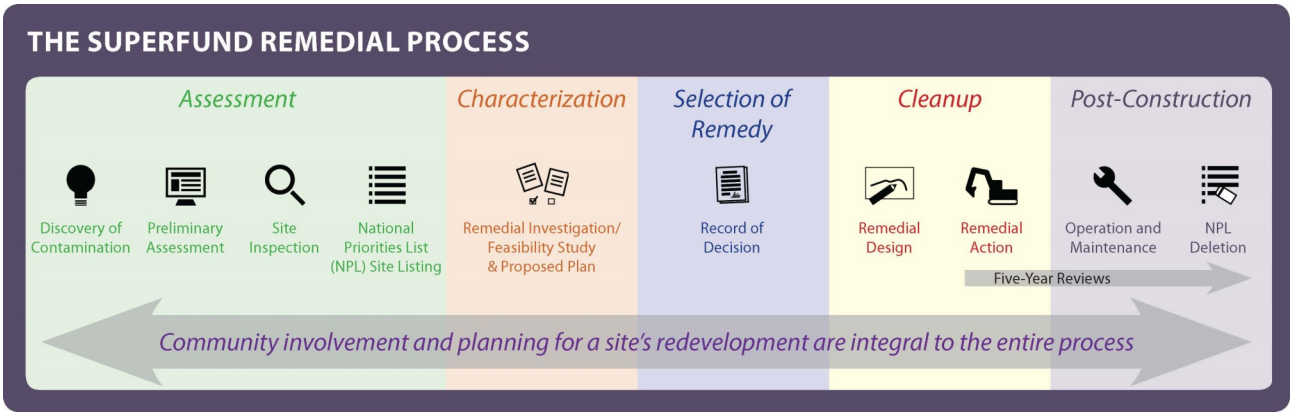
While investigating or addressing a site, EPA is committed to ensuring that those who are responsible take the lead in cleanup, when appropriate, throughout the Superfund process. These parties are called potentially responsible parties (PRPs).

EPA also partners with the states and takes steps to keep affected community members involved. It is important that community members know that EPA works to ensure that cleanup actions are conducted safely and provide long-term protection of human health and the environment.

For more information, please visit:

- **EPA's Superfund website** https://www.epa.gov/superfund
- **This is Superfund: A Community Guide to EPA's Superfund Program** https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/HQ/175197
- Additional web resources are provided in **Appendix H.**

2.2 Components of the Superfund Remedial Process



Site Discovery and Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI)

This stage includes reviewing historical information and visiting a site to evaluate the potential for a release of hazardous substances. EPA determines if the site poses a threat to human health and the environment and whether hazards need to be addressed immediately or if additional site information will be collected.

National Priorities List (NPL) Site Listing

The NPL is an information resource that identifies sites that warrant cleanup. It is a list of the worst hazardous waste sites identified by the Superfund program. The list is largely based on the score a site receives from the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) during the Site Assessment process.

Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

This stage involves an evaluation of the nature and extent of site contamination and an assessment of potential threats to human health and the environment. It also includes the evaluation of the potential performance and cost of treatment options identified for a site.

Proposed Plan

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) summarizes the RI/FS and identifies the preferred cleanup remedy that EPA thinks balances all considerations.

Record of Decision (ROD)

Following a PRAP public comment period, a final ROD is issued, explaining which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at the site.

Remedial Design (RD) and Remedial Action (RA)

Detailed cleanup plans are developed and implemented during this stage. RD includes development of engineering drawings and specifications for a site cleanup. RA follows design and involves the actual construction or implementation phase of site cleanup.

Five-Year Review (FYR)

This is an analysis prepared every five years to determine if site cleanup remedies remain protective of human health and the environment. The community is notified of the FYR and asked to provide any information it has about the operations of the as-built remedy or any issues and concerns that have arisen regarding the cleanup.

Operation and Maintenance

After EPA determines that the physical remedial construction at a site is complete, activities are put in place to ensure that the cleanup actions will protect human health and the environment over the long-term. For example, these activities may include routine maintenance at the site, such as making sure signs and fences are intact, ensuring treatment systems are running smoothly, and enforcing any long-term site restrictions.

NPL Deletion

Once cleanup goals have been achieved and a site is deemed fully protective of human health and the environment, EPA deletes it from the NPL.

Site Reuse

EPA's goal is to make sure site cleanup is consistent with the likely future use of a site. Consideration of reuse and redevelopment at a site can occur at any point in the Superfund cleanup process. EPA works with communities to make sure a site or portions of a site are used safely and in a beneficial way for the community.

3 - The Site: Overview & History

3.1 - Site Overview

The Big John Salvage - Hoult Road Superfund Site (site) is located on the east side of the city of Fairmont in Marion County, West Virginia, approximately 1,320 feet east of the Monongahela River. The 38-acre site is located in a predominantly rural county in north central West Virginia. The site is situated within a mixed industrial/residential area and is surrounded by a deciduous forest to the north and east. The Sharon Steel/Fairmont Coke Superfund Site is located on the southeastern side of the site. The Monongahela River borders the site to the west and Hoult Road (WV Route 15) borders the site to the north.

3.2 - Site History

1925 - 1973: Operation of Reilly Tar and Chemical Corporation

The Big John Salvage Superfund Site was initially owned and operated by Reilly Tar and Chemical Corporation. Approximately 12,000 gallons of crude tar, primarily from the nearby Domestic Coke Corporation (located on the adjacent Fairmont Coke Works property), were processed daily from 1925 until 1973. Crude tar was pumped from tank cars to storage tanks, and later separated by distillation and condensation processes, generating creosote and acid oil compounds. The creosote was removed, stored, and sold as a wood preserving compound. Acid oil was removed and treated in an extraction unit to remove phenol, and the tar was sold to the state's road commission for road construction. The oil would then be cooled to remove naphthalene and other compounds, which were then sold as a product. Any remaining crude acids were shipped to other Reilly plants for final processing.

Wastes from the tar refining process were retained in ponds near the southern property line, or disposed in various areas on-site. The ponds also received wastes from the three on-site sewers and several drainage ditches. All cooling waters, acid wastes, and tar wastes passed through these retention ponds. Discharge from the retention ponds flowed through a pipe into an unnamed tributary to the Monongahela River. Coal tar seeps and constituents of the coal tar refining process were found to be actively discharging from the Site.

1973—1984: Operation of Big John Salvage

In January 1973, Reilly sold its property on Hoult Road to Big John Salvage. Big John Salvage owned and operated a metal, glass and oil salvaging operation at the site until 1984.

3 - The Site: Overview & History

3.2 - Site History (continued)

2000: NPL Listing

In July 2000, the Site was added to the NPL, a register of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites requiring long-term cleanup.

2000 - 2005: Initial Cleanup Activities

Early cleanup activities included the excavation and removal of several types of waste, including oily, tar-like deposits from the site. These actions controlled the source of the contamination, significantly reducing the release of coal tar-like seeps, heavy metals, and other contaminants to nearby surface waters, including the Monongahela River.

EPA contractors take sediment samples in a tributary on site in 2002.

Additionally, a subsurface collection and treatment system was installed to capture oily, tar-like contamination moving in onsite tributaries; a sedimentation basin was repaired; surface water run-off was controlled; and other areas were stabilized so that hazardous materials no longer leave the site. The oil collection and erosion control efforts at the site continue today.

3 - The Site: Overview & History

3.2 - Site History (continued)

2005 - 2010: Remedial Investigation

EPA initiated a Remedial Investigation (RI) in 2005. The RI included both human health and ecological risk assessments. The final RI was completed in April 2009. EPA determined that additional short-term cleanup actions were needed. These cleanup actions were outlined in a 2010 Action Memorandum, which required the dredging and removal of contaminated sediment from the Monongahela River, construction of an impermeable landfill cap to contain contaminated soil and sediments, and updating of the existing groundwater containment and treatment system.

2010 - 2016

Between 2010 and 2016, EPA used regulatory actions to further cleanup activities at the site. More information on the regulatory history can be found on the following page.

2016 - 2019

In December 2016, EPA formally took over the cleanup activities (see regulatory history on the following page) at the site. In April 2017, the US Army Corps of Engineers was retained to complete the design for the dredging and removal of tar and contaminated sediment from the Monongahela River. Work is currently ongoing to prevent the further release of tar seeps to surface water and the Monongahela River.

Future cleanup actions

Future cleanup actions will be completed in phases, and include:

- Dredging and removal of the tar and contaminated sediment from the Monongahela River;
- Constructing an impermeable cap to contain contaminated soil;
- Enhancing the existing ground water containment system to help prevent contaminants from migrating.

3 - The Site: Overview & History

3.2 - Site History (continued)

Regulatory History

Under the federal Superfund law, landowners, waste generators and waste transporters who are responsible for the contamination of a Superfund site must either clean up the site or reimburse the government or other parties for cleanup activities. Within the terminology of the Superfund Program, these persons or companies are called Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs).

Between 1932 and 1973, the site was owned by a predecessor of Vertellus Specialties, including the Reilly Tar and Chemical Corp., which operated a tar processing and refining facility. Domestic Coke, a predecessor of ExxonMobil, operated a coke production plant adjacent to the Big John site and sold and delivered crude coal tar to the Reilly facility for refining. From 1973 to 1984, Big John Salvage owned the property, and operated a metal, glass, and oil salvaging operation. During this period, Big John Salvage accepted hazardous waste materials from Westinghouse Electric Co., a predecessor of CBS Corp., including mercury-containing fluorescent light bulbs, lead dust, and mercury-tainted waste oil.

Since 1984, the site property has had several owners. A portion of the property is currently owned by the Fairmont Custodial Trust (administered by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) as the Trustee). The other portion is owned by the Vertellus Environmental Response Trust, created after the 2016 bankruptcy of Vertellus Specialties, the successor to Reilly Tar and Chemical.

In October 2012, three PRPs entered into a Consent Decree with the EPA and the West Virginia DEP to design and implement the selected response action to address contamination at the site. In accordance with the consent decree, Vertellus Specialties, Inc. agreed to perform clean up work; ExxonMobil Corp., and CBS Corp., were "cash out" settlors, agreeing to make a combined lump sum payment of $11 million to reimburse the EPA and the State of West Virginia for past cleanup costs at the Site.

In May 2016, after failing to complete any of the cleanup work required by the Consent Decree, Vertellus filed for protection in bankruptcy court. At the conclusion of the bankruptcy process, EPA took over responsibility for performing cleanup actions at the Site.

4 - The Community

4.1 Community Demographics & Economic Profile

Fairmont, West Virginia Demographics

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013-2017 Estimates, there were **18,593 people** living in **7,521 households**.

The gender breakdown was **48% male** and **52% female**.

Population by Age:

Age 0 – 4	8%
Age 5 – 17	20%
Age 18 – 64	80%
Age 65 +	18%

Population by Race:

One Race:	98%
White	89%
Black	8%
American Indian	0%*
Asian	1%
Pacific Islander	0%*
Some Other Race	0%
Two or More Races:	2%

*Less than 1%

Households by Household Income:

< $15,000	20%
$15,000 – $25,000	14%
$25,000 – $50,000	27%
$50,000 – $70,000	15%
$75,000 +	25%

Marion County, West Virginia Demographics

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013-2017 Estimates, there were **56,575 people** living in **22,718 households**.

The gender breakdown was **49% male** and **51% female**.

Population by Age:

Age 0 – 4	6%
Age 5 – 17	20%
Age 18 – 64	80%
Age 65 +	18%

Population by Race:

One Race:	99%
White	94%
Black	4%
American Indian	0%*
Asian	1%
Pacific Islander	0%*
Some Other Race	0%*
Two or More Races:	1%

*Less than 1%

Households by Household Income:

< $15,000	13%
$15,000 – $25,000	13%
$25,000 – $50,000	26%
$50,000 – $70,000	19%
$75,000 +	30%

4.2 Community Feedback

In order to gather updated information for Community Involvement Plans, EPA interviews residents and local officials who live and work near Superfund sites. The interviews are conducted to determine residents' understanding of Site activities and history and how residents may have been involved with the site in the past.

In October 2008 and August 2015, EPA and its contractors conducted a number of interviews with stakeholders in Fairmont and Marion County. Over the course of the interviews, some residents and other stakeholders expressed a range of issues and concerns. Other community members contacted were either not aware of the site or uninterested in being interviewed. Responses given have been grouped into four categories:

1) Cleanup Timetable Concerns
2) Communication Concerns
3) Redevelopment Concerns
4) Environmental Concerns

Cleanup Timetable Concerns

Some residents expressed concern about the length of time it is taking for actions to be taken at the Site. They are aware that Removal and Remediation take time, but they would like to see things move much faster. While several interviewees held this opinion, others were neutral on the issue, and some were indifferent. One interviewee noted that residents are aware that something is being done to address the problems at the site, and said this contributes to lessening concern among some community members.

Communication Concerns

Residents who were interviewed expressed the desire to be kept better informed about the cleanup process and progress. They would like to have meetings with EPA representatives on a regular basis. They would like to see more frequent Fact Sheets and newspaper announcements with updates. A few residents stated they did receive the most recent fact sheet announcing upcoming plans at the site, and noted that they would like to see similar updates in the future.

Redevelopment Concerns

Most residents, especially those who live on Hoult Road, are pleased that the Site will be cleaned up. In 2008, when a hotel complex and recreational park were proposed, some residents were concerned about the possible impacts that the proposed development might have on their neighbor-hood. Some worried they might have to move and noted that older residents might have a difficult time relocating due to the economy. Others worried that the proposed redevelopment would increase traffic and possibly raise the cost of living. Although the 2008 redevelopment proposal was abandoned, many residents remain positive regarding redevelopment opportunities and hope that redevelopment will occur and will boost the local economy.

Currently, the state and local governments are continuing to explore redevelopment opportunities for the site and adjacent properties. Community members who were contacted, in 2015, reiterated earlier concerns, in general, but many residents noted they hope that whatever redevelopment plans are made will be for the benefit of the community . Many residents said they would like to be provided opportunities for input into whatever redevelopment decisions are made for the site.

Environmental Concerns

The level of concern regarding the environment ranged from very concerned to disinterested. Among those who are concerned about environmental issues, residents were concerned that the Monongahela River is polluted and that hazardous waste and toxic materials contaminated the ground. Most interviewees were encouraged that progress has been made to clean-up the waste sites in Fairmont. However, for some residents, economic issues seem to outweigh environmental concerns.

5 - Community Involvement Action Plan

The foundation of Superfund's Community Involvement program is the belief that members of the community affected by a Superfund site have the right to be informed and involved in EPA's decision-making process. EPA recognizes the benefits that an engaged public brings to the Superfund cleanup process and is committed to providing and encouraging public participation so that the people whose lives have been impacted by hazardous waste sites, and EPA's actions to clean them up, have a say in what happens in their community. EPA's Community Involvement program strives to maintain a consistent community presence and build relationships with the community and local stakeholders, as well as local, state, and other federal government agencies.

For more information about available resources and opportunities, visit:

EPA's Superfund Community Involvement Website

https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement

This Community Involvement Action Plan highlights EPA's key objectives, methods, and timeline for conducting site-specific activities to keep residents, community stakeholders, and local officials informed and involved throughout the cleanup process. Which ones are used and how frequently they occur usually reflect the stage in the process and level of interest expressed by the community. To establish this plan, EPA considers several factors, including federal requirements and EPA policy that assess the nature and extent of known or perceived site contaminants and known community needs, concerns, and recommendations.

EPA Points of Contact

Eric Newman
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region III
1650 Arch Street - 3SD23
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: (215) 814-3237
Email: newman.eric@epa.gov

Meg Keegan Broughton
Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region III
1650 Arch Street - 3RA22
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: (215) 814-5494
Email: keegan.megan@epa.gov

Community Involvement Action Plan

Community Involvement Objectives	Tools & Methods	Status
Maintain points of contact	Points of contact (see Appendix B), EPA Site Profile Page	Completed
Establish an information repository	Information repository in community and at EPA (see Appendix F)	Completed
Maintain a consistent community presence to build relationships, especially among those most directly affected by contamination and cleanup	Engagement via direct mailings (postcards, factsheets), public availability sessions, door-to-door outreach, phone calls, and EPA Site Profile Page; Community Advisory Group (CAG)	Ongoing as needed
Conduct early, frequent, and meaningful community involvement activities using a wide variety of tools and strategies to engage and communicate ongoing and planned site activities with the community		Ongoing as needed
Explain technical site activities and findings in an understandable format that all can understand	Fact sheets, Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC), Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)	Ongoing as needed
Write and distribute news releases and public notices	Media notifications for public comment periods, meetings, information sessions	Ongoing as needed
Evaluate community involvement and outreach efforts and adjust as necessary	Update Community Involvement Plan (CIP)	Periodically throughout the cleanup process as needed

Get Involved and Get Support

Community Advisory Group (CAG)
(https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-advisory-groups)

- Self-governing stakeholder group that meets regularly to learn about EPA's cleanup process, discuss issues and concerns, and provide feedback to EPA. EPA can provide support to the CAG by attending meetings, making presentations, procuring meeting rooms, advertising the meetings, and providing copies of site-related documents.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)
(https://www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-grant-tag-program)

- Competitive federal grant awarded to an incorporated nonprofit organization of community members affected by a site. Recipients contract with independent technical advisors to interpret, review, and evaluate site-related technical information.

Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC)
(https://www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-services-communities-tasc-program)

- Program that provides independent educational and technical assistance to communities affected by a site. Such assistance helps communities to better understand the hazardous waste issues confronting them and make them well-informed while participating in the decision-making process.

For questions, please contact:
Gina Soscia, EPA Region III's CAG/TAG/TASC Coordinator
(215) 814-5538
soscia.gina@epa.gov

Appendix A - Acronyms

AO ..... Administrative Order

ATSDR ..... Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

CAG ..... Community Advisory Group

CERCLA ..... Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CIC ..... Community Involvement Coordinator

CIP ..... Community Involvement Plan

EPA ..... Environmental Protection Agency

FYR ..... Five-Year Review

HRS ..... Hazard Ranking System

NPL ..... National Priorities List

O&M ..... Operation and Maintenance

PA/SI ..... Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation

PRAP ..... Proposed Remedial Action Plan

PRPs ..... Potentially Responsible Parties

RA ..... Remedial Action

RD ..... Remedial Design

RI ..... Remedial Investigation

RI/FS ..... Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study

RPM ..... Remedial Project Manager

ROD ..... Record of Decision

SVE ..... Soil Vapor Extraction

SARA ..... Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

TAG ..... Technical Assistance Grant

TASC ..... Technical Assistance Services for Communities

WVDEP ..... West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

Appendix B - EPA and Other Agency Contacts

EPA

Eric Newman
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region III
1650 Arch Street – 3SD23
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: (215) 814-3237
Email: newman.eric@epa.gov

Gina Soscia
CAG/TAG/TASC Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region III
1650 Arch Street - 3RA22
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: (215) 814-5538
Email: soscia.gina@epa.gov

Meg Broughton
Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region III
1650 Arch Street—3RA22
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: (215) 814-5494
Email: keegan.megan@epa.gov

Mark Ferrell
State and Congressional Liaison
USEPA Wheeling Office
1060 Chapline Street, Suite 303 - 3RA20
Wheeling, WV 26003
Phone: (304) 542-0231
Email: ferrell.mark@epa.gov

ATSDR

Karl Markiewicz
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: (215) 814-3149
Email: markiewicz.karl@epa.gov
www.atsdr.cdc.gov

West Virginia Agency

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304
Phone: (304) 926-0440
https://dep.wv.gov

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Appendix C - Elected Officials

Federal

Senator Shelley Moore Capito
172 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510
Phone: (202) 224-6472
https://www.capito.senate.gov

Senator Joe Manchin
306 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510
Phone: (202) 224-3954
https://www.manchin.senate.gov

Representative David McKinley
1st District
2239 Rayburn HOB
Washington, DC 20515
Phone: (202) 225-4172
https://mckinley.house.gov

State

Governor Jim Justice
State Capitol, 1900 Kanawha Blvd. E
Charleston, WV 25305
Phone: (304) 558-2000
https://governor.wv.gov

Senator Robert Beach, 13 District
Room 204W, Building 1
State Capitol Complex
Charleston, WV 25305
Phone: (304) 357-7919
https://www.wvlegislature.gov/Senate1/lawmaker.cfm?member=Senator%20Beach

Representative Michael Angelucci, 50 District
Room 231E, Building 1
State Capitol Complex
Charleston, WV 25305
Phone: (304) 340-3331
https://www.wvlegislature.gov/House/lawmaker.cfm?member=Delegate%20Angelucci

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Local

The City of Fairmont
P.O. Box 1428
Fairmont, WV 26555-1428
Phone: (304) 366-6211
https://www.fairmontwv.gov

City Manager - Valerie Means

Marion County
200 Jackson Street
Fairmont, WV 26554
Phone: (304) 367-5400
http://www.marioncountywv.com

County Commission
Randy Elliott, West Augusta District
Rick Garcia, Middletown District
Ernie VanGilder, Palatine District

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Appendix D - Media Outlets

Newspaper

The Times West Virginian
300 Quincy Street
Fairmont, WV 26555
Phone: (304) 367-2500
https://www.timeswv.com

Television Stations

WBOY-12
904 West Pike Street
Clarks burg, WV 26301
Phone: (304) 623-3311
https://www.wboy.com

WDTV-5 (CBS)
5 Television Drive
Bridgeport, WV 26330
Phone: (304) 842-7501
https://www.wdtv.com

WVPBS
600 Capitol Street
Charleston, WV 25301
Phone: (304) 556-4900
https://www.wvpublic.org

Radio Station

WAJR
1251 Earl L. Core Road
Morgantown, WV 26505
Phone: (304) 296-0029
https://wajr.com

Last Updated: March 6, 2020

Appendix E - Potential Meeting Locations

Armed Forces Reserve Center
201st Artillery Drive
Fairmont, WV 26554

Central United Methodist Church
301 Fairmont Avenue
Fairmont, WV 26554
Phone (304)366-3351

Everlasting Covenant Church
17 Everlasting Dr
Fairmont, WV 26554
(304) 367-9613

Victory Baptist Church
1875 Morgantown Ave
Fairmont, WV 26554
(304) 366-5264

Clarion Hotel
930 E Grafton Rd
Fairmont, WV 26554
(304) 366-5500

Last Updated: March 6, 2020

Appendix F - Information Repositories

When EPA proposes a site cleanup plan, it collects the documents that were used or relied upon to develop the proposed action. This collection of technical documents is called the Administrative Record. The Administrative Record is available online and at the information repositories. The following information repositories have been established for the Sharon Steel (Fairmont Coke Works) site:

Local Repository

Marion County Public Library
321 Monroe Street
Fairmont, WV 26554
Phone: (304) 366-1210

EPA Office

U.S. EPA Region 3
Administrative Records Room
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: (215) 814-3157, by appointment

Online

https://semspub.epa.gov/src/collections/03/AR/WVD000800441

https://www.epa.gov/superfund/sharonsteel-fairmont

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Appendix G - Sample Interview Questions

General Information:

1. Are you aware of the Sharon Steel (Fairmont Coke Works) Site?
2. (For residents) How long have you lived in this community?
3. (For officials) Do you live in the area affected by the site?
4. When/how did you first learn about the site?
5. What have you heard about the site?
6. What/who is the source of this information?
7. Do you think this information is credible?
8. Who do you consider reliable sources of information about local environmental issues?
9. Are there environmental concerns in the community, other than this site?
10. Who are the major employers in this area?
11. Did you or others in the community take any actions to focus attention on conditions at the site? If so, what were your concerns or goals?
12. Did you or anyone you know work at the site when it was operating or play at the site after it closed?
13. Since the site ceased operations, do you know if it is used for recreational purposes or if trespassing is an issue?
14. What are your current concerns about the site?

Community Involvement Information:

1. Do you think community members would be interested in forming a community panel to follow the work at the site and help keep the community-at-large informed?
2. Would you be interested in forming such a group?
3. Do you know others who might be interested in such a group?
4. Do you know of any environmental or special interest groups, such as sportsmen's groups, that may be interested in participating in a group or being kept informed of site-related activities?

Keeping Residents Informed:

1. What are the best ways for us to communicate with you? (Mailings, Email, Meetings/Information Sessions, Public Notices, etc.)
2. What kinds of information do you want?
3. How do you usually get information about the community or local environmental concerns?

Last Updated: March 6, 2020

Appendix G - Sample Interview Questions

4. Does your municipality have a cable station, website, or newsletter to keep community members informed?
5. What newspapers are most popular in this area? (Are they daily, weekly, online, or hard copies?)
6. What TV stations cover local news?
7. What radio stations, if any, do you listen to most often?
8. Do you use the internet or other social media, such as Twitter or Facebook?
9. Do you know of any residents in the site vicinity who have communications differences, such as hearing or visual impairments?
10. Do you know of residents in the site vicinity who may require translation services?
11. Are there residents or areas in the site vicinity that could be characterized as disadvantaged (or environmental justice communities)?

Planning Community Events:

1. If EPA wanted to hold a meeting or an open house, can you suggest any locations that are convenient for residents?
2. Are there any nights of the week that we should avoid when scheduling meetings?
3. Are there seasonal community activities that are important and widely attended?

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Appendix H - Additional Websites & Resources

Sharon Steel (Fairmont Coke Works) Superfund Site
https://www.epa.gov/superfund/sharonsteel-fairmont

EPA's Superfund Program
https://www.epa.gov/superfund

Superfund Community Involvement
https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement

This is Superfund: A Community Guide to EPA's Superfund Program
http://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/HQ/175197

ATSDR ToxFAQS page
http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp

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