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JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS DIVISION

1042 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING - 529 14TH STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20045 • (202) 628-1903

December 24, 1987

Superfund Records Center

SITE: Salem Acres

BREAK: 13.2

OTHER: 19706

John C. Keane
Waste Management Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
90 Canal Street
Boston, MA

Dear Jack:

I am submitting to you a revised copy of each of the following documents concerning the Salem Acres Site: Community Relations Plan, Salem Acres Site Chronology, Potential Health Hazards at the Salem Acres Site, and Minutes from the Salem Acres Residents' Meeting.

I am also submitting to you, the first portion of a rough draft, Administrative Record Index for Salem Acres Site. Please review this document.

I will be out of town December 28, 1987 through January 7, 1988. I plan to come to Boston to continue work on the Administrative Record that following week.

Have a great Holiday Season!

Sincerely,

Patricia Poussevin

PP/atg

Enclosures

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
TECHNICAL ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT AT
HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES**

TES IV

CONTRACT NO. 68-01-7351

WORK ASSIGNMENT NO. 428

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

SALEM ACRES SITE

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

EPA REGION I

**JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP INC.
PROJECT NO. 05-B428-00**

DECEMBER 1987

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COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
SALEM ACRES SITE
WORK ASSIGNMENT NO. 428

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) has been developed to prepare for community relations activities to be conducted during the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) planned for the Salem Acres Site. The purpose of this CRP is to encourage constructive interaction and meaningful, two-way communication between the agencies conducting remedial actions and the community affected by the site. Because community relations is a dynamic process, this plan will be updated as the project develops and the community's concerns evolve.

Information presented in this document was obtained from many sources, including the Preliminary Site Assessment prepared by NUS Corporation for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region I office; file information maintained by the U.S. EPA; interviews with officials of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (MADEQE); and on-site discussions with local officials and community members living in the vicinity of the site. The on-site discussions conducted in 1985 provided information important for assessing the extent of community interest and concern and for identifying the nature of those concerns. Further interviews and public meetings will be conducted at milestones of the activities which take place during the Salem Acres Superfund Site clean up. An Administrative Record which includes all community relations documents for the Salem Acres Site will be maintained at designated site repositories as indicated in Appendix B of this Community Relations Plan.

The Salem Acres Site is classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a National Priorities List (NPL) site, which is enforceable by the Superfund Act (as amended by SARA) under Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently entered into an Administrative Order by Consent with one of the potentially responsible parties (PRPs), South Essex Sewerage District (SESD), to investigate contamination problems at the site. It is important to note that there are two other PRP's, DiBiase Realty Trust and the New England Power Company, which have been named by U.S. EPA and the State of Massachusetts, respectively.

Under section 104 of CERCLA, as amended by SARA, the SESD will first participate in a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Response Action to stop the immediate threat of contaminants releasing into the nearby wetlands. SESD will then perform a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) as required by Federal law (CERCLA), to determine the best remedy which will permanently and significantly reduce the volume, toxicity and mobility of the contaminants at this site. This remedial investigation is being conducted under direct supervision and guidance of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and its designated contractor, Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. The MADEQE will also be closely coordinating with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Because this is a Superfund enforcement site, all community relations activities will be coordinated with and reviewed by the U.S. EPA's enforcement staff. Release of enforcement-related information may be limited at times in order to protect the government's case against responsible parties.

First, this CRP outlines background information and the history of community relations. Issues and concerns of the community are then discussed. The objectives of this plan and the techniques recommended to meet those objectives are stated, after which a proposed schedule is provided. This CRP concludes with a mailing list of groups and individuals who are interested in activities associated with the Salem Acres Site.

2.0 BACKGROUND AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS HISTORY

2.1 Site Background

Salem Acres, Inc. is a 234.5 acre parcel of land located in the Towns of Salem and Peabody, Massachusetts. The sludge pit areas are of immediate concern and occupy approximately four acres of the 162 acres of land within the Salem Town limits, and are located approximately 1/4 mile northwest of the intersection of Route 107 and Marlboro Road in Salem. However, there are numerous other disposal areas of suspected contamination surrounding the sludge disposal pits that need to be further characterized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in terms of assessing the risks they impose on human health and welfare and the environment. The Peabody town line is adjacent to the northwest side of the site. Land use in the area is mixed, with residential housing located southeast and north of the site (see Figure 1). An estimated 2,500 people reside within one mile of the site. Commercial establishments are located east of the site along Route 107.

Eight (8) unlined sludge pits located on a small portion of the site were used for the disposal of sewage and industrial waste from the SESD which accumulated sewage from the five Towns of Beverly, Danvers, Salem, Peabody and Marblehead. The SESD disposed of grease and grit sludge semi-annually into these pits under an agreement with a former owner of the site from 1947 to 1969. It is estimated that 28,000 cubic yards of sludge were brought to the disposal/pits from 1947-1969 (22 years). In 1969, the site was sold to a new owner who denied SESD permission to continue disposing of waste on this site.

In September 1980, an investigator from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (MADEQE) visited the site and noted that roads into the site appeared to be in use; there were signs of recent excavation and grading; there was an oily residue on the surface of one pit, and what appeared to be a chemical precipitate on the surface of another pit; leather scraps were present on-site; and odors were emitting from the pits. A subsequent letter was sent to the owner of the property notifying him of possible violations of Massachusetts hazardous waste regulations.

In 1983, at the request of MADEQE, the U.S. EPA initiated a preliminary assessment of the site. Analysis of samples obtained from the sludge pits indicated significant concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and chromium. In addition, levels of arsenic, methylene chloride, acetone, and naphthalene were also detected. The grease and grit sludge which was dumped into the eight unlined pits at the site is known to contain wastes from leather tanneries and other small industries located in the area, as well as domestic, household waste. Based on additional sampling conducted during a site

investigation in 1985, off-site migration of contaminants was not thought to be occurring. Limited sampling activities did not detect contamination of surface water or groundwater at or near the site. However, because open access to the pits presented a potential hazard to residents living near the site, SESD voluntarily erected a fence around the sludge pits in the spring of 1985 under MADEQE supervision.

2.2 Community Relations History

Although the Salem Acres Site is vacant, undeveloped land, residents living adjacent to the site have complained often about odors emitted from the area. State officials reported, during on-site discussions, that the state perceived the problem to be from the sewage sludge disposed at the site prior to 1969. Citizens also reported fires at the site during the 1970s. Residents thought that these fires were set by area children.

In May 1980, the MADEQE received an anonymous complaint that dumping had occurred at the site. A subsequent site investigation by the MADEQE revealed evidence that the site appeared to have been in use at that time for waste disposal. A letter was sent by the MADEQE to the owner of the property in September 1980. State officials had not suspected that any hazardous waste had been disposed at the site. The owner of the property replied with a letter in October 1980, which indicated that a fence would be erected to prohibit access to the property and that the owner would meet with the Salem Board of Health to plan remedial actions at the site. Neither action took place primarily because the owner maintained it was the responsibility of the SESD.

Little public attention focused on the Salem Acres Site until the summer of 1983, when local politicians attempted to have the site placed on the National Priorities List (NPL). Uncertainties as to whether the site would be included on the NPL resulted in significant media attention in September 1983. Eventually, the site was determined to be eligible for the NPL.

During the summer of 1984, a local resident was told by friends that the vacant land behind her house on Marlborough Road was a Superfund hazardous waste site. Concerned that nobody in the neighborhood seemed to be aware of this situation, she became worried that children playing at the site might have been exposed to contaminants. After consulting with local officials, she contacted Massachusetts Fair Share, a state-wide citizens group, who advised her to review file information at the MADEQE. After reviewing this information, she became more concerned about the site and organized the Salem Acres Superfund Action Group (SASAG) with several of her neighbors.

SASAG attended the National Campaign Against Toxic Hazards conference held in Boston on October 13, 1984. Citizen activists from other Superfund sites in the New England region also attended the conference. The following list of six requests was submitted by SASAG, in writing, to the Regional Administrator of EPA Region I:

- 1) Immediate construction of a security fence around the entire 162-acre site.
- 2) Perform hydrogeologic testing of the site and area within a 3/4 mile radius of the site to be completed within 3 months.
- 3) Fund a public health study of the community, to be completed within 3 months.

- 4) Conduct an EPA-sponsored public hearing including testimony from residents surrounding the site, to be held within 3 months.
- 5) Disclose all tests and studies--past, present, and future to the Salem Acres Superfund Action Group and other interested Salem residents.
- 6) Perform cleanup of the site within 6 months.

After this October meeting, public attention regarding the site increased. Many newspaper articles discussed the requests submitted by SASAG and U.S. EPA and MADEQE responses. Most attention focused on the open site access, the resulting threat to residents who entered the site, and the efforts by officials to install a fence.

In December 1984, the SESD agreed to install a fence around the sludge pits. The Salem City Council passed resolution to have city officials meet with the U.S. EPA, MADEQE, and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health to discuss the fence. Much attention from the community apparently centered on the need to secure the site and prevent access to the sludge pits. During on-site discussions conducted in December of 1985, those interviewed indicated that open access to the pits was seen by the community as the most immediate threat.

U.S. EPA conducted a public meeting on March 5, 1985, in response to the request submitted by SASAG. U.S. EPA and MADEQE presented overviews of what was known about the site, what activities were planned, and what uncertainties were involved in funding remedial activities at the site. Those attending the meeting were told that remedial activities at the Salem Acres Site were scheduled for funding in October 1985. The inability of U.S. EPA representatives (at the meeting) to guarantee that remedial activities would be funded in October 1985, resulted in skepticism from citizens who attended. Local newspapers reported that funding could be delayed further. The reauthorization of the Superfund Act (CERCLA) was pending before Congress at this time, and the Superfund Program had to be severely cut back until Congress acted.

Representatives of MADEQE and SESD at the meeting assured citizens that the fence would be erected around the sludge pits in the next 3 months. Although delays were encountered during subsequent negotiations between PRPs, an 8-foot fence was installed in June 1985 by the SESD.

Also present at the March public meeting were members of Coalition for a Safer Peabody, a group of citizens concerned with environmental issues in Peabody. Because the site is adjacent to residential areas located in the City of Peabody, citizens from this second municipality were also concerned about site activities. Strongwater Brook, which flows from the site toward Peabody, flows through this adjacent residential area.

Another action was initiated at the March meeting. A local resident reported that water was seeping into her basement. She was concerned that this water might have been contaminated. A representative of MADEQE assured her that he would arrange to have her basement tested; it was reported that testing was performed in May. Traces of lead and chromium were detected in samples taken from the basement, however, the low levels were not considered hazardous.

Since the fence was erected in June 1985, less community attention has focused on the site. Those interviewed for the December 1985 Community Relations Plan stated that what the community saw as the immediate threat of open access has been removed by installation of the fence; now everyone is waiting to see what U.S. EPA discovers regarding the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Community concern, which once was characterized as high, should now be considered moderate. Actions by EPA and MADEQE to establish lines of communication with concerned residents and to provide information on site activities have served to enhance agency credibility. Construction of the fence is also seen as a positive action by the community.

In October of 1987, U.S. EPA released a Superfund Fact Sheet for the Salem Acres Site which described activities that are now taking place in response to the Emergency Response Action (ERA) that was initiated by U.S. EPA in April, 1987. This ERA is being undertaken in conjunction with RI/FS activities which are also underway. The purpose of the ERA is to minimize any further release and off-site migration of contaminants from the eight sludge disposal pit to the surrounding community.

3.0 COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Salem Acres lies within Essex County, which is situated along the rocky North Shore of Massachusetts. The Boston area, just south of Essex County, employs a vast array of management consultants and venture capitalists who have organized and financed many of the high tech companies that have contributed much to the economy of Massachusetts. Many of these individuals own estates on the North Shore. In contrast, Salem, Peabody and Lynn are home for a majority of industry workers.

This area varies demographically as well as politically. The majority of its inhabitants are Democrats, and (liberal) Republicans represent a wealthy but distinct minority. Essex County is represented by Congressman Nicholas Mavroules, who for 11 years was Mayor of Peabody. Congressman Mavroules serves on many important committees and is distinguished in the House primarily by his liberal positions on foreign and defense policy.

However, Congressman Mavroules supports major employers, such as local defense contractors (including GE) in the area for the employment benefits they provide to the county. Nearby suburbs of Marblehead, Swampscott and Lynn are suffering economically from a depressed shoe industry, and are very strong advocates of protectionist laws against imported goods.

As indicated by a census taken in April of 1984, Essex county has a population of 645,819. Essex County is made up of about 98% white, 1% black, and 1% Hispanic population. Per capita income averages \$10,849 as of 1983.

4.0 ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The predominant concern at the Salem Acres Site was the open access to the sludge pits. Residents reported that children played near the pits. However, as erection of the fence in June 1985 appears to have alleviated these concerns, residents indicated this was less of a problem. Though the fence has eliminated access to the sludge pits, dumping of what appeared to be construction waste was reportedly still occurring in other site locations at that time. One resident requested that access to the site be further restricted so that indiscriminate dumping would be prevented. A road in Cedar Grove Cemetery, located just northwest of the site, may be one point of access.

Another major concern is the potential for off-site migration of contaminants. Several private wells located off Swampscott Road, south of the site, are not thought to be threatened. A bedrock well located 1.5 miles from the site is reportedly used for bottled water that is marketed by the owner. Although this well is not considered to be at risk by EPA, citizens have expressed the opinion that it should be sampled to verify that assumption. Water was reportedly entering at least one resident's basement. Sampling of the site that has occurred to date is seen by residents as insufficient to determine whether off-site migration is a problem.

Migration of contaminants via Strongwater Brook is of major concern to residents living near the site. This brook flows through a residential area and adjacent to the Welch Elementary School. One resident interviewed stated that the brook also passes through several parks in Peabody. This resident also stated that the brook turns red during rainy or wet periods. Members of Coalition for a Safer Peabody would like to see this stream sampled.

Some residents have expressed concern that waste may have been dumped at locations other than the pits. Some tank trucks reportedly did not use the pits; drivers would open the valves of their trucks in other areas.

Another issue that is likely to become more significant is responsibility of payment for remedial activities at the site. The SESD is a public entity that is financed by area residents. The SESD is composed of five communities: Salem, Peabody, Beverly, Danvers, and Marblehead. Because the sludge disposed at the site supposedly originated from the Salem/Peabody sewerage, members of SESD from Danvers, Beverly, and Marblehead have reportedly expressed reluctance to help pay the cost of remedial action. Residents have expressed the belief that only the users from Peabody and Salem should pay the cost of cleanup. However, much of the hazardous waste contained in the sludge pits is presumed to have been generated from local tanneries; most of the sludge pits contain wastes from both sources.

Uncertainties over the nature of the problem and what action will be taken at the site have created a need for strong lines of communication between the U.S. EPA and the public concerning site activities. Residents requested that the results of site investigations be provided to the community with some interpretation of the results as well. What do detected levels of contamination mean? This was a question one resident felt needed to be explained when the results of future site work are released.

One local official expressed the belief that the Salem Acres Site was more of a public health issue than an environmental issue for area residents. Residents are concerned over a reported high incidence of cancer in the area; a health study on the high incidence of pancreatic cancer in Peabody was recently conducted by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Information from the RI/FS, which involves health issues, is likely to be studied closely by some members of the community. Efforts should be taken to clarify and explain the results of future site investigations. This will be accomplished through the release of completed and approved RI/FS tasks (deliverables) released to the Administrative Record.

A final issue that was mentioned during on-site discussions in December of 1985 pertained to future land use at the site. The current owner of the land was attempting to develop parts of the 162-acre parcel. One proposal was for the construction of a 75-unit housing development. Reportedly, new houses were to have been built near the site; one of these is located south of the site on Barcelona Avenue. A recent proposal by the SESD Citizens Advisory Committee regarding the construction of a new secondary treatment plant identified Salem Acres as a potential sludge land disposal site. This has exacerbated the current situation. The Salem Town Council passed a resolution in 1987 to prohibit disposal of SESD sludge anywhere in the Town of Salem. Future land use at the site may emerge as an issue for area residents.

Although the high level of citizen concern that emerged in 1985 has receded with the construction of the fence, members of the community are actively monitoring site developments. EPA has received strong support from local area residents. Efforts to keep the community apprised of progress at the site are recommended. The following list presents areas of concern which will be included in the RI/FS:

- o Exposure to soils, surface water, groundwater and air - Human health and welfare could be impacted by direct contact with the waste, or by ingestion of water (groundwater and surface water) contaminated with the waste. Also, local residential and business populations could be adversely impacted by inhaling hazardous substances, which may be emitted from the site.
- o Wetlands - Six wetland areas located at and near the site may be contaminated by hazardous materials from the sludge pits which are seeping through the ground via contaminated ground water and running off the land via rainwater runoff. It is believed that this situation is adversely affecting the living organisms unique to the wetlands ecosystems. The ERA has removed contaminated sediments from the Strongwater Brook wetland.
- o Strongwater Brook and Swampscott Road Brook - These are two major drainage channels leading off-site through residential areas in Peabody located north of the site. Plants, animals and human populations that come in contact with contaminated materials flowing through these two channels may be adversely impacted. There are also several private drinking water wells located southeast of the site along Swampscott Road.
- o Meadow Pond discharge area - Strongwater Brook flows north into Meadow Pond which is located one mile north of the Salem Acres Site. Local plants and animals will suffer if hazardous materials enter this area via groundwater seepage or surface water runoff.
- o Thompson Meadow discharge area - Swampscott Road Brook flows southeast into Thompson Meadow which is located one and two tenths miles south of the site. Local plants and animals will suffer if hazardous materials migrate to this area via groundwater seepage or surface water runoff.

One of the functions of the remedial investigation will be to determine if contamination has or is likely to migrate to the listed receptors of concern, or other receptors identified during the remedial investigation. That determination will be the focus of a risk assessment report that will be based on the physical/chemical properties of the contaminants found on-site, and the way they migrate through and are deposited in the environment.

5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS GOALS AND ACTIVITIES

To prepare for the upcoming RI/FS at the Salem Acres Superfund Site, a set of community relations goals and activities has been developed to ensure that communities near the site, as well as interested officials, are informed about remedial activities taking place at the Salem Acres Site and have an opportunity to express their concerns.

To be the most effective, a community relations program must be gaged according to the level of community concern, the community's need for information and its willingness to participate in the remedial process.

Therefore, to keep the public abreast of any developments concerning the Superfund process, the following goals have been developed as a guideline to follow when community relations activities are implemented:

1. **Provide updated site information and health effects data whenever possible.**

To avoid confusion on the part of community members due to a lack of current information, U.S. EPA should be prepared to update the community whenever new information on the site is available. This information may include a summary of sampling results, investigation and construction schedules and reported releases. U.S. EPA should be prepared to consolidate all health effects research and data, as it becomes available to the public, and make the information available to any interested parties through the Administrative Record.

2. **Educate area residents and local officials about the Superfund Program.**

Community interviews have already served to introduce the Superfund program to local residents and officials. To follow up on this, a description of Superfund procedures, policies and requirements should be discussed in upcoming fact sheets and public meetings. It is important to emphasize that U.S. EPA is presently focusing on the Emergency Response Action which involves the total encapsulation of the sludge pits. However, U.S. EPA should convey an interest in community concerns regardless of their nature and follow up on them if possible, but must avoid becoming involved in local political issues regarding the development/non-development of the land by the owners. Lawsuits are imminent.

3. **Plan community relations activities with flexibility.**

Due to increasing public concern surrounding the Salem Acres Site, U.S. EPA should plan community relations activities, with the possibility in mind that citizen interest may increase dramatically at any time. Remedial activities conducted at the site may ignite a great deal of community activism. Therefore, flexibility should be used when planning such activities as public meetings and interviews with local interest groups.

Section 117 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 requires that certain community relations activities be conducted at specified times during the remedial process. The following community relations activities will be used to carry out the above goals:

1. Public Comment Period on the preferred alternative and Feasibility Study reports.
2. Published Notice on the preferred alternative
3. Public Meeting Transcript on the feasibility study and the preferred alternative report.
4. Responsiveness Summary - a document which responds to oral and written comments on the feasibility study and preferred alternative reports.
5. Public Access to the Administrative Record, i.e., Salem library and EPA in Boston.

U.S. EPA also undertakes additional activities to build and strengthen the two-way communication between the Agency and the community. These include:

6. Public meetings
7. Community Relations Plan
8. Meetings with local officials
9. Informal briefings with residents
10. Updated reports
11. Fact Sheets
12. Press releases

Each of these activities is described in detail below. Figure 3 illustrates the timing of each activity during the remedial process.

1. Public Comment Period. A minimum three-week public comment period on the draft Feasibility Study report and preferred alternative must be held to allow citizens to express their opinions on U.S. EPA's recommended alternative(s) for remediation of the site. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) requires that the public comment period on the Feasibility Study and preferred alternative be announced by a published notice. U.S. EPA will develop advertisements and public service announcements to signify the upcoming public comment period on the Feasibility Study and preferred alternative reports, and also will mail this information to those on the mailing list maintained for the Salem Acres Site.

2. Published Notice. Before adoption of any plan for remedial action is undertaken, a notice and brief analysis of the proposed plan must be published in a major local newspaper of general circulation. A notice of the final remedial action plan adopted by U.S. EPA shall be published, and the plan made available to the public before commencement of any remedial action.
3. Public Meeting Transcript. A court reporter will be hired to record a verbatim transcript of the public meeting held during the public comment period for U.S. EPA's recommended remedial alternative(s). U.S. EPA will make the transcript available to the public.
4. Responsiveness Summary. All comments received during the public comment period will be incorporated in a responsiveness summary report. This report will be attached to EPA's Record of Decision which documents EPA's final decision for clean-up of the site.
5. Administrative Record. U.S. EPA will establish at least one information repository, containing information known as the Administrative Record, in a central location in the community. Fact sheets, technical summaries and site reports (including this community relations plan), will be placed in the Administrative Record. The Administrative Record for the Salem Acres Site will be located at EPA in Boston, and in the Town of Salem as listed in Appendix B.
6. Public Meeting. A public meeting held during the public comment period will provide an opportunity for U.S. EPA to directly address citizens' questions and comments, and to discuss the recommended remedial alternative(s). The public meetings will be conducted as informal gatherings to update local residents on the progress of ongoing RI/FS activities and any issues which may arise as a result of these activities. The meeting times and locations will be coordinated with local officials and interested citizens. The Salem Acres Coordinating Committee is a publicly appointed committee responsible for overseeing activities at the Salem Acres Site and coordinating community response accordingly. This committee consists of ward councilors from the two Towns of Salem and Peabody; two local health planners from each town; city planners; and a citizen appointed by each Town Council. Councilor Leonard F. O'Leary is Chairman of the Salem Acres Coordinating Committee. Planning for public meetings should remain flexible to account for fluctuations in public interest. Possible meeting locations are listed in Appendix B.
7. Community Relations Plan. Once the Record of Decision has been signed by U.S. EPA, this community relations plan should be updated to take into account community relations activities appropriate for the remedial design and remedial action (RD/RA) phase at the Salem Acres Site. The revision process will update and verify the information contained in this plan, assess the community relations program to date, and develop a community relations strategy for the RD/RA phase.

8. Meetings with local officials. Various City and County officials, and interested citizens have indicated that they want to be kept informed about site Work Plans and findings for the Salem Acres Site Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study. U.S. EPA meetings with these officials should be held at various key times throughout the remedial process. These can include but are not limited to:
 - o Completion of the final Work Plan
 - o Completion of the draft RI/FS Report
 - o Prior to initiation of any remedial action
9. Informal Briefings with Residents. Briefings with local residents and interest groups are advisable prior to the Remedial Investigation and before any on-site activities involving heavy machinery or technical equipment begin. The briefings should include any interested citizens, involved parties and agencies. Informal meetings with these groups can be held periodically throughout the remedial process as needed. Appropriate EPA and State officials will participate at these meetings.
10. RI/FS Task Completion Reports. These reports will be made available upon review by U.S. EPA Remedial Project Manager. These reports will be reviewed and made available to interested individuals, groups and local officials through the Administrative Record.
11. Fact Sheets. One fact sheet should be released at the beginning of the Remedial Investigation to inform area residents and other interested parties about U.S. EPA's site plans and the procedures of the Superfund program. Another fact sheet should be prepared to explain the findings of the Remedial Investigation and the Feasibility Study and to outline each of the remedial alternatives being considered for clean up of the Salem Acres Site. A detailed description of the Agency's recommended remedial alternative(s) also should be provided in this fact sheet. An additional fact sheet may be issued to describe the Remedial Design and Remedial Action phases to be implemented at the site. Other Fact Sheets will be prepared on a continuing basis as needed upon completion of significant milestones of the project.
12. Press Releases. Prepared statements should be released to local newspapers, radio and television stations to announce discovery of any significant findings at the site during the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, and to notify the community of any public meetings or public comment periods. Additional press releases are advisable at the completion of the draft Feasibility Study Report and prior to initiation of the Remedial Action. The press releases should be mailed to the media list and interested parties in Appendix A.



APPROX SCALE 1:25,000

FIGURE 1: REGIONAL MAP OF SALEM SITE AREA

SOURCE: Taken from U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey, Salem

IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

	INITIATE RI	COMPLETE RI	INITIATE FS	COMPLETE FS	PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD	COMPLETE ROD
1) Public Comment Period			X			X
2) Published Notice			X	X		X
3) Public Meeting			X		X	
4) Public Meeting Transcript					X	
5) Responsiveness Summary				X		
6) Administrative Records	X			Ongoing		
7) Community Relations Plan						X (Revise)
8) Meetings with Local Officials				Ongoing		
9) Briefings with Residents				Ongoing		
10) Update Reports				As Needed		
11) Fact Sheets				Ongoing		
12) Press Releases (Local Press involvement on continuous basis - local press contacts will want to follow the ongoing RI/FS (ERA) process.)		X	X			X

ERA - Emergency Response Action
 RI/FS - Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
 RD/RA - Remedial Design/Remedial Action
 ROD - Record of Decision

APPENDIX A
MAILING LIST
OF INTERESTED PARTIES

A. FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

The Honorable Edward M. Kennedy, Senator (D)

Washington, D.C. Office (202) 224-4543
SR-113 Russel Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

District Office (617) 565-3170
Room 2400A
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, MA 02203

The Honorable John F. Kerry, Senator (D)

Washington, D.C. Office (202) 224-2742
SR-113 Russel Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

District Office (617) 223-1890
3220 Transportation Building
10 Park Plaza
Boston, MA 02116

The Honorable Nicholas Mavroules, Representative (D)

Washington, D.C. Office (202) 225-8020
2432 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

District Office (617) 745-5800
70 Washington Street
Salem, MA 01970

B. STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

The Honorable Michael S. Dukakis (D) (617) 727-3600
Governor
State House
Boston, MA 02133

Senator Frederick Berry (617) 722-1410
State House
Boston, MA 02133

Representative Michael Ruane (617) 722-2380
State House
Boston, MA 02133

C. LOCAL OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES/CITIZENS GROUPS

Mayor Anthony V. Salvo (617) 745-9595
City of Salem
93 Washington Street
Salem, MA 01970

Becky Curran (617) 745-9595
Conservation Commission
City of Salem
One Salem Green
Salem, MA 01970

Robert E. Blenkhorn, C.H.O. (617) 741-1800
Health Agency
City of Salem
9 North Street
Salem, MA 01970

George Whittie (617) 745-9595
Engineering Department ext. 320
Salem Public Works Director
One Salem Green
Salem, MA 01970

Thomas Knowlton (617) 922-2521
Salem-Beverly Water Supply Board
Arlington Avenue
Beverly, MA 01915

John P. Dowd (617) 532-2306
City Councilor
31 Barcelona Avenue
Salem, MA 01970

Leonard F. O'Leary (617) 744-0799
City Councilor - Chairman, Salem Acres
Coordinations Committee
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Deborah Alexander
Salem Acres Superfund Action Group
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Louise Hamilton
Coalition of a Safer Peabody
37 Donegal Road
Peabody, MA 01960

George Innis
Coalition for a Safer Peabody
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Peabody, MA 01960

D. FEDERAL OFFICIALS

~~John G. Keane~~ *Barbara Newman*
Remedial Project Manager
Hazardous Waste Management Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
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(617) 573-5739/6

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On Scene Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Lexington Laboratory
Region I
Lexington, MA 02173

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Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
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Boston, MA 02203

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E. STATE AGENCY OFFICIALS

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Hazardous Waste-Site Assessment
Massachusetts Dept. of Environmental Quality Engineering
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Woburn, MA 01801

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Jay Naperstek
Division of Hazardous Waste
Massachusetts Dept. of Environmental
Quality Engineering
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Boston, MA 02108 (617) 292-5500

Erin Battistelli
Public Involvement Coordinator
Massachusetts Department of Environmental
Quality Engineering
Division of Hazardous Waste
1 Winter Street
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Dr. David Gute, Director
Center for Health Promotion and
Environmental Health Prevention
Massachusetts Dept. of Public Health
150 Tremont Street
Boston, MA 02108 (617) 727-5081

F. MEDIA

Newspapers

Salem News
155 Washington Street
Peabody, MA 01960 (617) 744-0600

Beverly Times
Dunham Road
Beverly, MA 01915 (617) 922-1234

Lynn Daily Evening Item
38 Exchange Street
P.O. Box 951
Lynn, MA 01902 (617) 593-7700

Television

WGBH (Channel 2)
125 Weston Avenue
Allston, MA 02134 (617) 492-2777

WNEV (Channel 7)
7 Bullfinch Place
Boston, MA 02114 (617) 725-0777

WBZ (Channel 4) (617) 787-7000

1170 Soldiers Field Road
Brighton, MA 02135

Radio

WESX
P.O. Box 710
Salem, MA 01970

(617) 744-1230

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC MEETING LOCATIONS AND INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Locations for Public Meetings

Old Town Hall
Derby Square
Salem, Massachusetts 10970
(Holds 100 people)

Salem City Hall
Hours: Mon., Tues., Wed., 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Thurs., 8:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.
Fri., 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Washington Street
Salem, Massachusetts 01970
(Holds 30 people)
(617) 745-9595

Repositories for the Administrative Record

Salem Public Library
Hours: Mon. - Thurs., 9:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.
Fri. & Sat., 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Essex Street
Salem, Massachusetts 01970
(617) 744-0860

(508)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Hazardous Waste Management Division
90 Canal Street
Boston, MA
(617) 573-5739

AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX A, SECTION B

Karen Gardell
70 Washington Street
Salem, MA 01970

Donald T. Bates
1 Oak Street
Salem, MA 01970

John F. Ouletto
163 Marlborough Road
Salem, MA 01970

Albert La Chapelle
160 Marlborough Road
Salem, MA 01970

Gerald Yaroosh
3 Sophia Road
Salem, MA 01970

Roger Seger
64 Marlborough Road
Salem, MA 01970

Paulette Langone
29 Barcelona Avenue
Salem, MA 01970

Len Cawley
13 Marlborough Road
Salem, MA 01970

Richard A. Williams
3 Thomas Circle
Salem, MA 01970

Helen Shabauhn
18 Marlborough Road
Salem, MA 01970