

FINAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
HORSESHOE ROAD COMPLEX SUPERFUND SITE
SAYREVILLE, NEW JERSEY

EPA CONTRACT NO.: 68-W9-0024
WORK ASSIGNMENT NO.: 085-2C0BT
DOCUMENT CONTROL NO.: 7720-085-CR-CRND

AUGUST 1998

Prepared for:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

Prepared by:

CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS CORPORATION
125 Maiden Lane
New York, New York 10007

CDM Federal Programs Corporation

A Subsidiary of Camp Dresser & McKee Inc.



125 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor
New York, New York 10038
Tel: 212 785-9123 Fax: 212 785-6114
August 24, 1998

Mr. Mark Austin
Project Officer
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway, 18th Floor, Rm E36
New York, NY 10007-1866

Mr. John Osolin
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway, 19th Floor, Rm W30
New York, NY 10007-1866

PROJECT: ARCS II Contract No. 68-W9-0024
Work Assignment 085-2C0BT
DCN: 7720-085-EP-CRNL
SUBJECT: Final Community Relations Plan
Horseshoe Road Complex Site, Borough of Sayreville,
Middlesex County, New Jersey
DCN: 7720-085-CR-CRND

Dear Mr. Austin and Mr. Osolin:

CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS CORPORATION (CDM Federal) is pleased to submit this Final Community Relations Plan for the RI/FS for the Horseshoe Road Complex Site in Sayreville, Middlesex County, New Jersey as partial fulfillment of the requirements of the ARCS II Contract. If you have any questions or comments concerning this submittal, please contact me or Dr. Bilimoria at (212) 785-9123.

Very truly yours,

CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS CORPORATION

Robert D. Goltz, P.E.
ARCS II Program Manager

cc: K. Fischer, NJDEP
J. Litwin, CDM Federal
C. Masson, CDM Federal
File 7720-085

M. R. Bilimoria, CDM Federal
P. Philip, CDM Federal
Document Control

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Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site**

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FINAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

HORSESHOE ROAD COMPLEX SUPERFUND SITE SAYREVILLE, NEW JERSEY

A. OVERVIEW OF THE FINAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has prepared this Final Community Relations Plan (CRP) to identify efforts EPA will take to inform and involve the community in major decisions regarding the remedial activities at the Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site (the Site). EPA encourages local citizens to remain informed about the site and to become involved in the decision making processes related to the site. EPA will work to facilitate and support community involvement.

The Site consists of three adjoining areas of concern: (1) the Horseshoe Road Drum Dump (HRDD), (2) the former Atlantic Development Corporation (ADC), and (3) the Sayreville Pesticide Dump (SPD). These three areas have been grouped together as one site on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL) based upon their close proximity and the assumption that contaminants from the three Site areas may have commingled and threaten the same resources. The former Atlantic Resources Corporation (ARC) is also located in the area, but it is not a part of the Site. However, the ARC property is included in the investigation, since it is within the range of expected contamination.

The HRDD was used from 1972 to 1981 for the suspected illegal disposal of drums and wastes from ARC. The ADC, which operated from the early 1950s to late 1970s, produced roofing materials, sealants, polymers, urethane and epoxy resins, resin pigments, wetting agents, pesticide intermediates, and recycled chlorinated solvents. The SPD operated as an illegal disposal area from 1957 to the early 1980s. Operations at the ARC, circa late 1930s to mid 1980s, included recovery of precious metals from such materials as x-ray and photographic film, metal foils, and coated papers, as well as the recycling/refinement of circuit boards, casting sweeps, and fines.

EPA has initiated the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) to investigate the overall nature and extent of contamination at the Site and to develop and evaluate a long-term, clean-up plan. The main contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, dioxins, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and inorganic analytes. EPA will make every effort to communicate openly and effectively with the affected Site community to ensure their health and safety during the course of Site activities.

Community knowledge of the Site is limited to residents who live near the Site, local officials, and local environmental groups. While other residents may be familiar with the Site, the community in general has little knowledge of the Site. The area surrounding the Site is used for both residential and industrial purposes. At least 47 residences are located within a one-mile radius of the Site,

while several hundred single-family and multi-residential buildings are located within a two-mile radius.

This Final CRP has been prepared to aid EPA with the development of a community relations program that will be tailored to meet the needs of the community affected by the Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site. Preparation of a CRP is required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The Federal program within EPA developed to carry out these laws is known as Superfund. EPA conducts community relations activities to ensure that the local public has input to decisions about Superfund actions and is well informed about the progress of those actions.

The information in this CRP is based primarily on interviews conducted by EPA with local officials, residents, business owners, and other interested parties in Sayreville, New Jersey on March 31, April 1, and April 2, 1998 and from files maintained by EPA. These sections follow:

- Capsule Site Description
- Community Background
- Highlights of the Public Information Program
- Techniques and Timing
- Appendices: List of Contacts and Interested Parties, Recommended Locations for Information Repository and Public Meetings and Hearings, and Glossary

The EPA Region II Emergency and Remedial Response Division, New York has lead responsibility for conducting the Phase II RI/FS for the Site. The EPA Communications Division will oversee all community relations activities at the Site. Questions about the CRP should be directed to the Community Relations Coordinator (CRC) in the Communications Division at (212) 637-3677. Please see Appendix A for information on how to fax, write, or E-mail questions to the CRC.

B. CAPSULE SITE DESCRIPTION

The following section provides a description and history of the Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site.

1. Location of the Site

The Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site is located in a remote area along Horseshoe Road in the northern outskirts of the Borough of Sayreville (Lots 1.01 and 1.03 in Block 246 and Lots 2.02 through 2.04 in Block 256), Middlesex County, New Jersey (see **Figure 1**). The Site is situated on low-lying terrain, bordered to the north by the Raritan River and property owned by the Middlesex County Utilities Authority (MCUA), to the east by the Kearny Branch of the Raritan River Railroad (Conrail), and to the south and west by wooded areas and residences. The Site consists of several abandoned industrial buildings and warehouses situated on 17 acres. The

Site consists of three areas: the HRDD located in a marshy area in the northern part of the Site, the former ADC located in the center of the Site, and the SPD located in a wooded area in the southern part of the Site. The ARC is located at the northwestern end of Horseshoe Road, northeast of the Site (see Figure 2).

A stream flows north/northwest from wetlands located on the southern end of the Site toward the Raritan River. A small residential area is located southeast of the Site off of Horseshoe Road.

The New Jersey Steel Corporation operates a facility approximately one half mile to the southwest. The MCUA operates a water treatment plant on the northern side of the Site. The Sayreville Water Company, which supplies water to approximately 14,000 people, maintains wells, recharge lagoons, and force mains several miles south of the Site on Bordentown Road.

2. History of the Site

The Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site consists of three adjacent areas of concern: the HRDD, the former ADC, and the SPD. These three areas have been grouped together and are considered one site on the NPL.

The Site first came to EPA's attention in March 1981, when a brush fire occurred in the HRDD area and approximately 70 drums were visible at the time. Fifty of the drums were labeled as acetonitrile or silver cyanide. In a follow-up report, the local fire department noted that several drums contained ethyl acetate and that two buried "tractor trailer boxes" and an 8,000-gallon fiberglass tank also were found in the area. The drums probably originated from International Recycling, the business previously located at the ARC. In 1985, EPA conducted a removal action in the HRDD area, transferring several hundred drums to a fenced area within the Atlantic Development site.

Initially, each of the sites were investigated individually. However, in 1991 the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), known at that time as the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE), conducted a site-wide Pre-Remedial Investigation (RI) to delineate the nature and extent of contamination related to the Horseshoe Road Complex. Although the investigation was conducted on a site-wide basis, the site was still broken down into areas dependent on past waste handling practices and geographic location. As part of the Pre-RI, NJDEP conducted a radiation survey, a geophysical survey, which utilized electromagnetic and magnetometer readings, and a soil gas survey in selected areas of all of the Horseshoe Road sites. Test pits were then later excavated in areas where anomalies had been delineated during the geophysical surveys. Surface and subsurface soil, surface water, and sediment samples were also collected to further characterize site conditions. In addition, six monitoring wells, one upgradient and five downgradient, were installed to characterize onsite groundwater quality. Results of the NJDEP investigation indicated significant organic and inorganic contamination of surface and subsurface soil, surface water and sediment.

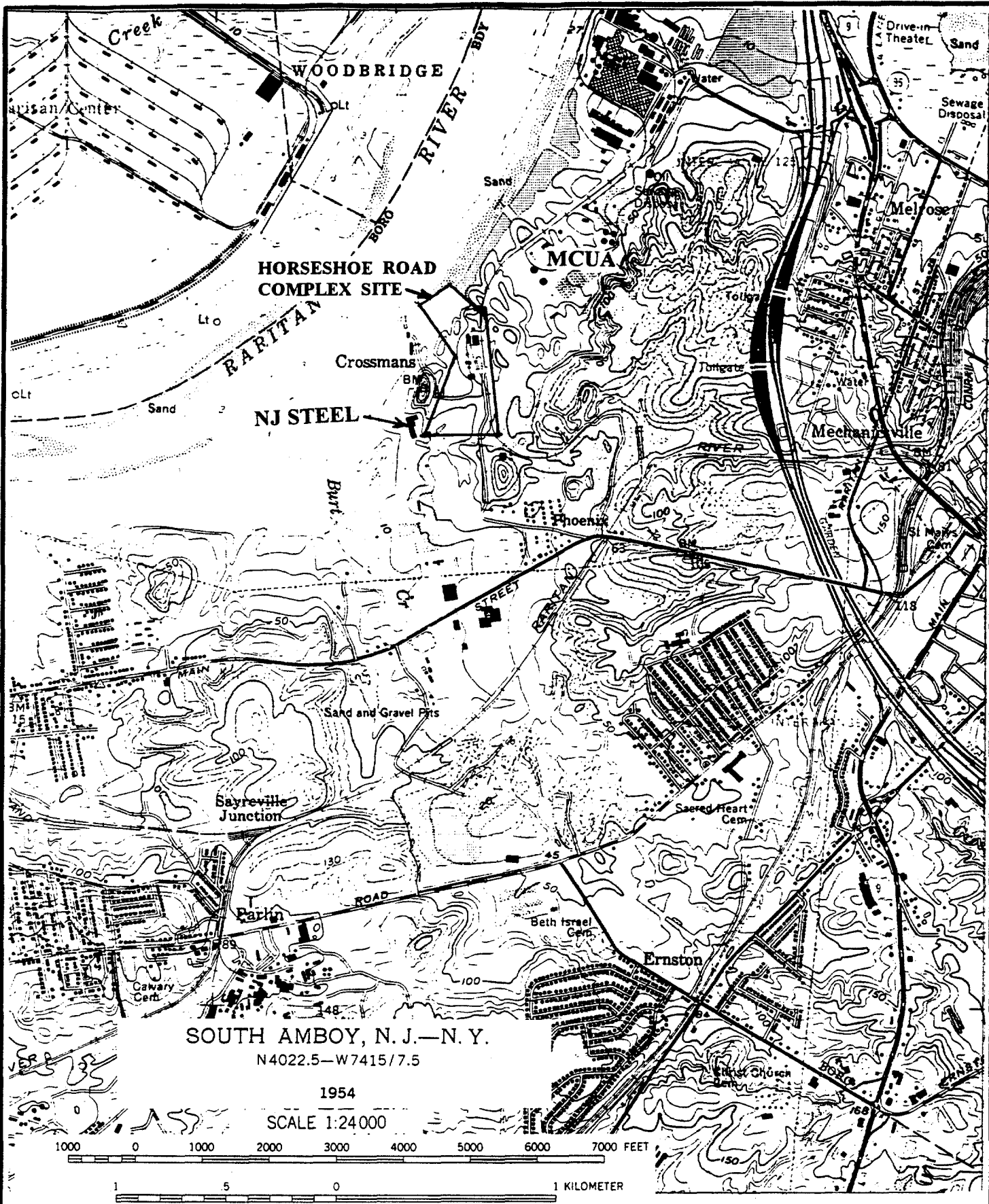
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FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP

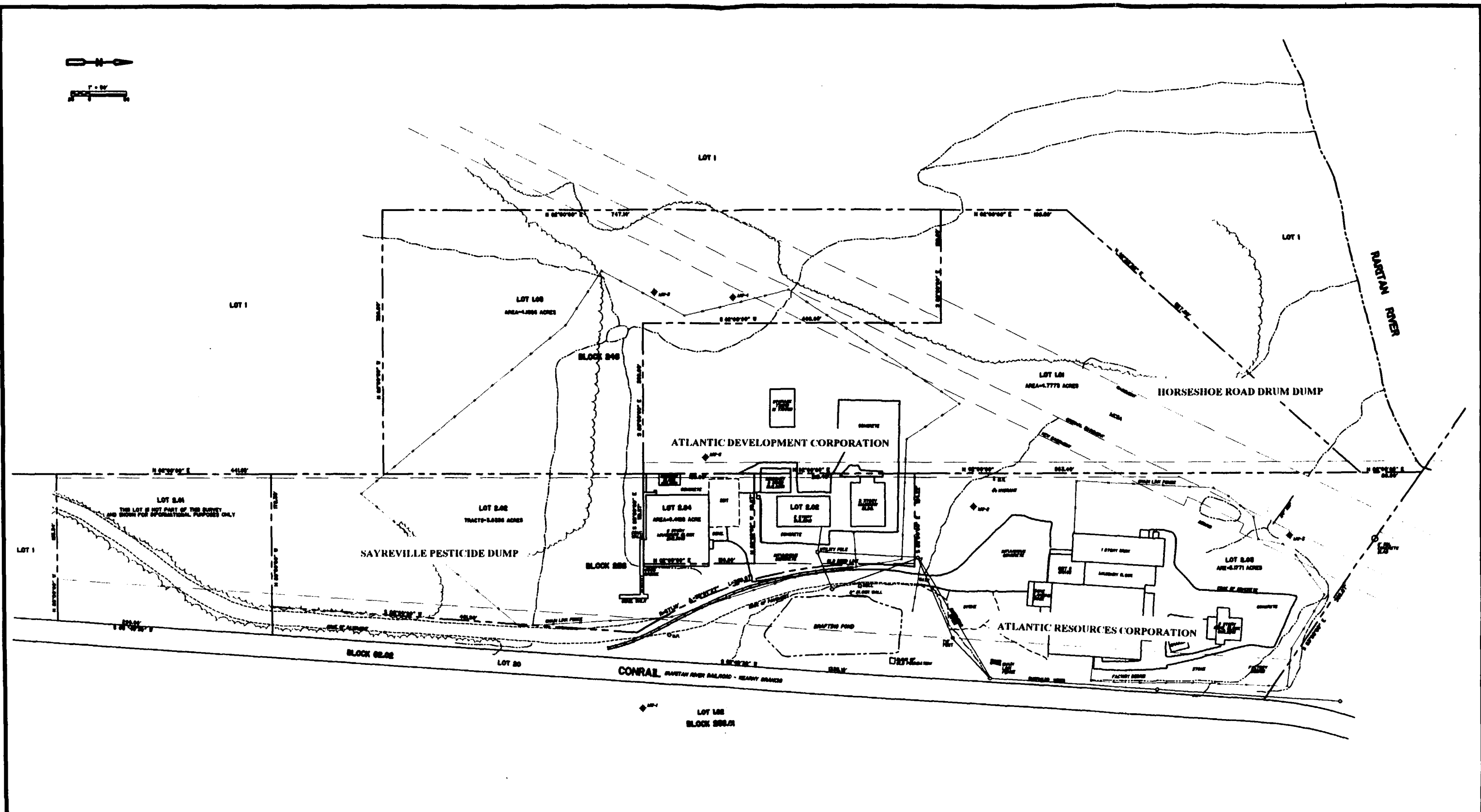
HORSESHOE ROAD COMPLEX SITE
SAYREVILLE, NEW JERSEY
WORK ASSIGNMENT 085-2C0BT



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REFERENCE: LOCATION SURVEY FOR ALLIANCE TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION,
SITUATED IN THE BOROUGH OF SAYREVILLE, MIDDLESEX COUNTY,
NEW JERSEY. DATED MARCH 11, 1992.

NOTE: NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE 2

SITE MAP

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HORSESHOE ROAD COMPLEX SITE
SAYREVILLE, NEW JERSEY
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In May and June of 1991, EPA's Emergency Response Team (ERT) conducted sampling sitewide to document the offsite migration of contaminants, and to evaluate the ecological impacts related to site-specific contamination. EPA collected surface soil, surface water and sediment samples throughout the Site. Small mammals and fiddler crab populations also were sampled to assess Site impacts to local biota. Based on the data results, ERT concluded that: 1) offsite migration of contaminants had most likely occurred; 2) surface water quality criteria for lead, copper, and mercury had been exceeded; and 3) tissue samples of local mammals and fiddler crabs contained detectable levels of furans, dioxin, pesticides, and metals.

In August 1991, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) performed a health consultation for the Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site, at the request of EPA. Upon review of available data, ATSDR concluded that Site conditions presented a public health risk via direct contact and that the offsite migration of contamination could be occurring. The ATSDR recommended that access to the Site be restricted and that additional Site investigations be conducted.

In April and May of 1993, EPA's Technical Assistance Team (TAT) conducted a sitewide survey to determine the extent of metals contamination in the Site surface soils, and to provide support for the Site removal action. Twenty-four metals were analyzed. The survey concluded that metals concentrations in several localized areas exceeded NJDEP soil cleanup criteria, though widespread inorganic contamination did not exist onsite. In addition, TAT found that significant surface soil contamination existed onsite with elevated levels of VOCs, polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), pesticides, PCBs, and phenols. The highest contaminant concentrations generally were detected in those samples collected closest to the various facility buildings.

In February 1995, the New Jersey Department of Health (NJDOH) issued a Preliminary Health Assessment for the Site. The Assessment concluded that Site conditions represented an indeterminate public health hazard. Due to limited analytical information, the NJDOH was unable to make a determination regarding completed human exposure pathways. The NJDOH recommended that any onsite accessible areas be fenced and that downgradient uses of private well water be identified. The NJDOH also recommended that additional studies of surface soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater be conducted so that any public health impacts could be fully evaluated.

From 1987 to present, EPA has conducted numerous removal actions to address immediate public health threats and restrict Site access, including:

- the removal of 3,000 drums, both buried and located on the ground surface
- the cleanup of mercury and dioxin spills
- the removal and disposal of tank and vat materials, and
- the excavation and disposal of contaminated soils and debris.

Table 1 lists the dates of operations, Site operations, contaminants, and EPA removal actions at the Site's three areas and the ARC.

TABLE 1

**SUMMARY OF AREAS OF CONCERN
Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site**

Area	Dates of Operation	Site Operations	Contaminants	EPA Removal Actions
Horseshoe Road Drum Dump (HRDD)	1972-1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal drum and waste disposal suspected from former occupant of ARC site, namely International Recycling. 	VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, dioxins, PCBs, and metals	<p><u>June-July 1985</u>: drums transferred from the dump's surface to a fenced area inside Atlantic Resources. Fence installed around perimeter.</p> <p><u>October 1992- July 1993</u>: 35,000 square feet of material excavated to a depth of 12 feet, including buried drums, empty tanks, sheet rubber, circuit boards, rubber tires, and contaminated soil, and prepared for disposal.</p>
Atlantic Development Corporation (ADC)	Early 1950s-late 1970s; limited operations continued to early 1980s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several companies operated at the ADC, including chemical companies that produced insecticides, paints, pigments, roofing materials (coal tar and asbestos used in production operation), sealants, polymers, and resins. 	VOCs, SVOCs, the pesticide methoxychlor, and metals	<p><u>October 1991 - May 1993</u>: site stabilization and surficial contamination: containment; container staging; container inventory and sampling; sampling of all material in onsite containers, tanks, and drums; and offsite disposal.</p>
Sayreville Pesticide Dump (SPD)	1957-early 1980s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal disposal area. 	VOCs, SVOCs, and metals	<p><u>October 1992 - December 1994</u>: over 2,000 buried drums removed; site conditions stabilized.</p>
Atlantic Resources Corporation (ARC)	Circa late 1930s - mid 1980s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solvent distillation/recovery, possibly hazardous waste incineration. - Reclamation, recovery, and refinement of precious metals, gold, silver, and platinum (via incineration) from X-ray film, metal foils, micro film, and coated papers. - Recycling/refinement of printed circuit boards, casting sweeps, and fines. 	See HRDD.	<p><u>March 1987 - January 1988</u>: empty drums crushed and removed. Partially filled drum and drum fragments unearthed during excavation, pit subsequently backfilled and marked for future cleanup. Offsite removal and disposal of Site material begins.</p>

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EPA removal actions behind the ADC property continued onsite through December 1996. EPA removal actions at the HRDD, ADC, and SPD properties were completed in the Spring of 1997.

On September 29, 1995, the Site was placed on the NPL. In 1996, EPA performed a removal assessment of the entire Site to determine if any remaining contaminant sources could be addressed by a removal action, and to further define Site contamination for the upcoming remediation.

It is anticipated that EPA's RI at the site, which was initiated in September 1996, will continue to August 1998. The RI has included a topographic survey, a Stage 1A cultural Resources Survey, geophysical, tidal influence and specific capacity testing surveys, soil boring advancement, monitoring well installation, and the collection of surface water, sediment, building dust, building material, building flooring, surface soil sample collection. EPA expects to have the results of RI studies available for presentation to the community by late 1998. **Table 2** summarizes field activities conducted during the RI.

C. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

The following three subsections provide a general profile of the Site community, a brief history of community involvement at the Site, and key community concerns as expressed in interviews conducted during March and April 1998.

1. Community Profile

Sayreville, incorporated in 1876, was sparsely inhabited until the advent of the clay industry. The land was forested with oak and chestnut prior to the era of industrial development. The town was named for James R. Sayre, Jr. of the Sayre & Fisher Company, a leading brick manufacturer in the country. Mining and manufacturing operations for the Company encompassed approximately 2,000 acres of land. Over time, industries such as E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, Hercules Powder, Morgan Munitions, and National Lead also established operations in the Borough. Unclaimed mining pits from Sayre & Fisher operations are visible today. Structures still remaining from the brick and terra cotta manufacturing industry include a water tower, the ruins of a twentieth century power plant, a dilapidated mule stable, and the Sayre & Fisher Reading Room.

The Borough of Sayreville is a suburban municipality located in central Middlesex County. The Borough occupies an area of 17.1 square miles and has an estimated population of 35,000. It is located in the 19th legislative district of New Jersey and the 6th Federal congressional district. Although the community is characterized by single family homes, an increasing number of multi-family units have been built in the last 20 years. Factory built rowhouses and detached double homes built for employees of Sayre & Fisher and DuPont currently comprise a number of the neighborhoods.

Although Sayreville is mainly suburban, a strong industrial and retail base, highway commercial corridors, and parks and open spaces also make up the town. Almost 14 percent of the Borough's area is made up of water, which includes the Raritan River and Cheesequake Creek. A significant amount of vacant land, including waterfront parcels or land used as sand or clay mines, remains in the town.

TABLE 2

**RI FIELD ACTIVITIES
Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site**

Surveys	Boring Advancement	Monitoring Well Installation	Sample Collection
Topographic Survey Geophysical Investigation Wetlands Delineation Cultural Resource Survey Hydrogeology Assessment Tidal Influence Survey	3 Stratigraphic Borings 13 Building Floor Borings 49 Soil Borings 12 DNAPL Borings 8 LNAPL Borings	22 Monitoring Wells	150 Subsurface Soil Samples 60 Surface Soil Samples 37 Sediment Samples 27 Surface Water Samples 10 Building Material/Dust Samples 13 Building Concrete Samples 2 Rounds of Groundwater Samples 12 Test Pits Excavated

The Borough of Sayreville is governed by an elected mayor and Borough Council. At present, the Borough is served by Mayor James L. Zagata and six council members. The Borough Council meets on the third Monday and Wednesday of each month at the Borough Hall. The Borough also employs a business administrator. Mr. Joseph O. D'Arco currently holds this position.

In addition, the departments of the Borough of Sayreville provide a variety of community services, including recycling, recreation, public works, historic preservation, finance, and fire and safety. The Borough also has a media advisory board and an office on aging. The Borough of Sayreville has a number of community organizations including the Sayreville Historic Society, which is run by an elected membership and administers the Sayreville Historic Museum.

2. Chronology of Community Involvement

The Borough of Sayreville community at large has a limited knowledge of the Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site. However, the residents who live near the site, local officials, and the local environmental commission are aware of the Site. A larger part of the community may be familiar with Superfund in general due to the numerous Superfund sites located in New Jersey and other hazardous waste sites in the area.

To date, EPA officials have held informal discussions with the Mayor of Sayreville, the Business Administrator, and the Borough Engineer. In addition, the EPA Site Manager and EPA

Management plus the EPA Community Relations Coordinator (CRC) have met separately with the Edison Wetlands Group and the Sayreville Environmental Commission.

In December 1997, EPA distributed a fact sheet about the Site. The fact sheet included a Site description and history, past clean-up activities, current and future activities, and sources of information. The fact sheet also announced EPA plans to hold an availability session in 1998.

On March 31, 1998, EPA held a public availability session for the community at the Sayreville Public Safety Complex. During the session, residents received information on Site RI activities. EPA representatives Mr. John Osolin, Site Manager, and Ms. Jenine Tankoos, CRC, were available to answer questions and address concerns regarding the Site. About 30 residents and local officials attended the community meeting. Their issues and concerns focused on health risks, the extent of Site contamination, a schedule for field activities, and their desire for an expedient cleanup.

In March and April 1998, EPA conducted interviews in Sayreville, including elected and appointed town and county officials, members of environmental groups, and residents who live near the Site. EPA also has established an information repository for the Site at the Sayreville Public Library (Please see Appendix B for further information). The information repository contains technical reports and reference documents relating to the Site.

3. Key Community Issues and Concerns

Currently, community concern about the Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site is relatively low, possibly because:

- Long-time residents have lived near the Site for most of their lives without major incident. In general, they do not feel that the contamination poses an immediate health risk to them.
- While the area's newcomers have the most questions, their concerns are more global and cumulative in nature. Predominately, they worry about the future health of their children in terms of living near several industrial sites.
- From October 1991 to December 1994, EPA and the NJDEP performed several, major removal actions at the Site. During these events, drums and hazardous materials were removed from the former ADC, HRDD and SPD. Some residents may have falsely assumed that cleanup of the Site was completed after the removal actions.
- At present, only a few residents are known to be genuinely concerned about their health as it relates to the Site. Some of these individuals report having had direct contact with Site contamination as children. One has been hospitalized for a medical condition he feels may be attributable to the Site.

The current level of community interest about the Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site is expected to increase as EPA works with the community to involve them in the risk assessment. Residents interviewed by EPA expressed interest in learning more about the results of the EPA sampling and progress of the site cleanup.

In developing this community relations program, EPA has anticipated the potential for enlightened community interest. The CRP places a great deal of emphasis on keeping interested parties well informed and presents many opportunities for public involvement. The following sections detail the kinds of concerns that were voiced during community interviews with residents, local government officials, and other interested parties on March 31, 1998, and April 1-2, 1998. These concerns are likely to become more visible and urgent during the upcoming FS.

More Information about the Site and Superfund Desired

Nearby residents feel that the community at large does not know enough about the Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site or the current EPA investigations taking place there. In part, they say this lack of understanding is attributable to the Site's out-of-the-way location. Others say the release of Site information is sporadic. One citizen remarked that more frequent communication from EPA throughout the process would be helpful.

The general public also may not distinguish between previous removal actions at the Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site and current EPA activities. Some residents believe the affected community may think that past removal activities made the Site clean.

Almost everyone interviewed requested information on the current Site status and on EPA's long-range plan. They also wanted to receive periodic updates. Many persons stated that written materials should contain visuals to stand out from the rest of their mail. More graphics and fewer words on updates would also appeal to the community. Residents also thought that verbal communication via local radio and cable television, for instance, might be more effective than press releases in newspapers. Inserts with community/employee newsletters and paycheck notices also were suggested to communicate Site news.

Affected parties would like to comment on Site information, and requested opportunities for public involvement. Residents and local officials expressed their interest in attending Site meetings. Preferences for meeting formats included formal presentations, question-and-answer sessions, and panel discussions.

Persons familiar with the Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site viewed its placement on EPA's NPL as a positive step. From an economic standpoint, local officials are relieved that the cost burden for cleanup has been removed from the Borough. Superfund status gave residents the impression that EPA is looking out for the common good by assuming the lead role.

Concerns about Human Health and the Environment

Concerns are mixed about the effects of Site contamination on public health and nearby natural resources. According to local officials, long-time residents who have lived near the Site for most of their lives seem the least concerned.

On the other hand, newcomers to the area, mostly 35 to 45 year olds, have expressed the most concerns, particularly for their children's health, to local officials. This age group is predominately worried about the global threat or cumulative effect of several Superfund sites in one area. Some residents say newcomers, because they are not well informed, are at greatest risk.

A few residents, who claim to have had direct contact with Site contamination as children, are worried about the impacts to their current health. They suggest the establishment of a monitoring program. For these persons, their concerns lie with their past exposure and the possible outcome now, rather than with current clean-up efforts. Residents also expressed the desire for a health assessment to monitor former chemical plant workers, who could have been exposed to hazardous materials. For instance, the health effects related to long-term exposure to lead is a concern.

In addition to health issues, the community is concerned about the impact of Site contamination on the area's natural resources. One resident is searching for a new lot to build a house, and is concerned that the parcel of land is clean and not near a Superfund site. Interested parties are concerned about the condition of area surface water and groundwater, as well. They fear that runoff from the Site may enter the Raritan River and adversely affect the people who fish and swim there. Locals are unsure about whether people fish in the River for strictly personal or for commercial purposes. Others expressed concern about impacts downriver and to environmentally sensitive areas, such as the wetlands and marshes.

Implementation of the Site Cleanup

Local officials and residents alike are concerned that all of the contaminants are removed and that the Site is safe in terms of human health, welfare, and the environment. This expectation is echoed in one person's viewpoint that the Site should be cleaned to a level comparable to his own backyard.

Access to the Site property during the clean-up process is another issue. Community members want to keep trespassers off the Site for their own good. They are worried about hazards associated with direct, physical contact with Site contaminants.

The cleanup duration and complete removal of contaminants are also important issues to the community. Almost everyone expressed their desire for the cleanup to proceed in an efficient, timely fashion. In addition, the community seems to prefer the complete removal of Site contaminants, rather than any on-the-premises containment, even if it took more time. Some

persons wanted EPA to take intermediate steps during the clean-up process, such as the removal of surface litter and buildings, to improve general Site conditions.

Future Use of the Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site

Both the general public and local government officials feel that Site reuse is a viable goal and that the public should have access to the Raritan River and waterfront. The Borough stressed the importance of property value and taxable use. At the completion of the cleanup, local officials do not want any restrictions on the Site's land use, particularly, on the waterfront. They feel the Site could have any number of future uses, such as residential, recreational, industrial, commercial, or some mix.

Some residents say they have read about the redevelopment of other area Superfund sites as tax ratable. They are concerned that a strong push to make the Horseshoe Road Site a tax ratable property might take precedence over health and safety issues.

D. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

The community relations program at the Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site will provide the community with many opportunities to learn about and participate in the Superfund clean-up process. EPA will ensure that the Site information it provides to the community is timely, accurate, and precise. Furthermore, EPA will do its best to encourage openness and instill trust by choosing communication techniques that make sense for each interested party.

Based on the information collected and concerns expressed during interviews in March and April 1998, EPA will take the following approaches to implement community relations activities:

Educate the community about the Superfund program and how they can participate in the clean-up process. EPA will prepare and distribute information to the community on the Superfund program. The written material or videotapes, such as those prepared for local cable television, will use layman's terms and avoid technical jargon. EPA also will focus on community outreach to ensure that residents are aware of the many opportunities for public involvement. EPA will make every effort to match each situation with an appropriate technique of communication, whether it be the use of a web-site questionnaire, a newspaper advertisement, or a radio announcement.

Distribute information to the public on the extent of contamination, clean-up activities, and potential threats to human health, welfare, and the environment. EPA will release Site information to local government officials, the media, community leaders and committees, schools, and churches for distribution to the public. EPA will share data from its recent RI and risk assessment, as soon as possible, and communicate potential Site risks to affected residents in an effective manner. These measures will ensure that the community is kept abreast of EPA activities taking place in their neighborhood.

Form a network of interested parties within the community to "spread the word." The goal of this CRP is to encourage community participation in the Superfund process. EPA will take an active role in identifying Sayreville homeowners, condominium residents, clergy, seniors, youth and science groups, and other interested parties and try to form a special Site committee to help report Site information to the public and to help publicize opportunities for community involvement. Such a committee, would maximize the effectiveness of EPA's community relations techniques.

E. TECHNIQUES AND TIMING

EPA will initiate the following community relations activities to help ensure that interested parties in Sayreville are well informed about Site activities and have many, varied opportunities to express their views and to participate in the clean-up process.

Exhibit 1 illustrates the timing of each community relations activity relative to the clean-up schedule for the Site.

Activities, and their approximate timing, are as follows.

Designate a single point-of-contact or Site Spokesperson to help EPA be open and responsive to community needs. Effective immediately, EPA officials will designate a dedicated, knowledgeable Site Spokesperson who will be responsible for answering telephone calls and written inquiries about Site activities, schedules, and monthly progress. Furthermore, the Site Spokesperson will develop a network of interested parties within the affected community. Taking a proactive approach, the Site Spokesperson will enlist these community leaders to disseminate accurate, timely information to varied groups within the public domain, each with their own agendas. In addition, the Site Spokesperson will provide Site updates as new information is available in addition to when they are requested. The designated Site Spokesperson is Ms. Jenine Tankoos, EPA Community Relations Coordinator. Her telephone number is (212) 637-3677. Please refer to Appendix A for the fax number, the E-mail and mailing addresses.

Network within the community to create a special Site committee to better serve varied community needs. The EPA Site Spokesperson will work with the Business Administrator's Office to develop a network of interested parties within the community, such as concerned citizens, state and local agencies, clergy, seniors, youth, civic and environmental groups, and the media. EPA will try to form a special site committee made up of interested parties. A committee at a Superfund site such as this is known as a Community Advisory Group. EPA would report site related information to the committee. The committee would then help to communicate this information to the community. In doing so, the Site committee will help EPA to achieve the overall goal of this CRP: community involvement throughout the clean-up process.

Conduct public informal meetings with interested parties to report progress, assess concerns, and promote an open dialogue. EPA will hold public informal meetings within the immediate Site vicinity to: 1) inform the community of clean-up progress, 2) answer questions and address immediate concerns, and 3) distribute fact sheets and other pertinent materials. EPA will open meetings with a brief, formal presentation, followed by a question and answer period or panel discussion. This format is flexible, and will be adapted to each situation. As requested during the community interviews, EPA will invite representatives of related, state and local agencies; the Business Administrator, Council Members, and Environmental Commission to attend and/or participate in these meetings, as appropriate.

EPA plans to hold its first public, informal meeting to discuss the results of the RI studies in the latter half of 1998. The CRP will be available for public distribution at this time. Sessions will be held thereafter on an as needed basis or upon special request.

Information on Superfund Program and the Site on the Internet. The EPA web site includes extensive information about the Superfund program and process. In addition, a search can be made for site-specific information from this site, which is located at "www.epa.gov/superfund". This web site is maintained by EPA Headquarters in Washington D.C. This site is linked to the website of the EPA Region 2 office, which is working on the Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site, at "www.epa.gov/region02/superfnd/superfnd.htm". Please see Appendix D for more information on the web site.

Prepare periodic fact sheets in non-technical language to educate and inform the affected community. EPA will prepare a fact sheet that presents the results of the RI and the risk assessment, as soon as these data are available. As requested during the community interviews, the fact sheet will use a friendly format (including graphics) and avoid technical terms. Whenever possible, EPA will limit the length of each fact sheet to two pages. In addition, EPA will try to distinguish Superfund news from other mail. Each fact sheet will list the location of the information repository where Site-related documents are available for public review, including a copy of each fact sheet.

EPA will develop other fact sheets at significant intervals during the clean-up process to enhance community understanding and participation. Topics for future fact sheets include upcoming Site activities, results of the FS, and preferred alternatives for the remedial (clean-up) action. EPA will also prepare a fact sheet that describes the final engineering design, in conjunction with the public meeting prior to the initiation of the remedial action.

EPA will develop a Site mailing list, including residents in the immediate Site vicinity, local government officials and Council Members, special interest groups, such as the Environmental Commission, and other interested parties. As requested during community interviews, EPA will identify property owners along the River for inclusion on the list. Lastly, EPA will try to make fact sheets available on the Internet.

Prepare press releases and public service announcements (PSAs) on an as needed basis to provide timely, accurate information to local, known media. EPA will prepare statements for the press and PSAs to report Site news and to announce public meetings and other opportunities for public involvement. For example, EPA will prepare a press release to announce the start of field work for the FS and the related meeting. As requested during community interviews, EPA will distribute the press releases and PSAs to local, known media, such as The Star-Ledger, The Suburban, and The Home News; locally owned Channel 12; Channel 6; and WCTC talk radio, among others. On occasion, EPA may contact the local cable television station to run a videotape of Q&As about the Site or to request air-time for important Site-related announcements.

Similar to fact sheets, EPA will distribute press releases through the Site mailing list, the Site information repository and the site committee if one is formed. Addresses and telephone numbers of local officials, citizen and environmental groups, and media are included in Appendix A.

Hold public meetings/hearings to receive input from the community on major EPA decisions regarding the Site cleanup. EPA will conduct public meetings as necessary at convenient locations in Sayreville, such as public schools and government buildings. EPA will hold a public meeting on the proposed remedial action plan or long-term cleanup for the Site. During this meeting, EPA will accept oral comments on the selected remedy in concert with the 30-day public comment period, during which time citizens may call or write to EPA's Community Relations Coordinator or Site Manager to express their opinions and concerns.

In conjunction with the 30-day public comment period, EPA will prepare a notice of the availability of the RI/FS and proposed plan, including a brief summary of the proposed plan. EPA will publish this notification and analysis as a paid advertisement in a major local newspaper of general circulation, such as The Star-Ledger. EPA also will prepare notices for distribution to local government employees in their paychecks or newsletters.

EPA will arrange for a court reporter to transcribe the public hearing, and the meeting transcript will be placed in the information repository.

Prepare responsiveness summary. EPA will prepare a responsiveness summary as part of the record of decision or ROD for the Site. The ROD is a public document that explains which clean-up alternative will be used at the Site, based on information and technical analysis generated during the RI/FS and consideration of public comments and community concerns. The responsiveness summary will summarize public issues and concerns raised during the 30-day public comment period on the FS and proposed plan. In addition, the responsiveness summary will document EPA and state responses to these concerns. The ROD and responsiveness summary will be available for public inspection and copying at or near the Site prior to the start of the remedial action. EPA will publish a notice of the availability of the ROD and responsiveness summary in a major local newspaper such as The Star-Ledger.

Establish and maintain an information repository to hold Site documents for public review. EPA has established an information repository for Site documents at the Sayreville Public Library in Parlin, New Jersey. The information repository is available for public inspection and, if desired,

copying at a reasonable cost during normal library hours. (See Appendix B for more information.)

At the Sayreville Public Library, Site documents are maintained in files labeled, "Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site Papers." Fact sheets, press releases, the RI/FS Work Plan, the Community Relations Plan, transcripts of public meetings, TAG information and general Superfund information will be included in the files. EPA will keep the information repository up-to-date, adding new documents as they become available.

Establish administrative record and publish notification. Effective immediately, EPA has established an administrative record file for the Site, a copy of which is available for public review. This file will contain all information used by EPA to make its decision on the selection of a response action (long-term cleanup) for the Site. See Appendix B for the locations of the administrative record file.

EPA will publish a notice of availability of the administrative record file in a major newspaper of general circulation, such as The Star-Ledger.

Inform the public of the availability of the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program.

EPA will inform the public of the availability of the TAG Program at the next public meeting and through the Site committee, if one is formed. The TAG Program is a grant program that provides funds for a qualified citizen's group to hire an independent technical advisor. This expert helps the community understand and comment on technical decisions relating to Superfund clean-up actions. EPA will place material that describes the TAG application process in the information repository.

Prepare and Revise the Community Relations Plan. EPA will implement the techniques outlined in this CRP, as appropriate. EPA will revise this CRP after the ROD has been issued for the Site. The revised CRP will assess the success of the CR program to date and outline community relations activities more appropriate to the remedial design and remedial action phase. During its revision of the CRP, EPA will:

- Update facts and verify information in the CRP prepared for the RI/FS.
- Assess the community relations program to date and indicate if the same or different approaches will be taken during the remedial design/remedial action.
- Develop a strategy to prepare the community for future roles during the remedial design/remedial action and operation and maintenance.

EPA may conduct more community interviews before the Horseshoe Road Complex Superfund Site CRP is revised.

Exhibit 1. Timing

COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUE	Completion of RI	During FS	Completion of Draft FS	Completion of Final FS Report	Start of Remedial Action
1. Designate EPA Site Spokesperson	<input type="checkbox"/>	—————	Update as needed	—————	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Try to Establish Special Site Committee	<input type="checkbox"/>	—————	Update as needed	—————	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Conduct Public Information Sessions		<input type="checkbox"/> ———	Provide as needed	—————	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Use Internet to Provide Information		<input type="checkbox"/> ———	Update as needed	—————	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Prepare Fact Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Prepare Press Releases/PSAs		<input type="checkbox"/> ——— Provide as needed ———		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Publish RI/FS and Proposed Plan Notification and 30 Day Public Comment Period				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ——— <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
8. Hold Public Meetings/Hearings				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. Prepare Responsiveness Summary					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10./ 11. Establish Information Repository/Administrative Record File	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	—————	Update as needed	—————	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12. Inform Public of TAG Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
13. Revise CRP					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Legend

= Required CR Activity
 = Suggested CR Activity

CR = Community Relations
 CRP = Community Relations Plan
 EPA = Environmental Protection Agency

PSAs = Public Service Announcements
 RI/FS = Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
 TAG = Technical Assistance Grant

TOM SIKORSKI
MIDDLESEX COUNTY HEALTH DEPT.
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
928 LIVINGSTON AVE
NORTH BRUNSWICK, NJ
08902

KATHLEEN J. FISCHER
N.J. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SITE MANAGEMENT
CN 413
TRENTON, NJ. 08625-0413

GEORGE A SPADARO, MAYOR
TOWNSHIP OF EDISON
100 MUNICIPAL BLVD
EDISON NJ. 08817

APPENDIX A

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

I. Federal Elected Officials

U.S. Senator Robert G. Torricelli

Washington Office (202) 224-3224
SD-113
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-3003

District Office (609) 933-2711
Suite A-1, Kormon Interstate Business Park
420 Benigno Boulevard
Bellmawr, New Jersey 08031

U.S. Senator Frank A. Lautenberg

Washington Office (202) 224-4744
SH 506
Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-3002

District Office (201) 645-3030
One Newark Center, 14th Floor
Newark, New Jersey 07102

U.S. Congressman Frank Pallone, Jr.

Washington Office (202) 225-6025
420 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-3006

District Office (908) 462-8499
504 Broadway
Long Branch, New Jersey 07740

II. State Elected Officials

Governor Christine Todd Whitman (609) 292-6000
125 West State Street, Box 001
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Senator Joseph Vitae (732) 855-7441
87 Main Street
Woodbridge, New Jersey 07095

Assemblywoman Arelene Friscia (732) 634-2526
249 Main Street
Woodbridge, New Jersey 07001

Assemblyman John Wisniewski (732) 316-1885
3145 Bodentown Avenue, Suite B
Parlin, New Jersey 08859

III. Local Elected Officials

Mayor James L. Zagata (732) 390-0300
32 Quaid Avenue
Sayreville, New Jersey 08872

Councilman Richard A. Brauchle (732) 727-4642
20 Scheid Drive
Parlin, New Jersey 08859

Councilman Joseph M. DiBella (732) 432-4295
50 E. Kupsch Street
Sayreville, New Jersey 08872

Councilman George O. Diffin (732) 238-5540
2 Baumer Road
Sayreville, New Jersey 08872

Councilman Scott Kominkiewicz (732) 432-8227
12 Roma Street
Sayreville, New Jersey 08872

Councilwoman Mary J. Novak (732) 390-9801
1 Scarlet Drive
Parlin, New Jersey 08859

Councilman Kennedy O'Brien
6 Marcia Street
Parlin, New Jersey 08859

(732) 727-1879

IV. Appointed Officials

Joseph O. D'Arco
Business Administrator
167 Main Street
Sayreville, New Jersey 08872

(732) 390-7071

Borough Officials:

Attorney	Robert J. McGowan, Esq.	(732) 727-1400
Engineer	George Zulin	(732) 390-7012
Treasurer	Wayne Kronowski	(732) 238-3924
Municipal Clerk	Gladys Rzepka	(732) 390-7020
Tax Assessor	Joseph Kupsch	(732) 390-7080
Tax Collector	Donna Brodzinski	(732) 390-7040
Planner	Thomas Sheehan	(732) 721-0011
Architect	John Schnitzer	(732) 941-3040
Water and Sewer	Alvin Jolly	(732) 390-7060
Municipal Prosecutor	Thomas Downs, IV, Esq.	(732) 679-5600
Municipal Court	Emery Toth, Judge	(732) 442-1777
	James Weber, Judge	(732) 549-2126
Police Chief	John Garbowski	(732) 727-4444
Public Works	Bernard Bailey	(732) 390-7042
Auditor	John Luria	(973) 624-6100
Recreation	Mickey Sedlack	(732) 390-2918
Welfare	Colette Solinski	(732) 390-7088
Construction	Anthony D'Altrui	(732) 390-7077
Health	George Zulin	(732) 390-7012
Fire Chief	Douglas Carlen	(732) 390-2938

V. Agency Representatives

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region II

John Osolin Phone:(212) 637-4412
Site Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Fax: (212)637-4429
290 Broadway, 19th Floor
New York, New York 10007-1866 E-mail:osolin.john@epamail.epa.gov

Jenine Tankoos Phone:(212) 637-3677
Community Relations Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Fax: (212)637-4445
290 Broadway, 26th Floor
New York, New York 10007-1866 E-mail: tankoos.jenine@epamail.epa.gov

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Fred Monford
Community Relations Coordinator (609) 633-2320
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
401 E. State Street
CN 413, 6th Floor
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

VI. Environmental Groups and Historic Society

Edison Wetlands Association
1115 Inman Avenue, Suite 180
Edison, New Jersey 08820
Contact: Bob Spiegel, President (732) 756-5197

Sayreville Environmental Commission
Borough of Sayreville
167 Main Street
Sayreville, New Jersey 08872
Contact: Eloise Hansen, Chairperson (732) 238-7798

Sayreville Historic Society
P.O. Box 66
Sayreville, New Jersey 08872
Contact: Myrtle Unkel, President (732) 257-4497
Katherine Boehm, Historian (732) 390-7048

VII. Media

Newspapers:

Home News & Tribune (732) 246-5668
P.O. Box 787 Fax: (732) 246-5518
Neptune, New Jersey 07754-0787
Contact: Pat Henegan

Star-Ledger (732) 634-4222
1000 Route 9 Fax: (732) 634-7102
Woodbridge, New Jersey 07095
Contact: Bridget Malone

Sentinel Publishing Co. (732) 254-7000
Edgeboro Road Fax: (732) 254-0486
East Brunswick, New Jersey 08816

Radio Stations:

WMGQ 98.3 FM / WCTC 1450 AM (732) 249-2600
78 Veronica Avenue Fax: (732) 249-9010
Somerset, New Jersey 08873
Contact: Dan Flatt

WDHA Rock (973) 455-1055
P.O. Box 1055 Fax: (973) 538-3060
Morristown, New Jersey 07962
Contact: Bob Kane

WJNR (973) 642-8000
1 Riverfront Plaza, Suite 245 Fax: (973) 642-5208
Newark, New Jersey 07172

TV Stations:

New Jersey Network Public Broadcasting System
P.O. Box 777
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Contact: David Frick

(609) 777-5000
Fax: (609) 633-2927

TV 36
11D Jewels Lane
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08906
Contact: Mahesh Hegde

(732) 246-8380
Fax: (732) 246-8380

APPENDIX B

**RECOMMENDED LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION
REPOSITORY AND PUBLIC MEETINGS AND HEARINGS**

Information Repository:

Sayreville Public Library
1050 Washington Road
Parlin, New Jersey 08859

(732) 727-0212
Fax: (732) 727-7849

Contact: Janice E. Haraz

Hours:	Monday - Thursday	9:30 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.
	Friday	9:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
	Saturday	9:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
	Sunday	1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Administrative Record File:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway, 19th Floor
New York, New York 10007

Contact: John Osolin (212) 637-4412

Public Meetings and Hearings:

Sayreville Public Safety Complex
(Court/Police)
1000 Main Street
Sayreville, New Jersey 08872

(732) 525-5401/5402
Fax: (732) 727-5189

Contact: John B. Garbowski, Chief
Joan Kemble, Secretary

Sayreville Public Library
1050 Washington Road
Parlin, New Jersey 08859

(732) 727-0212
Fax: (732) 727-7849

Contact: Janice E. Haraz

APPENDIX B
(continued)

Public Meetings and Hearings:

Borough Hall
167 Main Street
Sayreville, New Jersey 08872

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

Administrative Record - A file that is maintained, and contains all information used, by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. This file is to be available for public review and a copy established at or near the site, usually at one of the information repositories. A duplicate file is held in a central location, such as a Regional Office or State.

Atlantic Development Corporation (ADC) - One of the three areas of concern at the Horseshoe Road Complex Site.

Aquifer - An underground rock formation composed of materials such as sand, soil, or gravel that can store and supply groundwater to wells and springs. Most aquifers used in the United States are within a thousand feet of the earth's surface.

Atlantic Resources Corporation (ARC) - A property adjacent to the Horseshoe Road Complex Site that is part of the remedial investigation and feasibility study.

Cleanup - Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health or the environment. The term is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of remedial responses, such as the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS).

Comment Period - A time period for the public to review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, a comment period is provided when EPA proposes to add sites to the National Priorities List. A minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow community members to review and comment on an RI/FS and proposed plan; it must be extended an additional 30 days upon timely request.

Community Relations - EPA's program to inform and involve the public in the Superfund process and respond to community concerns.

Community Relations Plan (CRP) - Formal plan for EPA community relations activities at a Superfund site. The CRP is designed to ensure citizen opportunities for public involvement at the site, determine activities that will provide for such involvement, and allow citizens the opportunity to learn about the site.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) - A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The Acts created a special tax that goes into a Trust Fund, commonly

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY (Continued)

known as Superfund, to investigate and cleanup abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, or
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to cleanup the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Feasibility Study (FS) - The second part of a RI/FS that: defines the criteria for cleaning up the contaminated environmental media such as the surface and subsurface soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, and any buildings or structures that exist at a site; defines the areas and volumes of the contaminated media; evaluates suitable remedial response actions and technologies; and provides a detailed analysis of various remedial alternatives that address clean up of each medium.

Groundwater - Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.

Hazardous Substance - Any material that poses a threat to public health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.

Horseshoe Road Drum Dump (HRDD) - One of the three areas of concern at the Horseshoe Road Complex Site.

Information Repository - A file containing current information, technical reports, reference documents, and Technical Assistance Grant information on a Superfund site. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents, such as a public school, city hall, or library.

Monitoring Wells - Special wells drilled at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste site where groundwater can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine the direction of groundwater flow and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) - The Federal regulation that guides the Superfund program. The NCP was revised in February, 1990.

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY (Continued)

National Priorities List - EPA's list of most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response using money from the Trust Fund. EPA is required to update the National Priorities List at least once a year.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) - An individual or company (such as owners, operators, transporters, or generators of hazardous waste) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

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

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY (Continued)

Record of Decision (ROD) - A public document that explains which clean-up alternative will be used at National Priorities List sites. The record of decision is based on information and technical analysis generated during the RI/FS and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

Remedial Action - The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design of the selected clean-up alternative at a site on the National Priorities List.

Remedial Design - An engineering phase that follows the ROD when technical drawings and specifications are developed for subsequent remedial action at a site on the National Priorities List.

Remedial Investigation (RI) - The first part of a RI/FS where physical and chemical data is gathered to define the physical characteristics of the site, the nature and extent of contamination, and the fate and transport of contaminants.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) - Investigative and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive, iterative process, and together referred to as the RI/FS. They are intended to:

- Gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a Superfund site
- Establish criteria for cleaning up the site
- Identify and screen clean-up alternatives for remedial action
- Analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

Removal Action - An immediate action taken over the short-term to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances.

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

Sayreville Pesticide Dump (SPD) - One of the three areas of concern at the Horseshoe Road Complex Site.

Selected Alternative - The clean-up alternative selected for a site on the National Priorities List based on technical feasibility, permanence, reliability, and cost. The selected alternative does not require EPA to choose the least expensive alternative. It requires that if there are several clean-up

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY (Continued)

alternatives available that deal effectively with the problems at a site, EPA must choose the remedy on the basis of permanence, reliability, and cost.

Site Manager - The EPA or State official responsible for overseeing remedial response activities.

Superfund - The common name used for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); also referred to as the Trust Fund.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) - Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

Surface Water - Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, lakes, and streams.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program - A grant program that provides funds for qualified citizens' groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on technical decisions relating to Superfund clean-up actions.

Trust Fund - A Fund set up under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act to help pay for cleanup of hazardous waste sites and to take legal action to force those responsible for the sites to clean them up.

Volatile Organic Compound - An organic (carbon-containing) compound that evaporates (volatilizes) readily at room temperature.

Source: EPA Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook. Appendix E, Superfund Glossary and Acronyms, pages E-1 through E-6. Prepared by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington, DC. EPA/540/R-92/009. January 1992.

APPENDIX D

INFORMATION ON EPA'S SUPERFUND WEB SITE

The Web Site for Hazardous Waste Cleanup Information

Help Us to Help You

Welcome!

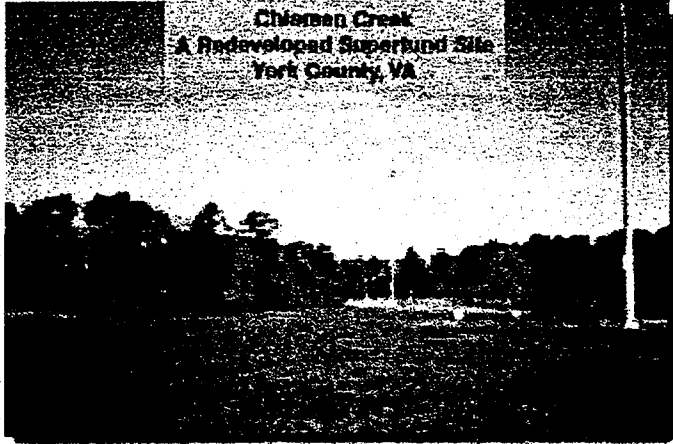
- Concerned Citizens
- Researchers & Scientists
- Business & Industry
- State, Local & Tribal
- Students & Teachers

Site Information Query

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Superfund

Cleaning up the Nation's Hazardous Waste Sites



- What is Superfund?
- What's New
- Site Information
- Community Tools
- Technical Resources
- Initiatives & Programs
- Regional Programs
- Partnerships
- Accomplishments
- Frequently Asked Questions

Design your own Superfund Site Information Query

EPA Home Key to the site OSWER Home

Search EPA Contact Us Search Superfund

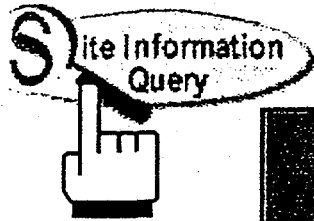
www.epa.gov/superfund

NEW!
Online querying of hazardous waste databases


for more information call: 1-800-424-9346

Search Online for Information on Cleaning Up Hazardous Waste Sites

www.epa.gov/superfund



Click Here!


Superfund

Advanced Site Query Search Options

The Advanced Query is divided into six sections. All sections are part of one query.

- [Site Identifiers](#)
- [Contaminants of Concern](#)
- [Geographic Information](#)
- [Contaminated Media](#)
- [Site Assessment and Cleanup Activities](#)
- [Site Information Products](#)

[Data Source](#)

| [Instructions on How to Undertake an Advanced Site Query](#) |

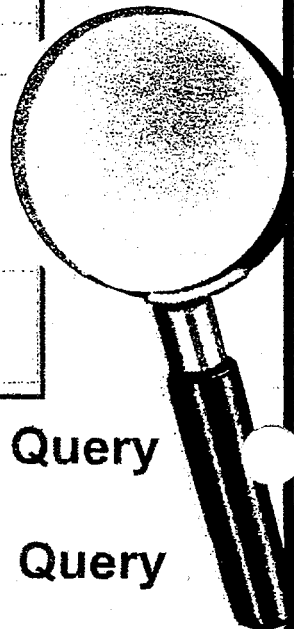
In order to obtain results, either the *Display* or *Count* option must be selected in at least one field before submitting search criteria. In addition, search criteria must be entered in at least one field. However, results will be more specific if more search criteria are entered. Once desired search criteria are entered, click any *Submit Search Criteria* button to retrieve the results of your query.

NOTE: The Display option has been chosen for the "Site Name" field. If you do not want the "Site Name" to appear in your results table, select neither.

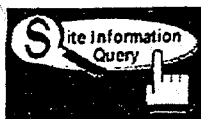
Submit Search Criteria
Reset Search

Site Identifiers

		Report Output As: (select one)		
		Display	Count	Neither
Site Name:	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
EPA Site ID (CERCLIS ID):	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Archive Status:	<input type="button" value="Active"/> <input type="button" value="Archived"/>			
NPL Status: <small>(multiple selections allowed)</small>	<input type="button" value="All Sites"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Currently on the Final NPL"/> <input type="button" value="Deleted from the Final NPL"/> <input type="button" value="Not on the NPL"/> <input type="button" value="Proposed for NPL"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Federal Facility: <small>(multiple selections allowed)</small>	<input type="button" value="All"/> <input type="button" value="No"/> <input type="button" value="Yes"/> <input type="button" value="Unknown"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



- Select From a Range of Options to Build Your Query
- Choose either a Basic Query OR an Advanced Query

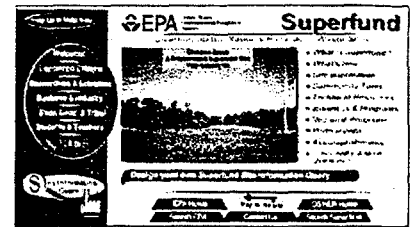


A Guide To Querying Superfund Hazardous Waste Site Information Online (www.epa.gov/superfund)

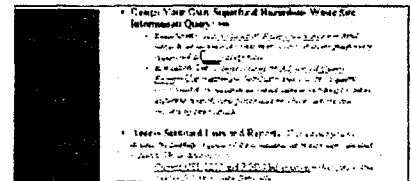
The recently redesigned Superfund web site offers dynamic, personalized searches of Superfund hazardous waste site information. Two kinds of searches are now possible—Basic and Advanced. The Basic Query enables you to conduct a search of the nation's hazardous waste sites against commonly requested search fields, such as site name, state, and contaminants of concern. The Advanced Query allows you maximum flexibility to search for information on the nation's hazardous waste sites according to many different criteria. It also allows you to design your own output.

In order to conduct a **Basic Query**, you can follow the steps below.

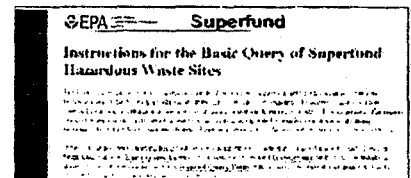
Step 1 Go to the Superfund home page, www.epa.gov/superfund. Click on the **Site Information Query** button in the bottom left corner.



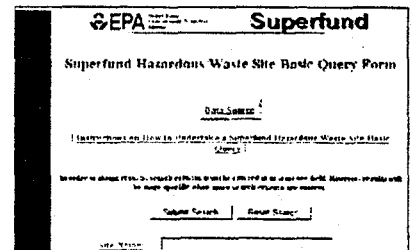
Step 2 The screen now in view will offer you the Basic and Advanced Query Instructions and Forms. Click on the **Basic Query Instructions**. (If you are familiar with these instructions, you may choose to click on the **Basic Query Form** option and skip to Step 4.)



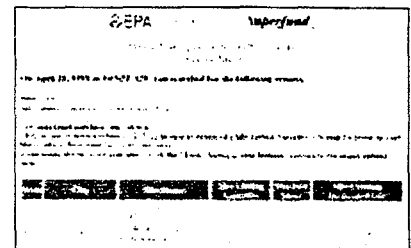
Step 3 Read the instructions provided. When you are ready to get to the Query Form, click on the **Basic Query** button at the bottom of the page.



Step 4 Fill out as little or as much of the form as you like, and click one of the **Submit Search** buttons.

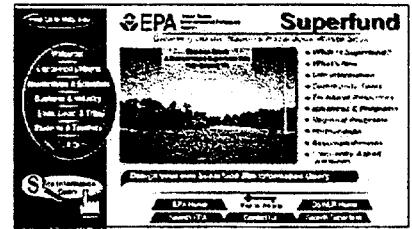


Step 5 Your results will appear shortly.

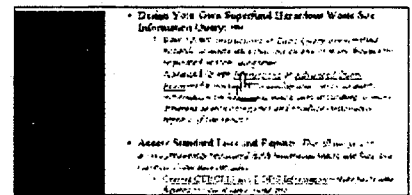


In order to conduct an **Advanced Query**, you can follow the steps below.

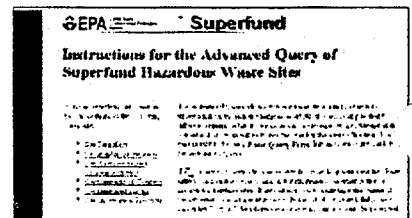
Step 1 Go to the Superfund home page, www.epa.gov/superfund. Click on the **Site Information Query** button.



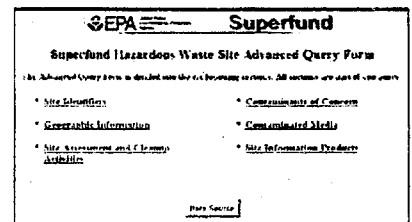
Step 2 Click on the **Advanced Query Instructions** button. (If you are familiar with these instructions, you may choose to click on the **Advanced Query Form** option and skip to Step 4.)



Step 3 Read the instructions provided. You may also try the **Sample Query** option, if desired. When you are ready to fill out a Query Form, click on the **Advanced Query** button on the bottom of the instructions page.



Step 4 Fill out as little or as much of the form as you like, and click on one of the **Submit Search Criteria** buttons.



Step 5 Your results will appear shortly.

