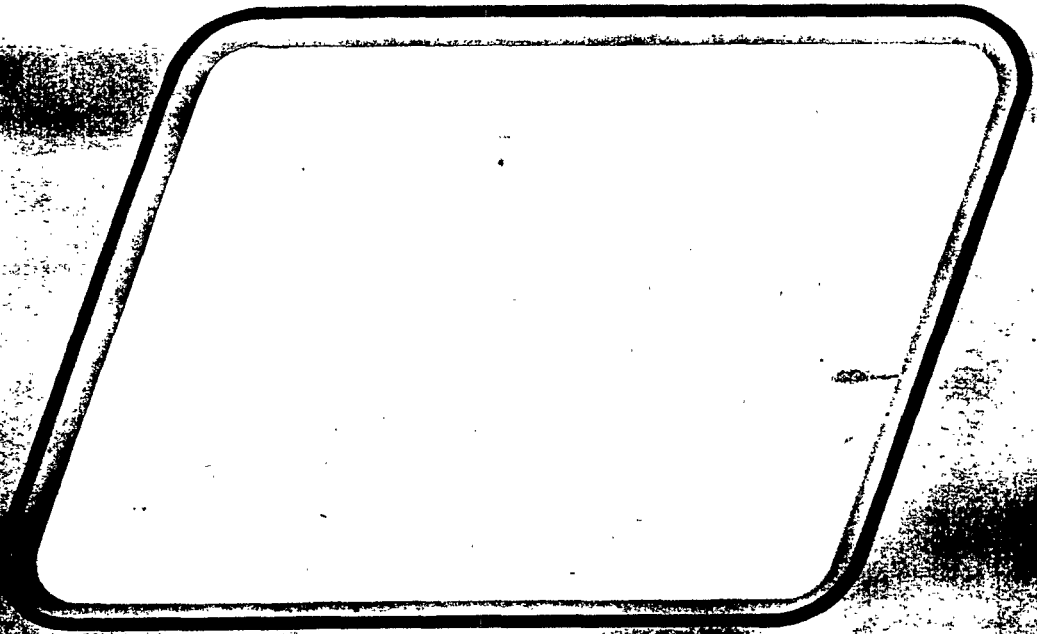


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WASTE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CORP.



AR500001

Community Relations Plan
for the
North Penn Area 6 Superfund Site
Lansdale, Pennsylvania
December 1993

Submitted by

B&V Waste Science and Technology Corp.

AR500002

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1.0 Overview of Plan

This document describes the community interests and concerns related to the North Penn Area 6 Superfund site (North Penn 6 site) in Lansdale, Pennsylvania. It also outlines the community relations activities EPA will conduct during the **remedial investigation (RI)**^{*}, **feasibility study (FS)**, and **focused feasibility study** at the North Penn 6 site.

The **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or Superfund)** authorizes the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to investigate and respond to releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health and the environment. EPA developed the Superfund community relations program to keep the public informed of site-related developments and to give residents and local officials the opportunity to review and comment on EPA plans for a site.

This community relations plan is divided into the following sections:

- Overview of plan.
- Site description.
- Site background information.
- Community profile.
- History and analysis of community concerns.
- Summary of key community concerns.
- Community relations program.

^{*}Words in bold face print appear in the glossary in Appendix F.

Appendices in this community relations plan provide the following information:

- List of contacts.
- Locations of **information repository** and **administrative record**.
- Locations for public meetings and meeting support services, such as court reporters and audio-visual equipment rental.
- Description of Superfund process.
- Description of Technical Assistance Grant program.
- Glossary.

The information presented in this plan was obtained from EPA and face-to-face and telephone interviews with local officials, community groups, residents, and business owners in and around the borough of Lansdale.

2.0 Site Description

The North Penn 6 site is located in Lansdale Borough, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. It includes the following 26 properties, identified by current or past owners or operators. The RI/FS authorized by EPA will cover 19 of the properties, which are marked by an asterisk. The remaining seven property owners are negotiating with EPA to conduct their own investigation under EPA oversight.

- Eaton Laboratories* 5th St. & Mitchell Ave.
- Keystone Hydraulics* 834 W. 3rd St.
- Lehigh Valley Dairies, Inc.* 880 Allentown Rd.
- Tate Andale Company* 135 E. Hancock
- Decision Data Computer Corp.* Line & Penn Sts.
- Dip'n Strip* 10 S. Mitchell Ave.
- Electra Products* 200 W. 5th St.
- Landacq Associates* 650 N. Cannon Ave
- REP Industries* 312 Walnut St.
- Tri-Kris Company* Walnut & Hatfield Rds.
- Mattero Brothers* 316 W. 7th St.
- Westside Industries* 5th St. & Mitchell Ave.
- John Evans' Sons Inc.* Maple Ave. & Spring St.
- Philadelphia Toboggan* 8th St. & Maple Ave. (east side)
- NP Industrial* 8th St. & Maple Ave. (west side)
- Rybond, Inc.* 840 Main St.
- Lansdale Realty* North Walnut St.
- Crystal Soap and Chemical Co.* 601 W. 8th St.
- Royal Cleaners of Lansdale* 1315 N. Broad St.

- American Olean Tile Co. 1000 Cannon Ave.
- Borough of Lansdale 3rd St. & Richardson Ave.
- Central Sprinkler Corp. 451 Cannon Ave.
- J.W. Rex Company 8th St. & Valley Forge Rd.
- Parker Hannifin Corp. 422 West 6th St.
- Simco Company, Inc. 920 Walnut St.
- William M. Wilson and Son 8th St. & Valley Forge Rd.

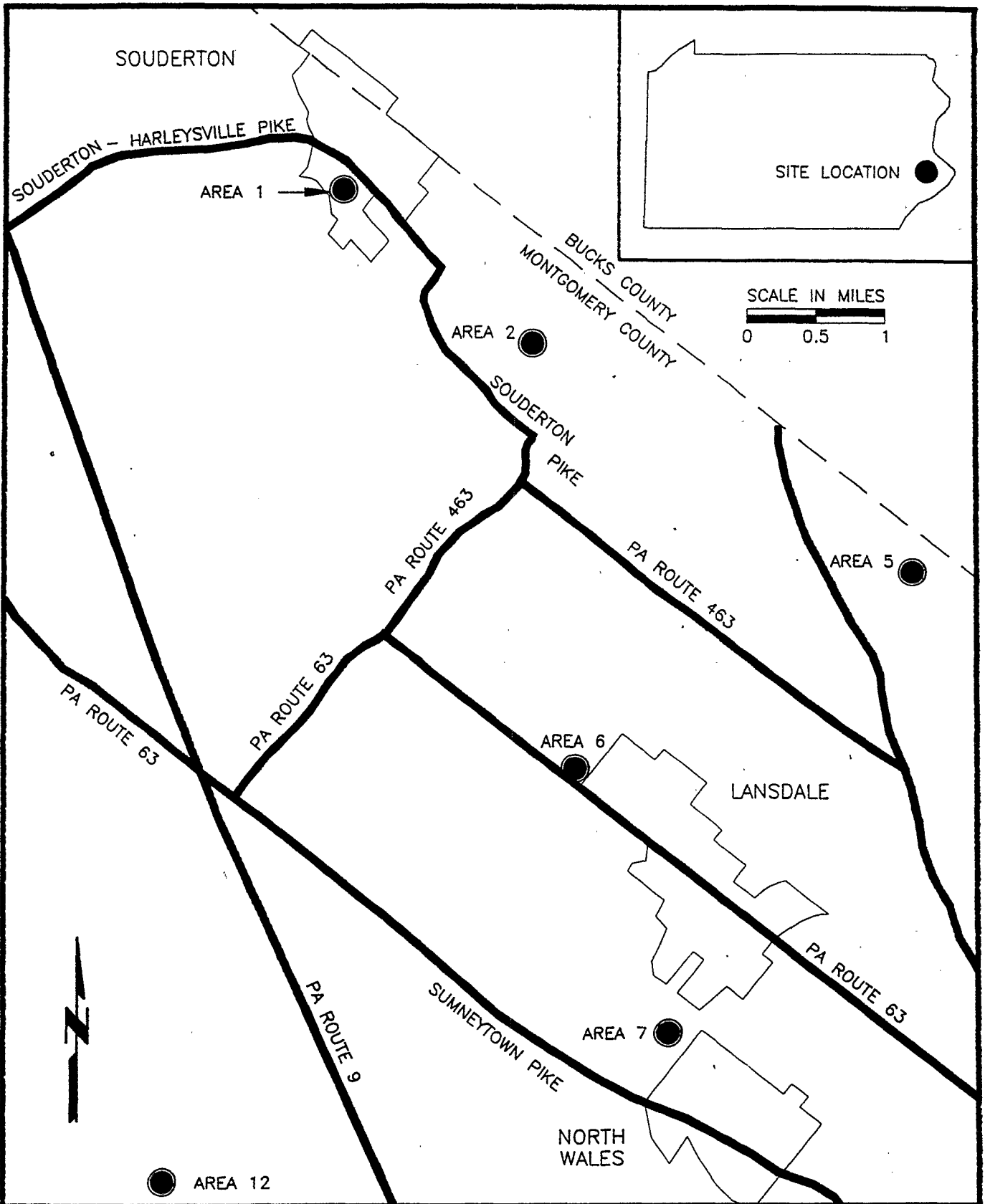
EPA has identified the owners or operators of the 26 properties as the **potentially responsible parties (PRPs)** for the contamination of the North Penn 6 site.

The North Penn 6 site is one of several **National Priorities List (NPL)** sites in and around Montgomery County (Figure 1). The boundaries of the site were determined by the known extent of the **plume of groundwater** contamination in the borough of Lansdale.

The topography of the area is flat to gently rolling. The land and drainage in the area generally slope to the southeast, toward the Delaware River. Most soil in the borough of Lansdale is moderate to deep in depth, gently sloping, acidic, and moderately slow in drainage.

The history of ownership and use is complex for the properties that comprise the site. Most of the properties are in areas of Lansdale that have been industrialized for many years. Some properties are near residential dwellings; others are more isolated.

EPA divided the site into two parts or operable units. The first operable unit, called source control, deals with identifying and controlling or removing sources of site contamination; the second operable unit is a groundwater study to determine the best way to deal with the groundwater contamination. The operable unit approach allows EPA to deal effectively with the groundwater contamination, given the large number of PRPs and the complex **hydrogeology** in the area.



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North Penn Area 6 Site
Source Control OU RI/FS

Figure 1



Location of NPL Sites

3.0 Site Background Information

The North Penn 6 site was originally called the J.W. Rex/Allied Paint Manufacturing, Inc./Keystone Hydraulics site. It was renamed when it was discovered that contamination was caused by additional sources.

More than 100 companies were investigated by EPA to determine who is potentially responsible for site contamination. To date, EPA has identified 26 PRPs for the North Penn 6 site.

The remainder of this section presents an overview of past operations at each of the properties that comprise the North Penn 6 site. It also provides highlights of past, current, and upcoming regulatory activities.

3.1 Previous Site Operations

Eaton Laboratories--formerly at Fifth Street and Mitchell Avenue. Eaton Laboratories occupied part of a building at 5th Street and Mitchell Avenue in Lansdale. After July 1986, Eaton Laboratories moved its operations to Allentown, Pennsylvania; other operations now exist in portions of the building. Previous investigations reported that Eaton Laboratories manufactured textile chemicals, particularly detergent compounds, and purification units at the Lansdale facility. The chemicals used by the company included **tetrachloroethene (PCE)** and possibly **trichloroethene (TCE)**.

Keystone Hydraulics--834 West Third Street. Keystone Hydraulics is involved in tool and die operations, general machining, and metal stamping for hydraulic components. The Keystone Hydraulics plant was built in the 1940s. It was operated by J.W. Rex Company until 1959, when it was sold to Allied Paint Company. The J. W. Rex Company operated a heat-treating metal facility at the site that used TCE.

Allied Paint Company operated the plant between 1959 and 1979. In the southwestern part of the property, Allied Paint Company installed a 10,000-gallon underground storage tank. This tank was removed in 1979 before the property was transferred to Keystone Hydraulics.

A fire in 1974 reportedly destroyed one of the two plant buildings. An underground storage tank is onsite; its contents are unknown.

Keystone Hydraulics has been at this location since 1979. High concentrations of TCE have been found at this location.

Lehigh Valley Dairies, Inc.--880 Allentown Road. Lehigh Valley Dairies produces and distributes dairy products. It is a subsidiary of Johanna Farms. Past investigations reported that Lehigh Valley Dairies used paints, lubricants, mineral spirits, and cleaning solvents. All wastes were disposed of in the trash.

The Lehigh Valley Dairies facility has three production wells: two for process water and one to cool equipment. Tributaries of Towamencin Creek border the facility on three sides.

Tate Andale Company--formerly at 135 East Hancock Street. This facility consists of approximately ten buildings on 10 acres. The company used TCE from the 1920s until 1970 for degreasing operations. Before 1972, spent solvents were disposed of by being poured on an ash pile at the rear of the facility. EPA reported that about twenty gallons of waste that included TCE were poured on the ash pile annually for about 35 years.

Dip'n Strip--10 South Mitchell Avenue. Dip-n-Strip uses methylene chloride and acetone, among other chemicals, to strip furniture. From 1972 until 1989, the methylene chloride was rinsed, with spills, into a below-ground sump that drained to a local sewer. Above ground spills, with stripper sediment and sludge, go into a holding tank. The holding tank is emptied by a contractor.

REP Industries--312 Walnut Street. REP Industries has been manufacturing small office materials at this location for 20 years. Past operations used acetone and methylene chloride.

Tri-Kris Company, Inc.--Walnut Street and Hatfield Road. In 1948, Tri-Kris Company began operations as a precision machine shop. Tri-Kris Company had two underground storage tanks, which have been removed from the site. They were used for gasoline and fuel oil storage.

Royal Cleaners of Lansdale--1315 North Broad Street. Royal Cleaners uses approximately fifty gallons of PCE per month. Spent PCE and unused cleaner filters are stored in 10 gallon drums near the back of the facility.

A dry cleaning operation has existed at this location for 20 years. A well is located on the property. A removal action has taken place at this location.

Lansdale Realty--North Walnut Street. The former Lansdale Realty facility is owned by Lansdale Warehouse. Before it was owned by Lansdale Realty, it was owned by Lansdale Transportation, which operated an automobile repair facility on the grounds. Solvents were used at the Lansdale Realty facility and an underground storage tank was used to store waste solvents.

Lansdale Auto Body rents the former Lansdale Transportation building and operates an auto repair facility on the property. Solvent use is limited to paint thinners. Wastes are recycled in the building.

John Evans' Sons Inc.--Maple Avenue and Spring Street. John Evans' Sons Inc. manufactures springs. The firm uses TCE and PCE for degreasing and annually disposes of approximately 1,000 gallons of spent PCE. Unused PCE is stored in a tank inside the plant adjacent to the degreaser.

A previous owner, Ametek, used TCE on the site for degreasing from 1957 to 1963. In 1979, NPWA identified and investigated a well that drains surface water near an underground fuel storage tank. The well, which is drilled to the water table, contained oil in the past.

• **American Olean Tile Company--1000 Cannon Avenue.** American Olean Tile Company uses solvents to wipe tiles in the manufacturing process. In the past, the firm has used compounds such as TCE and PCE. Five production wells and one monitoring well are onsite; one well is no longer in operation because of TCE contamination.

Decision Data Computer Corporation--formerly at Line and Penn Streets. Decision Data Computer Corporation stored computer peripheral equipment and data recorders in its warehouse from 1978 to 1984. Cleaning rags containing TCE residue were disposed of in a trash dumpster. The facility is rented to several smaller companies.

Crystal Soap and Chemical Company, Inc.--601 West Eighth Street. Crystal Soap and Chemical Company manufactures and distributes disinfectants, detergents, soap, floor polishes, and other products. The facility does not use chlorinated solvents. However, it stores some hazardous materials that are distributed to customers.

In 1988, a vandal opened the valves of onsite wax storage tanks. Approximately 30,000 gallons of hot wax entered a drainage channel at the northwest side of the facility. The wax has not been completely cleaned up.

Precision Rebuilding Corporation (Parker Hannifin Corporation)--formerly at 422 West Sixth Street. In the early 1960s, Precision Rebuilding Corporation built its facility on a vacant lot. The firm occupied the facility until the 1980s. In 1987, Precision Rebuilding Corporation was acquired by Parker-Hannifin Corporation. Acoustical Associates Inc. purchased the property in 1987 and now occupies the facility.

From 1981 to 1986, Precision Rebuilding Corporation purchased a form of TCE annually. Both fresh and spent solvent was stored in drums for disposal until 1985, when solvent recycling began. Unknown quantities of waste containing small amounts of solvent were disposed of by filling a 1,000 gallon former fuel oil tank behind the facility. The tank has been removed from the property. Small amounts of the solvent may have been in waste oil applied to the gravel driveway to reduce dust.

William M. Wilson and Son Inc.--Eighth Street and Valley Forge Road. William M. Wilson and Son Inc. manufactures gasoline and diesel pumps. It was established in the 1940s and sold in 1986. Toluene and xylene were used when William Wilson and his son owned the property; the current owners use TCE and generate small quantities of hazardous wastes. Fifty drums were observed in an open field in 1980; the drums are no longer there. Previous investigations revealed that the company used TCE as a hand cleaner.

Philadelphia Toboggan Company--Eighth Street and Maple Avenue (east side). Philadelphia Toboggan Company manufactures roller coaster cars. Between 1973 and 1977, it also manufactured entertainment games; an operation later sold to Skee Ball, Inc.

Reportedly, Philadelphia Toboggan Company used a chemical compound commercially known as Metal-Prep 10. They also used a TCE product that evaporated.

In 1979, the NPWA discovered the presence of two concrete pits connected to the sewer system. One pit, near the rear of the plant, is accessible; the other is covered with concrete.

NP Industrial (United Knitting Mills)--Eighth Street and Maple Avenue (west side). Although this property is called NP Industrial, it is owned by United Knitting Mills (UKM). UKM established a facility in Lansdale in 1951 at Maple Avenue and Eighth Street. The facility used Oakite (composition unknown) and Chlorothene NU. Drums of waste Chlorothene NU were stored outside; spillage may have occurred. More recently, the company used 400 gallons of mineral spirits per year. Reportedly, soil contaminated by 1,1,1-TCEA was identified at the facility.

Lag Industries, the current tenant, is a machine shop. The only solvent now used at the facility is a citrus cleaner. It is used at a rate of two to three gallons per month, and it is reclaimed by the supplier.

J.W. Rex Company--Eighth Street and Valley Forge Road. The J. W. Rex Company treats metals with heat. It began operations at part of the Keystone Hydraulics facility and moved to its present location in 1954. The current Rex facility covers approximately thirteen acres. Until 1954, a portion of the property was used as a disposal area by the borough of Lansdale. Part of the former disposal area is covered with asphalt; the remainder is an open field. Parts of the property were leased to Penn Valley Chemical Company, which used it as a distribution center, and the United Knitting Machine Company, which operated a warehouse.

Before 1974, the J.W. Rex Company used TCE for degreasing. Since 1974, the company has been using about 4,700 gallons of PCE annually for degreasing.

Spent PCE is stored outside in a 4,000 gallon above ground storage tank.

Simco Company Inc.--formerly at 920 Walnut Street. The Simco Company produces equipment that deionizes materials and eliminates static electricity. It uses acetone, methylene chloride, PCE, and TCE in its operations. The company has had multiple owners and currently is located outside of Lansdale.

Electra Products--formerly at 200 West Fifth Street. Electra Products manufactures industrial furnaces and ovens. It uses a PCE-based product in its operations.

Landacq Associates--650 North Cannon Avenue. Recent information shows PCE was discovered in an old tank and TCE was found in an old glue product. Predecessors at the site were Perkins Glue, which was acquired by Borden's, and Gulf Adhesives, a division of Gulf Oil, which was acquired by Chevron.

Central Sprinkler Corporation--451 North Cannon Avenue. This company used at least two products that contained TCE.

Rybond, Inc.--840 West Main Street. The Turbo Machine Company, which operates at this location, reportedly used TCE or PCE as a degreaser between 1969 and 1973.

Westside Industries--Fifth Street and Mitchell Avenue. Westside Industries operates as a landlord to a roofing company and a pretzel baker. One building at this location has a cistern. Past sampling reports indicated elevated amounts of TCE.

Mattero Brothers--316 West Seventh Street. Mattero Brothers is a salvage business that has operated at this location for several decades. Large amounts of metals, including drums and a former underground storage tank, are part of the salvage material at this location.

Borough of Lansdale--Third Street and Richardson Avenue. The borough of Lansdale owned and operated an electric power plant at this location. This area will be tested to see whether hazardous constituents are present from power plant operations that may have contributed to groundwater contamination.

3.2 Site Regulatory History

NPWA discovered TCE contamination in eight water supply wells in the Lansdale area in 1979. The wells were shut down and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) and the EPA were notified of the contamination. The primary contaminants of concern were TCE and PCE.

In June 1986, EPA Region III requested information from businesses operating in industrial areas in Lansdale that used products or processes that may have contributed to the groundwater contamination. In October 1986, EPA evaluated the North Penn 6 site using its **Hazard Ranking System**. In January 1987, EPA proposed the site for inclusion on the NPL. In May 1988, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry completed a preliminary public health assessment. In March 1989, the North Penn 6 site was final on the NPL. As an NPL site, EPA was able to begin to identify PRPs and plan the site investigation and cleanup.

Although some private wells exist in the area, most residents use NPWA water. Without admitting liability, seven PRPs agreed to pay for public water connections during 1993 for nine homes that have private wells that may be affected by contaminated groundwater caused by past site activities.

3.3 Current and Upcoming Regulatory Activities

In January 1993, EPA Region III in Philadelphia authorized RI/FS activities for 19 of the 26 properties in the North Penn 6 site. The owners of the remaining seven properties are negotiating with EPA to conduct their own investigation.

In August 1993, EPA began RI sampling activities. Throughout the remainder of the summer and fall of 1993, EPA plans to take more than 1,200 soil or soil gas samples on various site properties with a device known as a Geoprobe. A Geoprobe is a hydraulic push device used to gather soil, soil gas, and groundwater samples to a depth of 30 feet. The Geoprobe being used during the North Penn 6 RI is mounted on the back of a pickup truck. It sounds like a jack hammer when it is in use.

Samples gathered during the RI will be analyzed. Following analysis and data validation, EPA will issue RI and FS reports.

The purpose of the sampling effort is to identify the nature and extent of contaminants in the soil that may be contributing to groundwater contamination and to determine whether an immediate threat exists to human health or the environment from these contaminants.

The purpose of the FS is to identify, develop, and screen potential treatment technologies and the containment or disposal requirements for residuals or untreated wastes. During the FS, EPA also will develop and assess technically feasible remedial alternatives that protect human health and the environment.

Two risk assessments will be done to evaluate potential risks to human health and environment posed by the site. The first risk assessment will be completed during the RI/FS; the second risk assessment will be done during the groundwater study.

EPA will direct and oversee RI/FS activities, which will be conducted in cooperation with local and state officials. The RI results are anticipated to be released in 1994; site cleanup is expected to begin in 1995.

As RI/FS reports are completed and approved by EPA, they will be released for public review. All approved documents will be available at the site information repository located at the Lansdale Public Library.

4.0 Community Profile

The borough of Lansdale grew out of railroad operations. It was named in 1856 for Phillip Lansdale Fox, chief surveyor for the North Penn Railroad Company. Today, railroads still play an important role in the community. Many borough residents use the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority trains each day to commute back and forth to work in Philadelphia. Lansdale is about fifty miles from Center City.

Approximately 17,000 people live in Lansdale, according to the 1990 census. However, according to NPWA records, approximately 70,000 people reside within a three mile radius of the North Penn 6 site.

Lansdale is a middle class blue collar community with a large elderly population, many of whom were born and raised in Lansdale. The borough has a strong German Mennonite heritage, but through the years has become more culturally diverse.

With its proximity to Philadelphia, Lansdale has a residential atmosphere, with a variety of home styles available. Single family homes in the borough range from \$80,000 to \$200,000, according to local realtors.

The borough is run by a mayor-council form of government; a manager runs day-to-day business activities. Borough officials have been active in efforts to revitalize downtown Lansdale and to promote economic development in the area.

State legislators are also active in the area. State Senator Edwin Holl, who has served for 30 years, has an office in downtown Lansdale and State Representative Robert Godshall has an office in nearby Hatfield.

The borough of Lansdale is in Montgomery County, which is the third most populated county in Pennsylvania. The county seat is in Norristown borough.

5.0 History and Analysis of Community Concerns

In July 1993, EPA conducted community interviews to determine the public's concerns related to the North Penn 6 site. EPA also held a public meeting in July 1993 to explain upcoming RI/FS activities to the Lansdale community and to answer citizen questions about these activities.

Approximately forty people attended the public meeting, which was held in the Lansdale Borough Hall. About ten private citizens were at the meeting; the remainder were public officials, news reporters, and PRP representatives.

Up to the time of the meeting, the site had received minimal media coverage. Some residents contacted during the community interviews expressed surprise that more of their neighbors did not attend the public meeting or seem to be interested in the site. These residents wanted the local media to provide more information about the site and upcoming RI/FS activities.

One local official interviewed said that promoting economic development in Lansdale has been and continues to be a major concern in the community. He and other local officials interviewed want to see the North Penn 6 site cleaned up, but they are worried about protecting jobs and promoting economic growth as cleanup occurs.

Residents also seem anxious not to alienate industry in the area. Those interviewed said the community has traditionally supported industry to preserve jobs and encourage economic development. Several persons interviewed said the community wants the contamination cleaned up, but it does not "blame" the industries in the borough that have been identified as PRPs. Most agree that the businesses acted in "good faith" and are owned or operated by "good people." Borough officials were especially concerned that media coverage of site cleanup may unnecessarily alarm residents or distort the environmental problems associated with industries that have been identified as PRPs.

Another major concern in the community over the years has been assurance that borough residents have access to safe drinking water. Some residents interviewed distrust the municipal water supply; they prefer well water. Others have wondered whether health problems they are experiencing now may be related to the water they have consumed over the years as long time borough residents.

Economic development and safe drinking water concerns have long been important in Lansdale. During the interviews, however, it was apparent that most borough residents were unaware of the North Penn 6 site or its possible effects on their health and environment.

6.0 Summary of Key Community Concerns

In July 1993, EPA conducted community interviews to gather information about the concerns of residents regarding the North Penn 6 site. Earlier in July 1993, EPA held a public meeting to explain the upcoming RI/FS and to see what concerns or questions the community had about the process and the site. The names of local residents who attended the public meeting were used as a starting point for the community interviews.

In setting up the interviews, EPA made numerous telephone calls to determine community interest in the North Penn 6 site. An EPA representative explained the site's location, highlights of upcoming site activities, and how the person could be included in the interview process. EPA also asked residents about how to best communicate with them regarding site activities.

Eighteen local officials, business owners, and residents participated in face-to-face community interviews. Several others expressed concerns about the site in telephone interviews. EPA noted concerns in four areas:

- Drinking water quality.
- Health/environmental effects.
- Economic effects.
- Reliable sources for information.

Each area of concern will be explained in greater detail in the remainder of this section.

6.1 Drinking Water Quality

Safe drinking water and assurances of water quality were major concerns expressed by Lansdale residents during the interviews. Residents wanted to know how water quality is measured and who monitors water quality testing. They also wondered whether water they drank before the contamination was discovered put them at a higher risk for cancer and other health problems.

EPA assured residents that it would contact the NPWA to inform them about residents' water quality concerns. EPA will also ask the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry to review health concerns related to previous water use in the borough. EPA told those interviewed that for private well users in the borough who may be affected by contaminated groundwater, arrangements would be made to ensure a safe water supply.

6.2 Health Effects

During the interviews, several citizens expressed interest in what, if any, health risks were associated with site contamination. Some life-long borough residents noted that the area had "an unusually high rate of cancer." In addition, one person related that thyroid problems had developed among a group of high school classmates, all of whom were long-time Lansdale residents.

EPA explained that the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry had performed a preliminary health assessment in the area and no immediate threat to human health was noted. EPA also pointed out that it is difficult to show a cause and effect relationship between contaminants of concern at the site, such as TCE and PCE, and health problems in the community.

Some residents said concern about groundwater contamination and possible health effects related to it were less of a worry to them because they had NPWA water. EPA explained that during the RI, the Agency will continue to check for private well users and will ensure a safe water supply to any user whose well is adversely affected by the site's groundwater plume.

In a related health concern, one resident, who has followed environmental issues in the Lansdale area for many years, said she worried that stripping operations to remove contaminants from some NPWA wells may be safe for adults, but unsafe for fetuses. She felt that unborn children may be significantly affected by mothers breathing air emissions from such stripping operations. EPA assured this resident that steps would be taken to monitor emissions from cleanup activities to protect both site workers and local residents.

6.3 Economic Effects

Every person interviewed expressed an economic concern regarding the North Penn 6 site. Business owners expressed deep concern about their property values and what might happen to their businesses as site cleanup occurs. One owner stated that "cleanup costs could put him out of business." He also "doubted the site would ever be cleaned up." He expressed frustration and resentment with EPA and the Superfund process.

Local borough officials expressed concern about the economic impact of site contamination and cleanup. They worried that the Superfund process would undermine and scare businesses throughout the borough. They also worried that

field personnel in protective clothing conducting sampling and other investigative activities would frighten or disconcert residents.

EPA assured both the business community and local officials that before sampling occurred in an area, EPA would notify businesses and nearby residents. EPA also explained that they would tell local officials if site conditions required workers to wear protective gear that could be viewed with alarm by the public.

The other major economic concern expressed about the site related to residential property values in the Lansdale area. Residents expressed concern and confusion about the effect of a Superfund site in the borough on the market value of their homes. They also wondered what needed to be disclosed to potential buyers. Anxiety about property values has been heightened in the community as residents find out that the North Penn 6 site is one of several Superfund sites in and around Montgomery County.

6.4 Reliable Sources of Information

During the interviews, it appeared that most residents and some local officials were unaware of the North Penn 6 site. When asked how EPA could best communicate with Lansdale residents in the future regarding site activities, several residents commented that they would like to know more about how the NPWA tests and monitors water quality. They would also like to read more about site activities in the local press. However, other residents joked that the local press could not be relied upon to provide accurate, responsible information about site activities. EPA assured residents and officials that they would work with the local media to educate reporters about Superfund and the activities at the North Penn 6 site. EPA will undertake this activity to encourage and support accurate and fair reporting of site activities.

Borough officials and state legislators in the area want EPA to keep them informed as sampling and other field activities occur. They would also like to be briefed by EPA regarding site developments before the Agency holds a public meeting or releases a fact sheet. Being informed ahead of the community will enable public officials to be better prepared to handle community questions and concerns about the site. It will also help them monitor the accuracy of press coverage of site developments.

7.0 Community Relations Program

7.1 Objectives

Community relations activities planned for the North Penn 6 site are designed to foster dialogue among community members, other interested parties, and state and federal agencies as site investigation and cleanup occur. Community relations activities are designed to meet the following objectives:

- Provide timely information about site developments.
- Publicize opportunities and methods for interested citizens to participate in decisions regarding site cleanup.
- Maintain site information in the community and make it accessible to interested citizens.
- Respond promptly to community questions and concerns.
- Reassure the community that EPA is committed to protecting human health and the environment throughout the cleanup of the North Penn 6 site.

7.2 Activities

During community interviews, EPA asked citizens about the best methods to provide information to them regarding future site activities. Those interviewed responded that more balanced local press coverage of environmental issues, fact sheets sent to homes and businesses, and public meetings would be sufficient. Residents wanted more information about possible health effects from drinking NPWA water in the past and reassurances about the safety of NPWA water today.

To meet the objectives of this plan, EPA community relations coordinator, Amy Barnett, 215-597-6915, and remedial project manager, Greg Ham, 215-597-4750, will be the central contacts for quick and reliable responses to questions concerning the site. These individuals will also be responsible for disseminating information to interested citizens, public officials, and the media as technical milestones for the site are met.

The following community relations activities will be implemented to coincide with RI/FS activities at the North Penn 6 site:

- **Maintain a dialogue with area residents and officials regarding site developments.** Borough, county, and state officials and local residents who have expressed an interest in the site are encouraged to call EPA

with their questions or concerns about the site. Borough, county, and state officials will be updated when site developments occur and before they are announced to the public so these officials can handle citizen inquiries.

- **Maintain a local site information center.** A site information repository for the North Penn 6 site has been established in the Lansdale Public Library at Susquehanna Avenue and Vine Street. This repository will be updated with site-related documents produced in conjunction with site activities. Such documents include the work plans for the RI/FS, this community relations plan, site fact sheets, and general information about the Superfund program.
- **Prepare fact sheets and project update letters.** Fact sheets and project update letters will be prepared to inform the community about site developments. These documents will provide the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of EPA and PADER representatives who are responsible for the site. They will also provide the schedule for site activities. Fact sheets and update letters will be sent to the site mailing list. This list will be updated throughout the cleanup process. Persons interested in the North Penn 6 site can have their names put on the site mailing list by contacting Amy Barnett at 215-597-6915.
- **Hold public meetings or availability sessions.** Public meetings or availability sessions will be held to explain major site developments, such as the results of the RI, or to present the EPA plan to clean up the site. At the meetings, EPA will outline its role in directing and overseeing the cleanup and the health and safety measures that will be taken to protect the community during field activities. Notice of a public meeting or availability session will appear in *The Reporter* and the *Norristown Times-Herald*; meetings will be held in the Borough Hall or a similarly suitable public location.
- **Issue press releases.** When appropriate, the EPA community relations coordinator will issue press releases to the media listed in Appendix A. These releases will be used to publicize public meetings and key points in the cleanup process.

Table 1
Implementation Schedule

Technical Milestone	Community Relations Activities
Before start of RI/FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct community interviews. ● Establish a site information repository. ● Develop a community relations plan. ● Prepare and distribute an RI kickoff fact sheet. ● Prepare and place public notices regarding the start of the RI/FS and announcing the RI kickoff public meeting. ● Hold the RI kickoff public meeting.
During RI/FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain telephone contact with city and state officials. ● Prepare news releases, fact sheets, and site update reports, as needed. Inform local officials of site progress. ● Hold meetings or availability sessions with community members, as needed, to respond to citizen inquiries about site activities. ● Update site information repository.
At completion of RI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepare fact sheets summarizing RI results. ● Update the site information repository with the RI report and other relevant documents. ● Prepare press releases about RI results. ● Place public meeting notice. ● Hold a public meeting or availability session to discuss RI results.
At completion of FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepare press releases and a proposed plan fact sheet to announce completion of the FS and presentation of the proposed plan for public comment. ● Hold a public meeting to address citizen questions or comments about the RI/FS process or the proposed plan. A court reporter will be present at this meeting to record the meeting and public comments for the record. ● Update site information repository with the FS report and the proposed plan fact sheet before the start of the public comment period and at least two weeks before the proposed plan public meeting.

Appendix A

List of Contacts

A. Federal Elected Officials

The Honorable Arlen Specter
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. Office
530 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

(202) 224-4254
Fax (202) 224-1893

District Office
600 Arch Street, Room 9400
Philadelphia, PA 19106

(215) 597-7200
No Fax

The Honorable Harris Wofford
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. Office
Washington, D.C. 20510

(202) 224-6324
Fax (202) 224-4161

District Office
9456 Green Federal Building
600 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

(215) 597-9914
Fax (215) 597-4771

The Honorable Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. Office
Washington, D.C. 20515

(202) 225-6111
Fax (202) 226-0798

District Office
1 Presidential Boulevard, #200
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

(215) 667-3666
Fax (215) 667-3223

B. State Elected Officials

The Honorable Robert P. Casey
Office of the Governor
225 Capital Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120

(717) 787-2121
No Fax

The Honorable Edwin G. Holl
State Senate
Lansdale Office
427 West Main Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 368-1500
Fax (215) 560-4896

Harrisburg Office
State Senate
Senate Post Office
Harrisburg, PA 17120

(717) 787-3110
Fax (717) 772-3459

The Honorable Robert W. Godshall, Jr.
State Representative
Hatfield Office
1702 Hatfield Valley Road
Hatfield, PA 19440

(215) 368-3500
Fax (215) 270-1611

Harrisburg Office
House P.O. Box 160
Main Capital Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0028

(717) 783-6428
Fax (717) 787-5713

C. Local Officials

Borough of Lansdale

Michael DiNunzio, Mayor
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 368-1691
Fax (215) 361-8399

James E. Hunt, President
Lansdale Borough Council
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 368-1691
Fax (215) 361-8399

Raymond L. Dice
Lansdale Borough Council
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 368-1691
Fax (215) 361-8399

Carl W. Guenst
Lansdale Borough Council
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 368-1691
Fax (215) 361-8399

John H. Klock
Lansdale Borough Council
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 368-1691
Fax (215) 361-8399

John F. Moore
Lansdale Borough Council
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 368-1691
Fax (215) 361-8399

Albert C. Rieck
Lansdale Borough Council
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 368-1691
Fax (215) 361-8399

Robert N. Rosenberger
Lansdale Borough Council
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 368-1691
Fax (215) 361-8399

Salvatore Serrao
Lansdale Borough Council
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 368-1691
Fax (215) 361-8399

Joan Y. Williams
Lansdale Borough Council
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 368-1691
Fax (215) 361-8399

F. Lee Mangan, Manager
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 368-1691
Fax (215) 361-8399

Jay Daveler, Fire Chief
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 368-1691
Fax (215) 361-8399

John Mirgalia
Director, Health Department
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 361-8337
Fax (215) 361-8399

Jacob Ziegler
Director of Utilities and Public Works
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 361-8372
Fax (215) 361-8399

Karl Pedone
Director of Code Enforcement
Borough of Lansdale
One Vine Street
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 361-8335
Fax (215) 361-8399

Peter Manakos
Administrator
Lansdale Public Library
Vine Street & Susquehanna Avenue
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 855-3228
No Fax

Hatfield Township

Charles R. Beaver, Commissioner
Hatfield Township
1950 School Road
Hatfield, PA 19440

(215) 855-0900
Fax (215) 855-0243

William E. Forst, Commissioner
Hatfield Township
1950 School Road
Hatfield, PA 19440

(215) 855-0900
Fax (215) 855-0243

Thomas J. Hall, Commissioner
Hatfield Township
1950 School Road
Hatfield, PA 19440

(215) 855-0900
Fax (215) 855-0243

Robert L. Jones, Commissioner
Hatfield Township
1950 School Road
Hatfield, PA 19440

(215) 855-0900
Fax (215) 855-0243

John F. Norman, Chairman
Hatfield Township
1950 School Road
Hatfield, PA 19440

(215) 855-0900
Fax (215) 855-0243

Clyde J. Roberts, Vice-Chairman
Hatfield Township
1950 School Road
Hatfield, PA 19440

(215) 855-0900
Fax (215) 855-0243

Stanley W. Seitzinger, Jr.
Hatfield Township
1950 School Road
Hatfield, PA 19440

(215) 855-0900
Fax (215) 855-0243

Upper Gwynedd Township

James Santi, President
Administrative Offices
Upper Gwynedd Township
Parkside Place, Box 1
West Point, PA 19486

(215) 699-7777
Fax (215) 699-8846

Jean De Barth, V. P.
Administrative Offices
Upper Gwynedd Township
Parkside Place, Box 1
West Point, PA 19486

(215) 699-7777
Fax (215) 699-8846

Eugene Ziembra, Commissioner
Administrative Offices
Upper Gwynedd Township
Parkside Place, Box 1
West Point, PA 19486

(215) 699-7777
Fax (215) 699-8846

Kenneth Kroberger, Commissioner
Administrative Offices
Upper Gwynedd Township
Parkside Place, Box 1
West Point, PA 19486

(215) 699-7777
Fax (215) 699-8846

Clare Edelmayer, Commissioner
Administrative Offices
Upper Gwynedd Township
Parkside Place, Box 1
West Point, PA 19486

(215) 699-7777
Fax (215) 699-8846

Leonard Perrone, Township Manager
Administrative Offices
Upper Gwynedd Township
Parkside Place, Box 1
West Point, PA 19486

(215) 699-7777
Fax (215) 699-8846

James Mullahy, Fire Chief
Administrative Offices
Upper Gwynedd Township
Parkside Place, Box 1
West Point, PA 19486

(215) 699-7777
Fax (215) 699-8846

Wayne A. Cassel, Police Chief
Administrative Offices
Upper Gwynedd Township
Parkside Place, Box 1
West Point, PA 19486

(215) 699-7777
Fax (215) 699-8846

Montgomery County

Mario Mele, Chairman
Montgomery County Courthouse
County Board of Commissioners
Norristown, PA 19404

(215) 278-3020
Fax (215) 278-5943

Jon D. Fox, Vice-Chairman
Montgomery County Courthouse
County Board of Commissioners
Norristown, PA 19404

(215) 278-3020
Fax (215) 278-5943

Joseph M. Hoeffel III
Montgomery County Courthouse
County Board of Commissioners
Norristown, PA 19404

(215) 278-3020
Fax (215) 278-5943

Montgomery County Health Department
1 Lafayette Place, #325
Lafayette Street
Norristown, PA 19401

(215) 278-5117
Fax (215) 278-5167

Montgomery County Planning Commission
Court House
Norristown, PA 19404

(215) 278-3722
Fax (215) 278-3941

D. Federal Agency Officials

Gregory Ham
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region III
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107

(215) 597-4750
Fax (215) 597-9890

Amy Barnett
Community Relations Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region III
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107

(215) 597-6915
Fax (215) 597-0961

E. State Agency Official

Barbara Bloomfield
Pennsylvania Dept. of Environmental Resources
Bureau of Waste Management, ECP-HSCP
Dept. of Environmental Services
555 North Lane, Suite 6010
Conshohocken, PA 19428

(215) 832-6212
Fax (215) 832-6259

F. Community Organizations/Other Interested Parties

North Penn Chamber of Commerce
515 Stump Road
P.O. Box 97
Montgomeryville, PA 18936

(215) 362-9200
Fax (215) 362-0393

Hatfield Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 445
Hatfield, PA 19440

(215) 855-0751
No Fax

Jocelyn Tenney
League of Women Voters
801 E. Walnut Street
North Wales, PA 19454

(215) 699-6380
No Fax

North Penn Water Authority
P.O. Box 1659
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 855-3617
Fax (215) 855-2756

G. Media

Newspapers

The Reporter
307 Derstine Avenue
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 855-8440
Fax (215) 368-5367

Philadelphia Inquirer
P.O. Box 8263
400 N. Broad Street
Philadelphia, PA 19101

(215) 854-2000
Fax (215) 854-4794

Philadelphia News
P.O. Box 7788
400 N. Broad Street
Philadelphia, PA 19101

(215) 854-5900
Fax (215) 854-5524

Norristown Times-Herald
P.O. Box 591
410 Markley Street
Norristown, PA 19401

(215) 272-2500
Fax (215) 272-0660

Television

KYW (NBC)
Channel 3
Independence Mall E.
Philadelphia, PA 19106

(215) 238-4700
Fax (215) 238-4783

WTXF (FOX)
Channel 29
330 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

(215) 925-2929
Fax (215) 925-2420

WYBE (PBS)
Channel 35
P.O. Box 11896
Philadelphia, PA 19128

(215) 483-3900
Fax (215) 483-6908

WCAU (CBS)
Channel 10
City Avenue & Monument Road
Philadelphia, PA 19131

(215) 668-5510
Fax (215) 668-5533

WGBS
Channel 57
420 N. 20th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19130

(215) 563-5757
Fax (215) 563-5786

WPHL
Channel 17
5001 Wynnefield Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19131

(215) 878-1700
Fax (215) 879-3665

WPVI (ABC)
Channel 6
4100 City Line Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19131

(215) 878-9700
Fax (215) 581-4530

Radio

WNPV - AM
P.O. Box 1440
Lansdale, PA 19446

(215) 855-8211
Fax (215) 368-0180

WYXR - FM
1 Bala Plaza
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

(215) 668-8750
Fax (215) 664-8253

KYW - FM
Independence Mall E.
Philadelphia, PA 19106

(215) 238-8000
Fax (215) 238-4657

KYW - AM
Independence Mall E.
Philadelphia, PA 19106

(215) 238-4700
Fax (215) 238-4783

WRTI - FM
Annenberg Hall & Diamond
Philadelphia, PA 19122

(215) 204-8405
Fax (215) 204-4870

WUSL - FM
440 Domino Lane
Philadelphia, PA 19128

(215) 483-8900
Fax (215) 483-5930

WURD - AM
5301 Tacony Street
Philadelphia, PA 19137

(215) 533-8900
Fax (215) 533-5679

WWDB - FM
166 E. Levering Mill Road
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

(215) 668-4400

WXPN - FM
3905 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

(215) 898-6677
Fax (215) 898-0707

WXTU - FM
555 City Line Avenue, #330
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

(215) 667-9000
Fax (215) 667-5978

WYSP - FM
1 Bala Plaza, Suite 424
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

(215) 668-9460
Fax (215) 667-9738

WZZD - AM
117 Ridge Pike
Lafayette Hill, PA 19444

(215) 828-6965
Fax (215) 828-8879

WMMR - FM
Independence Mall E.
Philadelphia, PA 19106

(215) 238-8000
Fax (215) 238-4747

WNAP - AM
P.O. Box 11
Philadelphia, PA 19128

(215) 272-7600
Fax (215) 272-5793

WOGL - AM/FM
City Avenue & Monument Road
Philadelphia, PA 19131

(215) 668-5800
Fax (215) 668-5977

WPEN - AM
1 Bala Plaza
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

(215) 667-8500
Fax (215) 664-9610

WRDV - FM
P.O. Box 2012
Warminster, PA 18974

(215) 674-8002
No Fax

WTEL - AM
555 City Line Avenue, Suite 330
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

(215) 667-2870
Fax (215) 667-4515

WDAS - AM/FM
Belmont Avenue & Edgely Road
Philadelphia, PA 19131

(215) 581-2100
Fax (215) 877-3931

WEAZ - AM/FM
10 Presidential Boulevard
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

(215) 667-8400
Fax (215) 667-6795

WJJZ - FM
3 Bala Plaza
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

(215) 667-3939
Fax (215) 667-1082

WFLN - FM
8200 Ridge Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19128

(215) 482-6000
Fax (215) 482-3777

WHAT - AM
2471 N. 54th Street, Suite 220
Philadelphia, PA 19131

(215) 581-5161
Fax (215) 581-5185

WHYY - FM
150 N. 6th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

(215) 351-9200
Fax (215) 627-1867

WIOQ - AM
2 Bala Plaza
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

(215) 667-8100
Fax (215) 668-4657

WIP - AM
441 N. 5th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19123

(215) 922-5000
Fax (215) 922-2434

WKDU - FM
3210 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

(215) 895-5920
Fax (215) 895-5922

Appendix B

Location of Information Repository and Administrative Record

Information Repository

Lansdale Public Library
Susquehanna Avenue and Vine Street
Lansdale

Contact: Peter Manakos, Director
(215) 855-3228

Standard Hours: Monday through Friday, 9:30 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.
Saturday, 10:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.
Sunday and Holidays, closed

Summer Hours: Closed Fridays at 6:00 P.M.

Notes:

- Handicap access
- Photocopier available

Administrative Record

A copy of the administrative record for the North Penn 6 site will be available at the Lansdale Public Library and the EPA Region III office at 841 Chestnut Street, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

Contact: Amy Barnett
EPA Community Relations Coordinator, Region III
(215) 597-6915

Appendix C

Locations for Public Meetings and Meeting Support Services

Public Meeting Locations:

- **Lansdale Borough Hall**
Council Chambers
One Vine Street
Lansdale

Contact: F. Lee Mangan
(215) 368-1691
Fax (803) 361-8399

Notes: Borough office hours are Monday through Friday, 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Public meetings are regularly held in the Council Chambers, which seats about fifty people. The regular meeting schedule is the first and third Wednesdays, the fourth Tuesday, the fourth Thursday, and the first and fourth Mondays of every month. The Council Chambers is equipped with a microphone and podium.

- **Lansdale Public Library**
Auditorium

Susquehanna Avenue and Vine Street
Lansdale

Contact: Peter Manakos
(215) 855-3228

Notes: Auditorium only available during library hours, which are 9:30 to 9:00 Monday through Friday and 10:00 to 3:00 on Saturdays. Fee is \$50. May need to rent audio-visual equipment. Room frequently in use.

Other Possible Locations:

- **North Penn Junior High School**
400 Penn
Lansdale

Contact: Principal
(215) 368-2834

- **North Penn Senior High School**
1340 Valley Forge Road
Lansdale

Contact: Principal
(215) 368-9808

Meeting Support Services

Audio/Visual Equipment Rental:

- **Rental World**
1612 North Broad
Lansdale

(215) 362-7368
Toll Free: 1-800-696-3010
- **Cardinal Camera and Video Center**
810 West Second Street
Lansdale

(215) 855-4818
(215) 368-6804

Court Reporter:

- **Cecilia Leggieri**
6018 Goldfinch Circle
Audubon, Pennsylvania 19403

(215) 539-3165

Appendix D

Description of the Superfund Process

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), more commonly known as "Superfund," was passed in 1980 and amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) in 1986. CERCLA authorizes EPA to investigate and respond to releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. CERCLA established a fund of \$8.5 billion to pay for the investigation and cleanup of sites when parties responsible for the problems are unable or unwilling to pay for the work. EPA may then, through legal action, recover the costs of the investigation and cleanup from the responsible parties to replenish the fund for other Superfund projects.

After a site is discovered, the state investigates it and scores it, using the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). This system addresses several factors:

- Possible health risks to the human population.
- Potential hazards created by the substances at the site.
- Potential for the substances at the site to contaminate air or drinking water supplies.
- Potential for the substances at the site to pollute or harm the environment.

If a site's HRS score is high enough, it is placed on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL). Every site on the NPL qualifies for the federal Superfund program. After a site is listed, EPA undertakes a thorough investigation to identify parties who may be legally responsible for the contamination problems. The search for potentially responsible parties (PRPs) can and frequently does continue throughout the remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) for the site. Once identified, these PRPs are asked to participate in the cleanup. If they are able to do so, but still refuse, they may be faced with legal action.

EPA develops a work plan and conducts an RI to assess the nature and extent of contamination to characterize potential risks to the community and the environment. EPA then performs an FS to examine various alternatives to correct or control the contamination. When the FS is completed, EPA evaluates the alternatives identified and recommends the alternative considered best for the site. A public comment period follows to give community members the opportunity to

submit their comments on the alternatives. After the public comment period, EPA considers the community's concerns and chooses a specific long-term action for the site. This action is presented in a record of decision (ROD), EPA's formal decision document that summarizes the decision-making process and the selected cleanup remedy for a site. After the ROD is signed, the design of the remedy is developed and implemented.

The time needed to complete each of these steps is different for every site. In general, an RI/FS takes one to two years. Design of corrective action takes about six months to one year. The actual corrective action typically takes one to two years to implement, although treatment of contaminated ground water may take several years and groundwater monitoring may continue for up to 30 years.

EPA monitors the site during all remedial activities. If contamination becomes an imminent threat to public health or the environment at any time during the remedial process, EPA may conduct an emergency action to alleviate the problem. In addition, EPA keeps residents and officials informed about activities at the site and provides opportunities for citizens to participate in the decision-making process. EPA considers citizen input in its decision regarding site cleanup.

Appendix E

Technical Assistance Grant Program

EPA recognizes the importance of community involvement in the Superfund process and the need for individuals living near an NPL site to be well-informed. In the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Congress included provisions to establish a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program. The TAG program is intended to foster informed public involvement in the decisions relating to site-specific cleanup strategies under Superfund.

The TAG program provides funds for qualified local groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on the technical factors in cleanup decisions affecting them.

The TAG program includes the following provisions:

- Grants of up to \$50,000 are available to community groups for the purpose of hiring technical advisors to help individuals understand and interpret site-related technical information.
- The group must cover 20 percent of the total costs of the project to be supported by the TAG.
- The group must budget the expenditure of grant funds to cover the entire cleanup period (which averages six years).
- Only one TAG award will be made per NPL site.

More information about the TAG program is available from the North Penn 6 site community relations coordinator at EPA Region III in Philadelphia, whose name and contact information follow:

- Amy Barnett
Community Relations Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
841 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

215-597-6915

Appendix F

Glossary

Acetone

A colorless, flammable, volatile liquid used as a paint remover and as a solvent for certain oils and other organic compounds.

Administrative Record

All the documents used by EPA to make a cleanup decision for a site. A copy of this record is kept at the EPA Regional office and at a location near the site.

Availability Session

An "open house" meeting hosted by EPA to informally meet with citizens in a one-on-one situation regarding site activities.

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

A federal law passed in 1980 and amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. This law created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the Superfund program, EPA can either pay for site cleanup when the responsible parties cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, or take legal action to force responsible parties to clean up the site or reimburse EPA for the cost of the cleanup.

Feasibility Study (FS)

A feasibility study evaluates different remedial alternatives for site cleanup and recommends the alternative that provides the best balance of protectiveness, effectiveness, implementability, and cost.

Focused Feasibility Study

A feasibility study with a more limited scope. In the case of the North Penn 6 site, the groundwater study is a focused feasibility study to determine the best way to deal with remaining groundwater contamination once the sources of that contamination have been identified and removed or controlled.

Groundwater

Groundwater is formed when rain or other precipitation soaks through sand, gravel or rock and fills small openings or crevices beneath the ground surface. The rock, or sand and gravel formations, are called aquifers. When water accumulates in sufficient quantity, it can provide a resource for drinking water.

Hazard Ranking System

A scoring system used by EPA and the state to evaluate the relative risks to public health and the environment. A score is calculated based on actual or potential release of hazardous substances through the air, soils, surface water, or groundwater. If a site scores above 28.5, it is proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List.

Hydrogeology

The study of the interactions among surface water, groundwater, and the earth.

Information Repository

A file containing current information, technical reports and reference documents regarding a Superfund site. The information repository is usually in a public building, such as a public school, city hall, or a library, that is conveniently located for community residents. As the site proceeds through the Superfund remedial process, the file at the information repository is continually updated.

Methylene Chloride

A volatile organic compound primarily used in aerosols, paint removers, and chemical processing.

National Priorities List (NPL)

EPA's list of the most contaminated hazardous waste sites in the country. Sites on the NPL are eligible for the Superfund program.

Plume

A defined area of groundwater contamination believed to have originated from a known source.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP)

Individuals, governmental entities, or companies potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problem at a Superfund site. Wherever possible, EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up the hazardous waste site they have contaminated.

Risk Assessment

An assessment that provides an evaluation of the potential risk to human health and the environment in the absence of remedial action.

Remedial Investigation (RI)

A remedial investigation examines the nature and extent of contamination problems at a site.

Solvent

A substance, usually liquid, that dissolves or can dissolve another substance.

Superfund

A term commonly used to describe the federal program established by Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Toluene

A colorless, liquid, flammable, poisonous hydrocarbon used as a solvent.

Tetrachloroethene (PCE)

A colorless, flammable liquid with properties similar to trichloroethene (TCE). It is most often used in dry cleaning operations. It also has some applications for degreasing metals.

Trichloroethene (TCE)

A toxic, colorless liquid with an odor used in the dry cleaning process or as a solvent.

Xylene

Any of three isomeric, colorless hydrocarbons having the characteristics of benzene and used as a solvent.