

**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
TECHNICAL ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT
AT
HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES**

**U.S. EPA REGION V
CONTRACT NO. 68-W9-0007
WORK ASSIGNMENT NO. C05089**

**FINAL
REVISED COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
METAMORA LANDFILL
LAPEER COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

**JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP INC.
PROJECT NO. 12-E093-00**

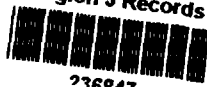
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 1986, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) developed a **Community Involvement Plan (CIP)** to address community interests for the Metamora Landfill Superfund site located in Lapeer County, Michigan. The objective of the CIP was to plan for community relations activities during the investigation of contamination at the site and consideration of remedies to address contamination problems.

This phase of the Superfund process was completed in September 1990 with the signing of the **Record of Decision (ROD)** for cleaning up ground water at and near the site and addressing leachate contamination from the landfill. A ROD addressing excavation and disposal of source waste from drum disposal areas one and four was signed in September 1986. Legal issues have prevented work from progressing at the site. However, a March 1993 U.S. District Court ruling addressed those legal issues and therefore the next phase of activities at the Metamora Landfill site involving design of the cleanup remedy can continue.

Progress into a new phase at the site gives an opportunity to re-evaluate the issues and concerns raised during the CIP research and to update them accordingly. The original document developed by MDNR was called a CIP. However, U.S. EPA calls a CIP a **Community Relations Plan (CRP)**. Therefore, this document will be referred to as a revised CRP. New or unresolved issues and concerns may require different or revised activities. Purposes of this revised CRP include re-examination of community concerns, evaluation of the community relations activities conducted for the Metamora Landfill site, and proposing a series of community relations activities relevant to the **Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA)** phase that address the community's concerns and interests.

Information presented in this document was obtained from U.S. EPA files, interviews with local residents and officials, and comments made by interested residents and other parties during public meetings and **public comment periods** and community interviews conducted in April and June 1993.

This revised Community Relations Plan consists of the following sections:

- o A description and brief history of the site;
- o A profile of the Metamora community;

- o A discussion of past community involvement with the site and an evaluation of the community relations program to date; and
- o A review of community relations objectives for the RD/RA phase.

This revised Community Relations Plan includes three appendices, which contain a mailing list of interested parties and organizations, a list of public meeting locations, and a glossary of acronyms and technical terms.

1.1 A Brief Explanation of the Superfund Process

In 1980, the United States Congress enacted the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)**, also called Superfund). CERCLA authorizes U.S. EPA to investigate and respond to the release of hazardous substances that may endanger public health and welfare, and the environment. The 1980 law also established a \$1.6 billion fund to pay for the investigation and cleanup of sites where parties responsible for the releases are unable or unwilling to address contamination problems. Congress amended and reauthorized the Superfund law in October 1986 as the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**, and increased the size of the fund to about \$8.5 billion.

After a potential site is initially discovered, it is inspected, usually by a state agency. The state, or U.S. EPA then scores the site using a system called the **Hazard Ranking System (HRS)** that takes into account:

- Potential health risks to the human population;
- Potential hazards (e.g. from direct contact, inhalation, fire, or explosion) created by the substances at the site;
- Potential for the substances at the site to contaminate air or drinking water supplies; and
- Potential for the substances at the site to pollute or harm the environment.

If a site's problems are potentially serious enough based on its HRS score, it will be listed on U.S. EPA's **National Priorities List (NPL)**. The NPL is a national roster of uncontrolled or abandoned and hazardous waste sites. Sites on the NPL are eligible for investigation and cleanup under the Superfund program.

After placement on the NPL, a **Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS)** of the site is planned and conducted. If one or more parties potentially responsible for site

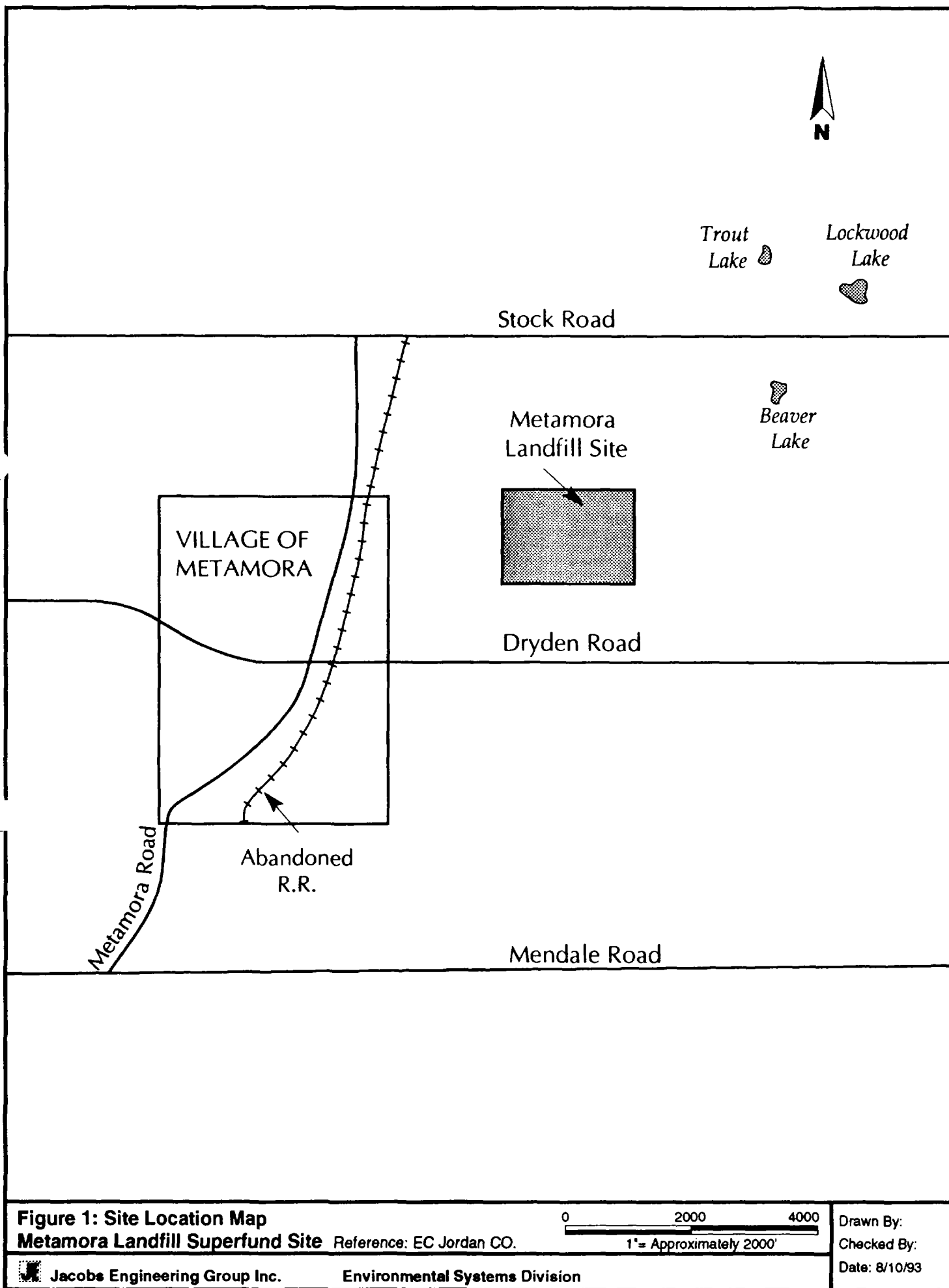
contamination problems are found and agree to cooperate, these **Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)** may conduct the RI/FS under U.S. EPA supervision. PRPs can be hazardous waste generators and transporters who used the site, and site operators or owners. If no PRP is found, or a PRP does not agree to perform the RI/FS, the investigation is undertaken by U.S. EPA. The Agency may later recover costs through legal action against identified PRPs.

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND HISTORY

The Metamora Landfill site is located in Metamora Township, Lapeer County, Michigan, approximately one-half mile northeast of the Village of Metamora, and 20 miles east-southeast of Flint, Michigan (Figure 1). The site is surrounded on the north and east by partially forested areas that include several homes. A more heavily forested area lies to the west, and Dryden Road lies south of the site. The Metamora Landfill site is located in an area that is both residential and agricultural. Fifteen homes have been built within a one-mile radius over the last decade. A gravel mining operation is located directly south of the site.

The landfill occupies approximately 25-35 acres of the 160-acre site. Waste deposited in the landfill consisted of household, industrial and general construction waste. The industrial waste included solvents and paint waste from the automotive and manufacturing industries. A licensed solid waste transfer station that was approved around 1981 continues to operate in the western area of the site.

The site began operations as an unlicensed open dump in 1966. In 1969, the site was upgraded to meet licensing requirements and continued operations as a permitted general refuse landfill. Two fires occurred at the landfill in 1972 and 1979. The 1972 fire reportedly burned out of control for three days. In 1980, the landfill closed rather than meet new state regulations for landfilling operations. No records have been discovered that indicate the disposal practices of the former landfill owner. However, it is likely that waste and drums were disposed of in unlined excavations (former mining pits or borrow areas).



In 1981, eight drums were unearthed in the northwest area of the site during excavations for the solid waste transfer station. The MDNR sampled seven of these drums and identified the presence of a variety of organic contaminants and lead. A survey conducted by the MDNR concluded that drum areas 1 and 4 (Figure 2) contained about 74 percent of the total estimated number of buried drums. Hazardous chemicals in these drums were confirmed from limited test pit excavations conducted by the MDNR in June and September 1982.

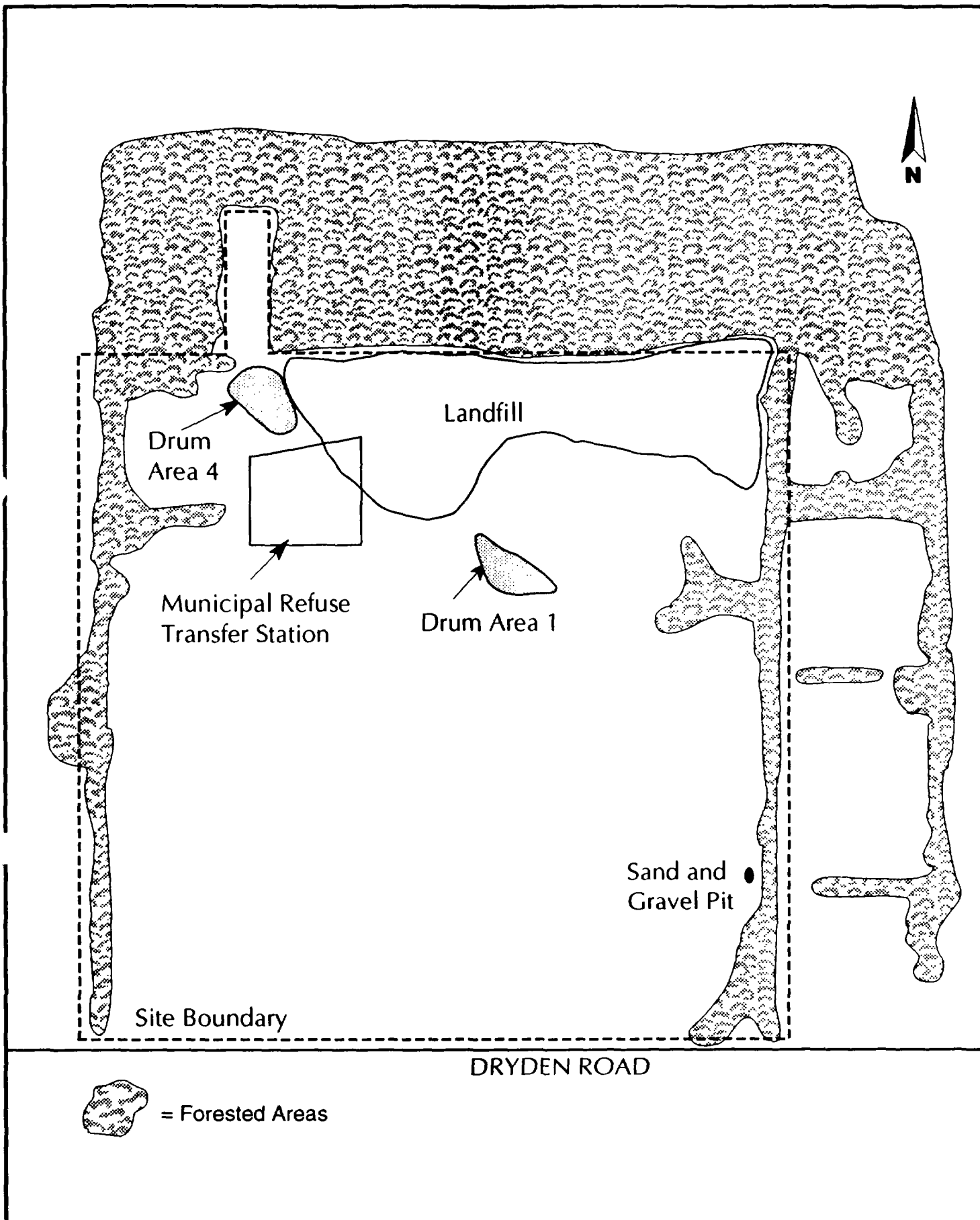
On September 9, 1983, MDNR proposed the Metamora Landfill site to U.S. EPA as a candidate for Remedial Action under CERCLA. The site was placed on the NPL on September 21, 1984. The parties potentially responsible for site contamination declined participation in the RI/FS in July 1985. During the fall of 1986, the RI/FS became a Superfund-financed, MDNR-lead project.

The RI was completed in March 1989. During the RI, soil samples were taken and 14 ground-water monitoring wells were installed. This work determined that the geology of the site is variable, but generally consists of unconsolidated sand and gravel that is 250 to 300 feet thick in some locations and is underlain, in part, by a clay layer. A shallow aquifer exists at 100 feet below the ground surface, with a deep aquifer at about 300 feet. Ground water at the site flows towards the northwest.

Results from ground-water sampling conducted during the RI confirmed the existence of on-site organic and inorganic ground-water contamination in the shallow aquifer. Nearby residents downgradient of the site obtain their drinking water from domestic wells drilled into the deep aquifer. Residents within Metamora city limits obtain their drinking water from public wells.

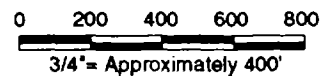
The results of the RI indicated that:

- o Buried drums containing hazardous waste were contributing to soil and ground-water contamination at the site;



**Figure 2: Site Map
Metamora Landfill Superfund Site**

Reference EC Jordan CO.



Drawn By:
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Date: 8/10/93

- o Ground water is contaminated at the site in the shallow aquifer. The horizontal extent of ground-water contamination extends at least 550 feet from the northern boundary of the landfill;
- o It does not appear that the deeper aquifer at the site has been contaminated from chemicals present in the upper aquifer;
- o Leachate at the landfill has contaminated surrounding soil. However, surface water and sediments collected from on-site temporary pools were not contaminated; and
- o The site posed potential risk to human health and the environment and therefore action was required to clean up the site.

In response to the potential health threat posed by the site, three specific areas of contamination, called **operable units (OUs)**, were established for the Metamora Landfill site:

- o OU I - Source control in drum disposal areas 1 and 4.
- o OU II - On-site ground water and the landfill.
- o OU III - Subsurface soils primarily in drum disposal areas 1 and 4.

In August, 1986 various alternatives were examined for cleaning up the drum disposal areas for OU I. A public comment period was held from August 4 through August 25, 1986 to receive comments on all of the potential alternatives considered for the site. Prior to the initiation of the public comment period, an explanation of all of the potential alternatives for OU I, including the designation of U.S. EPA's recommended cleanup alternative, was made available to the public. Comments that were received at the public meeting held on August 18, 1986 and during the comment period for OU I were incorporated into a document called a **Responsiveness Summary**. In September 1986, a ROD for OU I was signed stating the cleanup remedy chosen. The remedy selected for OU I involved excavating drum disposal areas 1 and 4 and thermal destruction of all waste from these areas at a compliant **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)** off-site incinerator. By December 1990, approximately 25,000 drums had been excavated from the areas and more than 11,000 drums had been shipped and incinerated off site. Most of these drums were transported to a RCRA-compliant incinerator located in Deer Park, Texas.

At the time that cleanup remedies for OU I were examined, on-site incineration was considered as an option for remediation of the site. On-site incineration was not chosen

because U.S. EPA felt that off-site incineration could be implemented more expediently and would avoid the administrative problems and delays associated with permitting an on-site incinerator. Since then, however, problems have developed which have caused U.S. EPA to re-examine the option for a mobile on-site incinerator for OU I.

The first problem encountered was the lack of available capacity by off-site incinerators. Approximately 13,000 drums in temporary storage containers remain staged on site awaiting incineration. Since September 1990, shipment of drums off site has stopped. Approximately 700 drums were returned from off-site facilities due to an inability of these vendors to incinerate Metamora Landfill wastes.

Also, during the implementation of the remedy for OU I more drums were discovered than had been estimated in the Remedial Design. This discovery, coupled with the lack of incinerator capacity, has increased the difficulty and the time required to move drums off-site. The option for on-site incineration was explored in the Consent Decree to expedite the disposal of drums from the site. Three years have past since operation has been halted at the site and changes in the off-site incineration market and available capacity may have occurred. Therefore, the project will be bid with both on and off-site options to ensure that the most expeditious remedial method is chosen.

At the time of the examination of cleanup remedies for OU I, a permit was required by Michigan 64 prior to construction of an on-site incinerator. The process would have included lengthy administrative review. This permit requirement would have contributed to significantly delaying the remedial action by an estimated 21-27 months. Because of the amendments to CERCLA, effective after the date of the 1986 ROD, no permits are required for remedial actions conducted entirely on-site, so long as the substantive requirement of the permitting statute are met. This serves to eliminate administrative delays while still complying with the statute. An Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) modifying the selected remedy for OU I to include consideration of the on-site incineration option was published by U.S. EPA on September 4, 1991.

The Feasibility Study (FS) for OU II was completed in April 1990 and examined various alternatives for cleaning up contaminated ground water and reducing further leachate production from the landfill.

A public comment period to receive comments on the potential cleanup alternatives considered for OU II was held from July 12 through August 28, 1990. A public meeting to discuss all the potential alternatives considered for OU II and highlighting the cleanup alternative recommended by U.S. EPA was held on August 1, 1990. Comments received at the public meeting and during the comment period were incorporated into a Responsiveness Summary. In September 1990, a ROD for OU II was signed stating the cleanup remedy chosen. The remedy selected for OU II involved passive extracting and flaring of landfill gases, landfill capping, extraction and treatment of the contaminated ground water, and ground-water monitoring.

In May 1991, 35 parties potentially responsible for site contamination signed a consent decree with U.S. EPA for all remaining remedial work to be performed at the site. The settlement includes completion of OU I and implementation of the ROD for OU II and the investigation and remediation of residual soil contamination. The consent decree was approved by the Department of Justice in July 1991 and sent to the U.S. District Court for signature. In March 1993, U.S. District Judge Stewart A. Newblatt signed the consent decree for the Metamora Landfill Superfund site. Upon signature of the consent decree, the Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA) phase of the Superfund process began for this site.

3.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of Metamora is located in Lapeer County in southeast Michigan. The village lies approximately 20 miles east-southeast of Flint. Metamora is located just one-half mile west of the Metamora Landfill site, and has a population of about 700. Largely a rural area, it has many dairy, vegetable and grain farms. Metamora is also known as Michigan's "Lexington, Kentucky" with its numerous horse farms.

Major sources of employment for Metamora include local businesses, such as Metamora Products, and Lapeer County businesses, such as D.B. Dupont, Inc., Webco Press, Vlastic Foods and several businesses producing automotive products.

Media

Metamora residents read The County Press daily newspaper. Television and radio signals for Metamora are received from Detroit.

Community Involvement To Date

Since the late 1970s, citizens have expressed concern over the operational problems at the Metamora Landfill site. Also during this time, some concern over ground-water contamination was expressed by community members.

Citizen concern was still evident following the closure of the landfill in 1980. MDNR district staff met on several occasions with groups of local residents to discuss closure and post-closure issues such as site sloping, cover and erosion. Ground-water quality remained a concern and monitoring wells were installed as part of the site closure.

Soon after the landfill closed, the owner applied to the MDNR for a solid waste transfer station license. Local citizens opposed the transfer station, however after the 1981 public hearing, the transfer station at the site was approved by MDNR.

With the discovery of buried drums in 1982, and the listing of the Metamora Landfill site on the National Priorities List (NPL) in September 1984, citizen concern increased.

In March 1984, six Metamora residents met with the MDNR and the Michigan Department of Public Health to discuss concerns about the landfill. MDNR officials suggested that a Citizen's Information Committee be established to serve as an information exchange. An initial meeting of the Citizen's Information Committee was held in April 1984. Subsequent meetings have been attended by the MDNR project manager to inform the committee about site activities.

In July 1984, a Township Planning Commission meeting was held to discuss a zoning change request by a nearby Boy Scout camp to allow gravel mining and the eventual creation of a swimming lake in an area east of the landfill. There was significant opposition to the zoning change due to the potential effect that a new gravel operation might have on the area ground-water flow, and the gravel mining was not approved.

In November 1984, MDNR sponsored a public meeting to discuss the preliminary hydrogeological work conducted at the site. The MDNR established an information repository at the Metamora Branch of the Lapeer County Library. A mailing list of area

residents and local officials was developed, and four site newsletters were sent through August 1985.

In December 1985, the MDNR held a public meeting to discuss the findings of the preliminary site investigation, including the Draft RI/FS Work Plan, Draft Preliminary Investigation Report, Draft Community Involvement Plan and the Feasibility Study for the site.

Although some comments were received during the initial public comment period for the FS for OU I, overall the community supported the initiation of cleanup at the site. In general, public concern centered around site access via resident's property to perform work on OU I, odors and possible air pollution from the landfill, and the availability of CERCLA funds to implement the remedy for OU I.

Community interest significantly increased after U.S. EPA held a public meeting on August 13, 1991 to discuss the terms of the proposed settlement among the 35 PRPs and the ESD for the site. Six days after the ESD was published, in an act of vandalism, between 100 and 200 gallons of fuel oil were intentionally poured onto the asphalt storage pad constructed to hold drums excavated from disposal areas. According to a memo from Metamora Township's attorney, it appeared the individual(s) involved with the vandalism either scaled the site fence or entered the site from underneath the fence gate. By December 1992, a security fence, lights, electricity and telephone service had been installed at the site.

4.0 U.S. EPA RESPONSE TO ISSUES AND CONCERNS

When the CIP was developed in 1986, community concerns focused on past operations at the landfill and their affect on nearby residents. Overall, the community was supportive of proposed remediation for the landfill. Because of the relatively low community interest about the site, few concerns were recorded.

During CIP development in 1986, area residents were concerned about potential contamination of drinking-water wells. Although results from several sampling events

indicated that site contamination had not affected off-site drinking water wells, community members continued to raise this concern during the April 1, 1993 public meeting and during community interviews held on April 1-2 and June 29, 1993.

Residents also expressed concern during preparation of the 1986 CIP that the market value of their property may be negatively impacted by the landfill. With the potential for on-site incineration to occur at the Metamora Landfill site, this issue remains a concern.

The potential for accidents during site remediation and emergency procedures for any accidents were concerns expressed by residents in 1986. U.S. EPA was able to address this concern by helping the Lapeer County Disaster Services agency develop an emergency response program for the Metamora Landfill site.

5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS GOALS AND ACTIVITIES REVIEW

Community relations goals and activities were developed to encourage participation during the RI/FS for the Metamora Landfill site. The following is a review of community relations goals set for the RI/FS and associated activities implemented during the RI/FS phase of the Superfund process at the Metamora Landfill site to meet those goals:

Provide the Community with Information about the Site and Superfund

Updates on significant site activities and the Superfund process were mailed to interested citizens. The mailing list of interested citizens initially consisted of community members contacted during research and preparation of the original community involvement plan, including residents surrounding the Metamora Landfill site. The mailing list was updated to include community members who had attended public meetings.

An information repository containing work plans, sampling results, transcripts from public meetings, and other site-related information was established and maintained at the Metamora Branch of the Lapeer County Library. The information repository was periodically updated and annually reviewed to ensure that it was complete and available for public review.

An Administrative Record, containing site-related information upon which the selection of the cleanup plan was based, was also established at the Metamora Branch of the Lapeer County Library. A Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) was awarded by U.S. EPA to the Metamora Concerned Citizens Group.

Advertisements announcing upcoming public meetings, site RODs and the ESD were placed in the local newspaper.

Educate the Community about the Remedial Process

Through information transmitted in fact sheets, press releases and public meetings, the community was educated about the Superfund remedial process and major activities at the Metamora Landfill site.

Fact sheets were distributed to interested community members to announce and explain the findings and recommendations of the RI/FS. Public meetings were also held to keep the public informed of site activities.

Advertisements were placed in the area newspapers to explain the proposed remedial alternatives for OU I & II recommended for the site.

Copies of the Superfund law and pamphlets explaining the Superfund and the remedial processes were included in the information repository. The repository was available for public review.

Define the Scope of the Study

U.S. EPA clearly defined the scope of the Metamora Landfill RI/FS in every fact sheet, meeting notice and at the beginning of each public meeting.

Establish a Communications Link with Town Residents and Officials

Fact sheets were sent out explaining progress at the site. The fact sheets always identified a contact person from U.S. EPA and listed a toll-free number to use when calling U.S. EPA. A contact person and toll-free number was also listed on all advertisements and press releases.

In addition, U.S. EPA held four public meetings to inform the public of the progress at the site, and advertisements announcing the meetings were placed in area newspapers.

6.0 ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Community interest has steadily increased throughout the RI/FS process, with extensive comments submitted on the proposed cleanup remedy. Community interviews for the revised CRP were conducted with area residents and officials on April 1-2 and June 29, 1993. The following section discusses concerns about the site and site activities expressed by some community members during the April 1, 1993 public meeting as well as concerns expressed during the April and June, 1993 community interviews.

On-site Incineration

Some residents, particularly those who live near the site, expressed opposition to having a mobile incinerator on site to destroy wastes. One citizen's group is particularly vocal in their opposition to on-site incineration. Several members of this group, along with some other community members, expressed that they would prefer that wastes at the landfill be transported and incinerated to a facility off-site that is equipped to destroy the landfill's wastes. In addition, there is concern by some community residents that the mobile incinerator used to destroy on-site wastes will become permanent and used by the PRPs to recoup their costs for cleaning up the landfill. However, it appears that not all residents are not opposed to on-site incineration. One local official expressed support for on-site incineration because it will bring about the remediation of the site.

Health Concerns

Several residents expressed concern during the public meeting that incomplete combustion of Metamora Landfill's waste will create dioxins, furans and other hazardous substances. These residents' concern is that they will suffer adverse health affects from inhaling, or consuming food products contaminated by, these hazardous substances. One local community group has sponsored several lectures where scientists and doctors who have discussed health problems suffered by people who live near incinerators.

Safety Concerns

During the April 1, 1993 meeting, many residents expressed concerns about the potential for an explosion or fire at the site and the inability of the local emergency response team and hospitals to handle major on-site accidents. Several residents suggested that the PRPs purchase any equipment required by the emergency response team to respond to significant explosions or fires. Some community members and local officials requested during the public meeting and in community interviews that an emergency plan be developed in the event that an on-site catastrophic accident occurred.

Property Values/Equity

Several people were concerned that, if they chose to sell their house, they would not get fair market value for their house or that they might not be able to sell at all because of the stigma attached to living near an incinerator.

Trust

Some people stated during the April 1, 1993 public meeting and in community interviews that they did not trust information about the site that came from either U.S. EPA or the PRPs (also called the settling parties). Some residents said that they do not trust U.S. EPA because they felt betrayed when the preferred alternative for site remediation changed from off-site incineration to on-site incineration. In addition, during the public meeting some community members expressed concern that U.S. EPA had too close a relationship with the settling parties. Some residents said during the public meeting that they also do not trust the settling parties because they feel the settling parties are more concerned about saving money than the health and welfare of Metamora citizens.

In addition, during the public meeting some people said that if on-site incineration is chosen for the landfill remediation, that neither U.S. EPA or the settling parties could be trusted to tell the community about any accidental releases or equipment malfunctions.

Warning System

Several residents expressed concern during the public meeting and community interviews that there is no adequate system to warn nearby residents of an accident at the site. In addition, several residents said in community interviews that they would like to be told by U.S. EPA about problems at the site, however serious they may be, and as soon as possible.

Off-site Incineration

Since the ESD for OU I allows for inclusion of on-site incineration as a remedy, there is concern by some in the community that on-site incineration will be chosen because the settling parties do not want to pay the additional costs for off-site transport and incineration. Some residents said during the April 1 1993 public meeting and in community interviews that they have contacted several off-site facilities that are willing to incinerate Metamora Landfill waste.

Community Access in the Superfund Process

During the April 1, 1993 public meeting, several residents said they feel that they have been shut out from the Superfund process. These residents said that they feel community representatives should have been allowed to participate in the consent decree negotiations and in the remedial design phase, since they (and not U.S. EPA or the PRPs) have to live with decisions made about the site.

Community Representation

Some people said during the public meeting and community interviews that they were frustrated that U.S. EPA, who should protect the community from "polluters", instead defends the PRPs. During the April 1, 1993 public meeting, several residents criticized U.S. EPA for not meeting frequently with the community. One resident said that U.S. EPA has not made itself available enough to answer concerns about the site.

Operation of On-Site Incinerators

During the public meeting, some residents expressed concern that incineration will not destroy hazardous waste and that currently operating on-site incinerators do not achieve federally-mandated waste destruction levels of 99.9999% percent. In addition, some community members that were interviewed questioned the validity of comparing trial burns for an incinerator with long-term use of the incinerator.

U.S. EPA and Contractors

Some community members interviewed expressed concern that U.S. EPA and PRP contractors are not qualified to properly manage cleanup at the Metamora Landfill. One citizen member interviewed requested that a non-interested third party be allowed to conduct duplicate sampling and analysis of site contaminants and analysis of any on-site equipment used during cleanup.

Moratorium on Incineration in Michigan

Some residents interviewed expressed concern that the U.S. EPA should not allow incineration of Metamora's hazardous waste because there is the strong possibility that legislation may be passed which would impose restrictions upon incineration in Michigan. *Currently in committee are two bills, House Bill 4092 and Senate Bill 161, that would prohibit or significantly restrict permits for the operation and construction of hazardous waste incinerators in the state of Michigan.* One community member interviewed questioned how U.S. EPA could propose on-site incineration when there may be state legislation that would restrict incinerators in Michigan

Testing of Private Wells

Some people expressed concern during the April 1, 1993 public meeting that their private wells had not been tested or were not tested for several years.

Site Cleanup

Several citizens expressed concern during the April 1, 1993 public meeting that the settling parties and U.S. EPA want to hurry and find a quick solution for this site that may not address all site contamination. These residents said that they are concerned that in the future, Metamora citizens will have to pay the price for a second cleanup. In addition, some residents interviewed said that they would like to see further study into non-traditional cleanup remedies for the landfill's wastes.

Site Management

One resident who was interviewed said that she had no faith in the management capabilities of U.S. EPA or the settling parties. She was concerned that the site cleanup would be ill-managed, as she perceives the entire remedial process to have been mismanaged so far, and that future problems would occur at the "cleaned up site."

Information to the Community

Several people interviewed expressed concern that U.S. EPA is not forthcoming with information about the site. Some residents interviewed said that they receive their information about site activities from the newspapers, the settling parties' PR firm's newsletter, or others in the community. However, other residents interviewed said that they thought U.S. EPA provided adequate information, but that they would prefer U.S. EPA to provide information about the site more frequently through fact sheets and public meetings.

Landfill Cap

Two residents interviewed mentioned they were concerned with the landfill remedy. Both questioned whether capping a landfill containing barrels of hazardous waste was the most protective of human health and the environment.

7.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES DURING RD/RA

The following activities have been developed as a guideline to continue achieving community relations goals during the RD/RA phase at the Metamora Landfill site:

Provide the Community with Information about the Site

As site cleanup begins, updates will continue to be prepared on a regular basis to discuss significant activities taking place at the Metamora Landfill site during the RD/RA. Local officials will be contacted and informed of significant RD/RA activities prior to their implementation. Neighbors adjacent to the site and citizen organizations will be kept particularly aware of the activities going on at the site, and will be inconvenienced as little as possible by on-site cleanup activities.

If necessary, interviews with the local newspaper's reporters will be considered by U.S. EPA's technical staff to explain RD/RA activities.

Provide the Community with a Time Frame for Completion of Cleanup

As RD/RA activities continue, a general schedule of anticipated events will be explained. Any schedule adjustments should be explained through progress report fact sheets to the public as soon as possible.

Continue Dialogue between the Community and U.S. EPA

Continued public access to a designated U.S. EPA contact person is instrumental for answering questions or providing information to the community. U.S. EPA will continue to keep at least one contact person available to handle telephone inquiries and to provide personal visits to the community. If community interest in the site remains high, U.S. EPA may conduct additional public meetings to discuss specific topics (such as site safety and incineration).

Hold Special Meetings with Township Board

The Metamora Township Board requested that it be kept informed of site activities. Detailed plans illustrating the remedial design will be available to explain the cleanup remedy. Additionally, extra copies of fact sheets and updates will be made available to the public through the Township offices. If necessary, U.S. EPA will be prepared to send representatives to Metamora to personally explain the final work plan when it is complete.

Information Repository

A repository is an information file which contains a series of site-related documents and information about the Superfund program, including consent orders, work plans, reports and copies of applicable laws. The establishment of an information repository provides for public access to site-related information which is required under SARA. A repository for the Metamora Landfill site has been established by U.S. EPA and will continue to be kept

up to date during the RD/RA process. At the request of several community members, the administrative record will soon be established at the Lapeer library because it has longer hours of operation than the Metamora Branch library. The location of the information repository for this site is listed in Appendix B of this revised CRP.

Published Notices

Notices or advertisements will be published to announce all public meetings sponsored by U.S. EPA. These notices will be published in a major local newspaper of general circulation, such as The County Press.

Public Meetings

Regular U.S. EPA-sponsored public meetings will continue to be held during the RD/RA process to discuss significant milestones or events at the site. The U.S. EPA remedial project manager will conduct these meetings. If necessary, additional public meetings may be conducted to discuss specific site-related topics and U.S. EPA's technical experts will be present at these meetings.

Update Reports/Fact Sheets

Update reports or fact sheets will be issued by U.S. EPA whenever new or pertinent information is available on the Metamora Landfill site. The updates and fact sheets will be produced and distributed to all persons included in the mailing list for the Metamora Landfill site. All updates and fact sheets will include a coupon to add a person to the mailing list, or to correct the address of one already on the list.

Press Releases

Prepared statements will be released to local newspapers, and radio and television stations to announce any significant information or milestones regarding the site during RD/RA, or to notify the community of any public meetings. The press releases will be mailed to the media list located in Appendix A.

APPENDIX A
LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

A. Federal Officials

The Honorable Carl Levin, Senator (D)

Washington D.C. Office
459 Russell Senate Office Building 202/224-6221
Washington, D.C. 20510

District Office
500 Federal Street 517/754-2494
P.O. Box 817
Saginaw, MI 48606

The Honorable Donald W. Riegle, Jr., Senator (D)

Washington D.C. Office
105 Dirksen Senate Office Building 202/224-4822
Washington, D.C. 20510

District Office
352 South Saginaw Street 313/766-5115
Suite 910
Flint, MI 48503

The Honorable Dale Kildee, Representative (D)

Washington D.C. Office
2262 Rayburn House Office Building 202/225-3611
Washington, D.C. 20515

District Office
316 West Water Street 313/239-1437
Flint, MI 48503 800/662-2685

The Honorable James Barcia, Representative (D)

Washington D.C. Office
1717 Longworth Building 202/225-8171
Washington, D.C. 20515-2205

District Office
G5409 West Pierson Road 313/732-7501
Flushing, MI 48433

B. State Officials

Governor John Engler (R) 517/373-3400
Executive Office
State Capitol
P.O. Box 30013
Lansing, MI 48909

Dan L. De Grow (R) 517/373-7708
State Senator, District 28
Room S2
Capitol Building
Lansing, MI 48909

Karen Willard (D) 517/373-1800
State Representative, District 82
Room 450
Roosevelt Building
Lansing, MI 48909

C. Local Officials

Marlene Bruns 313/667-0356
County Clerk
255 Clay Street
Lapeer, MI 48446

Mary Nellenbach 313/667-0366
Commissioner District 1
255 Clay Street
Lapeer, MI 48446

Cheryl Clark 313/667-0366
Commissioner District 2
255 Clay Street
Lapeer, MI 48446

Vacant
Commissioner District 3

Christina Clark 313/667-0366
Commissioner District 4
255 Clay Street
Lapeer, MI 48446

Richard Blonde, Chairman 313/667-0366
Commissioner District 5
255 Clay Street
Lapeer, MI 48446

John Niederhauser, Director
LaPeer County Board of Health
1575 Suncrest Drive
Lapeer, MI 48446 313/667-0391

Wayne Nolan
Metamora Township Supervisor
5745 Thomas Road
Oxford, MI 48371 313/628-5252

Robert Klauka
Metamora Village President
134 First Street
Metamora, MI 48455 313/678-2489

D. EPA Officials

Linda Nachowicz
Work Assignment Manager/Remedial Project Manager
EPA, Region 5
77 West Jackson
Chicago, IL 60640 312/886-6337

John Perrecone
Office of Public Affairs
EPA, Region 5
77 West Jackson
Chicago, IL 60640 312/353-1149

E. State Agencies

Dennis Eagle
Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Bureau
Box 30028
Lansing, MI 48909 517/373-8195

Michigan State Government
Department of Natural Resources
715 South Cedar
Imlay City, MI 48444 313/724-2015

F. Media

Newspapers and Magazines

The County Press
1521 Imlay City Road
Lapeer, MI 48446 313/664-0811

Brown City Banner
4241 Main Street
Brown City, MI 48416 313/246-2753

Flint Editorial
200 East First Street
Flint, MI 48502 313/753-5245

Good News Newsletter
328 West Nepessing Street
Lapeer, MI 48446 313/667-9291

Journal
356 West Nepessing Street
Lapeer, MI 48446 313/667-9781

Tri-City Times
594 North Almont Avenue
Imlay City, MI 48444 313/724-2615

Television

WDIV-TV 4 (NBC)
550 West Lafayette Boulevard
Detroit, MI 48231 313/222-0444

WGPR-TV 62
3146 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, MI 48207 313/259-8862

WJBK-TV 2 (CBS)
16550 West Nine Mile Road
Southfield, MI 48037 313/557-2000

WKBD-TV 50 (FOX)
Box 50
26905 West Eleven Mile Road
Southfield, MI 48037-0050 313/350-5050

WTVS-TV 56 (PBS)
7441 Second Boulevard
Detroit, MI 48202 313/873-7200

WXON-TV 20
Suite 1220
27777 Franklin Road
Southfield, MI 48034 313/355-2020

WXYZ-TV 7 (ABC)
Box 789
20777 West Ten Mile Road
Southfield, MI 48034 313/827-7777

Radio

WMPC (AM) P.O. Box 104 1800 North Lapeer Road Lapeer, MI 48446	313/664-6211
WWGZ (AM/FM) Box 776 286 West Nepessing Street Lapeer, MI 48446	313/664-8555
WFBE (FM) 605 Crapo Street Flint, MI 48503	313/760-1148
WDFD (AM)/WDZZ (FM) Suite 1830 One East First Street Flint, MI 48502	313/238-7300
WFLT (AM) 317 South Averill Flint, MI 48506	313/239-5733
WFUM (FM) 1321 East Court Street Flint, MI 48503	313/762-3028
WKMF (AM) 3338 East Bristol Road Burton, MI 48529	313/742-1470
WCRZ (FM) Box 1080 Burton, MI 48501	313/743-1080
WTAC (AM) 6171 South Center Road Grand Blanc, MI 48439	313/239-6401
WWCK (AM)/WWCK (FM) 3217 Lapeer Road Flint, MI 48503	313/744-1570

G. Other Organizations

Christina Clark - Chairperson
Metamora Concerned Citizens
407 Clay Street
Lapeer, MI 48446

313/664-5921

Norman Hughes
Citizens United
118 West High Street
Metamora, MI 48455

313/678-3678

Metamora Historical Society
4135 Blood Road
Metamora, MI 48455

313/678-2975

Lapeer County Chamber of Commerce
446 Pine Street
Lapeer, MI 48446

313/664-6641

APPENDIX B

LOCATIONS OF INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

1. INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Currently, the information repository and administrative record is established at:

Metamora Branch of the Lapeer Library
4024 Oak Street
Metamora, MI 48455

Contact: Sally Smith

The administrative record will soon be established at:

Marguerite deAngeli Branch Library 313/664-9521
921 West Nepessing Street
Lapeer, MI 48446

Contact: Pat Paveglio, Assistant Director

2. PUBLIC MEETING LOCATION

Metamora Township Hall 313/678-2237
7301 West Dryden Road
Metamora, MI 48455

APPENDIX C

List of Acronyms and Glossary Terms

ACRONYMS

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980

CIP - Community Involvement Plan

ESD - Explanation of Significant Differences

FS - Feasibility Study

HRS - Hazard Ranking System

MDNR - Michigan Department of Natural Resources

NPL - National Priorities List

OU - Operable Unit

PRP - Potentially Responsible Party

ROD - Record of Decision

RA - Remedial Action

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RD - Remedial Design

RI - Remedial Investigation

SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

TAG - Technical Assistance Grant

U.S. EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY

Aquifer: A layer of rock, sand or gravel below the ground surface where all open spaces between rock or soil grains are filled with water. Aquifers can supply useable quantities of ground water through wells and springs.

Cap: A layer of material such as clay or synthetic material, used to prevent rain water from penetrating and spreading contaminated materials placed beneath it. The surface of the cap is generally mounded or sloped so that water will drain off.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP): The CIP outlines the strategy for addressing community concerns at a site. This document is available in the U.S. EPA information repositories for the site.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980: A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), authorizing identification and remediation of abandoned hazardous waste sites. The Act created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can:

- o pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work; and
- o take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Ground water: Precipitation (rain, snow, hail, etc.) that soaks into a layer of rock, sand, or gravel located beneath the ground surface. When the layer is capable of storing water within cracks and pore spaces, or between grains of sand, and when water contained within the layer accumulates in sufficient quantity, it may be used for drinking or other purposes. The water contained in the aquifer is called ground water.

Hazard Ranking System (HRS): A system used by EPA to decide whether a site should be placed on the National Priorities List (NPL). The score a site receives from the HRS compares the relative hazards for different sites, taking into account the impact the site has on ground water, surface water, and air, as well as the number of people potentially affected by the contamination.

Leachate: The liquid that trickles through or drains from waste, carrying soluble components from the waste. After leachate enters the soil, it can travel downward into ground water or be carried off site as runoff.

Monitoring Wells: Special wells installed at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste site. The wells are used to sample ground water at selected depths and to evaluate the direction of ground-water flow. Samples obtained from these wells are studied to determine the types and amounts of contaminants present.

National Priorities List (NPL): The official U.S. EPA list of top priority hazardous waste sites in the country that are eligible for investigation and cleanup under the Superfund program.

Operable Unit: A term used to describe a certain portion of a Superfund site. An operable unit may be established based on a particular type of contamination, contaminated media (such as soils or water), source of contamination geographical location.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs): An individual, business or government agency identified by U.S. EPA as potentially liable for the release or threatened release of contaminants at a Superfund site; U.S. EPA, for example, seeks payment from PRPs for the costs of cleaning up NPL sites. Parties are considered PRPs until they admit liability or a court makes a determination of liability; PRPs may sign a consent decree or consent order to participate in site investigation or cleanup activity without admitting liability.

Public Comment Period: A time period during which the public can review and comment on various documents and U.S. EPA actions.

Record of Decision (ROD): A document issued after the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) that describes U.S. EPA's selected remedy for cleanup of a NPL site.

Remedial Action (RA): Actions taken by U.S. EPA that stop or substantially reduce a release or threat of a release of hazardous substances that are a serious, but not an immediate threat to public health.

Remedial Design (RD): A phase of the Remedial action that follows the remedial investigation and feasibility study, and includes the development of engineering drawings and specifications for a site cleanup.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS): An investigation at a Superfund site to assess contamination and environmental problems, and to evaluate cleanup alternatives. The process consists of two distinct but related phases. The first phase is the RI which examines the nature and extent of contamination problems at the site. The second phase is the FS which evaluates different methods to remediate or clean up the contamination problems found during the RI and recommends the most cost-effective alternative.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976): Regulates management and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes being generated, treated, stored, disposed or distributed.

Responsiveness Summary: The section within the ROD that summarizes comment received from the public during the public comment period, and provides U.S. EPA's responses to them.

Superfund: The commonly used term that describes the federal legislation authorizing U.S. EPA to investigate and respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances into the environment from abandoned hazardous waste sites. It is formally known as CERCLA, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. Superfund was reauthorized as SARA, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986: Federal law enacted on October 17, 1986, reauthorizing and expanding the jurisdiction of CERCLA.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG): A grant which provides up to \$50,000 to community groups wishing to hire consultants to interpret U.S. EPA-generated sampling results, reports, etc. Twenty percent of the total funding amount must be provided by the group.

U.S. EPA: U. S. Environmental Protection Agency; the primary federal agency responsible for enforcement of federal laws protecting the environment.