TREMONT FIELD SITE

Community Involvement Plan

September 2017

EPA

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Introduction

Describes the purpose of this CIP and presents U.S. EPA's community outreach objectives.

A CIP is a working document that will evolve as the investigation and cleanup process continues and input is received from the community. It is intended to be flexible, adaptable and used as a guideline for our communication with the community.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prepared this **Community Involvement Plan**, or **CIP** to inform, engage and support the community affected by the Tremont Field site located in the Tremont neighborhood of Cleveland, Ohio. Our **community involvement** effort is committed to promoting effective and meaningful communication between the **public** and the Agency. We want to make sure the community's current concerns and information needs are considered as activities at the site progress.

This CIP was prepared to support environmental and **cleanup** activities at the Tremont Field site. We used several information sources to develop this plan, including research, discussions with community members and information gathered at community interviews. We conducted interviews with 15 residents and local officials interested in the site activities and cleanup efforts on March 7, 8 and 9, 2017.

(Words in **bold** are defined in Appendix A.)

U.S. EPA's community outreach objectives:

- Assist the public in understanding the decision-making process during the investigation and cleanup and the community's role in that process.
- Give the public accessible, accurate, timely and understandable information about the project as it moves forward.
- Ensure adequate time and opportunity for the public to give informed and meaningful input and for that input to be considered.
- Reflect community concerns, questions and information needs.
- Respect and fully consider public input throughout the entire process.

This CIP describes EPA's plan for addressing concerns and keeping residents informed and involved in investigation and cleanup activities at the site. We will use this document as a guide to involve and communicate with residents, businesses and the local governments in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County.

If you are interested in submitting comments or have questions or suggestions concerning this CIP, please contact:

Adrian Palomeque
Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 5
312-353-2035
palomeque.adrian@epa.gov

"By meeting with local residents and actively listening to their comments, we obtain a real appreciation for the impact sites like this one have in the community."

Adrian Palomeque
U.S. EPA Community Involvement Coordinator

Brief Overview of the Site

Tremont Field site is a 41.5-acre public park located northeast of the intersection of West 11th Street and Clark Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio. The city acquired the land to be used as a public park. The park consists of five baseball diamonds, one football field surrounded by a cinder track, a playground, a dog park, grass fields and an asphalt parking lot.

In 2013 and 2014 the city conducted environmental assessments as part of the procedure to perform improvements to the park and found high concentrations of **lead, arsenic** and **polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons**, or **PAHs** present in the soil. Upon learning of the **contamination** present, the city stopped issuing permits for organized recreational activities in the park.

On February 23, 2016, based on the results of the environmental investigations, the city requested that U.S. EPA assist in conducting a cleanup, called a **removal action**, at the site. On August 31, 2016, U.S. EPA signed an **action memorandum** to conduct the cleanup.

(See the section called "The Site" for more detailed information.)

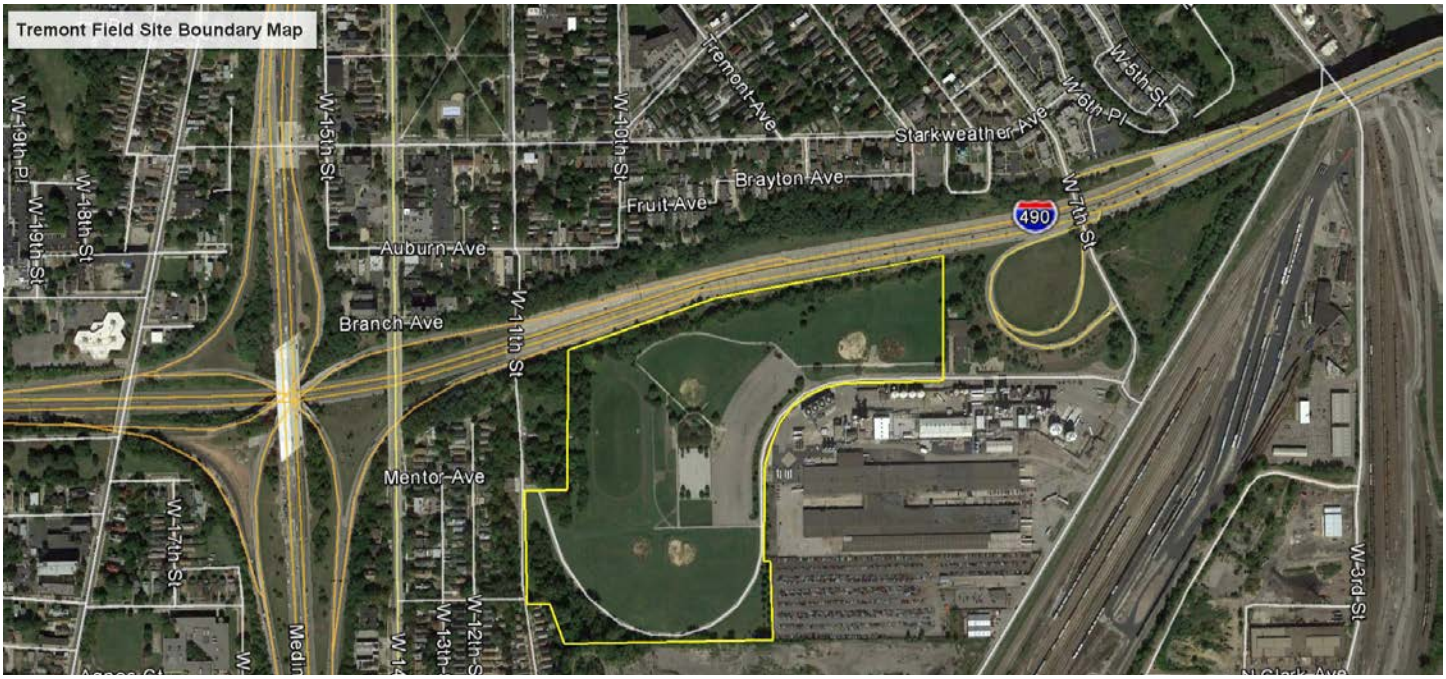
Community Engagement is Essential to the Success of Superfund Cleanups

Ongoing input and involvement by the community is essential to our efforts to provide effective **community engagement**. We have learned that its decision-making ability is enhanced by actively seeking input and information from the community. Community members need to be involved in all phases of the investigation and cleanup so that the contamination is addressed in a way that protects people and the environment – now and in the future.

Residents, business owners and local government officials may be able to provide valuable information about a hazardous site that can help us determine the best way to clean it up. Information can help determine the location of contamination, how people may be exposed to the contamination and perhaps sources of the contamination.

Local residents and officials of the city of Cleveland educated U.S. EPA about their community. They told us about past activities at the site and expressed comments and concerns about the **contaminants** and their health, the length of time for the investigation and cleanup, nefarious activities at the park, funding, the development of the park and the Towpath Trail extension, and communication. These are explained in the Community Concerns and Questions section.

Site Map



COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND QUESTIONS

Summarizes what community members are concerned about, the questions they asked and what they told U.S. EPA

We learned about concerns, questions and informational needs related to the Tremont Field site, by conducting interviews with residents, local officials and other interested community members in March 2017.

What We Heard

The concerns and issues from community members about the sites.

Before conducting the interviews, U.S. EPA placed an advertisement in the Inside Tremont newspaper, a publication of the Tremont West Development Corporation, announcing the interviews and asking them to schedule an appointment to talk with us about their concerns. Other interviews were scheduled by direct phone calls. Concerns, comments and questions regarding the Tremont Field site are on Pages 3-5.

Note to readers: *This section is intended to faithfully record and reflect the issues and concerns expressed to U.S. EPA by residents, officials and others interviewed during the community interviews. By necessity, this is a collection and summary of thoughts and observations and, in some cases, opinions. Please be cautioned that the statements contained in this section may or may not be factual and that the opinions and concerns expressed may or may not be valid.*

Concerns expressed

Contaminants and health

The biggest concern raised by the majority of the people we interviewed was about the contaminants. People wanted to know what the contaminants are, how high the levels are and what health risks associated with those contaminants are. One person questioned if the contamination would be released during the cleanup. He went on to question whether the work on the Towpath Trail, which was disturbing the soil, could be posing a risk. That individual wanted to know about any potential long-term health effects. He questioned what he should do if he developed a health problem in the future. A couple of people expressed concern that the contaminants from the park could have been carried off of the site with rainwater or snowmelt. They said they were concerned the contamination could also be on their property. These individuals questioned if U.S. EPA would be testing soil on residential properties. One person asked where the contamination had been found at the park. Several people also expressed concern about dogs potentially being exposed to contamination at the dog park or while being walked in other park of the park. They said they were especially concerned because dogs might dig into the contaminated soil. One interviewee talked about contamination she believed was on the site. She said runoff from an asphalt company that was located southwest of the site drained onto the site when it rained. She also said that old painted metal stadium stands were buried on the site.

"I'm just glad you're here."

Local resident

Cleanup

The majority of the people we interviewed also expressed concern about the cleanup itself. Several people questioned if the new administration would lower U.S. EPA cleanup standards. One interviewee stated that the work U.S. EPA and contractors were doing at the site were causing animals from the site, including rats, groundhogs and deer to migrate offsite and onto nearby properties. He said that the animals were damaging private gardens and requested U.S. EPA or the city to do something about the animals. He told U.S. EPA how a garden close by was the "oldest urban farm in Cleveland" and expressed concern about its viability should the animals continue to cause damage. He proceeded to say that this would harm the farm's business and all of the people who depend on the farm for work and food. One person asked if U.S. EPA was going to remove the contaminated soil and then put down clean soil. Two people questioned if new soil would be put over the entire park. Another person asked if he would have to leave his home at any point during the cleanup. Still another asked if people would be able to access the park during the cleanup. This individual was concerned about people getting hurt. Several people asked if U.S. EPA would come back in a few years to make sure the cleanup is still working. They were concerned that contamination might become exposed in the future.

Timeline
Many people we interviewed expressed concern about the timeline for the cleanup. They said they were concerned that the cleanup would drag out for years and wanted to know what U.S. EPA expected the timeline to be. One individual said that was her main concern. A couple of people stated that the investigation and cleanup was taking too long. One asked when the contamination was discovered. This individual said he thought it had already taken too long to get to this point.

Park activity
Several people we spoke with told us that the park was currently underutilized and therefore was a magnet for crime. As one person put it, "The park is lawless." All of these individuals stated that the cleanup, the development of the new park and the extension of the

EPA Community Involvement Coordinator Adrian Palomeque (right) talks with a community member about the site.

Towpath Trail would help in reducing crime and bringing increased usage. Many talked about how nice the dog park located on the site was, how many people use it and about how it was the first dog park in the city of Cleveland. Many also talked about how many people had used the park for flag football games as well as other organized activities. These individuals want to see the park be back in full use again.

Funding
Several interviewees expressed concern about the availability of the money to do the cleanup. Several questioned if the funding had been secured for the cleanup. One interviewee stated he was concerned that the budget would be cut because of the new administration. Another stated that his biggest concern was that U.S. EPA would start the cleanup, but not be able to finish due to the lack of funding. He said he was concerned the park would be ripped up and then left that way when the money ran out. Still another individual said, "It is inexcusable that we are in danger of possibly not getting this cleanup [completed] and a new park [developed] because it has taken so long to get to this point and now we have a new administration that is talking about cutting funding."

Development of the park and Towpath Trail extension
Several people we interviewed talked about their concerns and provided us with comments regarding the development of the park and the extension of the Towpath Trail through the neighborhood. Two people expressed their desire to see the ecosystem preserved. One specifically requested that accommodations be made for the birds, bees and butterflies because, as pollinators, they are important to the ecosystem. Another specifically requested that the trees and vegetation be left in place or replanted. He talked about how the trees block unsightly views. Still another said she would like to see the sledding hill currently in the park preserved. She also said she would like to see environmentally friendly building materials used in the new park. Several people also questioned if the dog park would be left and/or if it would be closed during the cleanup. They expressed the importance of the dog park saying many people use it and that it was the first dog park in Cleveland. Finally, most of the people we spoke with said they were happy to see the park redeveloped and the Towpath Trail coming through the neighborhood.

Communication
A few people we met with expressed thoughts regarding communication with the community about the site. One person pointed out that there was a fairly high Hispanic population in the community and wanted to be sure we made efforts to reach out to them. He also said that, while the community in general is very engaged, people living south of Interstate 490 felt less engaged and we should do what we could to involve the people living there. One person said that she thought the information on the U.S. EPA website sounded "a little scary." She said that she thought it should be "toned down." One local official talked about how important communication was and stated, "The process deteriorates when there is a lack of communication."

"The process deteriorates when there is a lack of communication."

Local official

EPA interviews city of Cleveland officials. From left to right: EPA On-Scene Coordinators Andrew Kocher and James Justice, EPA Community Involvement Coordinator Adrian Palomeque, city of Cleveland Landscape Architect James McKnight, and city of Cleveland Ward 3 Councilman Kerry McCormack.

Questions interviewees asked U.S. EPA

People U.S. EPA interviewed asked the following questions:

- *Does U.S. EPA have the money for the cleanup? What happens if U.S. EPA's budget is cut?*
- *Is any city work on the redevelopment of the park moving forward while U.S. EPA does its cleanup?*
- *Will people have access to the park during the cleanup? What about the dog park?*
- *What are the contaminants?*
- *Where did the contamination come from?*
- *Where in the park was the contamination found?*
- *How high are the levels?*
- *What is the timeline for the cleanup?*
- *Are your cleanup standards going to change with the new administration?*
- *What specifically is the risk of airborne contamination to local residents?*
- *Is the current Towpath Trail work disturbing soil that could pose a risk to people?*
- *Will we have to leave our home during the cleanup?*
- *Will you be testing residential properties?*
- *Will clean soil be laid over the entire park?*
- *Do you ever go back and sample later to make sure the site is still ok?*

Additional means of communication recommended

People U.S. EPA interviewed gave us suggestions about additional ways to get information out in the area. Suggestions included:

- *Block Clubs*
- *Hold regular public meetings*
- *Tremont West Development Corporation mailers*
- *Tremont West Development Corporation Facebook page*
- *Email or mail*
- *Friends of Tremont*
- *Friends of Clark Field*
- *Montessori School*
- *Post information at the Mutt Hutt (A local dog daycare and groomer) to reach dog park users*
- *City Councilman Kerry McCormack's newsletter – The Voice of Ward 3*
- *Ohio City/Tremont Observer newspaper*
- *Plain Press newspaper*
- *Vocero Latino newspaper*
- *WCPN (The local National Public Radio station)*
- *Tremonster newspaper*
- *Cleveland City Channel 20*
- *Post signs in the park*

When asked what was special to know about their community, people said:

It has nice restaurants, bars and art galleries
Recreation
The Tremont Art Walk
Art & Cultural Festival

Lincoln Park is the sight of many local festivals.

This charming ice cream shop is among the many restaurants and bars in the neighborhood.

This sign in Lincoln Park.

Outdoor gardens can be found at many restaurants and bars in the neighborhood drawing crowds in the warmer weather.

Lincoln Park provides for recreational activities including swimming at this pool.

One of several popular restaurants that can be found on Professor Avenue in Tremont.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT GOALS AND ACTIVITIES

Highlights U.S. EPA's goals, activities and timeline to keep residents and local officials informed and involved.

When establishing the objectives for a site-specific community involvement program, we consider several factors, including federal requirements and U.S. EPA policy that assess the nature and extent of known or perceived site contaminants and known community concerns and requests.

To be effective, our community involvement program is designed to meet the community's need to know, give information in a timely manner and accommodate the community's interests and its willingness to participate in decision-making processes. We must also share information in language the public can understand.

To meet the needs of the community, to respond to information obtained during the community interviews conducted in March 2017 and to meet federal requirements, we have established the following objectives for our community involvement efforts:

- Enlist the support, coordination and involvement of the city of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County officials and community leaders.
- Enlist the support, coordination and involvement of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.
- Monitor citizen interest in the site and respond accordingly.
- Keep the community well informed of ongoing and planned site activities.
- Translate written communication materials such as fact sheets, postcards and advertisements into Spanish to make the material accessible to the Spanish-speaking community.
- Explain technical site activities and findings in an understandable format for residents.
- Get public input on key decisions.
- Change planned activities, where warranted, based on community input.
- Update U.S. EPA's website regularly and provide useful information on it for the community.
- Update the city of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County officials on a periodic basis even if no activities are occurring at the site.
- Hold **public meetings**, when necessary, within the community to give all residents an opportunity to attend.

U.S. EPA has or will put in place the activities described on the following pages to meaningfully and actively engage the community in decisions regarding the investigation and cleanup of the Tremont Field site. The following plan is intended as opportunities for communication between the community and U.S. EPA and to address key concerns and questions raised during the community interviews conducted in March 2017.

Specific Community Involvement Activities

To meet federal requirements and to address community concerns and questions described in the Community Concerns section, U.S. EPA has conducted (or will conduct) the activities described below. Through these activities, it is our goal to inform, involve and engage the community during site cleanup decisions and efforts. As the needs of the community change, we will modify the community involvement strategies to address them.

- **Maintain point of contact.** U.S. EPA Community Involvement Coordinator, or **CIC**, Adrian Palomeque is the primary liaison between U.S. EPA and the city of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County communities. Mr. Palomeque serves as the point of contact for community members and fields general questions about the site. For technical site issues, he coordinates with U.S. EPA's **On-Scene Coordinator**, or **OSC**, for the site. James Justice is the OSC for the site.

  We will include current contact information for the project staff on all written and electronic information

and will notify the community of any contact information changes.

U.S. EPA has designated the following people as primary site contacts for local residents:

Adrian Palomeque
Community Involvement Coordinator
312-353-2035
palomeque.adrian@epa.gov

James Justice
On-Scene Coordinator
440-250-1744
justice.james@epa.gov

Adrian can also be reached weekdays toll-free at 800-621-8431 from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

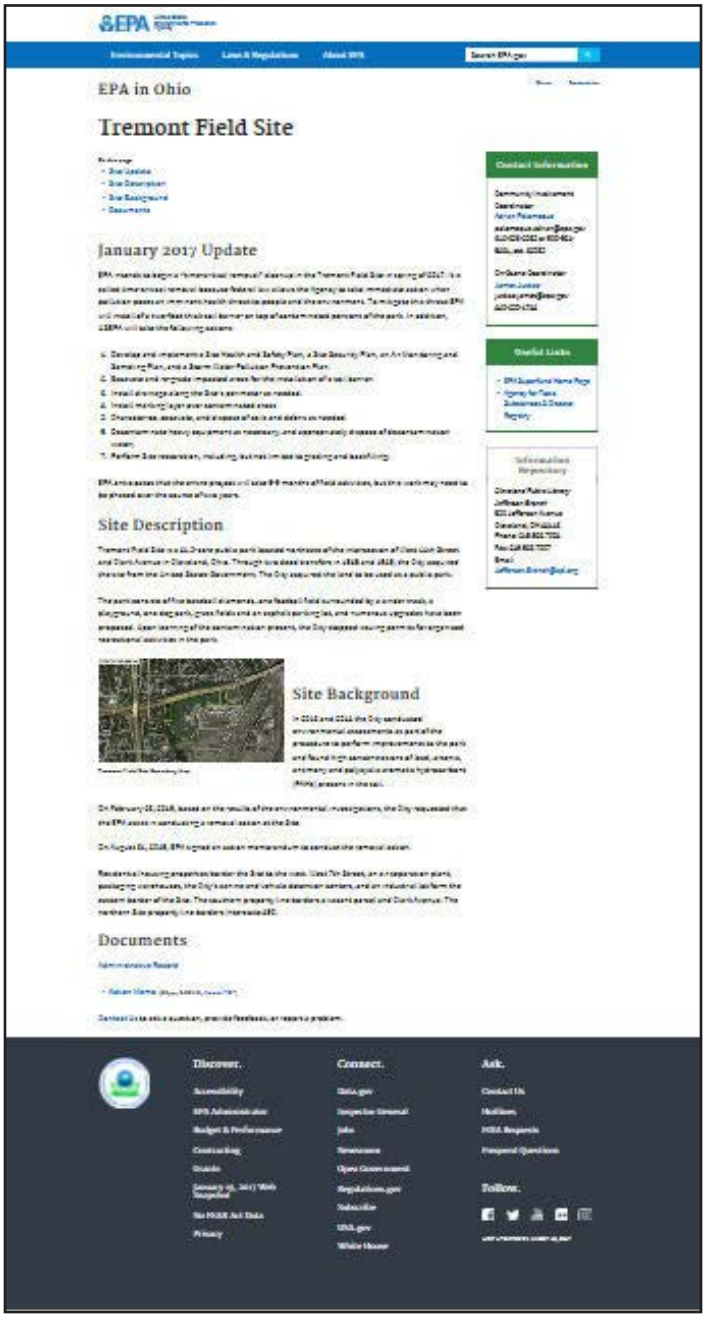
- **Establish a toll-free or local number for residents to ask questions and receive information.** Mr. Palomeque (ext. 32035) is located in the Chicago office and can be reached using the toll-free number listed above. Ask for him by name or use the telephone extension. Mr. Justice is located in the Westlake, Ohio office and can be reached at the local Cleveland number also listed above. Residents can call these numbers as questions or concerns arise instead of waiting for a public meeting or to receive written information. We will provide the toll-free number periodically in local newspaper advertisements and include the toll-free number in all fact sheets and all of our other communications with the public.

- **Maintain communication with local officials, agencies and community residents.** We interviewed local officials from the city of Cleveland and are in communication with officials from Cuyahoga County. They indicated that they would like to be contacted with updated site information on a periodic basis so that they can keep their constituents informed. We will continue to maintain communication with the local officials throughout the investigation and cleanup process. We also interviewed community residents and will continue to update residents on the progress at the site.

- **Share site information on the Internet.** We will provide information on activities and past communications on the following U.S. EPA website. The website will be updated as events occur.

  https://www.epa.gov/oh/tremont-field-site

- **Update and maintain the site mailing list.** We have established a mailing list of local residents, organizations, businesses and officials for the site. This list will be used for mailing fact sheets, site updates, invitations to public meetings and events and other site-related information mailed to the community. This is a way to ensure that those that do not have access to the Internet or other information sources still have a way to receive information directly about the site and are notified about important meetings. We will update the list regularly to reflect address changes and changes in elected officials and to add new people interested in site activities.



The mailing list is for U.S. EPA use only and is not shared with outside entities. If a community member is interested in being placed on the mailing list they can contact U.S. EPA CIC Adrian Palomeque.

- **Prepare and distribute fact sheets and site updates.** We will prepare and distribute fact sheets, letters and site updates to those on the site mailing and e-mail lists summarizing current information about the site and describing upcoming activities. These documents are written in non-technical language and typically done to coincide with important site activities. Because according to the 2010 Census, 22 percent of the neighborhood population identifies as Hispanic and a community member we spoke with said that there are a significant number of Spanish-speaking residents, we will also produce Spanish-translation fact sheets.

- We use these types of documents to give the community detailed information in a relatively quick, simple and easy-to-understand manner. In addition to being shared with individuals on the site mailing list, we also place the fact sheets and site updates in the **information repository** and post them on U.S. EPA's website: https://www.epa.gov/oh/tremont-field-site.

- **Establish and maintain a site-specific information repository.** We have set up a local information repository for the site at the following location:

The Jefferson Branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Cleveland Public Library
Jefferson Branch
850 Jefferson Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44113
216-623-7004
Jefferson.Branch@cpl.org
https://cpl.org/locations/branches/jefferson/

- The repository is a collection of site information available to the public for reading, photocopying and printing. Documents include fact sheets, technical reports, the CIP, general **Superfund** information and other documents. U.S. EPA adds new documents about the site as the documents become available. Information repositories give residents local access to site information in forms that can be easily read and photocopied for future use. An online information repository is also available on the site's web page https://www.epa.gov/oh/tremont-field-site for the community to access information electronically.

- **Establish and maintain the administrative record.** A copy of the **administrative record** for the site can be found at the library listed above and at the U.S. EPA Region 5 Superfund Record Center in Chicago (see Appendix C). We will update the administrative record as necessary. The administrative record gives residents a paper trail of all documents U.S. EPA relied on, or considered, to reach decisions about the site cleanup.

- **Conduct public meetings, hearings and information sessions.** A public meeting is an opportunity for U.S. EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. U.S. EPA staff is available to share information and answer questions. In addition, we may hold an informal open-house style meeting where residents can meet U.S. EPA experts one-on-one to discuss the activities at the site. Either type of meeting allows community members an opportunity to express their concerns and ask questions of the Agency, state or local government officials. Public meetings or availability sessions can be held at various times throughout the investigation and cleanup process. We typically schedule a meeting when there are technical milestones or the community has expressed an interest in having a meeting. U.S. EPA will consider conducting additional meetings at different times and different locations throughout the community to give all residents an opportunity to attend as needed.

  A public hearing is a formal meeting where we hear the public's views and concerns about an U.S. EPA action or proposal. There are specific regulations about when the Agency is required to consider such comments when evaluating its actions. Public hearings are recorded by a professional transcriber and become part of the administrative record. The comments are also posted on the Web.

- **Provide additional tools for communities as needed.** There are programs that can be helpful to the community if there is a need for them. These programs include technical assistance and funding for **community advisory groups**, or **CAGs**; the Technical Assistance Services for Communities, or TASC; and the Technical Assistance Grant, or TAG. The TASC program supplies communities with technical help so they can better understand the science, regulations and policies of environmental issues and U.S. EPA actions. TAGs provide money for activities that help communities participate in decision making at eligible Superfund site. More information about TAGs and the TASC program can be found at https://www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-communities. A CAG is made up of local residents and provides a formal mechanism for community members to have a voice in decisions. You can find more information on CAGs at www.epa.gov/superfund/community-advisory-groups.

- **Write and distribute public notices and news releases.** We will prepare and release announcements to the local newspaper such as *The Tremonster, Inside Tremont* and the *Plain Press* and to share information about events such as significant site investigation findings, public meetings and completion of major milestones. An announcement in Spanish will also be placed in *Vocero Latino* to reach the Spanish-speaking population. We will also provide this information to the city of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County and other local organizations for posting on their respective websites as well as publishing in any community newsletters.

  U.S. EPA will issue news releases and public notices as site activities progress. News releases allow us to reach large audiences quickly. We will post the news releases on the website, https://www.epa.gov/oh/tremont-field-site. We will also put copies of the news releases and public notices in the site information repository.

- **Evaluate community involvement and outreach efforts and make adjustments as warranted.** This CIP was designed to consider site- and community-specific factors as well as to comply with federal requirements. Within this CIP, community concerns, the objectives of the community involvement program for the site, and the specific activities to address these concerns were based on information obtained during interviews with local residents and city officials. We recognize that changes in areas such as community perceptions, information needs and population demographics can occur over time and that such changes may necessitate a revised approach to conducting community involvement activities. For this reason and to determine whether the activities in this plan are achieving their intended objectives, we will conduct periodic reviews of the plan. If the needs of the community change, we may modify the community involvement strategies.

The following page presents the status of the activities above.

Status of Community Involvement Activities

Community Involvement Activities	Status
Maintain point of contact	Adrian Palomeque 312-353-2035 palomeque.adrian@epa.gov
Establish a toll-free number	800-621-8431, Ext. 32035
Conduct community interviews and develop Community Involvement Plan	Community Involvement Plan 2017
Maintain communication with local officials, agencies and community residents	Ongoing
Share site information on the Internet	– https://www.epa.gov/oh/tremont-field-site – Update as needed
Create and maintain site mailing list	Completed - update as needed
Prepare and distribute fact sheets and site updates	Prepare as needed
Establish and maintain a site-specific information repository	– Cleveland Public Library Jefferson Branch 850 Jefferson Ave., Cleveland – Update as needed
Establish and maintain the administrative record	– Cleveland Public Library Jefferson Branch 850 Jefferson Ave., Cleveland – Update as needed
Conduct public meetings, hearings and information sessions	– Held open house September 2017 – Conduct as needed
Write and distribute news releases and public notices	Prepare as needed
Evaluate community involvement and outreach efforts and make adjustments as warranted	Update as needed

Community Involvement Efforts

The graphic on the previous page shows the types of community involvement activities U.S. EPA organizes at a site and how they follow along with the investigation and cleanup process. The following is a list of past community involvement activities at the site:

- **September 2016** – U.S. EPA established the Information Repository at the Jefferson Branch of the Cleveland Public Library.
- **February 2017** – Established the EPA Tremont Field Site public website at https://www.epa.gov/il/tremont-field-site.
- **March 2017** – Placed an ad announcing upcoming community interviews in the Tremont West newspaper.
- **March 2017** – U.S. EPA conducted Community Interviews to use to develop the Community Involvement Plan.
- **September 2017** – U.S. EPA completed this CIP.
- **September 2017** – U.S. EPA held an open house to announce the start of the environmental cleanup at the site.

THE COMMUNITY

Provides a brief summary of the composition and history of the Tremont neighborhood of Cleveland.

Community Profile

Neighborhood Background

The Tremont neighborhood began as a hunting ground for Native Americans. Before 1830, very few settlers were attracted to the area since it offered no large-scale economic opportunity. Tremont was slowly settled by farmers from Connecticut and New England, followed by Irish and German immigrants who helped construct the Ohio & Erie Canal in the 1820s and 1830s. In 1851, Cleveland University opened in Tremont. It was the first higher education institution in Cleveland, and is the namesake for "professor", "college", "university", and "literary" streets. The school later closed in 1853.

During the civil war, the area served as the site for two Union Army camps. After the war, the neighborhood was changed to Lincoln Heights and was annexed to the city of Cleveland. The twentieth century saw another influx of immigrants from Central Europe and the Middle East. Immigrants from Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Ukraine, Syria, Greece and Lebanon settled in the area. These groups built clubs and institutions, including churches like St. George Antiochian Orthodox Christian Church, Holy Ghost Byzantine Catholic Church and Lemko Hall. Lincoln Park Bath House and Merrick Settlement House were built to accommodate the growing immigrant population. The Merrick House was built in 1919 to provide services such as English classes, childcare and space for neighborhood clubs and recreation. The foundation still provides services including youth leadership and development, early childhood education, adult and parenting education and recreation.

In 1960, the population of Tremont dropped significantly as highway construction and physical deterioration led to the demolition of neighborhood houses. The European homes, churches and cheap studio space started to attract artists to the neighborhood in the late 1970s and 1980s. The Tremont West Development Corporation was founded in 1979 to renovate and revitalize the area. Hard work from business owners, neighbors and local institutions resulted in the rebirth of Tremont.

St. Theodosus Russian Orthodox Cathedral, founded in 1896 and completed in 1912.

The Merrick House.

Tremont and Cleveland also have a rich industrial history. As coal was brought in from Pennsylvania on the railroads, steel mills began popping up around Cleveland. The smaller companies merged in the 1930s to form Republic Steel, which was acquired in 1984 by LTV Steel. Today, the LTV plants are owned by ArcelorMittal, which operates a mill in Tremont and the Flats, an area in Cleveland that acquired its name because of its location in the Cuyahoga River floodplain. In addition to the steel industry, Air Products, a supplier of medical and industrial gases, operates a plant in Tremont near the site. The area is also home to oil refineries, concrete and cement plants and chemical plants.

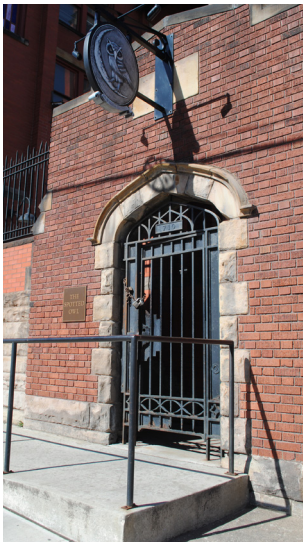
Some of the industry near the site in Tremont.

Today, Tremont is a known for its restaurants, bars, and art galleries. Lincoln Park, the Ukrainian Museum, Clark Field and the house from the movie A Christmas Story are popular neighborhood attractions. The Ukrainian Museum was founded in 1952 to collect artifacts representative of and important to Ukrainian culture and history. It is a collection of stamps, currency, art, photographs, books, music and recordings that have been preserved for the public.

Ukrainian Museum.

The Christmas Story house

New housing can be seen throughout Tremont.



Historic building used as a popular bar in Tremont.

Sources:

http://tremontwest.org/index/history

http://ech.case.edu/ech-cgi/article.pl?id=T7

http://www.merrickhouse.org/

http://www.nhlink.net/neighborhoodtournew/history.php?neighborhood=industrial-valley

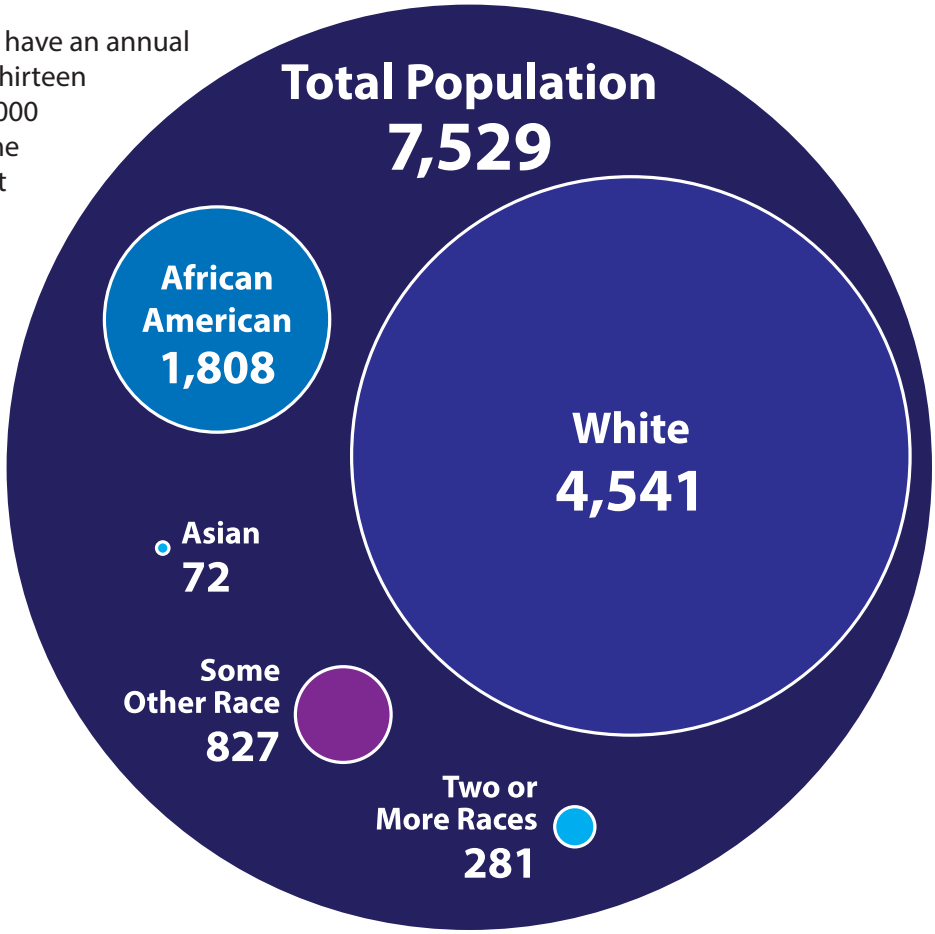
The proximity to downtown Cleveland is a draw to the neighborhood.

Demographics

According to the 2010 Census, the population of Tremont is 7,529 people. The racial make-up is predominantly White with 60 percent of the population, followed by 24 percent African American, and 1 percent Asian. Ten percent of the population identified as some other race and 22 percent of the population identified as Hispanic.

The following are demographics for Tremont according to the 2014 American Community Survey Estimate:

- There are 4,278 housing units with 3,106 of those units built before 1950. About 32 percent of housing units are owner-occupied, and 68 percent are tenant-occupied. About 20 percent of the population is under the age of 17, and 80 percent is 18 and over. Six percent of the population is over 65.
- Of people 25 and older, about 23 percent have a high school education or equivalent, and 22 percent have complete some college, but have no degree. Four percent have an associate's degree and 35 percent have a bachelor's degree or more.
- About 29 percent of Tremont residents have an annual household income less than $15,000. Thirteen percent have an income between $15,000 and $25,000, 25 percent have an income of $25,000 and $50,000, and 11 percent have an income between $50,000 and $75,000. About 22 percent have an income of $75,000 or more.
- About 82 percent of Tremont residents speak only English. Eleven percent of residents speak English "very well" and 7 percent speak English "less than very well." For households where no one over the age of 14 speaks English "very well," 96 percent speak Spanish, 2 percent speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages, and 2 percent speak other languages.



Source:

U.S. EPA EJscreen Tool

U.S. Census

THE SITE

Description and history of activities at the site.

Site Description

Tremont Field site is a 41.5-acre public park located northeast of the intersection of West 11th Street and Clark Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio. Through two deed transfers in 1948 and 1949, the city acquired the site from the United States Government. The city acquired the land to be used as a public park. Residential housing properties border the site to the west. West 7th Street, an air separation plant, packaging warehouses, the city's canine and vehicle detention centers and an industrial lot form the eastern border of the site. The southern property line borders a vacant parcel and Clark Avenue. The northern site property line borders Interstate 490.

The park consists of five baseball diamonds, one football field surrounded by a cinder track, a playground, a dog park, grass fields and an asphalt parking lot. In addition, numerous upgrades have been proposed.

Site Map

The playground on the site.

The dog park on the site was the first dog park in the city of Cleveland.

Residential houses border the site to the west.

Site Background

Fencing and vegetation has already begun to be moved at the site in preparation for the cleanup.

In 2013 and 2014 the city conducted environmental assessments as part of the procedure to perform improvements to the park and found high concentrations of lead, arsenic and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs present in the soil. Upon learning of the contamination present, the city stopped issuing permits for organized recreational activities in the park. For additional information regarding the contaminants of concern, please see the site Action Memorandum at: https://semspub.epa.gov/work/05/929397.pdf

On February 23, 2016, based on the results of the environmental investigations, the city requested U.S. EPA assist in conducting a cleanup, called a removal action, at the site. On August 31, 2016, U.S. EPA signed an action memorandum to conduct the removal.

During the removal, U.S. EPA will:

- Install of a two-foot thick soil barrier on top of contaminated portions of the park.
- Excavate and re-grade impacted areas for the installation of a soil barrier.
- Install drainage along the site's perimeter as needed.
- Install a marking layer over contaminated areas.
- Characterize, excavate and dispose of soil and debris as needed.
- Decontaminate heavy equipment as necessary, and appropriately dispose of decontamination water.
- Perform site restoration, including, but not limited to grading and backfilling.

U.S. EPA will conduct air-monitoring during all removal activities. U.S. EPA anticipates that the entire project will take 6-9 months of field activities, but this work may need to be phased over the course of two years.

Park Redevelopment

The city of Cleveland plans to redevelop the park are moving forward. While U.S. EPA is doing its work at the park, the city will continue to finalize the redevelopment plans and begin the selection of a contractor. U.S. EPA is working closely with the city to facilitate a smooth transition from cleanup to redevelopment.

Learn more about the city's plans for the park at: http://www.city.cleveland.oh.us/CityofCleveland/Home/Government/CityAgencies/PublicService/ResearchPlanningDevelopment

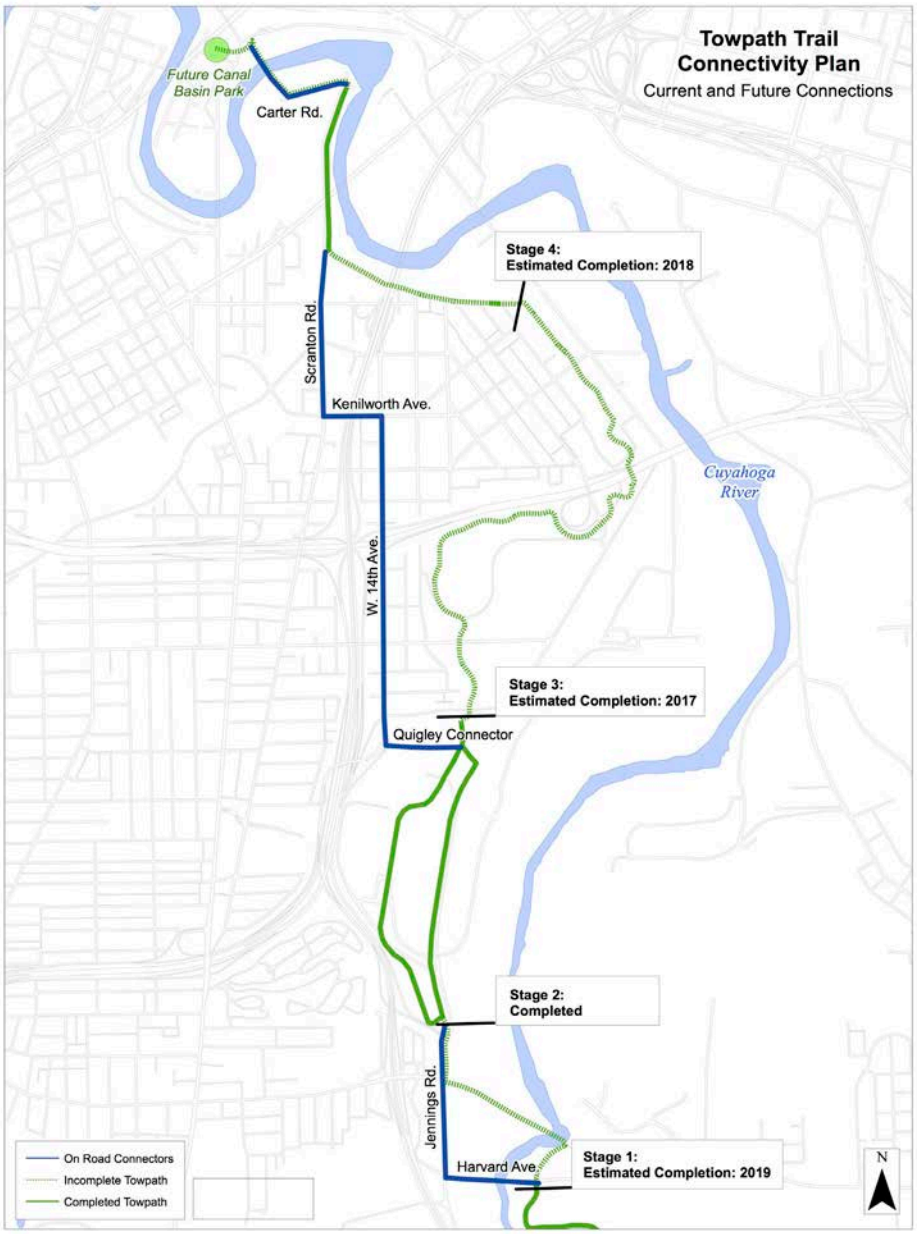
Towpath Trail extension

The Towpath Trail is Ohio's most popular hike and bike trail, stretching almost 100 miles between Cleveland and New Philadelphia. According to the Cuyahoga County Towpath Trail designs, stage 3 of the Towpath Trail extension will border the Tremont Site (Clark Field) on the western and northern edges of the park (see Towpath Trail Connectivity Plan on the next page). It will run 1.9 miles from the Northern entrance of Steelyard Commons to Literary Ave. It is important to note that the removal work U.S. EPA is doing at the site will not

EPA Community Involvement Coordinator Adrian Palomeque (left) and On-Scene Coordinators James Justice and Andrew Kocher meet with the city of Cleveland Landscape Architect James McKnight to discuss the project.

Work on the Towpath Trail extension is already visible. Here preparation is beginning on the foundation of a bridge.

interfere with the extension of the trail. U.S. EPA is working closely with Cuyahoga County officials working on the Towpath Trail extension to ensure our schedules are coordinated. Additional information from Cuyahoga County and Canalway Partners, the chief fundraiser organization for the Towpath Trail can be found at http://publicworks.cuyahogacounty.us/en-US/Towpath-Trail-Project.aspx and http://canalwaypartners.com/towpath-trail/?gclid=CK-soaGT3NQCFYEQgQodjNMAzw.



Appendix A

Glossary – Initials – Acronyms

Action Memorandum. An action memorandum provides a concise written record of the selection and approval of a removal action. It describes the site's history, current activities, and health and environmental threats; outlines the action, cleanup levels (if applicable), and estimated costs; and documents approval of the proposed action by the proper Headquarters or Regional authority.

Administrative Record. The body of documents that forms the basis for the selection of a particular response at a site.

Arsenic. An element of varying appearance found naturally in the environment. Arsenic has been used in the production of boric acid, pharmaceutical products and pesticides. It is a byproduct of copper, zinc and lead smelting. Exposures over a long period of time have caused birth defects and genetic damage in test animals. There is evidence that it can cause skin, lung, liver and bladder cancer in humans. More information can be found in the fact sheet in Appendix F and on the following website: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts2.pdf.

CAG. See Community Advisory Group.

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

CIC. See Community Involvement Coordinator.

CIP. See Community Involvement Plan.

Cleanup. Actions taken to deal with a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance that could affect humans and/or the environment. The term "cleanup" is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms "remedial action," "remediation," "removal action," "response action," or "corrective action."

Community. An interacting population of various types of individuals, or species, in a common location; a neighborhood or specific area where people live.

Community Advisory Group. A committee, task force, or board made up of citizens affected by a hazardous waste site. CAGs provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns about the decision-making process at site affecting them.

Community Engagement. The process of involving communities in all phases of the cleanup process. Communities are asked to provide input on how the cleanup will be conducted and how it may affect community plans and goals. See also Community Involvement.

Community Involvement. The term used by U.S. EPA to identify its process for engaging in dialogue and collaboration with communities affected by Superfund site. U.S. EPA's community involvement approach is founded in the belief that people have a right to know what the Agency is doing in their community and to have a say in it. Its purpose is to give people the opportunity to become involved in the Agency's activities and to help shape the decisions that are made.

Community Involvement Coordinator. The U.S. EPA official whose lead responsibility is to involve and inform the public about the Superfund process and response actions in accordance with the interactive community involvement requirements set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

Community Involvement Plan. A plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during the investigation and cleanup at the site. The CIP outlines how U.S. EPA will keep the public informed of work at the site and the ways in which residents can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site. The document is available in the site's information repository maintained by U.S. EPA. The CIP may be modified as necessary to respond to changes in community concerns, information needs and activities.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Commonly known as Superfund, CERCLA is intended to protect people's health and the environment by investigating and cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste site. Under the program, U.S. EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to do the work; or
- 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.

Contaminant(s). Any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter that has an adverse effect on air, water or soil.

Contamination. Introduction into water, air and soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes or wastewater in a concentration that makes the medium unfit for its next intended use. Also applies to surfaces of objects, buildings and various household use products.

Hazardous Substance(s). Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive. Any substance designated by U.S. EPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the substance is spilled in the waters of the United States or is otherwise released into the environment.

Hazardous Waste. Byproducts that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous wastes usually possess at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity) or appear on special U.S. EPA lists.

Information Repository. A file containing current information, technical reports and reference documents regarding a site. The information repository usually is located in a public building convenient for local residents such as a public school, town hall or library.

Lead. Lead is a naturally occurring bluish-gray metal found in small amounts in the earth's crust. Lead can be found in all parts of our environment. Much of it comes from human activities including burning fossil fuels, mining, and manufacturing. Lead has many different uses. It is used in the production of batteries, ammunition, metal products (solder and pipes), and devices to shield X-rays. Because of health concerns, lead from paints and ceramic products, caulking, and pipe solder has been dramatically reduced in recent years. The use of lead as an additive to gasoline was banned in 1996 in the United States. Exposure to lead can happen from breathing workplace air or dust, eating contaminated foods, or drinking contaminated water. Children can be exposed from eating lead-based paint chips or playing in contaminated soil. Lead can damage the nervous system, kidneys, and reproductive system. More information can be found in the fact sheet in Appendix F and on the following website: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts13.pdf.

On-Scene Coordinator. The designated U.S. EPA official who coordinates and directs Superfund removal actions.

OSC. See On-Scene Coordinator.

PAHs. See Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons. A group of over 100 different chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil and gas, garbage, or other organic substances like tobacco or charbroiled meat. PAHs are usually found as a mixture containing two or more of these compounds, such as soot. Some PAHs are manufactured. These pure PAHs usually exist as colorless, white, or pale yellow-green solids. PAHs are found in coal tar, crude oil, creosote, and roofing tar, but a few are used in medicines or to make dyes, plastics, and pesticides. Some PAHs are reasonably expected to be cancer causing. Some people who have breathed or touched mixtures of PAHs and other chemicals for long periods of time have developed cancer. More information on PAHs can be found in the fact sheet in Appendix F and on the following website: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts69.pdf.

Public Meeting(s). Formal public sessions that are characterized by a presentation to the public followed by a question-and-answer session. Formal public meetings may involve the use of a court reporter and the issuance of transcripts.

Public. The community or people in general or a part or section of the community grouped because of a common interest or activity.

Removal Action. Short-term immediate action taken to address releases of hazardous substances that require an expedited response.

SARA. See Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Modifications to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, enacted on October 17, 1986.

Superfund. The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA that funds and carries out U.S. EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating site for inclusion on the list, determining their priority and conducting and/or supervising cleanup and other remedial actions.

Appendix B

Community Interview Questions

List of questions asked during community interviews

Community Interview Questionnaire
Tremont Field Site – March 8-9, 2017

Name: _____

Address: _____

Home Phone: (_____) _____ **Cell Phone: (_____)** _____

E-Mail Address: _____ **Date:** _____

1. Do you live or work on or near the site? If no, are you affiliated with any organization that has an interest in the site? [What organization]?
2. How long have you been a resident in the area?
3. Do you currently use the park, or have you used it in the past?
4. When did you first become aware that there were potential contaminants in the park?
5. What do you know about the site and/or future cleanup?
6. Have you heard about the Towpath Trail? If so, what do you think about it?
7. What concerns do you have?
8. Where are you getting your information about the site? From whom? In what form?
9. Do you feel that you have been adequately informed about the site from EPA? If not, what other kind of information would you like/need?
10. What newspapers do you read? What television stations do you watch? What radio stations do you listen to?
11. Are you interested in receiving more information about the site? Ife yes, how would you like to be informed concerning future site activities (mail, e-mail, telephone, newspapers, television, radio, social media such as Facebook)?
12. In your opinion what would be the best way for EPA to share cleanup related information with the residents of Tremont.
13. Have you had contact with government officials (local, Ohio EPA and/or U.S EPA) regarding the site/park in the past?
14. If EPA holds a public meeting or availability session, would you attend? Yes ____ No ____

a. What day and time would be most convenient for you?

Community Interview Questionnaire
Tremont Field Site – March 8-9, 2017

b. What format do you think works best? Public meeting versus availability session, or other? (explain formats)
c. If not, what obstacles keep you from attending?
d. Do you have suggestions about locations for future meetings?

15. Site information is posted on the EPA's web site. Have you used the EPA web site? If so, did you find the information you needed?

16. An information repository is located at the Jefferson Library Branch. Have you ever looked at the site information at the library? If so, did you find the information you needed?

17. Are there any other people or groups you think we should talk to about the site/park either because they have unique information or would like to know more from EPA?

18. What is special/important to you about the Clark Field Park?

19. What is special/important to you about your community?

20. Do you have any questions?

21. Is there anything else you would like to add regarding the site or the EPA's involvement with the local community?

Appendix C

Information Repository, Administrative Record, Website and Public Meeting Locations

Local Information Repository

Cleveland Public Library – Jefferson Branch

Cleveland Public Library
Jefferson Branch
850 Jefferson Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44113
216-623-7004
Jefferson.Branch@cpl.org

Cleveland Public Library – Jefferson Branch.

Official Information Repository

U.S. EPA Region 5 Superfund Record Center

Room 711, 7th Floor
Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
U.S. EPA Site Web Page
https://www.epa.gov/oh/tremont-field-site

Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building

Possible Meeting Locations

Cleveland Public Library

Jefferson Branch
850 Jefferson Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44113
216-623-7004
Jefferson.Branch@cpl.org
Capacity: 50 people

Merrick House

Merrick House
1050 Starkweather Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44113
216-771-5077
http://www.merrickhouse.org
Capacity: 50-100 people

Merrick House.

Appendix D

List of Contacts (Information is current as of April 2017)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Officials

James Justice
On-Scene Coordinator
Superfund Division, SR-6J
U.S. EPA
25063 Center Ridge Road, ME-W
Westlake, OH 44145
440-250-1744
justice.james@epa.gov

Adrian Palomeque
Community Involvement Coordinator
Superfund Division SI-6J
U.S. EPA
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
312-353-2035 or 800-621-8431, ext. 32035
palomeque.adrian@epa.gov

Federal Elected Officials

Robert Portman
Senator
448 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-3353
www.portman.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/contact-form
Cleveland Office
1240 E. 9th St.
Room 3061
Cleveland, OH 44199
216-522-7095

Sherrod Brown
Senator
713 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-2315
www.brown.senate.gov/contact/
Cleveland Office
801 W. Superior Ave., Suite 1400
Cleveland, OH 44113
216-522-7272

Marcia Fudge
U.S. Representative
2344 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
202-225-7032
https://fudge.house.gov/contact-me/
Cuyahoga County Office
4834 Richmond Road, Suite 150
Warrensville Heights, OH 44128
216-522-4900

State Elected Officials

John Kasich
Governor
Riffe Center, 30th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215-6117
614-466-3555
http://www.governor.ohio.gov/Contact/ContacttheGovernor.aspx

Sandra Williams (District 21)
State Senator
1 Capitol Square, Ground Floor
Columbus, OH 43215
614-466-4857
http://ohiosenate.gov/williams/contact

Michael Skindell (District 23)
State Senator
1 Capitol Square, Ground Floor
Columbus, OH 43215
614-466-5123
http://ohiosenate.gov/skindell/contact

Stephanie Howse (District 11)
State Representative
77 S. High St., 10th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215
614-466-1414
http://www.ohiohouse.gov/stephanie-d-howse/contact

Bill Patmon (District 10)
State Representative
77 S. High St., 11th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215
614-466-7954
http://www.ohiohouse.gov/bill-patmon/contact

Nickie Antonio (District 13) (Minority Whip)
State Representative
77 S. High St., 14th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215
614-466-5921
http://www.ohiohouse.gov/nickie-j-antonio/contact

Mike DeWine
Attorney General
30 E. Broad St., 14th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215
614-466-4986
www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/About-AG/contact

Jon Husted
Secretary of State
180 E. Broad St., 16th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215
614-466-2655
877-767-6446 (toll-free)
https://www.sos.state.oh.us

Cuyahoga County Officials

Armond Budish
Cuyahoga County Executive
Office of County Executive
2079 E. Ninth St.
Cleveland, OH 44115
216-443-7178
http://executive.cuyahogacounty.us/en-US/Contact.aspx

Darwin Merdes, P.E.
Area Engineer
Public Works
Cuyahoga County
Administrative Headquarters
2079 E. 9th St.
Cleveland, OH 44115
216-348-4073
dmerdes@cuyahogacounty.us

City of Cleveland Officials

Frank Jackson
Mayor
Cleveland City Hall
601 Lakeside Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
216-664-3990
http://www.city.cleveland.oh.us/CityofCleveland/Home/contact/MayorsActionCenter

Kerry McCormack
Council Member, Ward 3
Cleveland City Hall
601 Lakeside Ave., N.E., Room 220
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
216-664-2691
kmccormack@clevelandcitycouncil.org

James McKnight, PLA
Senior Landscape Architect
Mayor's Office of Capital Projects
Division of Architecture and Site Development
601 Lakeside Ave., Room 517A
Cleveland, OH 44114
216.664.3656
jmcnight@city.cleveland.oh.us

Interested Parties

Canalway Partners
6801 Brecksville Rd #185
Independence, OH 44131
216-520-1825
www.canalwaypartners.com

Merrick House
1050 Starkweather Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44113
216-771-5077
www.merrickhouse.org

Ohio EPA
Northeast District
2110 E. Aurora Road
Twinsburg, OH 44087
330-963-1200
http://www.epa.state.oh.us/

Scranton Road Ministries CDC
3095 Scranton Road
Cleveland, OH 44113
216-861-5323
www.scrantonroadministries.org
scrantonroadcdc@gmail.com

Tremont Development Corporation
2406 Professor Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44113
216-575-0920
www.tremontwest.org
facebook.com/tremontwest
twitter.com/tremontwest

Tremont Montessori School
2409 W 10th St.
Cleveland, OH 44113
216-838-9850
http://www.clevelandmetroschools.org/Page/2134

Tremont Montessori School

Block Clubs

Auburn-Lincoln Park
Kate O'Neil – auburnlincolnpark@gmail.com
George Brown – Brown.George.E@gmail.com

Central Tremont
Lynne Nowel – lnowel@hotmail.com
Julie Goulis – jgoulis@gmail.com

Clark Scranton Neighborhood Association
Dennis Maxfield - clarkscranton@gmail.com
www.clarkscranton.weebly.com

Duck Island
Sammi Wingers – samantha.wingers@gmail.com
Tyree Thompson – tyreet10@aol.com

Holmden Buhrer Rowley
Joel Reynolds – joelreynolds121@gmail.com

Irishtown Bend
Shawn Kenney – skenney@tyfu.com
Scott Rosenstein – scottrosenstein@tremontwest.org

Lincoln Heights
Henry Senyak – hsenyak@aol.com
Valarie Covert - valariecovert@gmail.com

Mentor Castle Clark
Bev Wurm – beverlywurm@yahoo.com

Metro North
Sue Krosel or Scott Rosenstein – scottrosenstein@tremontwest.org

North of Literary
Mike Williams – mjwilliams334@gmail.com
Alexandra Dattilo – adattilo@gmail.com

South of Jefferson
Debbie Smith - ebussmith11@gmail.com
Greg Kobe - egreg_99@yahoo.com

Newspapers

Inside Tremont
2406 Professor Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44113
216-575-0920
www.tremontwest.org
A monthly publication of the Tremont West Development Corporation

Ohio City/Tremont Observer
3910 Lorain Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44113
216-309-1090
http://ohiocityobserver.com/
A community newspaper that publishes monthly

Plain Press
2012 W. 25th St., Suite 500
Cleveland, OH 44113
216-621-3060
plainpress@gmail.com (News)
plainpressads@yahoo.com (Advertising)
www.plainpress.org
A Cleveland near Westside paper that publishes monthly

The Tremonster
P.O. Box 6161
Cleveland, OH 44101
TheTremonster@TheTremonster.org
www.TheTremonster.org
A community paper that publishes monthly
Videos can also be submitted to be posted online

The Voice of Ward 3 (Councilman McCormack's newsletter)
216-664-2691
kmccormack@clevelandcitycouncil.org
www.ClevelandCityCouncil.org/ward-3

Vocero Latino
815 Superior Ave #1225
Cleveland, OH 44114
216-264-0312
Info@vocerolatinonews.com
vocerolatino@gmail.com
http://www.vocerolatinonews.com/
An online and print newspaper for the NE Ohio Latino community - published daily

Radio

WCPN – 90.3 FM
Idea Center at Playhouse Square
1375 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44115-1835
216-916-6100
http://wcpn.ideastream.org/

WLFM-LP
La Mega – 87.7 FM
5000 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44103
216-264-0312
http://lamega877.com/radio877/
A local radio station for the NE Ohio Latino community

Television

City of Cleveland Channel 20
Cleveland City Hall
601 Lakeside Ave
Cleveland, OH 44114
216-664-2000
http://www.city.cleveland.oh.us/CityofCleveland/Home/Government/MayorsOffice/tv20

WEWS-ABC 5
3001 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44115
216-431-5555
http://www.newsnet5.com/

WHIO-CBS 19
1717 E. 12th St.
Cleveland, OH 44114
216-771-1943
http://www.cleveland19.com/

WJW–FOX 8
5800 S. Marginal Road
Cleveland, OH 44103
Newsroom: 216-432-4240
http://fox8.com/

WKYC-NBC 3
1333 Lakeside Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44114
216-344-3300
http://www.wkyc.com/

WVIZ-PBS
Idea Center at Playhouse Square
1375 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio 44115-1835
216-916-6100
http://wviz.ideastream.org/

Appendix E

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND THE SUPERFUND PROCESS

Superfund is an environmental cleanup program enabled by a federal law enacted in 1980 known as the C**omprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**, or **CERCLA,** also called Superfund. In 1986, another law, the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act**, or **SARA**, reauthorized CERCLA to continue Superfund cleanup activities. The CERCLA law gives U.S. EPA the authority to require those parties responsible for creating **hazardous waste** site to clean up those site or to reimburse the government if U.S. EPA cleans up the site. U.S. EPA compels responsible parties to clean up hazardous waste site through administrative orders, consent decrees and other legal settlements. U.S. EPA is authorized to enforce the Superfund laws within Indian reservations, in all 50 states and in U.S. territories. Superfund site identification, monitoring and response activities are coordinated with state, tribal and territorial environmental protection or waste management agencies.

There are several steps involved in cleaning up a contaminated site. Once U.S. EPA has been made aware of a contaminated site from individual citizens, local, tribal or state agencies or others, U.S. EPA follows a step-by-step process to determine the best way to clean up the site and protect human health and the environment.

If the site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, U.S. EPA can intervene with an emergency response action. The goal of U.S. EPA's Emergency Response and Removal Program is to protect the public and the environment from immediate threats posed by the release or discharge of **hazardous substances**. U.S. EPA is conducting a removal action at the Tremont Field site under this program.

The Superfund program encourages active dialogue between communities affected by the release of hazardous substances and all of the agencies responsible for carrying out or overseeing cleanup actions. U.S. EPA considers community involvement to be an important part of the Superfund program and opportunities for community involvement occur throughout the process. At each step in the process, there are opportunities for various levels of community involvement.

Visit these EPA websites for more information on the Superfund process.

Superfund:
www.epa.gov/superfund

Cleanup Process:
www.epa.gov/superfund/cleaning-superfund-sites

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

Appendix F

FACT SHEETS

Fact sheets on contaminants of concern

Fact Sheets on contaminants of concern

ATSDR Fact Sheets:

- Arsenic
- Lead
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Arsenic - ToxFAQs™

CAS # 7440-38-2

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about arsenic. For more information, call the CDC Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to higher than average levels of arsenic occur mostly in the workplace, near hazardous waste sites, or in areas with high natural levels. At high levels, inorganic arsenic can cause death. Exposure to lower levels for a long time can cause a discoloration of the skin and the appearance of small corns or warts. Arsenic has been found in at least 1,149 of the 1,684 National Priority List (NPL) sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is arsenic?

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element widely distributed in the earth's crust. In the environment, arsenic is combined with oxygen, chlorine, and sulfur to form inorganic arsenic compounds. Arsenic in animals and plants combines with carbon and hydrogen to form organic arsenic compounds.

Inorganic arsenic compounds are mainly used to preserve wood. Copper chromated arsenate (CCA) is used to make "pressure-treated" lumber. CCA is no longer used in the U.S. for residential uses; it is still used in industrial applications. Organic arsenic compounds are used as pesticides, primarily on cotton fields and orchards.

What happens to arsenic when it enters the environment?

- Arsenic occurs naturally in soil and minerals and may enter the air, water, and land from wind-blown dust and may get into water from runoff and leaching.
- Arsenic cannot be destroyed in the environment. It can only change its form.
- Rain and snow remove arsenic dust particles from the air.
- Many common arsenic compounds can dissolve in water. Most of the arsenic in water will ultimately end up in soil or sediment.
- Fish and shellfish can accumulate arsenic; most of this arsenic is in an organic form called arsenobetaine that is much less harmful.

How might I be exposed to arsenic?

- Ingesting small amounts present in your food and water or breathing air containing arsenic.
- Breathing sawdust or burning smoke from wood treated with arsenic.
- Living in areas with unusually high natural levels of arsenic in rock.
- Working in a job that involves arsenic production or use, such as copper or lead smelting, wood treating, or pesticide application.

How can arsenic affect my health?

Breathing high levels of inorganic arsenic can give you a sore throat or irritated lungs.

Ingesting very high levels of arsenic can result in death. Exposure to lower levels can cause nausea and vomiting, decreased production of red and white blood cells, abnormal heart rhythm, damage to blood vessels, and a sensation of "pins and needles" in hands and feet.

Ingesting or breathing low levels of inorganic arsenic for a long time can cause a darkening of the skin and the appearance of small "corns" or "warts" on the palms, soles, and torso.

Skin contact with inorganic arsenic may cause redness and swelling.

Almost nothing is known regarding health effects of organic arsenic compounds in humans. Studies in animals show that some simple organic arsenic

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Arsenic

CAS # 7440-38-2

compounds are less toxic than inorganic forms. Ingestion of methyl and dimethyl compounds can cause diarrhea and damage to the kidneys.

How likely is arsenic to cause cancer?

Several studies have shown that ingestion of inorganic arsenic can increase the risk of skin cancer and cancer in the liver, bladder, and lungs. Inhalation of inorganic arsenic can cause increased risk of lung cancer. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the EPA have determined that inorganic arsenic is a known human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that inorganic arsenic is carcinogenic to humans.

How can arsenic affect children?

There is some evidence that long-term exposure to arsenic in children may result in lower IQ scores. There is also some evidence that exposure to arsenic in the womb and early childhood may increase mortality in young adults.

There is some evidence that inhaled or ingested arsenic can injure pregnant women or their unborn babies, although the studies are not definitive. Studies in animals show that large doses of arsenic that cause illness in pregnant females, can also cause low birth weight, fetal malformations, and even fetal death. Arsenic can cross the placenta and has been found in fetal tissues. Arsenic is found at low levels in breast milk.

How can families reduce the risks of exposure to arsenic?

- If you use arsenic-treated wood in home projects, you should wear dust masks, gloves, and protective clothing to decrease exposure to sawdust.
- If you live in an area with high levels of arsenic in water or soil, you should use cleaner sources of water and limit contact with soil.
- If you work in a job that may expose you to arsenic, be aware that you may carry arsenic home on your clothing, skin, hair, or tools. Be sure to shower and change clothes before going home.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to arsenic?

There are tests available to measure arsenic in your blood, urine, hair, and fingernails. The urine test is the most reliable test for arsenic exposure within the last few days. Tests on hair and fingernails can measure exposure to high levels of arsenic over the past 6-12 months. These tests can determine if you have been exposed to above-average levels of arsenic. They cannot predict whether the arsenic levels in your body will affect your health.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set limits on the amount of arsenic that industrial sources can release to the environment and has restricted or cancelled many of the uses of arsenic in pesticides. EPA has set a limit of 0.01 parts per million (ppm) for arsenic in drinking water.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 10 micrograms of arsenic per cubic meter of workplace air (10 $\mu g/m^3$) for 8 hour shifts and 40 hour work weeks.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2007. Toxicological Profile for Arsenic (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information?

For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-57, Atlanta, GA 30329-4027.

Phone: 1-800-232-4636

ToxFAQs™ Internet address via WWW is http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp.

ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.

Lead – ToxFAQs™

CAS # 7439-92-1

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about lead. For more information, call the CDC Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to lead can happen from breathing workplace air or dust, eating contaminated foods, or drinking contaminated water. Children can be exposed from eating lead-based paint chips or playing in contaminated soil. Lead can damage the nervous system, kidneys, and reproductive system. Lead has been found in at least 1,272 of the 1,684 National Priority List (NPL) sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is lead?

Lead is a naturally occurring bluish-gray metal found in small amounts in the earth's crust. Lead can be found in all parts of our environment. Much of it comes from human activities including burning fossil fuels, mining, and manufacturing.

Lead has many different uses. It is used in the production of batteries, ammunition, metal products (solder and pipes), and devices to shield X-rays. Because of health concerns, lead from paints and ceramic products, caulking, and pipe solder has been dramatically reduced in recent years. The use of lead as an additive to gasoline was banned in 1996 in the United States.

What happens to lead when it enters the environment?

- Lead itself does not break down, but lead compounds are changed by sunlight, air, and water.
- When lead is released to the air, it may travel long distances before settling to the ground.
- Once lead falls onto soil, it usually sticks to soil particles.
- Movement of lead from soil into groundwater will depend on the type of lead compound and the characteristics of the soil.

How might I be exposed to lead?

- Eating food or drinking water that contains lead. Water pipes in some older homes may contain lead solder. Lead can leach out into the water.
- Spending time in areas where lead-based paints have been used and are deteriorating. Deteriorating lead paint can contribute to lead dust.
- Working in a job where lead is used or engaging in certain hobbies in which lead is used, such as making stained glass.
- Using health-care products or folk remedies that contain lead.

How can lead affect my health?

The effects of lead are the same whether it enters the body through breathing or swallowing. Lead can affect almost every organ and system in your body. The main target for lead toxicity is the nervous system, both in adults and children. Long-term exposure of adults can result in decreased performance in some tests that measure functions of the nervous system. It may also cause weakness in fingers, wrists, or ankles. Lead exposure also causes small increases in blood pressure, particularly in middle-aged and older people and can cause anemia. Exposure to high lead levels can severely damage the brain and kidneys in adults or children and ultimately cause death. In pregnant women, high-levels of exposure to lead may cause miscarriage. High-level exposure in men can damage the organs responsible for sperm production.

How likely is lead to cause cancer?

We have no conclusive proof that lead causes cancer in humans. Kidney tumors have developed in rats and mice that had been given large doses of some kind of lead compounds. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that lead and lead compounds are reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens and the EPA has determined that lead is a probable human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that inorganic lead is probably carcinogenic to humans and that there is insufficient information to determine whether organic lead compounds will cause cancer in humans.

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Lead

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How can lead affect children?

Small children can be exposed by eating lead-based paint chips, chewing on objects painted with lead-based paint, or swallowing house dust or soil that contains lead.

Children are more vulnerable to lead poisoning than adults. A child who swallows large amounts of lead may develop blood anemia, severe stomachache, muscle weakness, and brain damage. If a child swallows smaller amounts of lead, much less severe effects on blood and brain function may occur. Even at much lower levels of exposure, lead can affect a child's mental and physical growth.

Exposure to lead is more dangerous for young and unborn children. Unborn children can be exposed to lead through their mothers. Harmful effects include premature births, smaller babies, decreased mental ability in the infant, learning difficulties, and reduced growth in young children. These effects are more common if the mother or baby was exposed to high levels of lead. Some of these effects may persist beyond childhood.

How can families reduce the risks of exposure to lead?

- Avoid exposure to sources of lead.
- Do not allow children to chew or mouth surfaces that may have been painted with lead-based paint.
- If you have a water lead problem, run or flush water that has been standing overnight before drinking or cooking with it.
- Some types of paints and pigments that are used as make-up or hair coloring contain lead. Keep these kinds of products away from children.
- If your home contains lead-based paint or you live in an area contaminated with lead, wash children's hands and faces often to remove lead dusts and soil, and regularly clean the house of dust and tracked in soil.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to lead?

A blood test is available to measure the amount of lead in your blood and to estimate the amount of your recent exposure to lead. Blood tests are commonly used to screen children for lead poisoning. Lead in teeth or bones can be measured by X-ray techniques, but these methods are not widely available. Exposure to lead also can be evaluated by measuring erythrocyte protoporphyrin (EP) in blood samples. EP is a part of red blood cells known to increase when the amount of lead in the blood is high. However, the EP level is not sensitive enough to identify children with elevated blood lead levels below about 25 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL). These tests usually require special analytical equipment that is not available in a doctor's office. However, your doctor can draw blood samples and send them to appropriate laboratories for analysis.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that states test children at ages 1 and 2 years. Children should be tested at ages 3–6 years if they have never been tested for lead, if they receive services from public assistance programs for the poor such as Medicaid or the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children, if they live in a building or frequently visit a house built before 1950; if they visit a home (house or apartment) built before 1978 that has been recently remodeled; and/or if they have a brother, sister, or playmate who has had lead poisoning. CDC has updated its recommendations on children's blood lead levels. Experts now use an upper reference level value of 97.5% of the population distribution for children's blood lead. In 2012-2015, the value to identify children with blood lead levels that are much higher than most children have, is 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL). EPA limits lead in drinking water to 15 µg per liter.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2007. Toxicological Profile for lead (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Public Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information?

For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-57, Atlanta, GA 30329-4027.

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Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) - ToxFAQs™

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). For more information, call the CDC Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons usually occurs by breathing air contaminated by wild fires or coal tar, or by eating foods that have been grilled. PAHs have been found in at least 600 of the 1,430 National Priorities List (NPL) sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What are polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons?

(Pronounced pŏl′ĭ-sī′klĭk ăr′ə-măt′ĭk hī′drə-kar′bənz)

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a group of over 100 different chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil and gas, garbage, or other organic substances like tobacco or charbroiled meat. PAHs are usually found as a mixture containing two or more of these compounds, such as soot.

Some PAHs are manufactured. These pure PAHs usually exist as colorless, white, or pale yellow-green solids. PAHs are found in coal tar, crude oil, creosote, and roofing tar, but a few are used in medicines or to make dyes, plastics, and pesticides.

What happens to PAHs when they enter the environment?

- PAHs enter the air mostly as releases from volcanoes, forest fires, burning coal, and automobile exhaust.
- PAHs can occur in air attached to dust particles.
- Some PAH particles can readily evaporate into the air from soil or surface waters.
- PAHs can break down by reacting with sunlight and other chemicals in the air, over a period of days to weeks.
- PAHs enter water through discharges from industrial and wastewater treatment plants.
- Most PAHs do not dissolve easily in water. They stick to solid particles and settle to the bottoms of lakes or rivers.
- Microorganisms can break down PAHs in soil or water after a period of weeks to months.
- In soils, PAHs are most likely to stick tightly to particles; certain PAHs move through soil to contaminate underground water.
- PAH contents of plants and animals may be much higher than PAH contents of soil or water in which they live.

How might I be exposed to PAHs?

- Breathing air containing PAHs in the workplace of coking, coal-tar, and asphalt production plants; smokehouses; and municipal trash incineration facilities.
- Breathing air containing PAHs from cigarette smoke, wood smoke, vehicle exhausts, asphalt roads, or agricultural burn smoke.
- Coming in contact with air, water, or soil near hazardous waste sites.
- Eating grilled or charred meats; contaminated cereals, flour, bread, vegetables, fruits, meats; and processed or pickled foods.
- Drinking contaminated water or cow's milk.
- Nursing infants of mothers living near hazardous waste sites may be exposed to PAHs through their mother's milk.

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Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

How can PAHs affect my health?

Mice that were fed high levels of one PAH during pregnancy had difficulty reproducing and so did their offspring. These offspring also had higher rates of birth defects and lower body weights. It is not known whether these effects occur in people.

Animal studies have also shown that PAHs can cause harmful effects on the skin, body fluids, and ability to fight disease after both short- and long-term exposure. But these effects have not been seen in people.

How likely are PAHs to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that some PAHs may reasonably be expected to be carcinogens.

Some people who have breathed or touched mixtures of PAHs and other chemicals for long periods of time have developed cancer. Some PAHs have caused cancer in laboratory animals when they breathed air containing them (lung cancer), ingested them in food (stomach cancer), or had them applied to their skin (skin cancer).

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to PAHs?

In the body, PAHs are changed into chemicals that can attach to substances within the body. There are special tests that can detect PAHs attached to these substances in body tissues or blood. However, these tests cannot tell whether any health effects will occur or find out the extent or source of your exposure to the PAHs. The tests aren't usually available in your doctor's office because special equipment is needed to conduct them.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit of 0.2 milligrams of PAHs per cubic meter of air (0.2 mg/m^3). The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for mineral oil mist that contains PAHs is 5 mg/m^3 averaged over an 8-hour exposure period.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that the average workplace air levels for coal tar products not exceed 0.1 mg/m^3 for a 10-hour workday, within a 40-hour workweek. There are other limits for workplace exposure for things that contain PAHs, such as coal, coal tar, and mineral oil.

Glossary

Carcinogen: A substance that can cause cancer.

Ingest: Take food or drink into your body.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1995. Toxicological profile for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information?

For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-57, Atlanta, GA 30329-4027.

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