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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Waste Programs Enforcement
Contract No. 68-W9-0006

FINAL REVISED COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

ARKWOOD, INC., SUPERFUND SITE
OMAHA, ARKANSAS

TES 9

Technical Enforcement Support
at Hazardous Waste Sites
Zone III
Regions 5,6, and 7

prc
PRC Environmental Management, Inc.

Summary of Comments on CIP June 8 1992 - adeq comments.pdf

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9645899

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PRC

FINAL REVISED COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

ARKWOOD, INC., SUPERFUND SITE
OMAHA, ARKANSAS

Prepared for

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Waste Programs Enforcement
Washington, DC 20460

Work Assignment No.	:	C06009
EPA Region	:	6
Site No.	:	6BA3
Date Prepared	:	June 8, 1992
Contract No.	:	68-W9-0006
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1.0 PLAN OVERVIEW

Community Relations Plans (CRPs) are developed to encourage and enhance communication among the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), local officials, and citizens residing in communities near hazardous waste Superfund sites. CRPs usually provide background information on a specific Superfund site and nearby communities to help EPA develop a site-specific program for implementing community relations activities during various phases of the site investigation and remediation work.

This revised CRP for the Arkwood, Inc., Superfund (Arkwood) site is based on information gathered during community interviews, site visits, public meetings, and community open houses and workshops. This document has been prepared to help EPA develop a community relations program tailored to the needs of the Omaha, Arkansas, community during remedial design and remedial action (RD/RA) activities at the Arkwood site. This revised CRP supplements the original CRP prepared for the site in February 1987. The original CRP established a framework for conducting community relations activities during the remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) at the site.

This revised CRP includes the following information:

- **Section 2.0, Site Background** -- describes the Arkwood site, its operational history, and earlier Superfund response activities
- **Section 3.0, Community Background** -- briefly describes the Omaha community, presents a history of community involvement with the site, and explains major community concerns related to the site
- **Section 4.0, Community Relations Objectives** -- discusses community relations goals for the RD/RA phase of site activities
- **Section 5.0, Suggested Community Relations Activities** -- discusses suggested community relations activities to be conducted during the RD/RA phase of site activities
- **Appendices:**
  - **Appendix A:** Suggested Community Relations Activities

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- **Appendix B:** EPA Contacts, Elected Officials, and Media Contacts
- **Appendix C:** Information Repositories, Possible Meeting Locations, and Satellite Office Location

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

The 20-acre Arkwood site is located 0.5 mile southwest of Omaha, in Boone County, Arkansas, on an excavated area about 1,000 feet west of U.S. Highway 65. The northeastern limit of the property runs adjacent to a branch line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; the southern and western limits are bound by Cricket Road (see Figure 1).

The Arkwood site was developed in the early 1900s, when a railroad company excavated about 40 to 50 feet below natural grade to obtain fill dirt for a railroad embankment (see Figure 2). In 1962, Arkwood, Inc., opened and operated a single-cylinder pentachlorophenol (PCP) and creosote wood-treatment facility. In 1973, Arkwood, Inc., leased the facility to Mass Merchandisers, Inc. (MMI). MMI operated the facility until June 1984, when it sold or removed its remaining inventory and materials. MMI's lease expired in January 1985, and in 1986, the plant was dismantled.

During its operation, the facility generated an estimated 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of waste per year. Wastes from plant operations were reportedly dumped into a sinkhole or cave at the facility until 1970. The sinkhole has since been sealed. Waste oils were placed in a ditch adjacent to the railroad until approximately 1974, when MMI began using a chemical recovery system. Other wastes, including the liquids used to wash the treatment equipment, were accumulated in a tank and sprayed over the wood storage yard to control dust.

In 1981, a railroad worker complained to the Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology (ADPC&E) that ground water was contaminated in the railroad tunnel running under and alongside the site. In May 1981, ADPC&E conducted a preliminary study of local water wells, natural springs, and nearby Walnut Creek. The results of the study indicated detectable levels of PCP present in ground water near the site. From May 1982 until December 1984, MMI conducted monthly surface and ground-water sampling of springs near the site. In May 1985, MMI and EPA entered into an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC). In the AOC, MMI agreed to conduct an RI/FS to determine the nature and extent of contamination at

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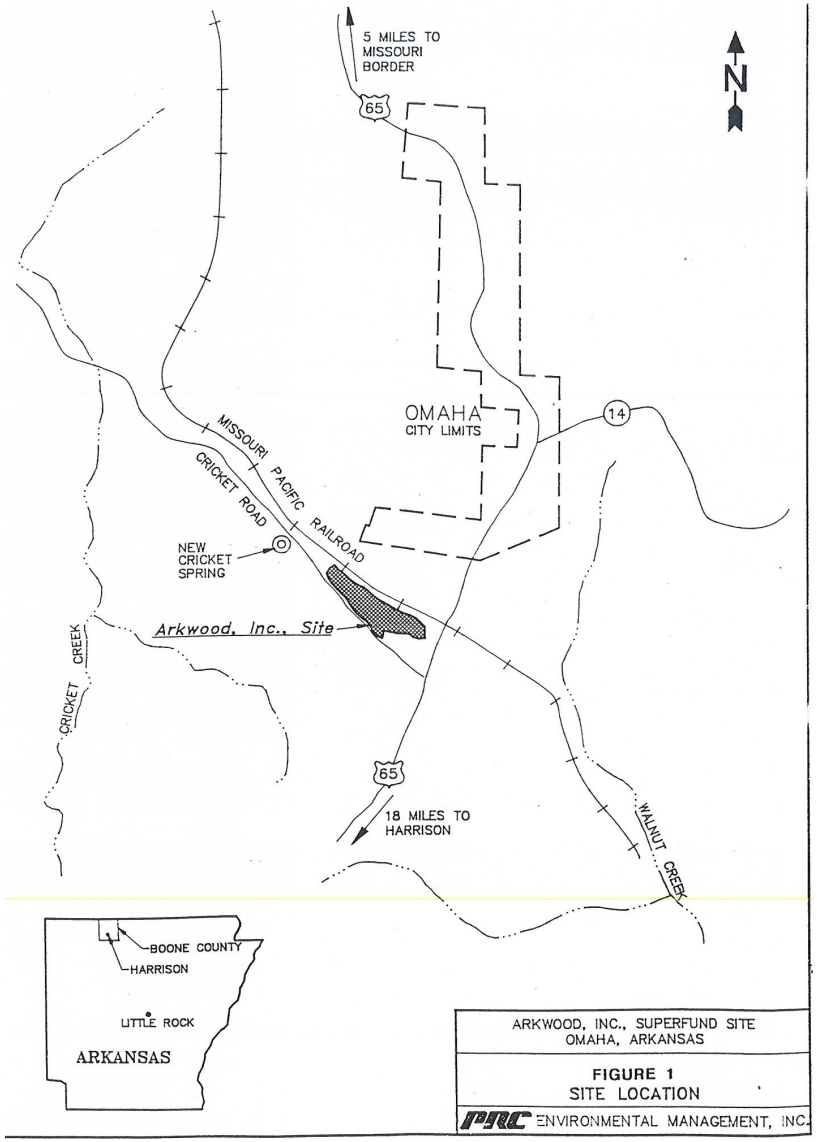
Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/5/2014 1:08:03 PM
Since a new section of U.S. Highway 65 has been re-built to by-pass west of Omaha, this should say "an excavated area about 1,000 feet west of **Old** U.S. Highway 65."

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/7/2014 2:07:09 PM
Missouri & Northern Arkansas Railroad Company purchased this line in Dec 1992 from Union Pacific.
(Trains Magazine, June 2010)



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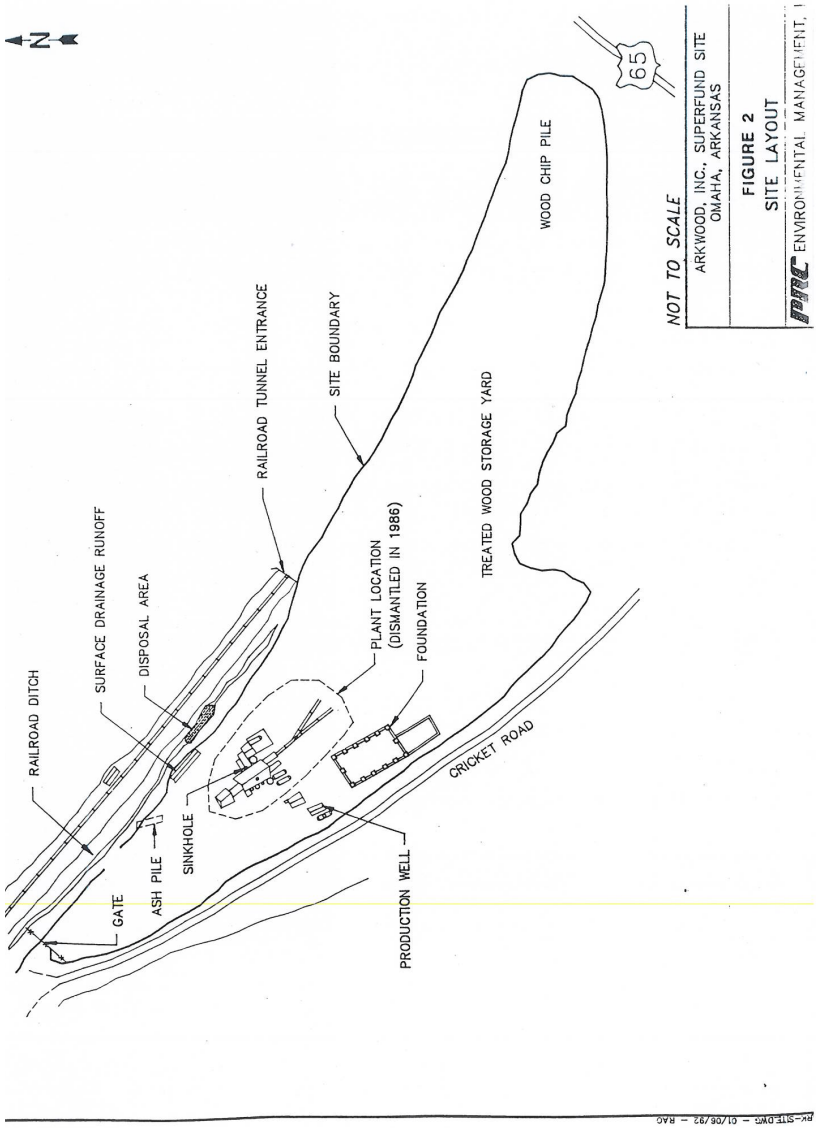

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the site. Shortly afterward, MMI submitted an RI/FS work plan to comply with the AOC. In 1985, EPA also proposed that the Arkwood site be included on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is a list of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response and funding under the Superfund program. The site was formally added to the NPL on March 31, 1989.

MMI began the RI in January 1988. Samples of soil, sediment, air, surface water, and ground water identified two threats: contaminated soil and contaminated shallow ground water. Of these, contaminated soil was determined to be the principal threat for two reasons: first, the site soil was likely to directly expose people to the contaminants, and second, soil has the potential to contaminate ground water. Results of the RI indicated that New Cricket Spring was the only surface water with consistent levels of contamination. PCP was the only chemical detected in surface water samples from New Cricket Spring. The highest concentration of PCP was found near the railroad ditch at levels ranging from 0.3 to 3.9 parts per million (ppm). During the RI, no other springs or residential wells sampled showed any evidence of wood-treating contaminants within a 1.5-mile radius of the site. However, soil sampling results revealed that wood-treating chemicals such as chlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans, PCP, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were present in site soil.

In July 1990, EPA proposed a plan for addressing contamination at the site. The plan described several remedial alternatives considered in the FS and identified the alternative preferred by EPA. The preferred alternative included fencing the site, decontaminating and removing existing structures, monitoring ground water, and incinerating all the sludge and contaminated soil on site. In addition, to determine the path and extent of ground-water contamination migrating from the site, a dye tracing study was to be completed. Shortly thereafter, a 30-day public comment period was held to give the community an opportunity to comment on EPA's Proposed Plan.

During the public comment period, local residents and officials expressed concern about on-site incineration. In response to this concern, EPA modified the Proposed Plan to include treating contaminated soils with a sieve-and-wash process before incineration. This process would reduce both the amount of soil to be incinerated and the time required for incineration. In October 1990, EPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) selecting the modified alternative as the remedy for the site. After signing the ROD, EPA entered into negotiations with MMI to discuss remedial activities MMI would conduct at the site. Negotiations ended on April 8, 1991, when

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MMI signed an RD/RA Consent Decree. The Consent Decree describes the specific remedial activities that MMI will conduct at the site.

3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

This section describes the composition and makeup of the Omaha community, presents a history of community involvement with the site, and highlights the major concerns Omaha residents and local officials have expressed regarding the Arkwood site.

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The town of Omaha is located about 5 miles from the Missouri border, near Branson, Missouri, a major tourist attraction. During tourist season, a lot of traffic reportedly passes through Omaha, mainly due to the various gift shops located on the outskirts of the town. Omaha had a 1991 population of 191, according to the Harrison, Arkansas, Chamber of Commerce office. Because of its small size, the town of Omaha is often referred to as a village.

Omaha is somewhat isolated, and residents of nearby towns do not appear to be particularly concerned with, or aware of, activities in Omaha. Neighboring communities have not participated in public meetings concerning the site, and no formal or informal comments about the Arkwood site have been received from people residing outside of the town of Omaha.

Most residents must commute outside of Omaha to work. The four major employers in nearby Harrison, Arkansas, where many Omaha residents are employeed, are McKesson Service Merchandising (formerly MMI), Pace Industries, Levi Strauss & Company, and Emerson Electric.

3.2 HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Before 1981, public attention regarding the Arkwood site was minimal. In 1981, several Omaha residents complained that their private wells were contaminated. In response to the complaints, MMI tested the wells, replaced contaminated wells with new ones, and eventually purchased the property of one affected resident.

In 1986, EPA conducted a community assessment as part of the original CRP. EPA interviewed local officials, property owners, and residents in the Omaha area. The results of the

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Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/5/2014 1:08:44 PM
2010 total population count: 169
(USA.com)

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/7/2014 2:53:23 PM
The four major industries in nearby Harrison, Arkansas, which may provide potential employment disciplines for many Omaha residents include transportation & warehousing, manufacturing, retail trade, and healthcare & social assistance (Source: 2007-2011 data, City-Data.com).

community interviews indicated that some residents living near the site were aware of the potential problems posed by site contamination, but they were not convinced that an immediate threat to their health and welfare existed. Several of the individuals interviewed said that if the problem were serious, action would have already been taken at the site.

Some residents living near the site were concerned about potential problems from site contamination, but others were more concerned that they would not be able to develop the site for industrial purposes. Developers of a large chicken feed operation had planned to build a facility on the Arkwood site property; however, when the site was placed on the NPL, the developers decided to build the facility in another town. Several officials interviewed expressed concern that economic development in Omaha would be hindered because the Arkwood site was designated as a Superfund site.

In February 1990, EPA held an RI open house to discuss results of the RI. On July 16, 1990, EPA held another open house at the Omaha Public School to discuss the site with interested citizens. And on July 25, about 50 residents and local officials attended a formal public meeting on the Proposed Plan at the Omaha Public School. During the public meeting, EPA discussed the Proposed Plan and received questions and comments from Omaha residents about the Proposed Plan and other alternatives considered to address contamination at the site. EPA also conducted a 30-day public comment period on the Proposed Plan. EPA responded to questions and comments received at the public meeting and during the public comment period in a document called the Responsiveness Summary. The Responsiveness Summary became part of the ROD for the site, and both documents were made available for public review at the site information repositories (see Appendix B).

After the ROD was signed in 1990, 189 Omaha residents signed a petition against EPA's selected remedy. As a result, personnel from PRC Environmental Management, Inc. (PRC), EPA's contractor, visited the town of Omaha in October and November 1990 to interview members of the community who had signed the petition. PRC interviewed 102 of the 189 individuals. Those interviewed included Omaha citizens, school board members, school teachers, the water superintendent, city aldermen, and the mayor. The purpose of the interviews was to discover and address community questions and concerns about the remedy selected to address contamination at the site.

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The 1990 interview results showed that although members of the Omaha community had signed a petition against the selected remedy, the majority of those who signed the petition did so primarily for two reasons: (1) they didn't understand the remedy or (2) they were misinformed about the planned remedial alternative.

In response to questions and comments received during the 1990 interviews, EPA held a community workshop on February 7, 1991, to explain the incineration process. The workshop was held at the Omaha Public School and included discussions and several videotape presentations of incineration at other Superfund sites. About 20 people attended the workshop.

3.3 COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Several residents voiced their concerns about the Arkwood site during the 1986 community interviews. These concerns were discussed in the February 1987 CRP and are briefly summarized below.

Economic Development -- Many residents and local officials expressed concern that the Arkwood site would have a negative effect on economic growth and development in Omaha. Some felt that economic development in Omaha would be hindered by the fact that the Arkwood site had been listed on the NPL and designated as a Superfund site.

Access to the Site -- Many residents were concerned about the relatively easy access to the site. Specifically, some residents interviewed expressed concern about possible health hazards stemming from open access to the creosote and PCP at the site.

Cost -- Some residents believed it would be too expensive to conduct an RI/FS and clean up the site. This concern apparently stemmed from a belief that MMI might face financial difficulty if its cost of cleanup were too high, and that the community would, therefore, be adversely affected.

Several other concerns were discussed in the 1987 CRP. Residents were concerned that contamination from the site might drain from Cricket Creek and affect Table Rock Lake, a major recreation area near the site area. Residents who depended on private wells or springs expressed their own concerns. These residents felt that no organized system had been established to disseminate information on well sampling. Some residents had received well sampling results, but others had not. Concern was also expressed regarding the limestone foundation underlying Boone

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County. The concern was that contamination could travel a long way in the underground caverns characteristic of this type of foundation.

In the summer of 1990, community interest in the site increased after EPA announced the Proposed Plan, which included incineration. The concerns identified during the 1990 public comment period and the subsequent community interviews are considered most representative of current attitudes and community perceptions regarding the site. These concerns are summarized below.

Safety of Incineration -- The 1990 interviews revealed that many residents were concerned about the safety of the incineration process and did not fully understand how incinerators work. Some residents were concerned that contaminants would be emitted from the incinerator. Others were concerned about the length of time required for incineration, the possibility of the incinerator malfunctioning, and the effectiveness of incinerators in general. Several residents requested that EPA hold a public meeting to explain the incineration process. The main causes for concern about the incinerator included the following: (1) the proposed incinerator's location in a valley, (2) its close proximity to the local school, and (3) its possible effect on nearby teachers and students. The Omaha School Superintendent expressed concern that teachers may threaten to leave the school, parents may keep their children home from school, and the school may subsequently be shut down if an incinerator was installed at the site.

Lack of Health Hazard -- Many residents doubt that the site poses a real health hazard. Several residents stated that they knew people who had worked at the Arkwood, Inc., plant for many years but had suffered no health problems. Some residents believed it was not necessary to clean up the site because wastes are no longer being generated there. Other members of the community believed that the site may pose a health hazard, but that if a hazard exists, it is not severe enough to warrant using an incinerator at the site. One resident said that members of the Omaha community would rather leave the contamination in place than burn it and expose area residents to the air emissions. Many of those interviewed believed that if the site really posed a health and environmental hazard, it would have been cleaned up years ago.

Inconsistent Information and EPA Credibility -- One resident said she was confused by the inconsistent information she received from EPA, the potentially responsible parties (PRPs), and Omaha residents. Some residents believe EPA has not been clear and straightforward at public meetings. Specifically, residents believe EPA has not given clear and concise answers to questions

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asked during public meetings. A few residents suggested that EPA present information to the public in a simpler format, perhaps using pictures or videotapes, rather than technical language. Community interviews revealed that some residents believe EPA needs to build a better rapport with the site community. One resident expressed concern that EPA would proceed with the selected remedy even though many people in the community are opposed to incineration. Other residents wanted to know why EPA has taken so long to clean up the site if a serious health threat does exist.

Clean-up Costs -- Many residents have stated that they believe the selected remedy is too expensive and is a waste of money. Several of the residents and one local official interviewed in 1990 expressed concern about the amount of money MMI would have to pay for the cleanup, and the amount of money that would be taken out of the Omaha community as a result.

Permanence of the Incinerator -- Even though federal regulations and all EPA plans for a proposed incinerator indicate that it would be temporary, several Omaha citizens believe that if an incinerator is brought to the site, it will remain there permanently. This belief apparently stems from misinformation received by the community; some residents believe that wastes from other sites would be brought to the Arkwood incinerator for treatment. One resident asked why the wastes from the Arkwood site could not be sent to an incinerator at a Superfund site in Jacksonville, Arkansas.

4.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES

In response to the community concerns outlined in Section 3.3, the following goals have been established for community relations activities during the RD/RA phase of site activities.

1. Continue to Provide Information to the Site Community

Omaha residents are concerned about possible health effects of the incineration process and the costs of remedial activities. EPA should continue to provide the site community with information about the incineration process in general and the plans for operating the Arkwood incinerator in particular. EPA should ensure that residents have a basic understanding of incinerator operation and safety issues. Because the cost of the selected remedy is also an area of concern, the site community should periodically receive information on remedial costs. In addition, EPA may be able to alleviate residents' concerns about both safety and cost by providing

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Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/5/2014 2:35:26 PM
It is anticipated this section will be revised to no longer focus on incinerating soil, but the dioxin/ soil re-assessment and additional F&T determination of PCP-contaminated groundwater.

nformation to them about other communities in which Superfund sites have undergone RA ıctivities.

Because some residents were confused by inconsistent information received from PRPs, ›ther Omaha residents, and EPA, an effort should be made to present information to the :ommunity as clearly as possible. When appropriate, EPA should communicate information to the :ommunity through workshops similar to the one EPA held in February 1991 to explain ncineration.

). Be Sensitive to Residents Living in Close Proximity to the Site

EPA should make an effort to be sensitive to the concerns of Omaha school students and :taff and residents living near the site, especially those who have expressed concern about air :missions during the incineration process. Before starting remedial activities at the site, EPA :hould inform residents of planned construction activities and anticipated schedules. Specific nformation about the incinerator, such as anticipated hours of operation, should also be listributed to area residents. EPA may want to establish a central location for disseminating nformation and receiving feedback.

). Build and Maintain a Relationship of Trust with the Omaha Community

EPA should establish and maintain a good relationship with the Omaha community. This s particularly important because most of the local residents are not fully aware of how ncinerators work and many residents are skeptical about the high cost of incineration. If ınaddressed, it is likely that the community's concerns will escalate when remedial activity begins. f EPA can establish a relationship with the community before construction activities begin, local esidents should be more cooperative and less concerned when the incinerator is constructed.

In addition to providing timely and accurate information, a good way to establish this elationship is to work with the community on a small-scale, giving individual attention to areas of concern where necessary. Frequent, direct contact with local citizens would also help prevent niscommunication.

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5.0 SUGGESTED COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

The following community relations activities may be implemented to meet the objectives established for this revised CRP. These activities are suggested in response to community concerns and should ensure that effective communication is maintained between EPA and the Omaha community. Because community concerns could change as the RD/RA site activities progress, the activities listed below may be modified or activities may be added. Appendix A shows the anticipated schedule for each activity.

Information Repositories -- Local information repositories for the Arkwood site have been established at the Omaha School Library, Boone County Courthouse, Harrison Library, and ADPC&E offices in Little Rock (see Appendix C for repository locations). Each repository contains site-related information such as fact sheets, updates, technical reports, and information about the Superfund program. All repository documents are made available for public review and copying. In July 1990, an audit of the four repositories was conducted to determine their contents and to replenish lost or worn documents. In December 1991, a second audit was conducted for all repositories except the ADPC&E location.

Additional repository audits will be conducted as necessary to determine repository contents and to replace any needed materials. Also, as information becomes available during RD/RA activities, the repositories will be updated.

EPA Satellite Office and Part-Time Specialist -- EPA will establish a satellite office in the Omaha area. The office will be staffed with a part-time specialist from the Omaha area, who will serve as a liaison between area residents and EPA. The office will serve as a place for local residents to receive site-related information, ask questions, and voice their concerns. All community questions and concerns will be recorded on specially-designed citizen inquiry forms. These forms will be routinely submitted to EPA on a monthly basis, and the questions will be answered and concerns addressed. Establishing this office should ensure that community concerns are known by EPA and are responded to. Urgent requests will receive immediate responses. In addition, the office should greatly diminish the amount of misinformation received by the community, because accurate information on the selected remedy and the overall Superfund process will be available. Finally, the satellite office should help build a better rapport between EPA and the Omaha community.

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Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/5/2014 2:26:07 PM
Should a webpage be established?

Does an e-mail list of interested citizens need to be developed?

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/5/2014 2:10:03 PM
ADEQ office in North Little Rock

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/5/2014 2:20:50 PM
Have the repositories been audited and updated lately?

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/5/2014 2:28:45 PM
Is there still an EPA satellite office in Omaha?

Community Workshops and Open Houses -- Workshops and open houses are effective ways to provide information to small groups while encouraging feedback and questions in an informal setting. EPA held an open house in February 1990 to discuss the RI results. A second open house was held in July 1990 at the Omaha Public School to informally answer community questions about the Proposed Plan and the other remedial alternatives discussed in the FS report. In February 1991, after incineration was declared part of the selected remedy, and in response to several residents' requests, EPA representatives sponsored an information workshop at the Omaha Public School to explain the incineration process.

In the future, additional community workshops and open houses should be held as needed. For example, during the RD/RA phase of site activities, a community workshop could be held to explain progress made at the site. A community open house should be held to introduce the community to and explain the purpose of the new satellite office and to explain the significance of the RD/RA Consent Decree.

Public Meetings -- EPA held a formal public meeting at the Omaha Public School in July 1990 to receive public comments on the Proposed Plan. When the remedial design is complete or at the start of construction activities, EPA may hold another formal public meeting to present information to the site community and answer questions from the audience. Public comments on the draft remedial design documents may also be solicited at this meeting.

Fact Sheets and Updates -- A number of fact sheets and informational updates have been produced and distributed to the Omaha community to provide information on planned and ongoing site activities. Additional fact sheets and updates should be prepared and distributed when the satellite office opens and during design and construction activities. At a minimum, one fact sheet should be prepared when the design is 60 percent complete, and another should be prepared when construction activities begin.

Public Notices -- In 1990, public announcements of the Proposed Plan, the public comment period, public meetings, and the signing of the ROD were published in the Harrison Daily Times, a local newspaper. A public notice should be placed in the local newspaper to announce the opening of the satellite office and the accompanying open house. Additional public notices should be published as necessary.

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Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/5/2014 2:40:40 PM
Will a public meeting, workshop or open house need to be held for the dioxin reassessment?

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/5/2014 2:42:52 PM
Will a fact sheet, public notice, press release or mailing list need to be produced for the dioxin reassessment?

Press Releases -- Prepared statements may be released to the local media to announce any significant findings during RD/RA activities, as well as to announce major milestones such as the completion of remedial design or the start of construction activities (see Appendix B for a list of media contacts).

Meetings with Local Officials -- Local officials should be kept informed of planned and ongoing progress during the RD/RA phase of site activities. Briefings and interviews will be held with local officials, school officials and faculty, and local media personnel before the satellite office is opened. EPA will also want to brief local officials before starting the remedial action to familiarize them with scheduled activities at the site (see Appendix B for a list of officials).

Update Mailing List -- To ensure that Omaha residents are receiving information as it becomes available, the site mailing list should be updated regularly. Prior to publication of this reivsed CRP, the mailing list was updated to reflect any changes in elected officials and names or addresses of individuals on file for the Arkwood site. For each community open house, workshop, and public meeting, a sign-in sheet will request each participant's name and address. From this information, the mailing list will subsequently be updated. In addition, updated lists will include those people who send in a request to be added to the mailing list. The names of people whose mailings are returned to EPA as undeliverable by the U.S. Postal Service will be removed from the list.

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APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE OF SUGGESTED COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

	Site Activities						
Community Relations Activities	Pre-Remedial Design	Remedial Design Work Plan Approved	Remedial Design 60% Complete	Remedial Design 100% Complete	Remedial Action Starts	Remedial Action 50% Complete	Remedial Action 100% Complete
Update Information Repositories	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
EPA Satellite Office Operations*	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Community Workshops/ Open Houses	■		■		■	■	
Public Meetings				■			■
Fact Sheets and Updates	■		■	■		■	■
Public Notices	■			■			■
Press Releases	■		■	■	■		■
Meetings with Local Officials	■		■	■	■	■	
Update Mailing List	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Notes:

■ = Occurence of suggested community relations activities.
* = The need for satellite office operations should be evaluated regularly; office operations would be conducted on an "as-needed basis."

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APPENDIX B

EPA CONTACTS, ELECTED OFFICIALS, AND MEDIA CONTACTS

EPA CONTACTS AND ELECTED OFFICIALS

A. EPA Project Representatives

Verne McFarland (214) 655-2240
Community Relations Coordinator 1-800-533-3508
EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue (6H-MC)
Dallas, TX 75202-2240

Rick Ehrhart (214) 655-6582
Remedial Project Manager 1-800-533-3508
EPA Region 6 (6H-EA)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202-2240

B. Federally Elected Officials

Arkansas

Senator Dale Bumpers (202) 224-4843
229 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

2527 Federal Building (501) 324-6286
Little Rock, AR 72201

Senator David Pryor (202) 224-2553
267 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

3030 Federal Building (501) 324-6336
Little Rock, AR 72201

Representative John Paul Hammerschmidt (202) 225-4301
2110 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

P.O. Box 1624 (501) 782-7787
Ft. Smith, AR 72902

Missouri

Senator John C. Danforth (202) 224-6154
249 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

1736 E. Sunshine (417) 881-7068
Spingfield, MO 65804

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Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/8/2014 9:43:20 AM

Boozman, John - (R - AR) Class III

320 Hart Senate Office Building Washington DC 20510

Voice: (202) 224-4843

Contact: HYPERLINK "http://www.boozman.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/e-mail-me" www.boozman.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/e-mail-me
Source: http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm?State=AR

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/8/2014 9:43:20 AM

Little Rock Office
1401 W. Capitol Ave., Plaza FLittle Rock, AR 72201Phone: (501) 372-7153Fax: (501) 372-7163

Source: http://www.contactingthecongress.org/privacy_policy.html

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/7/2014 4:31:26 PM

Pryor, Mark L. - (D - AR) Class II

255 Dirksen Senate Office Building Washington DC 20510

(202) 224-2353

Contact: HYPERLINK "http://www.pryor.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=ContactMe" www.pryor.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=ContactMe

Source: http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm?State=AR

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/8/2014 9:44:20 AM

District Office:

The River Market,
Suite 401500 Clinton Avenue
Little Rock, AR 72201
Voice: 501-324-6336
FAX: 501-324-5320

Source: http://www.contactingthecongress.org/privacy_policy.html

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/5/2014 3:38:53 PM

DC Address:
The Honorable Steve Womack
United States House of Representatives
1119 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515-0403

DC Phone: 202-225-4301

DC Fax: 202-225-5713

Source: http://www.contactingthecongress.org/privacy_policy.html

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/8/2014 9:44:15 AM

Comments from page 21 continued on next page

EPA CONTACTS AND ELECTED OFFICIALS

A. **EPA Project Representatives**

Verne McFarland (214) 655-2240
Community Relations Coordinator 1-800-533-3508
EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue (6H-MC)
Dallas, TX 75202-2240

Rick Ehrhart (214) 655-6582
Remedial Project Manager 1-800-533-3508
EPA Region 6 (6H-EA)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202-2240

B. **Federally Elected Officials**

Arkansas

Senator Dale Bumpers (202) 224-4843
229 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

2527 Federal Building (501) 324-6286
Little Rock, AR 72201

Senator David Pryor (202) 224-2553
267 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

3030 Federal Building (501) 324-6336
Little Rock, AR 72201

Representative John Paul Hammerschmidt (202) 225-4301
2110 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

P.O. Box 1624 (501) 782-7787
Ft. Smith, AR 72902

Missouri

Senator John C. Danforth (202) 224-6154
249 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

1736 E. Sunshine (417) 881-7068
Spingfield, MO 65804

District Office:
423 North 6th Street
Fort Smith, AR 72902

Source: http://www.contactingthecongress.org/privacy_policy.html

Senator Christopher S. Bond (202) 224-5721
293 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

1736 E. Sunshine (417) 881-7068
Springfield, MO 65804

Representative Melton D. Hancock (202) 225-6536
318 Cannon Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

2840A E. Chestnut Expressway (417) 862-4317
Springfield, MO 65802

State Elected Officials

Arkansas

Governor Bill Clinton (501) 682-2345
State Capitol
Little Rock, AR 72201

Senator Steve Luelf (501) 682-3000
Arkansas Senate
State Capitol
Little Rock, AR 52201

Representative Billy Joe Purdom (501) 375-7771
Arkansas House of Representatives
State Capitol
Little Rock, AR 72201

Representative Bob J. Watts (501) 375-7771
Arkansas House of Representatives
State Capitol
Little Rock, AR 72201

Missouri

Governor John Ashcroft (314) 751-3222
State Capitol
P.O. Box 720
State Capitol
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Senator Emory Melton (314) 751-2937
P.O. Box 42A
State Capitol
Jefferson City, MO 65101

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Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/7/2014 4:39:42 PM
Governor Mike Beebe
Arkansas State Capitol
Room 250Little Rock, AR 72201
phone 501-682-2345

Source: http://governor.arkansas.gov/office/Pages/executiveSuite.aspx

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/7/2014 4:37:05 PM
Senator Johnny Key (R)
District 17
P. O. Box 350, Mountain Home, 72654
Phone 870-425-5200
Johnny.Key@senate.ar.gov

Source: http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/assembly/2013/2014F/Pages/MemberProfile.aspx?member=J. Key

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/8/2014 8:57:37 AM
Representative Kelley Linck (R)
District 99
P. O. Box 1106, Flippin, AR 72634
Phone 870-404-2741
kelley@kelleylinck.com

Source: http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/assembly/2013/2014F/Pages/MemberProfile.aspx?member=Linck

Representative Doyle Childers (314) 751-2058
P.O. Box 102B
State Capitol
Jefferson, MO 65101

Local Officials

City of Omaha, Arkansas

Mayor Jake Arnold (501) 426-3388
P.O. Box 25
Omaha, AR 72662

City of Harrison, Arkansas

Mayor Willliam Gregg (501) 741-2525
P.O. Box 1715
Harrison, AR 72601

City of Branson, Missouri

Mayor Wade Meadows (417) 334-3345
P.O. Box 1309
Branson, MO 65616

Omaha Public School (510) 426-3366

Dr. David Land
P.O. Box 249
Omaha Public School
Omaha, Arkansas 72662

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Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/8/2014 9:41:42 AM
Omaha Mayor Jake Arnold

P.O. Box 249
OMAHA, AR 72662

Phone: (870) 426-3388
Fax: (870) 426-3388

E-mail: cityofomaha@omahaweb.net

Source: http://local.arkansas.gov/local.php?agency=Omaha

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/8/2014 9:41:36 AM
Harrison Mayor Jeff Crockett
City Hall/Mayor's Office

Physical Address: 114 S. Spring St, 2nd Floor
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 1715, Harrison, AR 72602

Phone: 870-741-2777 Fax: 870-741-0021
Email: mayor@cityofharrison.com

Source: http://www.cityofharrison.com/

Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/8/2014 9:42:53 AM
Omaha Public School District
Superintendent Jerry Parrett

522 West College Road
Omaha, AR 72662

Phone: (870) 426-3366
Fax: (870) 426-3366

Website: HYPERLINK "http://www.omaha.k12.ar.us" www.omaha.k12.ar.us
Source: http://www.edline.net/pages/Omaha_SD

This page contains no comments

APPENDIX C

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES, POSSIBLE MEETING LOCATIONS, AND SATELLITE OFFICE LOCATION

APPENDIX C

Information Repositories

Boone County Courthouse
County Clerk's Office
101 North Main Street
Harrison, Arkansas 72601
Contact: David Witty
Phone: (501) 741-8428
Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Mon. through Fri.

Boone County Library
221 West Stephenson Avenue
Harrison, Arkansas 72601
Contact: Marilyn Smith
Phone: (501) 741-5913
Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Mon., Wed., Fri., and Sat.

Omaha Public School Library*
Omaha, Arkansas 72662
Contact: Donna Deez
Phone: (501) 426-3366
Hours: 7:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Mon. through Fri.

Arkansas Dept. of Pollution Control and
and Ecology (ADPC&E)*
8001 National Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas 72219-8913
Contact: [redacted]
Phone: (501) 562-7444
Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Mon. through Fri.

The Administrative Record for the Arkwood site is located at the Omaha Public School Library and the ADPC&E office.

Possible Meeting Locations

Omaha Public School
Omaha, Arkansas
(501) 426-3366

Holiday Inn
Harrison, Arkansas
(501) 741-2391

Satellite Office Location

Omaha Public School
Omaha, Arkansas 72662
Contact: Dr. David Land
(501) 426-3366

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Author: ADEQ Subject: Sticky Note Date: 4/5/2014 3:48:47 PM
Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317
Phone: (501)682-0744