978066

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:** NON-RESPONSIVE
**Cc:** Rodriguez, Charles; Cannon, Phillippa; Pope, Janet
**Subject:** EPA amends cleanup plan for former West Calumet Housing Complex in Zone 1 of USS Lead Superfund Site, East Chicago, Indiana
**Date:** Wednesday, March 25, 2020 12:45:09 PM

---

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Andrew Wheeler has amended the 2012 cleanup plan for the former West Calumet Housing Complex in Zone 1 of the USS Lead Superfund Site in East Chicago, Ind. The amendment to the Record of Decision reflects EPA's awareness of local efforts to redevelop Zone 1 for commercial use, although the current designation remains residential.

"Administrator Wheeler is delivering on EPA's promise to the people of East Chicago to accelerate the cleanup at this site," said EPA Region 5 Administrator Kurt Thiede. "Promoting redevelopment and community revitalization in East Chicago is a top priority for EPA. Considering local preferences for future land use is an important part of the Superfund cleanup program."

EPA estimates that cleanup to residential reuse standards would cost approximately $28.8 million and would take 7 months. The cleanup would require 2 feet of lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil to be removed, disposed of off-site and replaced with clean soil. The site would then be suitable for new housing development. In response to public comments, the ROD amendment also requires management of contaminated soil while such redevelopment is underway.

The city of East Chicago has indicated a preference for redeveloping the property for commercial/industrial use. EPA's amendment now includes a contingent cleanup plan to accommodate this potential change. If the property is re-zoned and a developer commits, the ROD amendment requires cleanup of the property to the level required for industrial/commercial reuse. This type of cleanup would cost an estimated $14.1 million and would take approximately 5 months.

# Public Comment Sheet

## Use this space to write your comments

EPA is interested in your comments on the proposed cleanup plan for contaminated soil in the residential area (Zone 1) for the USS Lead site. You may use the space below to write your comments. Submit them at the Nov. 29, 2018 public meeting, or fold, stamp and mail to EPA Community Involvement Coordinator Janet Pope. You may also fax this sheet to Janet at 353-385-5311. Comments must be postmarked by Jan. 14, 2019. If you have questions, contact Janet at 312-353-0628, or toll-free at 800-621-8431, Ext. 30628, 9 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., weekdays.

Name:_____

Affiliation:_____

Address:_____

City:_____

State: _____Zip: _____

# USS Lead Site – Comment Sheet

---

Fold on dashed lines, staple, stamp, and mail

---

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

Janet Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 5
Superfund Division (SI-6J)
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

# Ford celebrates 100 years at Rouge

ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEARBORN, Mich. — Ford Motor Co.'s historic Rouge factory complex will continue well into its second century of production with the announcement last week that it will make at least one version of the next-generation F-150 pickup truck.

Executive Chairman Bill Ford announced at a celebration of 100 years of manufacturing at the Rouge that it will make a gas-electric hybrid version of the pickup.

The 600-acre factory complex is the longest continuously operating auto plant in the nation. It once was the world's largest industrial complex, designed to take in raw materials and convert them into fully assembled vehicles.

The factory, now modernized with robots and a grass roof, at times has been in danger of closing during its century of operations. "What was once dismissed as a rust belt relic has become a model for plants all around the world," Bill Ford said at the celebration.

The Rouge began operating in July of 1918 when it produced a World War I submarine chaser called an Eagle Boat. The first vehicle it made was a Fordson tractor in 1921, and the first car, a Model A, came off its assembly lines in October of 1927.

At its peak, in 1929, the complex employed 102,000 people. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

In 1999, a Ford boiler exploded at the complex during routine maintenance, killing six employees and injuring 14 others. State regulators later found 15 workplace safety violations.

Parts of the complex still make steel, and the Ford portion now employs about 7,000 workers making the F-150 pickup truck, the top-selling vehicle in the nation. The plant cranks out a pickup truck every 53 seconds, the company says.

Ford hasn't released many details about the new version of the truck, which will go into production in 2020. The company said it will be a full hybrid with enough electricity available to power tools on work sites. The truck also will be sold with internal combustion engines.

Barney's HUB BOOTERY
1198 N. Main St.
Crown Point, IN 46307
219-663-0463
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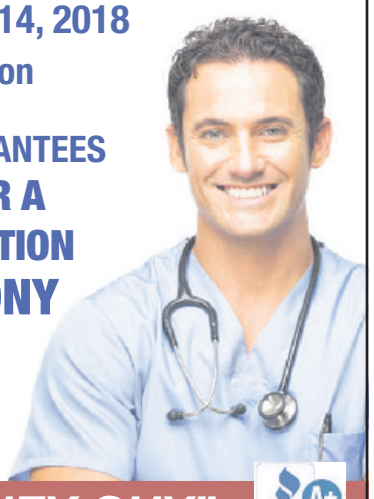
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USS Lead Superfund Site Event
Help Your Super Hero Kids Stay Healthy
Thursday, Oct. 11, 2018
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Indiana State Department of Health and the East Chicago Health Department invite you to a "Help Your Super Hero Kids Stay Healthy" event. A HealthLinc Mobile Unit will be onsite to do blood lead-level testing on your child (age 6 months to 7 years). **There is no cost to you** and you will be informed if a high lead level is found.
*There will be food, games and fun! Please take this free opportunity to have your child's blood tested!*
Thursday, Oct. 11, 2018 from 2 to 7 p.m.
Martin Luther King Center Parking Lot
4802 Melville Ave.

LATITUDE
COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE SERVICES
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www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site

# Installing a PUR Filter

## WHAT'S IN YOUR BOX

A. Filter Unit
B. Filter Cartridge
C. Adapters (you'll only need one of these)
D. Rubber Gaskets (they match up with the adapters)

## ADAPTER INSTALLATION

Every sink faucet has a round tip at the end that can be removed. Unscrew and remove the aerator on your faucet. Try out the different adapters (C) to find the one that best fits your faucet. Once you find the best fit, put the rubber gasket (D) on the adapter and screw the adapter onto your faucet.

## FILTER INSTALLATION

### Step 1

Unscrew the top of the filter unit (A).

### Step 2

Remove your filter cartridge (B) from its plastic wrapping and place the cartridge into the top of the filter unit (A). The 'front' arrow on the filter cartridge should line up with the PUR logo on the front of your filter unit. Screw the top of the filter unit back on.

### Step 3

Install the filter unit onto the adapter attached to your faucet by simply pushing it on until you hear a click.

See the next page for information about how to use your new filter.

## USING YOUR FILTER

There is a black lever on the side of your filter unit. When it is flat, you are NOT using your filter. To use your filter, turn the black lever down and only run COLD water through the filter at all times.

When you use your filter for the first time ONLY, run cold water for five minutes. After that, your filter is ready for use whenever you turn on your faucet.

## CHANGING YOUR FILTER

Each time you use your filter, a light will flash on the front six times.
GREEN – Your filter is working
YELLOW – Your filter is working, but you will need to change it soon.
RED – It is time to change your filter.

You do not have to remove the filter from the faucet to change the filter cartridge. Unscrew the top of the filter unit. Remove the old filter cartridge. Take the new filter cartridge out of the plastic wrap. Insert the new filter cartridge into the filter unit. Screw the top of the filter unit back on. Make sure the black lever is turned down to run water through the filter cartridge. Run cold water for five minutes through the filter cartridge.
Your filter is ready for use.

## REMOVING YOUR FILTER

Should you need to remove your filter, there is a quick release option. There are small white buttons on each side of the adapter. Squeeze them in at the same time and the filter unit will come off.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you live on the USS Lead Superfund site in the City of East Chicago and need information regarding a free water filter or replacement filter cartridge or have questions regarding drinking water quality, call Indiana Department of Environmental Management toll-free at 800-451-6027. To pick up a drinking water filter call the City of East Chicago at 219-512-3158.

For questions about lead service line replacements and general questions call the City of East Chicago at 219-391-8469.

If you live outside of the USS Lead Superfund site and would like to purchase a filter to protect you and your family from lead or other chemicals, make sure you get a filter that is NSF-approved. Look for this symbol on the box:

**www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site**

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

NEWS RELEASE

WWW.EPA.GOV/NEWSROOM

# EPA to assist with free testing of children's blood lead levels on Thursday, Oct. 11 in East Chicago, Ind.

**Contact Information: Rachel Bassler, 312-886-7159, bassler.rachel@epa.gov**

CHICAGO (Oct. 10, 2018) – On Thursday, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management and the East Chicago Health Department will host a free blood lead testing event at a mobile clinic in the Martin Luther King Center parking lot at the USS Lead Superfund site in East Chicago, Ind.

A HealthLinc mobile unit will be on-site to conduct blood lead level testing for children ages 6 months to 7 years.

When: Thurs., Oct. 11

Time: 2 p.m. – 7 p.m.

Where: Martin Luther King Center Parking Lot
4802 Melville Ave.
East Chicago, Ind.

###

U.S.EPA SUPERFUND TASK FORCE

In May 2017, EPA established a task force to restore the Superfund program to its rightful place at the center of the Agency's core mission to protect health and the environment.

epa.gov/superfund/superfund-task-force

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

# NEWS RELEASE

WWW.EPA.GOV/NEWSROOM

# EPA public meeting on Nov. 17 to brief residents on cleanup status as construction season ends at USS Lead Superfund site, East Chicago, Ind.

**Contact Information: Rachel Bassler, 312-886-7159, bassler.rachel@epa.gov**

**For Immediate Release:** No. 18-OPA065

CHICAGO (Oct. 30, 2018) – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will host a public meeting to discuss site activities during the 2018 construction season and to preview the work scheduled for 2019 at the USS Lead Superfund site in East Chicago, Ind.

To date, soil cleanup is complete at 582 properties in zones 2 and 3. The remedial investigation into the former USS Lead facility and groundwater quality issues across the site will continue throughout the winter and beyond.

Soil cleanup will resume in spring 2019. EPA has identified at least 11 properties in zone 3, and 151 properties in zone 2 that will require soil cleanup.

What: USS Lead public meeting

When: Saturday, Nov. 17, 2018

Time: 10 a.m. – noon

Where: Former Carrie Gosch Elementary School
455 E 148th St.
East Chicago, Ind.

For more information about the site, visit: https://www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site.

###

U.S. EPA SUPERFUND TASK FORCE

In May 2017, EPA established a task force to restore the Superfund program to its rightful place at the center of the Agency's core mission to protect health and the environment.

epa.gov/superfund/superfund-task-force

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
NON-RESPONSIVE
**Cc:**
**Subject:** First Five Year Review for the USS Lead Superfund Site
**Date:** Thursday, February 04, 2021 8:26:00 AM
**Attachments:** USS Lead - SPANISH Factsheet 5YR FINAL 2-2-21.pdf
USS Lead - Factsheet 5YR FINAL 2-1-21.pdf

---

Hello,

Attached is the Five Year Review Factsheet (English and Spanish versions) for the USS Lead Superfund Site.

The purpose of the five-year review is to evaluate whether the Superfund cleanup for the site continues to be protective of human health and the environment.

If you have any questions about the USS Lead Superfund site cleanup please call:

**Sarah Rolfes**
**Remedial Project Manager**
EPA Region 5 (SR-6J)
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
312-886-6551
rolfes.sarah@epa.gov

**Janet Pope**
**Community Involvement Coordinator**
EPA Region 5 (RE-19J)
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
312-353-0628
pope.janet@epa.gov

| | |
|---|---|
| **From:** | Pope, Janet |
| **To:** | NON-RESPONSIVE [redacted] |
| **Subject:** | Fw: Signed USS Lead ROD Amendment |
| **Date:** | Wednesday, March 25, 2020 2:12:53 PM |
| **Attachments:** | USS Lead ROD Amendment and Responsiveness Summary - FINAL - signed 3.24.2020.pdf |

---

See full ROD Amendment

---

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:** NON-RESPONSIVE
**Cc:** Cannon, Phillippa; Rodriguez, Charles; Pope, Janet; Zander, Rachel
**Subject:** FW: FYI / NCHH: 2019 Lead Poisoning Prevention Grants: Equipping Communities for Action through the National Lead Poisoning Prevention Network
**Date:** Thursday, February 21, 2019 9:15:00 AM

---

See information below.

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

---

The National Center for Healthy Housing (NCHH) has a new funding opportunity to help communities build local capacity and advance evidence-based lead poisoning prevention efforts - the 2019 Lead Poisoning Prevention Grants: *Equipping Communities for Action through the National Lead Poisoning Prevention Network.*

NCHH invites communities to apply for a bundled award of coaching and support over 18 months that includes access to a network of national experts *(including NCHH, Environmental Defense Fund, ChangeLab Solutions, and National League of Cities)*, opportunities to engage in a peer learning network with other communities tackling childhood lead exposure, a customized cost-benefit analysis *(conducted by Altarum Institute)*, and a $25,000 grant, funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Communities may apply in one of two tracks: (1) Emerging/Exploring Track; (2) Implementation Track.

NCHH anticipates that a minimum of eight communities will be selected. Eligible applicants include local or regional nonprofit and community-based organizations (including public health institutes) and county, local, and tribal government agencies who are based in the United States and serve small and mid-sized cities (50,000 - 400,000 residents). Funding should be used to build capacity within a community and help communities achieve policy, practice, or systems change.

Online applications must be submitted by 5 p.m. ET, Friday, March 22, 2019.

More information about the application can be found at https://nchh.org/build-the-movement/grants-and-scholarships/2019-lead-poisoning-prevention-grants_equipping-communities/

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:** Groundwater Monitoring Wells Installation
**Date:** Tuesday, November 20, 2018 10:23:00 AM
**Attachments:** GW Monitoring Well Notice to Neighbors jp.docx
USS Lead OU2 MW locations Phase 1.pdf

---

Hi All,
Groundwater monitoring wells will be installed in the neighborhood as part of the OU2 Remedial Investigation starting Monday Nov 26th with contractors potentially onsite through Friday Dec 7th. Please be aware that contractors and equipment may be present on your block through December 7th. EPA and EPA contractors will be overseeing activities related to groundwater monitoring well installation and sampling.
Attached is the flyer we will be passing out to homeowners/homes adjacent to where wells will be installed. I have also attached a copy of the map where wells will be installed. Any questions let me know.

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628
(219-801-2199) USS Lead Hotline

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:**
**Date:** Monday, September 28, 2020 2:47:00 PM

---

EPA is expected to publish a rule in the Federal Register on September 30, 2020 delisting or partially delisting several Superfund sites including 671 properties out of 1,078 in Zones 2 and 3 of the USS Lead site. EPA announced the proposed delisting on July 8 and held a 30-day public comment period. EPA has completed remediation at 95% of the properties in Zones 2 and 3 at the USS Lead Superfund Site. EPA has recently taken actions to clean up the soil in each of the designated properties in Zone 2 and Zone 3 to meet the cleanup levels in the USS Lead November 2012 OU1 Record of Decision (ROD), as modified by the April 2018 Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD). EPA has determined that the response actions taken are protective of public health and the environment and, therefore, taking additional measures to cleanup soil at these properties are not needed.
All response activities for the soil at the designated properties in Zone 2 and Zone 3 are complete and the soil at these properties poses no unacceptable risks to human health and the environment. Therefore, EPA and IDEM have determined that no further response is necessary for the soil at these designated properties. Because some completion reports are not yet approved and some properties may require institutional controls because soil above the lead cleanup level remains at depth (below 24 inches), only the properties in Zone 2 and Zone 3 that have been cleaned up with no contamination at depth or sampled and cleared for residential use are included in this action.
EPA continues to investigate possible groundwater contamination in the area.
A link to the complete NPL Deletion Docket containing deletion-related documents, including the response to comments, is available on EPA's web site: https://www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site.
Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

---

**From:** Pope, Janet
**Sent:** Thursday, September 10, 2020 2:54 PM

NON-RESPONSIVE

Hi all,
The Responsiveness Summary has been signed by the Regional Administrator and is on the website,

but the delisting is not final until Head Quarters reviews and publishes it in the Federal Register.

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:** NON-RESPONSIVE NON-RESPONSIVE
**Subject:** RE: 01 14 2019 EPA WCH Comment Period Due
**Date:** Monday, January 28, 2019 9:34:00 AM

---

Your comment was received for the USS Lead Superfund site Zone 1.

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** NON-RESPONSIVE
**Sent:** Monday, January 14, 2019 11:58 PM
**To:** Pope, Janet <Pope.Janet@epa.gov>
**Cc:** NON-RESPONSIVE
**Subject:** 01 14 2019 EPA WCH Comment Period Due NON-RESPONSIVE

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:** RE: End of Construction Season Public Meeting
**Date:** Wednesday, November 07, 2018 2:01:00 PM
**Attachments:** FINAL Press Release Public Comment Period for zone 1 USS Lead site 11.7.18.docx

---

See press release for public comment period.

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:**
**Date:** Wednesday, October 24, 2018 1:12:00 PM
**Attachments:** Final USS Lead Postcard Nov 17 2018 Mtg.pdf

---

FYI

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:**
**Date:** Wednesday, November 07, 2018 2:01:00 PM
**Attachments:** FINAL Press Release Public Comment Period for zone 1 USS Lead site 11.7.18.docx

---

See press release for public comment period.

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:**
**Date:** Wednesday, October 24, 2018 1:12:00 PM
**Attachments:** Final USS Lead Postcard Nov 17 2018 Mtg.pdf

---

FYI

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:** NON-RESPONSIVE
**Cc:**
**Subject:** RE: EPA Public Hearings Zone 1
**Date:** Thursday, February 21, 2019 8:37:00 AM

---

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is sending one copy of the November 29th transcript to each community group listed below:

- Calumet Lives Matter – NON-RESPONSIVE
- Community Strategy Group – NON-RESPONSIVE
- East Chicago Calumet Coalition – NON-RESPONSIVE

EPA is providing each group with one hard copy. EPA has made the transcript available on its web site www.epa/gov/superfund-uss-lead-site, where it may be downloaded. The transcript is also available for copying from the information repositories at the East Chicago Public Library, 2404 Chicago Avenue or the Robert A. Pastrick Library Branch at 1008 Chicago Avenue., A copy of the transcript may also be requested through EPA's Freedom of Information Act office. Requests may be submitted online at www.epa.gov/foia Or by calling 312 -886-6686.

EPA will also send each group one copy of the February 13th transcript and post it to the web site as soon as it is available. It will also be made available at the two public library branches listed above.

Sincerely,
Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** NON-RESPONSIVE
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 19, 2019 5:57 PM
**To:** Rodriguez, Charles <rodriguez.charles@epa.gov>
**Cc:** Pope, Janet <Pope.Janet@epa.gov>; Alcamo, Thomas <alcamo.thomas@epa.gov>; Cannon, Phillippa <Cannon.Phillippa@epa.gov>; NON-RESPONSIVE
**Subject:** Re: EPA Public Hearings Zone 1

Charles,
My understanding is, if we request a transcript to be mailed formerly, EPA does. I need hard copies of both and this is why I requested them immediately.
I'm aware you mailed 11/29/2018 to other residents.
NON-RESPONSIVE

On Tue, Feb 19, 2019, 3:18 PM Rodriguez, Charles <rodriguez.charles@epa.gov wrote:

> Hi NON-RESPONSIVE
> In your Sunday, February 17, 2019 email you requested copies of the transcripts of both the Nov. 29, 2018 and Feb. 13, 2019 Public Hearings on EPA'S proposed clean-up for Zone 1 of the USS Lead Superfund site. The transcript for the November 29, 2018 Proposed Plan Public Hearing is available online at the USS Lead website (link below), and hard copies are

available at the information repositories located in the East Chicago Public Library branches listed below. As stated at the Feb. 13th public hearing, the transcript for the hearing will be posted on the USS Lead website as soon as it is available and also will be available at both information repositories. Transcripts will be posted on the USS Lead website under the section titled Key Fact Sheets and Outreach Materials.

- Transcript for the November 29, 2018 Proposed Amendment Plan Public Meeting (145 pp, 1.69 MB)

**East Chicago Public Library**

Main Library

2401 E. COLUMBUS DRIVE

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Robert A. Pastrick Library Branch

1008 W. CHICAGO AVENUE

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Regards,

**Charles Rodriguez**

Community Involvement Coordinator

U.S. EPA, Region 5 , Superfund

77 W. Jackson Blvd., SI-6J | Chicago, IL 60604

(312) 886-7472 | rodriguez.charles@epa.gov

**From:** NON-RESPONSIVE [redacted]

**Sent:** Sunday, February 17, 2019 8:21 PM

**To:** Pope, Janet <Pope.Janet@epa.gov>; Alcamo, Thomas <alcamo.thomas@epa.gov>; Cannon, Phillippa <Cannon.Phillippa@epa.gov>; Rodriguez, Charles <rodriguez.charles@epa.gov>

**Cc:** NON-RESPONSIVE [redacted]

**Subject:** EPA Public Hearings Zone 1

I'm formally requesting a copy of the transcripts of both Public Hearing Meetings on EPA'S proposed clean-up for Zone to be mailed to me at my home as soon as possible without any redactions. I'm requesting these as a Superfund resident.

Dates of Public Hearing Meetings:

* November 29, 2018

* February 13, 2019

My address:

NON-RESPONSIVE [redacted]

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

Rodriguez, Charles; Pope, Janet; Cannon, Phillippa
**Subject:** RE: EPA to Hold Second Public Meeting on Zone 1 Proposed Plan
**Date:** Wednesday, December 12, 2018 2:01:00 PM
**Attachments:** USSLead-Mailer_12-12-18.pdf

---

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:** RE: FREE LEAD-SAFE TRAINING FOR SPECIAL EAST CHICAGO AREA RESIDENTS, PAINTERS & OTHER RENOVATION WORKERS
**Date:** Wednesday, July 03, 2019 8:24:00 AM
**Attachments:** EPA Grant Flyer-JULY-2019-E. CHGO.pdf

---

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:** RE: July 2019 Newsletter & Clean up at Former Carrie Gosch and ECHA properties Flyer
**Date:** Wednesday, July 03, 2019 3:47:00 PM
**Attachments:** Final Draft USS Lead Newsletter June 27 for Web.pdf
USS Lead Cleanup Areas.pdf

---

Attached you will find 2 documents:

1. July 2019 Newsletter
2. Flyer for the upcoming cleanup at Former Carrie Gosch and ECHA Properties

Please let me know if you have any questions. (219) 801-2199.

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:**
**Date:** Tuesday, September 25, 2018 4:09:00 PM
**Attachments:** SuperHeroKids_LeadTesting_Flyer.pdf

---

Hi leaders,
Please share with members in your community the information attached on the flyer.

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:** RE: Open House
**Date:** Thursday, March 14, 2019 9:10:00 AM
**Attachments:** USSLead-OpenHouse-Postcard_3-11-19.pdf

---

Hi All,

US EPA will be having a construction kick off open house on Saturday, April 6th, 11:00am-2pm.
*An Open House is an informal meeting where people can talk to agency officials on a one-to-one basis. It allows them to ask questions and express their concerns directly to technical and community relations staff. In this particular event we will be discussing with residents the this year's cleanup, and schedule for the site.*
Any questions you can call me at 312-353-0628, or 219-801-2199.

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:** RE: Proposed Plan Fact Sheet for Zone 1 Cleanup
**Date:** Wednesday, November 07, 2018 8:14:00 AM
**Attachments:** FINAL COMMENT SHEET - USS Lead Zone 1 PP Fact Sheet for Web.pdf
FINAL USS Lead Zone 1 PP Fact Sheet for Web.pdf

---

Hi all,
Attached is the Fact Sheet for the Proposed Cleanup Plan for Zone 1.
Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:** RE: Responsiveness Summary for the USS Lead Partial Delisting
**Date:** Thursday, September 10, 2020 2:52:00 PM
**Attachments:** 960580 - RESPONSIVIENSS SUMMARY (REDACTED - FOR PUBLIC RELEASE).pdf

---

Hi all,
The Responsiveness Summary has been signed by the Regional Administrator and is on the website, but the delisting is not final until Head Quarters reviews and publishes it in the Federal Register.

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:** RE: Technical Assistance Grant
**Date:** Tuesday, September 25, 2018 2:05:00 PM
**Attachments:** FINAL Press Release for TAG grant 9.25.18.docx

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Technical Assistance Grant.

Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:** NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:** RE: USS Lead Site Public meeting (zone 1)
**Date:** Tuesday, January 29, 2019 3:20:00 PM
**Attachments:** Final Feb 2019 Comment Meeting Flyer.pdf

---

Hi all,
See attached flyer for the upcoming public meeting for the USS Lead Site Zone 1.
Janet L. Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:** RE: USS Lead: Community Assistance
**Date:** Thursday, April 15, 2021 11:35:00 AM

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Image

CONTACT: press@epa.gov

EPA Announces Availability of Up to $6 Million in Annual Environmental Justice Grants

**WASHINGTON** (March 2, 2021) – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has announced the availability of up to $6 million in grant funding under The Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving (EJCPS) Cooperative Agreement Program and The Environmental Justice Small Grants (EJSG) Program.

"These grants are crucial to supporting vulnerable and overburdened communities disproportionately affected by environmental health risks," said Office of Environmental Justice Director Matthew Tejada. "With renewed leadership to address environmental justice under the Biden-Harris Administration, we are excited to support community efforts to address historically challenging issues."

EPA will be giving special consideration to the following focus areas:

- Addressing COVID-19 concerns faced by low-income communities and communities of color
- Climate Change and Natural Disaster Resiliency outreach and planning
- New applicants to either opportunity
- Ports Initiative to assist people living and working near ports across the country
- Small non-profits

The EJCPS Cooperative Agreement Program's total estimated funding for this opportunity is approximately $3,200,000. EPA anticipates awarding two cooperative agreements of $160,000 each within each of the 10 EPA Regions. To learn more about pre-application assistance calls and how to apply for funding, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/environmental-justice/environmental-justice-collaborative-problem-solving-cooperative-agreement-0.

The EJSG Program estimates approximately $2,800,000 will be awarded to approximately five applications per EPA region in amounts of up to $50,000 per award. This includes the EPA's Ports Initiative program which anticipates funding up to six additional projects that address clean air issues at coastal and inland ports or rail yards. To learn more about pre-application assistance calls and how to apply for funding, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/environmental-justice-small-grants-program.

Applicants interested in either opportunity must submit proposal packages on or before **May 7, 2021** to be considered for the available funding. Applicants should plan for projects to begin on October 1, 2021.

For more information on environmental justice grants, funding, and technical assistance: https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/environmental-justice-grants-funding-and-technical-assistance.

Image

**From:** NON-RESPONSIVE [redacted]
**Sent:** Thursday, July 9, 2020 9:40 AM
**To:** Rodriguez, Charles <rodriguez.charles@epa.gov>

NON-RESPONSIVE [redacted]

**Subject:** Re: USS Lead: EPA proposes removing 671 East Chicago, Indiana, residences from Superfund List

Dear Charles,

You sending this notice via email doesn't notify ALL 671 Property Owners which as a Community Coordinator for EPA you know very well.

EPA NEEDS TO SEND THIS OUT VIA US MAIL THIS NOTICE WITH AN EXPLINATION WHAT IT MEANS IN BOTH SPANISH AND ENGLISH TO ALL 671 PROPERTIES.

EPA should consider having a meeting at Carrie Gosch School where we can Social Distance. Since EPA has not made the intent to contact all 671 Property Owners individually, you need to rectify this matter immediately and you too have to move back the Comment Period Due Date to a later date.

NON-RESPONSIVE [redacted]

On Wed, Jul 8, 2020, 9:49 AM Rodriguez, Charles <rodriguez.charles@epa.gov> wrote:

> Good morning,
> Please find below an announcement from EPA regarding the proposed NPL Partial Deletion of residential homes in Zones 2 and 3 of the USS Lead Superfund Site. I have also attached a fact sheet with more details on the proposal.
>
> **EPA proposes removing 671 East Chicago, Indiana, residences from Superfund List**
>
> EAST CHICAGO, Ind. (July 8, 2020) — Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed the removal of 671 cleaned-up properties at the USS Lead Site from the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL). EPA will take public comments on its proposal from July 8 - August 7, 2020.
>
> To date, lead-contaminated soil has been removed from 95% of the 1,078 properties – mostly residential – in Zones 2 and 3 at the USS Lead Superfund Site. The agency has confirmed that 671 of these properties meet the cleanup level required by a

2012 federal legal agreement, as amended in 2018. These properties have no contamination at-depth and are cleared for residential use. No further action is necessary at these properties, and they pose no unacceptable risk to human health and the environment.

The remaining properties in Zones 2 and 3 will stay on the NPL until lead soil cleanups have been completed and confirmed. EPA continues to investigate possible groundwater contamination in the area.

"EPA is keeping its promise to the people of East Chicago to remove lead from their homes and to improve public health in their hometown by picking up the pace of this Superfund cleanup," **said EPA Regional Administrator Kurt Thiede.** "And we will keep up that momentum in East Chicago until we finish the job at all the remaining properties."

Residential properties removed from the USS Lead Superfund Site may be eligible for funding through the city of East Chicago's Residential Repair Program. Delisting would also enable the city to redevelop vacant lots.

The NPL tracks the nation's most contaminated sites that threaten human health or the environment. Sites on the list are eligible for cleanup under the Superfund program. EPA removes sites or parts of sites from the list once all the remedies are successfully implemented with no further cleanup. Operations and maintenance, monitoring and five-year reviews continue as required.

EPA's 30-day public comment period on the proposed partial delisting begins July 8, 2020 and closes August 7, 2020. The public may submit comments via:

Email: cibulskis.karen@epa.gov

Phone: 312-353-6284 (Please leave message with oral comment)

Online: https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA_FRDOC_0001-25646

For more information: https://www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site

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Respectfully,

**Charles Rodriguez**

Community Involvement Coordinator

U.S. EPA, Region 5 , External Communications Office

77 W. Jackson Blvd., RE-19J | Chicago, IL 60604

(312) 886-7472 | rodriguez.charles@epa.gov

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:** RE: USS Lead: EPA Holds Community Interviews for Five-Year Review
**Date:** Wednesday, May 19, 2021 10:28:00 AM
**Attachments:** USS Lead Newsletter for Web.pdf

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Attached is the May Newsletter for the USS Lead Site. In the Newsletter it also gives information on the upcoming Community Interviews for the Five Year Review for Zones 2&3. Please follow the instructions in the newsletter or on this email to schedule an interview:

> The five-year review is an opportunity for you to tell EPA about any concerns you have with the cleanup in Zones 2 and 3. To schedule an interview, please contact EPA contractor Cheryl Vaccarello at cheryl.vaccarello@tetratech.com or 312-201-7791. Information for the phone and virtual interviews will be provided when you call for an appointment.
> Dates: In-person/phone interviews: June 21 and 22, 2021
> Virtual interviews: June 23, 2021
> Location: Tents outside front door of former Carrie Gosch Elementary School
> 455 E. 148th Street, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
> If you need a Spanish interpreter for the interviews please contact Heriberto León at 312-886-6163 by June 16, 2021, and we will have an interpreter available.
> All in-person interviews will be conducted in accordance with current safety guidelines to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Measures include wearing face coverings, having hand sanitizer available, using disinfectant for wiping down of any commonly touched surfaces and materials, and using social distancing markings and queues when we have multiple visitors at the same time. All in-person attendees are required to wear a face covering and keep at least six feet of social distancing during their visit. Though appointments are not required, they are encouraged to maintain social distancing.
> People with appointments will be met at their scheduled time.

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:** RE: USS Lead: EPA Holds Community Interviews for Five-Year Review
**Date:** Friday, July 23, 2021 11:00:00 AM

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**FYI**

**Subject:** EPA Announces Request for Applications for Childrens' Healthy Learning Environments in Low-Income and/or Minority Communities Grant

**EPA Announces Request for Applications for Childrens' Healthy Learning Environments in Low-Income and/or Minority Communities Grant**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is seeking grant applications through the Childrens' Healthy Learning Environments in Low-Income and/or Minority Communities Grant from states, federally recognized Tribes, universities, local governments, non-profits, and other groups to support children's environmental health in schools and childcare settings in underserved communities. These grants support projects that advance children's environmental health through education, training, tools, and capacity building.

"These grants, funded under the American Rescue Plan, will provide critical help to schools and childcare settings in low-income and minority communities that are disproportionately harmed by pollution and the COVID-19 pandemic," **said EPA Administrator Michael S. Regan.** "By reopening schools safely and ensuring clean, safe and healthy learning environments, we can help close the achievement gap for our students of color, many of whom faced higher levels of learning loss after a year of remote schooling."

EPA anticipates awarding ten grants of $200,000 each for up to a two-year funding period. This initiative is funded by an allocation to EPA under the American Rescue Plan (ARP). In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress designated this funding for grants, contracts, and other agency activities that identify and address disproportionate environmental or public health harms and risks in low-income or minority communities through a range of local initiatives.

Grant applications should reflect holistic approaches for reducing environmental exposures in schools and childcare settings through capacity building, trainings, and technical assistance. Proposals should also demonstrate a broad reach and collaborative problem-solving with appropriate partners. Projects must take place in schools and/or childcare centers that are located in minority or low-income communities and/or primarily serve student populations that are minority or low-income – for example, Head Start and Early Head Start programs, Title I schools, or Tribal schools.

Applications are due by September 10, 2021. Additional information is available at: www.grants.gov under Funding Opportunity Announcement EPA-OA-OCHP-21-01.

EPA will host an informational webinar on August 12, 2021, to provide an overview of the grant and answer questions from potential applicants. To register for the webinar and for more information on the grant, visit the Office of Children's Health Protection website at:
https://www.epa.gov/children/childrens-healthy-learning-environments-low-income-andor-minority-communities-grant

For up-to-date information about Environmental Justice funding opportunities, events, and webinars, subscribe to EPA's Environmental Justice listserv by sending a blank email to: join-epa-

ej@lists.epa.gov.

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:** RE: USS Lead: Five-Year Review
**Date:** Wednesday, October 20, 2021 9:44:00 AM
**Attachments:** 968656.pdf

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Hi,
Attached you will find the Five Year Review U.S. EPA conducted for the USS Lead site.

Janet Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628
pope.janet@epa.gov

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:**
**Cc:**

NON-RESPONSIVE

**Subject:** RE: USS Lead: Newspaper Ads
**Date:** Monday, June 14, 2021 10:09:00 AM
**Attachments:** USS Lead 2021 Comm Interview Ad .pdf
USS Lead 2021 Comm Interview Ad Spanish.pdf

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Good Morning,
Please find the copy of the ad ran today in the Northwest Indiana Times.
Also in the ad is information regarding a video about the 5 Year Review.
Sincerely,
Janet Pope
US EPA, Region 5
312-353-0628

**From:** Pope, Janet
**To:** NON-RESPONSIVE
**Cc:** Rodriguez, Charles
**Subject:** Unsampled Properties
**Date:** Monday, October 22, 2018 1:54:43 PM

---

Hi all,

Just keeping you informed on property/property owners that have declined or refused to allow EPA to sample their property. See statement below:

*EPA is unable to complete soil sampling in zone 3 at the USS Lead Superfund site until it has permission to access the yards of nine homes (out of a total of 481 properties). To ensure the protection of human health and the environment, DOJ has filed an application in U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Indiana for warrants to access yards and collect soil samples. Owners of occupied homes will be served with the court filings (by U.S. Marshals), to inform the homeowners that EPA is seeking access to their yards to determine whether there is lead and/or arsenic-contaminated soil.*

As always, please let me know if you have any questions.

Janet Pope, CIC
pope.janet@epa.gov
312-353-0628

# Mark Your Calendars!

You are invited to the **"End of Construction Season" Open House for the USS Lead Superfund site in East Chicago, Ind.** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is holding two informal sessions at the former Carrie Gosch Elementary School. Representatives from EPA's Superfund and Land, Chemicals and Redevelopment divisions (DuPont site); federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), and East Chicago Water Department will be available to meet with residents.

Front Foyer/Atrium
Former Carrie Gosch Elementary School
455 E. 148th St.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 2019
3 to 5 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.

For questions or more information, contact Janet Pope at 312-353-0628, pope.janet@epa.gov or EPA toll-free 800-621-8431, Ext. 30628, 9:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., weekdays. You can also call the EPA Hotline for USS Lead at 219-801-2199 with any questions or concerns. For more information, visit www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site.

# ¡Marque sus calendarios!

Está usted invitado a la **sesión de puertas abiertas del fin de la temporada de construcción del sitio *Superfund* de USS Lead en East Chicago, Ind**. La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los EE. UU. (U.S. EPA, por sus siglas en inglés) llevará a cabo dos sesiones informales en la antigua Escuela Primaria Carrie Gosch. Los representantes de EPA de las divisiones de *Superfund* y de Tierras, Sustancias Químicas y Reurbanización (Land, Chemicals and Redevelopment); de la Agencia de Sustancias Tóxicas y Registro de Enfermedades (ATSDR); y del Departamento de Agua de East Chicago estarán disponibles para hablar con los residentes del área.

Vestíbulo/atrio delantero
Antigua Escuela Primaria Carrie Gosch
455 E. 148th St.
Jueves 17 de octubre de 2019
De 3 a 5 p.m. y de 6 a 8 p.m.

Si tiene preguntas o necesita más información, comuníquese con Charles Rodriguez al 312-886-7472, rodriguez.charles@epa.gov o llame a EPA sin costo al 800-621-8431, extensión 30628, de 9:30 a.m. a 4:30 p.m. en días laborables. También puede llamas a la línea directa de EPA para USS Lead al 219-801-2199 para cualquier pregunta o preocupación. Para ver más información en línea, visite www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site.

# HELP YOUR SUPER HERO KIDS STAY HEALTHY

Protect them from LEAD!

## HealthLinc MOBILE UNIT is Coming to YOU!

GAMES! FOOD! FUN!

**Thursday, October 11th, 2018** *from* **2p.m.-7p.m.**
*4802 Melville-Martin Luther King Center Parking Lot*

## Where and how can I test my child?

A HealthLinc Provider can do a simple blood test for your child (age 6 months to 7 years) through a heel stick, finger prick, or by drawing blood from their arm. You will be informed if we find a high lead level.

## Tips to reduce lead exposure:

- Do not let kids play in bare dirt.
- Wash children's hands after they've been outside.
- Children and adults should remove shoes before going inside.
- Damp mop floors and damp-dust furniture often.
- Find out if your home has old paint that may contain lead.

HealthLinc
YOUR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER®

RECOGNIZED NCQA PATIENT-CENTERED MEDICAL HOME

COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER FQHC QUALITY

1-888-580-1060 healthlincchc.org

ATSDR

EPA

Indiana State Department of Health

East Chicago Health Department

# USS Lead and DuPont Sites – East Chicago, Indiana

## EPA Would Like to Hear from You

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is in the process of updating the Community Involvement Plan for the USS Lead and DuPont sites in East Chicago, Ind. The purpose of the CIP is to outline EPA's plan for addressing concerns and keeping residents, businesses and officials involved and informed of cleanup activities. Representatives will be in East Chicago to conduct one-on-one interviews with area residents June 11-15, 2018 to listen and note your suggestions. The interviews will help us better understand your concerns about the sites and information needs. Interviews are about 45 to 60 minutes long and will take place at the Old Carrie Gosch School, 455 E. 148th St., East Chicago. Both day and evening times will be available. To schedule an interview please contact Gina Campuzano. Gina is a contractor working for EPA. She can be reached at 312-201-7448 or gina.campuzano@tetratech.com.

## A EPA le gustaría escucharle

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de EE. UU. (EPA, por sus siglas en inglés) está en proceso de actualizar el Plan de Participación Comunitaria (CIP) para los sitios USS Lead y DuPont en East Chicago, Ind. El propósito del CIP es delinear el plan de EPA para abordar inquietudes y mantener a los residentes, negocios y funcionarios involucrados e informados sobre las actividades de limpieza. Los representantes estarán en East Chicago para realizar entrevistas en persona con los residentes del área del 11 al 15 de junio de 2018 para escuchar y anotar sus sugerencias. Las entrevistas nos ayudarán a comprender mejor sus preocupaciones sobre los sitios y las necesidades de información. Las entrevistas duran entre 45 y 60 minutos y tendrán lugar en la escuela Old Carrie Gosch School, 455 E. 148th St., East Chicago. Habrá citas disponibles tanto en el día como en la tarde. Para programar una entrevista, póngase en contacto con Romy Bueno. Romy es una contratista que trabaja para la EPA. Ella puede ser contactada a 312-201-7454 o romy.bueno@tetratech.com

**Site information is also posted on the internet at:**
*www.epa.gov/usslead-superfund-site and*
*www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

**La información del sitio también se publica en Internet en**
*www.epa.gov/usslead-superfund-site y*
*www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

**In May 2017, Administrator Scott Pruitt established a task force to restore EPA's Superfund program to its rightful place at the center of the Agency's core mission to protect health and the environment.**
**https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-task-force**


# USS Lead and DuPont Sites – East Chicago, Indiana

## EPA Would Like to Hear from You

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is in the process of updating the Community Involvement Plan for the USS Lead and DuPont sites in East Chicago, Ind. The purpose of the CIP is to outline EPA's plan for addressing concerns and keeping residents, businesses and officials involved and informed of cleanup activities. Representatives will be in East Chicago to conduct one-on-one interviews with area residents June 11-15, 2018 to listen and note your suggestions. The interviews will help us better understand your concerns about the sites and information needs. Interviews are about 45 to 60 minutes long and will take place at the Old Carrie Gosch School, 455 E. 148th St., East Chicago. Both day and evening times will be available. To schedule an interview please contact Gina Campuzano. Gina is a contractor working for EPA. She can be reached at 312-201-7448 or gina.campuzano@tetratech.com.

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*www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

**La información del sitio también se publica en Internet en**
*www.epa.gov/usslead-superfund-site y*
*www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

**In May 2017, Administrator Scott Pruitt established a task force to restore EPA's Superfund program to its rightful place at the center of the Agency's core mission to protect health and the environment.**
**https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-task-force**

# EPA to Hold Second Public Meeting on a Proposed Amendment to the Cleanup Plan for the Residential Area (Zone 1)

## USS Lead Superfund Site
## East Chicago, Indiana

**Public Comment Period:** Nov. 12, 2018, – Jan. 14, 2019
**Public Meeting:** Jan. 10, 2019, 6 p.m. – 9 p.m.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has scheduled a second public meeting on **Jan. 10, 2019, from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.** at the former Carrie Gosch Elementary School in East Chicago, Ind., to discuss EPA's proposed amendment to the 2012 USS Lead Superfund Site cleanup plan and to take public comments on the new plan. At the meeting, EPA will provide a recap of its Nov. 29 presentation, clarify some of its answers to questions residents asked at that meeting and hold a question-and-answer session followed by a public hearing. During the public hearing part of the meeting, those who did not make oral statements at the Nov. 29 hearing will be given priority in the speaking order.

EPA is proposing to amend the USS Lead cleanup plan in Zone 1, but only for the former West Calumet Housing Complex parcel bounded by Goodman Park to the north, McCook Avenue to the east, East 151st Street to the south, and the Indiana Harbor Canal to the west. Previously, EPA was going to remove up to 2 feet of contaminated soil, lay down a barrier and replace the contaminated soil with clean soil only in the WCHC areas not covered by housing, sidewalks, or parking lots, which acted as barriers to prevent residents' exposure to the lead and arsenic soil contamination. Since the WCHC demolition removed these barriers, EPA must amend the clean-up plan to also address the newly-exposed areas. Under the new plan, EPA proposes to remove up to 2 feet of contaminated soil, lay down a barrier, and replace the contaminated soil with clean soil on the entire WCHC parcel.

Please note that **the public comment period will not be extended past Jan. 14, 2019.** You may comment orally or in writing at the **Jan. 10** public meeting or you may comment online at any time at www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site. You may also mail written comments that **must be postmarked by Jan 14, 2019** to:

**Janet Pope**
Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 5 (SI-6J)
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

If you need special accommodations for the public meeting, contact EPA's Janet Pope at 800-621-8431, Ext. 30628, 9 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., weekdays, or at pope.janet@epa.gov.

The cleanup plan is explained in a fact sheet available at www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site. More details are in a technically written proposed plan and other site-related environmental reports, which can be found on the same website and at two East Chicago Public Library locations at 2401 E. Columbus Drive and 1008 W. Chicago Ave., East Chicago.

# Mark Your Calendars!

## *You are invited to the "End of Construction Season" Meeting for the USS Lead Superfund Site*

**Saturday, Nov. 17, 2018**
**10 a.m. – 12 noon**

***Former Carrie Gosch School***
***455 E. 148th St.***
***East Chicago, Indiana***

For questions or more information, contact Janet Pope at 312-353-0628, pope.janet@epa.gov or EPA toll-free 800-621-8431, Ext. 30628, 9 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., weekdays. You can also call the EPA Hotline for USS Lead at 219-801-2199 with any questions or concerns. For more information, visit www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site

# ¡Marque sus calendarios!

## *Está usted invitado a la Reunión del "Fin de la temporada de construcción" para el sitio Superfund de USS Lead*

**Sábado, 17 de noviembre de 2018**
**10 a.m. - 12 p.m.**

***Antigua Escuela Carrie Gosch***
***455 E. 148th St.***
***East Chicago, Indiana***

Para preguntas o más información, comuníquese con Charles Rodriguez al 312-886-7472, rodriguez.charles@epa.gov o llame gratis a la EPA al 800-621-8431, ext. 67472, 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. en días laborables. También puede llamar a la línea directa de EPA para USS Lead al 219-801-2199 si tiene alguna pregunta o inquietud. Para obtener más información, visite www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site

EPA

# EPA to Host a Public Meeting About Estimated Increased Cleanup Costs USS Lead Superfund Site

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency invites you to a public meeting about a proposed document called an explanation of significant differences (ESD). The ESD explains the significant increases in the estimated cleanup costs for Zones 2 and 3 of Operable Unit 1 of the USS Lead Superfund site. At the meeting, EPA will answer questions about the proposed document and offer the public an opportunity to provide a formal comment on the proposed ESD. A court reporter will record the comments.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Date:** | Thursday, Feb. 15 |
| **Time:** | 5:30 – 7:30 p.m. |
| **Location:** | East Chicago Public Library<br>Robert Pastrick Branch<br>1008 W. Chicago Ave.<br>East Chicago |

The proposed ESD documents the significant increase between the estimated cost of the cleanup selected in the 2012 Record of Decision for Zones 2 and 3 of Operable Unit 1 of the site and the current estimated cost. The original estimated cleanup cost was $22.8 million; currently, the cost estimate has been revised to $84.9 million. Even with this projected increase in costs, EPA has determined that the cleanup selected in the 2012 ROD—excavation of contaminated soil and off-site disposal—is still the correct remedy for Zones 2 and 3 and continues to meet the requirements of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan.

An electronic copy of the ESD is available online at: **www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site.**

A 60-day public comment period on the ESD began on Dec. 18, 2017, and is open through Feb. 16, 2018. Written comments will be accepted at the meeting and anytime during the comment period, but must be postmarked by Feb. 16, 2018.

**How to Submit Comments**

**At the Community Meeting on Feb. 15**

**By Mail:** Janet Pope, Community Involvement Coordinator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., SI-6J, Chicago, IL 60604

**Via the Web:** www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site

**Via Email:** pope.janet@epa.gov

For any questions regarding the ESD, please contact:

Tim Drexler, Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region 5 , 77 W. Jackson Boulevard (SR-6J)
Chicago, IL 60604, drexler.timothy@epa.gov

Sarah Rolfes, Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard (SR-6J)
Chicago, IL 60604, rolfes.sarah@epa.gov

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# La EPA organizará una reunión pública Acerca del aumento estimado de los costos de limpieza Sitio Superfund de USS Lead

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de EE.UU. lo invita a una junta pública sobre un documento propuesto llamado explicación de diferencias significativas (ESD). La ESD explica los aumentos significativos en los costos de limpieza estimados para las Zonas 2 y 3 de la Unidad Operable 1 del sitio *Superfund* de USS Lead.

En la junta, la EPA contestará preguntas sobre el documento propuesto y ofrecerá al público la oportunidad de hacer un comentario formal sobre la ESD propuesta. Un reportero de la corte registrará los comentarios.

La ESD propuesta documenta el aumento significativo entre el costo estimado de la limpieza seleccionada en el Registro de Decisión de 2012 para las Zonas 2 y 3 de la Unidad Operable 1 del sitio y el costo estimado actual. La estimación del costo original fue de $22.8 millones; actualmente, la estimación del costo ha sido corregida a $84.9 millones. Incluso con este aumento proyectado en los costos, la EPA ha determinado que la limpieza seleccionada en el registro de la decisión de 2012 (ROD)—la excavación de tierra contaminada y su eliminación fuera del sitio—sigue siendo el remedio correcto para las Zonas 2 y 3 y continúa cumpliendo los requisitos del Plan Nacional de Contingencia para el Petróleo y Sustancias Peligrosas.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fecha:** | Jueves, 15 de febrero |
| **Hora:** | 5:30 - 7:30 p.m. |
| **Ubicación:** | Biblioteca Pública de East Chicago<br>Robert Pastrick Branch<br>1008 W. Chicago Ave.<br>East Chicago |

Una copia electrónica de la ESD está disponible en línea en: **www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site.**

El período de 60 días para comentarios públicos sobre la ESD empezó el 18 de diciembre de 2017 y estará abierto hasta el 16 de febrero de 2018. Los comentarios escritos se aceptarán en la junta y en cualquier momento durante el período de comentarios, pero deben tener el sello postal antes del 16 de febrero de 2018.

**Cómo enviar comentarios**

**En la junta de la comunidad el 15 de febrero**

**Por correo:** Janet Pope, Community Involvement Coordinator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., SI-6J, Chicago, IL 60604

**A través de la web:** www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site

**Por correo electrónico:** pope.janet@epa.gov

Para cualquier pregunta relacionada con la ESD, comuníquese con:

Tim Drexler, Remedial Project Manager
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Chicago, IL 60604, drexler.timothy@epa.gov

Sarah Rolfes, Remedial Project Manager
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Chicago, IL 60604, rolfes.sarah@epa.gov

## USS Lead Site Community Meeting Set for Saturday, Jan. 20 from 10 a.m. – 12 p.m.

U.S. EPA will hold a USS Lead Superfund site community meeting on Saturday, Jan. 20 from 10 a.m. to noon, at the former Carrie Gosch School, 455 E 148th St., East Chicago. EPA staff will provide updates and answer questions about the cleanup of the site including:

- proposed explanation (Explanation of Significant Differences) for $60 million increase in cost for cleanup of Zones 2 and 3
- recent unilateral administrative orders issued to potentially responsible parties to clean up soil in Zone 2, and indoor dust in Zones 2 and 3

For questions or more information, contact Janet Pope at 312-353-0628, pope.janet@epa.gov or EPA toll-free 800-621-8431, Ext. 30628, 9:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., weekdays. You can also call the EPA Hotline for USS Lead at 219-801-2199 with any questions or concerns.

For more information, visit www.epa.gov/superfund/ussmelter-lead-refinery

EPA

## Sitio de USS Lead Junta Comunitaria Sábado 20 de enero de 10 a.m. – 12 p.m.

U.S. EPA tendrá una junta comunitaria del sitio Supefund de USS Lead el sábado 20 de enero de 10 a.m. a 12 p.m. en la antigua escuela Carrie Gosch, 455 E 148th St., East Chicago. El personal de EPA dará actualizaciones y contestará preguntas sobre la limpieza del sitio, incluyendo:

- la explicación propuesta (explicación de diferencias significativas) del incremento de $60 millones en el costo de la limpieza de las Zonas 2 y 3
- las órdenes administrativas unilaterales recientemente emitidas a las partes potencialmente responsables para la limpieza de la tierra en la Zona 2, y del polvo interior en las Zonas 2 y 3

Si tiene preguntas o necesita mayor información, comuníquese con Charles Rodriguez al 312-886-7472, rodriguez.charles@epa.gov o por larga distancia sin costo al 800-621-8431, ext. 67472, 9:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., entre semana. También puede llamar a la línea de ayuda de USS Lead al 219-801-2199.

Para mayor información, visite www.epa.gov/superfund/ussmelter-lead-refinery

# SAVE THE DATE

## SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 2017

# LUNCH and LEARN about LEAD

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## 10:00 AM - 3:30 PM

American Legion Post 369
1401 W. Chicago Ave., East Chicago, IN. 46312

[Limited Seating]

Cost: Free Event for East Chicago Residents

R.S.V.P by Calling
Jackie Brown
(219) 801 - 8452

National Center for Healthy Housing [NCHH]
National Mini-Grant Awarded to Event Host
East Chicago Calumet Coalition Community Advisory Group (C.A.G.)
501c3 Non-Profit

Keynote Speaker
Panelists
Q & A
Lunch
Learning Sessions
Discussion

# USS Lead Superfund Site
# Mark your calendars!

EPA is hosting monthly community meetings and you are invited to attend and participate! Meetings will be on Saturdays from 10:00 a.m. until noon at the Old Carrie Gosch School, 455 E 148th St., East Chicago. Different topics, based on community input and questions will be highlighted each month. The first meeting will focus on providing the community an update of activities and a general question and answer session.

**June 24**
**July 15**
**August 19**
**September 16**
**October 21**
**November 18**

Community Involvement Coordinator Janet Pope is at the Old Carrie Gosch School every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Stop in to talk with Janet during these hours, or call the EPA Hotline at 219-801-2199 with any questions or concerns.

# Sitio de Superfund USS Lead
# ¡Marquen sus calendarios!

¡La Agencia de Protección Ambiental, EPA por sus siglas en inglés está organizando juntas mensuales para la comunidad y usted está invitado a asistir y participar! Las juntas serán los sábados desde las 10:00 a.m. hasta el mediodía en la antigua escuela Carrie Gosch, situada en el 455 E 148th St., East Chicago. Diversos temas basados en los intereses y las preguntas de la comunidad serán cubiertos cada mes. La primera junta se enfocará en proporcionar a la comunidad la más reciente información y habrá una sesión de preguntas y respuestas.

**24 de junio**
**15 de julio**
**19 de agosto**
**16 de septiembre**
**21 de octubre**
**18 de noviembre**

El Coordinador de Participación Comunitaria Charles Rodriguez se encuentra en la antigua escuela Carrie Gosch todos los martes, miércoles y jueves desde las 8:00 a.m. hasta las 5:00 p.m. Visítenos y platique con Charles durante este horario, o llame por teléfono a la línea Hotline de la EPA al 219-801-2199 si tiene preguntas o comentarios.

**For more information, visit *www.epa.gov/superfund/ussmelter-lead-refinery***
***Para mayor información, visite www.epa.gov/superfund/ussmelter-lead-refinery***

EPA HEADQUARTERS
NEWS RELEASE
WWW.EPA.GOV/NEWSROOM

**CONTACT:**
press@epa.gov

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**
March 20, 2017

# EPA set to resume cleanup at USS Lead Superfund site in East Chicago, Ind.

*Settlement with potentially responsible parties provides $16 million more for cleanup*

**WASHINGTON** – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is preparing to resume cleanup work in zones 2 and 3 of the USS Lead Superfund site in East Chicago in April. EPA has reached an agreement with several potentially responsible parties to fund part of this work valued at an estimated $16 million -- in addition to the $26 million already secured for work under a 2014 consent decree.

"Governor Holcomb and I agree that protecting the well-being of the people who live on the USS Lead Superfund site is crucial," said Scott Pruitt, EPA Administrator. "EPA is accelerating the cleanup to keep residents safe in their homes and neighborhoods."

"The health and well-being of Hoosier families is fundamental to our prosperity as a state," Indiana Governor Eric Holcomb said. "I am thrilled to be working with Administrator Pruitt and his team, along with local leaders and stakeholders, on efforts at the USS Superfund Site in East Chicago. When local, state, and federal partners collaborate, resources can be directed to have the greatest benefit for communities facing these challenges."

Additionally, EPA is pleased Governor Holcomb has announced plans to continue blood lead testing for children, assist with water infrastructure replacement and provide resources to families relocating from the West Calumet Housing Complex. EPA looks forward to partnering with Indiana to assist with these actions as needed.

In zone 2 this year, EPA plans to remove contaminated soil at an estimated 72 priority properties. These properties were prioritized due to high concentrations of lead or arsenic, or because pregnant women or children who live there are more sensitive to risks from exposure. EPA will test inside each home and conduct thorough cleanings as needed.

In zone 3 this year, EPA plans to clean up the yards at an estimated 120 properties. EPA will also test inside each home and conduct thorough cleanings as needed.

EPA's work in zone 1 is currently on hold while the Agency waits for the city's determination of the future use of the property.

For more information, visit: https://www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site

**Charles Rodriguez**

**Community Involvement Coordinator**

**U.S. EPA, Region 5**

**77 W. Jackson Blvd., SI-7J**

**Chicago, IL 60604**

# East Chicago, Indiana

## Superfund Job Training Initiative 2017

EPA

**Are you looking for job training? Do you enjoy working outdoors?**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is offering a program to train local residents for environmental jobs in the East Chicago area. This program will provide participants with two certifications and prepare them for careers in environmental cleanup work.*

Participants will be trained in:

1. Job Readiness Skills
2. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (40-hr HAZWOPER)
3. CPR/First Aid

**TRAINING IS FREE FOR PARTICIPANTS!**

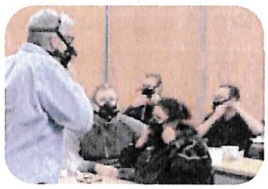
**To be considered for the program, you MUST attend ONE of the scheduled information sessions held at:**

**East Chicago Public Library**
**Pastrick Branch**
**1008 W. Chicago Ave.,**
**East Chicago, IN 46312**

**Thurs., March 23rd at 10:30 am or 1:30 pm**
**Fri., March 24th at 10:30 am or 1:30 pm**
**Mon., March 27th at 10:30 am or 1:30 pm**
**Tues., March 28th at 10:30 am or 1:30 pm**

TO PREREGISTER FOR ONE OF THE MANDATORY INFORMATION SESSIONS CALL: **(219) 742-4523**

## *Program Requirements*



- Be 18 years or older.
- Be unemployed or underemployed.
- Be eligible for employment in the United States.
- Be willing to participate in a 2-week unpaid training program in April, up to 10 hrs/day.
- Physically able to lift up to 50 pounds.
- Be willing to work outdoors in all weather conditions.
- Must have access to transportation to a job site.
- Able to pass a drug test and background check.
- Have a valid driver's license.
- Have a high school diploma or GED.

**Entry into SuperJTI is on a competitive basis. Job placement is not guaranteed.*

SUPERFUND JTI JOB TRAINING INITIATIVE

# SUPERFUND PROCESS WORKSHOP

# EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA

RYAN BURDGE
TIFFANY REED

SKEO

2/18/2017

# AGENDA

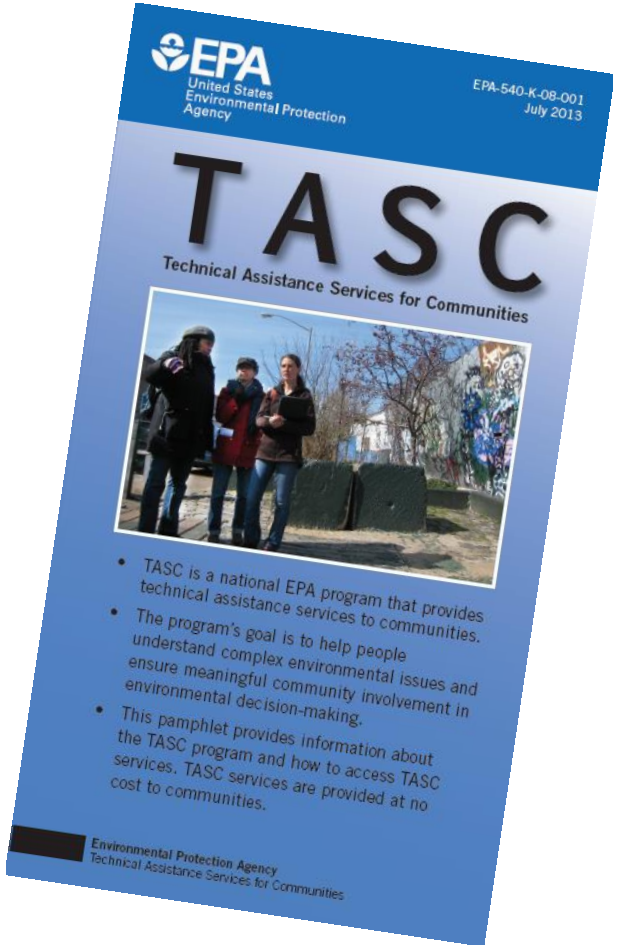
- TASC Overview
- What is Superfund?
- The Superfund Process
- Building a Good Relationship and Effectively Communicating with Regulators

# TASC

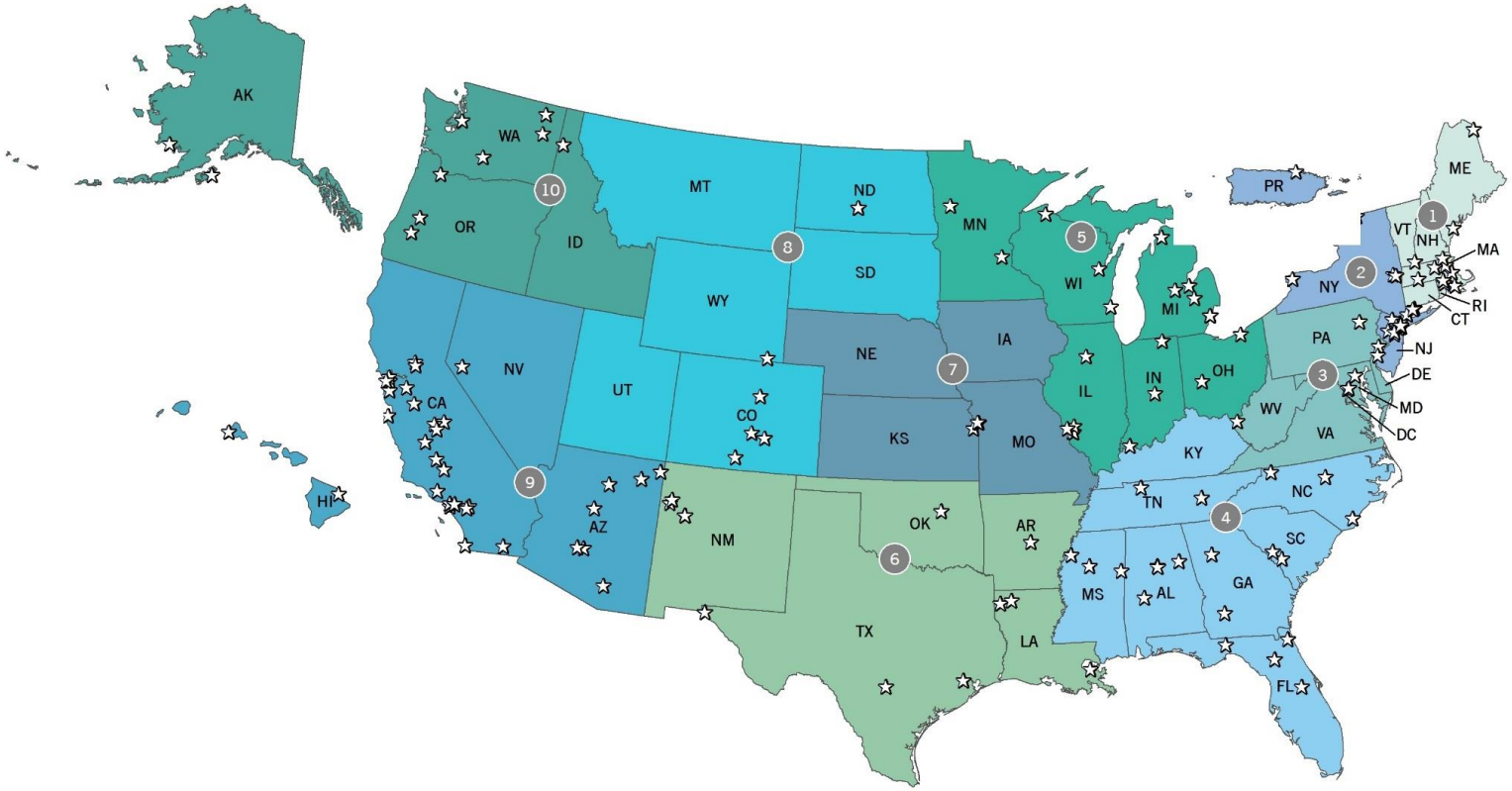
- Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC)
- Provides non-advocacy, independent technical assistance
- This workshop is funded by EPA's TASC program. Its contents do not necessarily reflect the policies, actions or positions of EPA.

# TASC SERVICES

- Reviewing and explaining technical information
- Developing and giving educational presentations
- Developing informational materials, such as fact sheets and brochures
- Developing and giving workshops and community trainings
- Conducting technical assistance needs assessments



# COMMUNITIES SERVED



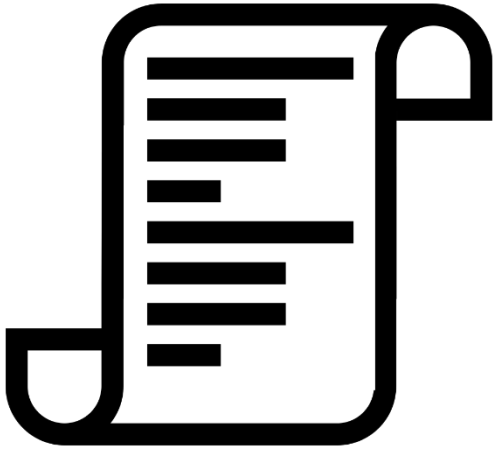
# WHAT IS SUPERFUND?

# WHAT IS SUPERFUND?

- EPA’s Superfund program is responsible for cleaning up some of the nation’s most contaminated land and responding to environmental emergencies, oil spills and natural disasters

# SUPERFUND HISTORY

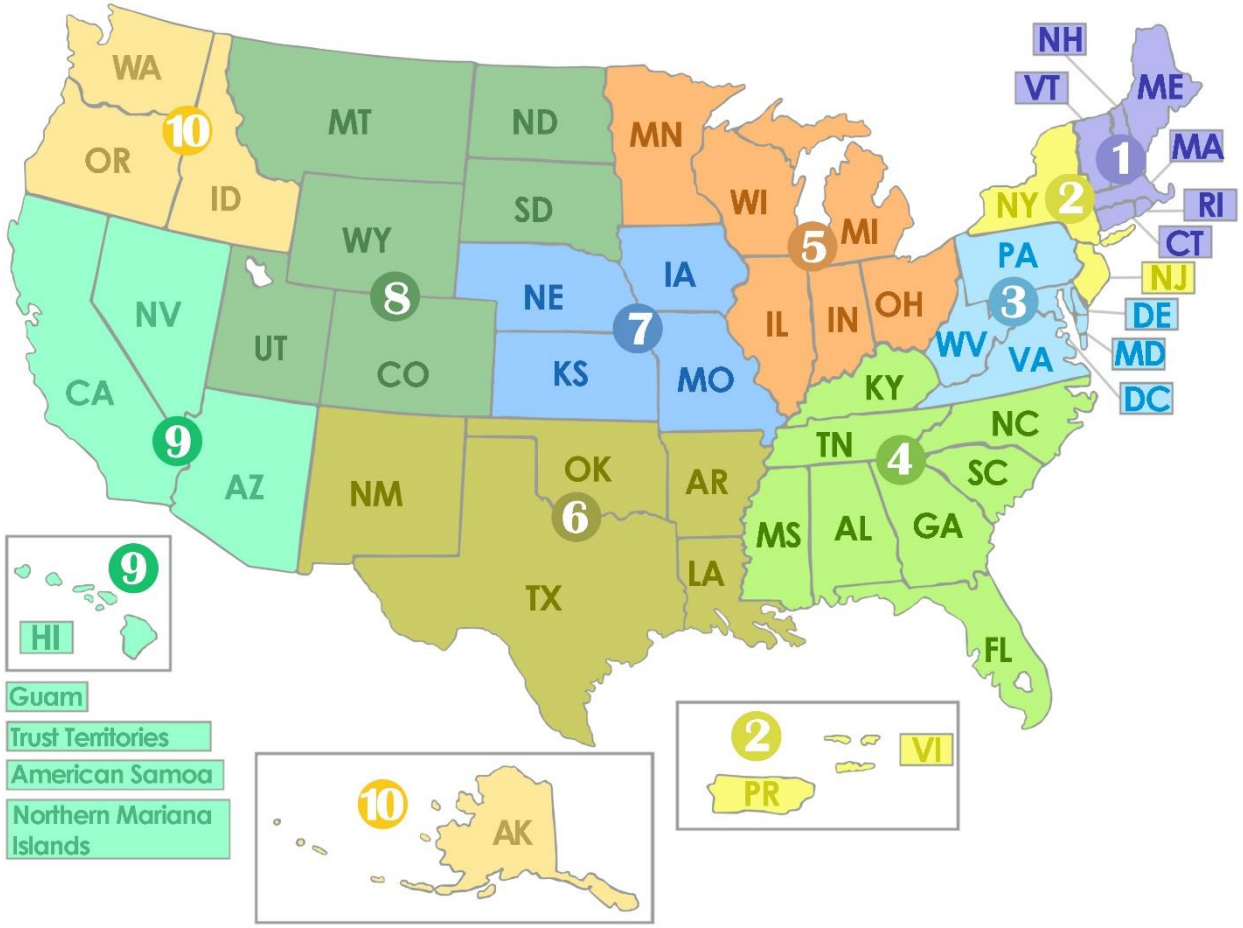
- CERCLA (Superfund)
  - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended
  - A law passed in 1980 by Congress to address the dangers of abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste dumps by developing a nationwide program for:
    - Emergency response
    - Information gathering and analysis
    - Liability for responsible parties
    - Site cleanup
  - National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)
    - The implementing regulations for CERCLA
    - The NCP sets forth the procedures that must be followed by EPA and private parties in emergency responses and cleanups



# GOALS OF SUPERFUND

- Includes:
  - Protecting human health and the environment by cleaning up polluted sites
  - Involving communities in the Superfund process
  - Making responsible parties pay for work performed at Superfund sites

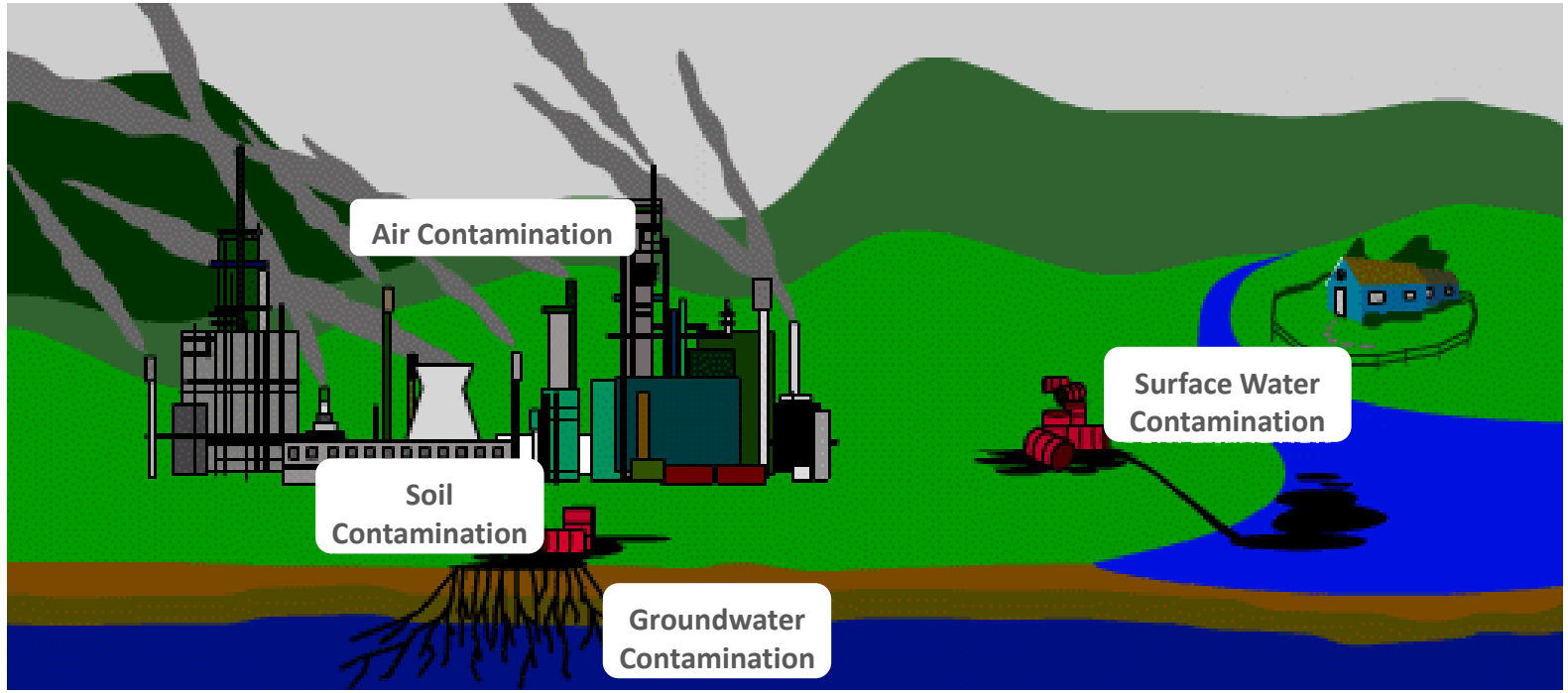
# IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPERFUND




Source: EPA

# HAZARDOUS WASTE CONCERNS

- Superfund was enacted in response to growing concerns over the health and environmental risks posed by hazardous waste sites




Source: EPA

# HAZARDOUS WASTE CONCERNS – POTENTIAL HUMAN EXPOSURE

**Inhalation**
**(through breathing)**

**Ingestion**
**(through eating/drinking)**

**Direct Contact**
**(through skin or eye contact)**

Illustrations: Skeo Solutions

# HAZARDOUS WASTE CONCERNS – POTENTIAL HARM TO THE ENVIRONMENT

- Superfund also addresses harmful effects of Site contaminants on plants and animals of concern

# TYPES OF RESPONSES

- There are two basic types of response that EPA uses to address polluted sites:
  - **Removal actions**: Used to handle emergency oil spills or chemical releases and short-term responses
  - **Remedial actions**: Used to handle complex sites needing a long-term response

Source: EPA

# REMOVAL ACTIONS

- **Emergency Removal Actions**: These include hazardous waste spills that require immediate attention. These are limited, short-term response actions to address situations such as:
  - Tanker spills
  - Leaking drums

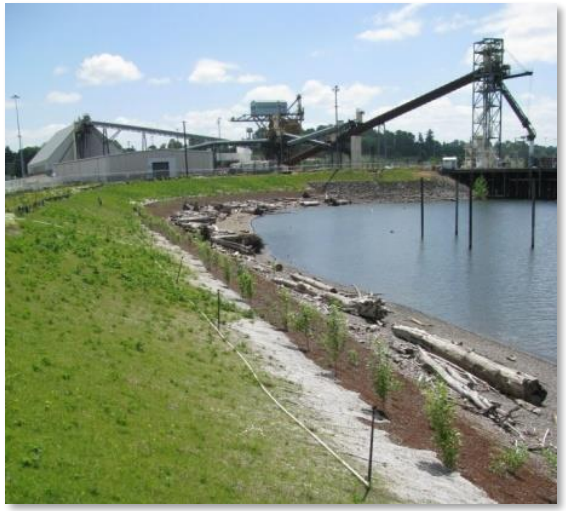
- **Time-Critical Removal Actions**: Those actions where, based on an evaluation of the site, EPA determines site activities must be initiated within six months
- **Non-Time Critical Removal Actions**: Those actions where, based on an evaluation of the site, EPA determines that the planning period is greater than six months

# REMEDIAL ACTIONS

- **Remedial actions:** Those actions which manage releases that do not pose an urgent threat to public health or the environment and do not require immediate action. Remedial actions involve complex and highly contaminated sites that often require several years to study the problem, develop a permanent solution and clean up the hazardous waste.

Source: EPA

**Before**

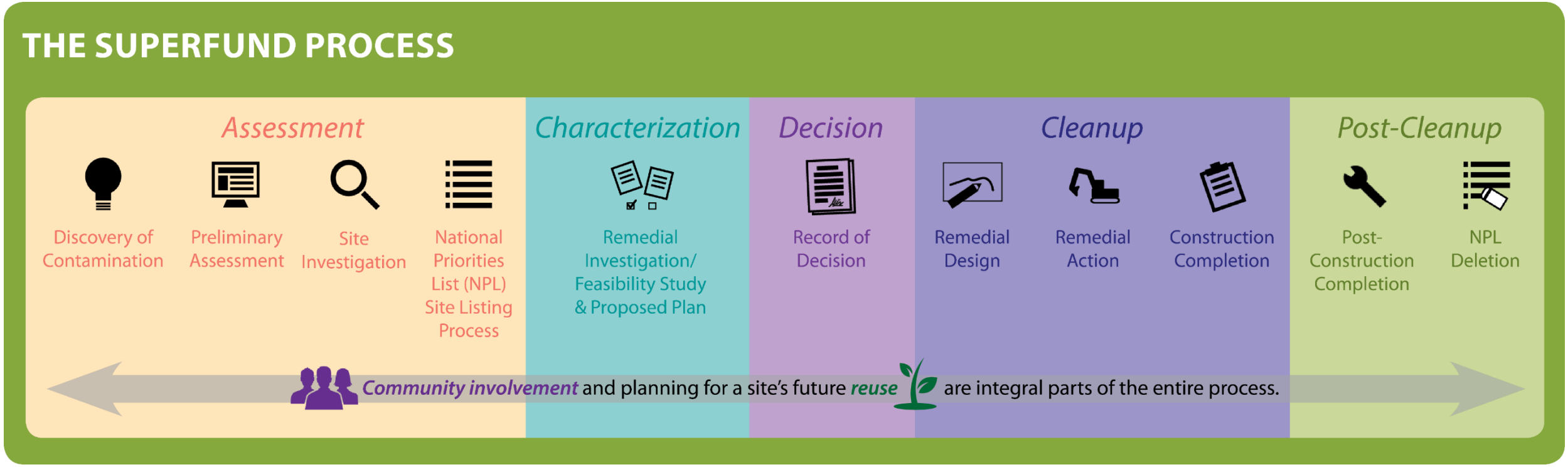


Source: EPA

**After**

# THE SUPERFUND REMEDIAL PROCESS

[NOTE: REMOVAL ACTIONS CAN OCCUR SIMULTANEOUSLY]



# COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- Communities have a voice during all phases of cleanup starting at the site assessment process
- Communities are provided with:
  - Educational materials
  - Outreach activities
  - Site information
  - Training
  - Technical assistance
  - Other support

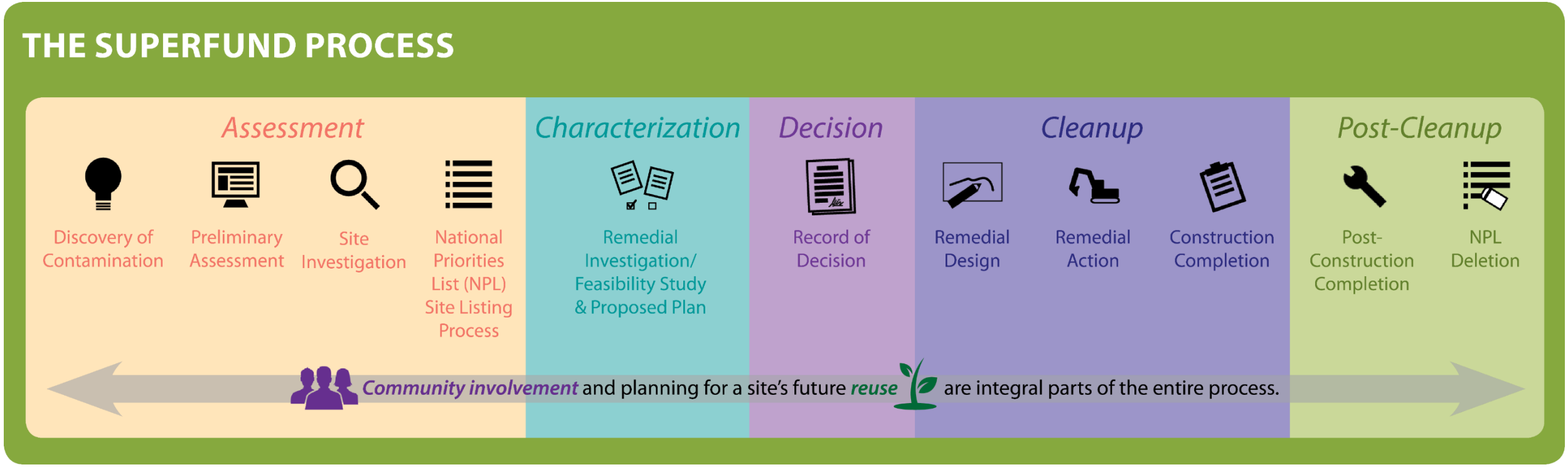
# COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT GOALS

- Keep communities informed of site activities
- Provide opportunities for public comment
- Address community issues
- Improve environmental education
- Provide training opportunities
- Create partnerships with academic institutions

# THE SUPERFUND PROCESS

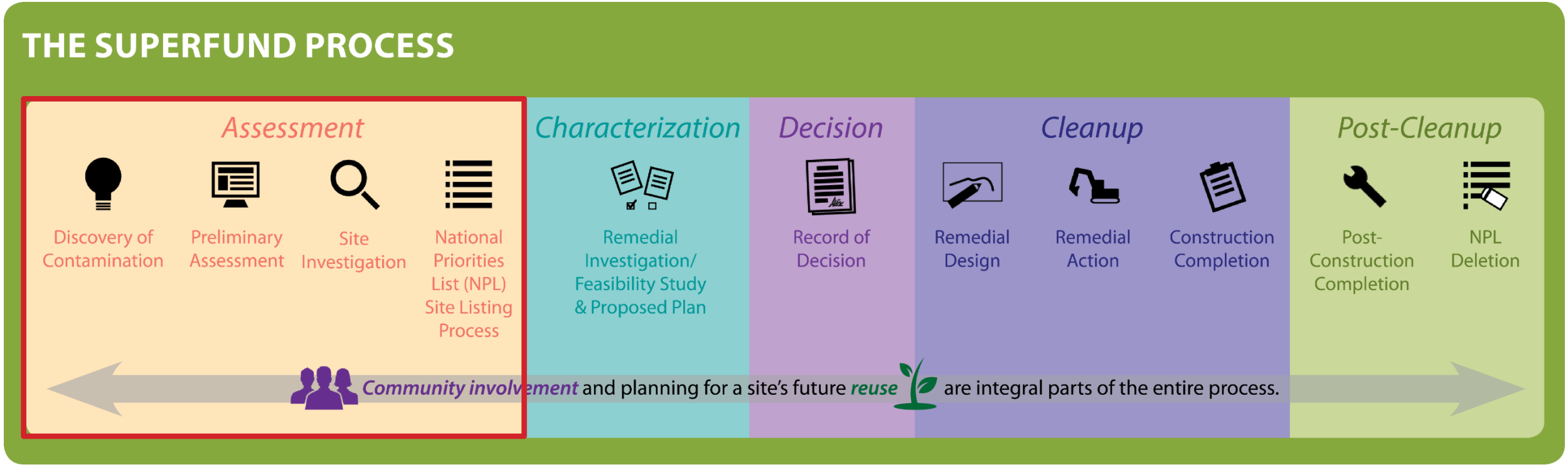
# OVERVIEW OF THE SUPERFUND REMEDIAL PROCESS

[NOTE: REMOVAL ACTIONS CAN OCCUR SIMULTANEOUSLY]



# ASSESSMENT

- What happens when a polluted site is discovered?



# DISCOVERY OF CONTAMINATION

- Superfund sites are “discovered” when **the presence of hazardous waste** is made known to EPA. The presence of contaminants is often reported by residents, local, state, tribal or federal agencies, or businesses. Sometimes these hazardous wastes are found by EPA during inspections or investigations into complaints.
- From the time the site is discovered, EPA tries to identify the generators and transporters of the hazardous waste and the owners and operators of a site. These people/companies/municipalities are considered **potentially responsible parties PRP(s)** under Superfund and are asked to conduct and/or pay for cleanup studies and activities.
- **States and tribes** are now involved in virtually every phase of cleanups

# PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT (PA)

- A **Preliminary Assessment** is limited in scope
- Once a site is identified, EPA looks at existing information, and may interview nearby residents to find out the history of the site and its effects on the population and the environment
- EPA uses this information to determine if a site may pose a threat to human health and/or the environment and requires further investigation

Source: EPA's TASC Program

# SITE INVESTIGATION (SI)

- A **Site Investigation** builds on information gathered during the PA
- A site investigation may involve sampling at the Site

Discovery of Contamination → Preliminary Assessment → **Site Investigation** → National Priorities List (NPL) Site Listing Process

# HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM

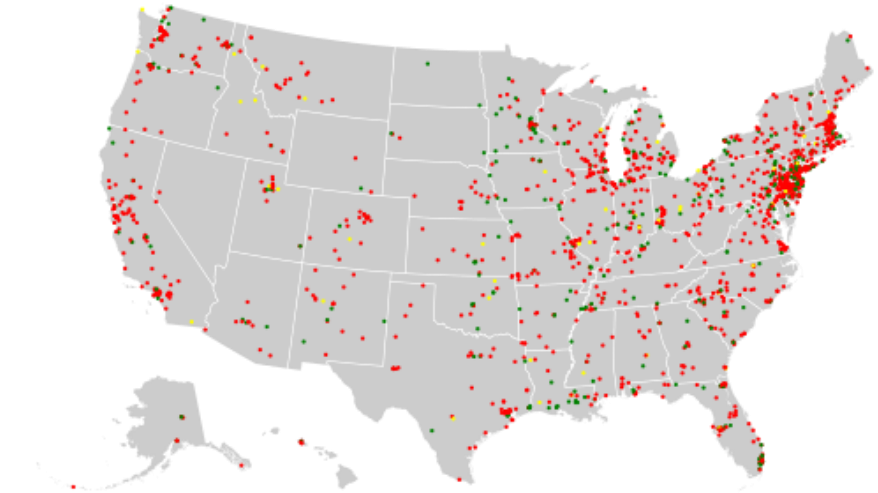
- The HRS uses PA/SI data and compares that to certain criteria to arrive at a numerical score
- The criteria are:
  - Amount and toxicity of contaminant
  - Potential for pollution to spread
  - Threat of soil exposure or migration to surface water, groundwater and air
  - Risk to human health and the environment

# HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM

- Sites scoring at or above an established regulatory level are proposed for listing on the NPL
  - The proposed listing is published in the Federal Register
  - 60-day public comment period

# NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

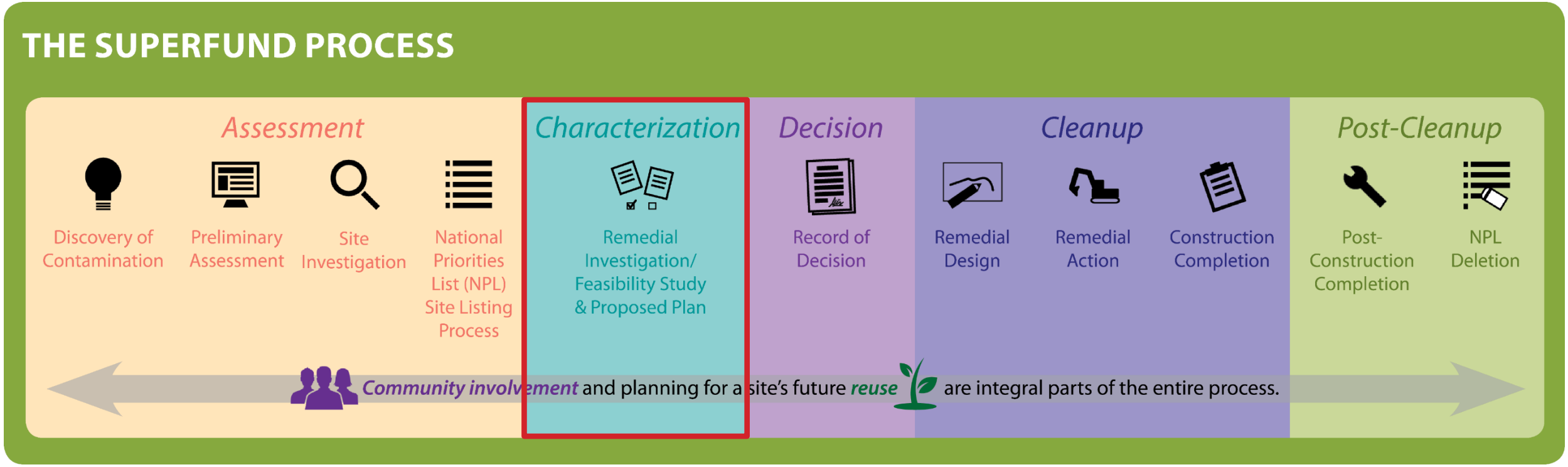
- Once on the NPL, a site can receive Superfund money for cleanup
- The sites with the highest score are not necessarily completed or funded first



By skew-t (Own work) CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons

# CHARACTERIZATION

- How much contamination is there? How do we clean it up?



# REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI)

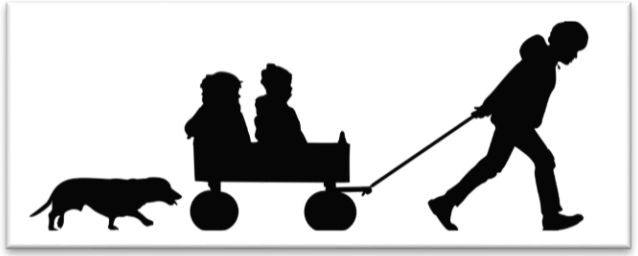
- The RI usually involves gathering and analyzing numerous samples of soil, surface water, groundwater, and waste from locations throughout the site and near the site borders
- The RI also involves assessing risks posed by the site

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study & Proposed Plan

# WHAT IS RISK ASSESSMENT?

- Risk assessments are science-based estimates of the human health risk faced by a population exposed to a particular substance
- EPA conducts **site-by-site risk assessments** to address the unique contaminants and range of potential harmful effects to human health or the environment at Superfund sites
- Conducting risk assessments produces estimates of **current and possible future risks**, if no cleanup actions were taken
- Superfund's risk managers use risk assessment information and other site factors to select the best cleanup strategies to **manage risks to acceptable levels**

# RISK HAPPENS WHEN …



1. Contaminants exist

2. Concentrations are high enough

3. There is a pathway for exposure (a way for people to come into contact with contamination)

4. There are receptors (people, animals, a sensitive ecosystem)

# ASSESSMENT PHASE – RISK ASSESSMENT

- Does contamination pose unacceptable human and/or ecological health risks?
  - Based on detailed EPA and State risk assessment guidance documents
  - Uses step-wise process to estimate cancer and noncancer risks based on:
    - Type of contaminants/hazards
    - Potential for exposure to contaminants

# ASSESSMENT PHASE – RISK ASSESSMENT

- Most samples from hazardous waste sites are analyzed for 103 **target compounds and analytes** recommended by the EPA Superfund program
- While EPA considers it necessary to gather information on many contaminants, **for most sites, baseline risk assessments are dominated by a few contaminants and a few routes of exposure**

# FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

- The analysis of potential treatment methods or “cleanup alternatives" is called an FS
- During the FS, the advantages and disadvantages of each cleanup method are explored in relation to nine criteria contained in the NCP
- Based on results of the FS, EPA will develop a Proposed Plan for cleaning up the site

# ASSESSMENT PHASE – REMEDY SELECTION

- Proposed Plan
  - EPA identifies the preferred remedy
  - EPA gathers public input through a formal comment period
  - EPA responds to comments received in responsiveness summary

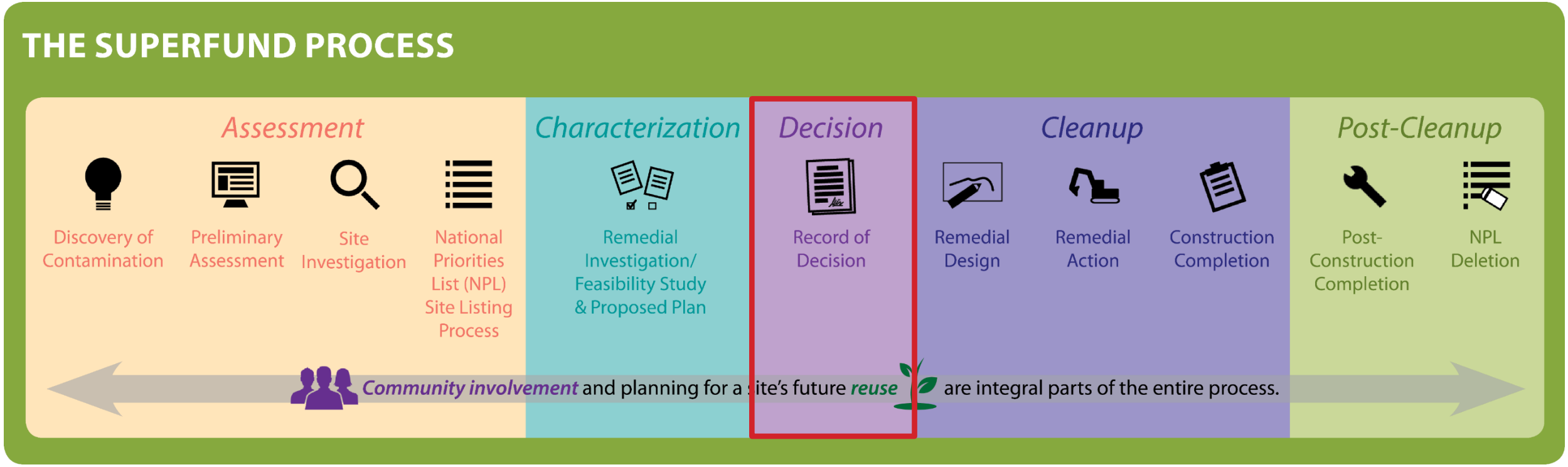
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study & Proposed Plan

# NINE EVALUATION CRITERIA

- Protection of Human Health and the Environment
- Compliance with State and Federal Requirements
- Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence
- Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment
- Short-term Effectiveness
- Implementability
- Cost
- State Acceptance
- Community Acceptance

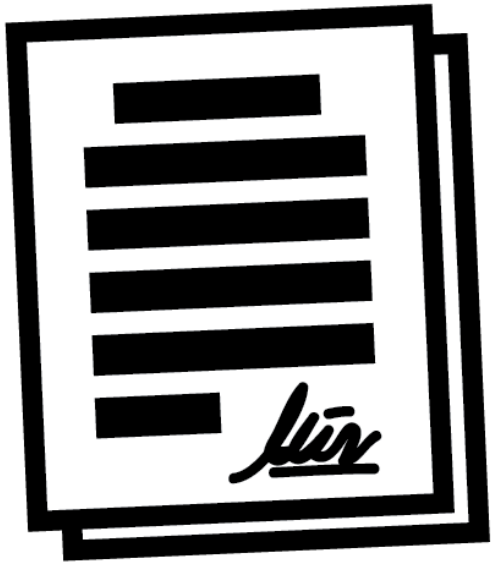
# DECISION

- What happens after evaluation of cleanup options and public comment?



# RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

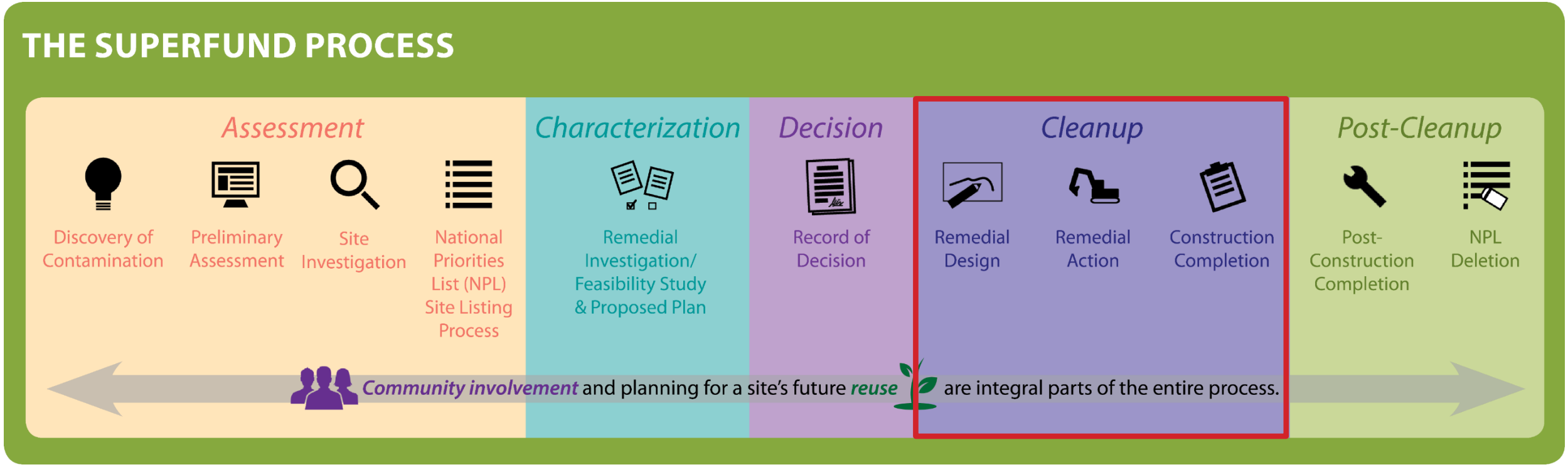
- Legally binding decision document
- Outlines cleanup specifics



Record of Decision

# CLEANUP

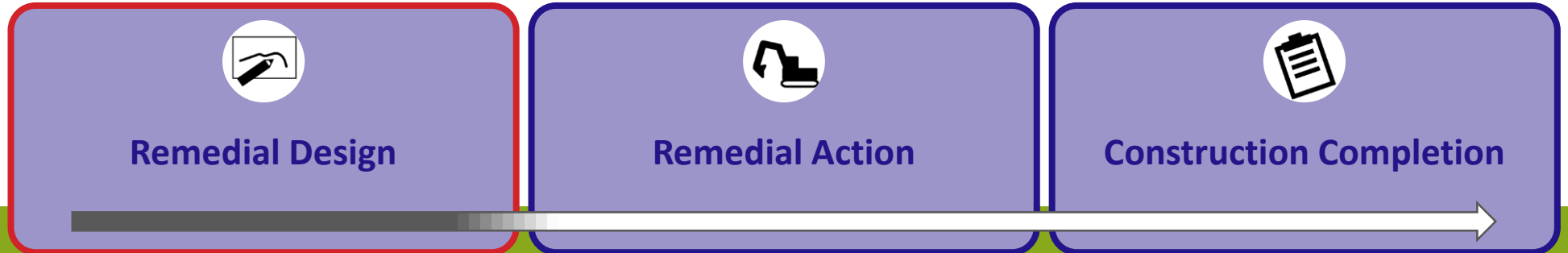
- What happens after remedy selection?



# REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

- Detailed cleanup plans are developed during the RD stage. Remedial design includes development of engineering drawings and specifications for a site cleanup
- May include additional sampling

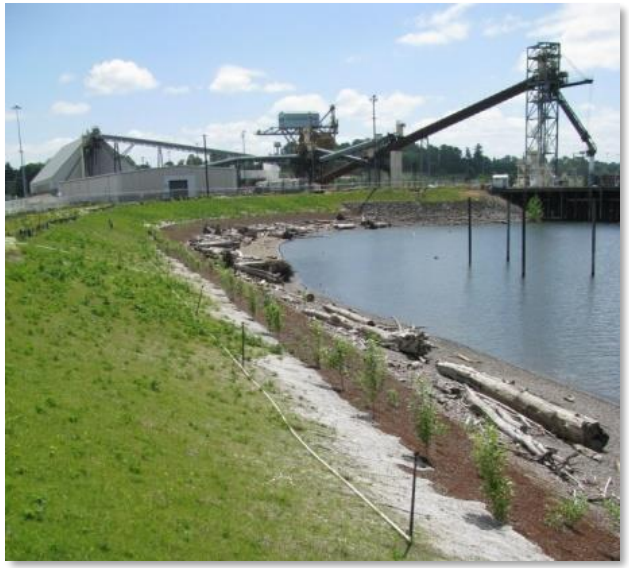
Source: EPA



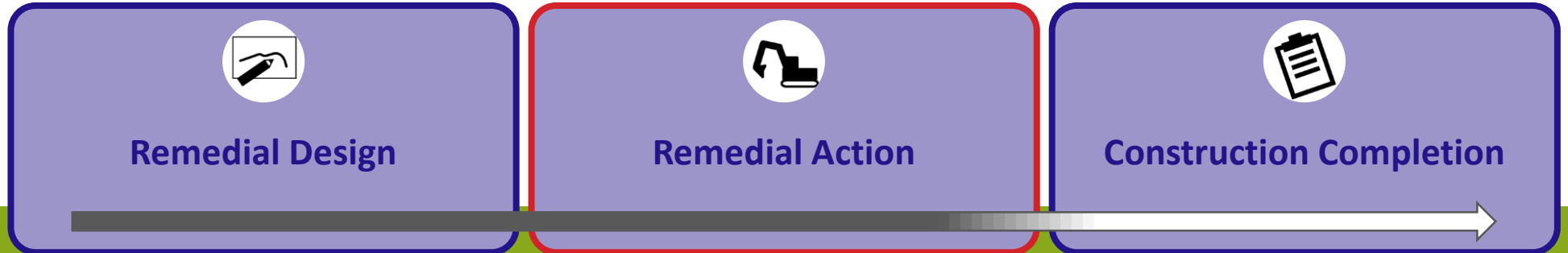
# REMEDIAL ACTION

- Remedial action follows design, and involves the actual construction or implementation phase of site cleanup

Source: EPA



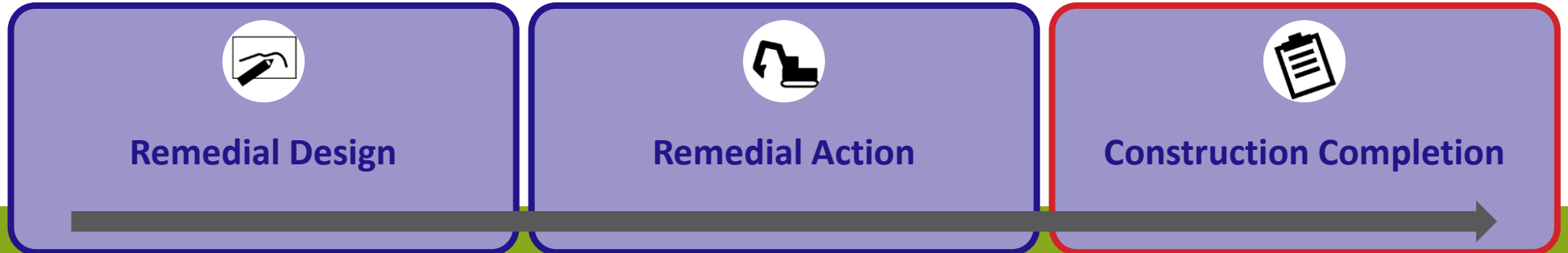
Source: EPA



# CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION

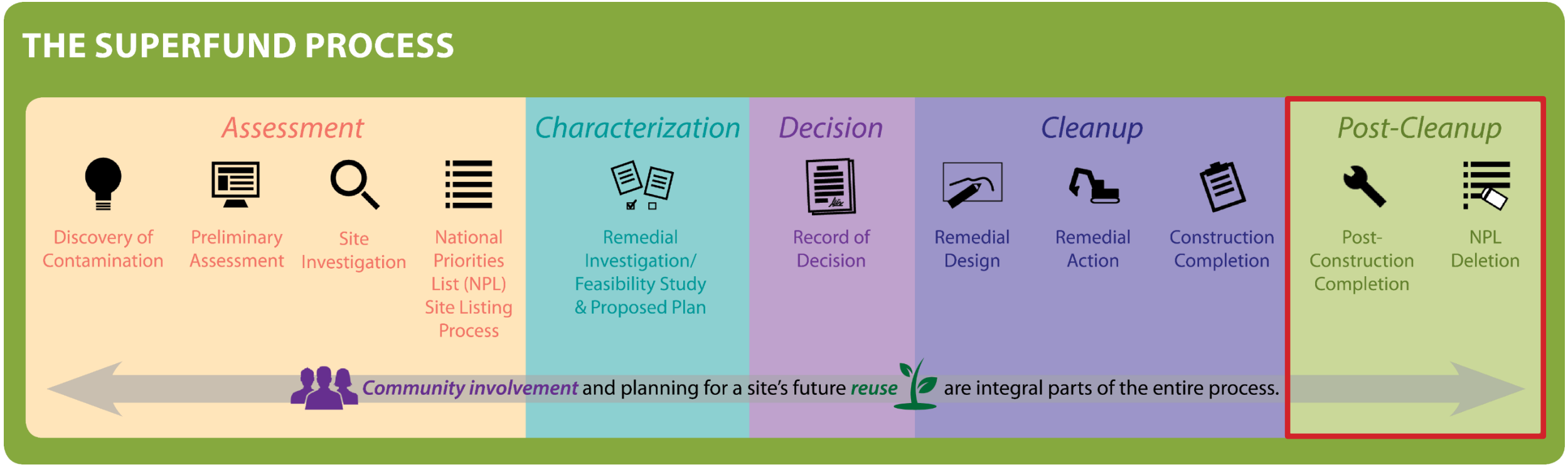
- All necessary physical construction needed for the cleanup has been completed
- Final cleanup levels may not have been reached

Source: EPA



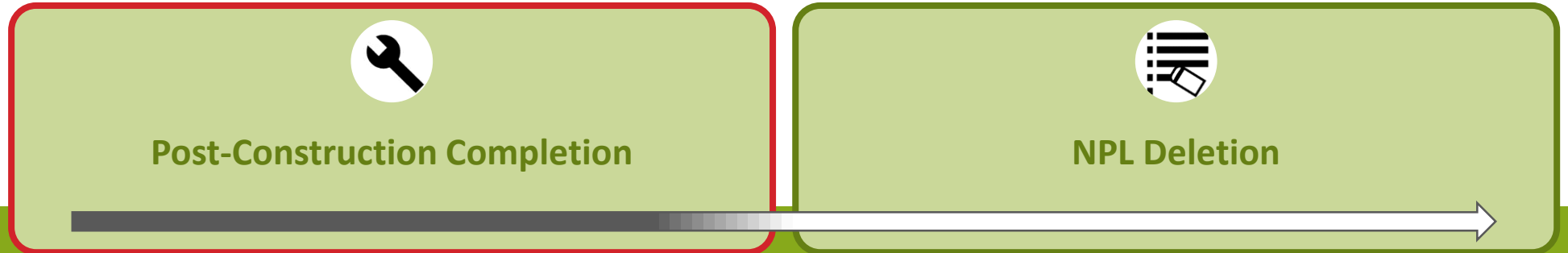
# POST-CLEANUP

- What happens after cleanup?



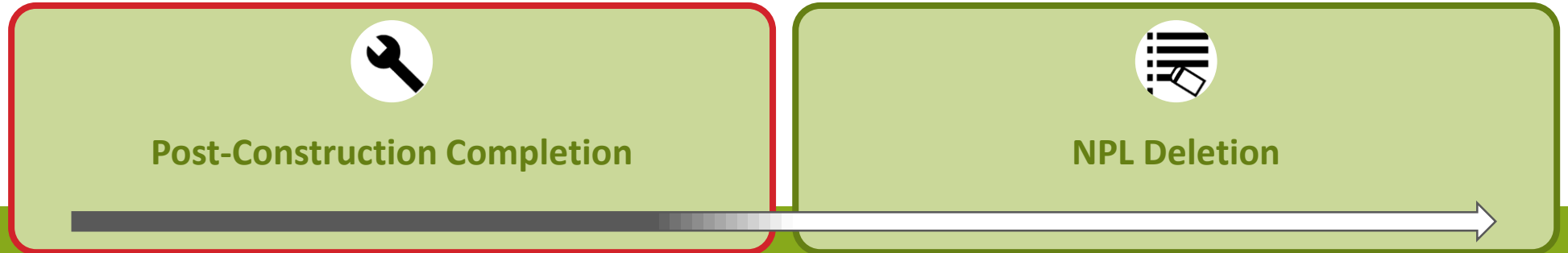
# POST CONSTRUCTION-COMPLETE ACTIVITIES

- After EPA determines that the physical construction at a site is complete, activities are put in place to ensure that the cleanup actions will protect human health and the environment over the long term
- For example, these activities may include routine maintenance at the site such as making sure signs and fences are intact or soil treatment systems are running smoothly



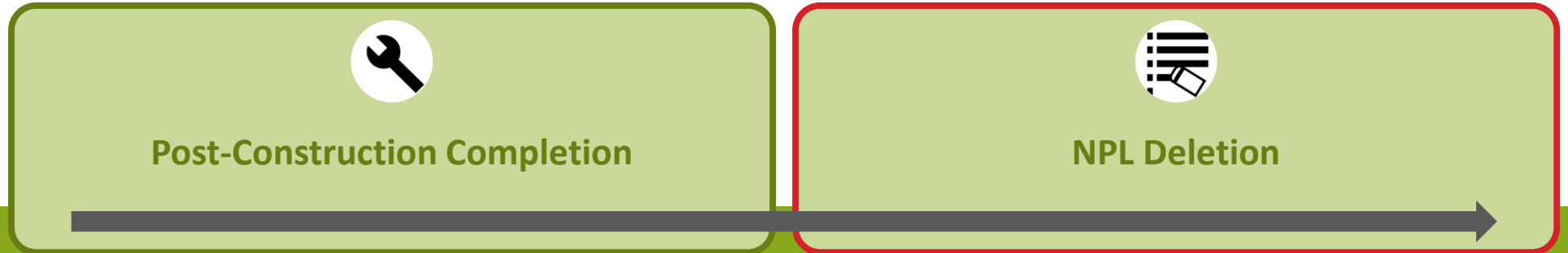
# FIVE-YEAR REVIEWS

- Required when not all waste is removed
- Evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy to determine whether it is still effective
- A Five-Year Review may include:
  - Examining site data
  - Inspecting the site
  - Taking new samples
  - Talking with affected residents about site conditions, problems or concerns
- EPA is required to notify the community and other interested parties when a Five-Year Review will be conducted at the site



# NPL DELETION

- Removing the site from the list of Superfund sites
- EPA notifies the community of the availability of an intention to delete for comment
- EPA then accepts comments from the public on the information presented in the notice and issues a Responsiveness Summary to formally respond to public comments received
- If, after the formal comment period, the site still qualifies for deletion, EPA publishes a formal deletion notice



# BUILDING A GOOD RELATIONSHIP AND EFFECTIVELY COMMUNICATING WITH REGULATORS

# BUILDING A GOOD RELATIONSHIP AND EFFECTIVELY COMMUNICATING WITH REGULATORS

- Regulators are not the enemy
- You can create conditions for mutual respect by treating regulators with respect
- You can build relationships with regulators to establish the basis for productive dialogue and conversation

# SEPARATING FACT FROM EXAGGERATION

- State the facts clearly and plainly
- Gather data from established sources
- Take pictures and video of site-related problems (A picture tells a thousand words!)
- Make statements that are based upon facts and tell about things you or others in your community have seen and experienced firsthand
- Learn what the regulating agency has the power and authority to do and recommend what specific actions you want them to take to assist your community

# USING PASSION TO UNDERSCORE AND NOT OBSCURE YOUR MESSAGE

- It is ok to be angry, but try to constructively channel your anger when dealing with regulators
- Remember that human nature causes most people to shut down when they are being shouted at, cursed at or otherwise disrespected
- Being passionate does not mean being disrespectful to others

# SAYING WHAT YOU NEED TO SAY IN FIVE MINUTES

- Keep statements and inquiries short and focused during meetings and phone calls
- Spend time preparing your comments or questions by organizing your main points
- Give brief statements about your thoughts, concerns or questions
- Whenever possible, provide written comments that elaborate on your verbal statement
- Written comments can be of any length

# EFFECTIVE WRITTEN COMMENTS

- Write specifically to the issues at hand
- Work with others to produce your written comments and/or have someone else read your written comments before you submit them
- There are two ways to proceed with written comments:
  - Have one set of comments that are signed by many people and organizations (This can be very persuasive!)
  - Organize your community to submit many individual comments
- Be sure to include specific recommendations for how you think the regulating agency should address the issues at hand

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United States Environmental Protection Agency

# EPA Proposes Cleanup Plan for Residential Area, Zone 1

**U.S. Smelter and Lead Refinery Superfund Site**
East Chicago, Indiana October 2018

To clean up soil contamination in the USS Lead site residential area, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is proposing an amendment to a cleanup plan.[1] On Nov. 30, 2012, EPA signed a "record of decision," or ROD, to address soil contaminated with lead and arsenic in the residential and commercial area north of the former USS Lead facility. EPA proposed this cleanup plan after studying the site and considering several alternatives.

One consideration in selecting the 2012 plan was that EPA anticipated the houses and apartment buildings, along with the sidewalks and parking lots of the West Calumet Housing Complex, would act as barriers to resident's exposure to the lead and arsenic soil contamination. However, the closing and demolition of the WCHC removed all these barriers and the risk to human health and the environment that was originally calculated in the 2012 ROD has not changed. This amended cleanup plan is for the modified Zone 1 area (*see Figure 2 on Page 2*) only. The amended plan calls for EPA to dig up and remove contaminated soil and take it to an off-site facility. Though lead is the most widespread contaminant, arsenic was also found at some locations.

Based on an assumption that the modified Zone 1 will remain residential, EPA's recommended alternative is Alternative 4B. This alternative calls for removing up to 2 feet of contaminated soil, laying down a barrier, and replacing the contaminated soil with clean soil. This alternative would protect residential redevelopment. EPA would place controls on the property to ensure the barrier stays in place. This alternative protects people and the environment, meets the applicable regulations, is cost-effective and will be effective in the long term.

Before making a final decision, EPA will hold a public meeting and seek comments from the public (*see box, left*). In consultation with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, EPA may modify its cleanup plan or choose a new one based on public comments so your opinion is important. During the comment period, EPA officials will be watching for details that might emerge about a redevelopment plan for the modified Zone 1 or other kinds of new information. EPA could also issue a contingency plan that would select Alternative 4B but would also set one or more conditions that would enable EPA to modify 4B or select a different alternative if the conditions were met (*see Zone 1 Future Use on Page 4)*.

*(continued on the next page)*

[1]*Section 117(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERLCA, known as the Superfund law) requires the publication of a notice announcing the proposed plan. It also requires a public meeting and public comment period. This fact sheet summarizes the technically written proposed plan and other site-related environmental reports that can be viewed at two East Chicago Public Library locations at 2401 E. Columbus Drive and 1008 W. Chicago Ave., and at the EPA Region 5 office in Chicago. The Administrative Record is available online at https://www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site.*

## Share your opinions

EPA invites your comments on this proposed cleanup plan from **Nov. 12, 2018 to Jan 14, 2019.** There are four ways for you to submit comments:

- Fill out and return the enclosed comment sheet.
- Orally or in writing at the public meeting.
- On the internet at www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/publiccomment/usslead-pubcomment.htm.
- Send a fax to Janet Pope, 312-385-5311.

## Public meeting/hearing

**Nov. 29, 2018, 6 p.m.**
East Chicago Public Library
2401 E. Columbus Drive

After a brief presentation, EPA will hold a formal public hearing to accept comments on the proposed plan. A court reporter will record the meeting and all comments.

## Contact information

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**Thomas Alcamo**
Remedial Project Manager
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alcamo.thomas@epa.gov

You may call EPA toll-free at 800-621-8431, 9 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., weekdays

## Information repository

Site documents can be viewed at the East Chicago Public Library locations: 2401 E. Columbus Drive or 1008 W. Chicago Ave., East Chicago, Ind.

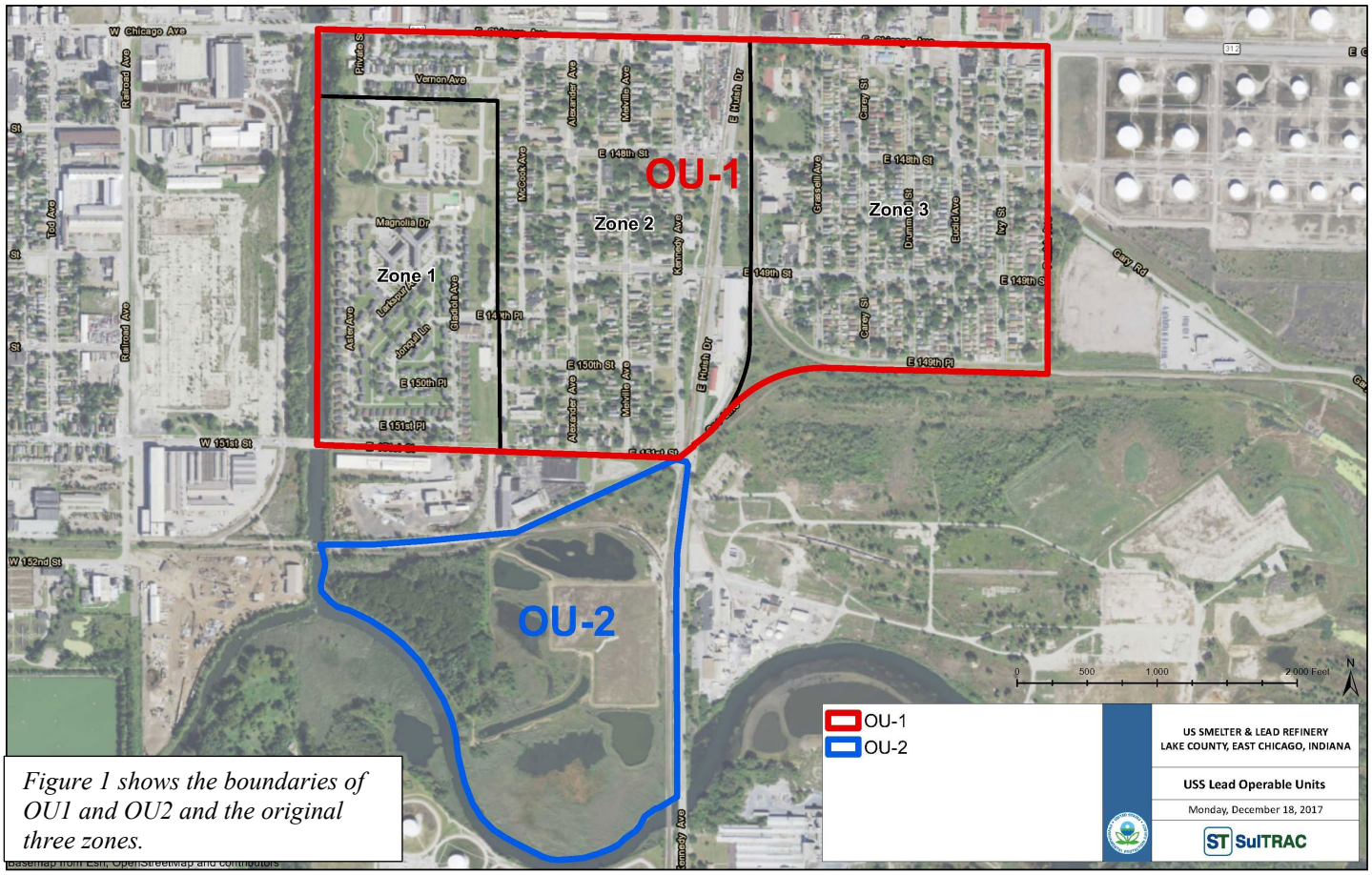


*Figure 1 shows the boundaries of OU1 and OU2 and the original three zones.*

## Site location

Zone 1 is part of the USS Lead site and initially included the West Calumet Housing Complex, Goodman Park, the former Carrie Gosch Elementary School and a utility corridor. The former Carrie Gosch Elementary School is currently being addressed by the parties considered responsible for the contamination and is not part of this modified Zone 1. The modified Zone 1 is shown in Figure 2 to the right.

## Summary of site risks

The closing and demolition of the WCHC have not changed the cleanup objectives, known as "remedial action objectives", or RAOs (*see box on next page)*. Unacceptable risk to human health is present for both lead and arsenic in the soil within Zone 1. The main way people in and around Zone 1 are exposed to lead is by touching the soil or inhaling small particles of soil.

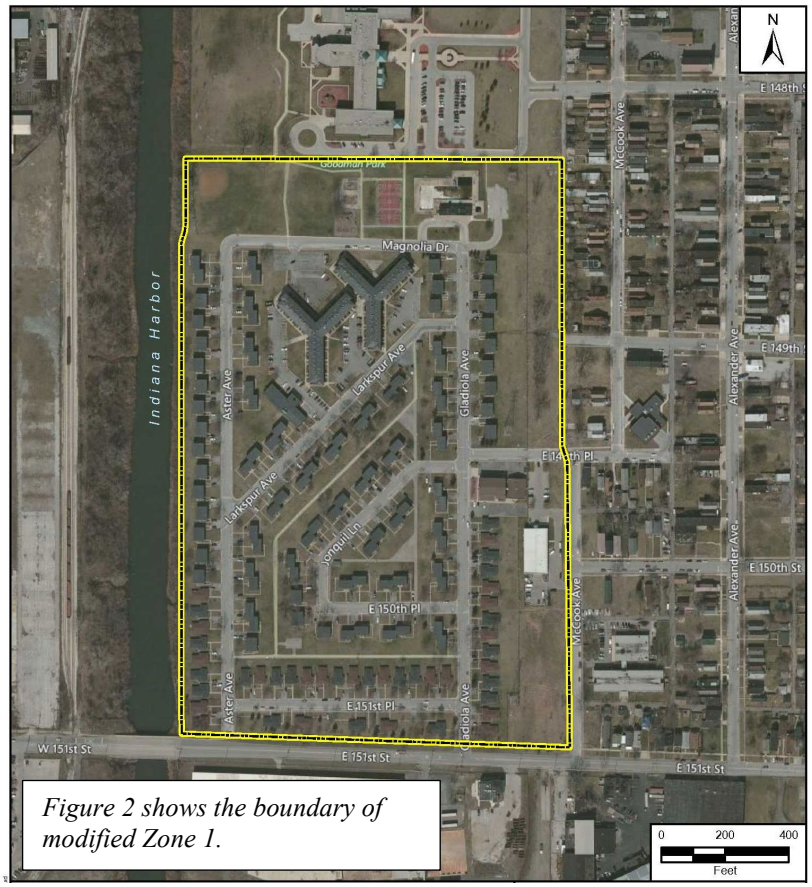


*Figure 2 shows the boundary of modified Zone 1.*

### Remedial action objectives

RAOs are general descriptions of cleanup goals. The action objectives are established by considering the medium (soil, water, etc.) of concern (soil in Zone 1), risk levels of contaminants of concern (lead and arsenic), how the contaminants can get to people and what people are exposed to. The RAOs remain the same for this proposed amendment for the WCHC, Goodman Park and the utility corridor.

EPA has identified the following RAO for Zone 1: *Reduce to acceptable levels the risk for people from exposure to contaminants of concern (lead and arsenic) in surface and subsurface soil through ingestion, direct contact, or inhalation, assuming anticipated future use scenarios.*

EPA considers a cleanup level of 400 parts per million, or ppm, of lead *(residential)*, 800 ppm of lead *(industrial)*, and 26 ppm of arsenic *(residential or industrial)* in soil to protect human health. Therefore, EPA evaluated alternatives with methods that would lower soil contamination to these levels or lower.

### Remedial action levels

RALs are long-term soil concentration levels used during the evaluation of the cleanup alternatives. The RALs listed in the table below meet the RAO for soil and potential health risks associated with soil at OU1.

| Contaminant | OU1 Soil RAL |
|---|---|
| Arsenic | 26 ppm |
| Lead | 400 ppm (Residential)<br>800 ppm (Industrial) |

## Previous cleanup plan

The closure and subsequent demolition of the WCHC has required EPA to reevaluate the remedy for the modified Zone 1. The cleanup plan chosen in the 2012 ROD called for the removal of impacted soil that exceeded remedial action levels, or RALs (*see box above)*, to a maximum depth of 24 inches. Contaminated soil would be excavated if greater than 400 ppm lead and 26 ppm arsenic. Soil contaminated greater than the RALs below 24 inches would be left in place and a visual barrier such as orange construction fencing or landscape fabric would be placed above the contaminated soil. Clean fill and topsoil would be placed above the visible barrier to the original grade. Properties would be restored and institutional controls would be placed on any property with soil greater than the RALs below 24 inches. Contaminated soil would not be removed from under structures and hardscapes such as houses, sidewalks, parking lots and streets.

## Zone 1 cleanup status

In September 2017, the federal Housing and Urban Development department approved East Chicago Housing Authority's application to demolish the WCHC. Demolition began in April 2018 and is now complete. All buildings and hardscapes have been removed and the ground has been reseeded. Because of the WCHC demolition, the pool in Goodman Park has also been removed. The basketball court remains.

## Zone 1 future use

The past use of the WCHC and Goodman Park was residential. Currently, EPA is assuming the future use of the modified Zone 1 will remain residential. However, EPA has received correspondence from East Chicago, Ind., Mayor Anthony Copeland stating the future use of Zone 1 could become commercial/industrial. This correspondence did not include a commercial/industrial redevelopment plan that would justify remediation to commercial/industrial standards at this time.

However, EPA has included and evaluated an alternative *(Alternative 4A)* that would protect human health and the environment under commercial or industrial use. Depending upon information received during public comment and the evolution of any redevelopment proposals, EPA could issue a plan amendment that either modifies Alternative 4B or selects Alternative 4A or any other alternative evaluated. A plan amendment that either modified Preferred Alternative 4B to allow some cleanup to industrial/commercial standards or selected Alternative 4A would be appropriate only if, at the time of the ROD amendment, a high level of certainty existed that an actual change in future land use to industrial/commercial would occur.

In addition, EPA could issue a contingent plan amendment. This approach would also depend upon information received during the public comment period and the evolution of any redevelopment proposals. A contingent plan amendment would select Preferred Alternative 4B – a remedy consistent with residential use – but would set forth one or more conditions that would enable EPA to either select Alternative 4A *(or any other Alternative instead of the currently Preferred Alternative 4B)* or modify Preferred Alternative 4B, if the future condition(s) identified in the plan amendment were satisfied.

A plan amendment that included a contingency to allow for either a selection of Alternative 4A or a modification of Preferred Alternative 4B to allow some cleanup to industrial/commercial standards would be appropriate only if, at the time of the plan amendment, a sufficient level of certainty existed that an actual change in future

land use to industrial/commercial was probable.

## Cleanup alternatives considered

EPA considered 10 alternatives for cleaning up modified Zone 1 (*see table below)*. The Agency checked each alternative against three broad criteria: protectiveness *(both short-term and long-term)*, implementability *(including technical and administrative feasibility)* and relative cost *(capital and operation and maintenance)*. Each alternative must also comply with appropriate laws and regulations.

| Initial Cleanup Alternatives Considered | |
|---|---|
| 1 | No Action |
| 2 | Institutional Controls |
| 3A | 12" on-site soil cap and ICs |
| 3B | On-site asphalt cap and ICs |
| 4A | 12" industrial/commercial excavation and disposal |
| 4B | 24" residential excavation and disposal (***Preferred***) |
| 4C | Residential excavation to groundwater depth and disposal |
| 4D | Residential excavation to native sand depth and disposal |
| 5 | On-site *(in-situ)* treatment by chemical stabilization |
| 6 | Soil washing/chemical separation |

This screening evaluation reduced the number of alternatives. EPA eliminated Alternative 2 *(institutional controls)* and Alternative 5 *(in-place treatment by chemical stabilization)* because they would not be effective. Alternative 2 does not reduce human health risk because the contaminated soil would remain in place. Alternative 5 was eliminated because the long-term effectiveness of in-place stabilization has not been proven. More information on the screening alternatives can be found in the Feasibility Study Addendum, which can be found at the repositories listed in the box on Page 1 or on EPA's website at www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site.

EPA also eliminated Alternative 6 *(soil washing)* from further consideration because it did not satisfy any of the screening criteria.

Seven alternatives passed the initial screening process and were evaluated against seven criteria required by Superfund law (*see box, Page 6*). State and community acceptance are evaluated after EPA proposes a cleanup plan and holds a public comment period.

Here are summaries of the seven remaining alternatives.

**Alternative 1 – No action:** EPA always includes this as a comparison point for other alternatives. Under this alternative, EPA would do nothing to clean up the contaminated property, so there would be no effect on potential health risks. **Cost: $0**

**Alternative 3A – 12" on-site soil cap and institutional controls.** Contamination would be left in place and capped with a 12-inch-thick soil cover with sod or seed. The soil cap will prevent direct contact with contaminated soil. Institutional controls such as restrictions on digging into the soil and other use restrictions would be installed so site users would not be exposed to soil pollutants. Because some contaminated soil would be left in place, EPA would conduct five-year reviews of the cleanup in accordance with Superfund requirements. **Cost: $5 million**

**Alternative 3B – On-site asphalt cap and institutional controls.** An asphalt cap would be placed over the entire modified Zone 1 area, which would prevent direct contact with contaminated soil. A stormwater collection system would be included with the asphalt cap to prevent local flooding. Institutional controls such as restrictions on digging in the soil and other use restrictions would be put in place so that users of the site would not be exposed to soil contaminants. Because some contaminated soil would be left in place, EPA would conduct five-year reviews of the cleanup in accordance with Superfund requirements. **Cost: $21.7 million**

**Alternative 4A – 12-inch industrial/commercial excavation and disposal.** This involves removing around 81,473 cubic yards of contaminated soil that exceeds industrial/commercial RALs down to a maximum depth of 12 inches. Contaminated soil would be disposed of at an approved off-site landfill. If necessary to meet off-site disposal requirements, soil with the highest concentrations would be treated with chemical stabilization.

Excavated soil would be replaced with clean soil to maintain the original grade and restored with seed or sod. Institutional controls such as restrictions on digging and other use restrictions would be implemented to protect future site users from unacceptable risks related to exposure to remaining contaminated soil. Because some contaminated soil would be left in place, EPA would conduct five-year reviews of the cleanup effectiveness in accordance with Superfund requirements. **Cost: $14 million**

**Alternative 4B – 24-inch residential excavation and disposal (*EPA's Recommended Alternative).***
Like 4A except this alternative includes removing about 162,947 cubic yards of contaminated soil but leaving soil below 24 inches in place. Excavated soil would be disposed of at an approved off-site landfill. As necessary, soil with the highest concentrations would be treated with chemical stabilization. The maximum excavation depth would be 24 inches deep.

Excavated soil would be replaced with clean soil to maintain the original grade and restored with seed or sod. Institutional controls such as digging restrictions and other use restrictions would be implemented to protect future site users from unacceptable risks related to exposure to remaining contaminated soil. Because some contaminated soil would be left in place, EPA would conduct five-year reviews of the cleanup in accordance with Superfund requirements. **Cost: $26.5 million**

**Alternative 4C – Residential excavation to groundwater and disposal.** This alternative consists of removing around 238,408 cubic yards of contaminated soil exceeding residential RALs down to groundwater depth, followed by backfilling to grade and restoring with sod or seed. "Groundwater" is an environmental term for underground supplies of fresh water. Excavated soil would be disposed of at an approved landfill and, as necessary, soil with the highest lead concentrations would be treated using chemical stabilization. Institutional controls such as digging restrictions and other use limits would be implemented to protect future site users from unacceptable risks related to exposure to remaining contaminated soil. Because some contaminated soil would be left in place, EPA would conduct five-year reviews of the cleanup in accordance with Superfund requirements. **Cost: $39.9 million**

**Alternative 4D – Residential excavation to native sand and disposal.** This alternative consists of removing approximately 262,350 cubic yards of contaminated material, including debris, at the site down to the depth of native sand. Excavated soil would be disposed of at an approved landfill and, as necessary, soil with the highest lead concentrations would be treated using chemical stabilization.

Excavated soil would be replaced with clean soil to maintain the original grade and restored with sod or seed. This alternative would result in the removal of all affected soil since excavations would go down to the native sand, and the native sand layer is clean. There would be no need for institutional controls or for five-year reviews. **Cost: $48.8 million**

## Evaluation of EPA's recommended alternative

EPA recommends Alternative 4B because at this time the future use of the modified Zone 1 is assumed to be residential, and this alternative has the best balance of the evaluation criteria. Once implemented it would:

- Immediately prevent exposure to contaminated soil that poses health risks to residents.
- Prevent future exposure to residents with limited property use restrictions.
- Allow residential land use to continue.

EPA's preference for digging to 24 inches *(and not deeper)* is based on its determination that digging deeper is not meaningfully more protective of residential users and so does not justify the additional cost. Based on EPA's experience, 24 inches of clean soil will generally prevent direct human contact and exposure to contaminated soil left at that depth. Gardening is the only typical activity that might extend below 12 inches.

Alternative 4B would achieve these goals within a reasonable time and at a lower cost. It requires minimal effort to maintain long-term protectiveness. Alternative 4B meets the threshold criteria, offers a high degree of long-term effectiveness and permanence, and represents the best balance of tradeoffs among the other alternatives with respect to the balancing and modifying criteria.

Based on the information available now, EPA and IDEM agree that Alternative 4B would protect human health and the environment, comply with regulatory criteria, be cost-effective, and use permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies to the maximum extent practicable.

The recommended alternative may change in response to public comment, redevelopment plans for the modified Zone 1, or new information. We describe the possibilities in the section called "Zone 1 Future Use" above.

## Evaluation of all alternatives

Nine criteria (*see chart below)* are used to evaluate the different alternatives and against each other to select a cleanup alternative. EPA concluded the "no-action" alternative would not protect people or the environment and was eliminated from consideration. Alternatives 3A, 3B, 4B, 4C and 4D would protect human health and the environment for a residential use scenario. They address potential exposure to contaminants by covering or removing the contaminated soil. Alternative 4A would not protect human health because only 1-foot of soil would be removed. However, if the future use of Zone 1 changed to industrial/commercial, Alternative 4A would then be considered protective of the health of workers.

Swallowing contaminated soil within Zone 1 is the primary expected exposure route under a residential use scenario. Residents could be exposed to contaminants through direct ingestion of contaminated soil. Alternatives 3A, 3B, 4B, 4C and 4D are all considered effective at preventing ingestion. Alternatives 3A and 3B rely on a cap, either soil or asphalt, and compliance with institutional controls for their protectiveness, while Alternatives 4B and 4C would achieve protectiveness through the removal of contaminated soil and institutional controls. Alternative 4D would be the most protective since all material, including debris would be excavated down to native sand and disposed of off-site.

Direct contact can also result from recreational activities, gardening, landscaping or excavation. Each of the active alternatives *(those involving excavation or putting a cap on the contaminated soil)* would prevent direct contact by covering or removing the contaminated soil. However, direct contact may result from unauthorized excavation activities for all the alternatives, except 4D because the contaminated soil would remain in place either under a cap or under a soil cover.

Exposure through inhalation would most likely occur through windborne transport of contaminated dust and soil due to the contaminants' strong tendency to attach to soil particles. Each of the active alternatives would prevent exposure to contaminated dust by removing or covering the contaminated soil.

Alternatives 3A, 3B, 4A *(commercial/industrial)*, 4B, 4C and 4D address potential exposure to contaminants by covering or removing the contaminated soil. Alternative 4D would eliminate potential exposure because all contaminated soil would be removed down to native sand. Alternative 3A and 3B would leave contaminated soil behind either under a soil or asphalt cover. Alternative 4A would leave contaminated soil below 1 foot; Alternative 4B would leave contaminated soil below 2 feet; and Alternative 4C would leave contaminated soil below the groundwater. At those properties where contaminated soil remains, EPA would rely on institutional controls *(such as prohibiting excavation of contaminated soil)* to prevent exposure.

Alternatives 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4C and 4D are proven technologies that meet the requirements for long-term effectiveness and permanence. Compared to Alternative 3A and 3B, Alternatives 4B and 4C provide an additional level of protectiveness because contaminated material above RALs will be removed to a depth of 2 feet or to groundwater depth and disposed of off-site. Alternative 4D provides the greatest degree of long-term effectiveness and permanence because all soil exceeding RALs would be removed from Zone 1.

Alternatives 3A and 3B require the least disturbance of

## Evaluation criteria

EPA uses nine criteria to compare cleanup alternatives:

1. **Overall protection of human health and the environment** addresses whether an alternative adequately protects both human health and the environment. The cleanup plan can meet this criterion by reducing or eliminating contaminants or by reducing exposure to them.
2. **Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements** assures that each alternative complies with federal, tribal and state laws and regulations.
3. **Long-term effectiveness and permanence** evaluates how well an alternative will work in the long term, including how safely remaining contaminants can be managed.
4. **Reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment** addresses how well the alternative reduces the toxicity (the chemical makeup of a contaminant that makes it dangerous), movement and amount of contaminants.
5. **Short-term effectiveness** is how quickly the alternative achieves protection, as well as its potential to be harmful to human health and the environment while it's being constructed.
6. **Implementability** evaluates the technical feasibility of the alternative, and whether materials and services are available to carry out the alternative.
7. **Cost** includes estimated capital or startup costs, such as the cost of buildings, treatment systems and monitoring wells. The criterion also considers costs to implement the alternative, and operate and maintain it over time. Examples include laboratory analysis and personnel to operate equipment.
8. **State acceptance** is whether the state environmental agency, in this case the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, agrees or disagrees with EPA's recommended alternative.
9. **Community acceptance** evaluates how well the community near the site accepts the alternative. EPA evaluates community acceptance after it receives and evaluates public comments on its recommended alternative.

lead-contaminated soil. Alternatives 3A, 3B, and 4A *(commercial/industrial)* have the shortest construction times of five months *(3A and 4A)* and seven months *(3B)*. Compared to Alternative 3, Alternatives 4A, 4B and 4C have greater short-term effects because of the amount of materials moved to and from the site, as well as the increased duration of construction. Alternative D produces the most risk to the workers and community due to the longest duration of excavation and off-site disposal of 14 months and the difficulty excavating in groundwater. The longer a project takes, the greater the potential for problems from truck traffic and vehicle accidents, construction-related and exposure risks to workers, and additional quality-of-life impacts to the local community such as noise and dust.

Alternatives 3A or 3B do not reduce the toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated materials because no treatment would be applied. Alternatives 4A *(commercial/industrial)*, 4B, 4C and 4D would reduce the toxicity and mobility of the contamination through off-site treatment of soil prior to disposal, but would not reduce the volume of contaminated material. Alternative 4D would require the most treatment, then Alternative 4C and Alternative 4B.

All the alternatives can be readily implemented and have been used successfully for other environmental cleanup projects. Alternative 3B is more difficult to implement than 3A, 4A, 4B and 4C, because it requires more detailed design plans to maintain safe grading and to install a storm water management system. Alternative 4D would be the most difficult to implement due to the challenges associated with excavating below the groundwater table. Side slope stability and dewatering of the excavation with treatment of the contaminated groundwater would be necessary for Alternative 4D.

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## Next steps

Before EPA makes a final decision, the Agency will consult with IDEM and review public comments. Because EPA will hold a 60-day public comment period *(instead of a typical 30-day public comment period)*, no extensions of time will be granted. (*See Page 1 for the dates of the public comment period.)*

EPA encourages you to review and comment on the proposed cleanup plan. More detail on the cleanup alternatives is available in the official documents on file at the information repository (*listed on Page 1*) or EPA's website at www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site.EPA will respond to the comments in a document called a "responsiveness summary," a part of the record of decision that describes the final cleanup plan.

The Agency will announce the selected cleanup plan in a local newspaper and will place a copy in the information repositories and post it on EPA's website.

### Chart comparing cleanup alternatives with the nine Superfund remedy selection criteria under a residential cleanup scenario

| Evaluation Criterion | Alt. 1 | Alt. 3A | Alt. 3B | Alt. 4A | Alt. 4B* | Alt. 4C | Alt. 4D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment | ○ | ● | ● | ○ | ● | ● | ● |
| Compliance with ARARs | ○ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence | ○ | ● | ● | ○ | ● | ● | ● |
| Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment | ○ | ○ | ○ | ⦿ | ● | ● | ● |
| Short-term Effectiveness | N/A** | ⦿ | ⦿ | ⦿ | ⦿ | ⦿ | ⦿ |
| Implementability | N/A** | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Alternative Cost ($ millions) | $0 | $5 | $21.7 | $14 | $26.5 | $39.9 | $48.8 |
| State Acceptance | Will be evaluated after comment period. | | | | | | |
| Community Acceptance | | | | | | | |

● Fully meets criterion ⦿ Partially meets criterion ○ Does not meet criterion

* EPA's recommended alternative
** N/A: not applicable, since no remedy is being implemented in the No-Action Alternative

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Region 5
Superfund Division (SI-6J)
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

# USS LEAD SITE: Proposed Plan for Zone 1

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# Public Comment Sheet

## Use this space to write your comments

EPA is interested in your comments on the proposed cleanup plan for contaminated soil in the residential area (Zone 1) for the USS Lead site. You may use the space below to write your comments. Submit them at the Nov. 29, 2018 public meeting, or fold, stamp and mail to EPA Community Involvement Coordinator Janet Pope. You may also fax this sheet to Janet at 353-385-5311. Comments must be postmarked by Jan. 14, 2019. If you have questions, contact Janet at 312-353-0628, or toll-free at 800-621-8431, Ext. 30628, 9 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., weekdays.

Name:_____

Affiliation:_____

Address:_____

City:_____

State: _____Zip: _____

# USS Lead Site – Comment Sheet

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Fold on dashed lines, staple, stamp, and mail

---

Name_____
Address_____
City _____
State_____Zip _____

Janet Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 5
Superfund Division (SI-6J)
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

# USS Lead Superfund Site and the Former DuPont East Chicago Facility

EPA

2018 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

# Table of Contents


1 Introduction ..... 1

2 Community Concerns ..... 7

3 Community Involvement Goals and Activities ..... 21

4 The Community ..... 33

5 The Sites ..... 43

# Appendices


A Glossary – Initials -Acronyms ..... A-1

B List of Contacts ..... B-1

C Community Resources ..... C-1

D Environmental Justice ..... D-1

E Community Engagement and the Superfund Process ... E-1

F Comparing RCRA and CERCLA ..... F-1

G USS Lead Superfund Site Community Involvement Activities (2006-Present) ..... G-1

H ATSDR Fact Sheets ..... H-1

I Community Interview Fact Sheet ..... I-1

J List of Interview Questions ..... J-1

K TAG and TASC Programs ..... K-1

# Introduction

# 1

## Describes the purpose of this Revised Multi-Site CIP, presents EPA's community outreach objectives and provides a brief history about the sites

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prepared this Revised Multi-Site **Community Involvement Plan** to inform, engage and support the **Environmental Justice** community affected by the U.S. Smelter and Lead Refinery, Inc. site and the Former DuPont East Chicago Facility in East Chicago, Indiana. Our **community involvement** effort is committed to promoting effective and meaningful communication between the **public** and the Agency. We want to make sure that (1) members of the affected **community** know and understand when and how they can participate in decision making during the **cleanup** activities at these sites and (2) the community's concerns and information needs are considered and addressed as activities at each site progress.

The initial **CIP** was published in April 2011 with interviews conducted in June 2010. This revised CIP was prepared to include both the USS Lead site and the DuPont Facility because both sites affect the same community. The USS Lead site is being addressed under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act**, also called **Superfund**, while the DuPont Facility is being addressed under the **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act**, or **RCRA** program. EPA encourages close coordination among these two cleanup programs to eliminate duplication of effort and streamline cleanup processes. Appendix F

*The 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.*

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

## Superfund

**Janet Pope**
**Community Involvement Coordinator**
EPA Region 5 (SI-6J)
312-353-0628 or
800-621-8431 Ext. 30628
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**Information from questions and concerns voiced to EPA through the hotline established for the USS Lead site gave additional insight to the community's concerns and questions.**

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

– Comparing RCRA and **CERCLA** – provides more information about these programs.

EPA used several information sources to update this plan, including:

- Information from the previous CIP.
- Information from a site assessment prepared in May 2017.
- Research about the community and the sites.
- Discussions with community members at meetings, information sessions and community interviews.

EPA representatives conducted interviews in June 2018 with 24 community members including local residents, a local official, clergy, members of local community groups, and other parties interested in activities at the sites in East Chicago. EPA mailed out two postcards inviting community members to participate in the interviews, prepared a fact sheet (*see Appendix I*) explaining the community interview process and delivered packets of information including the Community Interview Fact Sheet and past informational fact sheets to local churches and the president of the East Chicago Calumet Coalition (ECCC) for distribution to community members. (*Words in **bold** are defined in Appendix A.*)

This revised CIP describes EPA's plan for addressing concerns heard from the community and various ways to keep residents informed and involved in investigation and cleanup activities at the sites. We will use this document as a guide to involve and communicate with residents, businesses and the local governments in East Chicago.

## 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.

**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

REGION 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
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Letter to the Community:

We appreciate the time that many community members and other stakeholders have taken to meet with EPA and to share their thoughts and concerns regarding the cleanup of the USS Lead and DuPont sites. Those thoughts and concerns have been incorporated into this updated Community Involvement Plan. EPA recognizes the value that an engaged public brings to this project, and it is only through the input of community members and stakeholders that community involvement is truly accomplished.

EPA is committed to carrying out the USS Lead/DuPont cleanups in a safe and protective manner. We are equally committed to public participation at every phase through an open process that encourages affected communities and interested organizations to provide input on the critical issues related to the cleanup. In keeping with that commitment, we have developed a CIP that encourages real dialogue. It was built on the input provided by the community during interviews, meetings, workshops and dialogue with EPA staff.

We have heard your views on how to move forward in an inclusive way. You have reaffirmed the need for accurate, timely and understandable information about the issues that concern you, and you appreciate the opportunity to provide input on them. It is clear that we all share a common goal, a healthy and beneficial community, and that you want to be involved in the project in a constructive way.

Through the many resources described in this updated CIP, EPA will help to enhance your understanding of the project. Just as important, we will ensure that there is adequate time and opportunity for you to provide meaningful input and for us to consider that input.

Again, we thank everyone who has contributed to the updating of this Plan though interviews, meetings, workshops and information sessions, and in many other ways. We hope you will continue to be involved.

Janet L. Pope  Charles Rodriguez  Rafael Gonzalez

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

# Brief Site Background

*See Section 5 for a more complete background of each of the sites.*

## USS Lead Superfund Site

The USS Lead Superfund Site is located in the city of East Chicago, Ind. The site has been divided into two cleanup areas that EPA refers to as **operable units**, or **OUs**. OU1 is a 322-acre residential area bounded by East Chicago Avenue on the north, East 151st Street on the south, the Indiana Harbor Canal on the west and Parrish Avenue on the east. OU1 has been further subdivided in Zones 1, 2 and 3 (*see Figure 1 on Page 5*). OU2 includes the 79-acre former USS Lead facility on 151st Street, as well as groundwater beneath the entire site. **Contamination** in OU1 is largely derived from historic operations at three nearby facilities: (1) the USS Lead facility; (2) a facility formerly located in Zone 1 and owned and operated by subsidiaries of the Anaconda Copper and Mining Co.; and (3) the E.I. Du Pont de Nemours facility located just southeast of OU1.

## Former DuPont East Chicago Facility

The Former DuPont East Chicago Facility is located at 5215 Kennedy Ave. in East Chicago and is approximately 440 acres (*see Figure 1 on Page 5*). The property is bounded to the south by the East Branch of the Grand Calumet River, to the east and north by residential and commercial areas and to the west by an industrial area. Though property ownership was transferred to The Chemours Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of DuPont, in February 2015, it is still referred to and known as the DuPont Facility within the community.

Effective June 29, 2018, Chemours conveyed title to the Former DuPont East Chicago Facility to East Chicago Gateway Partners, LLC. All parties are involved in the cleanup of the site with EPA oversight.

Because of the size of the site, EPA has divided the site into five areas:

- **Natural Area/Eastern Area:** This undeveloped area occupies approximately 172 acres and contains original plains/dunes **geomorphology** and associated plant communities.
- **Buffer Zone Area:** This area occupies approximately 20 acres and is located directly east of the Open and Redevelopment Areas and separates these areas from the adjacent Natural Area.
- **Redevelopment Area:** This area occupies approximately 155 acres and encompasses the former manufacturing area located in the central and west portions of the property.
- **Open Area:** This area occupies approximately 50 acres and includes an approximately 30-acre former solid waste landfill.
- **Leased Area:** DuPont leased this 30-acre active manufacturing area to W.R. Grace & Co. and Grace Division in early 2000; Chemours maintains ownership of this area.

## Contaminants of concern

At the USS Lead site, **lead** and **arsenic** are the main **contaminants** of concern. Results from several investigations at the DuPont Facility

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***Figure 1 shows the boundaries of OU1, OU2 and the DuPont Facility.***

indicate arsenic, lead, **zinc** and **cadmium** are the primary pollutants in the soil from about 0 to 10 feet below ground. Arsenic is the primary contaminant in the groundwater because of how it is distributed and its high concentrations.

EPA continues to provide fact sheets and other informational documents to help the community understand the concerns about lead and how they can reduce exposure to lead in their community (*see Appendix H for more information*).

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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

## Community Engagement is Essential to the Success of Superfund and RCRA 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, clergy and city officials educated EPA about their community and told EPA about their concerns, which are presented in the Section 2 - Community Concerns, beginning on the next page.

# Community Concerns

# 2

## Summarizes what community members are concerned about, the questions they asked and what they told EPA

### What We Heard

We learned about concerns, questions and informational needs related to the USS Lead Superfund site and DuPont Facility by speaking with and/or conducting interviews with residents and other interested community members.

During June 2010, EPA conducted in-person interviews with 25 East Chicago residents and other interested parties to identify their questions, concerns and information needs regarding the USS Lead site. A Spanish translator participated in the interviews for those residents who were more comfortable speaking Spanish.

In March 2017, EPA asked their support contractor to conduct a situation assessment to better understand factors impacting community engagement efforts for the USS Lead Superfund site and explore ways to strengthen and enhance those efforts. In March and April 2017, the contractor interviewed 15 people from all three Zones by telephone. One of the results of this assessment was EPA scheduling regular meetings at the former Carrie Gosch Elementary School. Prior to the meetings, conference calls with community leaders were held to find out what information the residents wanted to hear at the meetings and to make sure EPA invited the right people to answer the questions at the meeting.

***Note to readers:*** *This section is intended to faithfully record and reflect the issues and concerns expressed to EPA by residents 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.*

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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

***CIC Charles Rodriguez talks with local resident about the sites.***

On June 11-15, 2018, EPA conducted 22 in-person and two telephone interviews with people who have an interest in the USS Lead Superfund site and DuPont Facility site, including residents, city officials, church leaders and neighborhood association representatives. Again, a Spanish translator was available for residents who were more comfortable talking in Spanish. EPA also received a letter from a daughter of residents that were interviewed voicing a list of concerns and questions.

The table below shows the representation from each Zone at the interviews.

| Zone | 2010 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 8 | 12 |
| 3 | 15 | 11 |
| Outside of Site Area | 2 | 1 |

We mailed two postcards – one in May 2018 and a second one in June 2018 – to residents informing them of the community interviews and asked them to schedule an interview with the Agency. In addition to the mailings, EPA hand-delivered information about the interviews to several of the local city churches and to a member of the ECCC and asked them to distribute the information to their parishioners and members.

The interviews were conducted in a discussion format and each interviewee was asked questions from a list and follow-up questions were suggested by the discussions. (*Note: The total number of responses does not always add up to the number of interviewees, because based on the discussions, not all questions were asked of everyone, or at times, interviewees preferred not to answer a specific question*.) The site **Remedial Project Managers**, **On-Scene Coordinators** and **Community Involvement Coordinators** participated in the interviews. EPA's contractor provided notetaking support during the interviews.

Some concerns expressed in 2010 were carried over in 2018, but there were also several differences in the concerns voiced. The table below summarizes the topics that were discussed during both interview sessions. Following the table is a summary of the additional questions and concerns expressed that were different from the 2010 interviews. The reason there are differences in the questions is that through the years, EPA has learned more about what is important to community members and has included those topics in current interviews. More importantly, the community has become more knowledgeable

and involved in site activities. Interviews during both sessions were conducted in a discussion format and in 2010, each interviewee was asked approximately16 questions (*See Appendix J*) and in 2018 there were 29 questions (*questions and*

## USS Lead Superfund Site

### COMPARISON OF CONCERNS FROM 2010 CIP AND 2018 CIP

| June 2010 Concerns | June 2018 Concerns |
|---|---|
| **KNOWLEDGE OF SITE** | |
| Overall, there did not seem to be a high level of concern from the community about the USS Lead site though many of the residents interviewed expressed concerns about other issues in their area such as drugs and gang problems.<br><br>Most people said that they knew little or nothing about the site though some said that they heard there could be lead contamination from the site and a few people either had samples taken at their property or knew of someone who had samples taken.<br><br>Some residents said their concern was not with USS Lead, but with DuPont, which they believe had caused flooding problems in the area and wondered if the lead could leach into the standing water.<br><br>A few residents commented that there was a lot of garbage and waste around the public housing area and people attributed the problems to prior industrial activity in the area. | Everyone interviewed knew about the USS Lead Superfund site and expressed concern about the contamination, including health effects and property values. |

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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

| June 2010 Concerns | June 2018 Concerns |
|---|---|
| **HEALTH EFFECTS** | |
| Some people did not have any health concerns about the site and said that having the industry nearby was "just a fact of living in the area and no one really paid attention."<br><br>Other residents did express concerns about children in the area being exposed to lead and some asked if exposure to the lead could have caused cancer or birth defects in some of the children.<br><br>Residents were also concerned about gardens, and they wondered if the vegetables would be contaminated with lead. | Everyone interviewed expressed concerns about the health effects from lead exposure, especially the effects on children.<br><br>Some interviewees asked if the lead contamination could cause cancer, one resident said her husband had lung issues and others said they knew of several people with cancer and other health issues. |
| **PROPERTY VALUES** | |
| No one interviewed expressed any concern about property values because of site contamination. | Several people interviewed expressed concern over low property values because of site contamination and being in a Superfund site. |
| **COMMUNICATION WITH LOCAL RESIDENTS AND OFFICIALS** | |
| Overall, people were satisfied with the information received from EPA and said they believe they were kept adequately informed. However, many negative comments were received about past communications. Those interviewed said that the information looked like "junk mail" and they threw it out. People did remember the yellow postcard announcing the interviews because it stood out.<br><br>During the interviews it was noted several times that people would not know to look for information about the site under the name USS Lead. It was suggested that the site name reference East Chicago, as it would be more recognizable to area residents. | Most people said they have been kept adequately informed about site activities and progress, and the information received from EPA is clear and easy to understand. Some people commented that the communications look like "junk mail" and they throw it out. People said larger font should be used and more graphics/visuals are needed. |

Below are the specific questions EPA asked and a summary of the answers that were provided during the community interviews in June 2018.

**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?]**

Almost everyone interviewed lives near the site, and two people work at local churches. Nine people interviewed said they are members of the ECCC, a local community group; three are members of Calumet Lives Matter and four people are also part of the Community Strategy Group. The two pastors interviewed are part of the Twin City Minister Alliance of East Chicago. (*See Page 36 for more information on these stakeholder groups*).

**2. How long have you been a resident in the area?**

Most residents interviewed have lived in the area their entire lives and others have lived in the area for less than 2 years.

**3. Have you had any sampling conducted at your property? If so, was the sampling done in your yard or indoors? Did you understand the results? Are there any comments on understanding the results?**

Of the people interviewed, 20 people had sampling done in their yard and several had indoor sampling conducted. Of those yards that were sampled, 14 properties had contaminants above the **removal action levels**, or **RAL**. One person said she had private sampling done because of lack of trust with the government. She also suggested that there should be one-on-one meetings to explain results.

**4. How do you want to be informed about site activities?**

The table below shows how the interviewees want to be kept informed about site activities.

| Mail | Email | Phone | Newspaper | Radio | TV | Social Media | Door Hangar | Church |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2 |

**5. What newspapers do you read?**

The newspapers most read by the interviewees are the *Northwest Indiana Times* and the *Gary Post Tribune*.

**6. Have you seen previously published ads regarding the site?**

Some of the interviewees said they had seen the ads and two people thought ads are a good way to announce meetings. A few people thought the ads were too small and that people did not or would not see them in the paper. There was discussion with one person that said putting ads in the legal section of the newspaper is a waste of money because people don't read those. (EPA does not put ads in the legal section of the newspaper so EPA was unsure of what ads the resident was referring to.)

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### 7. Where do you currently get your information from about the sites? From whom? In what form?

The table below presents how many interviewees said where they get information about the sites from.

| Source of Information | Number of Responses |
|---|---|
| EPA mailings | 14 |
| ECCC | 6 |
| EPA meetings | 6 |
| EPA website | 4 |
| Word of mouth (neighbors) | 4 |
| Local news | 2 |
| Email | 2 |
| Own research | 2 |
| Church meetings | 2 |
| Calumet Lives Matter meetings | 1 |

### 8. Have you been interviewed before about the sites? Was everyone respectful during your encounter with EPA, contractors, others?

One person said she talked with an EPA contractor, at an EPA open house about the site. (Note: all the people interviewed for this CIP were different than those that participated in interviews in 2010. At one of the open houses, several people talked with the EPA contractor, and even though he talked with several people, only one of those residents participated in the June 2018 interviews.)

### 9. Who have you talked to (any local, state or federal government agencies) about the site?

Some interviewees said they have talked with community groups that have met with federal and state officials, senators and the Mayor. One person said she talked with the county assessor and he was great.

### 10. Who would you contact about the site?

The list below indicates who people would contact for questions about the site.

- Janet Pope/Charles Rodriguez – 5
- EPA/Hotline – 5
- City (for lead testing) – 1
- Website – 1

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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

www.

### 11. Are you on the EPA mailing list for the site?

Everyone interviewed said they were on the mailing list for the USS Lead site, and about half the interviewees thought they were on the list for the DuPont facility, though many of those were not sure what they would have received. Everyone interviewed wants to be sure to be on both mailing lists.

### 12. Is the information you have received from EPA clear and easy to understand?

Most people responded that the information received from EPA was clear and easy to understand, though a couple of people said they don't always understand the wording. One person said, "the documents are not too technical, and they are easy to read and understand." Two people said, "if you take the time to read it, it would be clear." One family said they understand the Spanish documents except for "a word or two that is too technical." On the other hand, three people said the information was not easy to understand and is "too technical." One person said that the look of print was intimidating and the use of more graphics and less words would help. Another person said bigger print and visuals should be used on documents so seniors can see better.

### 13. Do you feel you have been kept adequately informed about either site progress?

Sixteen interviewees said they have been kept informed about the site progress, one person did not want to answer and four people don't think they have been kept informed. A city official said she believes that EPA has done a good job of keeping people informed but thinks that some constituents think EPA should do more. She said, "You can put the information out there, but they have to read it." A resident said that "EPA is doing good." Two people said they get more information from the ECCC or Calumet Lives Matter than from EPA. One person said EPA should be more proactive on updates for individual properties and that perhaps a timeline would be helpful. Another interviewee suggested that EPA should attend the ECCC and other community group meetings to stop miscommunication.

### 14. Have you participated in any public meetings and /or community group meetings for each of the sites? Why or why not?

Seventeen people said they have attended meetings for the USS Lead site and of the three people who said they had not, it was because they are new to the area and one person said the meetings are "redundant/ nonsense." Eight people have attended meetings regarding the DuPont site, while 13 people said they have not attended meetings either because they were not aware of the meetings, their schedule didn't line up or they are new to the area.

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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

### Will you attend meetings in the future? If not, what prevents you from attending?

**USS Lead site:** Seventeen people said they would attend meetings, three people said they will not attend and two people said they might attend.

**DuPont site:** Ten people said they would attend, four people said they would not attend and nine people said they might attend.

The reasons given for not or maybe attending were "not worth the time," or their schedule did not allow attendance.

### 15. What days, times, and locations would be best for public meetings?

Several different times, dates and locations were offered. The majority said that Saturdays were good days to have meetings during the day and some people said evenings during the week were also a good option (but not Friday). Several interviewees said the times and locations should be varied so different people could attend.

The former Carrie Gosch Elementary School was identified by most interviewees as a good place for meetings, followed by local churches (First Baptist and Friendship Church were named). The Martin Luther King Center and the library were also identified, and one person said that Riley Park was a good location, while one person did not have a preference.

### 16. What type of format do you prefer? Public meeting, open house/information session?

Seven people said the type of meeting would depend on the information that was being given but combining a **public meeting** with an open house is usually a good way. A few interviewees said that some people don't like to ask questions in a big public forum but would ask one-on-one. Other people said they like the public meeting format because then everyone hears the same answers to questions. Three people did not have a preference.

### 17. Are you aware of EPA's web pages for each site? Have you been on it? Is it easy to navigate?

**USS Lead:** Fourteen people said they were aware of the USS Lead website and one person was not. Of those aware of the site, 11 people have been on the site and 3 have not.

**DuPont:** Ten people said they were aware of the DuPont website and four people were not. Nine people have visited the DuPont website.

**Both web pages:** Four people said they were easy to navigate and two people found them difficult to navigate. One person

said he wasn't always sure where to find a document and it seemed like you have to "bounce around" a lot to find things.

**18. Do you understand EPA's Superfund program / RCRA program?**

Four people said they understand the Superfund program and 12 people said they did not understand the RCRA program. Two people said they understood a little about Superfund and one person stated they were not interested in either program. (To help attendees understand the two programs, they were provided the Comparing RCRA and CERCLA fact sheet *[see Appendix F]* during the interviews.)

**19. Information repositories for both sites are located at the East Chicago Public Library and the Robert A. Pastrick Library Branch – have you ever looked at the information there? If so, did you find the information you needed?**

**USS Lead:** Eleven people have never looked at the repository while three people said they have and two of those people said they did not get what they were looking for because the information was redacted. One resident said that files that were originally in the repository have now been redacted. She also said that a lot of files are out of order and "can't find stuff."

**DuPont:** Ten people have not looked at the repository for information, but three people have; one person did not find the information they wanted.

**20. Are you aware of any community groups supporting the USS Lead site?**

Fourteen people said they have heard of the ECCC and four people said they have not. Two people said they have not received any information from the ECCC. One person said they believe that the ECCC focuses on Zone 3 and not the other neighborhoods.

**21. Do you know what a Technical Assistance Grant, or TAG is? Do you know that ECCC applied for a TAG?**

Six interviewees said they knew what a **Technical Assistance Grant**, or **TAG** is, and are aware that the ECCC applied for a TAG. Eight people replied they did not know what a TAG is, and four people said they were not aware that ECCC applied for a TAG. One person said they don't care because they are not part of that group.

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

# OTHER CONCERNS EXPRESSED
## *(March 2017 Assessment and June 2018 Interviews)*

### Communication

One interviewee said, "There should have been better communication. EPA should have done a better job explaining the process and identifying priorities." One resident suggested that a flow chart showing what agency is responsible for what would be helpful. Another interviewee suggested that more information be given, specifically define EPA's role with East Chicago and provide more information on what EPA is doing. Other interviewees said they don't have concerns because they believe EPA is taking care of things and is doing a good job in keeping people informed and cleaning up the properties. One interviewee appreciated the opportunity to have the interview. Many people interviewed said that door-to-door canvassing is the best way to get information out to the community. One interviewee said that EPA should engage with community members while working – "talk with the residents." A couple of people interviewed said it would be a good idea to get the pastors of the local churches involved to hand out information at church services, or perhaps include information in the Sunday bulletins.

### Contamination and cleanup

Interviewees expressed concern and lack of understanding as to why connecting yards are not contaminated or why their front yard may be contaminated, but not their back yard. One resident said they still don't understand the "checkerboard" results – "how can contamination skip properties?" One homeowner said they were hoping that EPA would change their mind about cleaning their property if sampling results were below the management levels, but after talking with EPA, they now understand why they can't.

Concern was also expressed that the properties are not being cleaned up to the proper standards and that the **potentially responsible parties** are allowed to do what they want, and what they want is not what is best for the community. A few residents said they don't like the **PRP** making decisions. One resident said they are concerned that the sampling did not get the right spots, so there could still be contamination. One person asked if EPA was going to clean abandoned buildings and vacant areas and another asked if all the contamination would be gone from Zone 1. Another interview asked, "What is going to happen in Zone 2? Am I dealing with gentrification? Are they going to tear down houses?" A resident from Zone 3 does not believe that Zone 3 is a priority for EPA.

One resident asked when basements would be tested and another asked if there are air quality issues in the area.

One resident commended the EPA team because of the cleanup and said they are making a difference in the community. Another interviewee said that EPA has gone beyond expectations in the cleanup and is very pleased.

***"It was hurtful to have to move out of Zone 1 – left a lot of memories behind and children were separated from friends."***

*Former Resident*

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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

An interviewee said that if Carrie Gosch is not fit to be a school, why is the facility being used now? They said that most people think that the school closed because of the lead contamination.

### Divided communities

Some interviewees said they believe that when EPA allowed the PRPs to divide the community into Zones 1, 2 and 3, it caused conflict among the neighborhoods. However, many other interviewees said that the labeling of the zones did not cause a divide between the communities and that the nature of the types of neighborhoods was why there is a division. They said the public housing, African-American neighborhood and the Hispanic/Latino neighborhood naturally cause a division. One interviewee said that EPA should help support efforts to ease tensions between Zones, "which is due to the PRPs."

Another resident said that there is a divide between the Calumet and Harbor neighborhoods and that the Mayor does things for the Harbor neighborhoods but not Calumet. One other resident said that "It's like living in the 1970s here – there is a division in a lot of things, especially with the Blacks and Latinos."

### DuPont Facility

Some of the people interviewed expressed concerns about the DuPont property. One interviewee said there used to be animal wildlife on the DuPont property, but a few weeks ago he saw four dead deer on the property and he wondered if the dead deer were related to the contamination. Another interviewee said they believe that the DuPont property causes different dangers to the residents. During the interviews, a resident asked if the DuPont property is affecting the water or air quality in Zone 3 and asked if anyone was monitoring the water or air. Another interviewee wanted more clarification of what is happening at the DuPont property, including:

- Did the fence get repaired? Was signage put up? Thinks there should be other signs – "high toxic" or "poison" – so people know what they are living next to.

***Photo shows property after cleanup and restoration was completed.***

- Thinks cameras should be put in area to monitor trespassing or activity on at the DuPont site.
- Are there piles of chemicals onsite at DuPont?

Another resident stated they did not have any issues with EPA, however they do not trust DuPont at all.

One interviewee said he was disturbed that DuPont is not part of the Superfund site, and because

***An interviewee said that seeing the property restoration has given hope to this community. They are proud to turn on their street and see the newly-restored properties – it makes the community look much better.***

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of that, there seems to be a delay in getting it cleaned up. He also stated that not a lot of information comes to the community regarding the DuPont Facility.

## Health

During the 2017 assessment and 2018 interviews, most interviewees talked about long-term health concerns and health-related effects of lead contamination at the site. People were especially concerned about the effects of lead on the development of children. Many people also asked if the lead contamination was related to the many incidents of cancer in the area. One interviewee said her husband had lung cancer. Another resident said, "Finish the cleanup, so that I feel safe and healthy again."

***During demolition crews sprayed water to help keep down the dust.***

One resident said that she lives next to the Marathon gas pipeline and wanted to know if there are issues that she should know about because she doesn't want her son's health to get worse.

## Lack of trust

Interviewees discussed how local politics impact community engagement efforts at the site. Many people in the community have expressed a distrust of local politics, EPA and other neighborhood groups within the community. Residents talked about their concerns that the city of East Chicago possibly knew that there was contamination in the soil at the housing complex (Zone 1) and they built it anyway, endangering the health of residents, especially children. There is also mistrust about the public health efforts at the site. One interviewee said, "EPA knew about the contamination for years" and others questioned why it has taken so long to have anything done about the contamination. One resident asked, "Why after all this time [in the last 4 to 5 years] is something being done now? Where were you before?" Another person stated that trust is lacking because

***Demolition of Zone I nears completion.***

actions should have been started long before they did – for both sites. One person interviewed said that things are getting better – problems cropped up because of past mayors. One interviewee said that EPA is getting blamed for what the City is responsible for and it seems like there are contradictions between EPA and the City. A resident said that what happened, it's no one's fault – "just need to fix what can be fixed and move on." An interviewee also expressed that black/brown communities get overlooked.

### Regulations

An interviewee stated that he thought the policies in addressing Superfund are outdated and believes polluters should pay 100% of the costs to clean up sites. Another interviewee asked if regulations will be enforced after the cleanup is completed.

### Reuse/redevelopment

There was a lot of discussion about the redevelopment and reuse of the properties within the sites. Many want to see the land (DuPont property and the public housing zone) reused. An interviewee said there should be a strategic redevelopment plan put in place. One person said it would be good to have businesses come back to the neighborhood. Others said there should be housing put back where the public housing was demolished, while another said that it would be "ridiculous" to rebuild in Zone 1.

### Water concerns

Several people interviewed expressed concerns about the water – a few people buy drinking water because their water comes out cloudy or they just don't trust drinking the water. One resident said they brush their teeth with bottled water, and that is "completely unacceptable." Questions were also asked about how the filters work and if they still needed filters after their water lines were changed. One resident said the water cartridge is causing low pressure and it clogs up and has to be taken off to wash dishes. Another resident said that water comes up in their basement and it doesn't seem like that is being addressed. Some residents asked what the process was for the water lines [lead service line replacement program].

***Aerial view taken after the Zone I buildings were gone.***

# Community Involvement Goals and Activities

3

## Highlights 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 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 and to respond to information obtained during meetings, discussions and community interviews conducted with residents and other community members in June 2018, and to meet federal requirements, we have established the following objectives for our community involvement efforts:

- Enlist the support, coordination and involvement of officials from the city of East Chicago, East Chicago Housing Authority, Department of Housing and Urban Development and community leaders.
- Enlist the support, coordination and involvement of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM).
- Enlist the support, coordination and involvement of the Agency

***Community involvement is the process of engaging in dialogue and collaborating with community members. The goal of community involvement is to advocate and strengthen early and meaningful community participation during cleanups.***

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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

***EPA CICs meet with local news media to give an update about site activities.***

for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry (ATSDR).

- Monitor community interest in the site and respond accordingly.
- Keep the community well informed of ongoing and planned site activities.
- Explain technical site activities and findings in an understandable format for residents.
- Obtain public input on key decisions.
- Change planned activities, where warranted, based on community input.
- Update EPA's websites regularly and provide useful information on it for the community.
- Update the city of East Chicago officials on a periodic basis, even if no activities are occurring at the site.
- Hold public meetings, within the community to give all residents an opportunity to attend.
- Continue to request property owner satisfaction scores on the cleanup of properties.

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 USS Lead Superfund site and the DuPont Facility. The following plan is intended as opportunities for communication between the community and EPA and is a reponse to key concerns and questions raised during the discussions and community interviews conducted in June 2018.

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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

## Specific Community Involvement Activities

To meet federal requirements and to address community concerns and questions described in the Community Concerns section, 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.** The EPA **CIC** is the primary liaison between EPA and the community.

The CIC fields general questions about the site. For technical site issues, the CIC coordinates with EPA's remedial project managers, or **RPMs**, or on-scene coordinators, also referred to as **OSCs**. 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.

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

| USS Lead Superfund Site | |
|---|---|
| **Janet Pope**<br>Community Involvement Coordinator<br>312-353-0628, Ext. 30628<br>pope.janet@epa.gov | **Charles Rodriguez**<br>Community Involvement Coordinator<br>312-886-7472, Ext. 67472<br>rodriguez.charles@epa.gov |
| **Tom Alcamo**<br>Remedial Project Manager<br>312-886-7278, Ext. 67278<br>alcamo.thomas@epa.gov | **Dan Haag**<br>On-Scene Coordinator<br>312-886-6906, Ext. 66906<br>haag.daniel@epa.gov |
| **Jacob Hassan**<br>On-Scene Coordinator<br>312-886-6864, Ext. 66864<br>hassan.jacob@epa.gov | **Sarah Rolfes**<br>Remedial Project Manager<br>312-886-6551, Ext. 66551<br>rolfes.sarah@epa.gov |
| **Katherine Thomas**<br>Remedial Project Manager<br>312-353-5878, Ext. 35878<br>thomas.katherine@epa.gov | |

| DuPont Facility | |
|---|---|
| **Rafael Gonzalez**<br>Community Involvement Coordinator<br>312-886-0269, Ext. 60269<br>gonzalez.rafaelp@epa.gov | **Jennifer Dodds**<br>Remedial Project Manager<br>312-886-1484, Ext. 61484<br>dodds.jennifer@epa.gov |

***They can also be reached weekdays toll-free at***

***800-621-8431 from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. using the extensions listed next to their phone number.***

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

- **Establish a toll-free number for residents to ask questions and receive information.** EPA staff listed above are located in the Chicago office and can be reached using the toll-free number listed in on the previous page. Ask for them by name or use the telephone extensions. Residents can call 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 other communications with the public.
- **Establish a hotline number for residents to ask questions and receive information.** EPA has established a hotline specifically for the USS Lead site. The number is 219-801-2199. EPA also encourages residents to text EPA staff at this hotline number with questions and concerns. We also offered texting as a way for residents to let us know if they were interested in having their property sampled during the 2018 construction season.
- **Establish a local office.** EPA has established a community information office at the former Carrie Gosch Elementary School at 455 E. 148th St. Agency staff are there Monday – Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Residents and community members are welcome to stop by during these hours to talk with EPA.

- **Maintain communication with local officials, agencies and community residents.** We will 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. Beginning in June 2017, EPA has held regular calls with community leaders to discuss and plan agenda topics for monthly Saturday meetings. EPA has also sponsored several tours in Zone 1 for residents affected by the cleanup.
  - » In March 2017, EPA asked their support contractor to conduct a situation assessment to better understand the factors impacting the community engagement efforts at the USS Lead Superfund site and to explore ways to strengthen and enhance those efforts. Fifteen people interviewed included residents from Zones 1, 2 and 3, other community leaders and individuals involved with site activities.
  - » In April 2017, EPA prepared the East Chicago Enhanced Communications Plan (on the next page), which outlines steps taken to improve communication and enhance service to residents.
- **Share site information on the Internet.** We will provide information on activities and past communications on the websites for USS Lead and the DuPont Facility. The websites will be updated as events occur.

# East Chicago Enhanced Communications Plan

Following U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt's visit to the USS Lead Superfund site in East Chicago last month, EPA has taken several steps to improve communication and enhance service to residents.

To achieve that goal:

- EPA has appointed a dedicated, experienced community involvement coordinator who is well known and trusted by East Chicago residents as the full time point of contact for questions and concerns from residents. She will provide a "one stop shop" for customer service.
- EPA has established an East Chicago hotline number (219-801-2199.) The East Chicago hotline number is included in all outreach materials to residents and will be publicized in a news release and on EPA social media accounts.
- EPA will track all public inquiries and requests in a database to ensure that they are answered in a timely way.
- EPA has established a community information office at the former Carrie Gosch Elementary School where residents can easily stop in to speak to EPA employees.
- In coordination with the lead community involvement coordinator for the site, community involvement coordinators will accompany EPA project managers and cleanup contractors on pre-excavation and sampling meetings with residents to explain the process, answer questions, take note of issues and translate into Spanish where necessary. They will share residents' concerns and requests with the lead community involvement coordinator to make sure they are addressed.
- EPA will hold monthly community meetings to provide updates and answer questions from residents. EPA will invite other local, state and federal agencies to participate.
- EPA will write and distribute FAQs and post them on the USS Lead web page https://www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site.
- EPA will conduct the following meetings with other agencies:
  - weekly meeting with the City of East Chicago utilities director to coordinate activities;
  - a biweekly multiagency team meeting with local, state and federal agencies and health experts. Participants are EPA, Indiana State Dept. of Health, Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, City of East Chicago, East Chicago Housing Authority, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, and the University of Illinois Chicago Great Lakes Center for Pediatric Environmental Health;
  - a biweekly call between EPA's Office of Regional Counsel and City of East Chicago attorneys.
  - biweekly call with congressional staff.
- EPA has posted an interactive map of residential soil and dust sampling data that is available on the USS Lead web page.
  https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=d45c8610b7364b8f931fdbb748d607c1

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

- **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. We will update the list regularly to reflect address changes and changes in elected officials and to add new people interested in site activities.

  » We use the site mailing list to distribute written information such as fact sheets and meeting notifications. 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. The mailing list is for 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 Janet Pope, Charles Rodriquez, or Rafael Gonzalez (CICs, for the sites.)

- **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. Based on the needs of the community, all documents will be translated into Spanish and made available to the community in both English and Spanish.

  » 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 EPA's websites.

  » Community members interviewed suggested that distributing information door-to-door is an effective way to get the information out to the community. As appropriate, EPA may conduct door-to-door efforts. Community members also suggested giving information to the churches to distribute, and as appropriate, EPA will work with church leaders to distribute information.

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

  » The repository is a collection of site information available to the public for reading and photocopying. Documents include fact sheets, technical reports, the CIP, general Superfund information, RCRA information and other documents. 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

## Site-Specific Information Repositories

**East Chicago Public Library**
2401 E. Columbus Dr., East Chicago

**East Chicago Public Library**
**Robert A. Pastrick Branch**
1008 W. Chicago Ave., East Chicago

easily read and photocopied for future use. An online information repository is also available on the USS Lead site's web page at *www.epa.gov/superfund/uss-lead-site* and on the DuPont facility site's web page at *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana,* to access information electronically. Documents should not be taken from the binders or folders at the repositories. If copies of the information are needed, one of the CICs should be contacted for assistance.

- **Establish and maintain the administrative record.** A copy of the **administrative records** for the USS Lead site and DuPont Facility can be found at the libraries listed on Page 26 and at the EPA Region 5 Records Center in Chicago (*see Appendix C*). We will update the administrative record(s) as necessary. The administrative record gives residents a paper trail of all documents EPA relied on, or considered, to reach decisions about the site cleanup.
- **Conduct public meetings, hearings and information sessions.** Based on community interest and request, EPA has held regular meetings at the former Carrie Gosch Elementary School on Saturday mornings. Different topics, based on community input and questions, are highlighted each month. (*See Appendix G - USS Lead Timeline of Community Involvement Activities*). There were a few exceptions to the schedule based on information that needed to be shared with the community. EPA has also held meetings and workshops at the library.

» A public meeting is an opportunity for EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. EPA staff is available to share information and answer questions. A public meeting

***Residents had the opportunity to talk one-on-one with different agencies at the Multi-Agency Open House.***

***First regular meeting at the former Carrie Gosch Elementary School provided an update on site activities and future plans.***

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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

*EPA held a public meeting to discuss the Explanation of Significant Differences for the USS Lead Superfund site.*

is not a formal public hearing where testimony is received. Instead, it might be a meeting to exchange information or comments. In addition, we may hold an informal open-house style meeting, called an availability session, where residents can meet 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.

A public hearing is a formal meeting where we hear the public's views and concerns about an 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.

» The RCRA program held two public hearings in January and March 2018 to give community members the opportunity to provide public comments and express any concerns about its proposed cleanup plan for the DuPont Facility.

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.

- **Continue to work with the residents and community groups.** EPA will continue to work with several stakeholder groups that have been identified (See Section 4 - The Community for a listing of the stakeholder groups.) and will continue to be available to residents at the community office in East Chicago. Members of these groups include local leaders, residents of Zones 2 and 3 and other people interested in site activities.

*EPA attends CAG meeting to give updates and answer questions on site activities.*

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

- **Provide training and additional tools for community as needed.** EPA has held workshops for community members to help them understand different programs and processes. EPA will continue to hold these types of workshops and provide other programs as needed tools to help the community understand different programs that will assist the community. Some of the Superfund workshops held included:

  » A Community Resources program in October 2016 which provided attendees information on the **Technical Assistance Services** for Communities, or **TASC**, and the TAG programs (*See Appendix K for more information on these programs*).

  » A "Superfund for Communities" workshop in February 2017 to help community members understand the Superfund process and how they can participate in the cleanup process.

  » A Superfund Jobs Training Initiative program in April 2017 where 15 residents of East Chicago completed the program. Graduation was held for the participants and was attended by EPA officials and local clergy.

- **Write and distribute news releases and public notices.** We will prepare and release announcements to the local newspaper such as the *Northwest Indiana Times*, and the *Gary Post Tribune*, to share information about events such as significant site investigation findings, **public comment periods**, public meetings and completion of major milestones such as the proposal of a cleanup pan. We will also provide this information to the city of East Chicago officials for posting on their respective websites as well as publishing in any community newsletters. Community members interviewed also suggested hanging flyers announcing meetings or significant findings at churches in the neighborhood. As appropriate, EPA may hang flyers at the locations recommended and any other locations identified.

  » News releases allow us to reach large audiences quickly. We will also post the news releases

***EPA attends CAG meeting to give updates and answer questions on site activities.***

***Fifteen residents of East Chicago completed the SuperJTI program. Ten graduates were hired as workers on the USS Lead site (6 hires in Zone 2 and 4 hires in Zone 3).***

***Super JTI graduate with CICs Rodriguez and Pope on the job.***

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

## EPA awards Technical Assistance Grant to community group

On September 25, 2018, EPA awarded a $50,000 Technical Assistance Grant, or TAG, to the East Chicago Calumet Coalition **Community Advisory Group** Inc. to provide technical assistance at the USS Lead Superfund site in East Chicago, Ind.

"EPA is committed to keeping the East Chicago community informed and involved in the cleanup process at the USS Lead site," said Regional Administrator Cathy Stepp. "By providing funding to hire a technical advisor, this grant will help the community participate in Superfund cleanup decision-making."

TAGs are available to non-profit community groups near **National Priorities List** sites where Superfund cleanup work is underway. These grants provide funding for groups to hire their own qualified technical advisor to interpret and explain technical documents so community members can participate in Superfund decision-making processes and share information. TAG recipients must provide a 20 percent match in funds or in-kind contributions. EPA reimburses TAG recipients for eligible costs.

For more information about TAGs: https://www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-grant-tag-program.

For more information about the USS Lead Superfund site: https://www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site.

on the website, www.epa.gov/superfund/uss-lead-site and www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana.

» EPA will issue news releases and public notices as site activities progress. We will also put copies of the news releases and public notices in the site information repositories.

- **Evaluate community involvement and outreach efforts and make adjustments as warranted.** The original CIP prepared in 2011 was designed to consider site- and community-specific factors as well as to comply with federal requirements. EPA updated the CIP based on interviews with residents and information received from meetings and discussions with community members. Within the CIP, community concerns, the objectives of the community involvement program for the site and the specific activities to address these concerns are based on information obtained during discussions and interviews with local residents and other community members. 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, as well as to determine whether the activities in this revised plan are achieving their intended objectives, we will conduct periodic reviews to determine whether additional activities are warranted or whether changes to current methods of starting up the activities outlined in this revised plan are necessary. As the needs of the community change, we will modify the community involvement strategies to address them in a CIP revision.

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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

Another way that EPA ensures that residents are happy with the remediation is by asking the property owner to complete a post-construction questionnaire and owner satisfaction survey. The post-construction questionnaire confirms that the property has been restored and that all work has been completed according to the **remedial design**. The owner satisfaction survey rates EPA and our contractors on the entire remediation process, including the resident's interactions with crew members and the final restoration. For the 2018 construction season, Zone 2's owner satisfaction survey is 9.9 out of 10 and Zone 3's owner satisfaction survey is 9.85 out of 10. Property owners have indicated on their surveys that the on-site workers have been respectful, kept the yards clean by spraying and sweeping, and that residents are happy with the restoration of their property. They also voiced appreciation of EPA's responsiveness to their concerns regarding restoration issues.

## Health Event

EPA, working with partners, ATSDR, Indiana State Department of Health and the East Chicago Health Department sponsored "Help Your Super Hero Kids Stay Healthy" on October 11, 2018. An onsite HealthLinc Mobile Unit was there to do blood lead-level testing on children from the neighborhoods. Over 40 children under the age of 7 had their blood tested.

***Mark Johnson, ATSDR, talks with the news media about the importance of the children getting blood lead tested.***

***Parents take their children inside the mobile unit to have their blood tested for lead.***

***CICs talk with resident about the blood testing.***

***Resident registers for testing.***

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

# Community Involvement Activities

| | |
|---|---|
| **Maintain point of contact** | **COMPLETED** |
| **Establish a toll-free number** | **COMPLETED** *Publish on written materials and EPA website* |
| **Establish site hotline** | **COMPLETED** |
| **Establish a local community information office** | **COMPLETED** |
| **Maintain communication with local officials, agencies and community residents** | **ONGOING** *Regular calls with community leaders* |
| **Share site information on the Internet** | **COMPLETED** *Update as needed* |
| **Update and maintain the site mailing list** | **ONGOING** *Update as needed* |
| **Prepare and distribute fact sheets and site updates** | **PREPARE AS NEEDED** |
| **Establish and maintain a site-specific information repository** | **COMPLETED** *Update as needed* |
| **Establish and maintain the administrative record** | **COMPLETED** *Update as needed (same locations as information repositories)* |
| **Conduct public meetings, hearings and information sessions** | **CONDUCT AS NEEDED** |
| **Continue to work with residents and community groups** | **ONGOING** |
| **Provide training and additional tools for community as needed** | **ONGOING** |
| **Write and distribute news releases and public notices** | **PREPARE AS NEEDED** |
| **Evaluate community involvement and outreach efforts and make adjustments as warranted** | **Periodically throughout the cleanup process and update as needed** |

## Points of Contact

**Janet Pope**
312-353-0628
pope.janet@epa.gov

**Charles Rodriguez**
312-886-7472
rodriguez.charles@epa.gov

**Rafael Gonzalez**
312-886-0269
gonzalez.rafaelp@epa.gov

## Toll Free Number

**800-621-8431**

## Site Hotline

**219-801-2199**

## Local Community Office

**Former Carrie Gosch Elementary School**
455 E. 148th St, East Chicago
Monday – Friday, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

## Websites

*www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*

*www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

## Information Repository

**East Chicago Public Library**
2401 E. Columbus Dr., East Chicago

**Robert A. Pastrick Branch Library**
1008 W. Chicago Ave., East Chicago

# The Community

# 4

## Describes the composition and history of the city of East Chicago and the neighborhoods of the USS Lead Superfund site and DuPont Facility

The community surrounding the USS Lead Superfund site and Former DuPont Facility is a proud and very diverse community located in the city of East Chicago, Ind. (*see Figure 2, right*). This community is faced with environmental challenges that raise environmental justice concerns (*see Appendix D for more information on environmental justice*).

The neighborhood is referred to as the Calumet neighborhood and is bisected by the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad. The area west of the tracks is referred to as Calumet proper or as "West Calumet," and included the public housing complex, which has since been torn down. The area east of the tracks is known as "East Calumet." The residential area of Calumet is surrounded entirely by industrial land, including the Indiana Harbor and Ship Canal to the west, the Chicago Avenue industrial corridor to the north, a Citgo tank farm to the east and the DuPont Facility and USS Lead site to the south (*see Figure 3, the next page*).

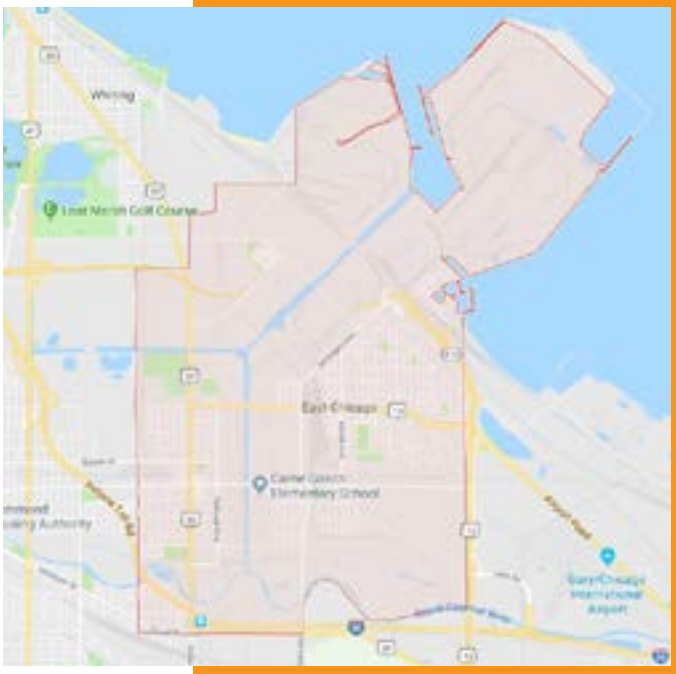

***Figure 2 shows the location of the USS Lead Superfund site within the city of East Chicago.***

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

***Figure 3 indicates the industrial areas surrounding the USS Lead Superfund site.***

The USS Lead Superfund site is a very high-profile site and continues to have a lot of media coverage. Federal and state officials have visited the site. On February 9, 2017, Indiana Governor Eric Holcomb issued an Executive Order for Declaration of Disaster Emergency in East Chicago and renewed the order for an additional 30 days on March 2017. As part of the Executive Order, the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority was ordered to develop a web page (*https://www.in.gov/myihcda/eastchicago.htm* ) to provide status updates, progress reports and other information from state, federal and local partners.

In a Region 5 news release in December 2017, EPA announced that the site was being put on a "list of sites targeted for immediate, intense attention." On January 17, 2018, EPA issued another news release stating that the USS Lead site (Zone 1) is on the Region 5 Superfund Redevelopment List.

*The Northwest Indiana Times* covers site activities on a continual basis. One article included a timeline of the history of the USS Lead Superfund site in East Chicago (*https://www.nwitimes.com/timeline-history-of-the-uss-lead-superfund-site-in-e/article_eb369585-9e14-5a88-98c0-74c0fbaba5ea.html*), plus many other articles. *The Gary-Post Tribune* also covers the site (*http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-ptb-east-chicago-lead-meeting-st-0925-20160924-story.html*) with articles about EPA meetings held updating the community on site activities.

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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

## HISTORY

East Chicago, nicknamed the Twin City, was incorporated in 1893 as a steel and railroad town and was one of Northwest Indiana's first industrial cities. The city was originally known as the Twin City because of the rail yards that divided the area into two halves. Inland Steel dominated the city's economy from 1903 through the 1990s. A rivalry developed between Indiana Harbor, the "East Side," home of Inland Steel and most working-class families, and East Chicago's "West Side," the residential area of the native-born business community. Locals talked about how the residential and class divisions are at the heart of the town's identity as the "Twin City." According to Wikipedia.org, the name remains to this day. According to the city of East Chicago's website, the construction of an overpass on Columbus Drive in the 1930's brought all of East Chicago together. (Source: *http://www.eastchicago.com/page80/page101/index.html*)

During the Industrial Revolution, the city was known as the most industrialized municipality in the country because of its many factories. During World War I, East Chicago was known as the "Arsenal of America." (Source: *http://www.eastchicago.com/page80/page101/*index.html). East Chicago was America's ultimate melting pot where four out of five citizens were foreign-born.

After World War I broke out in 1914, there was a labor shortage in East Chicago. Several thousand Mexicans immigrated to East Chicago in the 1910s to work in the mills. Most of these immigrants were single men who had planned on returning to Mexico, but many stayed in East Chicago and were eventually joined by their families. However, during the 1930s and 1950s, this community was targeted for voluntary deportation and 1,800 people were deported in 1932. Those who remained paved the way for Latino immigration after 1965.

***The industries that dominated East Chicago, Indiana for most of the 20th century left a legacy of toxic pollution in neighborhoods across the city. In 2009, an area including the West Calumet, Calumet, and East Calumet neighborhoods was declared an EPA Superfund Site. (Courtesy East Chicago Library)***

***A local resident provided this picture of homes in Calumet in 1937.***

**Historical population**

| Census | Pop. | %± |
|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 1,255 | — |
| 1900 | 3,411 | 171.8% |
| 1910 | 19,098 | 459.9% |
| 1920 | 35,967 | 88.3% |
| 1930 | 54,784 | 52.3% |
| 1940 | 54,637 | −0.3% |
| 1950 | 54,263 | −0.7% |
| 1960 | 57,669 | 6.3% |
| 1970 | 46,982 | −18.5% |
| 1980 | 39,786 | −15.3% |
| 1990 | 33,892 | −14.8% |
| 2000 | 32,414 | −4.4% |
| 2010 | 29,698 | −8.4% |
| Est. 2016 | 28,410 [8] | −4.3% |

Source: US Census Bureau

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*Each community has its own personality and characteristics that make it unique. When we asked interviewees, "What is special or important to you about your community," We overwhelmingly heard "It's family." Other responses included, "it's a great working-class community – the melting pot of Northwest Indiana." "People – good, good people." "People look out for each other here." "We have enormous talent in the area – there are a lot of amazing people." "Love that it is a mixed community of all ages – that is such value!"*

*Many people said, "this is home – have never lived anywhere else. It is where I raised my children." "There is a community feel here." "It's hometown." "There is a lot of community pride." "It's a very old neighborhood." "It's a Black historic community."*

*"Even when people leave and comeback – it's like coming home – you know you will get love - it's really unexplainable."*

In the 1910s and 1920s, Black Americans began to arrive as part of the "Great Migration,[1]" and this continued from the 1940s to 1960s. A demographic survey in 1959 showed there were 1,000 Mexican families, 10,000 African American families and 3,000 Polish families. Many of the families identified as Puerto Rican, Romanian, Serbian, Italian, Lithuanian and Croation. During this time, more than 70 nationalities lived in East Chicago, each with their own ethnic-based church, neighborhoods and stores.

Population in East Chicago peaked in 1960 at 57,669, however, by 1970, the population had decreased to 47,000; 34,000 in 1990, and 29,000 by 2010. The decrease in population is attributed to the steel crisis in the country from 1974 to 1986. In 1969, Inland Steel employed 25,000 people and by 1998, only 9,000 were employed.

Northwest Indiana is home to the nation's largest steel mill, U.S. Steel's Gary Works and East Chicago Tin, a steel finishing facility in North America's largest integrated steelmaking complex, the Indiana Harbor and Ship Canal complex; ArcelorMittal Indiana Harbor in East Chicago and the newest integrated steel mill in the country, ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor (*https://www.nwitimes.com/business/steel/indiana-leads-nation-in-steel-production/article_def40810-528e-5a98-acc2-ebab79de08a2.html*). East Chicago is also home to ArcelorMittal's Global Research & Development Center, which employs top scientists from around the world. The Global R&D Center just celebrated its 50th year (*https:usa.arcelormittal.com/what-w-do/research-and-development*).

## Stakeholder groups

During the March 2017 assessment and June 2018 interviews, several community stakeholder groups were identified by interviewees. They described conflict between some of the stakeholder groups as a competition for resources and the spotlight. Another source of conflict described the different priorities across each of the zones and within the zones represented by the groups. One interviewee noted that in one zone, "it is the property owners versus the renters." Another interviewee described each group as having its own agenda. During the 2018 interviews, some of the same concerns were expressed about the groups. Only three of the following stakeholder groups were discussed in the 2018 interviews (ECCC, Calumet Lives Matter and the Community Strategy Group).

[1] The Great Migration was the movement of 6 million African-Americans out of the rural Southern United States to the urban Northeast, Midwest, and West that occurred between 1916 and 1970. Until 1910, more than 90 percent of the African-American population lived in the American South. In 1900, only one-fifth of African-Americans living in the South were living in urban areas. By the end of the Great Migration, 53 percent of the African-American population remained in the South, while 40 percent lived in the North, and 7 percent in the West, and the African-American population had become highly urbanized. By 1960, of those African-Americans still living in the South, half now lived in urban areas, and by 1970, more than 80 percent of African-Americans nationwide lived in cities. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Migration_(African_American)#cite_note-1.

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www.

## East Chicago Calumet Coalition (ECCC)

ECCC identifies itself as the community advisory group of the USS Lead site. Led by Maritza Lopez, the group is composed of a mixture of current Zones 2 and 3 residents and former Zone 1 residents. Interviewees also described the ECCC as the "most active" group. Many people described Maritza Lopez as very knowledgeable about site activities and community engagement. ECCC has several subcommittees, which are led by residents from each of the zones. Many interviewees said ECCC primarily focuses on homeowner issues and may not take renter-related issues sufficiently into account. One interviewee also suggested that the group may be perceived as too closely aligned with EPA. During the 2018 interviews, several people said they had not received information from the ECCC and a couple people did not know it existed. Others reported that they get all their information and updates from the ECCC and attend the ECCC meetings.

## Community Strategy Group (CSG)

CSG is led by Reverend Cheryl Rivera and Thomas Frank. Interviewees described CSG as very active and "anti-establishment." Some interviewees noted that many CSG members do not live in the zones but are actively involved with residential issues on site. One interviewee described CSG as primarily focused on the West Calumet Housing Complex. Two interviewees described CSG meetings as having a set agenda. One interviewee said that, at one meeting, members were asked to read scripts to describe residents' issues and experiences.

***EPA participated in the 2018 Calumet Days celebration. It was an opportunity to talk with residents about site activities and answer questions.***

## Calumet Lives Matter (CLM)

CLM was described as a "private group" with participation by invitation only. Interviewees described CLM as primarily concerned with issues pertaining to the West Calumet Housing Complex. One interviewee described CLM as "militant" and suggested the

**What is special or important about my community?**

*"Calumet Days! It pulls people from all over the country to come to the celebration."*

-2018 Interviewee/Resident

group does not want other groups to receive resources. Interviewees mentioned several CLM leaders, including Sherry Hunter, Senator Lonnie Randolph and Byron Florence. CLM appears to have been the first community group developed because of community demand for more information about the lead contamination. CLM has designated co-chairs who lead various committees within CLM including: housing, health, research, action and legal. Interviewees described a positive working relationship between CLM and CSG, however one interviewee said that "residents are not making decisions in those groups."

### We the People for East Chicago

Interviewees mentioned We the People for East Chicago several times. However, people did not share many specifics regarding its activities. One interviewee mentioned that the group is working with CLM. The group is led by Carlyle Edwards.

### National Nurses United (NNU)

Interviewees described NNU as "organizers" and "independent." One interviewee described NNU as similar to ECCC in terms of its structure and focus. The interviewees did not discuss NNU in depth, but talked about the group as being involved in community education efforts. The group is led by Sheilah Garland.

### The Twin City Minister Alliance of East Chicago

The Twin City Minister Alliance of East Chicago is a group of ministers that cross denominational, gender and cultural lines to do kingdom work and to enhance the life for people in the community.

Also special to this neighborhood is "Calumet Days," which has been held in Riley Park (one of the largest parks in East Chicago) since 1994.

## Demographics

Population, age distribution, economic status, cultural heritage and language are key factors to consider when developing and implementing programs that serve the local community. These factors are discussed in this section.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau[2], the population of the Site Area (Zones 2 and 3) is 2,495. The graphics on the following pages show the racial makeup and population for the Site Area. As there is a large Hispanic population, Spanish translation services for meetings and documents are provided to support transparent communication with this community. Figure 4 on Page 41 provides a comparison of the Site Area's demographics to the city of East Chicago.

[2] Information was generated from EPA's EJSCREEN, which gets demographic information from American Community Survey (ACS) statistics. These statistics came from the 2011-2015 ACS. The ACS is conducted by the U. S. Census Bureau.

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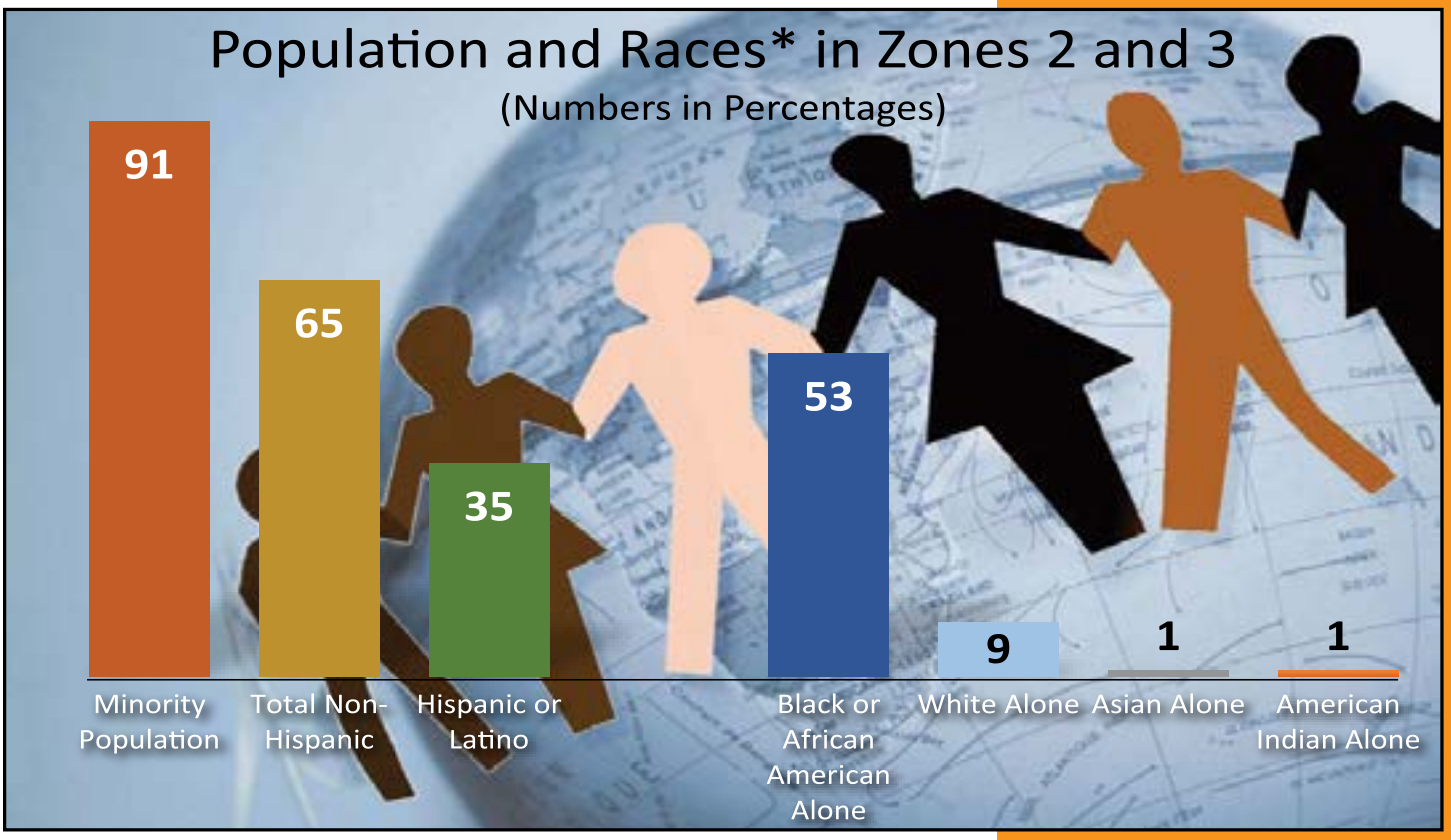
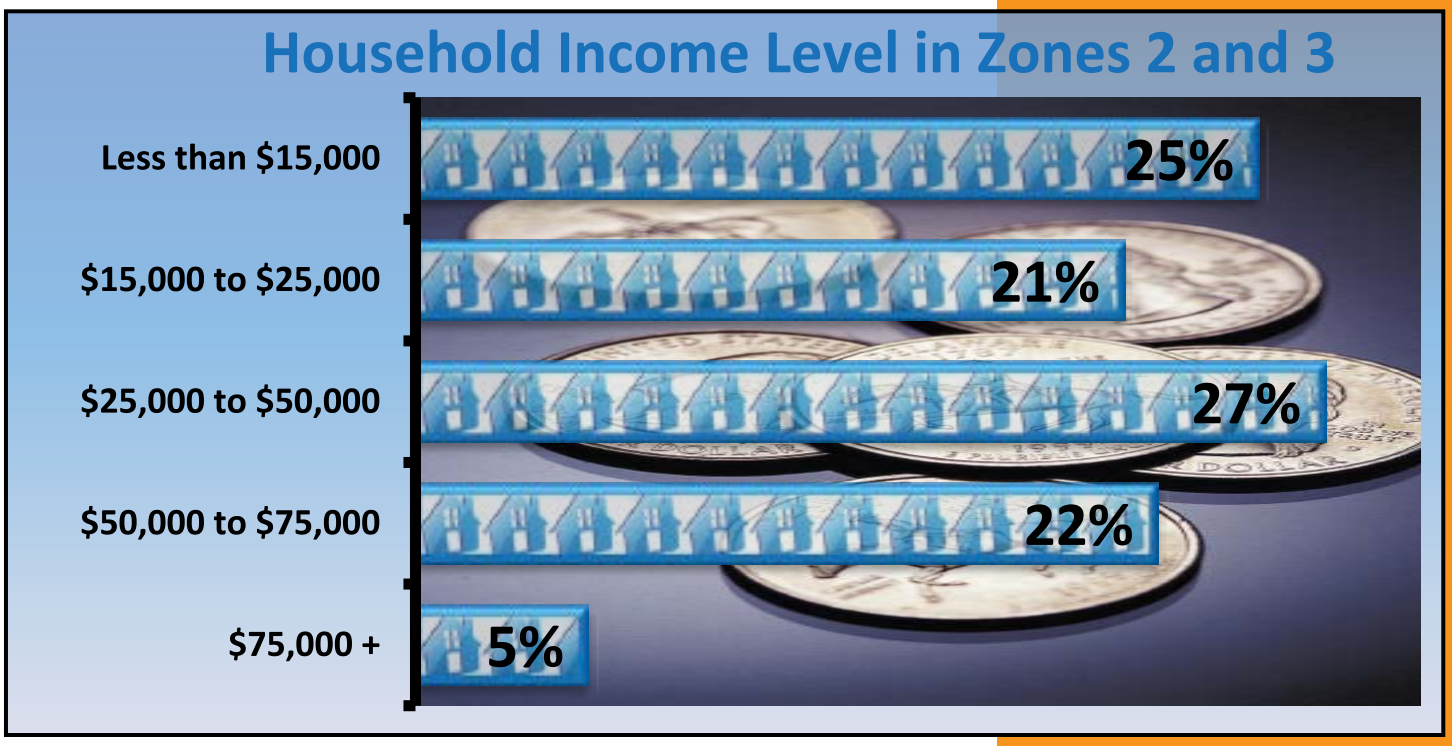



***The U.S. Census Bureau considers the Hispanic/Latino designation an ethnicity and not a race. The population self-identified as Hispanic/Latino is also represented within the "Race" demographic.***



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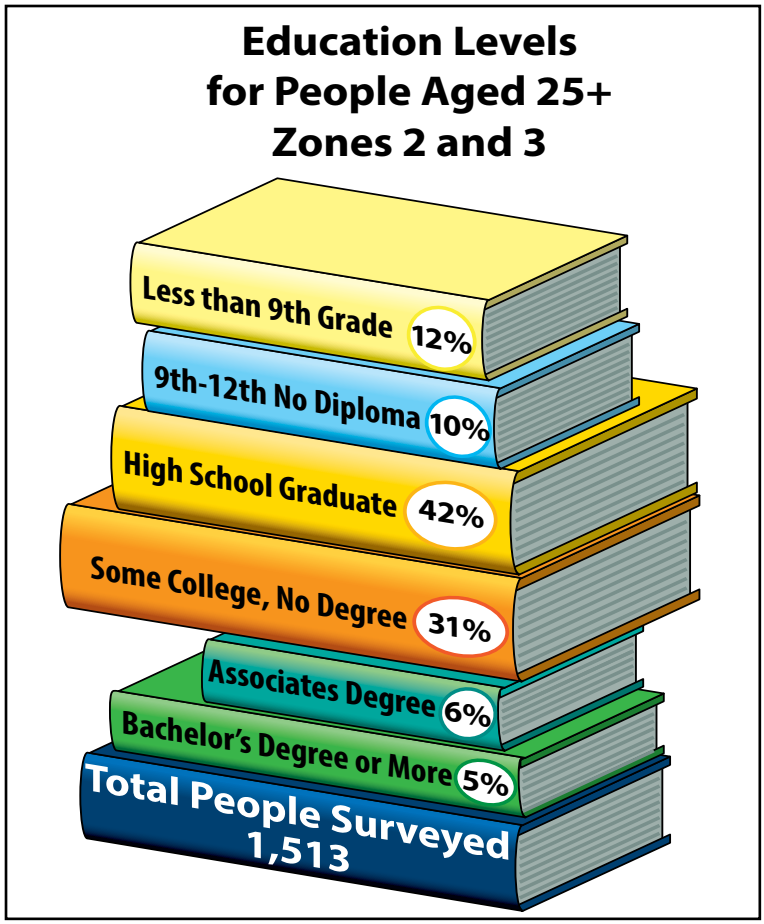

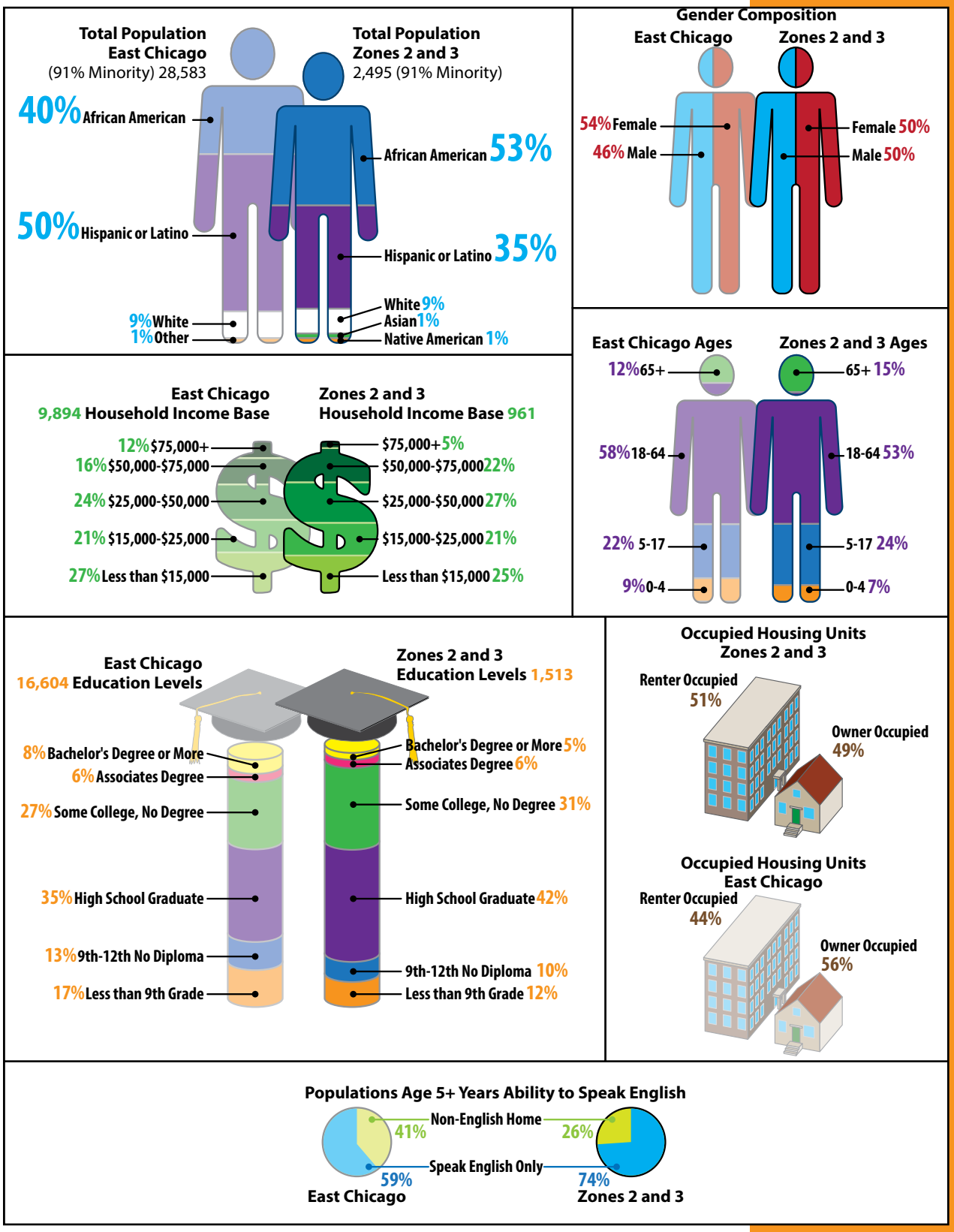


***Figure 4 shows demographic comparisons between the Zones 2 and 3 and the city of East Chicago.***

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

## Government structure

The city of East Chicago, located in Lake County of northwest Indiana, is approximately 20 miles southeast of Chicago, Ill. It encompasses an area of 12 square miles.

East Chicago is governed by a mayor, who is elected every four years, and a city council, whose members are elected every two years. Six district council members and three at-large council members make up the Common Council who meet every second and fourth Monday of the month. The USS Lead Superfund site and DuPont Facility site are represented by two districts – District 3 (Councilmember Brenda Walker) and District 4 (Councilmember Christine Vasquez). The city is assisted by a city clerk, township assessor, and township trustee. East Chicago has a health department which has been kept informed of activities at the site. The East Chicago Redevelopment Authority and the East Chicago Housing Authority are also active in the community. The East Chicago Housing Authority has played a key role in the site, especially with the relocation and demolition of the West Calumet Public Housing Complex (Zone 1). East Chicago is served by a full-time fire department and police department.

The main daily newspapers in the area are *The Northwest Indiana Times* (formerly *The Hammond Times*) and *The Gary Post Tribune*. The main television stations include WLS-TV, WMAQ-TV, WTTW, WFLD, WGN-TV, and WBBM-TV. The local cable channel, E.C. TV provides local coverage. Multiple AM and FM radio stations from the Chicagoland area service the East Chicago area. A list of local media sources can be found in Appendix B.

# The Sites

5

## USS Lead Superfund Site

The U.S. Smelter and Lead Refinery, Inc. Superfund Site is located in the city of East Chicago, Indiana. The site has been divided into two cleanup areas that EPA refers to as operable units, or OUs. OU1 is a 322-acre residential area bounded by East Chicago Avenue on the north, East 151st Street on the south, the Indiana Harbor Canal on the west and Parrish Avenue on the east. OU1 has been further subdivided in Zones 1, 2 and 3. OU2 includes the 79-acre former USS Lead facility, on 151st Street, as well as groundwater beneath the entire site. OU1 is divided into three zones (*see Figure 5 on page 44*).

Contamination in OU1 is largely derived from historic operations at three nearby facilities: (1) the USS Lead facility; (2) a facility formerly located in Zone 1 and owned and operated by subsidiaries of the Anaconda Copper and Mining Co.; and (3) the E.I. Du Pont de Nemours facility located just southeast of OU1.

The USS Lead facility was constructed in 1906 and used an electrolytic process (the Betts process) to refine lead bullion. Because lead refining produces a number of byproducts, the USS Lead facility also included various secondary metal treatment operations, such as secondary lead smelting, and operated a weed killer (lead arsenate) plant. In addition, throughout its history, the USS Lead facility accepted scrap lead from a variety of sources for treatment in its secondary lead smelting operations involving a blast furnace. In 1972, the USS Lead facility stopped refining lead bullion and instead increased its blast furnace capacity to treat more scrap lead material. Operations at the USS Lead facility ceased in 1985.

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***Figure 5 shows the boundaries of OU1, OU2 and the DuPont Facility.***

Among other sources of contamination from the USS Lead facility, **slag** from the blast furnace was routinely placed in piles on the ground and left exposed to elements. Lead and arsenic particulate was released into the environment as fumes from operations, as dust from the baghouses and as dust from lead waste piles (e.g., slag and baghouse dust) stored on the grounds.

The Anaconda facility operated three inter-related processes. In 1912, a lead refinery was built on the site and used a **pyrometallurgical process** to refine lead bullion. In 1919, a plant was constructed to produce white lead for use as an ingredient in lead paint. Finally, in 1922, a zinc oxide plant was added to the facility.

As with the USS Lead facility, the Anaconda facility also operated numerous secondary metal treatment processes. Byproducts of the operations included slag, lead waste and arsenic. Among other sources of contamination, arsenic was burned off and was supposed to be recovered in flues and a baghouse. In addition, lead and arsenic particulate was released into the environment in the same manner as with the USS Lead facility. Operation of the white lead process generated additional releases.

Significant quantities of lead were refined from 1912 until 1946, when refining operations at the Anaconda facility ceased. However, secondary smelting and white lead production continued into the 1950s. The Anaconda facility was demolished over the course of the 1960s and early 1970s. In 1972, the West Calumet Housing Complex was constructed on the facility's footprint.

The DuPont Facility was constructed in 1892 to manufacture various organic and inorganic chemicals. Over the course of its operations, the DuPont facility produced over one hundred different chemicals, including lead and calcium arsenate (1910-1949) and zinc chloride (1900-1969). Among other sources of contamination, lead and arsenic particulate generated from these operations was released into the environment as stack emissions, precipitator dust and dust from exposed waste piles stored on the grounds of the site. General operations at the facility contracted significantly during the 1980s and 1990s. The DuPont facility is undergoing corrective action under federal RCRA authorities. See Page 49 for more details on the DuPont Facility.

The residential area north of the plant consists of approximately 1,100 properties, including homes, various commercial businesses, parks, schools and public buildings. The residential areas in Zones 1-3 have been sampled by different groups – EPA in 1985, Entact in 1999, EPA/IDEM in 2002, EPA in 2003, 2006 and 2009. In 2003, EPA sampled soil in the residential area north of USS Lead as part of a RCRA corrective action investigation. Results from the testing showed high levels of lead contamination in some residential yards. In 2004, EPA's RCRA corrective action program referred USS Lead to the federal Superfund program for further investigation.

In April 2006, EPA's Superfund program collected additional data from certain residential properties sampled in 2003. EPA identified 15 properties that contained soil with lead concentrations exceeding the regulatory removal action level of 1,200 mg/kg in the top 6 inches of soil. In 2008, EPA's emergency response program cleaned up the soil at 13 of the 15 properties that granted EPA access to conduct the cleanup.

In June 2009, EPA began a **remedial investigation/feasibility study**, or **RI/FS**, study at the site. As part of the RI, EPA collected soil samples from 88 properties, including parks and schools, in an area between East Chicago Avenue and 151st Street, and between the Indiana Harbor Canal and Parrish Avenue. Sampling in the residential area was done on a widely-spaced sampling grid to determine the extent of lead-contaminated soil at residences, schools, parks, vacant lots and other areas where children may come into contact with contaminated soil. The samples were analyzed in the field with a field screening device that can detect metal concentration. Sampling results were sent to the homeowners.

As part of the investigation, additional sampling was conducted to further assess areas where sensitive populations may be exposed and to address spatial data

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gaps. Samples were collected from baseball diamonds, the walking path west of the now former Carrie Gosch Elementary School, Kennedy Gardens Park, the grounds of St. Joseph's Carmelite Home for Girls and several additional residences.

In 2011, EPA's emergency response program conducted a second cleanup action at 16 properties (two of which were identified during the 2008 action and not cleaned up due to access issues) with elevated lead in soil concentrations. The response action consisted of removing lead-contaminated soil from five East Chicago Public Housing addresses and 11 residential properties.

***Contaminated soil is dug up and removed from yard.***

***Clean soil is placed after excavation.***

***New sod is placed to restore yard.***

In 2012, the FS, which is a document that screens and evaluates cleanup alternatives, for Zones 1-3, was completed. In November 2012, EPA issued a **Record of Decision**, or cleanup plan, for OU1 Zones 1-3 of the site. The final cleanup plan consisted of removing contaminated soil up to 2 feet below ground from yards with lead levels exceeding 400 milligrams per kilogram and/or arsenic levels exceeding 26 mg/kg. The soil would be disposed of at an off-site facility and clean soil would be placed in the yards, along with 6 inches of topsoil and sod and/or other landscape features (such as plants removed during the cleanup).

In the summer of 2016, EPA conducted two **removal actions**[3] in the West Calumet Housing Complex (Zone 1), one to cover bare soil spots with mulch to prevent direct contact with contamination, and the second to conduct the interior cleaning of dust from about 270 living units. Between August and November 2016, EPA conducted in-home deep cleaning of about 270 households in Zone 1. This process included cleaning floors and walls, all window covers, and steam cleaning

[3]Removal actions are immediate, short-term responses intended to protect people from immediate threats posed by hazardous waste. Remedial actions are long-term cleanups designed to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances to reduce the risk and danger to public health or the environment.

upholstery and carpeting. Vents and accessible portions of the ducts were also cleaned, and HVAC system filters were replaced. Residents were temporarily relocated to hotels while their homes were cleaned.

In mid-2016, EPA began sampling and cleaning properties in Zones 2 and 3. The sampling data collected was used to determine the extent of cleanup required for each property. EPA began the cleanups in mid-2016 at properties that had high levels of lead (1,200 ppm) and/or arsenic (68 ppm) in the top six inches of soil or had sensitive populations (pregnant women and/or children 6 years or younger staying at the residence) with lead and/or arsenic concentrations above action levels. EPA conducted a removal action in Zone 2 to address elevated concentrations of lead and/or arsenic in soil at 17 priority properties and began a remedial action in Zone 3 to address elevated lead and/or arsenic levels in soil at 38 priority properties including a city park. In conjunction with yard cleanup, EPA offered indoor dust sampling to residents as a part of the cleanup. Samples were collected and evaluated for lead and/or arsenic in the dust. Homes with sampling results above screening levels were scheduled for indoor cleaning.

EPA conducted continuous air sampling and air monitoring to ensure that workers and residents were not exposed to site contaminants during the sampling and cleaning of the properties. Air monitoring stations were set up at various locations in all three zones and throughout all phases of the site work. EPA also took drinking water samples before, during and after excavation activities. In 2017, the city of East Chicago worked with IDEM to provide residents living in Zones 2 and 3 of the site with water filters for their kitchen faucets.

EPA prepared an Enhanced Communications Plan (*See Page 25*) in 2017 to revamp communication and enhance service to the residents of the site. Several improvements were made, including publishing a dedicated hotline number for the site, appointing a dedicated and experienced CIC as the full time point-of-contact for residents and establishing a community information office at the former Carrier Gosch Elementary School.

***EPA contractors sampling indoors.***

***EPA contractors checking air sampling equipment.***

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***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

In October 2017, EPA began an RI in OU2 of the site. The RI in OU2 will focus on a sitewide groundwater study as well as an ecological assessment and additional sampling in the wetlands area of the former USS Lead facility. Field work is expected to begin in fall 2018.

The following is a status of the cleanup activities at the USS Lead Superfund site.

## Zone 1

The Department of Housing and Urban Development and the East Chicago Housing Authority made the decision to demolish the former West Calumet Housing Complex, part of Zone 1 of the Superfund site. All residents have moved out. EPA worked closely with ECHA and HUD to ensure demolition of the complex did not pose environmental or health risks to the surrounding neighborhoods. ECHA and HUD agreed to safety measures including air-quality monitors, dust-control, truck-washing stations, storm water run-off control and street sweepers. EPA reviewed and commented on the demolition plan prior to the beginning of work. EPA monitored the demolition to ensure the safety and engineering measures were effective.

The cleanup plan selected in 2012 was to clean up the contaminated soil at the housing complex without displacing residents or tearing down any buildings. Because of the decision to demolish the complex, EPA revised the feasibility study to evaluate cleanup options based on the City of East Chicago's stated intention to zone this parcel of land for residential use.

On Nov. 12, 2018, EPA began a 60-day public comment period on a proposed cleanup plan for Zone 1. EPA's proposal to clean up the site to residential standards involves removing more than 160,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and replacing it with clean soil and seed or sod. Soil below 2 feet would remain undisturbed and in place. EPA's preference is based on its determination that digging deeper is not meaningfully more protective of residential users and does not justify the additional cost. Excavated soil would be disposed at an approved off-site landfill.

Digging restrictions and other controls would be instituted to protect future site users from unacceptable risks related to exposure to remaining contaminated soil. Because some contaminated soil would be left in place, EPA would conduct five-year reviews of the cleanup as required by the Superfund law.

## Zone 2

There are 596 properties in Zone 2 and cleanup activities resumed on, May 29, 2018. Contractors for the potentially responsible parties, or PRPs, are conducting the cleanup work under a legal agreement, called a **Unilateral Administrative Order**[4]. The contractors had an initial goal to excavate and restore 140 properties in 2018; the actual number of properties cleaned in the 2018 construction season was 178. EPA is onsite to monitor their work

[4]There are two legal agreements that the PRPs are working under – one is for the interior work for both Zones 1 and 2 and the other UAO is for the exterior cleanup work being done in Zone 2.

and answer any questions residents may have.

***When EPA contractors found a ring in the bushes during cleanup, they gave it to the homeowner. She was overcome with joy! The ring belonged to her husband who had recently passed away. It was his Master's ring from the University of Chicago and had been missing for 10-15 years. She told EPA she was going to send it to her son.***

Dust sampling activities resumed in Zone 2 in mid-June, after the cleanup and restoration activities scheduled for 2018 had been completed. Contractors for the PRPs will be conducting the interior sampling and cleanings under the **UAO** and will schedule the interior sampling with the residents.

## Zone 3

There are 481 properties in Zone 3. On May 15, 2018, cleanup and restoration work began in Zone 3. EPA met its original goal of cleaning up 120 properties this year. EPA is currently pursuing access to properties where soil has not yet been sampled and plans to sample the soil at those properties in 2018 when access is received.

Dust sampling activities resumed in Zone 3 in mid-June after the cleanup and restoration activities scheduled for 2018 had been completed. Contractors for the PRPs are currently conducting the interior sampling and cleanings under a UAO. Interior sampling is scheduled once restoration work is under way. Interior sampling and cleaning activities will continue throughout the winter of 2018-2019.

# DuPont Facility Site Background

### Former DuPont East Chicago Facility

The Former DuPont East Chicago Facility is located at 5215 Kennedy Ave. in East Chicago and is approximately 440 acres (*see Figure 6 on page 50*). The property is bounded to the south by the East Branch of the Grand Calumet River, to the east and north by residential and commercial areas and to the west by an industrial area. Though property ownership was transferred to The Chemours Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of DuPont, in February 2015, it is still referred to and known as the DuPont facility within the community. Effective June 29, 2018, Chemours conveyed title to the Former DuPont East Chicago Facility to East Chicago Gateway Partners, LLC. All parties are involved in the cleanup of the site with EPA oversight.

Because of the size of the site, EPA has divided the site into five areas:

- **Natural Area/Eastern Area:** This undeveloped area occupies approximately 172 acres and contains original plains/dunes geomorphology and associated plant communities.
- **Buffer Zone Area:** This area occupies approximately 20 acres

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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

***Figure 6 shows the five areas of the DuPont site.***

and is located directly east of the Open and Redevelopment Areas and separates these areas from the adjacent Natural Area.

- **Redevelopment Area:** This area occupies approximately 155 acres and encompasses the former manufacturing area located in the central and west portions of the property.
- **Open Area:** This area occupies approximately 50 acres and includes an approximately 30-acre former solid waste landfill.
- **Leased Area:** DuPont leased this 30-acre active manufacturing area to W.R. Grace & Co. and Grace Division since early 2000; Chemours maintains ownership of this area.

A comprehensive evaluation of soil and groundwater conditions at the facility was performed as part of the corrective action process under RCRA. In 1997, EPA issued an **Administrative Order on Consent**, which specified DuPont to conduct a **RCRA Facility Investigation**, or **RFI**, to determine the nature and extent of any releases of **hazardous waste** from the facility. The company was also required to implement interim remedial measures where necessary and submit a corrective measures study to identify and evaluate cleanup alternatives.

Two areas in the eastern portion of the site, including the Natural Area/Eastern Area and the Buffer Zone Area, were cleaned up under a separate corrective action **Final Decision** and a long-term monitoring plan in 2014.

Development of the East Chicago property was largely confined to the western portion of the site. The southern section of the developed area was used for

chemical manufacturing, while the northwestern section and northeastern edge of the site were used for waste management. All previously active manufacturing areas, except for the Leased Area, have been decommissioned and production facilities removed. Industries facilities continue to operate in the 30-acre Leased Area. This area is included in the current proposed plan, or **Statement of Basis** for the Industrial Area.

In the fall of 2017, EPA released the 2017 Industrial Area Statement of Basis for public comment. The public comment period was from November 27, 2017 until March 12, 2018. EPA reviewed all comments and selected a final cleanup plan and the "Final Decision with Response to Comments" on July 18, 2018.

On Nov. 16, 2018, EPA announced that the current and previous owners of the former DuPont chemical manufacturing plant agreed to a $26.6 million cleanup of the facility.

E.I. du Pont Nemours and Company, Chemours Company FC, LLC, and East Chicago Gateway Partners, LLC agreed to conduct the cleanup under a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) order. Work is expected to begin in 2019.

### Why is the DuPont Facility under the RCRA program?

Questions have been raised at public meetings regarding RCRA's regulation of the DuPont Facility. Concern has been expressed that the facility was not or could not be regulated by RCRA because DuPont withdrew its RCRA facility treatment storage and disposal permit application for this facility

On August 19, 1980, as required by RCRA, DuPont submitted a RCRA "Part A" Permit Application that identified the East Chicago facility as both a large quantity generator of hazardous waste and a treatment, storage and disposal facility for waste solvents. On March 17, 1982, DuPont withdrew that Part A Permit Application and its treatment, storage and disposal facility status claiming that, after 1980, the East Chicago facility did not treat, store or dispose of hazardous wastes.

Despite withdrawing its permit application, DuPont was and continues to be subject to RCRA corrective action cleanup requirements at the East Chicago facility. These cleanup requirements apply to facilities that, at any time, had RCRA interim status, as well as facilities that operated without a RCRA permit when they should have had one. Any facility that had or should have obtained "interim status" (a status conferred by operation of statute) is subject to RCRA's corrective action requirements. Indeed, EPA's 1997 Corrective Action Order to DuPont recognizes "[Dupont] is the owner or operator of a Facility that has operated, is operating, should be, or should have been operating under interim status subject to § 3005(e) of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6925 (e)." Pursuant to that Corrective Action Order, DuPont has been carrying out RCRA Facility Investigations, Corrective Measures Studies, and Interim Corrective Measures. Following consideration of and response to public comments on EPA's proposed remedy, and issuance of a final remedial decision, EPA anticipates that DuPont/Chemours will enter into an agreement to

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undertake the RCRA-required cleanup work and institutional controls required by the final Statement of Basis for the Western Area/Industrial Portion of the East Chicago facility.

It should be noted that there has been no interruption in the IDEM's or EPA's regulation of Dupont's generation, treatment, storage and disposal of wastes at the East Chicago facility.

### Contaminants of concern

Results from several investigations indicate arsenic, lead, zinc and cadmium are the primary pollutants in the soil from about 0 to 10 feet below ground. Arsenic is the primary contaminant in the groundwater because of how it is distributed and its high concentrations.

### EPA announces final decision and response to comments

On July 18, 2018, EPA announced the selected remedy and final corrective measures for the Former DuPont Facility. The objectives of the plan are to:

- Control direct contact with contaminated soil to reduce exposure
- Dig up, treat and dispose of some contaminated soil
- Treat soil below the water table within the source area to further reduce the arsenic source to groundwater
- Treat in-situ (in-place) groundwater plumes to reduce or eliminate additional arsenic migration beyond the northern and southern boundaries
- Proceed with final closure of the on-site solid waste landfill
- Put a long-term monitoring and maintenance plan for the site in place
- Record, implement and maintain EPA-approved institutional controls that will be developed with IDEM
- Maintain site access controls (such as fencing and signage)
- Implement health and safety plans at the facility, as necessary, to minimize unacceptable risk associated with human exposure to facility contaminants.

For more details on the final decision and response to comments, visit www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana or the administrative record at the East Chicago Public Library (*see Appendix C for location information*).

# Appendix A

## *Glossary – Initials -Acronyms*

**Administrative Order on Consent.** A legal agreement through which a violator agrees to pay for correction of the violations and take actions to correct the problem. The agreement is enforceable in court.

**Administrative Record.** A file that contains reports, studies and other site-related documents the Agency relies on to make a cleanup decision. This file is usually housed in a local library.

**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 on the following website: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts2.pdf.

**Cadmium.** A heavy metal that accumulates in the environment. Cadmium is a byproduct of zinc production and can be found in some industrial paints. Exposure to this metal may cause flu-like symptoms, and more severe exposures can cause respiratory and kidney problems, which can be fatal. More information can be found on the following website: https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tf.asp?id=47&tid=15.

**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 EPA to identify its process for engaging in dialogue and collaboration with communities affected by Superfund site. 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 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 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 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, 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.

**Environmental Justice.** Equal protection from environmental hazards for individuals, groups, or communities regardless of race, ethnicity, or economic status. This applies to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. It implies that no population of people should face an unfair amount of negative environmental impacts of pollution or environmental hazard due to a lack of political or economic strength levels.

**Emergency Response Action.** Steps taken by EPA to respond to a site that poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment.

**Explanation of Significant Differences.** A document outlining minor changes in the original remedy selected at a site as described in the Record of Decision, such as a contingent remedy.

**Feasibility Study.** The feasibility study is an analysis of the practicality of a proposal and evaluates alternatives and costs for their effectiveness in protecting human health and the environment.

**Final Decision.** Issued pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by RCRA and the Hazardous Solid Waste Amendments of 1984

**FS.** See Feasibility Study.

**Geomorphology.** The study of the origin and evolution of land and water features created by physical, chemical, or biological processes happening near earth's surface. Scientists look to understand why landscapes look the way they do, and to predict changes through field observations, experiments, and modeling.

**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 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 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 on the following website: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts13.pdf.

**National Priorities List.** This is a list of Superfund sites nationwide.

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

**Operable Unit.** A term for each of several separate activities undertaken as part of a Superfund site cleanup.

**OSC.** See On-Scene Coordinator.

**OU.** See Operable Unit.

**PA/SI.** See Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation.

**Potentially Responsible Parties.** Any individual or company – including owners, operators, transporters, or generators – potentially responsible for, or contributing to, a spill or other contamination at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, through administrative and legal actions, EPA requires potentially responsible parties to clean up hazardous sites they have contaminated.

**Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation.** Process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected waste site or release to determine steps to be taken.

**Proposed Plan.** A plan for a site cleanup that is available to the public for comment.

**PRP.** See Potentially Responsible Parties.

**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.

**Public Comment Period.** The time allowed for the public to express its views and concerns regarding an action by EPA (for example, a cleanup plan for a site or a public notice of a draft permit).

**Pyrometallurgical Process.** A process that uses high heat or other techniques to extract metals, such as lead, from natural ore to get a purer lead product, that can be sold.

**RAL.** See Removal Action Levels.

**RCRA.** See Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

**RCRA Facility Investigation.** The owner or operator of a facility performs an investigation to get information on the nature, extent and releases of hazardous waste or constituents and then determine if interim corrective measures or a Corrective Measures Study may be necessary.

**Record of Decision.** A legal, technical, and public document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used at a Superfund NPL site. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the remedial investigation and feasibility study and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

**Remedial Action.** The actual construction or implementation phase of a Superfund site cleanup that follows remedial design.

**Remedial Investigation.** An in-depth study to gather data needed to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site; establish site cleanup criteria; identify preliminary alternatives for remedial action; and support technical and cost analyses of alternatives. Usually done with the feasibility study and together referred to as RI/FS.

**Remedial Project Manager.** The EPA or state official responsible for overseeing on-site remedial action.

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

**Removal Action Levels.** Numeric levels for individual substances, which apply generally across most sites, and; Site-specific levels which are determined on a case-by-case basis, using a more detailed analysis at a site.

**RD.** See Remedial Design.

**Remedial Design.** The phase in a Superfund site cleanup where the technical specifications for cleanup remedies and technologies are designed.

**RFI.** See RCRA Facility Investigation.

**RI.** See Remedial Investigation.

**ROD.** See Record of Decision.

**RPM.** See Remedial Project Manager.

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.** Gives the EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from start to finish. This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also sets forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes.

**SARA.** See Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

**Slag.** A stony waste matter separated from metals by withdrawing or purifying the ore.

**Statement of Basis.** Documents that describe the process EPA uses under RCRA to select measures for containing or cleaning up a hazardous waste management facility. This includes the RCRA Facility Investigation and Corrective Measures Study if they have been completed. Specifically, these documents include: description and environmental setting of the facility; names and concentrations of contaminants detected at the facility and associated exposure paths; selected solutions; innovative technologies considered in determining the solution; and public involvement requirements under the corrective action.

**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 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.

**TAG.** See Technical Assistance Grant.

**TASC.** See Technical Assistance Services for Communities.

**Technical Assistance Grant.** This grant provides money for activities that help communities participate in decision making at eligible Superfund sites.

**Technical Assistance Services for Communities.** This program supplies communities with technical help so they can better understand the science, regulations and policies of environmental issues and EPA actions.

**UAO.** See Unilateral Administrative Order.

**Unilateral Administrative Order.** A legal agreement that states that EPA can order parties to perform cleanup work if (1) potentially responsible parties do not agree to perform the cleanup work through a judicial consent decree or an administrative order on consent, or (2) potentially responsible parties refuse to perform work they previously agreed to perform under a settlement agreement. These orders require parties to undertake a response action, either short or long-term cleanup. EPA can issue a UAO when it finds there may be an immediate and substantial endangerment to the public health or environment.

**Zinc.** A chemical element that is a component of brass and is used for coating iron and steel to protect against erosion. Although zinc is an essential requirement for good health, excess zinc can be harmful. Excessive zinc intake can lead to copper deficiency, nerve damage, and anosmia. More information can be found on the following website: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tf.asp?id=301&tid=54.

# Appendix B

## *List of Contacts*

B

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***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

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East Chicago, IN 46312
219-391-8513

**Frank Rivera**
Executive Director
frivera@eastchicago.com

**Lyvette Turk**
Community Development Programs Manager
lturk@eastchicago.com

### East Chicago Housing Authority

**Tia Cauley**
Executive Director
4444 Railroad Ave.
East Chicago, IN 46312
219-397-9974, Ext 30

### U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

**James A. Cunningham**
HUD
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
312-353-5680

## Stakeholder Organizations

### Calumet Lives Matter

**Sherry Hunter**
Senator Lonnie Randolf
*www.facebook.com/pg/CalumetLivesMatter*

### Community Strategy Groups

**Reverend Cheryl Rivera**
*www.facebook.com/CommunityStrategyGroup*

### East Chicago Calumet Coalition

**Maritza Lopez**
*https://www.facebook.com/usslead.org/*

### We the People for East Chicago

**Carlyle Edwards**
*https://www.facebook.com/We-the-People-for-East-Chicago-417266285303263/*

### National Nurses United

**Sheilah Garland**
*https://www.nationalnursesunited.org/*

### Twin City Ministerial Alliance of East Chicago and Vicinity

**Pastor Hill, President**

## Newspapers

***Northwest Indiana Times***
Que Viva (Hispanic publication)
601 W. 45th Ave.
Munster, IN 46321
219-933-3325

***Gary Post Tribune***
1433 E. 83rd Ave.
Merrillville, IN 46410
219-648-3000

## Radio Stations

**WIND 560 AM**
25 NW Point Blvd., Suite 400
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007
847-472-8910
*www.560theanswer.com*

**WJOB 1230 AM**
7150 Indianapolis Blvd.
Hammond, IN 46324
219-845-1100
*www.wjob1230.com*

**WLS 890 AM**
455 N. Cityfront Plaza Dr.
Chicago, IL 60611
312-245-1200
*www.wlsam.com*

**WGN 720 AM**
303 E. Wacker Dr.
Chicago, IL 60601
312-222-3879
*www.wgnradio.com*

# Appendix C

## *Community Resources*

C

### Information Repository and Administrative Record

**East Chicago Public Library**
2401 E. Columbus Dr.
East Chicago, IN 46312
219-397-2453
*www.ecpl.org*

**East Chicago Public Library**
**Robert A. Pastrick Branch**
1008 W. Chicago Ave.
East Chicago, IN 46312
219-397-5505
*www.ecpl.org*

**Library Hours:**
Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m. – 8 p.m.; Fridays and Saturdays, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

### EPA Region 5 Records Center

Room 711, 7th Floor
Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604

### EPA Web Pages

**Superfund – USS Lead Site**
*www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*

**RCRA – DuPont Facility**
*www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

## Possible Meeting Locations

**East Chicago Public Library**
2401 East Columbus Drive
East Chicago, IN 46312
219-397-2453

**Robert Pastrick Branch (East Chicago Public Library)**
1008 West Chicago Avenue
East Chicago, IN 46312
219-397-5505

**Former Carrie Gosh Elementary School**
455 East 148th Street
East Chicago, IN 46312

**Martin Luther King Community Center**
4802 Melville Avenue
East Chicago, IN 46312
219-391-8481

**First Baptist Church**
4902 McCook Avenue
East Chicago, IN 46312
219-398-2287

**Friendship Missionary Baptist Church**
4756 Melville Avenue
East Chicago, IN 46312
219-397-1107

# Neighborhood Churches

***Bethel 7th Day Adventist Church***
***4822 Kennedy Ave.***

***First Baptist Church***
***4911 McCook Ave.***

***Friendship Baptist Church***
***4756 Melville Ave.***

***Holy Trinity Croatian Church***
***4754 Carey Ave.***

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

***Macedonia Baptist Church***
***4901 Melville Ave.***

***Metropolitan CME Church***
***4856 Kennedy Ave.***

***New Life Outreach Church of God in Christ***
***4756 McCook Ave.***

***St. Johns Church***
***4730 McCook Ave.***

## USS Lead Superfund Site Information Sources

***IMPORTANT:*** ***For answers to your questions or to address your concerns, you can reach us at the*** **USS Lead Hotline 219-801-2199.**

Here is a list of other useful numbers you can call to get answers to questions about different topics.

### For questions about …

**Environmental issues**

The Indiana Harbor Great Lakes Legacy Act cleanup and EPA's investigation of the former DuPont site: EPA Community Involvement Coordinator Rafael Gonzalez at 312-886-0269

Other EPA projects and environmental concerns:

- U.S. EPA Region 5: 800-621-8431
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management: 800-451-6027 (toll-free within Indiana)
- To report an environmental emergency or a spill, call the National Response Center: 800-424-8802

**Health concerns – including childhood lead exposure and blood lead testing**

- East Chicago Health Department: 219-391-8467
- Indiana State Department of Health: 317-233-9264
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry: 312-391-8258

**Drinking water**

If you live on the USS Lead Superfund site and need information about drinking water quality contact:

- Indiana Department of Environmental Management: 800-451-6027 (toll-free within Indiana)

For information about lead service line replacements and general questions:

- City of East Chicago: 219-391-8469

For information about drinking water filters call:

- City of East Chicago: 219-512-3158

**West Calumet redevelopment**

- East Chicago Housing Authority: 219-397-9974 ext. 30

**More information online**

More information about EPA's cleanup of the USS Lead Superfund site is online at www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site

More information about Indiana's environmental programs is online at www.in.gov/idem/

November 2018

# Fuentes de Información del Sitio Superfund de USS Lead

***IMPORTANTE:* Para preguntas y sus preocupaciones usted puede comunicarse con nosotros en la**
**Línea Directa de USS Lead 219-801-2199.**

Aquí hay una lista de números útiles que usted puede llamar para obtener respuestas sobre diferentes temas.

## Para preguntas sobre …

**Problemas medioambientales**

La limpieza parte del Acta de Indiana Harbor Great Lakes Legacy y la investigación por parte de EPA del antiguo sitio de DuPont: Coordinador de EPA de Participación Comunitaria Rafael Gonzalez al 312-886-0269.

Otros proyectos de EPA y asuntos medioambientales:

- Región 5 de U.S. EPA: 800-621-8431
- Depto. de Administración Medioambiental de Indiana: 800-451-6027 (lada sin costo en Indiana).
- Reporte una emergencia medioambiental o derrame con el Centro Nacional de Respuesta: 800-424-8802

**Inquietudes sobre la salud – incluyendo la exposición de la niñez al plomo y pruebas de plomo en la sangre**

- Departamento de Salud de East Chicago: 219-391-8467
- Departamento de Salud del Estado de Indiana: 317-233-9264
- Agencia para el Registro de Sustancias Tóxicas y Enfermedades: 312-391-8258

**Agua potable**

Si vive dentro del sitio *Superfund* de USS Lead y necesita información sobre la calidad del agua potable, comuníquese con:

- Departamento de Administración Medioambiental de Indiana (IDEM): 800-451-6027 (lada sin costo en Indiana)

Para información sobre el reemplazo de líneas de servicio hechas de plomo y preguntas generales:

- Ciudad de East Chicago: 219-391-8469

Para información sobre filtros de agua llame a:

- Ciudad de East Chicago: 219-512-3158

**Reurbanización de West Calumet**

- Autoridad de Vivienda de East Chicago (ECHA): 219-397-9974 ext. 30

**Más información en línea**

Más información sobre la limpieza de EPA del sitio *Superfund* de USS Lead se encuentra en línea en www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site

Más información sobre los programas medioambientales de Indiana está en línea en www.in.gov/idem/

Noviembre 2018

# Appendix D

## *Environmental Justice*

D

The Environmental Justice Act of 1992 obligates federal agencies to make environmental justice part of its overall mission by "identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations." Following this order, the Office of Environmental Equity within EPA became the Office of Environmental Justice. EPA's Office of Environmental Justice ensures that all people, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, enjoy the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and equal access to the decision-making process for a healthy living, learning, and work environment. Ensuring environmental justice means not only protecting human health and the environment for everyone, but also ensuring that all people are treated fairly and are given the opportunity to participate meaningfully in the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. EPA considers the neighborhoods affected by the USS Lead Superfund site and DuPont Facility discussed in this CIP are environmental justice communities, which means they are communities that historically are under-represented minority and low-income areas burdened with significant environmental challenges.

When making decisions about a cleanup and planning its community involvement initiative for a community, environmental justice issues must be taken into account. As part of this effort, the EPA collaborates with the state agencies, representatives from the city of East Chicago and concerned residents in addressing environmental challenges in more effective, efficient, and sustainable ways.

EPA defines environmental justice as the **fair treatment** and **meaningful involvement** of all people-- regardless of race, color, national origin or income-- with respect to development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

**Fair treatment** means that no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental, or commercial operations, or the execution of federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies.

**Meaningful involvement** means that potentially affected community residents have an appropriate opportunity to participate in decision-making about a proposed activity that will affect their environment and/or health.

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

**EPA has this goal for all communities and persons across this nation. It will be achieved when everyone enjoys:**

- the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards, and
- equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

**For more information on Environmental Justice, visit *https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice***

# 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 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, also called Superfund. In 1986, another law, the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)** reauthorized CERCLA to continue Superfund cleanup activities. The CERCLA law gives EPA the authority to require those parties responsible for creating hazardous waste sites to clean up those sites or to reimburse the government if EPA cleans up the site. EPA compels responsible parties to clean up hazardous waste sites through administrative orders, consent decrees and other legal settlements. 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 EPA has been made aware of a contaminated site from individual citizens, local, tribal or state agencies or others, EPA follows a step-by-step process (see Exhibit 1 on the next page) 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, EPA can intervene with an **emergency response action**. In 2008, EPA's Superfund Emergency Response and Removal Program cleaned up soil at 13 of the 15 properties that granted EPA access to conduct the cleanup. The goal of 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**. In this case, that involved cleaning up properties that contained soil with lead concentrations exceeding 1,200 mg/kg in the surface

soil. These removal activities were the first steps in stopping the potential for exposure to contaminants that posed risks to people and the environment.

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. 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 (*see Exhibit 2 on Page 4 of this Appendix*).

## Visit these EPA websites for more information on the Superfund process:

**Superfund:**
*www.epa.gov/superfund/cleaning-superfund-sites*

**Cleanup Process:**
*www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/index.htm*

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

**Exhibit 1: Superfund Process Steps**

## Legend

**PA/SI** – Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation

**NPL Listing** – National Priorities List

**RI/FS** – Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

**ROD** – Record of Decision

**RD/RA** – Remedial Design/Remedial Action

**NPL Deletion** – National Priorities List Deletion

*These steps are defined in Appendix A – Glossary – Initials – Acronyms.*

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

## Exhibit 2. Community Involvement Opportunities During the Superfund Process

| Superfund Process Steps | | Community Involvement Opportunities |
|---|---|---|
| • Gather historical site condition information to determine if further investigation is needed<br>• Use Hazard Ranking System to evaluate risks | **Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection** | • Provide any information you have about the site to the EPA |
| • Publish notice in Federal Register and local media announcing proposed listing and public comment period<br>• Once listed, EPA publishes notice in Federal Register and responds to comments | **National Priorities List Process** | • Read information about EPA's proposal to list the site<br>• Contact EPA for questions or additional information<br>• If concerned, submit comments during the Public Comment period |
| • Determines the nature and extent of contamination, evaluates human health and ecological risk | **Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study** | • Consider forming a Community Advisory Group and applying for a Technical Assistance Grant<br>• Participate in public meetings<br>• Contact community involvement coordinator with questions |
| • Presents the cleanup alternatives and is issued for a 30-day public comment period | **Proposed Plan** | • Read proposed plan<br>• Participate in public meetings<br>• Visit Information Repository |
| • Contains the selected remedy for a site and the Responsiveness Summary which provides responses to all comments received during the public comment period | **Record of Decision** | • Read the ROD for site cleanup<br>• Participate in public events or visit the information repository<br>• Contact site CIC with questions |
| • Includes preparing for and doing the bulk of the cleanup at the site<br>• Final design is developed | **Remedial Design/ Remedial Action** | • Learn about the final design<br>• Work through your CAG, TAG or Technical Assistance Services for Communities provider for information<br>• Attend meetings and site visits<br>• Contact CIC with questions |
| • Any necessary physical construction has been completed (even though final cleanup levels may not have been reached) | **Construction Completion** | • Attend meetings and site visits<br>• Contact CIC with questions |
| • Ensures that Superfund cleanups provide long-term protection of human health and environment<br>• Monitoring continues | **Post-Construction Completion** | • Work through your CAG, TAG or TASC provider for information<br>• Visit the site or arrange a site tour through EPA<br>• Contact CIC with questions |
| • All site work completed<br>• EPA requests comments on upcoming deletion of site from NPL list | **NPL Deletion** | • Read EPA's proposal and Responsiveness Summary<br>• Read the final deletion report<br>• Plan a community event to celebrate deletion from NPL |
| After site is clean:<br>• EPA works with community to help return site to productive use<br>• EPA will ensure that any land use restrictions continue to be met | **Reuse** | • Work with EPA and neighbors to plan the redevelopment<br>• Explore EPA's tools and resources<br>• Be supportive of redevelopment plans once they've been agreed upon |

# Appendix F

## *Comparing RCRA and CERCLA*

F

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is working to ensure that contamination from the former DuPont East Chicago facility at 5215 Kennedy Ave. in East Chicago is properly addressed and that people living in the community are protected, informed and involved in the cleanup process. EPA's authority to compel cleanup of contamination at the former DuPont facility is derived from the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA). When RCRA and Superfund, also known as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act (CERCLA) are related, EPA coordinates the two cleanup programs to eliminate duplication of effort and streamline cleanup processes. EPA encourages close coordination among RCRA and Superfund cleanup programs.

### Why the Former DuPont East Chicago Facility is Under RCRA Corrective Action Implementation

RCRA established a system for managing hazardous waste at facilities from the time the hazardous waste is generated until its ultimate disposal. On August 19, 1980, DuPont submitted a RCRA "Part A" Permit Application to EPA that identified the East Chicago facility as both a large quantity generator of hazardous waste and a treatment, storage and disposal facility for waste solvents.

DuPont continues to be subject to RCRA corrective action cleanup requirements at the East Chicago facility. These cleanup requirements apply to facilities that, at any time, had RCRA interim status, as well as facilities that operated without a RCRA permit when they should have had one. Any facility that had or should have obtained interim status is subject to RCRA's corrective action requirements. In 1997, EPA entered into a Corrective Action Order with DuPont that states, "[Dupont] is the owner or operator of a Facility that has operated, is operating, should be, or should have been operating under interim status subject to § 3005(e) of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6925 (e)."

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

As required by the 1997 Corrective Action Order, Chemours conducted a facility investigation, limited interim cleanup actions and a corrective measures study at the former DuPont East Chicago facility. Although the facility was historically one of the largest chemical manufacturing operations in the United States, by the early 2000s, DuPont had completely dismantled nearly all of the former manufacturing facilities and ceased operations there. In February 2015, following a corporate reorganization, DuPont transferred the facility property to Chemours, a new wholly-owned subsidiary of DuPont. After EPA issues a final RCRA cleanup decision and response to public comments, EPA anticipates entering into another corrective action order with DuPont and Chemours that will require them to conduct the remaining cleanup work at the facility.

In response to questions from the East Chicago community about the differences between RCRA and CERCLA, EPA developed the answers to some of the more frequently asked questions (*see page 4*) about how things may or not be different if the efforts were administered under CERCLA rather than RCRA.

## Different Statutes, Consistent Outcome

RCRA and CERCLA are two different statutes that govern the federal management and cleanup of hazardous waste facilities (RCRA) and response to abandoned, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites (CERCLA). They are not identical statutes but there are many similarities that consistently achieve protection of human health and the environment.

## Similar Process, Different Terminology

The Superfund and RCRA programs use different terminology to describe similar activities. (*See the diagram on the last page for a side by side comparison of the two programs*). For example, in CERCLA, an investigation (with sampling) is called a "Remedial Investigation" (RI) and an evaluation of the relative feasibility of different remedy options is known as a "Feasibility Study" (FS). In RCRA, these efforts are named a "RCRA Facility Investigation" (RFI) and a "Corrective Measures Study" (CMS). Under CERCLA, when the investigation has been completed and EPA is ready to select a cleanup plan, EPA issues a **Proposed Plan** identifying the preferred cleanup approach for the site and solicits and considers public comment before issuing a Record of Decision. Likewise, under RCRA, after the RFI and CMS are completed, EPA issues a Proposed Statement of Basis and solicits and considers public comment before issuing a Final Decision and Response to Comments.

## Public Outreach

Public outreach and involvement are similar whether work is done under RCRA or CERCLA. Both CERCLA and RCRA encourages public involvement throughout the investigation and cleanup, and requires public participation during the selection of response actions. At certain CERCLA sites, EPA develops a community relations plan, and at both CERCLA sites and RCRA facilities, EPA makes documents available to the public throughout the investigation and cleanup in a public document repository, typically in a public library in the affected community. During the investigation and cleanup at Superfund sites, EPA may also facilitate the formation of a Community Advisory Group (CAG).

When EPA presents the Proposed Plan to the public, the Superfund program holds a public meeting, and prepares a transcript to record the comments. The public may also submit written comments during the public comment period. EPA then prepares a responsiveness summary to respond to the public comments, and that becomes part of the record for the remedy selection.

Likewise, at the former DuPont East Chicago facility, EPA has followed the public involvement and outreach process that is normally conducted at a RCRA Corrective Action site, which has included assignment of a community involvement coordinator, a public notice and comment period, and public meetings.

## Different Program Administration

Superfund is managed at EPA Region 5 by the Superfund Division. The RCRA Corrective Action Program is managed by the Land and Chemicals Division. Both Divisions report to the EPA Region 5 Administrator.

## Technical Assistance Differences

A Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) may be awarded to eligible groups at sites listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) or proposed for the NPL were a response action is underway. An initial grant of up to $50,000 is for a community group to contract a technical advisor to help the community understand CERCLA site documents and actions. The community group manages their TAG and technical advisor. The TAG is not offered under RCRA. However, the Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program may be available for both CERCLA and RCRA programs. TASC provides technical assistance services to communities through a contract managed by EPA.

# Frequently Asked Questions Regarding using RCRA or CERCLA Authority

***Would the federal government buy our homes or move us during the remediation?***

Section 104j of CERCLA limits the acquisition of real property, which is necessary as part of a permanent relocation, to only that property that the President determines is "needed to conduct a remedial action ..." EPA does not have authority to acquire property for relocation under a CERCLA removal action (a short term, urgent or time sensitive type of cleanup). Thus, EPA can incorporate relocation into a CERCLA remedial action only when EPA has made a finding that relocation of residents is required to successfully conduct the remedial action.

***Are there more stringent standards for the remediation under CERCLA that Chemours would be held to if we change the lead program to CERCLA?***

There is broad overlap in the process for establishing cleanup standards under CERCLA and RCRA. Both programs stress protection of human health and the environment, and both require that a cleanup meet applicable substantive provisions of State law. The long and short term remedial actions being carried out under RCRA at the site would be consistent with the kind of remedial actions that would likely be required under CERCLA.

***Can EPA use RCRA to request a thorough investigation of all areas of concern at a facility without changing the progress of current activities?***

Yes. Under RCRA, EPA can require additional investigative work or submission of information it determines necessary to effectively remediate the facility as well as any contamination released from the facility.

***Does the community get to decide how the remediation is conducted if we change programs (RCRA/ CERCLA)?***

At the DuPont facility, EPA has decision-making authority over cleanup decisions, in consultation with the community. Input from the community throughout the decision-making process at both CERCLA and RCRA sites is extremely important to achieving effective cleanups. Although the processes are at times different, public participation is important under both statutes. For the former DuPont East Chicago facility, the community outreach and input has been over that which would normally occur at a RCRA corrective action site and is on par to that which would occur under CERCLA. EPA makes the final decision of the remedy to be implemented at the Chemours site, with input from the community.

***Will EPA do the remediation and send Chemours the bill if the lead program was changed to CERCLA?***

The substantial majority of Superfund cleanups are performed by potentially responsible parties

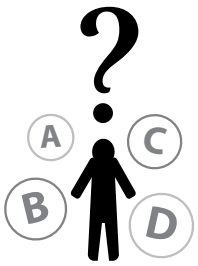
under EPA oversight. EPA's Superfund program has an enforcement first principle and seeks to have the responsible parties pay for and perform necessary work, rather than using taxpayer funds. EPA-funded cleanups are generally performed only when there are no viable parties in existence to perform the work. Thus, if this were a Superfund site, EPA's approach would likely be to allow Chemours to perform the cleanup work, either under a CERCLA Consent Decree or, failing that, under an EPA-issued Unilateral Administrative Order.

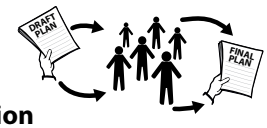
Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

# Comparing RCRA and CERCLA

## Specific to USS Lead Superfund Site/DuPont Facility

| | DuPont/OU2 | | USS Lead/OU1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **RCRA** Resource Conservation and Recovery Act | | **CERCLA** Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund) |
| | **Ongoing Businesses** | | **Non-operational Facilities and Other Sources of Contamination** |
| IDENTIFY PROBLEMS | RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)<br>**The First Look** | | Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection<br>**The First Look** |
| | RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI)<br>**A Closer Look** | | Identify High Hazard Sites<br>**Listing on the National Priorities List** |
| | Interim<br>**Response Action**<br>(if necessary) | | Remedial Investigation<br>**A Closer Look** |
| | | | Time Critical<br>**Removal Action**<br>(if necessary) |
| | Corrective Measures Study (CMS)<br>**What Works?** | | Feasibility Study<br>**What Works?** |
| SET GOALS | Proposed Statement of Basis<br>**Public Comment** | | Proposed Plan<br>**Public Comment** |
| DEVELOP SOLUTIONS | Final Decision<br>**Response to Public Comment** | | Record of Decision<br>**Response to Public Comment** |
| | Corrective Measures<br>**Workplan Implementation** | | Remedial Design<br>**Plan for Cleanup** |
| IMPLEMENT PLAN | Corrective Action Order<br>**Cleanup** | | Remedial Action<br>**Cleanup** |
| | Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring | | Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring |
| | **Corrective Action Complete** | **DONE** | **Delete from NPL** |
| | **EPA's Involvement**<br>**Cleanup Oversight** | | **EPA's Involvement**<br>**Cleanup Implementation**<br>**Cleanup Oversight** |





# Appendix G

## *USS Lead Superfund Site Community Involvement Activities (2006-Present)*

G

### 2006

| | |
|---|---|
| **Jan.** | Established local repository at East Chicago Public Library; established site web page |
| **Mar.** | Mailed fact sheet "EPA to Begin Testing for Lead Contamination in Yards" to site mailing list recipients |
| **Mar. 22-23** | Held informal meetings to explain sampling process and obtain access agreements for sampling in Zone 1 |
| **Jun.** | Provided information to East Chicago council members regarding Superfund process |
| **Dec.** | Mailed postcard to residents thanking them for letting EPA take samples from yards in Zone 1 |

### 2007

| | |
|---|---|
| **Oct.** | Mailed EPA/IDEM fact sheet announcing availability session |
| **Nov. 8** | Held Town Hall Meeting in Zone 1 |
| **Dec. 5** | Held RCRA/Superfund informational meeting in Zone 1 |

### 2008

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sep.** | Proposed USS Lead site to the National Priority List (NPL) |

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

## 2009

| | |
|---|---|
| **Jun.** | Mailed postcard "EPA Begins Cleanup" to mailing list recipients in Zones 1-3 |
| **Sep. 3** | Added USS Lead site to the NPL |
| **Summer** | Obtained additional access agreements for properties in Zone 3 |
| **Nov. 24** | Mailed postcard announcing December 7-8, 2009 information sessions to mailing list recipients in Zones 1-3 |
| **Nov. 30** | Placed ad in *Gary Post Tribune* announcing December 7-8, 2009 information sessions for Zones 1-3 |
| | Placed Spanish ad in La Raza announcing December 7-8, 2009 information sessions for Zones 1-3 |
| **Dec. 7-8** | Held informational meetings to discuss sampling activities in Zones 1-3 |
| **Dec. 9** | Mailed fact sheet "EPA to Begin Testing for Lead Contamination" and "EPA a Comenzar Las Pruebas de Contaminacion de Plomo in Patios" (English and Spanish) to mailing list recipients in Zones 1-3; fact sheet also announced the December 17 informational meeting |
| **Dec. 17** | Held informational meeting to explain residential testing process and answer questions for Zones 1-3 |
| **Dec.** | Collected samples at properties in Zones 2 and 3 |

## 2010

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mar. 9** | Attended meeting with the city of East Chicago department heads |
| **Apr.** | Mailed sampling results from December 2009 sampling event to property owners in Zones 2 and 3 |
| **May 23** | Placed ad in Northwest Indiana Times announcing community interviews (English and Spanish) for Zones 1-3 |
| **Jun. 2** | Placed second ad in *Northwest Indiana Times* announcing community interviews (English and Spanish) for Zones 1-3 |
| **Jun. 8-10** | Held community interviews with residents from Zones 1-3 to develop Community Involvement Plan (CIP); Spanish translator was on site to assist |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Jul. 24** | Participated in Calumet Days and distributed lead-prevention information |
| **Aug.** | Collected additional samples and obtained additional access agreements for properties in Zones 2 and 3 |

## 2011

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|---|---|
| **Apr.** | Published Community Involvement Plan |
| **May** | Mailed sampling results from August 2010 sampling event to property owners in Zones 2 and 3 |
| **Oct.** | Hand delivered sampling results with color-coded pages explaining results and levels of contamination to residents in Zones 1-3; left "Sorry We Missed You" letters to residents that were not home |
| **Dec.** | Prepared presentation regarding status of USS Lead site |

## 2012

| | |
|---|---|
| **Jul. 6** | Mailed fact sheet "EPA Proposed Cleanup Plan for Residential Area" and "La EPA Propone Plan de Limpieza para Area Residencial" that announced the public comment period and public meeting to mailing list recipients in Zones 1-3 |
| **Jul. 11** | Placed ads in *Gary Post Tribune* and *Que Viva* (Spanish) announcing public comment period and public meeting for Zones 1-3 |
| **Jul. 25** | Held public meeting regarding proposed plan for Zones 1-3 |
| **Jul. 12-Aug. 11** | Held public comment period for Zones 1-3 |
| **Aug. 26** | Placed ads in *Gary Post Tribune* and *Que Viva* (Spanish) announcing extension of public comment period for Zones 1-3 |
| **Aug. 11-Sep. 10** | Held extended public comment period for Zones 1-3 |

## 2013

| | |
|---|---|
| **Aug.** | Two local Walgreens distributed gardening and other information for Zones 1-3 |
| | Riley Park & MLK Center distributed gardening and other information for Zones 2 and 3 |

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

## 2014

| | |
|---|---|
| **Oct. 2 & 24** | Attended Task Force meetings |
| **Nov. 5** | Mailed fact sheet "Agreement Helps Start Project to Clean Up Contaminated Soil" to mailing list recipients in Zones 1-3; fact sheet also announced information session for Zones 1-3 |
| **Nov. 18-19** | Held information sessions to discuss cleanup activities for Zones 1-3 |
| **Dec. 10** | Mailed letters requesting access agreements and provided information about cleanup for Zone 3 |

## 2015

| | |
|---|---|
| **Feb.-Sep.** | Went door-to-door to obtain access agreements; left "missed you" flyers on doors where residents were not present in Zone 3 |
| **Jul.** | Mailed packets to residents in Zone 3 that were not home or those that denied access (packets included access agreement, fact sheet, property values info, ATSDR fact sheet) |
| **Sep.** | Met with local health department regarding result letters to residents, and what action they can take |
| **Oct.-Dec.** | Provided on-site support in local neighborhood office |
| **Oct.** | Received list of owners in Zones 1-3 from East Chicago Water Department and Assessor's Office to find owner names and phone numbers to send packets to (packets included access agreement, fact sheet, property values info, ATSDR fact sheet) |
| **Nov.** | Mailed packets to residents in Zone 3 that were not home or those that denied access (packets included access agreement, fact sheet, property values info, ATSDR fact sheet) |
| | Called and left messages to obtain access agreements from residents in Zone 3 that were not home or had previously denied access |
| | Mailed letter and access agreements to five city of East Chicago councilmen asking for assistance in obtaining access agreements from property owners in Zones 1-3 |
| | Mailed letter and access agreements to nine local churches asking for assistance in getting access agreements for Zones 1-3 |
| Dec. | Called and left messages to obtain access agreements from residents in Zone 3 that were not home or had previously denied access |

## 2016

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mar-May** | Went door-to-door to obtain access agreements; left "missed you" flyers on doors in Zone 3 |
| **Jun.** | Met with the city of East Chicago officials and provided them with draft education brochures for their review and comment |
| | Established site hotline number for residents to call with questions and concerns: 219-801-2199 |
| **Jul. 5** | Went door-to-door to the residences of the West Calumet Housing Complex (Zone 1) and left lead prevention flyers that provided ways to avoid exposure to contaminated dirt and mulch; flyers also contained ways to contact the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator |
| **Jul. 11** | Established a site trailer at the corner of 149th Street and McCook Avenue, which was staffed by EPA outreach personnel to answer resident questions |
| **Jul. 20** | Went door-to-door to the residences of the West Calumet Housing Complex (Zone 1) and left fact sheet "EPA Takes Action to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Soil" that provided ways to avoid exposure to contaminated dirt and mulch; fact sheet also contained ways to contact the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator |
| | Placed "Do not play in the dirt or mulch" yard signs throughout the neighborhood of the West Calumet Housing Complex (Zone 1) and left "Don't Let Kids Play in Dirt" flyers and contact information for the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator with residents |
| **Jul. 22** | Placed additional "Do not play in the dirt or mulch" yard signs throughout the neighborhood of the West Calumet Housing Complex (Zone 1) |
| **Jul. 25-27** | Went door-to-door to residences in Zone 1 to obtain signed access agreements for indoor dust sampling |
| **Aug.** | Published Residents Guide to Temporary Relocation for residents in Zone 1 |
| | Distributed Temporary Relocation flyer to residents in Zone 1 |
| **Aug. 2-6** | Canvassed homes in Zone 2 to obtain access for soil sampling |
| **Aug. 3** | Attended meeting with mayor and East Chicago Housing Authority |

## 2016(cont'd)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Aug. 4** | Contacted 24 units to date regarding indoor cleaning and temporary relocation in Zone 1; 23 expressed interest |
| **Aug. 8** | Attended school district meeting and availability session with ATSDR and school district |
| **Aug. 16** | Attended meeting at First Baptist Church with East Chicago Ministers Alliance |
| **Aug. 18** | Attended West Calumet Housing Complex resident meeting |
| **Aug. 26** | Went door-to-door to residents in Zone 1 and left packets containing Drinking Water Safety: Information for East Chicago Residents and EPA's Home Cleaning Process: What Residents Need to Know |
| **Aug. 29** | Hand delivered indoor sampling results letters to residents in Zone 1 |
| **Aug. 30** | Held Multi-Agency Open House for Zones 1-3 (post card announcement) |
| **Aug. 31** | Hand delivered indoor sampling result letters to residents in Zone 1 |
| **Sep. 1** | Delivered two CD's with Administrative Record to local library repositories |
| **Sep. 7** | Participated in HUD Fun Day |
| **Sep. 12** | Mailed postcards to residents in Zones 2 and 3 announcing Open House |
| **Sep. 14** | Delivered postcards announcing Open House to ECCC president to distribute at Mexican Day Parade |
| | Conducted door-to-door canvassing in Zone 2 to obtain access agreements |
| **Sep. 16** | Conducted canvassing in Zone 1 to obtain access agreements from non-responsive residents |
| **Sep. 20** | Placed yard signs in yards in Zones 2 and 3 announcing Open House |
| **Sep. 24** | Held Open House for Zones 2 and 3 to provide information on sampling and cleanup of contaminated soil in yards |
| | Distributed factsheets "EPA To Begin Cleaning Up Lead-Contaminated Yards" at the Open House |
| **Oct.** | Distributed door hangers "EPA Needs to Meet with You" (Tap Water Sampling/Excavation) in Zones 2 and 3 |

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|---|---|
| | Distributed door hangers "EPA Needs to Hear from You" (unit cleanup and interviews) in Zone 1 |
| | Mailed "Tap Water Sampling Instructions" to mailing list recipients in Zones 2 and 3 |
| | Distributed door hangers about tap water sampling and soil excavation to homes slated for cleanup in Zones 2 and 3 |
| | Distributed door hangers about interior cleaning to West Calumet Housing Complex units |
| **Oct. 2** | Mailed factsheets "EPA To Begin Cleaning Up Lead-Contaminated Yards" to mailing list recipients in Zones 1-3 |
| **Oct. 1-21** | Identified priority sites in Zones 2 and 3 and conducted door-to-door canvassing for tap water and dust sampling before excavation activities |
| **Oct. 6** | Met with advisors at local community group, ECCC (Superfund and Office of Regional Counsel) |
| **Oct. 13 & 20** | Identified priority sites in Zone 1; conducted door-to-door canvassing for indoor sampling and temporary relocation |
| **Oct. 29** | Attended ECCC meeting in East Chicago (ORC attorney and CIC) |
| | Held Community Resources Meeting focusing on Technical Advisor Grant (TAG) and Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) programs |
| **Nov. 1-8** | Conducted door-to-door canvassing of priority sites in Zones 2 and 3 for tap water and dust sampling before excavation activities |
| | Conducted door-to-door canvassing of residents in Zones 2 and 3 slated for soil cleanup regarding tap water and dust sampling |
| **Nov. 10** | Met with advisors to ECCC (ORC and Superfund) |
| **Nov. 17** | Met with advisors to ECCC (ORC attorney) |
| **Nov. 30** | Mailed postcards "USS Lead Site Open House Set for Saturday, Dec. 10 from 1-4 p.m." in both English and Spanish to mailing list recipients in Zones 1-3 |
| **Dec.** | Responded to ECCC advisor regarding questions and concerns |
| **Dec. 8** | Placed ad in *Gary Post Tribune* announcing the Dec. 10 Open House (English and Spanish) |
| **Dec. 10** | Multi-Agency Open House canceled due to possible lapse of EPA funding; was rescheduled to Jan. 28 |

## 2016(cont'd)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Dec. 15** | Mailed fact sheet "Excavation to End for Winter; Community Activities Continue" in English and Spanish to mailing list recipients in Zones 1-3 |

## 2017

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|---|---|
| **Jan. 4** | Mailed postcard to residents in Zones 1-3 announcing the Jan. 28 Open House |
| **Jan. 25** | Placed ad in *Gary Post-Tribune* in English and Spanish announcing the Jan. 28 Open House |
| **Jan. 28** | Held Multi-Agency Open House at the former Carrie Gosch School |
| **Jan. 31** | Mailed postcard "Superfund Workshop" to mailing list recipients in Zones 1-3 |
| **Feb. 18** | Conducted "Superfund for Communities" workshop |
| **Apr. 1** | Attended ECCC meeting |
| **Apr. 5** | Gave NAACP members tour of Zones 1-3 |
| | Attended Community Listening Session |
| **Apr. 10-21** | Held Superfund Job Training Initiative Program |
| **Apr. 19** | Residents met with EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt |
| **Apr. 27** | Held meeting with Region 5 Regional Administrator and East Chicago community groups |
| | Held Superfund Job Training Initiative Graduation Ceremony |
| **May 31** | Maintained an EPA presence at the former Carrie Gosch Elementary School so residents can easily stop in and speak to EPA employees |
| | Tracked all resident inquiries in a database to ensure responses are provided in a timely manner |
| | Continued to meet regularly with local, state and federal partners to keep officials apprised of EPA's work and data collection in the community |
| | Regularly updated the USS Lead Superfund website and added frequently asked questions |
| **Jun. 12** | Mailed postcard announcing monthly Saturday meetings to mailing list recipients in Zones 2 and 3 |
| **June** | Scheduled monthly calls with community leaders to discuss and plan agenda topics for monthly Saturday meetings |

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|---|---|
| **Jun. 24** | Held first monthly Saturday public meeting at former Carrie Gosch Elementary School |
| | Meeting Topic: Updates on past, present and future activities at the site |
| **Jul. 6** | Mailed postcard to residents announcing change in time for the second monthly meeting |
| **Jul. 15** | Held second monthly Saturday public meeting at former Carrie Gosch Elementary School |
| | Meeting Topic: Lead in Drinking Water |
| | Provided update on site activities to public meeting attendees |
| **Jul. 26** | Mailed postcards to specific list of residents in Zone 3 informing them their property will be cleaned up in 2018 |
| **Aug.** | CICs hand delivered information packets to residents at Cardinal Terrace Apartments |
| **Aug. 15** | Placed ad in *Northwest Indiana Times* announcing Letter of Intent from ECCC to apply for $50,000 TAG |
| **Aug. 19** | Held monthly Saturday public meeting at former Carrie Gosch Elementary School |
| | Meeting Topic: Updates on past, present and future activities at the site |
| **Sep.** | Notified ECCC to submit TAG application by EPA TAG coordinator |
| **Sep. 16** | Held monthly Saturday public meeting at former Carrie Gosch Elementary School |
| | Meeting Topic: Presentation by Land and Chemicals Division on DuPont Facility |
| **Sep. 18** | Mailed postcard to residents announcing change in date for October monthly meeting |
| **Oct. 10** | Mailed flyer to residents announcing door-to-door outreach efforts regarding groundwater survey |
| **Oct. 14** | Held monthly Saturday public meeting at former Carrie Gosch Elementary School |
| | Meeting Topic: Updates on past, present and future activities at the site |
| **Oct 18, 19, 25** | Conducted door-to-door outreach efforts regarding groundwater survey |
| **Oct. 24 & 25** | Director of Environmental Justice Matthew Tajada and EPA representatives met with community groups |

## 2017 (cont.)

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|---|---|
| **Nov.** | Cancelled and rescheduled Multi-Agency Open House at the request of community groups |
| | Developed USS Lead Superfund Site Information Resource List (English and Spanish) |
| | Developed PUR Filter Installation/Change Fact Sheet (English and Spanish) |
| | Mailed postcards (English and Spanish) to residents in Zones 2 and 3 notifying them of cancellation of Nov. 18 Multi-Agency Open House and rescheduled date of Open House for Jan. 20, 2018 |
| | Participated in ECCC's Lunch and Learn program |
| | Delivered postcards "EPA Needs to Meet with You" to homes where there was no response from residents for indoor dust sampling (English and Spanish) |
| **Dec. 5** | Mailed Resource List and PUR Water Filter Flyers to residents in Zones 2 and 3 (English and Spanish) |
| **Dec. 11** | Placed ad in the *Northwest Indiana Times* announcing Public Comment Opportunity on the Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) proposed document |
| **Dec. 12** | Mailed Notice of Public Comment Opportunity for the proposed document of ESD to residents in Zones 2 and 3 (English and Spanish) |

## 2018

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|---|---|
| **Jan. 5** | Mailed postcard to residents in Zones 2 and 3 announcing Jan. 20 public meeting (English and Spanish) |
| **Jan. 20** | Held Saturday public meeting at former Carrie Gosch Elementary School |
| | Meeting Topic: Explanation of Significant Difference, Unilateral Administrative Orders and Site Updates |
| | Delivered copies of the ESD and Unilateral Orders to Information Repositories |
| **Jan. 26** | Mailed flyer to residents in Zones 2 and 3 announcing Feb. 15 public meeting regarding the ESD proposed document (English and Spanish) |
| **Jan. 31** | Placed ad in the *Northwest Indiana Times* announcing the Feb. 15 ESD public meeting (English and Spanish) |

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| **Feb. 15** | Held public meeting at East Chicago Public Library to discuss the ESD proposed document (Estimated Increased Cleanup Costs); court reporter was present to record comments |
| **Mar. 16** | Mailed flyer to residents in Zones 2 and 3 announcing the April 7 Construction Kickoff meeting (English and Spanish) |
| **Mar. 28** | Placed ad in the *Northwest Indiana Times* announcing the April 7 Construction Kickoff meeting (English and Spanish) |
| **Apr. 7** | Held public meeting and open house at former Carrie Gosch Elementary School |
| | Meeting Topic: Construction Update and Open House |
| | Held listening session at former Carrie Gosch Elementary School with EPA Region 5 Regional Administrator, IDEM Commissioner and Senior Advisor to Administrator Pruitt |
| **Apr. 17** | Conducted East Chicago Calumet Coalition Site Tour of Zone 1 |
| **May** | Established community outreach office at former Carrie Gosch Elementary School; EPA staff available Monday through Friday; and hotline number is posted if staff not available |
| **May 3** | Mailed first postcard to residents announcing community interviews being held in June (English and Spanish) |
| **May 8** | Published ad in *Northwest Indiana Times* announcing the issuance of the USS Lead ESD |
| **May 23** | Mailed second postcard to residents announcing June community interviews (English and Spanish) |
| **May** | Prepared Community Interview Process Fact Sheet (English and Spanish) |
| | Posted the Difference Between RCRLA and CERCLA Fact Sheet (English and Spanish) on site web page |
| **May 31** | Delivered packets containing English and Spanish versions of Community Interview Process factsheet and previous factsheets to local churches and ECCC's president for distribution. |
| **Jun. 11-15** | Held community interviews with residents, local church pastors, local city official and other interested community members to update Community Involvement Plan (CIP); Spanish translator was on site to assist |

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

## 2018 (cont.)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Jul. 28** | EPA had a booth and participated at Calumet Days |
| **Aug. 3** | Mailed postcard to residents in Zones 2 and 3 announcing the meeting regarding the ATSDR Health Study Update (English and Spanish) |
| **Aug. 18** | Held meeting at former Carrie Gosch Elementary School regarding ATSDR Health Study Update |
| **Sep. 25** | EPA awarded TAG to ECCC |
| **Sep. 28** | Mailed flyer to residents in Zones 2 and 3 announcing Super Hero Kids Blood Lead Testing Health Fair |
| **Sep. 30** | Published ad in *Northwest Indiana Times* announcing the Super Hero Kids Blood Lead Testing Health Fair |
| **Oct. 3** | Hand delivered flyers announcing Super Hero Kids Blood Lead Testing Health Fair to local churches and daycares |
| **Oct. 4 & 10** | Conducted door-to-door outreach in Zones 2 and 3 to encourage residents to attend the Super Hero Kids Blood Lead Testing Health Fair |
| **Oct. 11** | Held Super Hero Kids Blood Lead Testing event at Martin Luther King Community Center |
| **Oct. 26** | Mailed postcards announcing the "End of Construction Season" meeting scheduled for Nov. 17 |
| **Nov. 6** | Mailed Proposed Plan for Zone 1 fact sheet to residents, which announced the Nov. 29 meeting and the public comment period |
| **Nov. 7** | Published ad in Northwest Indiana Times announcing the "End of Construction Season" meeting (in Spanish and English) |
| **Nov. 11** | Published ad in Northwest Indiana Times announcing the Proposed Plan for Zone 1 public meeting and public hearing and announcing the public comment period (in Spanish and English) |
| **Nov. 12** | Began 60-day public comment period for proposed plan for Zone 1 (Nov. 12 – Jan. 14, 2019) |
| **Nov. 17** | Held "End of Construction Season" meeting at former Carrie Gosch Elementary School |
| **Nov. 27** | Notified community that monitoring wells will be installed week of Nov. 26 |
| **Nov. 28** | Mailed "End of Construction Season" fact sheet |
| **Nov. 29** | Conducted USS Lead site tour with Black Chambers of Commerce |
| | Held public meeting and public hearing at Robert A. Pastrick Library |

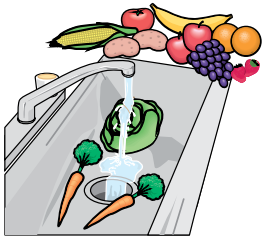
# Appendix H

## *ATSDR Fact Sheet*

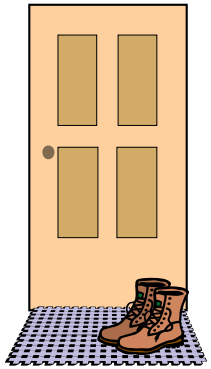
- **Don't Let Kids Play in Dirt**

# DON'T LET KIDS PLAY IN DIRT – they could be exposed to high levels of lead.

*This flyer has information to help keep you safe.*



Wash and peel all garden vegetables and fruits and avoid growing root crops (such as carrots, beets, potatoes)



Wipe shoes on doormat or remove shoes

Don't eat food, chew gum, or smoke when working in the yard and wear gloves

Damp mop floors and damp dust counters and furniture regularly

Wash dogs regularly

Wash children's toys and babies' pacifiers regularly

Wash children's hands and feet after they have been playing outside

EPA

**USS Lead Site**
**Zones 2 and 3**

ATSDR
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

10/4/2016

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

# What is lead and why is it dangerous?

Exposure to high levels of lead can cause a range of health effects, from behavioral problems and learning disabilities to seizures and death. Children 6 years old and younger are most at-risk because their bodies are growing quickly and the effects of the lead can cause problems. Children often have higher levels of exposure because they play in dirt and may put dirty hands in their mouths. Also, children who lack proper nutrition may absorb more lead and suffer more harmful effects.

Lead is a naturally occurring heavy metal. It is commonly found at low levels in soil. Low levels of lead can be found in the air, water, food and dust in cities because of the widespread use of lead in man-made products. The federal government regulates the amount of lead in the air, water and soil.

Eating or swallowing soil with high lead levels is a common way of getting lead into your body. Children get lead in their bodies when they put their hands, toys or other items covered with lead dust in their mouths. When lead gets into your body, it may cause health problems.

***Do not let children play in dirt that contains high amounts of lead.***

- Have children play on grass.
- Keep children from playing in bare dirt or mulch.
- Cover bare dirt with grass, bushes or 4 to 6 inches of lead-free wood chips, mulch, soil or sand.

***Protect your family from lead-based paint in the yard.***

- Keep your family, especially young children, away from areas in the yard where paint is peeling or chipping, such as from old porches, fences, or houses.
- Do not try to remove lead paint yourself unless you have been trained to follow lead-safe work practices. Hire a professional lead specialist who follows lead-safe work practices.
- If you paint over lead-based paint, use special paint that will seal in the old paint.

***Keep children's hands and toys clean.***

- Wash children's hands before they eat any food if they have been playing outside.
- When eating outdoors, always eat in an area where there is no bare soil.
- Do not let your children put toys, dirty hands, paint chips, or other things that might have lead dust on them into their mouths

**Residents may have their children's blood lead tested by calling the East Chicago Health Department at 219-391-8467.**

## USS Lead Site East Chicago, IN

For further information about the EPA investigation:

### EPA Contacts:

Sarah Rolfes
Remedial Project Manager
312-886-6551; or toll-free at
800-621-8431, ext. 66551
*rolfes.sarah@epa.gov*

Katherine Thomas
Remedial Project Manager
312-353-5878; or toll-free at
800-621-8431, ext. 35878
*thomas.katherine@epa.gov*

Janet Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
312-353-0628 or toll-free at
800-621-8431, Ext. 30628
*pope.janet@epa.gov*

Charles Rodriguez
Community Involvement Coordinator
312-886-7472; or toll-free at
800-621-8431, ext. 67472
*rodriguez.charles@epa.gov*

**Questions about lead health concerns, contact:**
Mark Johnson, PhD
Toxicologist
ATSDR-R5
312-886-0840
*mdjohnson@cdc.gov*

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

# Appendix I

## *Community Interview Fact Sheet*

I

In response to questions and concerns raised from the community and to alleviate their wariness about participating in community interviews, we developed the Community Interview Fact Sheet, which explains the purpose, importance and process of the interviews. EPA does not solely rely on interviews to gather opinions, questions, information and concerns from the community. During meetings, open houses and one-on-one discussions, EPA learns from community members what is important to them and what concerns they have.

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

# Community Interviews Are Important

## USS Lead Site and DuPont Facility

East Chicago, Indiana May 2018

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is in the process of updating its Community Involvement Plan, or CIP, for the USS Lead Superfund site. This updated CIP will also include the DuPont Facility. Receiving input from the community about how EPA can most effectively share information is crucial to the development of the plan. Under Superfund law, specifically the National Contingency Plan, EPA is required to prepare a community involvement plan. The RCRA Public Participation Manual provides a recommendation that a CIP is prepared. Residents provide valuable information on local history, community involvement activities and site conditions. The purpose of a CIP is to provide EPA with information about community concerns and enhance communication between residents and the Agency. Information gathered from residents helps EPA understand how the community wants to receive information and the type of information they would like to receive. The CIP is a "living" document that is updated based on the needs of the community.

We want to know your thoughts on the USS Lead Superfund and DuPont sites. We value your opinion and hope you will help us better understand your needs regarding these sites. *You do not need to have prior information about the sites, we just want to know any thoughts, concerns and questions you have.*

The EPA team conducts the interviews and is often supported by contractors who assist with some portions of the interviews. The contractor generally schedules the interviews with community members, takes notes and writes up notes summarizing each individual interview.

Below are answers to questions EPA has received about the community interview process.

1. ***During the interview, will there be a standard list of questions that each person will be asked?***

   Interviews with residents are informal conversations to help EPA better communicate about the Superfund site. There is no right or wrong answer. EPA asks people a standard list of questions to gauge their knowledge about the site, EPA activities and how they best like to receive information. Using the same questions with everyone helps us understand the needs of the community.

*(continued on back page)*

### For more information

For questions, comments or for more information contact these EPA team members:

**USS Lead Superfund Site**

**Janet Pope**
Community Involvement Coordinator
312-353-0628
pope.janet@epa.gov

**Charles Rodriguez**
Community Involvement Coordinator
312-886-7472
rodriguez.charles@epa.gov

On the web:
www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site

**DuPont Facility**

**Rafael Gonzalez**
Community Involvement Coordinator
312-886-0269
gonzalez.rafaelp@epa.gov

On the web:
www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana

USS Lead Hotline:
219-801-2199

EPA Region 5 toll-free:
800-621-8431, 8:30 am – 4:30 pm, weekdays

*(continued from front)*

2. ***How will residents know how to answer or what questions to ask on their own if they know very little about these two sites?***

   Again, *there are no right or wrong answers*. We are looking for your opinions. During each interview, we always ask people how familiar they are with a site and the environmental activities happening there. If they know very little about the site, we give them a summary.

3. ***It would seem in order to ask and answer questions, residents must be educated about the sites first and how the sites affect them.***

   These interviews are informal conversations. We want to know what people know. If someone we talk with doesn't know anything about the site, EPA will acknowledge that and perhaps make future decisions on how to get more information out to more people. We also provide past fact sheets and other helpful information at the community interviews regarding the site.

4. ***Will EPA be canvassing the residential areas and businesses to make sure residents are aware of site issues and how they affect them?***

   The purpose of the interviews is to find out what people in the community know about the sites, what their concerns are, how they want to receive information and what type of information they want to receive.
   EPA uses the information gathered from these conversations to develop an outreach plan to make sure we reach as many people as we can.

5. ***Will all city officials be contacted or just the mayor?***

   We have a large mailing list for invitations to these interviews that includes the mayor, city council, community groups, and residents but we hope YOU will participate as well.

6. ***Will you be sending out post cards about the interviews that look like junk mail?***

   We do try to make the postcards look different as much as we can within EPA's style guide. If people think the post cards and mailings look like junk mail, this is the type of feedback and information we are looking for during the interviews. This opinion helps us to respond to the needs of the community.

7. ***It's nice the EPA is updating the CIP, but I'm concerned the Agency must not have been hearing the residents at the monthly community meetings. We have been voicing our concerns on how the EPA can involve and inform people of its cleanup activities.***

   EPA does listen and has heard many issues voiced at meetings. The community interview process is another way for EPA to hear concerns from the community and to give residents an opportunity to talk one-on-one with EPA staff. We realize that sometimes people are not comfortable talking in front of a larger meeting and look forward to visiting with EPA officials on an informal basis. If there are other ways you think EPA can inform and involve the community about cleanup activities, the CIP interviews are a good way to share those suggestions.

# Appendix J

## *List of Interview Questions*

### *Community Interviews conducted June 2010*

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1. How long have you lived/worked in the area?
2. Do you represent or are you a member of a community organization or group?
3. What do you know about the USS Lead site?
4. How did you get information about the site?
5. What concerns, if any, do you have about the problems associated with the USS Lead site for you and your family?
6. How would you characterize the concerns of the community about the USS Lead site?
7. Who have you talked to (any local, state, or federal government agencies) about the site? What kind of response did you receive?
8. How are you currently receiving information about the site? Would you like to be on EPA's mailing list or email list?
9. How would you like to get information about the site cleanup? Fact sheets; workshops; Internet; public notices; news media; public meetings
10. Have you participated in any public meetings and/or community group meetings for the site? If so, how many?
11. Are you aware of EPA's website? Have you been on it? Is it easy to navigate?
12. What days, times, and locations would be best for public meetings?
13. What newspapers do you read?
14. Is English widely understood in this community? What other languages do people speak?
15. What other individuals might we contact for an interview?
16. Is there anything else you would like to share about the site?

Community Interview questions conducted in June 2018 are in the Community Concerns section (Page 11)

# Appendix K

## *TAG and TASC*

K

***EPA attends CAG meeting to give updates and answer questions on site activities.***

Several programs are available to assist communities affected by a Superfund site.
Visit *https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-technical-assistance-communities* for information on the programs available.

**Visit EPA's web sites to stay informed:**
***USS Lead Superfund:*** *www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site*
***DuPont Facility:*** *www.epa.gov/in/hazardous-waste-cleanup-dupont-facility-east-chicago-indiana*

| Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) |
|---|
| **Program Description** |
| **$50,000 grant** that is awarded to help a group hire a technical advisor of their choosing to explain technical reports, site conditions, and EPA's proposed cleanup plans. |
| Can only be used for **National Priorities List, or NPL, Superfund sites.** |
| Can only be 1 **TAG at a time** per Superfund site. |
| Technical advisor must have demonstrated knowledge of hazardous waste issues, be trained in relevant fields and communicate technical information. EPA will provide group a list of sources. |
| **More restrictions** than TASC program. |
| **Program Eligibility and Restrictions** |
| **Only groups** can apply. |
| Members must be **representative of the community**, live near the Superfund site, and be potentially affected by it. |
| Groups must be **non-profit** and **incorporated (or in the process of becoming incorporated).** |
| Groups **NOT eligible for TAG**: Academic institutions, potentially responsible parties, or PRPs (or groups that receive money or services from PRPs), unincorporated groups, townships or municipalities, groups affiliated with a national organization that has direct or indirect control over your group, groups that are not incorporated with the specific purposes of representing the affected people. |
| **Group Responsibilities & Grant Money** |
| Responsible for **sharing information** learned from technical advisor with the community. |
| **Provide input** to EPA and make educated decisions regarding their families. |
| **Manage the grant money**, which can be used to **hire a grant manager**, purchase or rent **office supplies** and for **print materials** to distribute information about the site. |
| Keep **detailed financial records**, ask EPA for reimbursement to pay advisor, **prepare and give quarterly progress reports** detailing how funds are being used. |
| Groups can **NOT use money** for lawsuits, political activity and lobbying, social activities/ceremonies, meals/rentals/tips, training/travel, sampling, health/epidemiological studies, resolving disputes with EPA, reopening final EPA decisions. |
| **Application Process** |
| Group writes EPA a "**Letter of Intent**" identifying your group and your intentions for the TAG for a particular site. |
| EPA informs the community of the letter through an advertisement in a local paper, and then the community has **30 days** to join the group or write their own letter if they want to compete for the TAG. Each group has 30 days to complete their TAG application once they have submitted their letter. |
| If more than 1 group applies, EPA begins a selection process and looks at the group's plans for using the TAG money and its concrete plans for how the group will share information with the rest of the community for the good of the community. EPA will review the group's **goals, workplans, budget, resources,** and **timeline**. |
| Process takes about **5 to 6 months** from "Letter of Intent" to final award. |

www.

| Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) |
|---|
| **Program Description** |
| Services are **provided by an EPA contractor** and there is **no limit** on the amount of assistance given. |
| Can be used for **National Priorities List, or NPL, Superfund sites** as well as **other hazardous waste cleanup actions** administered under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or RCRA. |
| **Can be more than two** groups receiving TASC services, and there may be a group or groups receiving TASC services while yet another group holds the TAG. |
| Groups are being given **direct services instead of money**. |
| TASC contractor may be used to **learn and represent the interests** of the community, **repair broken trust**, or operate in a **neutral facilitator** role. The TASC contractor can also be used to facilitate or enhance the community's understanding of technical issues associated with the site. |
| **Less restrictions** than TAG program. |
| **Program Eligibility and Restrictions** |
| **Any group** that is looking to share the benefits of the support they receive through TASC with the rest of the affected community, as long as **they live in or near the affected area.** |
| Group needs to identify a **technical support need** that the community requires assistance with. |
| **Group Responsibilities and Contractor Services** |
| Responsible for **attending and participating in meetings** with the contractor, providing **site background** and **current issues, establishing technical assistance project deadlines**, and **reviewing contractor products**. |
| **Information Assistance:** Create fact sheets, maps, webpages, translations, etc. |
| **Community Education:** Hold workshops and seminars, create training materials, help with participation in decision-making, help with creation of Community Needs Assessment. |
| **Technical Expertise:** Review and summarize reports and meetings, facilitate discussions between communities and stakeholders. |
| **Technical Assistance Needs Evaluation and Plan Development:** Develop technical assistance plans, assist communities with needs evaluations. |
| **Application Process** |
| **No** formal application process. |
| **(1)** Group must **submit written request** to your EPA regional office describing the specific technical assistance service needed, and **(2)** EPA then makes arrangements with the EPA **contractor to provide the service.** |