REDACTED VERSION

Coltrain, Katrina

From: Coltrain, Katrina
Sent: Wednesday, April 01, 2015 9:38 AM
To: 'dgotwals@mcgrawok.com'
Cc: Downham, Todd
Subject: Wilcox Oil Company Superfund Site
Attachments: ATSDR ToxFAQs for lead tfacts13.pdf; ATSDR ToxFAQs for PAHs tfacts.pdf; ATSDR ToxFAQs for TPH tfacts123.pdf; ODEQ WilcoxSuperfundHandout (2).pdf; Superfund Roadmap.pdf; Superfund Process.pdf; WILCOX FACT SHEET MARCH 2015.docx; Wilcox Oil Fact Sheet (EPA) REVISED 1-22-2014 v2.pdf

Hello Diana, (b) (6) [redacted], my name is Katrina Higgins-Coltrain and I am the Environmental Protection Agency project manager for the Wilcox Superfund Site. I have been working with Todd Downham of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality over the last month to get a better understanding of the site as well as the concerns of the community. I have also left a voicemail with your office regarding this topic.

It is my understanding that you are currently the realtor for a property that is located within the boundaries of our area of concern ((b) (6) [redacted]). I wanted to contact you to discuss the history of the site and where we are in our investigation. Please find attached, some site literature to help you understand the site better as well as the cleanup process we are using to investigate and potentially cleanup the site. This information can be shared with any other person interested in the site. The ATSDR ToxFAQs are information related to the contaminants we know to exist on the site.

At this time we are not aware of any immediate health related concerns when on the property on in the homes located on or near the site. The property in questions does have a fenced area in the backyard that limits access to tar-like material that is mostly buried but can be found on the surface in various spots. Please stay outside of the fenced area, and if you do find additional areas on the property outside of the fenced area where the tar-like material has come to the surface, please notify me and do not touch it.

If you have other questions, do not hesitate to call. Also, if you wish to talk with the ODEQ project manager Todd Downham, I have included him on this email, and his number is 405-702-5136.

Additional site resource links.
http://www.epa.gov/earth1r6/6sf/6sf-ok.htm
http://www.deq.state.ok.us/lpdnew/SF/Superfund%20Project/SF%20Site%20Summaries/WilcoxRefinery.html

Katrina Higgins-Coltrain
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9866435

ATSDR
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

LEAD

CAS # 7439-92-1

Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine ToxFAQs™ August 2007

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

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

What is lead?

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

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

What happens to lead when it enters the environment?

❏ Lead itself does not break down, but lead compounds are changed by sunlight, air, and water.

❏ When lead is released to the air, it may travel long distances before settling to the ground.

❏ Once lead falls onto soil, it usually sticks to soil particles.

❏ Movement of lead from soil into groundwater will depend on the type of lead compound and the characteristics of the soil.

How might I be exposed to lead?

❏ Eating food or drinking water that contains lead. Water pipes in some older homes may contain lead solder. Lead can leach out into the water.

❏ Spending time in areas where lead-based paints have been used and are deteriorating. Deteriorating lead paint can contribute to lead dust.

❏ Working in a job where lead is used or engaging in certain hobbies in which lead is used, such as making stained glass.

❏ Using health-care products or folk remedies that contain lead.

How can lead affect my health?

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

How likely is lead to cause cancer?

We have no conclusive proof that lead causes cancer in humans. Kidney tumors have developed in rats and mice that had been given large doses of some kind of lead compounds. The Department of Health and Human Services

(DHHS) has determined that lead and lead compounds are reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens and the EPA has determined that lead is a probable human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that inorganic lead is probably carcinogenic to humans and that there is insufficient information to determine whether organic lead compounds will cause cancer in humans.

How can lead affect children?

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

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

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

How can families reduce the risks of exposure to lead?

❏ Avoid exposure to sources of lead.

❏ Do not allow children to chew or mouth surfaces that may have been painted with lead-based paint.

❏ If you have a water lead problem, run or flush water that has been standing overnight before drinking or cooking with it.

❏ Some types of paints and pigments that are used as make-up or hair coloring contain lead. Keep these kinds of products away from children

❏ If your home contains lead-based paint or you live in an area contaminated with lead, wash children's hands and faces often to remove lead dusts and soil, and regularly clean the house of dust and tracked in soil.

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

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

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that states test children at ages 1 and 2 years. Children should be tested at ages 3–6 years if they have never been tested for lead, if they receive services from public assistance programs for the poor such as Medicaid or the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children, if they live in a building or frequently visit a house built before 1950; if they visit a home (house or apartment) built before 1978 that has been recently remodeled; and/or if they have a brother, sister, or playmate who has had lead poisoning. CDC considers a blood lead level of 10 μg/dL to be a level of concern for children.

EPA limits lead in drinking water to 15 μg per liter.

References

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

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-800-232-4636, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) - ToxFAQs™

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

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

What are polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons?

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

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

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

What happens to PAHs when they enter the environment?

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

How might I be exposed to PAHs?

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

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences

ATSDR

CS249955-AD

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

How can PAHs affect my health?

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

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

How likely are PAHs to cause cancer?

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

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

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

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

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

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

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

Glossary

Carcinogen: A substance that can cause cancer.

Ingest: Take food or drink into your body.

References

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

Where can I get more information?

For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-57, Atlanta, GA 30333.

Phone: 1-800-232-4636.

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

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

ATSDR
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS (TPH)

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry ToxFAQs August 1999

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: TPH is a mixture of many different compounds. Everyone is exposed to TPH from many sources, including gasoline pumps, spilled oil on pavement, and chemicals used at home or work. Some TPH compounds can affect your nervous system, causing headaches and dizziness. TPH has been found in at least 23 of the 1,467 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What are total petroleum hydrocarbons?

(Pronounced tōtˈl pə-trōˈlē-əm hīˈdrə-kärˈbənz)

Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) is a term used to describe a large family of several hundred chemical compounds that originally come from crude oil. Crude oil is used to make petroleum products, which can contaminate the environment. Because there are so many different chemicals in crude oil and in other petroleum products, it is not practical to measure each one separately. However, it is useful to measure the total amount of TPH at a site.

TPH is a mixture of chemicals, but they are all made mainly from hydrogen and carbon, called hydrocarbons. Scientists divide TPH into groups of petroleum hydrocarbons that act alike in soil or water. These groups are called petroleum hydrocarbon fractions. Each fraction contains many individual chemicals.

Some chemicals that may be found in TPH are hexane, jet fuels, mineral oils, benzene, toluene, xylenes, naphthalene, and fluorene, as well as other petroleum products and gasoline components. However, it is likely that samples of TPH will contain only some, or a mixture, of these chemicals.

What happens to TPH when it enters the environment?

- TPH may enter the environment through accidents, from industrial releases, or as byproducts from commercial or private uses.
- TPH may be released directly into water through spills or leaks.
- Some TPH fractions will float on the water and form surface films.
- Other TPH fractions will sink to the bottom sediments.
- Bacteria and microorganisms in the water may break down some of the TPH fractions.
- Some TPH fractions will move into the soil where they may stay for a long time.

How might I be exposed to TPH?

- Everyone is exposed to TPH from many sources.
- Breathing air at gasoline stations, using chemicals at home or work, or using certain pesticides.
- Drinking water contaminated with TPH.
- Working in occupations that use petroleum products.
- Living in an area near a spill or leak of petroleum products.
- Touching soil contaminated with TPH.

ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html

How can TPH affect my health?

Some of the TPH compounds can affect your central nervous system. One compound can cause headaches and dizziness at high levels in the air. Another compound can cause a nerve disorder called "peripheral neuropathy," consisting of numbness in the feet and legs. Other TPH compounds can cause effects on the blood, immune system, lungs, skin, and eyes.

Animal studies have shown effects on the lungs, central nervous system, liver, and kidney from exposure to TPH compounds. Some TPH compounds have also been shown to affect reproduction and the developing fetus in animals.

How likely is TPH to cause cancer?

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that one TPH compound (benzene) is carcinogenic to humans. IARC has determined that other TPH compounds (benzo[a]pyrene and gasoline) are probably and possibly carcinogenic to humans. Most of the other TPH compounds are considered not to be classifiable by IARC.

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

There is no medical test that shows if you have been exposed to TPH. However, there are methods to determine if you have been exposed to some TPH compounds. Exposure to kerosene can be determined by its smell on the breath or clothing. Benzene can be measured in exhaled air and a breakdown product of benzene can be measured in urine. Other TPH compounds can be measured in blood, urine, breath, and some body tissues.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

There are no regulations or advisories specific to TPH. The following are recommendations for some of the TPH fractions and compounds:

The EPA requires that spills or accidental releases into the environment of 10 pounds or more of benzene be reported to the EPA.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has set an exposure limit of 500 parts of petroleum distillates per million parts of air (500 ppm) for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

Glossary

Carcinogenicity: Ability to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Immune system: Body organs and cells that fight disease.

Pesticides: Chemicals used to kill pests.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1999. Toxicological profile for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.

WILCOX OIL COMPANY SUPERFUND SITE

JANUARY 2014

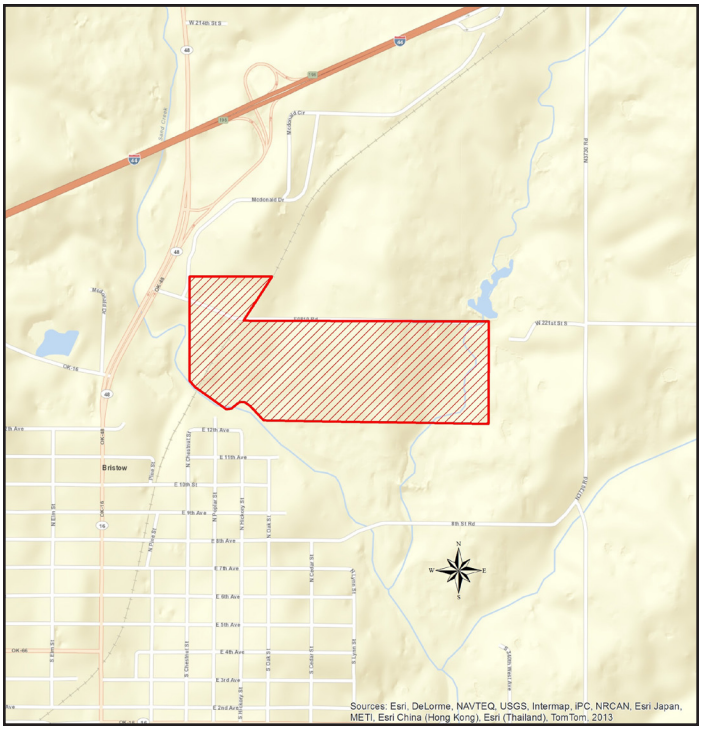
BRISTOW, CREEK COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Under the federal Superfund program, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) are working to address contamination at the Wilcox Refinery Superfund site in Bristow, Oklahoma. This is one in a series of site updates you will receive from EPA and DEQ as cleanup efforts progress.

SITE LOCATION AND HISTORY

The site consists of the former Lorraine/Wilcox Refinery located near Bristow, Oklahoma. The site was utilized by two different refineries with overlapping boundaries from 1915 to 1965. Wilcox operated as a crude oil refinery from the 1920s until 1963. A skimming and cracking plant was constructed in 1929. The main components of the plant consisted of skimming plant, cracking unit, and re-distillation battery with vapor recovery system and treatment equipment.

Wilcox expanded when it acquired the Lorraine Refinery in 1937, which was located adjacent to Wilcox. The two refineries compromise approximately 125 acres. The site includes remnants of former oil refining operations and tank farms.



Wilcox Superfund Site boundry

Multiple sampling events have been conducted by DEQ at the request of EPA Region 6. Preliminary Assessment (PA), Site Inspection (SI), and Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) have been performed at both facilities, along with other investigations performed by EPA.

On May 24, 2013, EPA proposed the Wilcox Oil Company site to the National Priorities List (NPL a.k.a Superfund Sites) list.

On December 12, 2013, The Wilcox Oil Company site officially became a Superfund Site (EPA ID# OK0001010917), when it was added to the NPL.

WHAT IS SUPERFUND?

Superfund is the federal government's program to clean up the nation's uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

- The Superfund Program was established by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980. CERCLA was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) in 1986 and the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002.
- CERCLA is the law that allows EPA to clean up contaminated sites and to compel responsible parties to perform cleanups or reimburse the government for EPA-funded cleanups.

NEXT STEPS

After a site is listed on the NPL, a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is performed at the site.

The Remedial Investigation (RI) involves collecting environmental samples from the site to determine the extent of contamination. The RI report includes Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments. The risk assessments evaluate potential risks to people and the environment from exposure to contaminants at the site.

Once the site is understood in terms of contamination and the risks posed, the next step is to evaluate technologies to clean-up the site. This step is called the Feasibility Study (FS). This study considers available clean-up technologies and then uses a detailed analysis to decide the best way to address the risks and clean-up the site. The best approach will then be assembled in a draft Proposed Plan which will be available for public review and comment. This will be followed by the selection of a remedy for the site. Once funded, the process will take 2 to 3 years to complete.

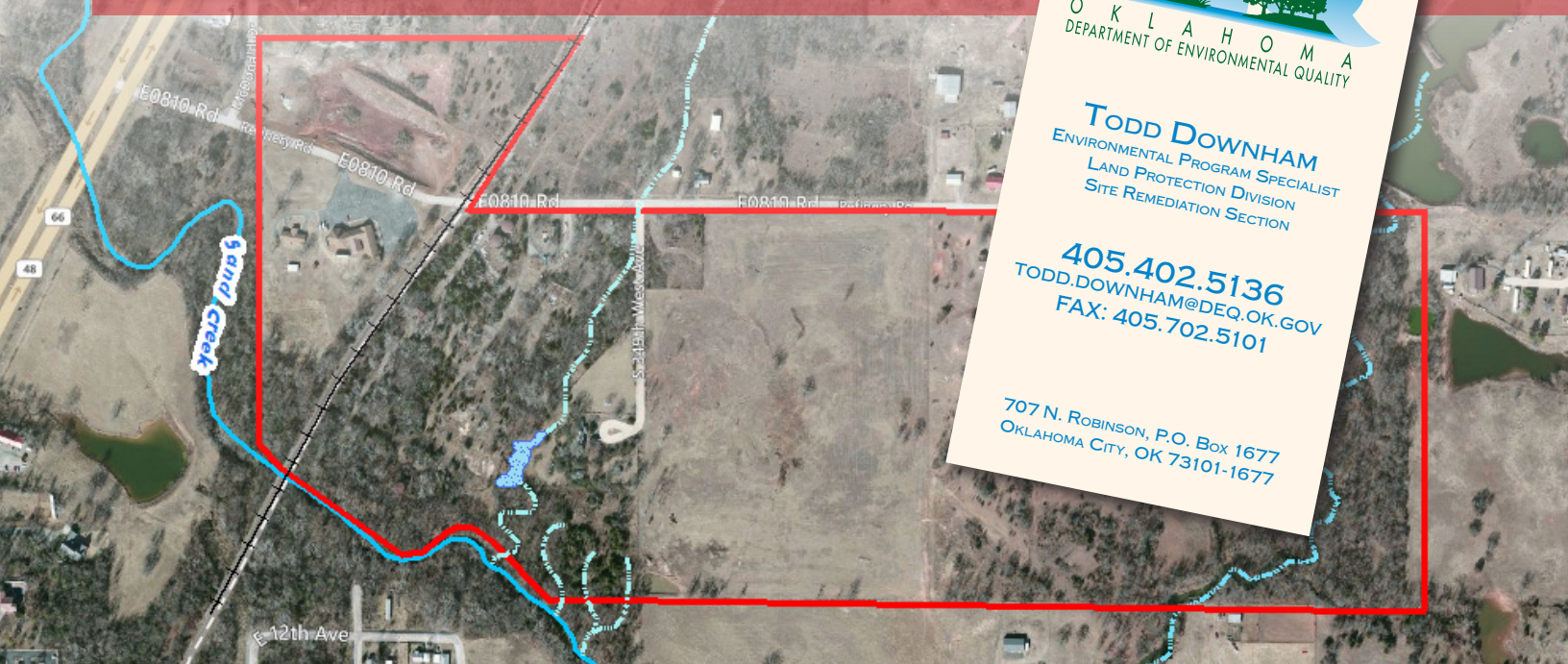
STEPS TO PREVENT EXPOSURE TO CONTAMINATION ON THE SITE

For those people living, working or visiting the site, it is important not to introduce contamination into homes. If you have reason to be on the Wilcox site, the following are some recommendations to limit/reduce exposure to contamination on the site. The concern about exposure is limited to the areas on the site where contamination is present:

- Ensure proper hygiene, especially frequent hand washing and rinsing outside toys
- Avoid/restrict access to exposed areas of visible oily waste
- Reduce exposure to bare soil in accessible areas
- Plant ground cover or shrubbery to reduce exposure to bare soil
- Keep fruit and vegetable gardens away from oily sludge areas
- Use gloves to avoid direct contact with soils
- Soil should be thoroughly shaken off clothes and footwear, before entering homes
- Keep and use a doormat or brush for footwear outside outer doors
- Construct raised beds filled with purchased soil for vegetable gardening
- Rinse and launder gardening clothing promptly to avoid bringing contaminated soil into the home
- Wash floors and vacuum carpets regularly
- Test home for lead paint
- Participate in child blood lead test programs with the county Health Department

If you have any health concerns related to the Wilcox Oil Company Superfund Site, contact Monty Elder at the DEQ at (405) 702-9132. Please reference the Wilcox Oil Company Superfund site when calling.

If you would like to be placed on a mailing list for site updates, please contact:



DEQ
OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TODD DOWNHAM
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM SPECIALIST
LAND PROTECTION DIVISION
SITE REMEDIATION SECTION

405.402.5136
TODD.DOWNHAM@DEQ.OK.GOV
FAX: 405.702.5101

707 N. ROBINSON, P.O. BOX 1677
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73101-1677

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

One of DEQ's and EPA's goals for site cleanup is to continue reaching out to the citizens of Bristow and ensuring opportunities for public involvement in the decision making process. Your input is important to us. We will continue to update you about each step in the Superfund process through periodic fact sheets and informational open houses.

DEQ and EPA will write a Community Involvement Plan (CIP) which will be made available at the site information repository in the Bristow Library. Project documents will be placed in the Bristow library and on the DEQ website throughout the Superfund process.

SITE INFORMATION RESOURCES

SKYLAR MCELHANEY, PUBLIC INFORMAITON OFFICER
Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
707 N. Robinson, PO Box 1677
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101-1677
(405) 702-7167
E-Mail: Skylar.McElhaney@deq.ok.gov

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Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
707 N. Robinson, PO Box 1677
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101-1677
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MONTY ELDER, INFORMATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
707 N. Robinson, PO Box 1677
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101-1677
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BART CANELLAS, REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER
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1445 Ross Avenue
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(214) 665-6662
E-Mail: Canellas.Bart@epa.gov

BILL LITTLE, COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT COORDINATOR
U.S. EPA Region 6 (6SF-VO)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733
(214) 665-8131
E-Mail: Little.Bill@epa.gov

The Administrative Record file for the Wilcox Refinery site will be available for public review at these locations:

BRISTOW PUBLIC LIBRARY
111 West 7th Avenue
Bristow, Oklahoma 74010
(918) 367-6562
Mon. through Thurs. 9:00 am - 6:00 pm
Sat. 9:00 am – 1:00 pm
Closed Friday and Sunday

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY:
Central Records
707 N. Robinson – 2nd Floor
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102
(405) 702-1188
E-Mail: centralrecords@deq.ok.gov
Mon. through Fri. 8:00 am – 4:30 pm

U.S. EPA REGION 6
7th Floor Library
1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 12D13
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733
(214) 665-2792 or 1-800-533-3508 (Toll Free)
Mon. through Fri. 7:30 am – 4:30 pm

ON THE INTERNET:
DEQ HOMPAGE, LAND PROTECTION DIVISION
www.deq.state.ok.us/lpdnew/index.htm
(Scroll down to Wilcox Refinery)

U.S. EPA HOMPAGE:
www.epa.gov

U.S. EPA REGION 6 SUPERFUND DIVISION:
www.epa.gov/region6/superfund

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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The Superfund Process

The Superfund program was enacted by Congress in December 1980. The law established a program to investigate and initiate actions against actual and potential releases of hazardous chemicals and other substances at sites throughout the United States. In 1986, Congress reauthorized Superfund and increased the size of the fund from $1.6 billion to $8.5 billion. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administers the Superfund program in cooperation with individual states.

The Superfund process can differ from each site. There are usually six phases which begin when a site is identified and concluded with a final remedy.

EPA monitors the site throughout the process. If at any time contamination becomes an immediate threat to public health or the environment, EPA may conduct an emergency action, known as a removal action.

EPA attempts to identify parties who may be legally responsible for site contamination. Once identified, these parties are asked to participate in the investigation and remedial process. If they do not agree to participate, EPA may seek their participation through legal means.

The EPA Region 6, Superfund Program has established a toll free number to provide direct access to the general public and to increase community involvement in the Superfund Program.

Just dial 1-800-533-3508

Identification

Before most people understood how certain wastes might threaten public health and the environment, hazardous wastes were often disposed of at locations where they could either enter the ground, water, or air. Now these sites are being brought to the attention of EPA by private citizens, and local and stated agencies..

Assessment

A preliminary inspection of the site is conducted by EPA or a state agency. The site is assessed for the presence of hazardous chemicals and other substances and their potential impact on public health or the environment.

NPL Placement

If EPA finds that a site poses a serious actual or potential threat to the community, the site is placed on the National Priorities List (NPL), a roster of the nation's worst hazardous waste sites. The NPL currently includes more than 1,100 sites nationwide.

Investigation

EPA conducts a two-part investigation of all NPL sites. The first part, a remedial investigation, identifies contamination and site-related threats to the environment and public health. The second part of the investigation, a feasibility study, evaluates various approaches to addressing site conditions.

Preferred Remedy

EPA selects a preferred remedy for the site from among the alternatives presented in the feasibility study. After EPA recommends its choice, the public, state and local officials are given an opportunity to comment on it. After it considers the comments, EPA selects the final remedy for the site.

Final Remedy

Following the selection of a final remedy, EPA designs and implements the chosen remedy. EPA negotiates with parties responsible for contamination of the site to design, implement and pay for the final remedy. EPA may, through legal action, later recover costs from the responsible parties.

Current Information on the Wilcox Oil Superfund Site

Bristow, Oklahoma **March, 2015**

This fact sheet will tell you about:

- **Current Actions at the Wilcox Superfund Site (Site)**
- **The National Priorities List**
- **The Superfund Process**
- **Site History**
- **Contacts and More Information**

Current Actions at the Site

In July 2014, EPA installed a cap on the drinking water well near the Church on the Site. The EPA also installed 690 linear feet of fencing and signage in a residential property on Site. Currently ODEQ is preforming quarterly testing of drinking water wells for residents in and around this Site and nothing was found above the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

In November 2014, ODEQ informed EPA that there was a potential elevated level of lead in the blood of a child living on the Site. The EPA developed a sampling plan and sampled the property in December 2014.

The EPA Enforcement Section is currently identifying and pursuing viable potentially responsible parties (PRP).

The National Priorities List

The National Priorities List, or NPL, is a list of top priority sites to be addressed through the Superfund Law. Initially, 406 sites were listed when established in 1983, currently more than 1,685 sites are identified.
The EPA and the states continue to evaluate potential future sites. With the current rulemaking announcement, the EPA added the Site to the NPL on December 12, 2013.

The Superfund Process

The Superfund cleanup process begins with site discovery or notification to EPA of possible releases of hazardous substances. Sites are discovered by various parties, including citizens, State agencies, and EPA Regional offices. EPA then evaluates the potential for a release of hazardous substances from the site through a step-by-step process that includes site assessment, site inspections, and a ranking process to determine whether the site should be added to the NPL. Once on this list, EPA determines the best way to clean up the site to protect human health and the environment. Opportunities for community involvement occur throughout the process.

Site History

Wilcox Oil Company is an inactive and abandoned oil refinery located in Bristow, Creek County, Oklahoma. Operating from the 1920 until the mid-1960s.

The area of the former refineries is approximately 125 acres.

Contacts and More Information

Repository
City of Bristow Public Library
111 West 7th Street
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For additional information please consult theEPARegion6website: http://www.epa.gov/region6/6sf/6sf-ok.htm

All inquiries from the news media should be directed to: EPA Region 6 Press Office Phone: 214.665.2200

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Region 6
1445 Ross Ave. (6SF-VO)
Dallas, TX 75202

EPA Adds New Site to the Superfund List

Wilcox Oil Company Site **REVISED**
Bristow, Creek County, Oklahoma **January 2014**

This fact sheet will tell you about:

- **The National Priorities List (NPL)**
- **The Superfund Process**
- **The Wilcox Oil Company Site**
- **Current status**
- **Activities completed**
- **What happens next**
- **How EPA and ODEQ involve the public in cleanup decisions**
- **ATSDR involvement**
- **Contacts and more information**

The National Priorities List

The National Priorities List, or NPL, is a list of top priority sites to be addressed through the Superfund Law. Initially, 406 sites were listed when established in 1983, currently over 1,685 sites have been indentified and added to the list, while the EPA and the states continue to evaluate potential future sites. With the current rulemaking announcement, the EPA added the Wilcox Oil Company Site to the NPL on December 12, 2013.

The Superfund Process

The Superfund cleanup process begins with site discovery or notification to EPA of possible releases of hazardous substances. Sites are discovered by various parties, including citizens, State agencies, and EPA Regional offices. EPA then evaluates the potential for a release of hazardous substances from the site through a step-by-step process that includes site assessment, site inspections, and a ranking process to determine whether the site should be added to the NPL. Once on this list, EPA determines the best way to clean up the site to protect human health and the environment. Opportunities for community involvement occur throughout the process.

The Wilcox Oil Company Site

Wilcox Oil Company is an inactive and abandoned oil refinery located in Bristow, Creek County, Oklahoma. The site consists of contaminated areas and surface water bodies due to releases from the former Lorraine and former Wilcox Refineries. These former refineries operated from the mid 1920s to the early 1960s. The location of the releases from the two refineries is considered to be a single site composed of a commingled release from the combined refinery operations. The area of the former refineries is approximately 125 acres.

Major operational areas include the former Wilcox Oil Refinery, the Lorraine Refinery, and the product storage area (tank farm). Sources of contamination include contaminated soil, cooling ponds, and numerous tank bottoms. Contaminants of concern include metals and organic compounds in the former storage tank areas, surface soils, surface impoundment and sediments.

Current Status

The EPA is working as the lead agency, in conjunction with the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ), to conduct the Superfund process.

Activities Completed

At this time the following actions have been completed:

- A Preliminary Assessment conducted by ODEQ in 2008.
- A Site Inspection conducted by ODEQ in 2009.
- An Expanded Site Inspection conducted by ODEQ in 2011.
- A Hazard Ranking System package completed by EPA in May 2013.
- Proposed to the NPL on May 24, 2013.
- Added to the NPL on December 12, 2013.

What Happens Next

A major goal of the Superfund program is to encourage Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) to remediate hazardous waste sites. This is referred to as the enforcement process which leads to the implementation of the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS). This study determines the nature and extent of contamination, evaluates risks, tests whether certain technologies are capable of treating the contamination, and evaluates the cost and performance of technologies that could be used to clean up the site.

Based on the results of the feasibility study, EPA will develop a Proposed Plan for cleaning up the site.

How EPA and ODEQ Involve the Public

- Request public comments on proposed clean up plans.
- Meet with the public, providing updates and Fact Sheets.
- Mail Fact Sheets to nearby residents and businesses.
- Provide information through Agency websites.
- Provide a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG).

A TAG is available to local citizens' groups to hire a technical advisor to interpret site studies or site-related health information for area residents.

ATSDR Involvement

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is the principal federal public health agency involved with hazardous waste issues. ATSDR advises the EPA, as well as other federal and state agencies, community members and other interested parties, on the health impacts of Superfund sites. The agency recommends actions that need to be taken to safeguard public health by issuing public health advisories, assessments and consultations.

Contacts and More Information

Site Repository

The docket for this Site is available for review at the:

City of Bristow Public Library
111 West 7th Street
Bristow, OK 74010

Internet Sites

The EPA NPL site narrative is available online at:
http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/nar1882.htm

ODEQ site information is available online at:
http://www.deq.state.ok.us/lpdnew/SF/Superfund%20Project/SF%20Site%20Summaries/WilcoxRefinery.html

Media Inquiries

Inquiries from the media should be directed to the EPA Region 6 Press Office at 214.665.2200.

Contacts

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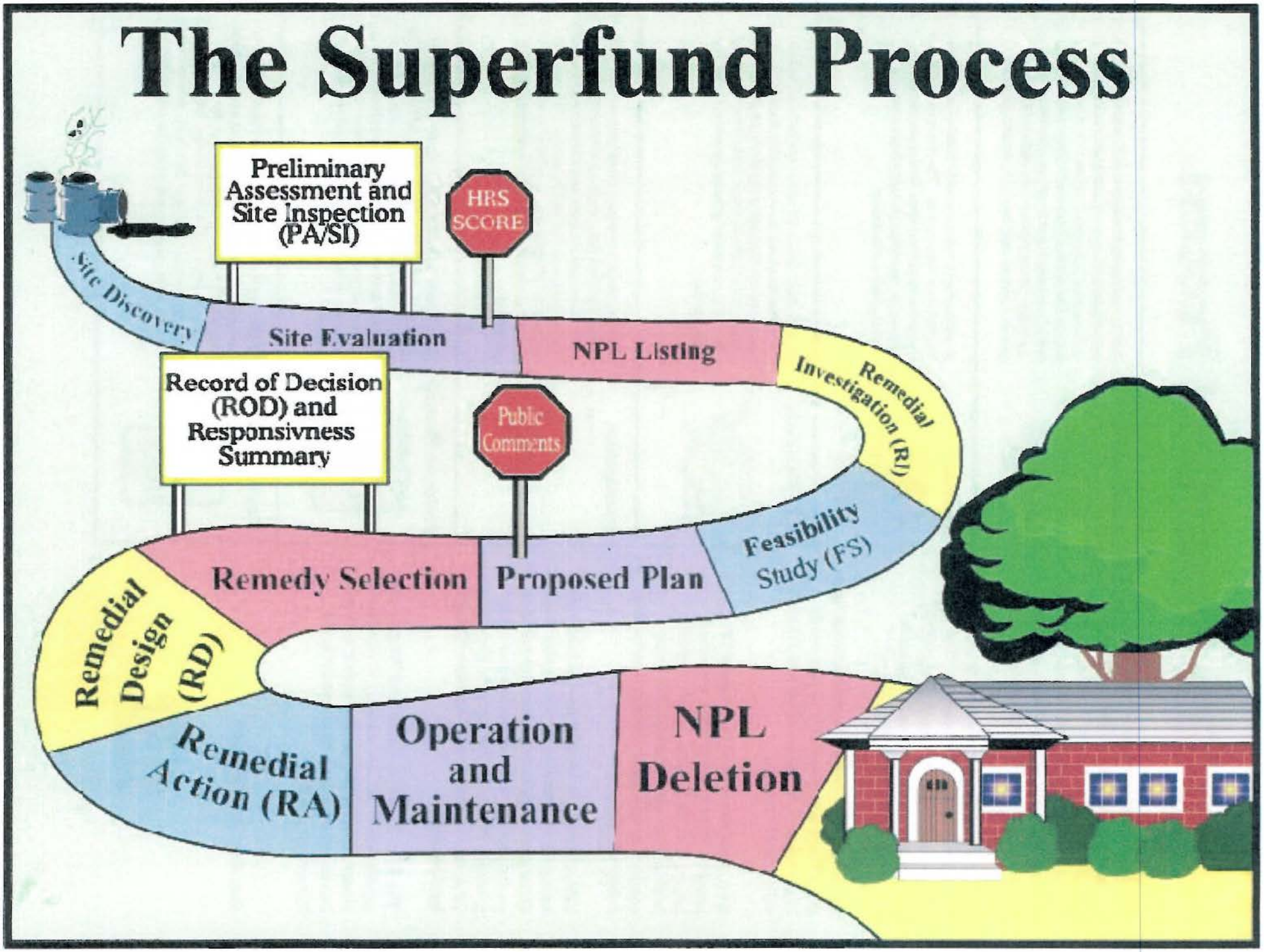
The Superfund Process