

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

Defense National Stockpile Center Defense Environmental Restoration Program

Warren Depot
Warren, Ohio



October 2002

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

**Defense National Stockpile Center
Defense Environmental Restoration Program**

Warren Depot, Ohio



October 2002

Submitted to:

**Defense National Stockpile Center
Environmental Division
8725 John J. Kingman Rd.
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060**

Submitted by:

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Under:

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Executive Summary

This Community Relations Plan has been developed as part of the Defense National Stockpile Center's environmental stewardship efforts known as the Installation Restoration Program. The Plan is for the Warren Depot in Warren, Ohio. It is part of an ongoing commitment to inform residents of the area about our environmental restoration activities at the Depot. A series of interviews was conducted with private citizens, elected officials and corporate neighbors of the Depot to prepare this plan.

The primary components are:

- Overview of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program,
- Key environmental restoration priorities at the Warren Depot,
- Community priorities for information and involvement with Warren Depot environmental initiatives.

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program is a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that may have resulted from past operations, practices or accidents on our depots. The Focused Site Investigation produced the following recommendations:

- Further assessment of the potential for metals and other minerals to migrate to shallow groundwater.
- Further assessment of the potential for off-site migration of metals and other minerals, particularly chromium, in sediments in the off-site drainage ditch and nearby wetlands.

The Warren Depot is little known in the community. Those individuals who have had contact with the Depot expressed no concerns about the materials stored there. The individuals who had not had the opportunity to tour the facility expressed some concerns regarding their lack of knowledge about materials stored at the site, material handling practices and the Depot's environmental management programs. Most respondents said they would be pleased to help the Depot become more active in the local community.

This Community Relations Plan serves as the Depot's planning document for community relations activities designed to inform and involve the public. It is a living document that guides the Depot through the ongoing process of outreach and communication to the community.

Section 1: Introduction

This Community Relations Plan has been developed as part of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program for the Warren Depot, Warren, Ohio. As part of this ongoing program, this Plan informs residents of the Warren area about our environmental restoration activities at the Depot. The plan describes the Installation Restoration Program and how it relates to the Warren Depot, the environmental issues expressed by local residents, and community relations activities that may be scheduled to maintain open and effective communications with our Warren neighbors.

Warren area residents helped us with the development of this Community Relations Plan. They willingly discussed their environmental interests and, specifically, their thoughts about operations at the Depot. Those interviewed included local officials, regulators, and neighbors.

This Community Relations Plan is required under federal laws and regulations, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, commonly known as the Superfund, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, (SARA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the National Contingency Plan.

This Community Relations Plan is available for public review at the Warren-Trumbull County Library, Warren, Ohio; at the McKinley Memorial Library, Niles, Ohio; and at the Depot during its normal business hours.

Section 2: Installation Restoration Program

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program is part of a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that may have resulted from past operations, practices or accidents on our depots.

The objectives of the Installation Restoration Program are to:

- identify former storage, waste, spill, and disposal sites;
- evaluate the extent and nature of any environmental impacts; and
- initiate the appropriate remedial action.

If substances posing an immediate threat to human health or the environment are discovered, steps are taken immediately to control them.

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program consists of several phases. The typical phases are:

- Preliminary Assessment,
- Site Inspection,
- Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study,
- Decision Document,
- Remedial Design,
- Remedial Action, and
- Site Closeout (No Further Action Decision Document).

A **Preliminary Assessment**, the first phase of the program, will determine whether past operations or accidents have contributed to any environmental impacts at the depot. This assessment identifies where, at the depot, environmental issues might exist. The assessment information is gathered through interviews with past and present depot employees and an extensive review of historical and operational records.

If the potential for environmental impacts exists, a **Site Inspection** is conducted. This involves collecting and analyzing soil, groundwater (water found below the land surface in the zone of saturation, used as a source of water for artesian wells and springs) and surface water samples from an identified area. The analysis determines the presence or absence of possible environmental impacts.

If substances exist that pose a threat to human health, welfare or the environment, but they do not require an immediate response, we begin a **Remedial Investigation**. This phase involves a more detailed inspection and analysis than that conducted during the Site Inspection. In this phase we try to define the precise nature and extent of the environmental impact. If groundwater is affected, extensive hydrogeological studies (the study of the geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water) are conducted to learn the water

flow direction and speed. This information is necessary for the development of remedial alternatives in the Feasibility Study.

The **Feasibility Study** is conducted to identify and develop management alternatives, which may range from no action to full remediation. We evaluate these alternatives according to technical practicality, cost effectiveness, regulatory requirements, environmental impact and community relations. A proposed remedial alternative is identified. We invite the public to comment on the proposed action. The Feasibility Study activities begin during the **Remedial Investigation** phase.

A **Decision Document**, or Record of Decision, stating the chosen remedial alternative from the Feasibility Study, is written at this point, and, with input from the regulators and the public, is adopted.

The **Remedial Design** phase comes after a decision has been made on which remedial alternative to pursue. The Remedial Design, developed on the basis of the Feasibility Study, is a detailed design of the selected Remedial Action. The design includes specifications and design drawings. The Remedial Design is used to implement the Remedial Action.

During the **Remedial Action** phase, we begin to correct the environmental impact to a level that will protect public health, welfare and the environment. Covering a landfill with an impermeable cap (a cover through which substances cannot pass) and removing contaminated soil for disposal at a landfill are examples of remedial measures that might be selected.

If the identified sites do not contain substances that pose a threat to human health or the environment, the information gathered is used to support a **No Further Action Decision Document**. A No Further Action Decision Document is also routinely issued at the conclusion of any remediation (**Site Closeout**). The No Further Action Decision Document is issued to state regulatory agencies for agreement. The document is then released to the public for a 30-day comment period.

We welcome and encourage public participation throughout this process. In fact, each of the action steps of this program is coordinated with the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. In addition, resident concerns are an important part of all Installation Restoration Program decision-making.

Section 3: Depot Background and Focused Site Investigation Results

The Warren Depot is located on Pine Street Extension, Warren, Ohio. The Depot is operated by the Defense Logistics Agency under the National Defense Stockpile program. The program was established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act to avoid dependence on foreign sources of essential materials during times of national emergencies. Since its construction in 1950, the Depot has been used for storage and stockpile of raw materials consisting primarily of metal ores and minerals stored either outside in piles or inside the seven warehouses. Approximately 312,000 tons of these materials are stored outside in uncovered areas across the site. The piles are stored directly on the ground with only a few located on concrete pads. Materials stored outside in ore piles are chrome ore, ferrochrome, ferromanganese, lead, tin, copper, zinc, fluorspar, and nickel. In recent years, the volume of commodities stored on-site has been significantly reduced from levels of the early 1970s.

The Warren Depot property consists of approximately 160 acres. Prior to construction of the Depot, the site contained a large pile of slag, cinders, and assorted waste materials generated from steel-making operations at the adjacent WCI Steel facility. The pile of discarded materials was graded and used to fill the flood plain along the Mahoning River. The Depot was built on top of the fill materials, reported to be approximately ten feet thick.

In 1998, the Defense Logistics Agency had a Preliminary Assessment conducted at the Depot to ascertain whether there existed the potential for any of the materials stored or used on the depot to be released into the environment via the soil, groundwater, surface water or air. When information developed in the Preliminary Assessment concluded that additional investigation is appropriate, a Site Investigation was conducted. (Figure 1)

Findings of the Focused Site Investigation

Results of the Focused Site Investigation, conducted in 2000, indicated that the site needs further evaluation to pinpoint specific sources of contamination as well as to analyze the extent of the contamination.

- Of primary concern is the lead stored outside.
- Of lesser concern are the piles of ferrochrome and ferromanganese that may contribute to trace minerals being leached into the groundwater or transported outside the Depot by sediments.

Conclusions

The evaluation of the surface soil, surface water, sediment, and air release resulted in the following conclusions:

- Lead was the only substance in the soil samples that was found at a concentration in excess of state standards. This excess was found in only one soil sample.

- Concentrations of beryllium, copper, selenium, silver or thallium were present in shallow soil samples at concentrations exceeding background levels in all but three sampling locations. These metals also were present in soil samples at concentrations exceeding background levels in all deeper soil samples.
- Concentrations of barium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, nickel, and zinc were detected at concentrations exceeding the Ohio EPA leach-based values. Concentrations also increased with depth. This means that there exists a potential for metals to leach from the soil into the groundwater and that further assessment is needed.
- Barium, beryllium, cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc were found in significantly high concentrations in sediments to indicate that there exists the potential that metals may have migrated off-site. Additional assessment is required.
- Air samples were taken and the results indicate that further action is not warranted at this time.

Recommendations

Based on the above findings, the recommendation is to conduct an additional investigation of the Depot. The additional investigation will be limited to:

- Further assessment of the potential for metals and other minerals to migrate to shallow groundwater.
- Further assessment of the potential for off-site migration of metals and other minerals, particularly chromium, in sediments in the off-site drainage ditch and nearby wetlands.

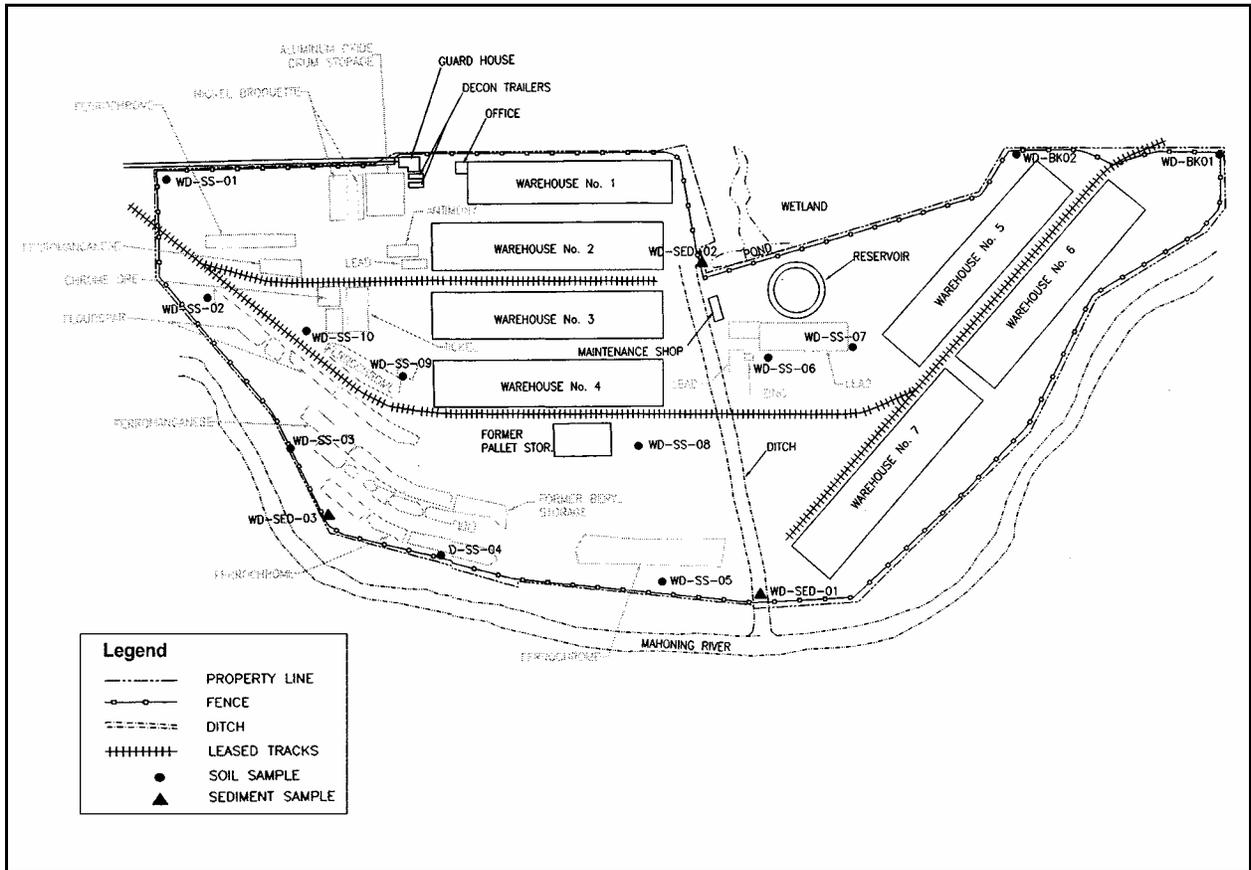


Figure 1. Location of samples taken at Warren Depot, Warren, Ohio

Section 4: Area Profile

Community Profile

The Warren Depot is located in Trumbull County, Ohio. It lies in the northeast quadrant of the state. (Figure 2)

The Depot is located on the Pine Street Extension Road. The entrance to the Depot is on the west side of Niles-Warren River Road, approximately 950 feet north of Deforest Road. The north edge of the Depot lies approximately 1,200 feet south of the entrance road. It is bordered on the east by the Conrail Railroad, on the northeast by WCI Steel, and on the northwest, west, and south by the Mahoning River. The area west of the Mahoning River, in the immediate vicinity of the Depot, is unoccupied wetland. A man-made lake is located east of the Conrail tracks along the northern half of the east property boundary. (Figure 3)

Estimated 2000 population of the Youngstown/Warren Metropolitan Statistical Area is 586,000. Major employers in the area include Delphi-Packard Electric Systems, Warren; WCI Steel, Inc., Warren; General Motors Car & Metal Center, Lordstown; and Forum Health and HM Health, Youngstown-Warren. (Source: Youngstown-Warren Chamber of Commerce website.)

Geographical and Climatic Characterization

The Warren Depot site is generally trapezoidal in shape and encompasses approximately 160 acres. It is bounded in the northwest, west, and southwest by the Mahoning River and to the southeast by a pond and wetland. A small berm of coarse gravel has been constructed along the edge of the perimeter of the Depot to control surface water runoff and sediment migration. The Depot is built on a site containing slag, cinders, and assorted waste materials generated by the nearby WCI Steel facility.

The soil is permeable, allowing for rapid seepage of storm water runoff into the ground. Groundwater likely flows in a south-southwest direction following the Mahoning River. The area receives approximately 36 inches of precipitation per year. The facility manager indicated that the site had never been flooded.

The Mahoning River has no recreational uses. Although all of the surrounding communities obtain their drinking water from surface water, any discharge from the Warren Depot will not affect those supplies. Most of the drinking water is obtained from the Meander Creek Reservoir, which is located on a tributary creek upstream of the Mahoning River.

Wildlife

According to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, there are no endangered or threatened species that have been reported on or in the vicinity of the Warren Depot.



Figure 2. Location of the Warren Depot within Ohio

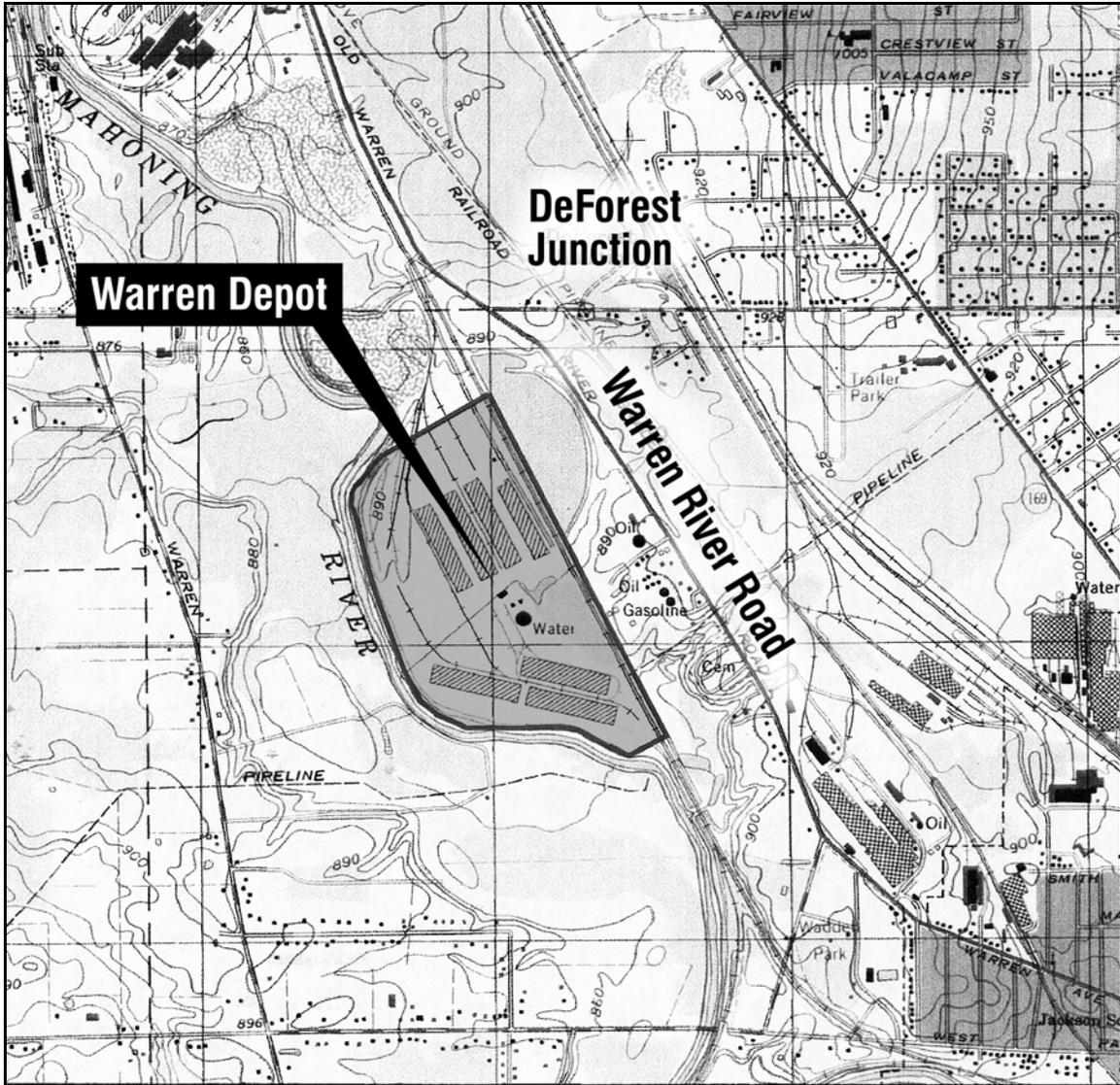


Figure 3. Location of the Warren Depot within Warren, Ohio

Section 5: Public Environmental Interests

The information contained in this section was gathered from face-to-face interviews with 15 local officials, regulators, and neighbors of the Warren Depot area. This information reflects community concern with environmental issues in general, and the Defense Environmental Restoration Program at the Warren Depot in particular. The interviews were conducted on March 27-28, 2001. (See Appendix A for a list of community citizens interviewed.)

Depot-Community Relations

Given the strategic nature of the Defense National Stockpile Center's mission over the last 50 years, it is to be expected that the Depot's profile among community leaders would be relatively low. Other than the occasional tour or meeting with the local Depot management, most community leaders have never had a need or an opportunity to visit the facility or interact with its representatives.

Those that have visited the Depot or met with its management expressed confidence in how the site is managed and do not have any concerns about the materials stored at the site. On the other hand, those that have not had the opportunity to tour the facility expressed some concerns regarding their lack of knowledge about materials stored at the site, material handling practices and the Depot's environmental management programs.

Those that did express some level of concern mentioned a recent article in the local newspaper detailing the Depot's storage and handling of mercury. They indicated that the article did generate some level of discussion in the community but were also skeptical of how the media covered the story. Those that did mention the article said they were satisfied with the Depot's response on the handling and storage of mercury.

The quality of local groundwater, the condition of a nearby lake, and the potential sell-off and closure of the Depot were the top three issues mentioned by those interviewed. The storage and handling of mercury was mentioned by only two of the fifteen interviewed as a potential concern.

Public Issues

The majority of respondents indicated that the community's perception of the Depot is almost nonexistent. In fact, the general perception is that most of the public don't even know that the Depot exists. The same can also be said of the Depot's involvement with the local community. Aside from those involved in emergency management and response, the respondents didn't feel that the Depot is or has been involved with the local community.

Due to Warren's history as an industrial community, most respondents indicated that environmental awareness or concern is relatively low. Some respondents mentioned that the community could view environmental protection as a negative given the perception that environmental programs have increased taxes and cost jobs. Those respondents involved in environmental protection, solid waste management, and recycling believed that the community

had a high regard for these issues. The quality of local groundwater, the condition of a nearby lake and the possible sale of the Depot were the top three issues mentioned by those interviewed. Two people mentioned the storage and handling of mercury.

Most respondents felt that the local media provides modest and somewhat sensationalistic coverage of environmental issues. They also indicated that they do not think any one media outlet covers environmental issues better than the others.

There is a genuine interest in assisting the Depot to become more actively involved in the local community. Most respondents indicated that they would be pleased to assist through meetings, participation in Emergency Management activities, and advising the Depot manager on local issues. They also provided a number of other community groups that could be contacted by the Depot including local high schools, County Commissioners, police and ambulance services, and the local river restoration advisory committee. In addition, an overwhelming majority of respondents said that they would be pleased to serve on a Restoration Advisory Board, should one be established for the Warren Depot.

In terms of providing ongoing information to the community, the respondents suggested a number of activities that the Depot could undertake including face-to-face meetings, mailed updates, internet notices, calls from the manger, news releases and advisory board meetings. The respondents also indicated that the best place to provide reports for public review would be either the local library or local municipal offices.

When asked how they would like to receive information about the Depot, it was generally felt that a mailed newsletter, which includes updates on local activity, new programs or changes to the current use of the Depot, would be the most appropriate form of ongoing communication. Regarding newsletter frequency, most respondents said a newsletter would be required only as information changes or, at the most, on a quarterly basis.

Section 6: Community Relations Activities and Timing

To meet the information desires of the community and to allow Warren area residents to participate in the decision-making process, the Defense National Stockpile Center may schedule community relations activities throughout the Installation Restoration Program process at the Warren Depot. These activities comply with the community involvement requirements of the National Contingency Plan and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, commonly called Superfund. We will review this Community Relations Plan throughout the Installation Restoration Program process to ensure that it continues to meet the public's information needs.

Highlights of Program

The activities associated with this Community Relations Plan (CRP) are designed to keep area residents informed of cleanup actions and allow them ongoing opportunities to participate in the decision-making process. The Depot will conduct community relations activities that will coincide with technical activities on the Depot to ensure that information is received in a timely manner by the public.

The Depot's CRP serves as a planning document for community relations activities designed to inform and involve the public. It is a living document that guides the Depot through the ongoing process of outreach and communication to the community. The CRP activities are involved with several elements including the following:

- **Information Repositories (IRs)** - An Information Repository for the Depot is a required project file for public use that contains site information, documents on site activities and general information about the cleanup program. Technical summaries, site reports and fact sheets are included. The purpose of these files is to allow the public open and convenient access to site-related documents so that the public may stay better informed about the cleanup process. (Refer to Appendix B for the location of the Depot's IRs.)
- **Mailing List** – We have compiled an initial mailing list of individuals and organizations interested in Installation Restoration Program activities at the Warren Depot. Other individuals and organizations that wish to be included in our mailings should contact Jack Pittano at the Warren Depot at (330) 652-1456. (See Appendix C for the current mailing list.)
- **Community Meetings** - Community meetings provide an open forum for information exchange among the Depot, other agencies, the media and the public. These meetings would inform area residents of the studies' results and provide a forum for community members to ask questions or offer comments and suggestions on our findings. After the meetings, minutes are prepared and made available to the public at future Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meetings and in the Information Repositories.

- **Fact Sheets/Newsletters/Other** - The Depot is committed to providing simple, clear explanations of findings, risk information and remedial technologies in the form of fact sheets, newsletters and progress reports to address the concerns expressed by the community. Community members are encouraged to request information. This information will also be placed in the Information Repositories.
- **Public Comment Periods** - Following the publication of environmental cleanup decision documents, the public will have a 30-day period to review and provide comments on the document or selected cleanup method. Public comment meetings will be held during required time periods for environmental cleanup documents. The public will be notified of these meetings through the local media. They will be held at a time and place convenient to the general public. Minutes of these meetings will be prepared and made available to the public at RAB meetings and in the Information Repositories.
- **Restoration Advisory Board** – If there is significant public interest, the Defense National Stockpile Center may form a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) through which area residents will participate in the Installation Restoration Program. This group will review the technical information developed during and following the Remedial Investigation. The Board would provide an open forum for discussion and exchange of information between the public and the government agencies involved. Its members would be asked to assist the Depot in sharing information with the local community. Included in this group would be leaders of local community groups, citizen representatives and local public officials.

Planned Community Relations Activities

- Conduct public meetings during public comment periods for environmental cleanup decision documents as required.
- Prepare responsiveness summaries following public comment periods for the proposed plans.
- Provide responses to written and oral comments from public comment periods. Comments will be considered and incorporated, as appropriate, and attached to final documents such as Records of Decision (RODs) or Environmental Assessments.
- Make copies of the RODs available for public review at the local Information Repositories after RODs are approved and signed by the EPA and prior to the commencement of the Remedial Action. A Notice of Availability for the ROD will be published in local newspapers that will also summarize the basis for and purpose of the selected action.
- Revise the Community Relations Plan when actions have occurred that change the Depot's approach to community relations, such as activities appropriate for the Remedial Design/Remedial Action phase. Revisions to the Community Relations Plan should

update facts and verify information; assess the community relations program to date and indicate what approach the Depot should take; develop a strategy to prepare the community for a future role in the environmental cleanup process; and conduct additional community interviews, if necessary.

For Additional Information

The point of contact for all inquiries related to Installation Restoration Program activities at the Warren Depot is:

Mr. Jack Pittano
Warren Depot
Pine Avenue Extension Road
Warren, OH 44482
Telephone: (330) 652-1456

Additional information related to the Installation Restoration Program activities may be requested from:

DNOSC Public Affairs
Attn: Environmental Division
8725 John J. Kingman Road
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6223
Telephone: (703) 767-4430

**Appendix A:
Installation Restoration Program
Community Relations Plan
Interviewees**

The following people were interviewed during the preparation of this Community Relations Plan. The Defense National Stockpile Center recognizes their individual contributions to this effort and appreciates their involvement.

Linda Beil, Director
Trumbull County EMA
176 Chestnut Ave., NE
Warren, OH 44483

Fred Bobovynk
Mineral Ridge, OH

George Brown, Chief
Howland Emergency
169 Niles Cortland Rd., NE
Warren, OH 44484

Ralph Infante, Mayor
Niles city Building Department
Mayor's Office
34 West State St.
Niles, OH 44446

James Keating
Director of Human Resources
Trumbull County
P.O. Box 240
160 High St., NW
Warren, OH 44481

Robert Marino
Niles, OH

Eileen Mohr
Northeast District Office
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
2110 East Aurora Rd.
Twinsburg, OH 44087

Douglas Osmon
Niles, OH

James W. Price
Girard, OH

Randy Pugh, Chief
Weathersfield Emergency/Fire
1451 Prospect St.
Mineral Ridge, OH 44440

Tim Robbins
WCI Steel
1040 Pine Avenue, SE
Warren, OH 44483

Larry Stadwick, Director
Water Pollution Control
2323 Main Ave., SW
Warren, OH 44481

Diane Steel
Trumbull County Dept. of Health
Environmental Health
176 Chestnut Ave., NW
Warren, OH 44483

Robert Villers, Director
Gaeuge/Trumbull Solid Waste Mgt District
2931 Youngstown Road
Warren, OH 44484

Carmen Vivillo, Director
Niles Parks & Recreation Dept.
34 W. State St.
Niles, OH 44446

Appendix B:
Installation Restoration Program
Information Repositories

The public information files for the Warren Depot Installation Restoration Program are held at:

Warren-Trumbull County Library
444 Mahoning Ave., NW
Warren, OH 44483
Telephone: (330) 399-8807

Hours of Operation:
M-Th: 9am-9pm; F: 9am-6-pm; Sat. 9am-5pm; Sun. 1pm-5pm (walk-ins only)

McKinley Memorial Library
40 North Main
Niles, OH 44446
Telephone: (330) 652-1704

Hours of Operation:
M-Th., 9am-8pm; F and Sat., 9am-5:30 pm; Sun. 1pm-5pm (September-May)

**Appendix C:
Installation Restoration Program
Mailing List**

The following individuals, agencies and organizations comprise our initial mailing list. These individuals and organizations will receive information, as it becomes available, on Installation Restoration Program activities at the Warren Depot. Other individuals or organizations wishing to be included on the mailing list should contact Jack Pittano at (330) 652-1456.

Key Community Leaders and Interested Parties

City of Warren Elected Officials

Henry Angelo, Mayor
391 Mahoning Ave., NW
Warren, OH 44483

Robert Marchese, Council-at-large
3151 Foster Dr., NE
Warren, OH 44483

Doug Franklin, President of the Council
1064 Homewood Ave., SE
Warren, OH 44484

Daniel Polivka, Council-at-large
160 Country Club Drive
Warren, OH 44483

Niles, Ohio Elected Officials

Ralph Infante, Mayor
Niles City Building Department
Mayor's Office
34 West State Street
Niles, OH 44446

Fremont Camerino, President of the Council
275 North Rd., NE
Warren, OH 44483

Trumbull County Elected Officials

Joseph Angelo, Commissioner
2163 Mary Dr., NE
Warren, OH 44483

James Tsagaris, Commissioner
275 North Rd., NE
Warren, OH 44483

Michael J. O'Brien, Commissioner
1849 Edgewood NE
Warren, OH 44483

State of Ohio Elected Officials

Timothy Ryan, State Senator
32nd District
438 N. Rhodes Ave.
Niles, OH 44446

Daniel Sferra, State Representative
66th District
1175 Eastland SE
Warren, OH 44484

Federal Elected Officials

Mike DeWine, U.S. Senator
600 East Superior Ave., Rm 2450
Cleveland, OH 44114

George Voinovich, U.S. Senator
1240 East 9th Street, Rm 2944
Cleveland, OH 44199

Vacant Office on Oct. 15, 2002
U.S. Representative, 17th District
5555 Youngstown-Warren Rd., Ste. 503
Niles, OH 44446

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Michelle Tarka (330) 963-1234
Ramniwas Vijayvargiya, Drinking and Ground
Water: (330) 963-1106
Pete Killmer, Surface Water: (330) 963-1135

Eileen Mohr
Northeast District Office
2110 East Aurora Road
Twinsburg, OH 44087
(330) 963-1200
(800) 686-6330

Media

Tribune-Chronicle (daily)
240 Franklin St., SE
Warren, OH 44482
(330) 841-1600
Fax: (330) 841-1721

The Vindicator (daily)
107 Vindicator Square
Youngstown, OH 44503
(330) 747-1471
Fax: (330) 747-6712

WANR-AM 1570
438 Park Ave., #10
Warren, OH 44481
(330) 373-1570
Fax: (330) 392-3223

WRBP-AM 1440
34 Federal Plaza
Warren, OH 44482
(330) 744-5115
Fax: (330) 744-4020

WKBN-AM 570
721 Boardman-Poland Rd.
Youngstown, OH 44512
(330) 965-0057
Fax: (330) 965-8277

WYSU-FM (NPR)
Youngstown State University
Youngstown, OH 44512
(330) 742-3363
Fax: (330) 742-1501

Youngstown Buckeye Review (weekly)
1201 Belmont Ave.
Youngstown, OH 44504
(330) 743-2250
Fax: (330) 746-2340

WRKT-AM 1390
418 Knox St.
Youngstown, OH 44502
(330) 740-9300
Fax: (330) 740-9303

WPIC-AM 790
4040 Simon Rd.
Youngstown, OH 44512
(330) 783-1000
Fax: (330) 783-0060

WFMJ-TV Channel 21 (NBC)
101 W. Boardman
Youngstown, OH 44503
(330) 744-8611
Fax: (330) 744-3402

WKBN-TV Channel 27 (CBS)
3930 Sunset Blvd.
Youngstown, OH 44501
(330) 782-1144
Fax: (330) 782-3504

WYTV-TV Channel 33 (ABC)
3800 Shady Run Road
Youngstown, OH 44502
(330) 783-2930
Fax: (330) 782-8154

**Appendix D:
Installation Restoration Program
Glossary**

Comment Period: A period, usually 30 days, when members of the public review and comment on specific documents or proposed actions.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): A federal law, often called Superfund, enacted by Congress in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

Decision Document: A formal published record of a significant decision made regarding an Installation Restoration Program site. Decision Documents are prepared when a site requires no further action or when a site remediation method has been selected.

Focused Feasibility Study: The Focused Feasibility Study is used to select the most appropriate remedial alternative for a site, to prepare cost estimates and to initiate the remedial design. When circumstances limit the number of available options, and therefore the number of available alternatives developed, a Focused Feasibility Study, focusing on two or three alternatives, may be applicable.

Groundwater: Water beneath the earth's surface, found in soil, sand and other porous substances. Groundwater may be pumped to the surface and used as a source of drinking water or for irrigation.

Hydrogeologic Study: The study of the geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water.

Information Repository: A place where current information, technical reports and reference documents concerning a Defense National Stockpile Center Installation Restoration Program site are stored. The Information Repository is usually in a public library near the depot and is available for public access and review.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP): A Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act environmental cleanup program. It was established to identify, assess, investigate and clean up substances at past disposal and spill sites.

Monitoring Well: A well used to collect groundwater samples for water quality analysis or to measure groundwater levels. A monitoring well can also be a well drilled at a hazardous waste site to collect groundwater samples for the purpose of physical, chemical or biological analysis to determine the amounts, types and distribution of substances in the groundwater beneath or migrating from a site.

Preliminary Assessment (PA): The first phase of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program. It consists primarily of past and present depot employee interviews and a thorough review of operational and historic records of the depot. This assessment discovers if potential environmental impacts exist on the depot. If further study is needed, a Site Inspection is conducted.

Remedial Action (RA): The actual construction or implementation of the remedy selected to contain, control or remediate an identified site. This action follows the Remedial Design phase of the Installation Restoration Program.

Remedial Design (RD): The development of technical specifications and engineering design necessary to carry out a Remedial Action.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS): Investigation and analytical studies conducted at an Installation Restoration Program site. The investigation and study fully define the type and extent of the environmental impacts, establish criteria for remediating the site, identify and screen potential alternative remedies and analyze the technologies and costs related to each potential alternative remedy.

Site Inspection (SI): The second phase of the Installation Restoration Program. A Site Inspection begins if the Preliminary Assessment suggests the existence of environmental impacts at a particular site. This second phase involves on-scene inspection and sampling of soil, surface water and groundwater. The samples are analyzed to confirm the presence or absence of environmental impacts.

Solvent: A liquid substance that dissolves or disperses other substances.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): A federal law enacted by Congress in 1986. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. This Act sets cleanup standards that strongly favor permanent remedies, gives the Environmental Protection Agency more control over cleanup procedures and involves states and the public in the cleanup decision-making process. This Act sets health and safety standards for workers at cleanup sites.

Surface Water: Ground-level bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes and streams.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): The primary federal agency responsible for enforcement of federal laws protecting the environment.