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FINAL DRAFT
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN UPDATE

PETERSON/PURITAN, INC. SUPERFUND SITE
Operable Unit #2 (including J.M. Mills Landfill)
Cumberland and Lincoln, Rhode Island

March 2003

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1.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN UPDATE

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) Update was developed for the Peterson/Puritan, Inc. Superfund Site (Site) in Cumberland and Lincoln, Rhode Island, with emphasis on the current and future site work underway at Operable Unit 2 of the Site (including the J. M. Mills Landfill and surrounding parcels south to Pratt Dam). In preparing this update, the issues and concerns expressed by local officials and citizens were compiled and an overview of these issues and concerns was prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region I, Boston, Massachusetts. This overview is intended to provide EPA personnel with recommended methods for providing the community with accurate and timely information regarding the continuing Superfund process at the Peterson/Puritan, Inc. Site.

This CRP Update has been prepared to assist EPA in developing a Community Relations Program that will address concerns and key issues raised by the community in an appropriate and timely manner and ensure that, as the Superfund process progresses, the information provided to the community is factual and applicable. The plan is divided into the following sections:

- Site Description
- Community Background
- Objectives of the Community Relations Program
- Community Relations Activities

Other information including mailing lists of concerned citizens; federal, state and local officials; locations of information repositories; and locations for public meetings are included as appendices to this plan. The information contained within this CRP Update is based on information from the initial CRP (1988), articles in local newspapers, and public meetings, as well as recent web site reviews and EPA discussions with local and state officials.

The EPA Region I Office of Site Remediation and Restoration has lead responsibility, with State oversight, for the Peterson/Puritan, Inc. Site. Contacts for site information include:

- David J. Newton, EPA Remedial Project Manager,
- Sarah White, EPA Region I Superfund Community Relations Coordinator,
- Louis Maccarone, State Project Manager, RIDEM, Office of Waste Management, and
- Gail Mastrati, Communications Director, RIDEM.

(See Appendix A for telephone other pertinent contact information)

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site location and site history are described in the following subsections.

2.1 Site Location

The Peterson/Puritan, Inc. Superfund Site is located in the Blackstone River Valley in the towns of Lincoln and Cumberland, Rhode Island. A Site Location Map is provided as Figure 2-1. The Site is approximately two miles long and extends 2,000 feet to the east and west of the Blackstone River.

The Peterson/Puritan, Inc. Superfund Site includes an industrial park (encompassing the Peterson/Puritan, Inc. plant, Lonza, Inc., and other industrial facilities); the J.M. Mills Landfill; an inactive solid waste transfer station; a sand and gravel quarry; the Blackstone River State Park; impacted municipal water supply wells; and some undeveloped land including floodplains and wetlands along the Blackstone River. Operable Unit 1 (OU#1) encompasses the industrial park. OU#2 is downstream from OU#1 and includes the landfill, the transfer station, debris fields, the wetlands, an unnamed island, and the river down to the Pratt Dam. In addition, the Mackland Farm/Kelly House Property (also known as the Blackstone River State Park and Visitor Center) is located on the west side of the Blackstone River, upstream of OU #1 and is under consideration for additional investigations and potential future response actions under State authority. Lastly, the Ashton Mill Property recently underwent private party investigations and it was determined by EPA to be no longer a part of the Superfund Site. Cleanup of this parcel is now being addressed by the State of Rhode Island's Brownfield Program. The northern boundary of this portion of the Site is the Ashton Dam. A Site Plan is provided as Figure 2-2.

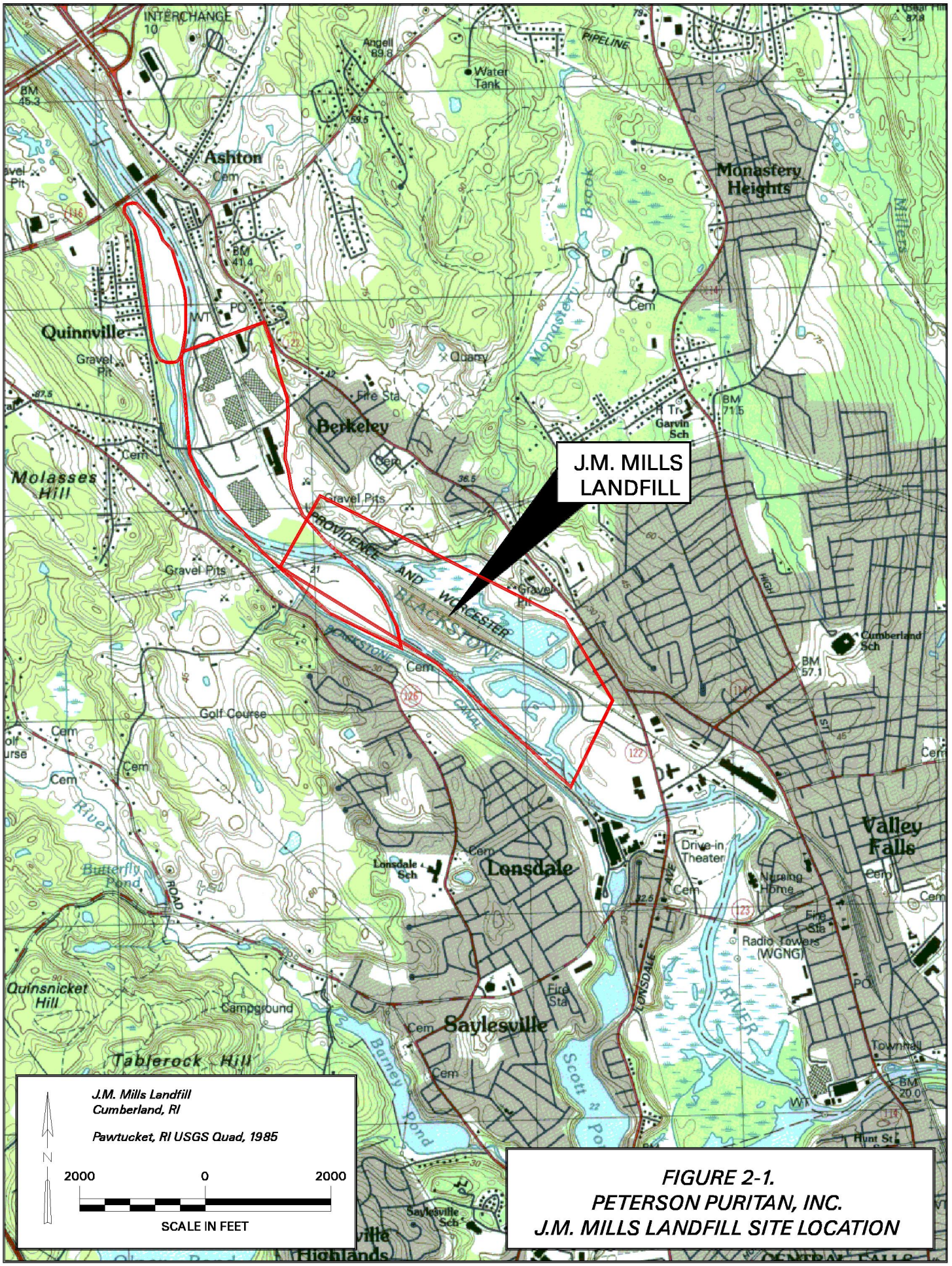
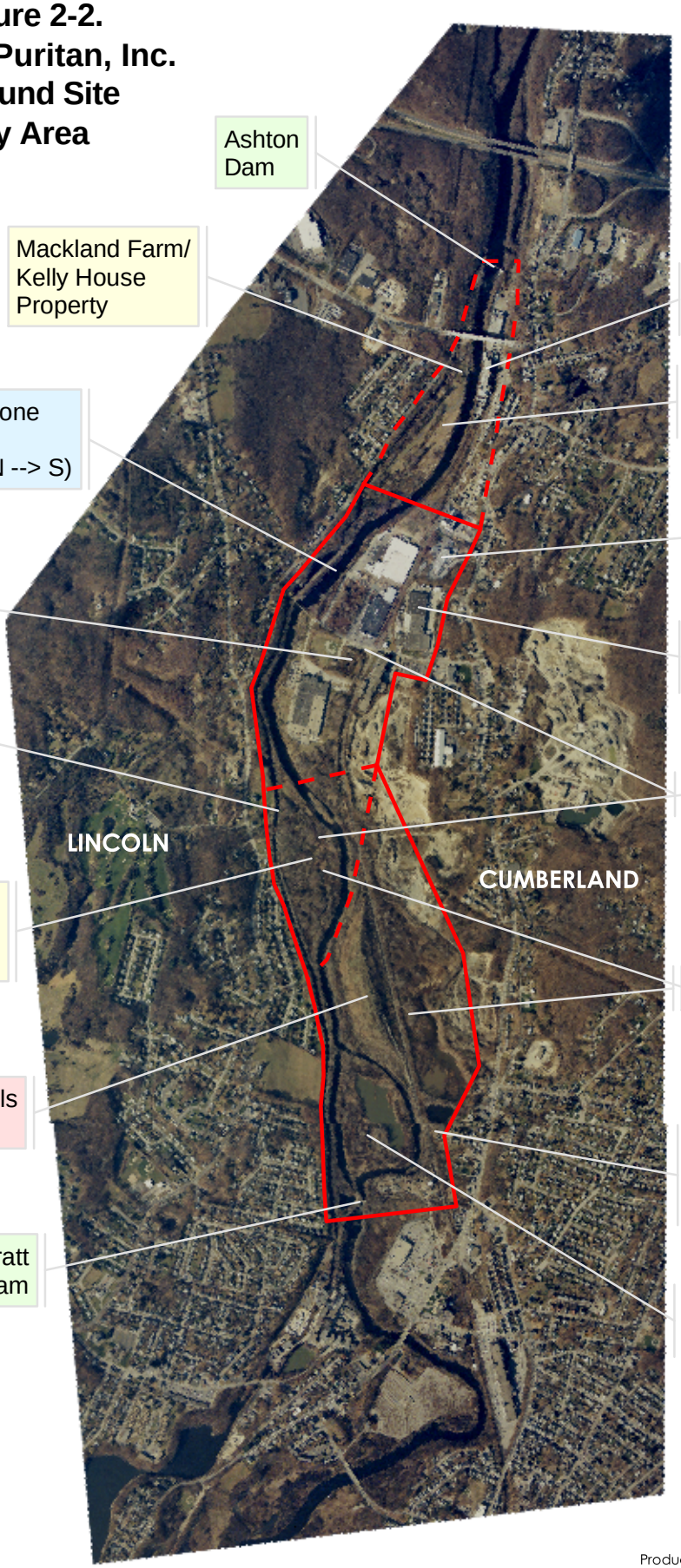


FIGURE 2-1.
PETERSON PURITAN, INC.
J.M. MILLS LANDFILL SITE LOCATION

Figure 2-2. Peterson/Puritan, Inc. Superfund Site Study Area



EPA New England

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

Produced By The EPA New England GIS Center
17-Oct-2001, last updated 25-Sept-2002

Study area boundaries are approximate and are for presentation purposes only.

* Currently being addressed under State Brownfields Program.

2.2 Site History

This subsection includes the site description, environmental history, and enforcement history. A table chronologically summarizing the environmental and enforcement histories is provided in section 2.2.3.

2.2.1 Site Description

The Peterson/Puritan, Inc. Site study area occupies 500 acres and runs approximately two miles in a generally north to south direction and 2,000 feet to the east and west of the Blackstone River channel. The Ashton Dam and the Pratt Dam are located at the northern and southern boundaries of the Site, respectively. In general, the northeast portion of the Site sits at a higher elevation. Groundwater generally flows towards the Blackstone River in the southwest direction. Approximately two- thirds of the Site is located in the 100-year flood plain.

The Site contains over 40 separate parcels owned by private parties and by local and state governments. The current uses include an industrial park, commercial/office buildings, a ball field, a state park, and a bike path. The Site is also interdispersed with wetlands and other open space areas.

Other significant features include the historic Blackstone Canal (see Figure 2-2) which runs parallel to the river and extends over the lower two thirds of the Site. An active segment of the Providence & Worcester Railroad is also located on the Site.

Land uses surrounding the Site comprise a mixture of industrial, commercial, residential and recreational. Areas immediately to the north and west of the Site are predominately residential. To the east of the Site is commercial/residential land and to the south is predominately commercial areas. There are over 1,000 residences within a one-mile radius of the Site, with the

nearest residences located within one quarter mile. A total of 12,000 people reside within a 4-mile radius of the Site.

The Site is situated on one of the state of Rhode Island's most productive aquifers. The current groundwater classification at the Site is "GAA-NA." The "GAA" classification, as designated by the *Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management Rules and Regulations for Groundwater Quality, September 1, 1996*, is defined as "groundwater resources which the Director has designated to be suitable for public drinking water use without treatment." The "NA" classification is defined as "areas that have pollutant concentrations greater than the groundwater quality standards for the applicable classification." The groundwater at and around the Site remains a valuable drinking water resource that will need to be restored and protected.

The Blackstone Valley aquifer is currently providing drinking water for the towns of Cumberland and Lincoln from the Manville and Lonsdale well fields. The Manville wells #1 and #2 provide water to approximately 12,000 Cumberland residents. Manville wells #3, #5, and #10 have been temporarily taken out of service due to various contaminants at levelsabove drinking water standards. Lonsdale well #4 contributes water to service the town of Lincoln. The river is a Class B stream throughout the Site which sets a goal of "fishable and swimmable," and the state of Rhode Island has an overall objective to "restore impaired sections of the Blackstone River and its tributaries" [Source: Blackstone River Action Plan, Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM), September 2001].

The Blackstone River is a federally-designated "American Heritage River." The American Heritage Rivers initiative was established by executive order on September 11, 1997 to protect and restore rivers and their adjacent communities. The executive order called for the preparation and implementation of plans to achieve these goals. The action plan subsequently created for the Blackstone River includes four principal elements: environmental restoration and land-use planning, recreational development, historic preservation and cultural conservation & economic development, and interpretation and education. The American Heritage Rivers initiative is

intended to coordinate activities and resources of various federal agencies with state and local governments, tribal communities and other non-governmental entities.

The Blackstone River, and nearly 400,000 surrounding acres in central Massachusetts and northern Rhode Island, make up the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor. The Heritage Corridor was designated by an Act of Congress in 1986 to "...preserve and interpret for present and future generations the unique and significant value of the Blackstone Valley." The Heritage Corridor is a collaboration of the National Park Service, Massachusetts and Rhode Island state governments, dozens of local communities, businesses, non-profit historical and environmental organizations, educational institutions, and many private citizens. The Blackstone River Valley Heritage Commission serves as the unifying convener for the Blackstone River Steering Committee. Among the many diverse projects initiated under the Heritage Corridor umbrella is the Blackstone River Canal in Lincoln, RI and the Blackstone River Bikeway.

Because the Site occupies a key location along the Blackstone River, it is integrally-linked to both initiatives. Groundbreaking for the Blackstone River bikeway took place on November 3, 1997. Once completed, it will cover 17.1 miles and extend from the city of Pawtucket to the Massachusetts border. The bikeway now runs along the entire length of the Site An important feature along the bikeway will be the historic Blackstone Canal and an interpretative museum located in the Kelly House, circa 1830. The proposed construction of new pedestrian bridges will carry bikeway users over the canal and over four river crossings. The bikeway will provide important recreation and open space for the surrounding communities and enhance local businesses, residential areas, and existing parklands. It is expected that approximately one-quarter million people will use the bikeway each year. Completion is planned for October 2002 [Source: National Park Service fact sheet "Blackstone River Valley - National Heritage Corridor"].

Another project is the Blackstone River Canoe Trail. Within the Site, the canoe trail consists of a three-mile section of a forty-mile long established water course incorporating the Blackstone River in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Along the length of the Site, the River and the Canal are seen as a connecting route that would allow for round trip water passage once portage sites are established.

As with other municipalities, the town of Cumberland is beginning to assess its storm water discharges to the Blackstone River to meet compliance the Clean Water Act, Section 319, Phase II regulations with potentially-significant implications to the Site such as helping to improve water quality in the Blackstone River by reducing sediment, contaminant, and nutrient flows to the river. One area considered for further evaluation may be the Martin St. location in close proximity to or within the OU#1 contaminated water plume. Besides the environmental improvement expected to be obtained, this project may also potentially enhance the reuse of the Site by addressing present and future storm water run-off concerns that could otherwise limit future use. This is especially important since the area covered by OU#1 includes commercial and industrial businesses as well as recreational use along, and in, the river.

RIDEM has initiated planning efforts for a comprehensive total maximum daily load (TMDL) study to investigate discharges to the Blackstone River. In addition, plans are also currently underway to determine the feasibility of restoring anadromous fish species runs and habitat throughout the course of the Blackstone River.

A number of the site-related activities previously described are all contributing to the achievement of the Heritage Corridor and Heritage River project goals. In addition to these projects, EPA has also undertaken certain Site-related efforts to support such goals. EPA successfully negotiated (July 13, 2001) a unique provision as part of the Second Amendment to the Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) for OU#2, which creates an opportunity for a "Environmental Improvement Project" (EIP). In the case of a future enforcement action requiring the payment of a substantial penalty for failure to comply with the AOC, this EIP

provision would direct a portion of the funds obtained from these actions to be used for projects benefitting the Blackstone River and environs.

2.2.2 Environmental History

For remediation purposes, the Site is currently divided into two operable units (OUs), however, EPA may possibly designate a third (see Figures 2-1 and 2-2). OU#1 is located in the central area and includes the Cumberland Industrial Park, the Martin Street ball field, and a portion of the town of Lincoln's Quinnville Wellfield. OU#2 is located immediately south of OU#1 and contains the J.M. Mills Landfill, a former sand and gravel operations, an unnamed island, the southern extent of the Quinnville Wellfield, and various undeveloped areas. A potential third operable unit (OU#3), also known as Mackland Farms, would encompass the northern-most portion of the Site. This area includes the former Owens Corning Mill and the Blackstone River State Park.

Operable Unit 1: Two major source areas of contamination have been identified in OU#1: the Pacific Anchor Co. leachfields and a tank spill at the former Peterson/Puritan, Inc. facility (currently CCL Custom Manufacturing, Inc.).

The Peterson/Puritan, Inc. plant was built in 1959 as a packager of aerosol consumer products. A rail car incident occurred on the facility's property in 1974, resulting in a product tank spill that released an estimated 6,000 gallons of solvent. In 1976, following a major fire, the plant was rebuilt and remains in operation.

In 1979, volatile organic contaminants were detected in area wells during statewide sampling. Due to contamination, the Martin Street and Lennox Street wells in the town of Cumberland and the Quinnville Wellfield in the town of Lincoln were closed in 1979 and remain out of service. Attempts to flush contaminants from Lincoln's three wells were abandoned after repeated efforts to remove the contaminants from the aquifer failed. The town of Lincoln has since been connected to an alternate water supply (through a third party settlement), while the town of

Cumberland absorbed the loss of its wells by increasing production from remaining town water supplies. The Site includes the extent of contamination that has impacted wellfields in Cumberland and Lincoln. The Peterson/Puritan spill was identified as a primary source of contamination impacting the Quinnville Wellfield and the Martin Street Well. The source of the Lennox Street well contamination is still under investigation.

The potentially responsible parties (PRPs) completed the investigation of the OU#1 contamination under EPA and state oversight in 1993. The groundwater was determined to be contaminated with chlorinated solvents; volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including 1,2 dichroroethene, trichoroethene, acetone, and benzene; phthalates; and heavy metals such as arsenic. Later in that year, after evaluating cleanup alternatives, EPA selected final cleanup remedies to address the primary sources of contamination at two areas; the CCL Custom Manufacturing, Inc,. (CCL)-area and the Pacific Anchor Company (PAC)-area. The remedy for the CCL-area included soil vapor extraction technology to clean soils surrounding a tank farm, pumping and treating a contaminated groundwater plume emanating from the tank farm, and pumping groundwater downgradient from the tank farm to the local sewer system. For the PAC-area, the leach fields were excavated and in-place oxidation was chosen to reduce arsenic concentrations in groundwater. All design activities were completed as of May 1996. Phased construction of the selected remedies began in the fall of 1995 and were completed in January 1997. The EPA also requires monitoring of contaminant levels in groundwater to ensure that each of the cleanup efforts is effective.

After the start-up period, all remediation systems have been operating as designed since July 1997. However, the in-place oxidation system, which was designed to reduce arsenic concentrations in the PAC area, has not been achieving the desired arsenic reductions. The system is currently off-line while EPA determines whether the arsenic plume is stable and contained within the PAC area over several groundwater monitoring rounds. Current data indicates that it is. Further review of the situation is underway. Operation and maintenance of the other remedial systems (located within the CCL -Area) will continue until the EPA

determines that containment concentrations are within EPA acceptable risk range. The estimated time frame for this is between 4 and 12 years. A mandatory five-year review process to ensure protectiveness was begun in 2001 and completed with a final report published in September 2002.

Easements and covenants are in the process of being placed on 14 properties within OU#1 by the Settling Defendants to ensure that the remedy is not compromised by future activity. These institutional controls have been structured to protect the OU#1 remedy and protect people from contaminated groundwater, while minimizing adverse impacts on existing and future businesses.

Operable Unit 2: The OU 2 portion of the Site, which contains the J.M. Mills Landfill, is surrounded by industrial, residential and semi-rural properties. Bordering OU 2 to the north is the Hope Global company, located at 88 Martin Street, Cumberland. Hope Global is part of the OU 1 area of the Site. To the south of OU 2 is the Stop and Shop Market (and strip mall) on Mendon Road, Cumberland (Route 122). The eastern boundary of OU 2 includes a portion of the Mackland Sand and Gravel operations and wetlands formerly known locally as the New River. Finally, the western boundary of OU 2 is the Blackstone River.

OU 2 contains many different parcels. EPA believes that the most contaminated parcel is the privately owned approximately 36 acre J. M. Mills Landfill (excluding the wetland north of the adjacent railroad tracks) which accepted mixed municipal and industrial waste from 1954 through 1986. Adjacent to the J.M. Mills Landfill is a privately owned approximately 30 acre unnamed island located in the Blackstone River. EPA recently discovered solid wastes disposed on this island and believes that the island's soils were used to provide daily cover materials for the landfill and, perhaps, was even used as an additional disposal location during the time in which the landfill was operating. Down river from the unnamed island is the Pratt Dam, which provides an access point to the island. The Site also includes the approximately 24-acre Lincoln Quinnville Wellfield and the Cumberland Lenox Street municipal well. These wells were used by the towns of Lincoln and Cumberland as a municipal water supply until 1979 when they were

closed by the Rhode Island Department of Health due to the presence of volatile organic contaminants found in the water. A section of the Providence and Worcester Railroad line runs through OU 2 and forms the eastern extent of the landfill slope while the river forms the landfill's western boundary. A former privately owned transfer station arranged for waste to be disposed of at the J.M. Mills Landfill. This transfer station was located on the southern portion of the Site. Other areas of OU 2 include portions of the Blackstone River and an adjacent canal, the Blackstone River Bikeway and a privately owned sand and gravel operation.

Preliminary samples taken from OU 2 indicate the presence of volatile organic contaminants (including, but not limited to, trichloroethylene, freon 11, 1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, benzene) and also chromium, nickel and lead in the groundwater. Contaminants found in the soil and sediment include benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, indeno(1,2,3+cd)pyrene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, aroclors and asbestos insulation/transite. In addition, preliminary sampling of the soils along the river have been found to be contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, polyaromatic hydrocarbons and heavy metals.

EPA included the Peterson/Puritan, Inc. Site on the Superfund National Priorities List on September 8, 1983. EPA conducted a removal action on the OU 2 area in 1992 to construct a fence around the former J. M. Mills Landfill and to remove drums containing contaminated materials from the base of the landfill. In November 1997, a second removal action was conducted at the J.M. Mills Landfill to address recently disposed asbestos-containing wastes found outside of the fenced-in area. The security fence was extended to limit further dumping and restrict access to the OU 2 portion of the Site.

An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the J.M. Mills Landfill and surrounding areas is currently underway. This remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) initiated in January 2001 with the signing of the Administrative Order by Consent, work plans are being drafted, and field work is planned for the Spring of 2003. Following the completion of this study, a final cleanup remedy will be selected by late spring 2003. The remedial design (RD)

will be completed and the remedial action (RA) is scheduled to start in late summer 2004. Construction of the selected remedy is anticipated to be completed by late spring 2005.

Potential Operable Unit 3: Groundwater contamination north and across the river from OU#1 has led to the consideration of a third operable unit. This groundwater contamination appears to be unrelated to OU#1. This area was identified during OU#1 investigations as also having groundwater contaminated with chlorinated solvents and volatile organic compounds; the source of which has not been determined.

On the Lincoln side of the Blackstone River is the Blackstone River State Park, historic Kelly House and associated bottom land (also known as Mackland Farms). To the east in Cumberland is an old mill complex which was vacated by Owens-Corning in 1984. A site investigation has recently been conducted on the former Owens Corning property. A Site Investigation Report (SIR) was submitted to RIDEM on January 24, 2002, and an SIR Addendum providing supplemental information was submitted on June 5, 2002. This report and addendum is available for public review at RIDEM Office of Waste Management.

Further investigation into the nature and extent of the groundwater contamination associated with this portion of the Site was conducted by EPA in June 2002. Groundwater, surface water, sediment and surface soil samples were collected within this area. Analytical results from this sampling round have been recently compiled. In addition, Owens Corning conducted a field investigation in June 2002 in the vicinity of the Kelly House. These reports and findings are also part of the public record. The source of the ground water contamination found at the Mackland Farm/Kelly House property remains unknown. Further investigation into the source of the Kelly House property ground water contamination remains in the planning stage with EPA and RIDEM. Based upon-available information submitted to EPA concerning the Ashton Mill Property, this Property does not contain contamination related to the release of hazardous substances at the Site and the contamination found on the property is limited to the Property

boundary. Thus, EPA no longer considers the Ashton Mill Property[1] to be a part of the Peterson/Puritan Superfund Site. EPA therefore anticipates no need to take any further Superfund enforcement action at the Property unless new information warranting further Superfund consideration or conditions not previously known to EPA regarding the Property are discovered. EPA believes that the planned response actions as outlined in recent State correspondence[2], in compliance with State regulations and cleanup standards, and with State oversight, are the appropriate protective measures to be taken on the Property.

2.2.3 Enforcement History

After a preliminary investigation in 1982, the EPA identified the Peterson/Puritan, Inc. facility as the major source of the contamination in the Quinnville Wellfield. The Site was proposed for listing on the National Priority List (NPL) on December 30, 1982 and was listed on September 8, 1983. The town of Lincoln filed a lawsuit against Peterson/Puritan, Inc. based on findings and in 1984, the company reached a settlement with Lincoln to assist with the cost of the town's new water supply. The company also installed a recovery well on its property for the purpose of capturing contaminated groundwater underlying its property. On May 29, 1987, Peterson/Puritan, Inc. signed an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) to perform a comprehensive RI/FS covering the entire Site. In 1991, CPC International (owner of CCL, which later changed its name to Bestfoods and then was purchased by Unilever during the summer of 2000) signed a First Amendment to the AOC agreeing to pay for certain RI/FS costs at the entire Superfund Site.

In 1992, EPA administratively divided the Site into two operable units in order to direct its resources on the primary source of groundwater contamination known today as OU#1. The

[1] The Ashton Mill Property is further defined as Plat 58, Lots 40, 70 and 71. These parcels are located at 48, 50 and 86 Front Street, Cumberland, Rhode Island and ends at the edge of the Blackstone River.

[2] RIDEM issued a Remedial Decision/Approval Letter to Industrial Factory Rentals Corp. on August 19, 2002, documenting the State's approval of conceptual and actual cleanup actions underway at the Property.

Record of Decision (ROD) signed in 1993 formalized this delineation. In December of 1995, five defendants settled with EPA and the state of Rhode Island to pay past costs and conduct the cleanup of OU#1. In 1998, after completing construction of remediation systems on OU#1, EPA began focusing on OU#2. Part of this focus included an exhaustive effort to have the respondents of the AOC voluntarily perform the remainder of the AOC obligations at OU#2. After extensive negotiations, Bestfoods and CCL Custom Manufacturing, Inc. agreed to conduct and pay the past and future costs for the RI/FS concerning OU#2. These negotiations resulted in a Second Amendment to the AOC that was signed on July 13, 2001 and a Section 122(h) agreement to reimburse EPA for its past response costs that was finalized on September 26, 2001. The enforcement work for the identification of parties responsible for OU#2 continues. Once the RI/FS is completed, the EPA will enter into negotiations for the cleanup of OU#2. Table 2-1 provides a chronology of environmental and enforcement histories at the Site.

RIDEM has been very supportive of EPA cleanup activities on the Site. The RIDEM was involved in the negotiations of the AOC on the RI/FS and the Consent Decree (CD) for the RD/RA in OU#1, as well as the more recent negotiations for the OU2 AOC for the current RI/FS. The state has also been providing technical assistance support on all issues regarding the Site.

Table 2-1. Chronology of Environmental and Enforcement Histories at the Site

1974	Rail car accident resulting in an estimated 6,000 gallons solvent spilled at former Peterson/Puritan, Inc. facility (currently CCL Custom Manufacturing, Inc.)
1979	Volatile organic compounds detected in area wells. Martin St. and Lennox St. wells and the Quinnville wellfield decommissioned.
1982	*EPA identified Peterson/Puritan, Inc. facility as major source of contamination at Quinnville Wellfield.*
1983	*The Site was placed on the National Priorities List.*
1987	*An AOC to perform a comprehensive RI/FS of the Site was signed by Peterson/Puritan, Inc.*
1991	*First Amendment to the AOC - CPC International agreed to pay certain RI/FS costs*
1992	A removal action was conducted at J.M. Mills Landfill by EPA to remove drums containing contaminated materials and construct a fence around the landfill.
1993	*The Record of Decision divided the Site into two operable units*
1993	PRPs completed investigation of OU#1 and EPA selected final cleanup remedies
1995	*PRP agreed to pay costs and conduct clean up of OU#1*
1997	Construction of the OU#1 selected remedies was completed. A second removal action was conducted by EPA at OU#2 to address asbestos-containing wastes.
2001	*Second Amendment to the AOC - Bestfoods and CCL Custom Manufacturing agreed to pay past & future costs for the RI/FS at OU#2. Continued search by EPA for PRPs.*
2001	An RI/FS began at OU#2
2002	A limited site investigation was conducted at potential OU#3

Enforcement actions are italicized.

2.2.4 Site Chronology

Table 2-2 presents a chronology of significant events for the Peterson/Puritan Site.

Table 2-2 - Chronology of Significant Site Events

DATE	*EVENT*
1950's	Blackstone River valley first developed as a municipal water supply source for the town of Cumberland along its east bank (Martin St. Well).
1957	Town of Lincoln installs first of three municipal wells on a parcel in Quinnville next to the west bank of the Blackstone River (the "Quinnville Wellfield").
1959	The former Peterson/Puritan plant was constructed as a packager of aerosol consumer products on Martin Street in Cumberland.
1964	Town of Cumberland installs Lenox Street Well a mile south of Martin Street for additional water service.
1967	Martin St. Well closed by municipality due to iron and manganese fouling.
1970-1975	Lincoln adds two more wells at the Quinnville Wellfield to service community. The Wellfield serves 45% of the community's water.
1974	Peterson/Puritan experiences a spill of approximately 6200 gals. of solvent from a rail car and tankage incident during a delivery within the plant's tank farm. The spill is handled locally and not reported to State or Federal authorities.
1976	The Peterson/Puritan facility experiences a fire and explosion, which required the plant to undergo new construction and modifications.
1979	During routine statewide sampling, Rhode Island Department of Health discovers chlorinated volatile organic compounds exceeding drinking water standards and orders the Quinnville Wellfield and Lenox Street well closed.
1980-1984	A series of initial investigative studies into the source of the contamination is conducted. Lincoln initiates a search for a new water supply, constructs two new wells in the Blackstone Valley aquifer, and later connects to the City of Providence water system. Cumberland offsets its loss of water service though other Town-owned water resources.
12/30/1982	Site proposed on National Priorities List (NPL).
1982-1987	EPA negotiates with Potentially Responsible Party to conduct and finance the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).
9/8/1983	Final listing onto NPL.
5/16/86	Fund lead Site-wide RI/FS commences along a 2 mile segment of the river between the Ashton and Pratt dams.
5/29/87	Administrative Order by Consent is signed with EPA, and the Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) takes over Site-wide RI/FS.

Table 2-2 Chronology of Significant Site Events (continued)

DATE	*EVENT*
1990	Due to the expansive study area and the number of identified areas of concern, EPA administratively divides the Site into Operable Units. Dexter Quarry is removed from the Site's listing description and is delegated to the State for appropriate response actions. Pacific Anchor facility (PAC Remediation Area) is added to the OU1 investigation. Other portions of the Site, including J. M. Mills Landfill and vicinity to the south, and Mackland Farm (aka: Kelly House property) to the north are identified for potential future response actions. OU1 (area encompassed by the industrial park and the Quinnville Wellfield) is earmarked for continued RI/FS, leading to OU1 Record of Decision.
1991	First Removal Action taken at J. M. Mills Landfill; landfill is secured with a fence.
9/30/1993	Record of Decision for OU1 signed.
4/22/94-7/25/95	EPA conducts negotiations for Remedial Design/Remedial Action.
December 1995	Consent Decree for OU1 entered.
1/29/96	CCL PRPs and the State finalize an agreement compensating the State for oversight costs, compensating the State for ground water natural resource claims, and establishing an interim ground water residual zone under State law within which the parties agree that it may be impossible or impractical to reach ground water clean up standards. The residual zone covers part of the CCL Remediation Area in OU1.
7/31/1996	Peterson/Puritan Site identified by EPA as one of the pilot sites for the Oversight Reform initiative.
8/23/1996	Trigger of five year review; PAC Remediation Area (OU1) Remedial Action start.
1997	EPA's Assessment leads to Second Removal Action at J. M. Mills Landfill; landfill is re-secured by removing identified friable asbestos insulation and by extending the fence.
6/15/97	All OU1 construction complete.
12/31/97	Start of operation and maintenance.
11/25/98-7/13/01	EPA negotiates with Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) to conduct OU2 RI/FS.
October 1999	Settling Defendants for OU1initate data gathering and reporting for OU1 to support the first five year review.
October 2000	Owens Corning Fiberglass Co. files for bankruptcy. EPA and Owens Corning meet to discuss potential liability at the Site. Owens Corning offers EPA and RIDEM voluntary limited response actions in support of liability claims.
7/13/01	RI/FS for a re-defined OU2 commences. Work plans for the PRP-lead RI/FS are currently under review. One additional area of potential ground water concern (Mackland Farm/Kelly House property) in Lincoln, RI and the segment of the river and aquifer to the north of OU1 (within Cumberland and Lincoln) remains "the potential OU3."

Table 2-2 Chronology of Significant Site Events (continued)

DATE	*EVENT*
Fall 2001	A Site Inspection of OU2 is conducted for the planning phase of the RI/FS. Low water levels in the Blackstone River allow access to an unnamed island. Observations include additional locations where disposal practices on the island are identified. A large abandoned excavator, only previously observed at a distance from the location of the bike path, is inspected and found to be partially dismantled, including hydraulic lines severed, and vandalized cab and engine compartments. The excavator is identified as a potential concern to be further reviewed during the RI.
December 2001	EPA's OU2 enforcement investigations identify a significant number of additional parties potentially liable for the future cleanup of this portion of the Site. These enforcement investigations are ongoing.
December 2001	EPA forwards a citizen complaint to RIDEM concerning the large excavator. Complaint includes the concern that fuel tanks and hydraulic lines contain oily fluids which may overtop and cause a release during future flooding events on the island. RIDEM agrees to take the lead and investigate/remove fluids from the excavator.
December 2001	EPA learns that the former Owens Corning Fiberglass Mill (aka: Ashton Mill) in Cumberland, RI (north of OU1 and within the potential OU3 study area) is slated for redevelopment --conversion of historic mill site to residential condominiums.
12/11/01	Industrial Factory Rentals, Inc., current owner of Ashton Mill Property, submits a Hazardous Material Release Notification Form to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) in response to due diligence investigations on the Property. RIDEM places Property under State Brownfields program. EPA initiates discussions with stakeholders concerning the potential OU3 and the planned reuse for the mill property. Owner and developer initiate significant additional investigations and response actions within the property boundary.
March 2002	Site is selected by EPA Region I as a pilot for the Superfund Redevelopment Initiative. Region I publishes the Peterson/Puritan, Inc. Superfund Site Preliminary Reuse Plan and introduces the Plan to the local community and stakeholders.
5/7/2002	RIDEM uses Oil Liability Trust funds to contract for the extraction and disposal of oil-containing fluids from the excavator located on the unnamed island (OU2).
6/5/2002	EPA initiates a limited field investigation on Mackland Farm/Kelly House property to obtain ground water and other supporting environmental media data to aid discussions with the State, Owens Corning, developers and other stakeholders over the prospect of an OU3. To complement the EPA investigation, Owens Corning volunteered to conduct investigations within a small disposal area near to the Kelly House that is suspected of holding previously disposed Owens Corning wastes. At the same time, the Ashton Mill Property developers volunteered to conduct additional ground water sampling on the parcel across the river.

Table 2-2 Chronology of Significant Site Events (continued)

DATE	*EVENT*
7/12/2002	RI Department of Transportation conducted a series of test pits in Cumberland (150 ft. northeast of the Pratt Dam) to delineate the lateral extent of suspected solid waste landfill operations along the river. This work was conducted as part of the design for Segment 4B of the Blackstone River Bikeway. EPA is consulted regarding a State plan to remove contaminated soils located within the proposed flood plain compensation area for the Bikeway. Final outcomes are pending.
7/26/2002	EPA Administrator Christine Whitman visits the Site and announces a plan to award a $100,000 Superfund redevelopment grant to the towns of Cumberland and Lincoln for reuse planning.
2001 thru Present	EPA conducts first five year review for the whole Site and undertakes the oversight of the RI/FS for OU2.

3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

This section describes the community profile and the history of community involvement.

3.1 Community Profile

The Peterson/Puritan, Inc. Superfund Site is located in the neighboring towns of Cumberland and Lincoln, Rhode Island. The actual Peterson/Puritan, Inc. facility is located in Cumberland. Cumberland is governed by a Mayor, elected every two years, and by seven Town Council members, who each serve for two years. Five Council members are elected to represent five districts and two Council members are elected to represent the town at large. The name and address of the Mayor is provided in Appendix A, and the town internet address is provided in Appendix D.

The town of Lincoln is governed by a Town Administrator elected every two years, and by five Town Council members elected every two years. The name and address of the Town Administrator is provided in Appendix A, and the town internet address is provided in Appendix D. The town also has an active Conservation Committee.

The history and development of these two towns have been greatly influenced by their proximity to the Blackstone River. The river runs from central Massachusetts across the Rhode Island border, finally emptying into the Seekonk River in Pawtucket. The river played an important role in the American Industrial Revolution as is evidenced by the mills, villages, canals, and other transportation networks that emerged in the river's valley during the late 18th and 19th centuries. Currently, the Departments of Environmental Management in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, along with the National Park Service, are developing linear parks along the banks of the river. In November 1985, a three mile stretch of the Blackstone River towpath and canal were given to the state of Rhode Island as a first step in creating the historical park. Parts of the Peterson/Puritan,

Inc. site study area are located in the area now designed as park land and destined for public access, by walking trails and bicycle paths.

3.2 History of Community Involvement

This section includes a description of community concerns identified in 1988 and 2002, and a summary of the key community concerns that must be addressed.

3.2.1 Description of Community Concerns in 1988

The quality of groundwater pumped from the Blackstone River Valley Aquifer has been recognized as a problem for over 25 years by residents and officials of the towns of Cumberland and Lincoln. In the late 1950s and in the 1960s, correspondence to the town of Lincoln from local citizens and state officials demonstrated concern with iron and manganese concentrations that exceeded federal drinking water standards. Local citizens reported problems with the objectionable odors and tastes of their drinking water. Laundry would reportedly become badly stained and plumbing fixtures corroded. Problems with high iron and manganese concentrations typically would become increasingly pronounced during the first five years of use of a new production well.

Residents interviewed in preparation for the Community Relations (CR) plan all expressed an awareness of the presence of high metals content in the groundwater. There did not appear to be a serious level of concern about this particular groundwater issue; however, many residents and local officials voiced their concerns about other alleged groundwater contamination problems in the region.

Most of the people interviewed explained their hypotheses about the numerous industrial facilities in the area that could be releasing chemical contaminants into the Blackstone River and/or contaminating groundwater by illegal or "midnight" dumping practices. Although no citizen or community groups had organized around these concerns at that time, individuals had made efforts

to enlist the support required to investigate their suspicions and "hunches" by communicating their complaints with RIDEM and EPA. The awareness and concern about groundwater contamination was not focused directly on the Peterson/Puritan, Inc. facility, but rather was a concern that had been prevalent for over a decade regarding much of the industry in the area. Most citizens interviewed expressed their displeasure that the industry in the area had never been brought to task about the perceived problems.

The facility mentioned most frequently by those interviewed was the J.M. Mills Landfill and transfer station, located in Cumberland along the banks of the Blackstone River. Many people interviewed asked if it would be included in the study of the Peterson/Puritan, Inc. Site, and in fact, seemed much more concerned about the landfill than the Peterson/Puritan, Inc. facility itself. Although the landfill had been officially closed in 1983, many people interviewed for the CR plan suspected that toxic chemicals were still being illegally disposed of on the property. Community awareness of the landfill heightened in the late 1980s as a result of two incidents. First, from August 1985 to March 1986, the transfer station at the landfill was the scene of several fires, which were believed to have been set by vandals. Second, late in 1986, a few children became ill after playing at the landfill. One local official described his frustration, after repeated requests that the state of Rhode Island officials investigate these events, with not being able to identify who had jurisdiction of the landfill and transfer station. One Lincoln resident reported that during summer months odors coming from the landfill were so strong that residents on the Lincoln side of the river had to retreat indoors.

Another location in the vicinity of the Site mentioned as being problematic was the Dexter Quarry. One resident said that he had heard reports that the stream flowing from the quarry smelled bad and that two dogs had died shortly after drinking water from that stream.

In summary, none of the officials and residents interviewed in preparation of the 1988 CR plan appeared overly concerned about the presence of a Superfund Site in their community. Many people voiced confidence in Peterson-Puritan Inc.'s current waste disposal practices and stated

that the company has been cooperative about addressing site contamination issues. Without exception, those interviewed expressed high levels of concern about the J.M. Mills Landfill and the transfer station operations, and generally about the numerous industries they believed had continued polluting the Blackstone River.

3.2.2 Description of Community Concerns in 2003

[Community interviews and identification of issues are continuing. This section will updated as an addendum once a public meeting for Operable Unit Two is convened]

3.2.3 Key Community Concerns

Both local officials and residents report that they are anxious for EPA to continue efforts to clean~~ing~~ up the Peterson/Puritan, Inc. Site. Currently, the overall the level of community interest in the Peterson/Puritan Inc. Site can be characterized as moderate.

It is expected that the initiation of field work at the Peterson/Puritan Inc. OU#2 Site (J.M. Mills Landfill and vicinity) will generate a great deal of community interest.

The following categories of concerns, voiced during 1988 community interviews, are likely to become more pressing during the Operable Unit 2 RI/FS.

A list of key community issues/concerns are listed below:

- Continued development and increased use of the Blackstone River Park.
- Cleanup of the solid waste and debris along the river banks, at the foot of the landfill, and within the Unnamed Island.
- Removal of the excavator abandoned on the Unnamed Island.
- Improve water quality, restore habitat, identify storm water issues.

- Impact of the Site as it related to planned land use development.
- Reuse alternatives, including considerations for the future use of the Unnamed Island, Quinnville Wellfield, and other parcels associated with the Site.
- Proper closure of the Landfill.

4.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

In general, the issues specific to the Peterson/Puritan, Inc. Superfund Site have generated much community-wide concern and interest over the past 13 years. One of the objectives of the continuing Community Relations Program for the Site would be to monitor community awareness and environmental activism with respect to the progress and results of additional RI/FS studies. Another objective is to continue to provide timely information to the public describing the results of these site activities, in the form of fact sheets, press releases, public meetings, and local committee interest group meetings, as appropriate.

To achieve these objectives, the CRP Update has been designed and will be implemented to achieve the following goals:

1) Provide an Overview of the Superfund RI/FS and RD/RA Process

The Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA) processes will be clearly explained to the community. If results from current/future field investigations and remedial operations indicate significant milestones or changes to the RI/FS of OU#2, or other portions of the Site Study Area, this information must be communicated in a timely and informative way to the community and affected parties.

2) Continue to Monitor for Changes in Community Attitudes and Interest in the Site

The level of community interest should be monitored over the course of the project, in order to address any new community concerns as they may arise.

3) Provide Timely Information about the Remedial Action and Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Activities

To keep citizens, responsible officials, and the news media informed of site activities, concise and easily understood information explaining the schedule, purpose, and methodology of the Remedial Action and RI/FS studies should be made available. A special effort should be made to provide timely information to those residents and industries on or adjacent to the Site.

5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

This section recommends specific community relations activities to accomplish the objectives of the CRP for the Peterson/Puritan, Inc.Superfund Site.

1) Maintain Information Repository

The maintenance of site-related information in an information repository that is readily accessible to interested parties should be conducted. In order to keep interested parties informed of current activities, it is extremely important that information in the repository be updated as new information becomes available. The public will be made aware of the availability of these materials at the information repository(s) (located at the Edward J. Hayden Public Library in Cumberland and the Lincoln Public Library) through the informational fact sheets and press releases.

2) Maintain Communication with State and Local Officials and PRPs

In order to monitor community attitudes about the Site, state and local officials will be contacted periodically to determine if any community concerns have arisen during the groundwater, soil and surface water studies which will be taking place at OU#2 and potential OU#3, as well as the ongoing remedial action at OU#1.

3) Public Information Meetings

Public information meetings will be held to provide EPA an opportunity to discuss current activities at the Site, to provide an overview of the Superfund process, and to provide site-related information to interested citizens. Public information meetings will be held periodically to discuss the details of the RI/FS for OU#2, and additional meetings may also be held with stakeholders, local community groups and other parties as requested by the

public. Public meetings will be held to discuss the results of the RI and the FS. The purpose of these meetings is to inform the public regarding the investigative approach and solicit input, so that public comments can be considered as part of EPA's remedy selection process. The meeting should include brief presentations by technical staff and ample time for questions from the community.

Usually a two-week advance notice of a public meeting is given via mailing of the fact sheet and/or placement of public notice in local newspapers. Potential locations for public meetings are the Edward J. Hayden Public Library in Cumberland, or the Cumberland and/or Lincoln High Schools, as further identified in Appendix B.

4) Prepare Fact Sheets

Fact sheets will be prepared to coincide with major activities at the Site. The fact sheets will summarize technical information in clear, understandable language. Fact sheets will be mailed to interested citizens, local officials, and newspapers. Fact sheets could also be prepared following completion of the RI/FS for OU#2.

5) Provide News Releases to Local Newspapers, Radio Stations, and Television Stations

News releases will be prepared as necessary for EPA to send to local and area newspapers, radio stations, and television stations to announce the public meetings, appropriate public comment periods, and to inform the public of materials available in the information repository. News releases are also a means of providing periodic status updates of the progress of ongoing studies at the Site. The addresses of local and area newspapers are listed in Appendix C.

6) Establish an Information Contact

An EPA technical and community relations staff person has been designated to respond directly to public inquiries regarding Superfund Site activities. The name, address, and telephone number of this contact will be clearly indicated on all materials available to the public. This EPA designee will coordinate with the state and local officials and the PRPs in all contact with the press.

7) Maintain and Update Mailing List

A mailing list will be periodically updated and maintained as necessary. All fact sheets, status updates, and press releases will be distributed to all parties on the mailing list.

12) Hold a Public Hearing

Following selection of the remedy and near the close of the comment period for the Record of Decision (ROD), an informal public hearing will be held to allow the public to provide comments to EPA on the selected remedy . Such comments will be recorded by a stenographer for the public record.

9) Prepare a Responsiveness Summary following the Public Comment Period

A responsiveness summary will be prepared as part of the ROD, which documents the remedial action selected by EPA. The responsiveness summary summarizes public comments and concerns raised during the public comment period on the FS and Proposed Plan, and provides EPA and state responses to these comments. The document also summarizes community concerns raised throughout the RI/FS, and the remaining concerns that EPA should address during design and construction of the selected remedy.

10) Publish the Record of Decision Concerning the Final Remedy

An announcement will be placed in a major local newspaper of general circulation after the ROD is signed. The announcement will briefly summarize the final selected remedy.

If changes are made to the cleanup plan such that it is significantly different from the Proposed Plan presented during the public comment period, EPA will document these changes in the ROD.

11) Revise the Community Relations Plan Update, if Necessary

A revised CRP Update could be required if there are new or significant community concerns relating to the remedial design and remedial action at the Site. The revised CRP Update will assess the Community Relations Program conducted during the RI/FS, identify new concerns that have arisen since this CRP Update was prepared, and develop a program of community relations activities to be conducted during the remedial design and remedial action.

12) Hold Local Committee Meetings

EPA will conduct periodic meetings with the appropriate concerned citizens group and to inform them of site activities and to receive any comments.

Appendix A

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

U.S. GOVERNMENT

Sen. Jack Reed
Hart Senate Office Building
Room 320
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-4642

Local Address:
201 Hillside Road
Suite 200
Cranston, RI 02920-5602
(401) 943-3100

Sen. Lincoln Chaffee
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-2921

Local Address:
c/o Tim Mooney
170 Westminster Street
Suite 1100
Providence, RI 0903
(401) 453-5294

Rep. Patrick J. Kennedy (1st District)
407 Cannon House Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-4911

200 Roosevelt Avenue
Suite 200
Pawtucket, RI 02800
(401) 729-5600

David J. Newton
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region I
One Congress Street - Suite 1100
Boston, MA 02114-2023
(617) 918-1246

Richard Cavagnero, Director OSRR
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region I
One Congress Street - Suite 1100
Boston, MA 02114-2023
(617) 918-1201

Appendix A continued

Sarah White
Community Relations Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region I
One Congress Street - Suite 1100
Boston, MA 02114-2023
(617) 918-1026

Michael Jasinski
Chief, NH and RI Superfund Section
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region I
One Congress Street - Suite 1100
Boston, MA 02114-2023
(617) 918-1352

Dr. Kenneth Finklestien
NOAA
c/o EPA Region 1; Mail Code HIO
1 Congress Street
Boston, MA 02114-2023
(617) 918-1499
(Federal Trustee Designee)

Kenneth Munney
USFWS
Environmental Contaminants
70 Commercial St - Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301
603-223-2541, ext.19
(Federal Trustee Designee)

Michael Creasey, Exec. Director
Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission
One Depot Square
Woonsocket , RI 02895
(Federal Trustee Designee)

STATE of RHODE ISLAND

Lou Maccarone, Project Manager
RIDEM- Office of Waste Management
235 Promenade St.
Providence, RI 02908
(401) 222-3872 x-7142

Jan Reistma - Director
RIDEM
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908-5767
(401) 222-2797

Appendix A continued

Robert Sutton, Chief
Planning and Development
RIDEM
235 Promenade St.
Providence, RI 02908
(401) 222-4700

Leo Hellested, PE; Chief
Office of Waste Management
RIDEM
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908-5767
(401) 222-2797

[TBD]
Northern Region Watersheds Coordinator
Sustainable Watersheds Office
RIDEM
235 Promenade Street, Suite 330
Providence, RI 02908

Gail Mastrati, Communications Director
RIDEM
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908-5767
(401) 222-4700 ext 2402

Governor Donald L. Carcieri
Office of the Governor
State House, Room 115
Providence, RI 02903-1196
(401) 222-8170

Daniel P. Conners
State Senator
District 19 (Cumberland)
370 Bryant Street
Cumberland, RI. 02864
(401) 728-0828

Rene R. Menard
State Representative
District 45 (Lincoln, Cumberland)
3 Sunset Drive
Manville, RI 02838
(401) 765-1499

Jim Martin
Public Information Officer
Rhode Island Dept. of Attorney General
Providence, RI
(401) 274-4400 ext 2336

Rhode Island Dept. of Health
3 Capitol Hill
Providence, RI, 02908
(401) 222-2231

Peter Petrarca
State Representative
District 44 (Lincoln)
1 Michael Drive
Lincoln, RI 02865

William McManus
State Representative
District 46
57 Rockridge Road
Lincoln, RI 02865

Donald O. Reilly Jr.
State Representative
District 52 (Cumberland)
12 Womantam Lane
Cumberland, RI. 02864
(401) 333-5013

Roger Badeau
State Senator
District 20 (Cumberland)
370 Dunlap Street
Woonsocket, RI 02895
(401) 766-7574

<u>Local Officials</u>: Cumberland, Rhode Island

Daniel J. McKee
Mayor
Cumberland Town Hall
45 Broad Street.
Cumberland, RI 02864
(401) 728-2400

Cumberland Town Hall
45 Broad Street
Cumberland, RI 02864
(401) 728-2400
Hours: Monday-Friday 8:30am - 4:30pm
Summer 9:00am - 4:00 pm
Contact: Jean Simoneau, Town Clerk
Sandra Giovanelli, Deputy Town Clerk

Appendix A continued

Neil Fiorio
Superintendent
Town of Cumberland Water Dept.
65 High St.
Cumberland , RI
(401) 658-0666

Edward Donnelly
Town Planner
Town of Cumberland
45 Broad Street
PO Box 7
Cumberland, RI 02864
(401) 728-2400 ext. 42

Alan Brodd
Town of Cumberland
Public Works Department
45 Broad Street
PO Box 7
Cumberland, RI 02864
(401) 728-2400

Neil Florio, Plant Superintendent
Town of Cumberland
Water Department
98 Nate Whipple Highway
Cumberland, RI 02864
(401)658-0666

Roger Pierce, Building Official
Town of Cumberland
45 Broad Street
PO Box 7
Cumberland, RI 02864
(401) 728-2400

Chief Anthony J. Silva
Cumberland Police Department
1380 Diamond Hill Road
Cumberland, RI 02864
(401) 333-2500 (Main #)
(401) 333-2500 Ext. 3010 (Chief)

Fire Chief: Robert Garon
Cumberland Fire District
1025 Mendon Road,
Cumberland, RI 02864
Emergency 333-2600
Business 333-4311

Craig Letourneau, Director
Cumberland Parks and Recreation
45 Broad Street
PO Box 7
Cumberland, RI
(401)334-9996

Local Officials: Lincoln, Rhode Island

Sue Shepherd
Town Adminstrator
Lincoln Town Hall
145 Old River Road
Lincoln, RI 02865
(401) 333-2422

Lincoln Town Hall
145 Old River Road
Lincoln, RI 02864
(401) 333-2422
Hours: Monday - Friday 9:00am - 4:30pm

John Faile, P.E.
Superintendent
Town of Lincoln Water Dept.
100 Old River Road
Lincoln, RI 02865
(401) 333-1100

Allan Rinaldi
Planning Department
Town of Lincoln
100 Old River Road
Lincoln, RI 02865
Phone: 401-333-8433

John McQueen, Director
Public Works Department
Town of Lincoln
100 Old River Road
Lincoln, RI 02865
(401)333-8422

Potentially Responsible Parties

Primary Contacts List

For PAC Remediation Area (OU#1):

David J. Freeman
Paul Hasting, Genoski, and Walker
75 East 55th Street
NY, NY 10022

For P/P OU#2:

Harry Tourville, VP
Engineering Services
CCL Custom Manufacturing, Inc.
6133 N. River Rd., Ste 800
Rosemont, IL 60018

Appendix A continued

For CCL Remediation Area (OU#1):

David Rogers, Director of Environmental
Regulatory Affairs
Unilever/United States
700 Silvan Ave.
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632

For PP OU#2 (RI/FS)

James D. Knauss, Ph.D.
Shield Environmental Associates, Inc.
2456 Fortune Drive, Suite 100
Lexington, KY 40509
Phone (859)294-5155

Other Interested Parties:

Charlie DeRosa
Director of Manufacturing
Hope Global
50 Martin Street
Cumberland, RI 02864

Blackstone Valley River Rescue
P.O. Box 579
Albion, RI 02802
(402) 333-1242

Robert Billington, President
Blackstone Valley Tourism Council
175 Main Street
Pawtucket, RI 02860
(401) 724-2200

Friends of the Blackstone River
c/o John Marsland
6 Valley Stream Drive
Cumberland, RI 02864
(401) 334-2153

Blackstone River Valley Watershed
Council
c/o Tammy Gilpatrick
Blackstone Valley Tourism Council
175 Main Street
Pawtucket, RI 02860
(401) 724-2200

Appendix B

ESTABLISHED INFORMATION REPOSITORIES AND PROPOSED PUBLIC MEETINGS SITES

Information Repositories:

Edward J. Hayden Public Library (401) 333-2552
1464 Diamond Hill Road
Cumberland, Rhode Island 02864

Hours:	Monday - Thursday	9:30 AM - 8:00 PM
	Friday & Saturday	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
	Sunday	1:00 PM to 4:00 PM
Contact:	Betty Havrylik, Reference Dept.	

Lincoln Public Library (401) 333-2422
145 Old River Road
Lincoln, RI 02865

Hours:	Monday - Friday	9:00 AM - 8:00 PM
	Friday, Saturday	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Contact:	Becky Boragine, Director	
or:	Diane Dexter, Asst. Director	

Proposed Public Meeting Locations:

Edward J Hayden Public Library
1464 Diamond Hill Road
Cumberland, RI 02864
(401) 333-2552

Contact: Janet Levesque, Director
Capacity: (Room 1) Approximately 100 (Room 2) Approximately 30

Appendix B continued

Lincoln High School
135 Old River Road
Lincoln, RI 02864
(401) 333-1850

Contact: Peter Fontaine, Buildings and Grounds
Capacity: Approximately 700 (auditorium)

Lincoln Town Hall
Old River Road
Lincoln, RI 02864
(401) 333-1100,
Contact: Karen Allen, Town Clerk's Office
Capacity: Approximately: 100-125 (Town Council chambers)

Appendix C

AREA NEWSPAPERS

The Providence Journal (Providence Edition)
75 Fountain Street
Providence, RI
(401) 277-7000

The Providence Journal (Woonsocket Edition)
One Social Street
Woonsocket, RI 02895
(401) 277-7098

The Woonsocket Call
75 Main Street
Woonsocket, RI 02895
(401) 762-3000

The Pawtucket Times
23 Exchange Place
Pawtucket, RI 02862
(401) 722-4000

The Valley Breeze
1985 Mendon Road
Cumberland, RI 02864
Phone: 401-334-9555
Fax: 401-334-9994

Neighbors Newspapers
1725 Mendon Rd. #211
Cumberland, RI 02864
Phone: 401/333-6891
Fax: 401-334-6009

Appendix D

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESOURCES

Federal and State Sources:

EPA and Superfund Sites Homepage:

http://www.epa.gov/	EPA Headquarters
http://www.epa.gov/region01	EPA Region 1
http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/index.htm	EPA Headquarters Superfund
http://www.epa.gov/region01/superfund/index2.htm	EPA Region 1 Superfund

RIDEM Homepage:

http://www.state.ri.us/dem/	RI Department of Environmental Management
http://www.health.state.ri.us/	RI Department of Health
http://www.riparks.com/blacksto.htm	RI Parks and Recreation/Blackstone River Bikeway
http://www.planning.state.ri.us/rivers/default.htm	Rivers Council

Commissions and Councils:

http://www.nps.gov/blac/	Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission
http://www.tourblackstone.com/council.htm	Blackstone Valley Tourism Council
http://www.nps.gov/blac/zap/home/home.html	The Blackstone River Coalition

Town Sources:

Cumberland, Rhode Island:

http://www.cumberlandri.org/
http://cumberlandlibrary.org
http://www.riedc.com/mcds/Cumberland.html

Lincoln, Rhode Island:

http://www.lincolnri.org/welcome.shtml
http://www.lincolnlibrary.com/
http://www.lincolnri.org/