

**MOUND**



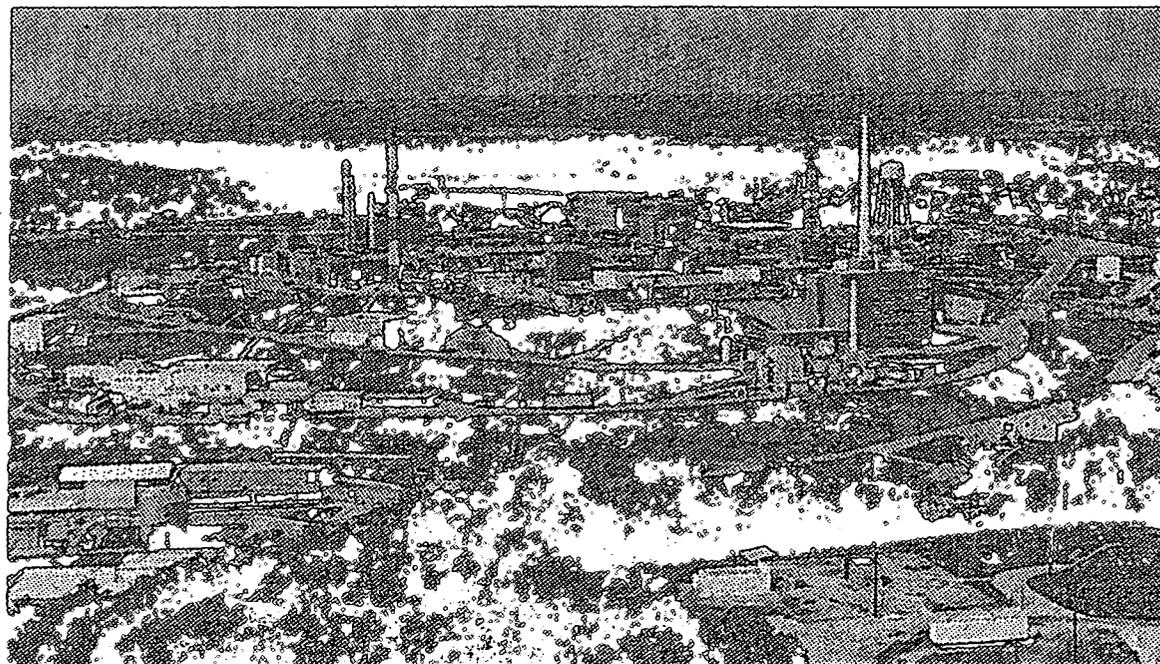
**Environmental  
Restoration  
Program**



# ***COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN***

**MOUND PLANT  
MIAMISBURG, OHIO**

**October 1, 1996  
Revision 5**



**Department of Energy  
Ohio Field Office  
Miamisburg Environmental Management Project**

---

# CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS .....	iv
1. INTRODUCTION .....	1-1
2. OVERVIEW .....	2-1
2.1. PURPOSE .....	2-1
2.2. COMMUNITY RELATIONS GOALS AT MOUND PLANT .....	2-1
2.3. COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN DEVELOPMENT .....	2-1
2.4. COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN SCOPE AND DESIGN .....	2-2
2.5. MOUND COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADDRESS .....	2-2
3. ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT MOUND .....	3-1
3.1. "MOUND 2000" CLEAN UP STRATEGY .....	3-1
3.2. REQUIRED COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES .....	3-2
3.3. SUPPLEMENTAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES .....	3-2
4. SITE DESCRIPTION .....	
4.1. OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION .....	4-1
4.2. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES .....	4-6
4.2.1. Previous Regulations .....	4-6
4.2.2. Accidental Releases .....	4-6
4.2.3. Treated Emissions .....	4-7
4.3. POTENTIAL RELEASE SITES AND RELEASE BLOCKS .....	4-7
5. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND .....	5-1
5.1. COMMUNITY PROFILE .....	5-1
5.2. COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF MOUND .....	5-1
5.2.1. History of Public Involvement .....	5-2
5.2.2. Community Perceptions of Mound Plant's Environmental Programs .....	5-4
5.3. KEY COMMUNITY CONCERNS .....	5-4
5.3.1. Residents .....	5-4
5.3.2. Elected Officials .....	5-4
6. COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS .....	6-1
6.1. INFORMATION .....	6-1
6.1.1. Mailing List .....	6-1
6.1.2. Newsletter .....	6-1
6.1.3. CERCLA Public Reading Room .....	6-1
6.1.4. Administrative Record .....	6-2
6.1.5. News Releases .....	6-2
6.1.6. Fact Sheets and CERCLA Notebooks .....	6-3
6.2. TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION .....	6-3
6.2.1. Community Interviews .....	6-3
6.2.2. Public Meetings and Hearings .....	6-3
6.2.3. Meetings with Local Government, Regulators and Citizens Advisory Groups .....	6-4
6.2.4. Public Comment .....	6-4
6.2.5. Presentations .....	6-4
6.2.6. Media Briefings .....	6-5
6.2.7. Site Tours .....	6-5
6.2.8. Workshops and Roundtables .....	6-5
6.2.9. Educational Programs .....	6-5

6.3	RESPONSE TO COMMUNITY CONCERNS .....	6-5
6.4	EPA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS .....	6-6
APPENDIX A	GLOSSARY	
APPENDIX B	1995 INTERVIEW QUESTIONS	
APPENDIX C	CONTACTS LIST	
APPENDIX D	MEETING LOCATIONS AND CONTACTS	

**FIGURES**

Figure 4.1	Mound in relation to the State of Ohio and the Miami Valley .....	4-2
Figure 4.2	Mound in relation to Dayton and surrounding communities in Montgomery County .....	4-3
Figure 4.3	Mound in relation to Miamisburg .....	4-4
Figure 4.4	Aerial view of Mound Plant .....	4-5
Figure 4.5	Performance Milestones - VISION 2005 .....	4-8

---

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARARs	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry
BVA	Buried Valley Aquifer
CAA	Clean Air Act of 1990
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CWA	Clean Water Act of 1977
D&D	Decontamination and Decommissioning Program
DAYCARE	Dayton Area Coalition for Arms Race Education
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EG&G	EG&G Mound Applied Technologies
ER	Environmental Restoration
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FS	Feasibility Study
GAP	Government Accountability Project
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984
MAC	Mound Action Committees
MCAG	Mound Citizens Action Group
MESH	Miamisburg for Environmental, Safety and Health
MVRPC	Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
OU	Operable Unit
RA	Remedial Action
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
US EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USTs	Underground Storage Tanks
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
WQA	Water Quality Act of 1987

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) is the fifth revision of a document originally published in 1990. Depending on future public comment, this plan may be revised to reflect changing community concerns. It may also be revised to reflect new changes in law, regulation, or agreements with the regulatory community. This document details the ways in which Mound Plant will solicit public comment while informing the public about planned and ongoing actions in the Environmental Restoration (ER) Program. It also intends to provide background on Mound and its ER Program—explaining the purpose, major issues and the program jargon (See Appendix A for a glossary of the words in bold print in this document). Lastly, it is intended to encourage public participation in Mound's Environmental Restoration Program.

---

## **2. OVERVIEW**

### **2.1 PURPOSE**

This document is designed to comply with the community relations requirements stated in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of 1990 (NCP) and its empowering legislation, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as revised by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

Under the terms of the Mound Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA), signed in 1990 by the US EPA and the DOE, and amended in 1993 to include the Ohio EPA, this Community Relations Plan is required for the environmental restoration activities now underway at the Mound Plant.

This revised Community Relations Plan is the framework for the Community Relations Program at Mound Plant. It has two main uses:

- 1) as a plan for Mound's Community Relations staff;
- 2) as a reference guide for interested members of the public—including government, regulatory agencies and news media.

### **2.2 COMMUNITY RELATIONS GOALS AT MOUND PLANT**

Many Environmental Restoration issues are controversial and their resolution can depend on community involvement. Because the Environmental Restoration process gives all interested parties a platform to voice their questions and comments, and because Mound represents both an environmental concern and a valuable community resource, the purpose of this Community Relations Plan is to:

- educate the public about Mound and its Environmental Restoration Program
- inform the community of the Program's progress
- encourage public participation in the Program by inviting input from community members on the Environmental Restoration Program's decisions and actions.

### **2.3 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN DEVELOPMENT**

The Mound Community Relations Plan was published in 1990 and has had four revisions. This revision updates the plan and responds to lessons learned in the Community Relations Program. Like the original Community Relations Plan, this plan is based on concerns, questions and suggestions raised during interviews with community members chosen because they represent a variety of community interests. They included area residents, politicians in various levels of government, regulators and health officials, local business people, developers, real estate agents, educators, religious leaders, members of civic organizations, special-interest groups and news media. Interviews for this revised Community Relations Plan were conducted during the last quarter of 1995 by the University of Dayton's Center for Business and Economic Research.

---

## 2. OVERVIEW

### 2.4 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN SCOPE AND DESIGN

The term "community" is used to describe all persons or parties interested in Mound's Environmental Restoration Program. The Community Relations Program is designed to fit this community's needs. The Mound community includes:

- local and regional residents
- EG&G employees
- local civic organizations and local schools
- city, township, county, state and federal government
- news media and other interested parties, local or otherwise.

This Community Relations Plan is divided into five sections:

- Introduction
- Overview
- Environmental Restoration at Mound and Community Relations Activities
- Site Description
- Community Background
- Community Relations Program Highlights

It also has five appendices containing supplementary material. See the Contents for a list of the appendices.

### 2.5 MOUND COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADDRESS

The Department of Energy will oversee all community relations activities at the site. The site contractor administers the community relations activities. The mailing address is:

**Mound Community Relations**  
**P.O. Box 3000**  
**Miamisburg, OH 45343-3000**

The Mound Community Relations telephone number is (937) 865-4140. The FAX number is (937) 865-3835.

---

### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT MOUND

Known as "Superfund", the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) is the federal government's environmental cleanup law for addressing the results of past practices that may not be compatible with current standards. Identified sites are posted on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) National Priorities List (NPL). Then begins a four-step process:

- Remedial investigation (RI): investigation into the nature and extent of possible contamination
- Feasibility Study (FS) and Record of Decision (ROD): recommendation and approval of cost-effective cleanup methods, if necessary.
- Remedial Design (RD): design of cleanup program
- Remedial Action (RA): commencement of cleanup program

Mound was added to the NPL in November 1989. In 1990 a Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) that guides the environmental restoration effort was signed between the USEPA and the Department of Energy (DOE). The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) was added to the FFA in July 1993.

#### 3.1 "MOUND 2000" CLEAN UP STRATEGY

The remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) process usually associated with any CERCLA program is replaced at Mound with the "Mound 2000" remediation strategy. Mound 2000 directs attention to "potential release sites" (PRSs) not operable units (OUs), and short-term removal actions dominate. The old system spent too much time on characterizing clean areas, creating mountains of documentation and waiting on lengthy document reviews and approvals. In the old system, stakeholder involvement usually occurred only after preliminary, course setting decisions had been made in the process.

Under Mound 2000, potential release sites are smaller and easier to focus on and categorize than were the operable units. Stakeholders become full partners to clean-up/no clean-up decisions. Information is available for review in an accessible, straight-to-business, streamlined package. All of this adds up to savings in time and money.

Just over 400 potential release sites have been identified at Mound. The condition of each will be reviewed by a core team of professionals consisting of representatives from the Department of Energy, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. This core team will bring a recommendation on each PRS to Mound stakeholders. When clean-up is the proposed recommendation, and stakeholders are in agreement, the job will be handled as a Removal Action - CERCLA's fast track procedure for quick results!

The 400 individual potential release sites (PRSs) are divided in 19 "Release Blocks." These blocks, which vary significantly in size and shape, were created roughly on the basis of how quickly the area represented could be released for economic development.

---

## 3. ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT MOUND

### 3.2 REQUIRED COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Following are the community relations activities required under CERCLA/SARA and identified in *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook (EPA/540/R-92/009; January 1992)*. Each of these activities are or will be included in the Mound Community Relations Program. For details of how these activities will be incorporated, see Section 6.

- Community Interviews
- Community Relations Plan and Revisions
- Maintain a CERCLA mailing list
- Information Repository
- Technical Assistance Grant Notification
- Administrative Record and Public Notification
- RI/FS and Proposed Plan Notification and Analysis
- Public Comment Period on RI/FS and Proposed Plan, including a Public Meeting and Transcript
- Responsiveness Summaries to Comments on Required Documents
- Notification of the Pre- and Post-ROD Significant Changes and Comment Opportunities on these changes
- Fact Sheet and Public Briefing on the Engineering Design for the RD.

### 3.3 SUPPLEMENTAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Many additional activities will be included in the Community Relations Program at Mound. These are intended to provide every opportunity for input from the community and to provide a source of information and education to the public on the CERCLA Program. A detailed discussion of these activities can be found in Section 6.

- Twice-Quarterly Newsletter, "Superfund Update"
- Regularly scheduled meetings with City of Miamisburg officials
- Presentations to the Miamisburg City Council
- Presentations to Civic and School Organizations
- Participation in local community events
- Fact Sheets
- Mound Action Committee Meetings
- Public Meetings
- Focus group meetings
- News Releases

---

## 4. SITE DESCRIPTION

Mound Plant is located in Miamisburg, Ohio, approximately 10 miles south-southwest of Dayton and 31 miles north-northeast of Cincinnati, Ohio. The site abuts a portion of Miamisburg's southern border with Miami Township. Miamisburg and Miami Township, which surrounds Miamisburg on all sides but the north, span a stretch of the narrow valley between the Great Miami River and Interstate 75 in southern Montgomery County. See Figures 4.1 thru 4.3.

The plant gets its name from a 70-foot-high Native American burial mound located in Miamisburg Mound State Park, just across Mound Road and less than 400 feet from the plant. Many city and township residences, five schools, Miamisburg's downtown, and six of the city's 17 parks and playgrounds are located within a mile of the plant, making the site a unique location for a nuclear weapons complex plant. U.S. Census figures for 1990 show that more than 887,000 people live within a 20-mile radius of Mound Plant. This area encompasses Montgomery County and includes all of greater Dayton.

Most of the 306-acre site overlooks the city from a ridge that extends toward downtown from the southern city limits (See Figure 4.4). Mound Road, on the east side of the plant, is lined by residences and provides access to the plant's main gate. Along Mound's western border runs a Conrail freight line, and west of the tracks runs the old Miami-Erie Canal bed. Main Street (called Old Route 25 in Miamisburg) is just west of the canal bed, and further west of Main Street is the Great Miami River, approximately half a mile from Mound.

Between the Conrail line and the Miami-Erie Canal bed lies a narrow strip of land on which Miamisburg Community Park sits. The public park, owned by the City of Miamisburg, includes a swimming pool, water slide, tennis courts, a playground and a nature trail. Community Park is heavily used during the summer months. The southern portion of Community Park contains subsurface soils contaminated by plutonium-238 from Mound's 1969 wasteline leak.

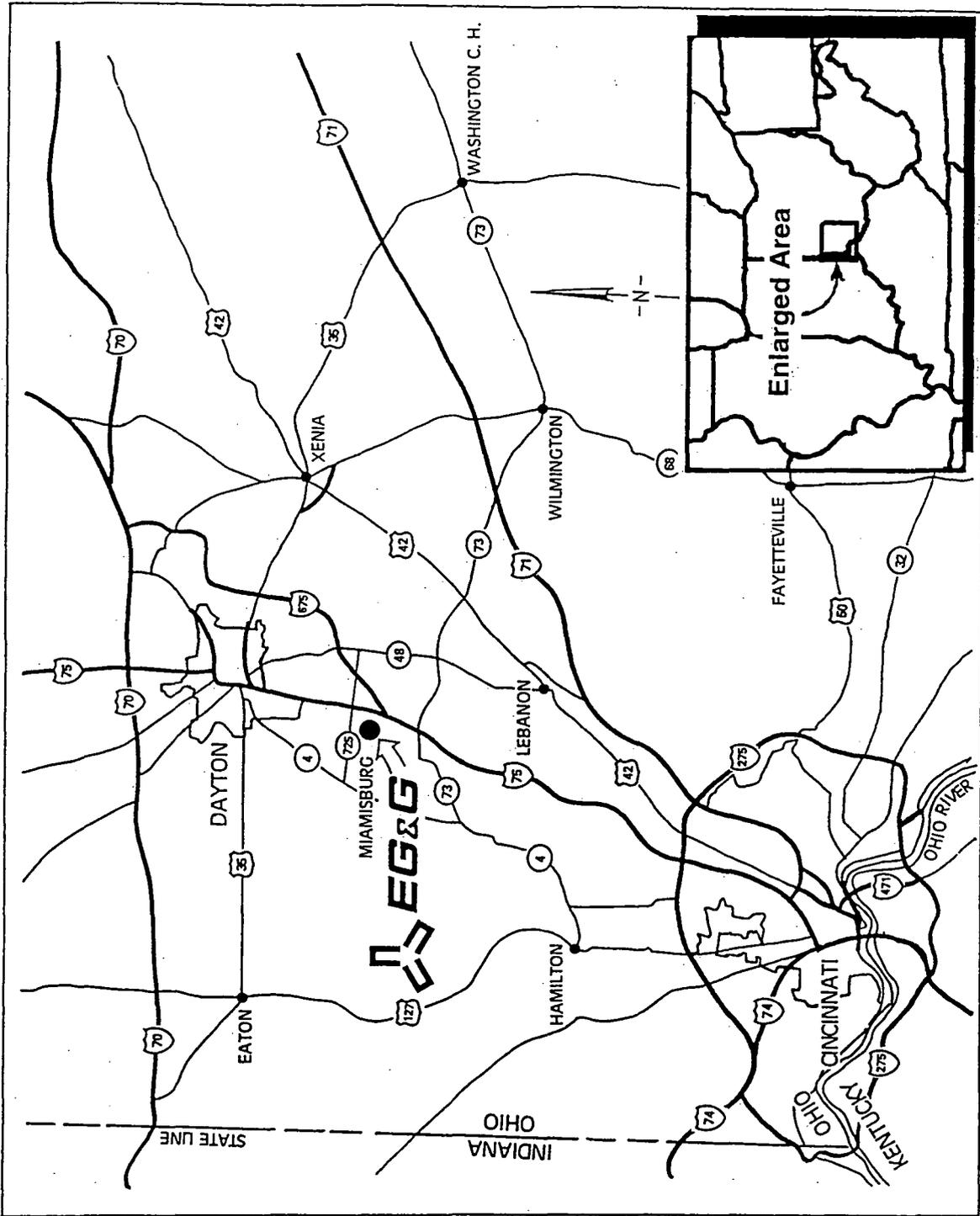
A "tongue" of the Buried Valley Aquifer (BVA), a sole-source aquifer for most of the Miami Valley, runs under Mound Plant property on the southwest side. Principal surface and groundwater users within the Great Miami River basin are steam and hydroelectric plants. No municipal system in this basin uses surface water for a public water supply below the Mound effluent discharge (See Section 4.2.3). Both surface and subsurface waters are used by manufacturing and power companies within the basin for processing and heat exchange. The nearest downstream water user is the O.H. Hutchings Power Station, operated by the Dayton Power & Light Company.

### 4.1 OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION

Mound Plant is owned by the Department of Energy. From the beginning of its construction in 1947 through September, 1988, Mound was operated by Monsanto Research Corporation. Since October, 1988, Mound has been operated by EG&G, a large multi-specialty contractor for government and private industry. In 1996, DOE began the process to select a new site contractor. This selection should be announced by April of 1997.

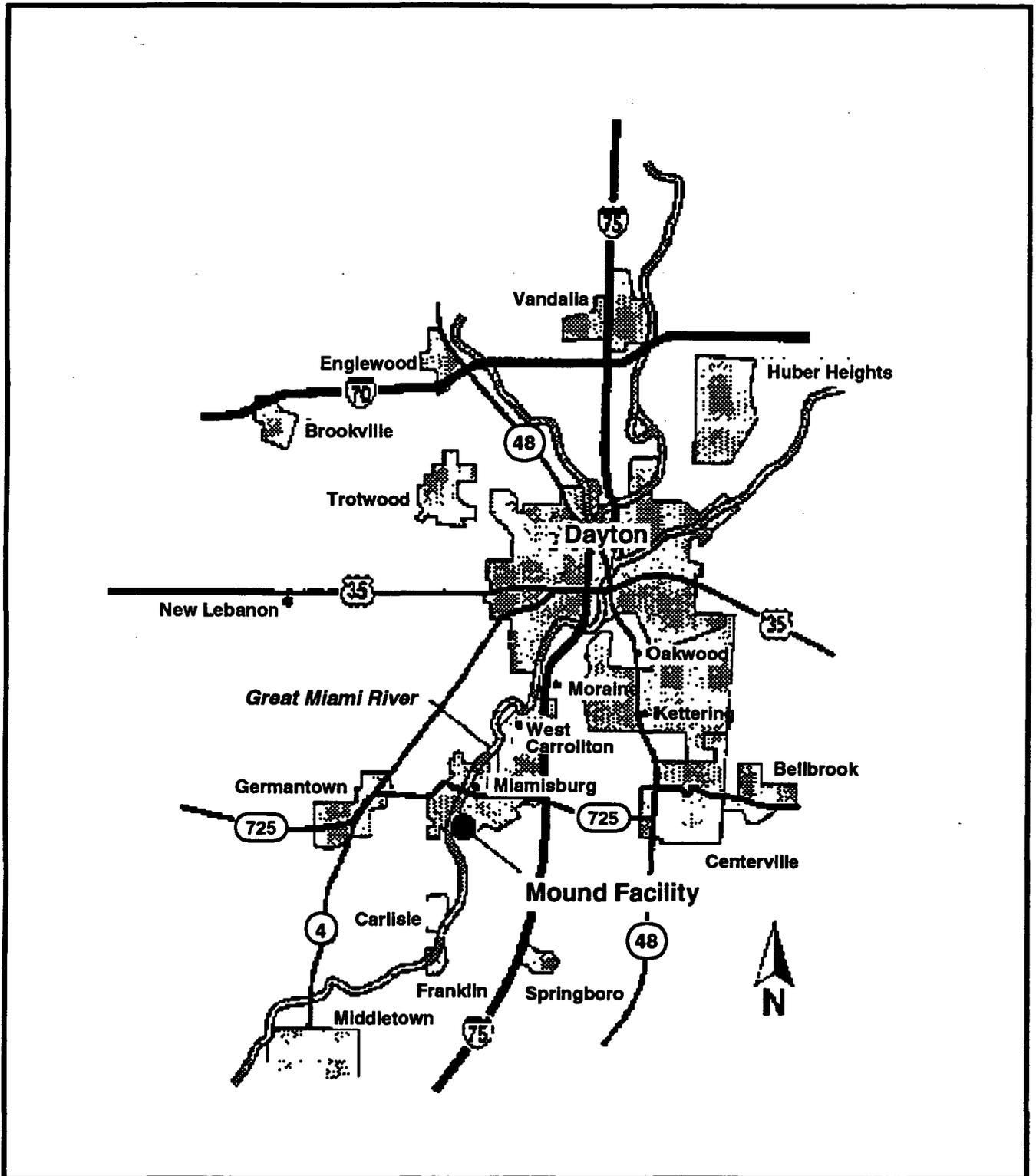
Mound's main function was to manufacture components for nuclear weapons. Principal among these were explosive triggers. Compact radioactive heat sources used in America's space program are also assembled. The plant was built as an outgrowth of the Manhattan Project. Work with radioactive materials began at Mound in 1949 and continues today for NASA's space generator production.

#### 4. SITE DESCRIPTION



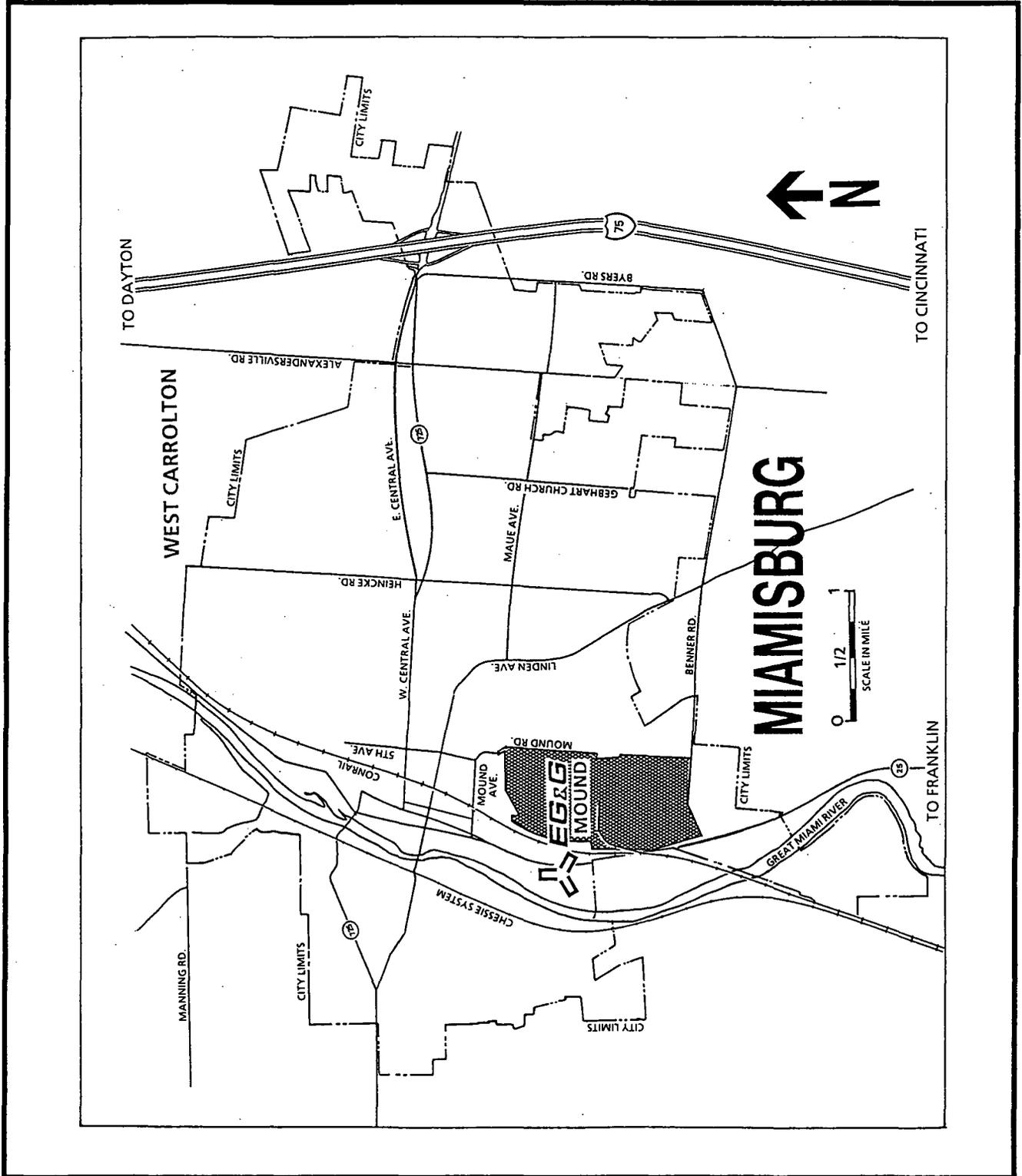
Mound in relation to the State of Ohio and the Miami Valley  
Figure 4.1.

#### 4. SITE DESCRIPTION



Mound in relation to Dayton and surrounding communities in Montgomery County  
Figure 4.2.

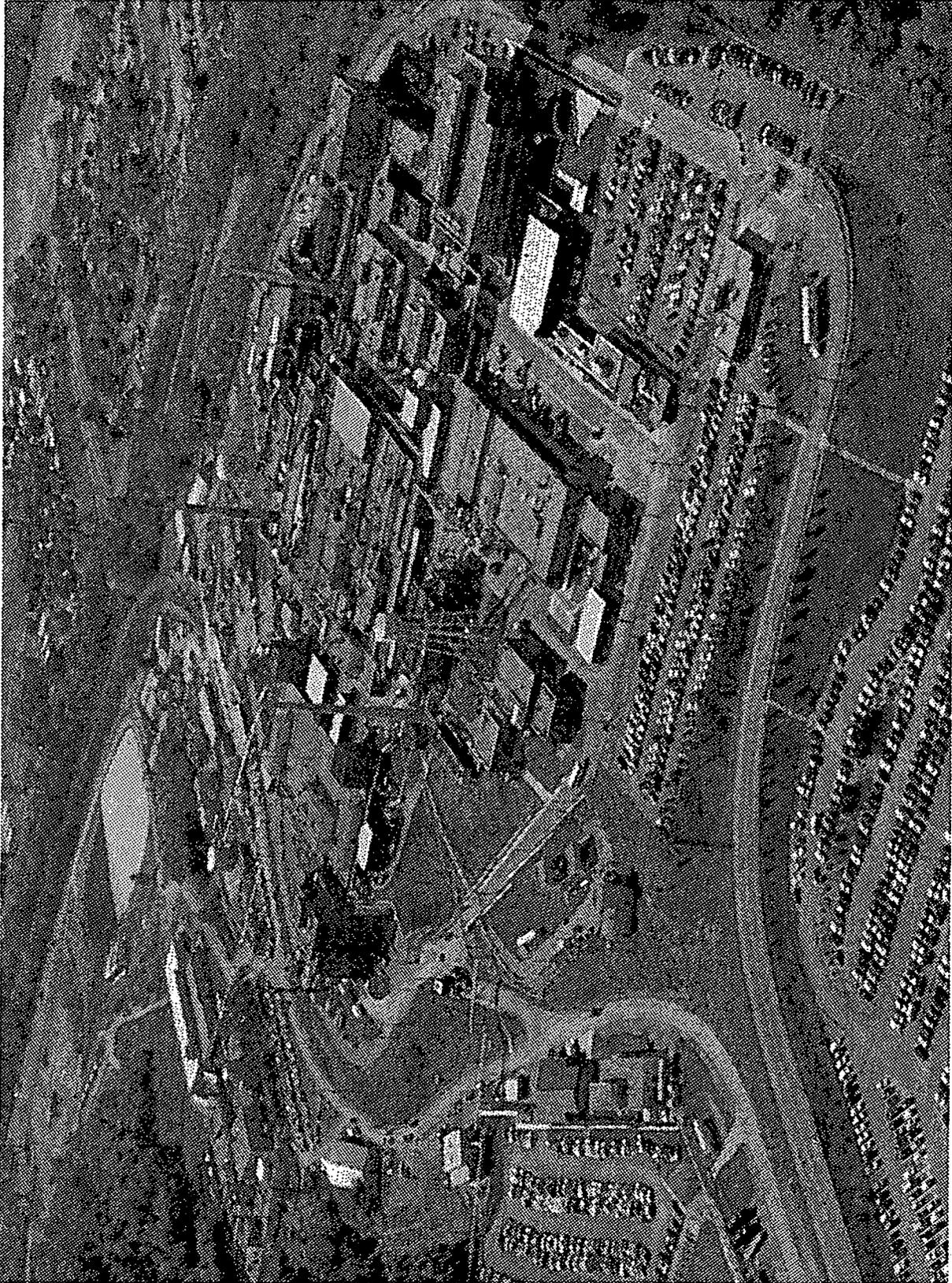
#### 4. SITE DESCRIPTION



Mound in relation to Miamisburg  
Figure 4.3.

---

## 4. SITE DESCRIPTION



**Aerial View of Mound Plant  
Figure 4.4**

---

## 4. SITE DESCRIPTION

### 4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Because of its past operations, Mound Plant uses, stores, and disposes of a variety of radioactive material. The nuclear material, referred to as radionuclides, consists mostly of plutonium and tritium. Hazardous chemicals, known as volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are also used. The VOCs are in the form of paints and industrial cleaning agents.

In 1989, Mound and DOE sought placement on the National Priorities List to address the possibility of residual contamination resulting from previous, inadequate disposal standards and accidental releases.

#### 4.2.1 Previous Regulations

Contamination might have occurred because past regulations for storing and disposing of hazardous materials during Mound's early operating years were inadequate to meet today's standards. Throughout the years of Mound's operation, dramatic advancements have been made in the technology for detecting and measuring the presence of contaminants. These advancements have revealed relatively low levels of contamination previously undetectable. In turn, as the effects of these contaminants were studied, standards for allowable concentrations of hazardous materials have become much more strict. In the mid-1970s, DOE began evaluating possible harmful effects of the accumulated buildup of low-level contamination over the years. In 1984, DOE established an Environmental Restoration Program to address this concern. Though testing in the 1980s found no immediate threat to public health or the environment, comprehensive testing in conjunction with the regulatory community is furthering the investigation into the long term effects and management of low-level contaminants.

#### 4.2.2 Accidental Releases

The Environmental Restoration program will also continue to evaluate the affects of accidental releases of hazardous material. There have been two highly-publicized offsite accidental releases of radioactive material. The first occurred in 1969 when liquid waste containing plutonium-238 leaked into soil after a wasteline at the plant ruptured. Heavy rain eventually washed contaminated soil into the Miami-Erie Canal bed, where it adhered to the clay in the canal. The contamination was discovered in 1974 during routine environmental testing. The second release occurred in November, 1989, when a small quantity of tritium gas escaped through a plant stack following a lab incident. Nevertheless, years of testing, including a 1990 study by the National Institutes of Health, found no adverse health affects attributable to Mound Plant in the residents of Montgomery County.

Because of the potential for migration of accidentally released tritium and VOCs through groundwater, Mound-area hydrology is monitored regularly. The Miamisburg area sits atop an aquifer that lies beneath the whole Great Miami River Valley. Called the Buried Valley Aquifer, this system is the source of industrial and drinking water for Miamisburg, Miami Township and neighboring communities. Six public water wells and numerous industrial wells are within a 5-mile radius of Mound. Currently, levels of tritium and two VOCs (trichloroethene and tetrachloroethane) found in groundwater beneath Mound's Main-Hill exceed drinking water standards on occasion. However, concentrations in public drinking water are well within federal safe drinking water standards.

---

## 4. SITE DESCRIPTION

### 4.2.3 Treated Emissions

Mound filters its effluent air before it is released into the environment. The levels of radiation emitted yearly are well within EPA and DOE standards. Mound's treated liquid waste is discharged into the Great Miami River. All effluents must meet rigid US EPA guidelines. No public drinking water is taken from the river downstream from Mound's discharge. The only users of surface and subsurface water from the river basin downstream from Mound are manufacturing and power companies, which use the water for processing and heat exchange.

### 4.3 POTENTIAL RELEASE SITES AND RELEASE BLOCKS

Approximately 400 specific sites of releases and possible releases (commonly referred to as "Potential Release Sites") have been documented throughout Mound's operating history. Based on ease of release for economic development, these sites have been divided into groups, called Release Blocks. Mound currently has nineteen Release Blocks.

The following is a description of the Release Blocks currently being investigated at Mound Plant. See Figure 4.5 for a map of the individual Release Blocks.

#### **Release Block A - Benner Road**

This is the area south of the plant parallel to Benner Road. This area has been recommended for transfer to the City of Miamisburg for economic development.

#### **Release Block B - New Property**

The area just north of Release Block A. There are 3 PRSs in this Release Block which have been reviewed by the Core Team. This review determined that the sites required "no further action", and the Release Block has been recommended for transfer.

#### **Release Block C - Test Fire Valley**

Release Block C contains multiple PRSs and buildings, which encompass most of the site's old "Test Fire Area".

#### **Release Block D - Parts Machining Area**

Release Block D contains multiple PRSs and buildings. It currently includes one building (Bldg. 105) that has been released for economic development, six are forecasted for additional assessment and none are scheduled for a response action. It is anticipated that Release Block D will be approved for transfer in Fiscal Year 1996.

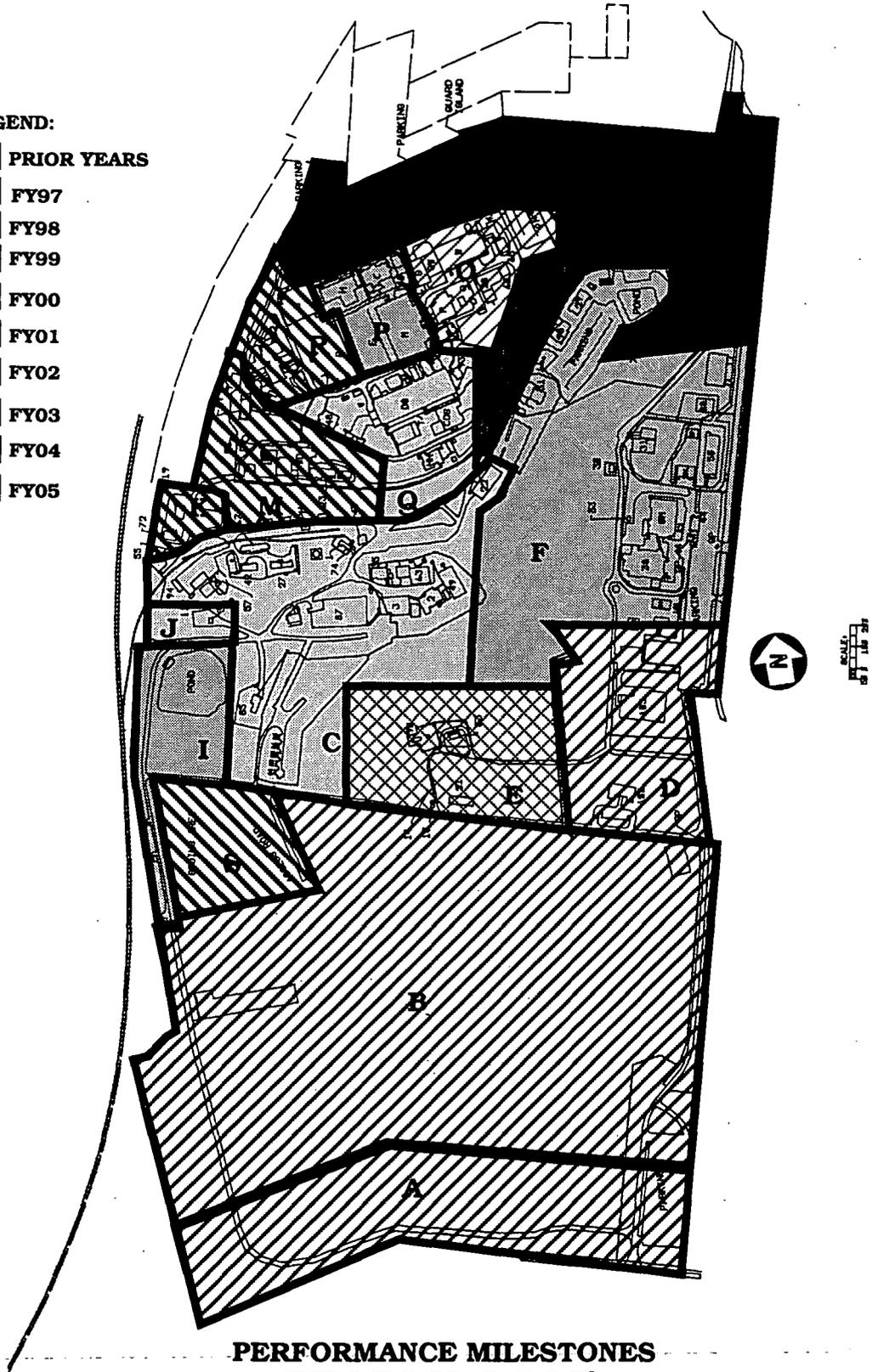
#### **Release Block E - Open Burn Area**

Release Block E also contains multiple PRSs and buildings. It currently includes one magazine (Bldg. 13) and one building (Bldg. 21) that are forecasted to be demolished. Of the PRSs, two are forecasted for additional assessment and none are scheduled for a response action.

## 4. SITE DESCRIPTION

**LEGEND:**

-  PRIOR YEARS
-  FY97
-  FY98
-  FY99
-  FY00
-  FY01
-  FY02
-  FY03
-  FY04
-  FY05



### PERFORMANCE MILESTONES VISION 2005

Figure 4.5.

---

## 4. SITE DESCRIPTION

### **Release Block F - Plutonium Processing Hill**

Release Block F contains multiple PRSs and buildings. It currently includes eight buildings/magazines that are contaminated and need to be cleaned or demolished. Of the PRSs, 10 are forecast for additional assessment and four are scheduled for a response action.

### **Release Block G - Shipping and Receiving**

Release Block G contains multiple PRSs and buildings. It currently includes one contaminated building (Bldg. 71) that needs to be demolished. Of the PRSs, one is forecast for additional assessment and none are scheduled for a response action.

### **Release Block H - Lower Parking Lot**

Release Block H covers the main parking lot area of the plant. It currently includes no buildings/magazines that are contaminated or need to be cleaned or demolished. Of the PRSs, 11 are forecast for additional assessment and none are scheduled for a response action.

### **Release Block I - Sanitary Landfill**

Release Block I contains multiple PRSs and also covers that area known formerly as Operable Unit 1. This area has a Record of Decision approved for treatment of groundwater contaminated by volatile organic compounds. This treatment program is scheduled to begin in 1996. It currently includes no buildings/magazines that are contaminated or need to be cleaned or demolished. Of the PRSs, two are forecast for additional assessment and none are scheduled for a response action.

### **Release Block J - Surface Drainage Outfall**

Release Block J contains multiple PRSs and buildings. It currently includes one contaminated building (Bldg. 34) that needs to be cleaned. Of the PRSs, two are forecast for additional assessment and two are scheduled for a response action.

### **Release Block K - Hazardous Waste Management**

Release Block K currently includes one contaminated building (Bldg. 19) that is forecast to be cleaned and one building that requires **No Further Action**. Of the other PRSs, three are forecast for additional assessment and none are scheduled for a response action.

### **Release Block L - Health Physics Calibration Lab**

Release Block L includes a contaminated building (Bldg. 45) that needs to be cleaned. The additional PRSs, are forecast for additional assessment and none are scheduled for a response action.

### **Release Block M - Radioactive/Mixed Waste Area**

Release Block M contains multiple PRSs and buildings. It currently includes five buildings/magazines that are contaminated and need to be cleaned or demolished. Of the PRSs, nine are forecast for additional assessment and one is scheduled for a response action.

---

## 4. SITE DESCRIPTION

### **Release Block N - Administration Area**

Release Block N contains the Main Hill Office Area. It currently includes one building (Bldg. GP-1) which needs to be cleaned due to lead contamination. One building (Bldg. A) has been designated as a **No Further Action**. Of the PRSs, one is forecast for additional assessment and none are scheduled for a response action.

### **Release Block O - Machine Shop/Power House Area**

Release Block O contains multiple PRSs and buildings. It currently includes three buildings (Bldg. 28, Bldg. 60, Bldg. G) which need to be cleaned. One building (Bldg. P) has been designated as requiring **No Further Action** and one building is forecast to be demolished. Of the PRSs, 14 are forecast for additional assessment and none are scheduled for a response action.

### **Release Block P - Storage/Analytical Area**

Release Block P includes one building (Bldg. E) which is scheduled to be demolished. Building M has been designated as requiring **No Further Action** and one building is contaminated (Bldg. H) and forecast to be cleaned. Of the PRSs, seven are forecast for additional assessment and none are scheduled for a response action.

### **Release Block Q - Tritium/Explosives Processing**

Release Block Q includes five buildings/magazines that are contaminated and need to be cleaned or demolished. This Release Block also includes one building (COS) which has been released to the City of Miamisburg for economic development. Block Q is also responsible for removal of underground lines that are not removed by other programs. Of the PRSs, six are forecast for additional assessment and two are scheduled for a response action.

### **Release Block R - Tritium Development Area**

Release Block R includes 10 buildings/magazines that are contaminated and are forecast to be cleaned or demolished. Of the PRSs, six are forecast for additional assessment and two are scheduled for a response action.

### **Release Block S - Spoils Area**

This is the area used at the plant for staging clean soil from construction and excavation activities. Due to its nature, this will be one of the last blocks released.

---

## **5. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE**

Miamisburg is a residential city with a population of nearly 18,000 (1990 Census). It sits in a valley along the Great Miami River, 10 miles southwest and downstream from Dayton. The City of West Carrollton and a small portion of Jefferson Township form Miamisburg's northern border; Miamisburg is otherwise surrounded by Miami Township, population approximately 23,000.

Miamisburg was settled in the early 1800s primarily because of its location along the Great Miami River. The community was self-sufficient in its early years and on into the mid-1900s, focusing on a large downtown shopping district that included the opportunity for farmers to sell their goods and wares in a central location. Early industry was based on paper production, grain mills, tobacco, and buggy production.

When Interstate-75 linked Dayton and Cincinnati in the early 1960s, the Miami Valley's self-sufficient river towns became part of a growing regional commerce network. As old-fashioned local industries faded, Miamisburg and Miami Township became home to shopping centers, high-technology industry and residential developments—nearly tripling in population since pre-Interstate days. The Miami-Erie Canal, once part of Ohio's canal network, is now a grassy trough running along South Main Street. Another section of the canal, north of the downtown, is in a similar condition. The addition of the Atomic Energy Commission's Mound Plant in 1947 ensured the economic stability of the Miamisburg area.

Today Miamisburg is a residential community supported by regional commerce and industry. Mound Plant employs nearly 1,100 people, making it an integral part of the area's economic base.

Politically, Miamisburg has had a stable history, particularly since 1968, when the city switched from a mayor-council government to a charter government through which a city manager conducts day-to-day operations. Miami Township has a non-partisan trustee government.

The most intense political and community issues during the past 30 years have been the sale of the City's municipal power plant, lack of voter support for school operating levies during the 1970s, Miamisburg's attempts to annex land in Miami Township (resulting in at least one court case appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court in the mid-1980s) and recent discussions on the possibility of a merger of Miamisburg, Miami Township and the neighboring City of West Carrollton into one city. Today, Mound's closure is the major issue facing the City of Miamisburg. The City has established the Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation (MMCIC) to oversee the transition of the site to a commercial technology park.

### **5.2 COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF MOUND**

Community reaction to Mound Plant has been generally favorable. Unlike most sites that handle nuclear material and hazardous chemicals, Mound does not sit in an isolated location. The plant can be seen from downtown, from schools, farm fields, parks and homes. The back yards of a few Miamisburg residences end at Mound Plant's fence. Mound has also had a highly visible community image, with a long record of community service and philanthropy.

---

## 5. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

### 5.2.1 History of Public Involvement

Historically, there have been periodic protests held near the Mound plant; however, these early protests were not initiated by local residents. In 1978, and again in 1983, demonstrations by 70-90 people were sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee. These activities were related to American nuclear defense policy and received little media coverage or community reaction.

Also, beginning in 1978, there was interaction with a coalition of religious groups: the Coalition for Responsible Investment, St. Louis; the Church of the Brethren, Englewood, Ohio; and the United Church Boards, all of whom operated under the aegis of the Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility of New York City. From 1979 through 1983 their actions took the form of discussions with management and the submission of shareholder proposals to the Monsanto Company, the operating contractor of Mound during that time period. These shareholder proposals took various forms, culminating in a 1983 proposal that the company not renew its contract with the DOE for the operation of Mound. All of the proposals received minimal support from other shareholders.

On November 11, 1985, Ohio State Attorney Anthony Celebreze forwarded to the Secretary of Energy a "demand for payment" letter for \$65,790,096.50. The letter alleged that Mound was guilty of damage to the environment and that a sum of over \$65 million dollars was required for assessment and remedial action. The demand claim has never been pursued.

During the mid-80s there was very little activity. However, in 1988 and 1989, U.S. Senator John Glenn became interested in all of the DOE sites in Ohio. His aides visited Mound, as did the Senator, but at no time did they express a deep concern for the site from an environmental, health, or safety point of view until December of 1989. At that time, Senator Glenn released a press report critical of the Mound's safety precautions. This press release was based on the December 1, 1989, DOE Tiger Team Report. This report states, however, that none of these conditions pose any undue threat to the public or the environment.

On June 22, 1989, Mound testified before an Ohio House Committee (Energy and Environment) regarding a proposed resolution related to DOE sites in Ohio. The resolution basically condemned site practices related to health, safety and the environment. Mound took exception to this resolution, and it was revised to eliminate the specific names of DOE's Ohio operations.

As a result of the accidental tritium release in 1989, specific actions were taken by Mound to inform the public of the incident. A public meeting was held; a newspaper advertisement placed; and the Miamisburg City Council was briefed.

In 1990 there was a resurgence of interest in Mound by the Dayton area Coalition for Arms Race Education (DAYCARE), a coalition of religious groups in southwestern Ohio. A local ministerial group in Miamisburg was given a tour of the site in February, 1990.

In 1991 a group of citizens living in the area known as Hillview Plat, located across Old State Route 25 to the southwest of

---

## 5. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Mound between the Conrail property and the Great Miami River, indicated that they believed their water was being contaminated by Mound. There was, over a four-month period, varied coverage of this situation by all of the local news media. Testing was done on the wells with the cooperation of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA), the Ohio Department of Health, the Miami Township Trustees, and the Mound. The test results showed both plutonium and tritium to be below detection limits. The problem proved to be bacterial contamination from the Hillview Plat septic tanks. Mound worked with the Township to help resolve the situation and both community and media interest ended.

However, in December 1991, a group of Miamisburg citizens, many of them residents of Hillview Plat, filed a class-action lawsuit against EG&G Mound Applied Technologies and Monsanto Research Corporation, Mound's previous operator. The suit, filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, alleges negligence by Mound Plant, referring specifically to accidental releases throughout its history. As of September 1996, the suit was still pending.

In the same timeframe, Miamisburg Environmental Safety and Health (MESH) was formed by a group of Miamisburg citizens. There is an ongoing dialogue between MESH and site management. Members of MESH are actively involved in the stakeholder process at Mound.

In 1994, Mound began the Miami-Erie Canal Focus Group as a means to better facilitate the exchange of information between stakeholders and site personnel regarding cleanup standards for the canal cleanup.

In 1995, the Mound Action Committee (or MAC) was formed to broaden the scope of stakeholder participation. Meetings are held on a regular basis to discuss those issues of interest to Mound stakeholders.

Mound Plant has had regular contact with local, regional, state and federal government officials. This contact includes visits, telephone conversations, correspondence, reports, meetings and appearances at Miamisburg City Council meetings. Mound has initiated a number of intergovernmental cooperation agreements regarding the plant, including mutual assistance agreements with local police and fire officials and a memorandum of understanding with the State of Ohio Emergency Management Agency.

Mound makes information available for public review at the CERCLA Public Reading Room, located in Miamisburg's Senior Adult Center, 305 Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio. Hours for the Reading Room are:

<b>Mon.</b>	<b>12 Noon - 8 pm</b>	<b>Wed.</b>	<b>12 Noon - 8 pm</b>
<b>Tues.</b>	<b>8:30 am - 1 pm</b>	<b>Thur.</b>	<b>8:30 am - 1 pm</b>
	<b>4 pm - 8 pm</b>	<b>Fri.</b>	<b>10:30 am - 4:30 pm</b>
<b>Closed Saturday and Sunday</b>			

Mound has also established a citizen contact number (937-865-4140), advertising it in the local newspaper and at Miamisburg City Council meetings, which are carried on public access cable, Channel 11, by the Miami Valley Cable Council. Citizen calls to the contact number have been few, averaging two to three per month.

---

## 5. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

### 5.2.2 Community Perceptions of Mound Plant's Environmental Programs

For more than 25 years, Mound has conducted an Environmental Monitoring Program at the site and released an annual report to the public and the news media. Consequently, the majority of local citizens say they believe that Mound has been open about any potential problems and that the plant is unusually well run and safe.

About 13% of those interviewed in 1995 for the Community Relations Plan revision responded that they have participated in some way in Mound activities. Their main concern was that they would like more information on the progress of the cleanup along with a timetable for completion. A newsletter distributed on a monthly basis was the preferred method of contact.

### 5.3 KEY COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Interviews for the Community Relations Plan took place from September through December of 1995. The 213 residents and 33 community leaders interviewed were asked to respond to a set of questions relating to Mound's operation and the CERCLA program. They were also given an opportunity to express any particular concerns regarding remedial response activities or general questions they had about the Mound site.

For the list of 1995 interview questions, see Appendix B.

Following are summaries of concerns and issues mentioned by specific segments of the local community during the interview process. Information here is combined with like information received during interviews conducted in 1989 for the original Community Relations Plan.

#### 5.3.1 Residents

Seventy-one percent of the local citizens interviewed believe that their health has not been affected by Mound operations. The vast majority (93%) have not experienced any problems on their property that they believe can be attributed to Mound. The majority of citizens (80%) believe that Mound has had either no impact or a positive impact on their property values. Of those who believe that their health or property has been affected, most tend to define those problems in terms of medical concerns, with the quality of their water cited most often.

#### 5.3.2 Elected Officials

Elected officials, said that communication over the years has been up-front and timely. Most indicated that Mound officials had been "responsive and helpful". Most community leaders expressed a view that DOE and EPA officials were seen as "less credible" than local officials (i.e., Mound contractor employees).

A small percentage of the public (2.2%) indicated that they had contacted Mound officials, and the contacts were, all considered, responsive.

---

## 5. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

- Most interviewees are aware of Mound's history and operations.
- Public tours was the method most frequently cited as Mound activities they had participated in.
- 46% were aware of Mound's public meetings  
12% were aware of Mound's Public Reading Room  
17% were aware of Mound's newsletter  
35% were aware of Mound's tours.
- 75% believe the Dayton area has a hazardous waste problem, with 19% believing that Mound has a 50% role in that problem.
- The large majority believe that Mound has had little negative impact on property.
- Half of the community leaders and 15% of the general public believe their health or the health of their family has been affected by Mound.
- Most are aware of the restoration activities.
- The greatest source of information is the newspapers and television.
- The majority of the public and community leaders believe the public is getting the information it desires about Mound.
- Community leaders urge increased publicity and the use of information booths at community events so citizens can get quick answers to Mound related questions.
- Most interviewed would like more information on clean-up schedules, economic development activities and safety.

---

## 6. COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

This revised Community Relations Program contains many changes from the previous versions. It reflects community-specific experience gained during the program's first seven years. This section spells out the Community Relations Program for Mound through the duration of the Program. Table 6.1 lists the main highlights of this program and the timing of these activities. To carry out the goals of Mound's Community Relations Program (See Section 2.1), this plan must meet three main objectives. They fall under these headings:

- Information
- Two-Way Communication
- Response to Community Concerns.

### 6.1 INFORMATION

The following methods will be used to communicate information to the community about the CERCLA program. As contrasts the objective of two-way communication, this objective is one-way—from Mound to the community.

#### 6.1.1 Mailing List

A mailing list of individuals and groups concerned with Mound is currently available and updated monthly. This list is on file in the Mound Community Relations Office. It is used to provide the community with information about CERCLA activities and issues and to announce public meetings. Interested persons can be placed on the mailing list by contacting the Mound Community Relations office at (937) 865-4140. Also, they may add their names to the list at any public meeting or hearing.

#### 6.1.2 Newsletter

Each person or group on the CERCLA mailing list and each Mound employee receives a twice-quarterly newsletter. Called "*Superfund Update*," the newsletter announces and previews quarterly public meetings, updates readers on CERCLA activities at Mound, provides a list of important CERCLA-related phone numbers, announces the availability of documents in the CERCLA Public Reading Room and features updates on the program and related issues.

The newsletters will be used to help educate the public on tritium, plutonium, and VOCs, as well as on technical matters of importance to the CERCLA process. This newsletter is carefully edited to make sure that technical data and information are communicated in ways understandable to the general public.

#### 6.1.3 CERCLA Public Reading Room

Documents, fact sheets and other informational materials related to the CERCLA program are available for public inspection at the CERCLA Public Reading Room at the Miamisburg Senior Adult Center, 305 Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio. Hours are:

<b>Mon.</b>	<b>12 Noon - 8 pm</b>	<b>Wed.</b>	<b>12 Noon - 8 pm</b>
<b>Tues.</b>	<b>8:30 am - 1 pm</b>	<b>Thur.</b>	<b>8:30 am - 1 pm</b>
	<b>4 pm - 8 pm</b>	<b>Fri.</b>	<b>10:30 am - 4:30 pm</b>
<b>Closed Saturday and Sunday</b>			

---

## 6. COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

TABLE 6.1  
MOUND R/FS COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND TIMING

---

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>SCHEDULED PER YEAR</u>
• Community Interviews	As needed for a CRP revision or addendum.
• Community Relations Plan	Revised October 1996.
• CERCLA Mailing List	Updated monthly; names added by request.
• CERCLA Public Reading Room	Established 1990; ongoing.
• TAG Notification	Information in CERCLA Public Reading Room.
• Administrative Record	Established 1992; updated as documents are approved.
• Public Comment Periods	Mound will issue notice two weeks prior to beginning of the required period.
• Responsiveness Summaries	Mound will prepare as needed in conjunction with public comment periods.
• Newsletter, "Superfund Update"	Twice quarterly.
• Response to Questions & Community Contact	Ongoing; as requested within 15 days.
• Meetings with City of Miamisburg Officials	Once a month, and as required or requested.
• Presentations to Miamisburg City Council	As requested or when major activities take place.
• Presentations to Civic Organizations	As requested.
• Fact Sheets	As required.
• Public Meetings	Mound Action Committee meets monthly.
• Educations Programs for Local Schools	As requested and required.
• News Releases	As needed.
• Workshops	When needed to explain significant activities or answer community concerns.

### 6.1.4 Administrative Record

Decision-making documents related to CERCLA—including meeting transcripts, testing results, and final reports—are kept in an **Administrative Record**. The **Administrative Record** ensures Mound's legal accountability and the formal placement of public comment into the program's decision-making process. It is available at Mound and at the CERCLA Public Reading Room.

### 6.1.5 News Releases

Mound regularly sends news releases to area media. News releases also announce public meetings and explain significant CERCLA events and news. News releases will be issued to notify the public of the availability of decision documents and of the opportunity to comment on them. For the list of Mound media contacts, see Appendix C.

---

## 6. COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

### 6.1.6 Fact Sheets and CERCLA Notebooks

Fact sheets are summaries of major CERCLA documents and activities. The publication of a fact sheet is required for some CERCLA milestones. Mound publishes many fact sheets beyond those required. They are available at public meetings and at the CERCLA Public Reading Room. Also, they may be requested from Mound's Community Relations office.

A brochure describing the CERCLA Program, the PRS process and the Release Blocks will be produced in 1996 for use with community groups.

### 6.2 TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION

The key to community relations is dialogue. Mound's CERCLA program far exceeds requirements for communication between site officials and the community.

#### 6.2.1 Community Interviews

Community interviews are the cornerstone of the Community Relations Plan. For the original CRP, more than 80 people were interviewed. For revision #4, 48 people representing a variety of community interests were interviewed to determine community perceptions and community concern about Mound and the CERCLA program. For this revision, 264 people were interviewed by the University of Dayton's Center for Business and Economic Research. Their responses guide the formulation of objectives in this revision of the Community Relations Plan. Further interviews will be conducted for the revision of the CRP before the Remedial Design Phase and for any Removal Action addendum.

#### 6.2.2 Public Meetings and Hearings

Mound coordinates the monthly Mound Action Committee (MAC) meeting. The purpose of this meeting is to facilitate the exchange of information between Mound site management and local citizens. The agenda for each meeting is set by a steering committee representing DOE, City officials, regulatory agencies and local citizens. If a subject is deemed to require more detailed attention that the monthly MAC meeting can provide, a focus group can be established. Citizens willing to devote dedicated effort to that particular subject are then members of the Focus Group. Since the inception of the MAC, 3 Focus Groups have been established: Miami-Erie Canal, Health Study, and Epidemiology.

Before the adoption of any decision-making document, including the RI/FS Proposed Plan, Mound will hold formal hearings to take public comment. As with public meetings, hearings are announced through the CERCLA newsletter, through press releases and through advertisements in the Miamisburg News.

A stenographer will be present at selected public meetings and hearings. Transcripts become part of the Administrative Record and the Information Repository. In addition, selected meetings and hearings will be videotaped for the Miami Valley Cable Council for airing on the local cable system (Continental Cablevision, serving Miamisburg, West Carrollton, Centerville, Kettering, Bellbrook, Oakwood, Germantown, Moraine and Springboro). Air times appear in local newspapers.

---

## 6. COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Community meetings are held at a convenient location in Miamisburg, usually at the Miamisburg Civic Center. Other locations may include Memorial Auditorium and the Miamisburg High School gymnasium or lecture room. Meeting locations must have adequate seating; a public address system; and a method for showing any visual aids such as overheads, slides, film or videotape. For more information on meeting locations, see Appendix D.

### 6.2.3 Meetings with Local Government, Regulators and Citizens Advisory Groups

Mound holds monthly meetings with City of Miamisburg and MMCIC officials to provide updates on site activities. Mound attends a monthly meeting with US EPA and OEPA at which updates are given.

Mound communicates with local government on a continuing basis. Local government includes Miamisburg City Council, Miami Township Trustees, and the Miamisburg Board of Education. When requested, presentations are made to the Miamisburg City Council in either a regular session (open to the public and televised) or in a working session (usually Council members only but open to the public). Presentations are planned for other government entities during the CERCLA process. Mound also maintains contact with the Montgomery County Commissioners and the Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission (MVRPC).

### 6.2.4 Public Comment

Comment from community members helps guide CERCLA Program plans and decisions. The Mound CERCLA Program makes opportunities for comment convenient to the public. Mound offers a variety of outlets for public comment: public meetings and hearings and the Community Relations office which has a 24-hour answering machine to take calls from interested citizens. Questions are answered by phone, or in person, if necessary.

CERCLA requires that formal public comment be sought for all proposed plans and decision documents. When a RI/FS and Proposed Plan are completed, comment will be sought on the RI/FS Proposed Plan. Notice will be given in the *Miamisburg News* before the start of a formal public comment period, which usually lasts 30 days and can be extended 30 days longer on request. Both oral and written comments are accepted. Formal comment may be given at public meetings and hearings and at the public reading room. Also, telephoned or written comments may be made to Mound Community Relations.

In addition to formal comments, any interested persons may submit comments or ask questions about any ER related issue at any time. All comments will get prompt response, either in person at meetings or by letter or telephone.

### 6.2.5 Presentations

Speakers from Mound are available to give presentations to interested groups. These organizations include, but are not limited to, service organizations (Rotary, Lions, Jaycees), business organizations (Chamber of Commerce), and school related organizations (PTAs).

---

## **6. COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS**

### **6.2.6 Media Briefings**

Special media briefings will be given as needed. They include a spokesperson from Mound and an information packet. Mound will also make available opportunities for news photographers and videographers to record work being done onsite depending on security requirements. News organizations may contact Mound Public Affairs for more information.

### **6.2.7 Site Tours**

Many people interviewed expressed interest in taking a tour of Mound Plant. Persons interested in a site tour should contact Mound Community Relations to schedule a tour.

### **6.2.8 Workshops and Roundtables**

As needed, Mound holds community workshops or roundtables. As opposed to public meetings, these are working sessions for small groups. Workshops are mainly informational; roundtables are for in-depth discussion of Environmental Restoration issues. Summaries of these events are distributed to participants. As workshops and roundtable sessions are planned, invitations go out to individuals on the CERCLA mailing list.

### **6.2.9 Educational Programs**

Mound personnel are also available to make presentations to classrooms. These presentations cover both the Environmental Restoration program and related topics, such as "Radioactivity and You." Interested schools should call Mound Community Relations to make arrangements.

## **6.3 RESPONSE TO COMMUNITY CONCERNS**

This Community Relations Plan has been developed to create many avenues for information and communication between Mound and the community. There are two main avenues for response to community concerns. The first is response to routine questions and comments fielded through Mound Community Relations and public meetings. Response will be given immediately if possible. If not possible, Mound Community Relations respond within 15 days.

To keep abreast of changing community concern, Mound continually reviews comments from the US EPA, OEPA, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Ohio Board of Health and the Montgomery County Combined Health District. These comments also reflect concern about Mound made to the agencies by the public. Also, Mound will periodically hold new rounds of community interviews and revise the Community Relations Plan as needed.

For planning and decision documents, formal comment has a formal response. At the end of the public comment period, a Responsiveness Summary is prepared. The Responsiveness Summary is a published document outlining the comments received and responding to the most significant ones. Responses to comments not published in the responsiveness summary are mailed to the commentor.

---

## 6. COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

### 6.4 EPA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Citizens groups who wish to organize in order to monitor the progress of Mound's CERCLA Program may apply for a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) offered by the US EPA. The grants provide up to \$50,000 for organizational support. Only one TAG may be awarded per National Priorities List site; however, the grant may be renewed. Currently, one community group, Miamisburg Environmental Safety and Health (MESH), has applied for and received a TAG. For more information on TAGS, see Appendix E.

---

**APPENDIX A**

**GLOSSARY**

---

## CERCLA GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS LIST

Underlined words in definitions are themselves glossary terms. This listing also contains terms and acronyms that do not appear in this document, but which may appear throughout the CERCLA program. Terms and acronyms preceded by an asterisk (\*) are listed in the Mound Community Relations Plan.

<b>Activity Data Sheet (ADS)</b>	A project budget list prepared for DOE's use and summarized in the DOE Five Year Plan.
<b>Administrative Order on Consent (AOC)</b>	A legal agreement between <u>EPA</u> and <u>Potentially Responsible Parties</u> in which the <u>PRP(s)</u> agree to perform or pay the cost of a site <u>cleanup</u> . Unlike a <u>consent agreement</u> , an AOC does not have to be approved by a judge.
<b>*Administrative Record</b>	A file which contains all information used by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under <u>CERCLA</u> . This file is to be available for public review and a copy to be established at or near the site, usually at one of the <u>Information Repositories</u> .
<b>Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)</b>	A federal agency created by <u>CERCLA</u> . ATSDR prepares health assessments for <u>Superfund</u> sites.
<b>*Aquifer</b>	An underground rock formation composed of materials such as sand, soil or gravel that can store and supply <u>groundwater</u> to wells and springs. Most aquifers used in the United States are within a thousand feet of the earth's surface.
<b>AOC</b>	<u>Administrative Order on Consent</u>
<b>*Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (AR-ARs)</b>	Other federal, state and local requirements that must be followed during a <u>CERCLA</u> or <u>DOE Environmental Restoration</u>
<b>*ARARs</b>	<u>Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements</u> .
<b>ATSDR</b>	<u>Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry</u> .
<b>*Background</b>	Level of radiation that occurs in nature.
<b>*CAA</b>	<u>Clean Air Act of 1990</u> .
<b>Carcinogen</b>	A substance that can cause cancer.
<b>Carbon Adsorption</b>	A treatment system where contaminants are removed from <u>groundwater</u> or <u>surface water</u> when the water is forced through tanks containing activated carbon, a specially treated material that attracts the contaminants.
<b>CD</b>	<u>Consent Decree</u>
<b>*CERCLA</b>	<u>Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980</u> .
<b>*Characterization</b>	Sampling, monitoring and analysis of a site to determine the presence, extent and concentration of <u>contamination</u> .

---

## CERCLA GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS LIST

*Clean Air Act of 1990 (CAA)	Set standards for pollution concentrations in air.
*Cleanup	Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of <u>hazardous substances</u> that could affect public health and/or the environment. The term "cleanup" is often used broadly to describe various <u>response actions</u> or phases of <u>remedial responses</u> such as <u>Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study</u> .
*Clean Water Act of 1977 (CWA)	Sets standards for levels of <u>contamination</u> in the nation's waters.
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
*Comment Period	A time period, usually of 30 days, during which the public can review and comment on various formal documents and <u>lead agency actions</u> . For example, a comment period is provided when EPA proposes to add sites to the <u>National Priorities List</u> . Also, a minimum comment period is held to allow community members to review and comment on an <u>RI/FS Proposed Plan</u> . All documents subject to this formal review and comments are in the <u>Information Repository</u> .
*Community Relations (CR)	The <u>lead agency's</u> program to inform the public in the Superfund process and respond to community concerns.
*Community Relations Plan (CRP)	A formal plan for the <u>lead agency's</u> community relations at a Superfund site, in which the community's concerns are identified and a plan to address those concerns is made formal.
*Compact Heat Sources	Small devices containing nuclear material, the decay of which can be used both to generate heat or intense electrical energy. Used both in nuclear weapons and the aerospace industry.
*Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)	A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the <u>Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)</u> . CERCLA created a special tax that goes into a <u>trust fund</u> commonly known as <u>Superfund</u> to investigate and cleanup abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pay for site <u>cleanup</u> when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work; or</li><li>• Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the <u>cleanup</u>.</li></ul>
*Conceptual Site Model	A compilation of data and maps used in the <u>characterization</u> of a site. Conceptual site models can be based both on physically observable information (such as photographs and water samples) and theoretical information (such as seismic mapping of bedrock hundreds of feet below the surface).

---

## CERCLA GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS LIST

<b>Consent Decree (CD)</b>	A legal document issued by a judge that holds <u>potentially responsible parties</u> responsible for the <u>cleanup</u> of a <u>Superfund</u> site.
<b>*Contamination</b>	The presence of foreign materials, chemicals or <u>radionuclides</u> in the environment (soil, sediment, water or air) in significant concentrations.
<b>Contract Lab Program</b>	Laboratories under contract to EPA which analyze soil, water, and waste samples taken from areas at or near <u>Superfund</u> sites.
<b>*CR</b>	<u>Community Relations.</u>
<b>*CRP</b>	<u>Community Relations Plan.</u>
<b>*CWA</b>	<u>Clean Water Act of 1977.</u>
<b>*D&amp;D</b>	<u>Decontamination &amp; Decommissioning Program.</u>
<b>*Decontamination and Decommissioning Program</b>	<u>DOE's</u> cost-saving program to clean up and shut down unused equipment, sites or areas on sites.
<b>DOC</b>	Department of Commerce.
<b>DOD</b>	Department of Defense.
<b>*DOE</b>	<u>Department of Energy.</u>
<b>DOI</b>	Department of Interior.
<b>EA</b>	<u>Environmental Assessment.</u>
<b>EIS</b>	<u>Environmental Impact Statement</u>
<b>EM</b>	<u>Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management.</u>
<b>Emergency</b>	Those releases or threats of releases requiring immediate initiation of on-site recovery activity as soon as the lead agency determines that a <u>removal action</u> is appropriate.
<b>Enforcement</b>	EPA's efforts, through legal action if necessary, to force <u>potentially responsible parties</u> to perform or pay for a <u>Superfund site cleanup.</u>
<b>*Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)</b>	An analysis of removal alternatives for a site, similar to a remedial program <u>Feasibility Study (FS)</u> . The EE/CA must be made available for a 30-calendar-day public comment period prior to initiating action if the planning period is greater than six months.
<b>Environmental Assessment (EA)</b>	Required by <u>NEPA</u> when the environmental impact of a project is uncertain. An EA's findings will lead either to a <u>Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)</u> or to an <u>Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</u> .

---

## CERCLA GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS LIST

<b>Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</b>	A study required by <u>NEPA</u> to determine the probable effects of any major undertaking that might damage the environment. Cleanup activities on federal facilities require an EIS unless specifically excluded by <u>EPA</u> .
<b>Environmental Response Team (ERT)</b>	EPA hazardous waste experts who provide 24-hour technical assistance to EPA Regional Office and States during all types of emergencies involving releases at hazardous waste sites and spills of <u>hazardous substances</u> .
<b>*Environmental Restoration Program</b>	One of three programs under the <u>Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management (EM)</u> . At Mound, an Environmental Restoration Program has been in effect since 1984.
<b>EPA</b>	<u>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</u> .
<b>ERT</b>	<u>Environmental Response Team</u> .
<b>*Explosive Triggers</b>	A general term used to describe small explosive devices used to trigger the atomic reaction in nuclear weapons. Explosive triggers contain both nuclear and non-nuclear components.
<b>*Feasibility Study (FS)</b>	See <u>Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study</u> .
<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</b>	Agency in charge of coordinating response to federal emergencies, including both man-made disasters (such as toxic spills) or natural disasters (such as hurricanes).
<b>*Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA)</b>	A legal agreement between <u>EPA</u> and <u>DOE</u> to define cleanup responsibilities, <u>ARARs</u> and interaction agencies involved in Mound's <u>CERCLA</u> program. May also include <u>OEPA</u> .
<b>*FFA</b>	<u>Federal Facilities Agreement</u> .
<b>FEMA</b>	<u>Federal Emergency Management Agency</u> .
<b>Field Sampling Plan (FSP)</b>	Guidelines for taking, containing and shipping samples in the field. An FSP is a required part of a <u>Work Plan</u> .
<b>Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)</b>	One conclusion of an <u>Environmental Assessment</u> . a FONSI states in effect that the project in question will not harm the environment.
<b>Five Year Plan (FYP)</b>	DOE's budget and planning document for CERCLA and other environmental programs, revised yearly and made available to the public.
<b>FONSI</b>	<u>Finding of No Significant Impact</u> .
<b>*FS</b>	<u>Feasibility Study (See Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study)</u> .

---

## CERCLA GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS LIST

FSP	<u>Field Sampling Plan.</u>
FYP	<u>Five Year Plan.</u>
*Groundwater	Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In <u>aquifers</u> , groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities that it can be used or drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.
Half Life	The time period in which half the unstable atoms in a radioactive substance decay or disappear.
Hazardous Ranking System (HRS)	A system used to evaluate potential relative risks to public health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of <u>hazardous substances</u> . EPA and States use the HRS to calculate a site score, from 0 to 100, based on the actual or potential release of <u>hazardous substances</u> from a site through air, <u>surface water</u> , or <u>groundwater</u> to affect people. This score is the primary factor used to decide if a hazardous waste site should be placed on the <u>National Priorities List</u> .
*Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA)	Amendment act that extended <u>RCRA's</u> jurisdiction to federal facilities and set of provisions for cleanup actions at <u>RCRA</u> sites.
*Hazardous Materials	Any material that poses a potential threat to public health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.
Health and Safety Plan (HSP)	A required part of any field activity, this plan ensures field workers have knowledge of environmental protection and safety measures.
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services.
HRS	<u>Hazardous Ranking System.</u>
*HSWA	<u>Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984.</u>
*Hydrology	The science dealing with the properties, movement, and effects of water on the earth's surface, in the soil and rocks below, and in the atmosphere.
IAG	<u>Interagency Agreement.</u>
Incineration	Burning of certain types of soil, liquid, or gaseous materials under controlled conditions to destroy hazardous waste.
*Information Repository	A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a <u>Superfund</u> site. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents—such as a public school, city hall, or library. Mound's Information Repository is located at the Miamisburg Branch of the Dayton-Montgomery County Public Library.

---

## CERCLA GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS LIST

<b>Interagency Agreement (IAG)</b>	Another kind of legal agreement between <u>DOE</u> and regulators. It is similar to an <u>FFA</u> , except that IAGs include state agencies in the process. An IAG defines <u>CERCLA</u> responsibilities, <u>ARARs</u> and interaction between responsible agencies.
<b>*Lead Agency</b>	An agency that provides the <u>On-site Coordinator/Remedial Project Manager</u> to plan and implement response action under the <u>National Contingency Plan</u> . In the case of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, where the release is from a federal agency maintains its lead agency responsibilities and remedies are selected by the <u>EPA</u> and the federal agency or by the EPA alone under <u>CERCLA</u> section 120. The lead agency will consult with the support agency, if one exists, throughout the response process.
<b>*Milestones</b>	Significant required actions in a CERCLA program, such as the completion of the <u>Remedial Investigation</u> or the signing of a <u>Record of Decision</u> .
<b>*Monitoring Wells</b>	Special wells drilled at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste site where <u>groundwater</u> can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine such things as the direction in which <u>groundwater</u> flows and types and amounts of contaminants present.
<b>*National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)</b>	The nation's eminent environmental protection law, NEPA created the U.S. Environmental Agency (EPA). NEPA requires that environmental impact be considered before any major project is undertaken using federal funding.
<b>*National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP)</b>	The federal regulation that spells out activities required for a CERCLA program.
<b>*NEPA</b>	<u>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</u> .
<b>NOAA</b>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
<b>*National Priorities List (NPL)</b>	EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives on the <u>Hazardous Ranking System (HRS)</u> .
<b>National Response Team</b>	Representatives of 12 federal agencies that coordinate Federal responses to nationally significant pollution incidents and provide advice and technical assistance to the responding agency(ies).
<b>*NCP</b>	<u>National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan</u> .
<b>Non-Time Critical Removals</b>	Those releases or threats of releases in which a planning period of at least six months exists before on-site activities are initiated.

---

## CERCLA GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS LIST

*NPL	<u>National Priorities List.</u>
NRT	<u>National Response Team.</u>
O&M	<u>Operations and Maintenance.</u>
*OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.
Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management (EM)	Set up in 1984 to address environmental issues at DOE sites. EM has three programs: <u>Environmental Restoration</u> , <u>Waste Operations and Technology Development</u> . EM currently covers 110 sites in 32 states and has a 30-year goal for full restoration of these sites.
On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)	The Federal Official who coordinates and directs <u>Superfund removal actions.</u>
*Operable Unit	Under a <u>RI/FS</u> , a grouping of <u>cleanup</u> areas based on their geographical locations and types of suspected contaminants.
Operation & Maintenance (O&M)	Activities conducted at a site after a response action occurs, to ensure that cleanup or containment system is functioning properly.
*OU	<u>Operable Unit.</u>
PA	<u>Preliminary Assessment.</u>
Parts Per Million (ppm)/Parts Per Billion (ppb)	Units commonly used to express low concentrations of contaminants. For parts per billion (ppb) example, one ounce of trichloroethylene (TCE) in one million ounces of water is one ppb. If one drop of TCE is mixed in a competition-size swimming pool, the water will contain about one ppb of TCE.
*Plutonium	A man-made <u>radionuclide</u> used in nuclear power and nuclear weapons.
Potentially Responsible Party (PRP)	An individual or company (usually an owner, operator or transporter) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a <u>Superfund</u> site. Whenever possible, <u>EPA</u> requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.
Preliminary Assessment	The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a possible release or actual release. <u>EPA</u> or States may use the information to determine if the site requires further study. If further study is needed, a site <u>inspection</u> is undertaken.

---

## CERCLA GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS LIST

<b>*Proposed Plan</b>	A public participation document in which the <u>lead agency</u> summarizes for the public the preferred <u>cleanup</u> strategy, the rationale for the preference, reviews that alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the <u>Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study</u> , and presents any waivers to cleanup standards which may be proposed. This may be prepared either as a fact sheet or as a separate document. In either case, it must actively solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under Agency consideration.
<b>*PRP</b>	<u>Potentially Responsible Party.</u>
<b>QAPP</b>	<u>Quality Assurance Project Plan.</u>
<b>QA/QC</b>	<u>Quality Assurance/Quality Control.</u>
<b>Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)</b>	A system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions used to ensure that field work and laboratory analysis during the investigation and cleanup of <u>Superfund</u> sites meet established standards.
<b>Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)</b>	A document describing the procedures to be used to ensure data of known degree of reliability, i.e., a document describing the <u>QA/QC</u> procedures. This document is subject to regulatory approval.
<b>*RA</b>	<u>Remedial Action.</u>
<b>*Radioactive</b>	Term used to describe substances that emit small particles and electromagnetic waves as they decay. Radioactive materials often are <u>carcinogens</u> .
<b>*RCRA</b>	<u>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.</u>
<b>*RD</b>	<u>Remedial Design.</u>
<b>*Reconfiguration</b>	The reorganization of Mound Plant because of federal defense budget cuts. <u>DOE</u> is planning to send certain defense operations to other sites and bring private operations to Mound. The reconfiguration will be planned through the 1990s.
<b>*Record of Decision (ROD)</b>	A decision document that explains which <u>cleanup</u> alternatives will be used at <u>National Priorities List</u> sites. The Record of Decision is based on information and technical analysis generated during the <u>Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study</u> and consideration of public comments and community concerns.
<b>Regional Response Team (RRT)</b>	Representatives of Federal, State, and local agencies who may assist in coordination of activities at the request of the <u>On-Scene Coordinator</u> or <u>Remedial Project Manager</u> before and during <u>response actions</u> .

---

## CERCLA GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS LIST

<b>REM (roentgen equivalent man)</b>	A standardized unit measuring the amount of damage to human tissue from a dose of radiation.
<b>*Remedial Action (RA)</b>	The work that follows <u>remedial design</u> of the selected cleanup alternatives at a site on the <u>National Priorities List</u> .
<b>*Remedial Alternatives</b>	Cleanup methods and technologies considered during the <u>Feasibility Study</u> .
<b>*Remedial Design (RD)</b>	An engineering phase that follows the <u>Record of Decision</u> when technical drawings and specifications are developed for the subsequent <u>remedial action</u> at a site on the <u>National Priorities List</u> .
<b>*Remedial Investigation (RI)</b>	Investigation and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive, integrative process, and together referred to as the "RI/FS". They are intended to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a <u>Superfund</u> site;</li><li>• Establish criteria for cleaning up the site;</li><li>• Identify and screen cleanup alternatives for remedial actions;</li><li>• Analyze in detail the technology and costs of alternatives.</li></ul>
<b>Remedial Project Manager (RPM)</b>	The <u>EPA</u> , State, or lead agency official responsible for overseeing remedial response activities.
<b>Remedial Response</b>	A long-term action that stops or substantially reduces a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that is serious, but does not pose an immediate threat to public health and/or the environment.
<b>*Removal Action</b>	An action taken over the short-term to address a release or threatened release of <u>hazardous substances</u> .
<b>*Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA)</b>	A Federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of <u>hazardous substances</u> . RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled <u>hazardous waste</u> sites.
<b>Response Action</b>	A <u>CERCLA</u> -authorized action at Superfund site involving either a short-term <u>removal action</u> or a long-term <u>remedial response</u> that may include, but is not limited to, the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Removing hazardous materials from a site to a <u>hazardous waste</u> facility for treatment, containment, or destruction</li><li>• Containing the waste safely on-site to eliminate further problems</li><li>• Destroying or treating the waste on-site using <u>incineration</u> or other technologies</li><li>• Identifying and removing the source of <u>groundwater contamination</u> and halting further movement of the contaminants</li><li>• Engineering studies</li></ul>

---

## CERCLA GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS LIST

<b>*Responsiveness Summary</b>	A summary of oral and/or written public comments received by the <u>lead agency</u> during a <u>comment period</u> on key lead agency documents, and the lead agency's responses to those comments. The responsiveness summary is a key part of the <u>ROD</u> , highlighting community concerns for lead agency decision-makers.
<b>*RI</b>	<u>Remedial Investigation.</u>
<b>*Risk Assessment</b>	An action that defines who is exposed to how much for how long and the consequences of that exposure. The process includes hazard identification, exposure assessment, toxicity assessment, and risk <u>characterization</u> . Usually, a baseline risk assessment is developed early during the <u>Feasibility Study</u> . If necessary, the risk assessment is used to develop <u>Remedial Action</u> objectives.
<b>*ROD</b>	<u>Record of Decision.</u>
<b>*RPM</b>	<u>Remedial Project Manager.</u>
<b>*RRT</b>	<u>Regional Response Team.</u>
<b>*SARA</b>	<u>Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.</u>
<b>*Seeps</b>	Areas where groundwater moves out to the surface.
<b>Site Inspection (SI)</b>	A technical phase that follows a <u>preliminary assessment</u> designed to collect more extensive information on a hazardous waste site. The information is used to score the site with the <u>Hazardous Ranking System</u> to determine whether <u>response action</u> is needed.
<b>*Superfund</b>	The common name used for the collective powers of the <u>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)</u> and the <u>Superfund Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1986 (SARA)</u> . Sometimes referred to as the <u>Trust Fund</u> .
<b>*Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)</b>	Modifications to <u>CERCLA</u> enacted on October 17, 1986. SARA provided more funding for <u>CERCLA</u> , widened its jurisdiction to cover federal sites and instituted the Community Right to Know Act, which mandates labeling of <u>hazardous materials</u> .
<b>Surface Water</b>	Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, lakes, and streams.
<b>*TAG</b>	<u>Technical Assistance Grant.</u>
<b>*Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)</b>	A grant by the <u>U.S. EPA</u> that provides funding for citizens groups to organize to monitor progress at a CERCLA site. Applications for TAGs are made to the appropriate EPA Regional Office, in Mound's case EPA Region 5 in Chicago.

---

## CERCLA GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS LIST

<b>Time Critical Removals</b>	Including emergencies lasting longer than 30 calendar days, those releases requiring initiation of on-site activity within six months of the lead agency's determination, based on the site evaluation that a removal action is appropriate.
<b>*Toxicology</b>	The study of the effects of poisonous substances.
<b>*Treatability Study</b>	A battery of testing to determine the treatments or <u>remedial alternatives</u> for contaminated areas.
<b>Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSD Facility)</b>	Any building, structure, or installation where a <u>hazardous material</u> has been treated, stored, or dispersed. TSD facilities are regulated by <u>EPA</u> and States under the <u>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act</u> .
<b>*Tritium</b>	A <u>radioactive</u> form of hydrogen gas used in a variety of industries, including weapons, energy and medical.
<b>Trust Fund</b>	A Fund set up under the <u>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act</u> to help pay for the <u>cleanup</u> of hazardous waste sites and to take action to force those responsible for the sites to clean them up.
<b>TSD Facility</b>	<u>Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility.</u>
<b>USCG</b>	United States Coast Guard
<b>*U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)</b>	Government agency involved with nuclear research and production for weapons, aerospace and electric power.
<b>*U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</b>	Government agency enforcing federal environmental laws.
<b>VOC</b>	<u>Volatile Organic Compounds.</u>
<b>*Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)</b>	An organic (carbon-containing) compound that evaporates (volatizes) readily at room temperature. VOCs are toxic and often are <u>carcinogens</u> .
<b>Water Purveyor</b>	A public utility, mutual water company, county water district, or municipality that delivers drinking water to customers..
<b>*Water Quality Act of 1987</b>	Updated the Clean Water Act of 1977.
<b>*Work Plan</b>	A document describing the work to be performed. It is subject to <u>U.S. EPA</u> or state approval before the work is performed. The document consists of <u>Field Sampling Plan, Health and Safety Plan, and Quality Assurance Project Plan.</u>

---

**APPENDIX B**  
**1995 INTERVIEW QUESTIONS**

## Screening Questions

1. Which of the following categories best describes how familiar you are with the Mound Facility?

- Very Familiar
- Somewhat Familiar
- Not at all familiar
- Don't Know
- Refused

2. In what community is Mound located?

- Miamisburg
- Other

3. What is the function of Miamisburg Mound?

4. In what community do you live?

- Centerville
- Dayton
- Franklin
- Germantown
- Liberty
- Miamisburg
- Springboro
- West Carrollton
- Other

## Awareness Issues

5. How many years have you been a resident of the local area?

6. What is your understanding of the history of Mound's operations?
7. Do you know any people who have been involved with Mound's operations?
8. Have you ever participated in any activities concerning Mound?
9. What types of activities?
  - Public Meetings
  - Reading Room
  - Receive Newsletter
  - Tours of Mound
  - Others
10. Why have you participated in these types of activities?
11. Are you aware that Mound holds public meetings?
12. Have you attended any of the public meetings?
13. Are you aware of Mound's reading room?
14. Have you ever visited Mound's reading room?
15. Are you aware that Mound produces a newsletter for the public?
16. Do you receive Mound's newsletter?
17. Are you aware that Mound gives tours to the public?
18. Have you taken a tour of Mound?
19. Would you like to be involved in other activities concerning Mound?

## **Environmental Restoration**

20. Do you think the Dayton area has hazardous waste problems?
21. Using a five point scale, where 5 means a major problem and 1 means no problem, to what degree are hazardous wastes a problem in Dayton?
22. Using percentage points from 0 to 100 percent, where 0 percent means Mound plays no role and 100 means Mound is completely responsible, to what degree does Mound play a role in Dayton's hazardous waste problems?
23. Are you a homeowner?
24. Do you have any problems on your property that you think are attributable to Mound?
25. What types of problems?
26. Has Mound impacted the value of your property in any way?
27. How has Mound impacted the value of your property?
28. Do you think your health, or the health of your family, has been affected by the Mound?
29. Have you ever contacted any officials about Mound?
30. Were the officials responsive?
31. To your knowledge, has Mound been involved in environmental restoration (clean-up) activities?
32. When did you first become aware of clean-up at the site?

## **Sources of Information**

33. Has the media ever provided you with information about the Mound?
34. What is your **main** source of information concerning Mound?
35. In general, are you getting the kind of information you want about Mound?

---

**APPENDIX C**  
**CONTACTS LIST**

---

## MEDIA CONTACTS

### NEWSPAPERS

Dayton Daily News  
4th and Ludlow Streets  
Dayton, OH 45402  
225-2211  
Contact: Timothy R. Gaffney, Mound Reporter

Miamisburg News (weekly)  
230 S. Second St.  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
866-3331  
Contacts: Kim Mote, Publisher  
Jim Pickering, Editor

### RADIO

WHIO  
1414 Wilmington Pike  
Dayton, OH 45401  
259-2111  
Contact: Jim Barrett, News Director

WING  
717 E. David Road  
Dayton, OH 45429  
294-5858  
Contact: Kimberly Farris, News Director

WONE  
11 S. Wilkinson St.  
Dayton, OH 45402  
224-1137  
Contact: Ron Robertson, News Director

WFCJ  
7333 Manning Road  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
866-2471  
Contact: Bill Nance, News Director

### TELEVISION

WDTN, Channel 2 (ABC)  
4595 S. Dixie Drive  
Dayton, OH 45439  
293-5121  
Contacts: Kevin Roach, News Director  
Teresa Weaver, Assignment Editor

WHIO, Channel 7 (CBS)  
1414 S. Wilmington Pike  
Dayton, OH 45401  
259-2237  
Contacts: Jennifer Rigby, News Director  
Mary Rogus, Executive Producer

WKEF, Channel 22 (NBC)  
1731 Soldiers Home Road  
Dayton, OH 45418  
263-2662  
Contacts: Lori Webster, News Director  
Marcia Ehlers, Assignment Editor

### WIRE SERVICE

Associated Press  
4th and Ludlow Streets  
Dayton, OH 45402  
225-2265/2269  
Contact: Jim Hanna, Reporter

---

## HEALTH AGENCY AND EPA CONTACTS

### U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

(Region V Headquarters, Chicago)

Tim Fischer: 312-886-5787

### Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

(Dayton Office)

Brian Nickel: 513-285-6568

### Ohio Department of Health

(Columbus): 1-800-523-4439

(Radiological Section)

Jim Webb: 614-644-2727

### Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

1600 Clifton Road, NE

Mail Stop E-56

Atlanta, Georgia 30333

Dr. William H. Taylor, Ph.D: 404-639-6035

---

## MIAMISBURG/MIAMI TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

This list includes key elected and appointed officials from the City of Miamisburg, Miami Township, and the Miamisburg City School District.. Elected officials include members of the City Council, Township Trustees, and members of the Board of Education. Appointed officials include positions such as the City Manager, Superintendent of Schools, and various departmental heads in these political sub-divisions.

\*Indicates elected individual

### CITY OF MIAMISBURG

Administrative Offices  
10 N. First Street  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-866-3303

John K. Weithofer, City Manager  
10 N. First Street  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-847-6456

\*Dick Church, Jr., Mayor  
712 Evans Avenue  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-847-6458

\*Mady Ransdell, Councilwoman-at-Large  
1829 Kathy Lane  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-866-6368

\*Hazel Eisile, Councilwoman-at-Large  
706 E. Sycamore Ave.  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-866-1779

\*Paul A. Gutshall, Councilman-at-Large  
631 Mears Drive  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-859-8059

\*Dave Wood, Councilman, First Ward  
1131 Marsha Drive  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-866-6187

\*Andy Alford, Vice Mayor, Second Ward  
204 E. Pearl Street  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-859-4218

\*William Fuller, Councilman, Third Ward  
1213 Pine Knoll Court  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-866-9562

\*Dan Kirchner, Councilman, Fourth Ward  
814 Evans Avenue  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-866-1616

Dave Collingsworth, Assistant City Manager  
10 N. First Street  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-847-6456

### MIAMI TOWNSHIP

Administrative Offices  
2700 Lyons Road  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-433-9969

\*Shirley Omietanski, President  
2418 Fox Run  
Dayton, OH 45459  
937-434-8311

\*Berman Layer, Vice President  
7801 Lois Circle  
Dayton, OH 45459  
937-433-4035

\*Douglas J. Zink, Trustee  
8500 Byers Road  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-866-7769

\*Frank Cleary, Clerk-Treasurer  
6306 Blossom Park Drive  
Dayton, OH 45449  
937-435-1166

### MIAMISBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Administrative Offices, Memorial Building  
6th at Park Avenue  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-866-3381

Carl J. Berg, Ph.D., Superintendent, Memorial Building  
6th at Park Avenue  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-866-3381

---

## MIAMISBURG/MIAMI TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

(Continued)

\*Cynthia Heier Treiber, President  
2030 Vienna Parkway  
Dayton, OH 45459  
937-433-4156

\*Judith Peterson, Vice President  
9877 Washington Church Road  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-433-1573

\*John Maletta  
7358 Mohawk Trail  
Dayton, OH 45459  
937-434-7097

\*Kathleen Bates  
219 Maddux Drive  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-859-1522

Joseph Omietanski  
2418 Fox Run Road  
Dayton, OH 45459  
937-434-8311

---

## FEDERAL/STATE/NEIGHBORING LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The following listing are elected and appointed officials who represent the residents of Montgomery County in various capacities.

In the listing of city, village, township, and school district officials, the administrator and mayor/president are listed and would be the key individuals for contact. Elected and appointed officials of Miamisburg and Miami Township are listed separately.

### UNITED STATES SENATE

John Glenn  
Hart Senate Office Building, Room 503  
Washington, DC 20510  
202-224-3353; or  
200 N. High Street, Suite 600  
Columbus, OH 43215  
614-469-6697

Mike DeWine  
Russell Office Building, Room 140  
Washington, DC 20510  
202-225-2315; or  
200 N. High Street, Room 405  
Columbus, OH 43215  
614-469-6774

### UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tony P. Hall (3rd District)  
2162 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515  
202-225-6205; or  
200 W. Second Street  
Dayton, OH 45402  
937-225-2843

John Boehner (8th District)  
1020 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515  
202-225-6205; or  
5617 Liberty Fairfield Road  
Hamilton, OH 45011  
513-894-6003

### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5  
Tim Fischer  
77 W. Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago, IL 60604  
312-886-5867

### OHIO STATE GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVES

George Voinovich, Governor  
Vern Riffe Center  
77 S. High Street, 30th Floor  
Columbus, OH 43215  
614-466-3555

### OHIO STATE GOVERNMENT

Ohio Department of Health  
Dr. Peter Somani, Director  
246 N. High Street  
Columbus, OH 43215  
614-466-3543

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency  
Southwest District Office  
Brian Nickel  
40 S. Main Street  
Dayton, OH 45402  
937-285-6468

### OHIO STATE LEGISLATURE

#### SENATE

Charles F. Horn (6th District)  
The Senate  
The Statehouse  
Columbus, OH 43266  
614-466-4538; or  
2185 S. Dixie Avenue  
Dayton, OH 45409  
937-293-1000

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

J. Donald Mottley (41st District)  
The House of Representatives  
The Statehouse  
Columbus, OH 43215  
614-644-6008; or  
1641 Long Bow Lane  
Dayton, OH 45449  
937-859-4763

---

## FEDERAL/STATE/NEIGHBORING LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(Continued)

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Charles J. Curran, County Commissioner  
County Administration Building  
451 W. Third Street  
Dayton, OH 45422  
937-225-4690

Donald Lucas, County Commissioner  
County Administration Building  
451 W. Third Street  
Dayton, OH 45422  
937-225-4690

Vicki Pegg, County Commissioner  
County Administration Building  
451 W. Third Street  
Dayton, OH 45422  
937-225-4690

### HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS/HOSPITALS

Combined Health District of Montgomery County  
Morton Nelson, M.D., Health Commissioner  
County Administration Building  
451 W. Third Street  
Dayton, OH 45422  
937-225-4695

Sycamore Hospital  
Belinda Mallette, Administrator  
2150 Leiter Road  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
937-865-8760

### PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce  
Phil Parker, President  
Chamber Plaza  
Dayton Convention Center  
Fifth and Main Streets  
Dayton, OH 45402  
937-226-1444

League of Women Voters  
Sandra Neargarder, President  
117 S. Main Street, Suite 17  
Dayton, OH 45402  
937-228-4041

---

### PLANNING COMMISSIONS

Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission  
Nora Lake, Executive Director  
40 W. Fourth Street  
409 Miami Valley Tower  
Dayton, OH 45402  
937-223-6323

---

**APPENDIX D**  
**MEETING LOCATIONS AND CONTACTS**

---

## MEETING LOCATIONS AND CONTACTS

Based on the need for a centrally located meeting place with adequate seating, a public address system and a method for showing any visual aids, these locations have been chosen:

### **Miamisburg City Community Room**

10 N. First Street  
Miamisburg, Ohio  
Contact: Linda Weiss, Parks & Recreation

### **Memorial Building Auditorium**

N. Sixth St.  
Miamisburg, Ohio  
Contact: Mike McCabe, Business Manager, Miamisburg City Schools

### **Miamisburg Senior High School Gymnasium**

1860 Belvo Road  
Miamisburg, Ohio  
Contact: Mike McCabe, Business Manager, Miamisburg City Schools

### **Miamisburg Senior High School Lecture Room or Commons**

1860 Belvo Road  
Miamisburg, Ohio  
Contact: Mike McCabe, Business Manager, Miamisburg City Schools

### **Miami Township Hall**

2700 Lyons Road  
Miamisburg, Ohio  
Contact: Shirley Omietanski, President, Miami Township Board of Trustees