
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial
Action Program (FUSRAP)

Maywood Chemical Company Superfund Site

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP)

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
FOR PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION
AT THE MAYWOOD SITE**

MAYWOOD, NEW JERSEY

November 1995



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AT THE MAYWOOD SITE
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UNITS OF MEASURE

ft	feet
ha	hectare
km	kilometer
m	meter
mi	mile
yd	yard

FOREWORD

This community relations plan has been prepared as a guide to community relations efforts that will support cleanup actions at the Maywood Site, located in Maywood, Lodi, and Rochelle Park, New Jersey. Remedial action at the Maywood Site is being planned as part of the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program.

Remedial actions at the site will be conducted pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); interim cleanup actions performed under CERCLA removal authority will be conducted as appropriate. Consistent with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance, a Proposed Plan will be prepared that will identify a preferred cleanup alternative. The Proposed Plan will contain a brief site history, a summary of site risks, and a summary and comparison of remedial alternatives and associated costs, with one alternative identified as being preferred for the site. The Proposed Plan will be published for public review and comment, and a Responsiveness Summary will be prepared to address all significant comments received before a final decision on the cleanup remedy is made by DOE and EPA. A Remedial Investigation and a Baseline Risk Assessment have already been published. The Remedial Investigation reports field work used to identify data gaps; the Baseline Risk Assessment, utilizing information from the investigative field work, is the basis for demonstrating a need for remedial action at the site. A Feasibility Study will be prepared to evaluate and identify remedial alternatives for the overall site, with the Proposed Plan selecting the most favorable remedy. For interim or removal actions, the Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan may be supplanted by an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis documenting the most favorable remedy. Other plans involved in the process include the field sampling plan, quality assurance project plan, health and safety plan, and community relations plan.

The community relations plan documents concerns identified during interviews and interactions with residents of the community and describes activities to address those concerns. The plan contains a brief site description, community background information, a summary of community concerns, highlights of the community relations program, and the timing of community relations activities. It also contains a list of key community leaders and interested parties and suggested locations for public meetings and information repositories.

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ACRONYMS

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
ANL	Argonne National Laboratory
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BNI	Bechtel National, Inc.
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOE	U.S Department of Energy
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FUSRAP	Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program
MISS	Maywood Interim Storage Site
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
ORO	Oak Ridge Operations Office
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This community relations plan addresses issues of community concern regarding remedial action at the Maywood Interim Storage Site (MISS) and vicinity properties, which constitute the Maywood Site. The plan also outlines community relations activities that will be conducted during remedial action.

Remedial action at the Maywood Site is being conducted as part of the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP), which was initiated by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) in 1974. FUSRAP, managed by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), is responsible for identifying and cleaning up or otherwise controlling sites where low-level radioactive contamination that exceeds current guidelines remains from work performed during the early years of the nation's atomic energy program or from commercial operations causing conditions that Congress has authorized DOE to remedy.

FUSRAP activities are conducted as a team effort with multiple organizations responsible for completion of work, with DOE responsible for the program's overall implementation. DOE Headquarters has contracted Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education and Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) to designate sites and properties for inclusion into FUSRAP. These organizations also provide independent verification of the successful completion of remedial action leading to the release of properties from FUSRAP.

The DOE Oak Ridge Operations Office (ORO), which manages day-to-day FUSRAP activities, has contracted Bechtel National, Inc. (BNI), Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), and Argonne National Laboratory (ANL) to assist in the performance of FUSRAP activities. BNI is the project management contractor for FUSRAP, and SAIC is the environmental studies contractor. ANL serves in an independent role as environmental compliance contractor.

In preparation for a proposed remedial action plan, DOE conducted studies to determine how best to manage contaminated material located at the Maywood Site. In addition to engineering requirements, cost, and other considerations, environmental impacts were

addressed under the guidance of federal laws prescribing a detailed environmental review process. The primary law guiding cleanup of the site is CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

CERCLA sets up a carefully defined procedure for evaluation of cleanup alternatives at hazardous waste sites. Activities at FUSRAP sites also incorporate values set forth by the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA), which ensures that environmental impacts of proposed major actions are evaluated.

A Federal Facility Agreement between DOE and EPA for the Maywood Site was signed in September 1990 and became effective in April 1991. It defines the schedule, responsibilities and actions that EPA and DOE must comply with and provides for coordination and exchange of information between the two agencies.

Community relations at the Maywood Site is particularly challenging owing to the presence of contamination in three neighboring municipalities: Maywood, Rochelle Park, and Lodi. Citizens and officials of Maywood are opposed to the bulk transport of contaminated soil from other municipalities into Maywood for storage in the pile at MISS. Concern that the interim storage site will become permanent has been somewhat alleviated by the fact that DOE began removal of the storage pile during the fall of 1994, with further removal of pile materials in the spring/summer of 1995. Current plans are to have the pile completely removed and disposed of at an out-of-state, permanent disposal site by the end of 1996. Concerns have long been expressed about potential health hazards posed by the radioactive materials in the pile.

This community relations plan has been prepared to assist DOE and its contractors during remedial action with a program tailored to the needs of the affected communities. DOE conducts community relations activities to ensure that the local public has a voice in decisions regarding remedial actions and that it is informed about the progress of those actions. This plan is divided into the following major sections:

- Site descriptions
- Community background
- Community relations activities
- List of contacts, locations of information repositories and administrative record files, and suggested locations for public meetings (Appendixes A and B)

Basic community relations activities will include, but will not be limited to, the following:

- Distribution of information through a local DOE Public Information Center
- An information repository that includes the administrative record file
- Community interviews, information sessions and workshops
- Letters and telephone conversations responding to inquiries from and concerns of community members
- One-on-one meetings at the homes or offices of property owners
- Fact sheets to support technical documents
- A minimum of a 30-day public comment period on the proposed remedial action plan and on plans that support interim cleanup actions
- A responsiveness summary, providing responses to public concerns, attached to the plans and to the final record of decision
- Public notice and fact sheets after a final remedy is selected
- Periodic revision of this community relations plan, as necessary

The information in this plan is based on DOE's experience in the communities, U.S. EPA guidance relative to community relations, interviews conducted with key individuals in the affected communities, comments made at public meetings, and interactions with visitors and callers to the DOE Public Information Center.

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SETTING

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

2.1.1 Maywood Interim Storage Site

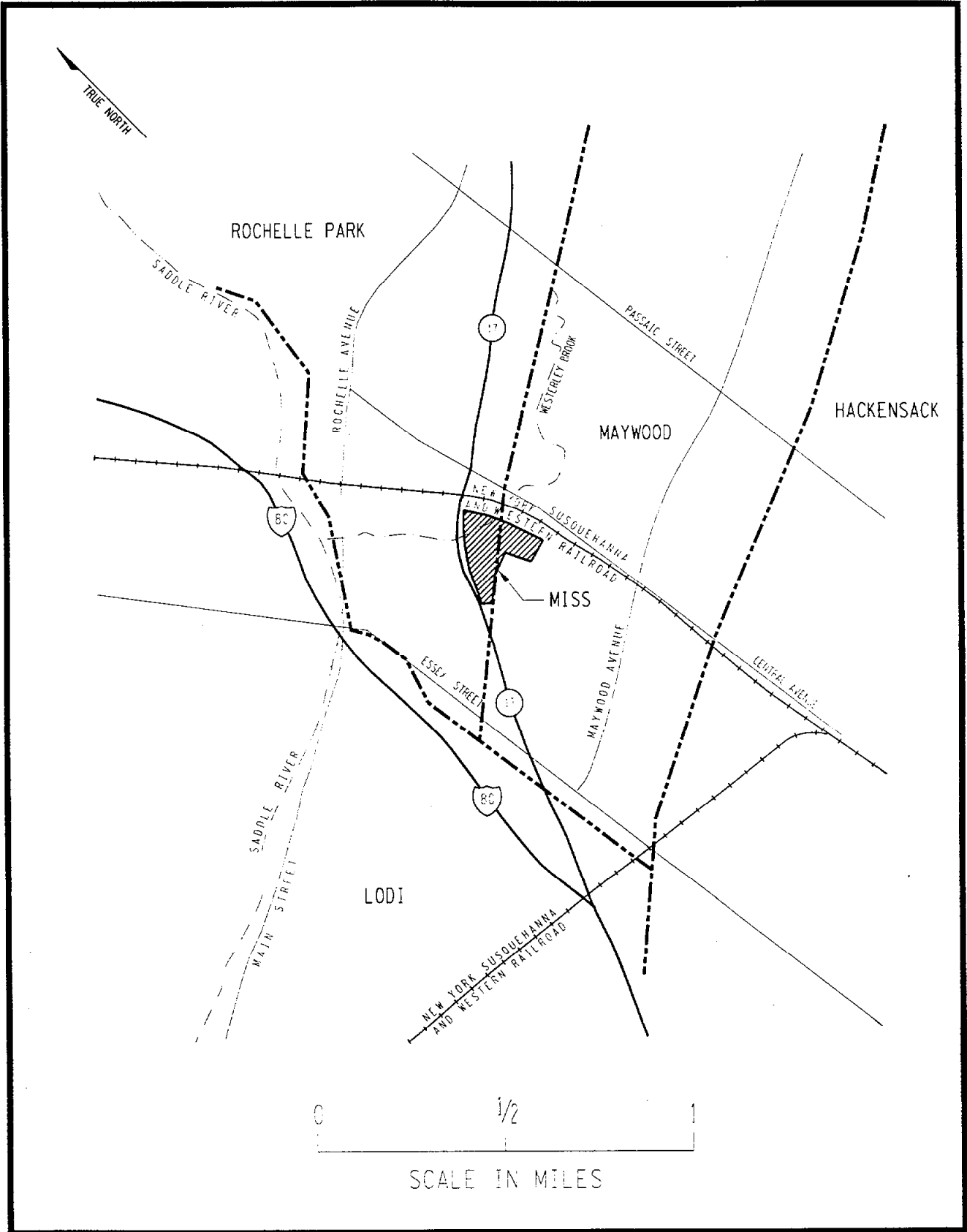
The storage site lies in a highly developed area in the Borough of Maywood and the Township of Rochelle Park, in Bergen County, New Jersey. It is located approximately 20 km (12 mi) north-northwest of downtown Manhattan (New York City) and 21 km (13 mi) northeast of Newark, New Jersey (Figure 2-1). MISS is bounded by New Jersey Route 17 on the west; a New York, Susquehanna, and Western Railroad line on the north; and commercial/industrial areas on the south and east. In addition, residential areas are located just north of the railroad line and west within 275 m (300 yd).

The site is a fenced lot occupying 4.7 ha (11.7 acres) of a 12-ha (30-acre) property previously owned by the Stepan Company (formerly the Maywood Chemical Works). DOE assumed ownership of the property in 1985.

2.1.2 Vicinity Properties

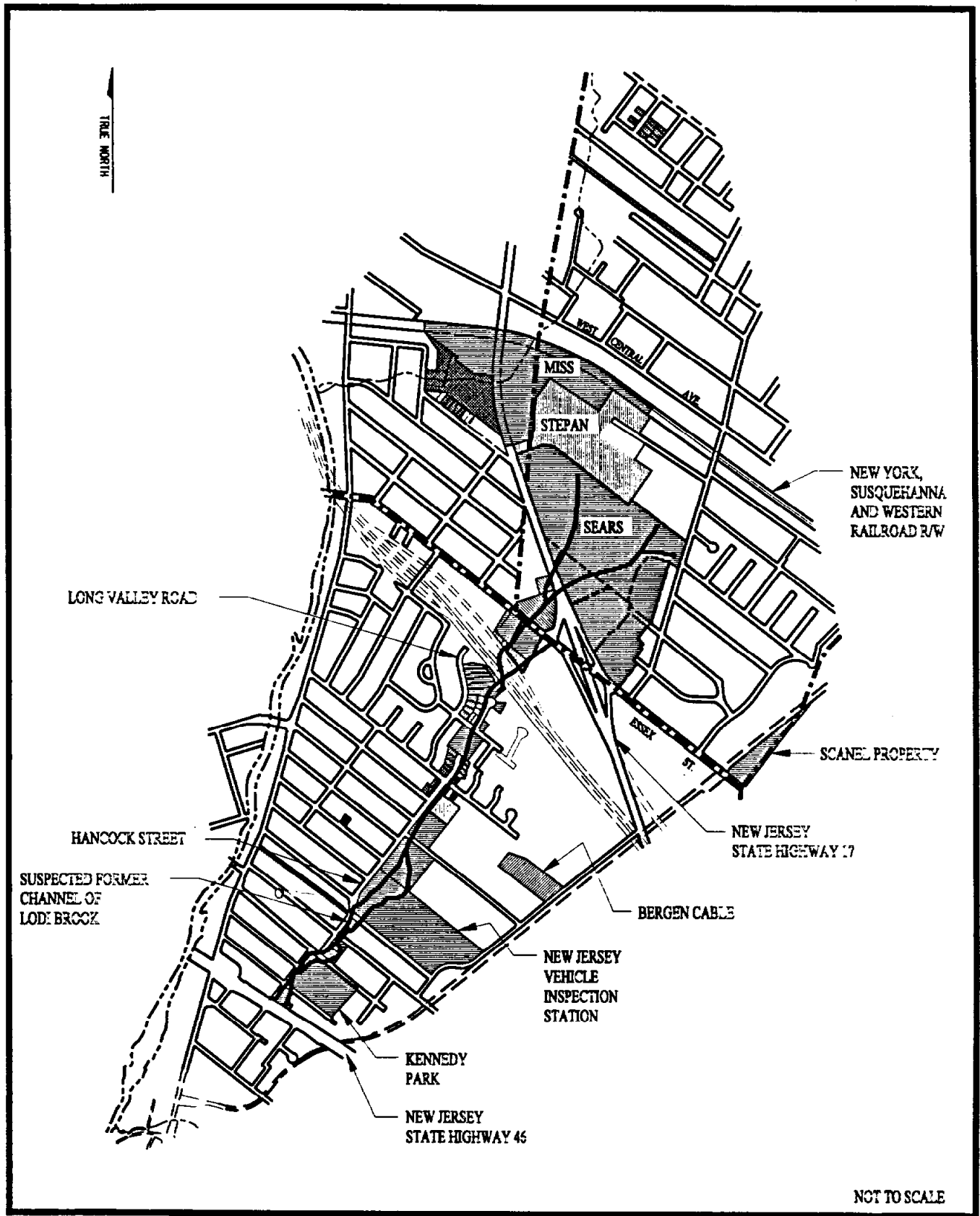
Several residential, commercial, and governmental vicinity properties in the boroughs of Maywood and Lodi and the Township of Rochelle Park are known to have been radioactively contaminated from operations at the Maywood Chemical Works. These properties, shown in Figure 2-2, were identified by DOE through numerous radiological surveys. The vicinity properties are segmented into residential properties and commercial/governmental properties. A total of 25 residential properties have been cleaned up—nine in Rochelle Park, and eight each in Maywood and Lodi. One other commercially zoned tract in Rochelle Park has been partially remedied, as has one other residential property in Lodi. Both of these properties are scheduled to be fully remedied during Phase I cleanups at the Maywood Site, which began in the fall of 1995. Phase I cleanups are being conducted as a CERCLA removal action.

In the Borough of Maywood, two residential vicinity properties are yet to be cleaned up. All



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Figure 2-1
Location of MISS



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Figure 2-2
Locations of Vicinity Properties

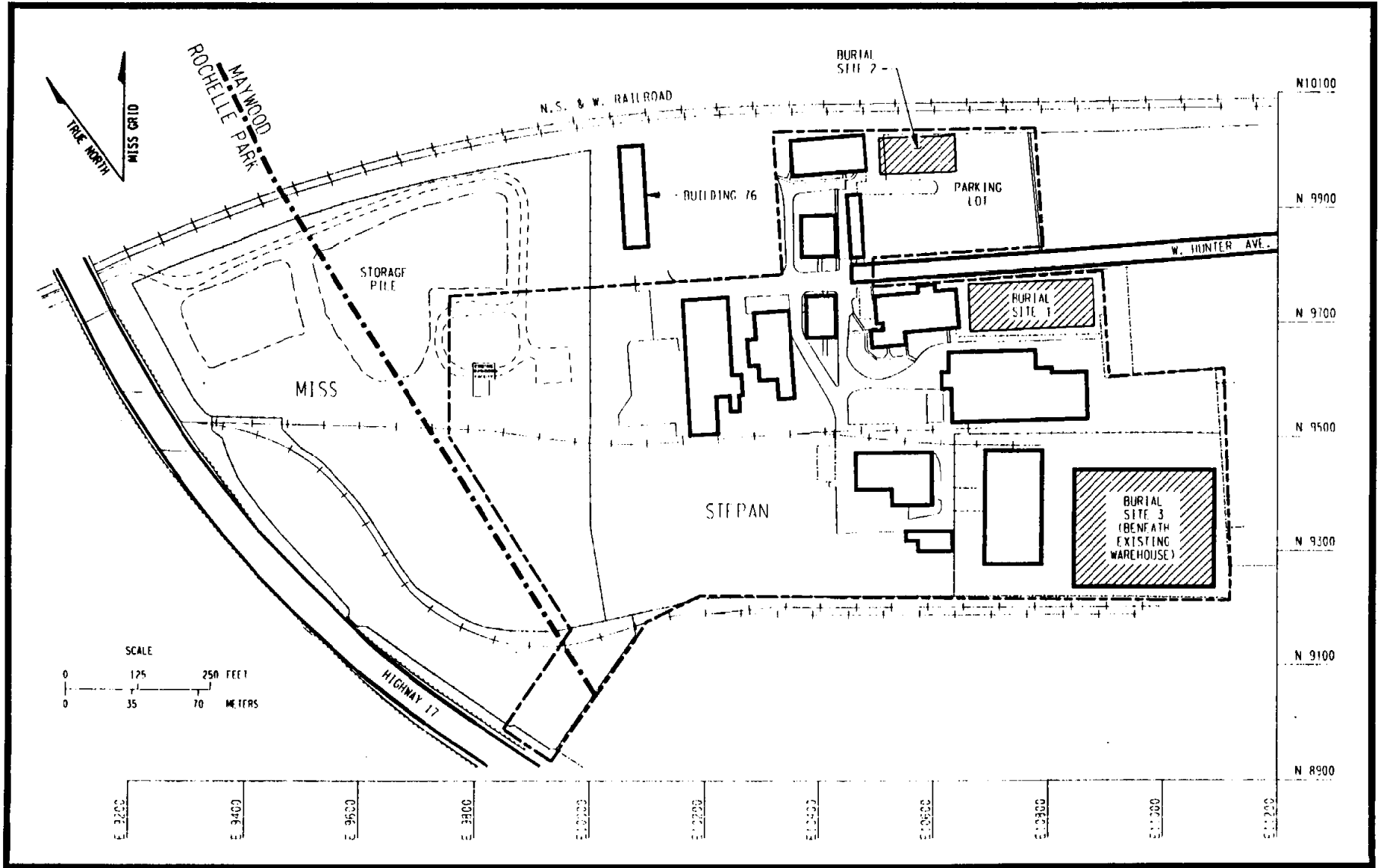
Rochelle Park residential vicinity properties are complete. In Lodi, 31 residential properties, three parks, a fire station, and an interstate right-of-way are scheduled for Phase I cleanups. The remainder of the vicinity properties in Maywood and Lodi are commercial/government and will be addressed in Phase II following full completion of Phase I.

2.2 HISTORY OF THE MAYWOOD SITE

From 1916 through 1959, Maywood Chemical Works processed monazite sand to extract thorium and rare earth minerals for use in manufacturing industrial products such as mantles for gas lanterns. Monazite sand is a naturally occurring ore that contains thorium. It is found in many parts of the world, including some beaches. Monazite ores processed at the Maywood Site came from foreign and domestic locations, including Idaho in the United States, and from Brazil, India, and Australia. During the years of processing, slurry that contained process wastes from thorium operations was pumped to diked areas west of the plant. Some of these process wastes were removed from the plant site for use as mulch and fill on nearby properties, thereby contaminating those properties with radioactive elements. Some of the material also migrated offsite via the natural drainage provided by the former Lodi Brook. In 1932, Route 17 was built across the diked disposal area (Figure 2-3).

In 1954, Maywood Chemical Works was issued License R-103 by AEC, thereby allowing it to continue to possess, process, manufacture, and distribute radioactive materials under the auspices of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Maywood Chemical Works stopped processing thorium in 1959 after approximately 40 years of production. The property was sold to the Stepan Company in 1959.

In 1961, Stepan was issued an AEC radioactive materials license (STC-130). Based on AEC inspections and information related to the contamination on the west side of Route 17, Stepan agreed to perform remedial action; cleanup began in 1963. In 1966, roughly 8,400 yd³ of waste was removed from the area west of Route 17 and buried on the Stepan property at burial site 1, an area now covered by grass. In 1967, approximately 2,100 yd³ of waste was removed from the same general area and buried on the Stepan property at burial site 2, which is now a parking lot. In 1968, Stepan obtained permission from AEC to



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Figure 2-3
Burial Site Locations on the Stepan Company Property

transfer an additional 8,600 yd³ of waste from the south end of the property adjacent to Route 17 and bury it on the Stepan property at burial site 3, where a warehouse was later built. Building 76 was constructed over part of an area that was formerly occupied by thorium processing facilities; this area is known to be contaminated with radioactive materials. Figure 2-3 shows the location of Building 76 and the approximate locations of the burial sites.

At the request of the Stepan Company, a radiological survey of the south end of the remediated property west of Route 17 was conducted by AEC in 1968. Based on the findings of that survey, clearance was granted for release of the property for unrestricted use. At the time of the survey, AEC was not aware of contaminated waste materials still present in the northeast corner of the property. In 1968, the portion of the Stepan property west of Route 17 was sold to a private citizen who later sold it to the current owner, Ballod Associates.

In 1980, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) was notified that elevated readings were obtained on the Ballod property. This information prompted NRC to request a comprehensive survey to assess the radiological condition of the property. The survey was performed in February 1981 by Oak Ridge Associated Universities with the assistance of a representative from the Region I office of NRC.

NRC also requested an aerial radiological survey of the Stepan property, the Ballod property, and the surrounding area. This survey, conducted in January 1981 by EG&G Energy Measurements Group, revealed other anomalies (radiation readings distinctly higher than those of surrounding areas). Elevated gamma readings (greater than the local background level) were detected directly over the Stepan chemical plant and immediately to the west and south of the plant. Two other points of elevated background gamma radiation were detected approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) from the center of the plant: one to the northeast and the other to the south. Followup ground surveys were performed to determine the nature of these anomalies.

The Maywood Site was added to the National Priorities List in September 1983. In 1984, Congress assigned cleanup of the Maywood Chemical Works contamination to DOE because of the Department's experience and expertise in dealing with radioactive materials. DOE then negotiated an agreement with Stepan Company for access to a 4.7-ha (11.7-acre) portion of the Stepan property on which to establish MISS, pending execution of an agreement to transfer ownership of the site to DOE. DOE's desire to own the property was driven by the fact that a storage area would be required for excavated material until a permanent disposal site was identified. Ownership of the MISS property was transferred to DOE in September 1985.

When DOE began radiological surveys of the Maywood vicinity to identify areas of elevated contamination, a curious geographical pattern of properties emerged. Besides identifying contamination immediately around the site of the old Maywood Chemical Works, which stemmed from plant operations and onsite retention ponds, environmental technologists studying the survey results noticed that a string of residential and commercial properties to the south of the old plant were also contaminated. The properties were lined up, by and large, in a succession, with a few other affected properties scattered here and there with no apparent pattern. The answer to the mystery of how most of these additional properties became contaminated came when technologists studied historic geological maps of the area and discovered that the old Lodi Brook channel, which now runs through the communities via underground culverts, flowed openly along the path of the contaminated vicinity properties. The brook had carried radioactive materials from the Chemical Works downstream and had washed the materials onto properties during floods. Other properties, DOE discovered, had been contaminated when land owners used earthen material from the Chemical Works site as fill on their property.

During 1984 and 1985, DOE cleaned up 25 residential properties in Maywood, Rochelle Park, and Lodi and part of one commercial property in Rochelle Park (Ballod property). Remedial work ceased when an ordinance was passed to preclude the transfer of additional material to Maywood from other municipalities. Approximately 35,000 yd³ of contaminated material from these properties was stored at MISS. Of that amount, 15,000 yd³ has been shipped out of state, with the remainder planned to be removed by the end of 1996.

A Federal Facilities Agreement between DOE and EPA was signed in September 1990 and became effective in April 1991. The agreement generally serves to ensure that the site is thoroughly investigated and remedied to protect the health or welfare of the public or the environment, to establish the procedural framework for the site cleanup in accordance with applicable laws and guidance, to make sure that all work done by DOE would be consistent with requirements, and to facilitate cooperation and information exchange between the agencies.

A Remedial Investigation was completed for the site in December 1992. This investigation was performed to define the type and extent of contamination, under DOE's responsibility, that is present at the site. These determinations were made via radiological surveys followed by sample collection and analysis of soil, sediment, and surface and groundwater.

Using information gathered during the Remedial Investigation, a Baseline Risk Assessment was prepared for the site. Completed in April 1993, this assessment served to identify the means by which people and the environment may be exposed to radiological materials or chemicals at the site, thereby providing an evaluation of the potential threat to human health and the environment if the site were not cleaned up. The results of the assessment provided a basis for determining the need for cleanup.

A key issue in the past for the Maywood Site involved a dispute that began in May 1993 between DOE and EPA regarding cleanup criteria for the soil. DOE's position was that criteria should conform to a set of existing national standards, which called for surface soils (the top 6 inches) to be cleaned to a level of 5 picocuries of thorium (above normal background levels) per gram (pCi/g) of soil, and all soils below 6 inches to meet a level of 15 pCi/g. EPA felt that a new set of cleanup guidelines specific to the Maywood Site should be formulated. DOE agreed to develop site-specific criteria, and the dispute was resolved in March 1994 with guidelines set at 5 pCi/g for residential properties, regardless of depth. For industrial/commercial properties, the level was maintained at 5 pCi/g for surface soil and 15 pCi/g for subsurface, with a goal of 5 pCi/g if reasonably achievable.

With the dispute resolved, DOE decided to address some vital portions of the site through CERCLA interim actions. Such actions allow cleanup of these portions to move forward while a final, site-wide remedy and record of decision are pending.

The first significant portion of the site to be addressed through interim action was the storage pile at MISS. In May 1994, an engineering evaluation/cost analysis for removal of the storage pile was issued for public comment. The final version was published in September, followed by the signing of an Action Memorandum by DOE to authorize the work, and in November pile removal began. As of winter 1995, approximately half of the storage pile had been shipped out of state for permanent disposal, with the remaining portion expected to be shipped by the end of 1996.

Another portion of the site now being addressed through interim action includes the 36 vicinity properties that constitute Phase I. As with the pile, the Phase-I properties are being cleaned up under the environmental documentation of an engineering evaluation/cost analysis and the authorization of an Action Memorandum. The public comment draft of the evaluation/analysis for the Phase-I properties was issued in July 1995, followed by the final version in September. Cleanup of the properties began in the weeks that followed, and five of the 31 residential properties in Phase I were completed by early November. Phase I will take an estimated three to five years to complete based on the amount of annual funding received from Congress.

Since 1984, DOE has conducted an environmental monitoring program at the site to help ensure the health and safety of the public and the environment. As part of the program, soil, air and groundwater are monitored to determine whether any contamination is moving off of the site. Monitoring devices or sampling stations are located in the places where they are most likely to detect any contaminant migration. DOE publishes the environmental monitoring data in an annual report that is made available for public review in the site administrative record file located at the Maywood Public Library and the local DOE Public Information Center. Individuals may request a copy by calling the information center at (201) 843-7466 or the toll-free DOE information line (1-800-253-9759).

3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

MISS is located on the boundary between the Borough of Maywood and the Township of Rochelle Park. Contaminated vicinity properties are located in Maywood, Lodi and Rochelle Park. Both boroughs are governed by a mayor and council, with borough departments managed by a borough administrator. The Township of Rochelle Park is governed by a five-member committee, which names one of its members as mayor.

MISS is zoned for commercial and industrial use. Lands adjacent to MISS are zoned for limited commercial, light industrial, or single-family residential use.

The estimated 1994 populations of Maywood and Lodi were 9,770 and 22,602, respectively; the 1992 estimate for Rochelle Park was 5,749. The 1992 population of Bergen County was 832,383 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, November, 1995).

3.2 CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Before DOE was assigned responsibility for the site in late 1983, citizens and officials, primarily in Maywood, were concerned about contamination on residential properties.

Representatives of DOE met with Maywood officials in late 1983 to obtain background information about the site and about community concerns. Project representatives met in early 1984 with affected property owners and the Maywood mayor and council to discuss the planned removal actions. A memorandum of understanding between DOE and the Borough of Maywood was executed that August. The memorandum listed agreements between DOE and the borough concerning locations to be cleaned up, establishment and monitoring of the interim storage site, and efforts to find a permanent disposal site in New Jersey. No in-state disposal site was identified. The state of New Jersey was asked to help site an in-state disposal cell location, but quickly indicated that no community could be identified as a willing and amenable host to such a site. Thus far, all soils that have been shipped from the

Maywood Site have gone to a permanent disposal cell in Utah.

In 1985, citizens and officials in Maywood became concerned over two key issues: (1) a DOE plan to store contaminated soil from eight Lodi properties at MISS, which the borough believed violated the memorandum of understanding, and (2) the possibility that the interim storage site could become permanent. The borough filed suit to invalidate the transfer of the MISS property from the Stepan Company to DOE. The lawsuit was resolved in DOE's favor in 1988.

Two meetings in Maywood in 1985 drew large citizen turnouts. The first was a town meeting held by Congressman Robert Torricelli on July 29, and the second was a New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) hearing held on September 9 to take comment on a state permit for the construction and establishment of MISS.

That same year, a group of Maywood residents formed the Concerned Citizens of Maywood, which was granted official status as an advisory group to the mayor and council in January 1988. Maywood Mayor John Steuert eliminated the group's status as an official advisory group to the borough in 1994 after disagreements between the parties on the approach to take in the borough's relationship with DOE.

During the spring of 1988, DOE representatives met with the Maywood Borough Council to propose removal actions on selected Lodi and Maywood vicinity properties. The council again expressed opposition to accepting contaminated soil from outside Maywood. Council members also stated concern that materials from outside Maywood would fill MISS to capacity, leaving no room for materials excavated from Maywood properties.

In the spring and summer of 1989, DOE presented volume estimates showing that MISS would accommodate all known contaminated materials from Maywood, Rochelle Park and Lodi. DOE also restated the agency's desire to proceed with removal actions in Lodi and Maywood. At a June 26 meeting, the council voted not to accept contaminated material from outside of Maywood for interim storage at MISS. No further cleanups were conducted until 1991, when one residential property was remediated as a time-critical removal action.

In July 1989, the mayors of Maywood, Rochelle Park and Lodi began planning a cooperative effort to work with state and federal agencies to find a permanent solution for the thorium problem. In 1990, DOE representatives met with Congressman Torricelli to discuss permanent disposal of thorium waste stored at MISS. Other topics of discussion included the environmental review process and consideration of a commercial disposal facility (Envirocare of Utah, Clive, Utah) as a permanent disposal location for the materials at MISS. Envirocare is now the permanent disposal facility for the pile materials shipped to date and will likely be used for future soil shipments from the pile and from remedial actions at the Phase I properties.

DOE held a public scoping meeting in December 1990 regarding the history of the Maywood Site, the type of contamination present, and the environmental review process that must precede a recommendation on cleanup and permanent disposal of contaminated material. Residents of Maywood, Rochelle Park and Lodi had an opportunity during the meeting to express opinions and make recommendations about the environmental cleanup and the disposal of radioactive contamination at MISS and vicinity properties.

The primary issues raised by members of the community were: opposition to ultimate disposal of the waste at MISS; a strong desire to dispose of the wastes without delay at a commercial disposal facility; concern about site radioactive emissions and groundwater contamination by chemicals; concern that past releases from the plant had increased the cancer incidence in an area of Maywood; a belief that the review process was too long; and a preference for consolidating the related site reviews for the Maywood, Wayne, Middlesex and New Brunswick sites into one document.

A health study prepared during this time period by a Maywood resident suggesting higher-than-normal health risks in the Maywood area also created concern among the public. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), in cooperation with NJDEP, conducted a health assessment of the area in 1990. The assessment documented the presence of radiological material above background levels at properties adjacent to MISS and cited a need for a more thorough health study when more data became available through characterization sampling. In September 1992, using data generated through characterization

sampling at vicinity properties, ATSDR began a review and update of their earlier assessment, which concluded that the Maywood Site posed no heightened health risks under current conditions. That same month, persisting health concerns among the public prompted the Borough Council to petition ATSDR for a health assessment to determine whether health risks to residents were greater in the MISS area than in areas farther from the site. Coincidentally, in October 1992, EPA requested a health consultation be performed by ATSDR based on the draft Remedial Investigation of the MISS. Because of this EPA request and the September 1992 review and update, ATSDR informed the borough that its petitioned health assessment would not be performed. ATSDR issued the EPA-requested health consultation report in the fall of 1993, again concluding that no heightened health risks resulted from the site under normal conditions. An additional ATSDR health consultation began in May 1995 involving private interviews with members of the public to discuss their concerns about the overall Maywood Site. Publication of this latest consultation is pending; however, ATSDR consistently has concluded that area residents are not being subjected to heightened health risks as a result of the Maywood site.

In March 1991, DOE representatives met with the Maywood Borough Council to discuss a time-critical removal action planned for a residential Lodi property. Materials used in building the kitchen of a home on the property were found to be contaminated with radioactive thorium. The contaminated building materials presumably came from the Maywood Chemical Works, from which workers in the 1940s were allowed to remove excess building materials for home use. The levels of radioactivity found in the kitchen of the home required that immediate action be taken.

DOE proposed that the estimated 36 yd³ of contaminated materials removed during the cleanup in Lodi be temporarily stored at the Maywood Site. The Maywood Borough Council rejected the storage plan, stating that Maywood would not accept contaminated materials from outside the borough. The Rochelle Park Township Council also opposed the plan.

DOE informed the mayor of Maywood in July 1991 that the time-critical removal action had begun and that the excavated material would be stored at MISS. In an attempt to block the delivery of additional contaminated material from the Lodi property cleanup, local

Maywood residents and some public officials picketed outside the gates leading to MISS. Despite the opposition, DOE transported the materials to MISS. The material was placed in protective storage boxes in an on-site building.

In the fall of 1991, DOE met with Bergen County officials and the mayors of Maywood, Rochelle Park and Lodi to discuss formation of a coalition of local officials to review DOE activities. DOE also met with many local organizations including the Maywood Board of Health and the Rochelle Park Environmental Commission. In July 1992, Bergen County officials and municipal mayors formed the Tri-Borough and County Thorium Coalition. With a \$50,000 grant from DOE, the Coalition hired Teledyne Isotopes as a consultant to review documents and to help them understand technical information about work at the Maywood Site.

In April 1992, DOE established a public information center in Maywood to provide a local point of contact for individuals interested in acquiring information about the Maywood Site and the plans for cleanup. Members of the Concerned Citizens of Maywood picketed outside the information center to protest the cost of operating the information center and to demand that DOE halt any further shipment of contaminated soil to MISS. The information center, located at 55 West Pleasant Avenue in Maywood, is used extensively by the community and has proved to be a valuable resource for those seeking information about DOE's work in the area.

In June 1992, the Concerned Citizens of Maywood provided information about a Kerr-McGee Site in West Chicago, Illinois, to support the committee's belief that DOE should accelerate the cleanup of the Maywood Site. Group members believe that state, county and federal elected officials have been too cooperative with DOE and that the lack of confrontation only encourages DOE to delay its cleanup efforts. Maywood residents, public officials and local news media have compared the Maywood Site with the Kerr-McGee Site because both sites have radioactive waste that has been classified as 11(e)2 by-product material. Of special interest to Maywood were Kerr-McGee's efforts to contract with the Envirocare of Utah facility to dispose of 11(e)2 by-product material. The Borough of Maywood strongly recommended that DOE enter into a contract with Envirocare or any other

out-of-state facility licensed to take the contaminated material from Maywood. (Envirocare was licensed to accept radioactive waste, such as that at the Maywood Site, in November 1993. DOE entered into such an agreement with Envirocare in 1994 and began removal of the MISS storage pile in the fall of that year with the first shipments totaling 5,000 yd³. An additional 10,000 yd³ was shipped to Envirocare during the spring/summer of 1995.)

The Concerned Citizens of Maywood group has been awarded a \$50,000 EPA Technical Assistance Grant, which the group has used to hire Radioactive Waste Management Associates, of New York City, to help them understand information that already exists about the site and information developed during the Superfund cleanup process.

The DOE Site Manager is the primary spokesperson and information contact for the Maywood Site. In addition, a community relations representative will be available at the local DOE Public Information Center to answer questions, provide materials and relay information to and from pertinent project representatives. The information center is the local point of contact for acquiring information about the Maywood Site and also serves as a meeting place for small groups interested in site activities.

The information center in Maywood has served to meet the needs of many stakeholders during the planning and design stages of work at the Maywood Site, and continues to do so as interim actions progress. Since its opening, more than 100 area residents have toured MISS. A project briefing and site tour were conducted in May 1992 for a local state assemblyman. In September 1992, the Maywood health officer, borough clerk, and a councilwoman toured Building 76, a storage building at the MISS. The tour was conducted at the request of the health officer to address questions raised about materials stored in the building. Members of the Tri-Borough and County Thorium Coalition toured the site in July 1992. In December 1992, Maywood emergency services personnel toured MISS to learn more about site emergency preparedness. Throughout 1993 and to date, tours have been and are conducted upon request. Recently, in the summer of 1995, the mayor of nearby Wayne Township, along with other city and county officials and a consultant, toured MISS to observe pile removal activities and to discuss associated health and safety measures practiced during the work. (Pile removal began in Wayne beginning fall 1995.)

In numerous meetings and correspondences with the Tri-Borough and County Thorium Coalition, project personnel have discussed site-wide issues including cleanup criteria, sequencing of the Phase-I cleanups, characterization approaches, and cleanup options being developed and evaluated for the Maywood Site. (Using input from the Coalition, and through consideration of necessary engineering and geographical needs, a sequence for Phase-I cleanups was established to guide remedial actions at vicinity properties, beginning with Lodi residential properties in the fall of 1995.) Periodic meetings continue to be held with the Coalition to solicit the membership's input about ongoing work and plans.

A series of availability sessions that began in December 1992 to answer residents' questions and concerns about the Maywood Site cleanup continue as new developments or concerns arise. Drop-in sessions, information open houses, and one-on-one meetings with property owners have been held periodically to provide the community with informal opportunities to speak with the DOE site manager and with technical personnel. Sessions have been held to discuss reports and their contents, such as the Remedial Investigation (winter 1992), the Baseline Risk Assessment (spring 1993), Proposed Plan options (summer 1993), Feasibility Study cleanup alternatives (spring 1994), and other issues such as the possibility of treatment of soils and the development process for cleanup criteria (winter 1994). Site tours continue to be conducted at the request of local residents and project personnel have been available to speak to civic groups, schools, and other organizations.

In May 1993, EPA informed DOE that EPA did not agree with cleanup criteria guidelines proposed for the Maywood Site. The dispute has substantially slowed the process for issuing a Proposed Plan for cleanup at the Site. DOE's position was that criteria should conform to a set of existing national standards, which called for surface soils (the top 6 inches) to be cleaned to a level of 5 picocuries of thorium (above normal background levels) per gram (pCi/g) of soil, and all soils below 6 inches to be meet a level of 15 pCi/g. EPA felt that a new set of cleanup guidelines specific to the Maywood Site should be formulated. The dispute was resolved in March 1994 with guidelines set at 5 pCi/g for residential properties, regardless of depth. For industrial/commercial properties, the level was maintained at 5 pCi/g for surface soil and 15 pCi/g for subsurface, with a goal of 5 pCi/g if reasonably achievable.

Part of the original Proposed Plan for cleanup included treatment of materials in the MISS storage pile and of materials generated during future remedial action by a method known as soil washing, which is intended to separate clean debris and soil particles from those that are radioactively contaminated. An open house was held in April 1994 to discuss the preferred alternative for Maywood, soil washing as part of the remedy, and the cleanup levels agreed upon by EPA and DOE. The community strongly opposed any form of onsite treatment, including soil washing, and demanded that all materials be transported to an offsite disposal facility. DOE had planned to conduct pilot-scale treatability studies at the site in 1994, but, in response to community opposition, agreed not to do so. Pilot scale tests are currently (as of October 1995) being conducted in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, using soils from the storage pile at MISS and from other FUSRAP sites. (Treatment technologies are still being evaluated for soils generated during Phase II vicinity property cleanups. Effective treatment of the soils would dramatically lower the cost of the cleanups to the taxpayer by reducing the amount of material that must be transported and disposed of, activities that can represent a majority of the total cleanup cost.)

During the spring and summer of 1995, DOE and contractor representatives met several times with Maywood's Environmental Legislative Action Committee. (The group was established by Maywood Mayor John Steuert in 1990, but had limited activity during the time that the Concerned Citizens of Maywood were official borough advisors. When this advisory status ended in 1994, the Environmental Legislative Action Committee began a more active role.) DOE met with the Environmental Legislative Action Committee in January 1995 to gather and relay information about DOE's work to the mayor and council for dissemination at council meetings, which are open to the public.

An important topic of discussion with the committee has been the use of the rail spur at the MISS for loading soils from remedial actions in Lodi for shipment out of state. DOE has proposed a plan to ensure that all Lodi soils will be shipped from the MISS as soon as possible after loading; that none of the soils would be placed in the existing storage pile or used to create a new pile; and that all soils generated during an excavation campaign will be gone from the MISS at the end of the construction season. The mayor and council have accepted DOE's plan and will maintain close communication with the project to ensure compliance to their satisfaction.

In addition to activities that are directly related to DOE's work at the Maywood Site, the agency also works with state and local officials and with property owners in cases where activities at properties may be affected by FUSRAP. DOE representatives often provide information, guidance, and technical support to groups such as local utilities, state governmental agencies, and municipal contractors regarding prudent work routines on properties that are designated for FUSRAP activities. For instance, in February 1995, officials from Lodi notified DOE that the borough was planning landscaping renovations at a municipal park that is designated for cleanup under FUSRAP. Members of the New Jersey project team met several times with representatives of the borough and its contractors to assist in planning the landscaping work with respect to portions of the park scheduled for remediation so that the contractors could ensure a safe working environment while working. DOE maintained contact with the appropriate NJDEP project personnel during the park renovations to inform the state of DOE's support role and to consult with the state about the possible impacts of the park renovations. As with other activities of this type, DOE provided support to the work by surveying and staking out the areas of contamination on the property, providing and explaining the radiological characterization reports for the property, and providing radiation control technicians to perform scans of any soils excavated during the landscaping project. Some community members felt that the landscape work should not be performed because of the park's designation under FUSRAP, and several media stories resulted. The park renovation work was undertaken by the borough, however, and was completed in the summer of 1995.

3.3 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The following information is based on DOE's experience in the community since 1983, interviews with Maywood residents conducted during July and August 1989, comments made at public meetings and information sessions, and interactions with visitors and callers to the DOE Public Information Center over the past few years.

All residents interviewed for this plan are familiar with MISS either because they have been directly involved in meetings, agreements, or congressional action about the site, or because they have been following the situation closely in the local media. A majority of those interviewed seemed frustrated because of the perceived permanence of the interim storage facility. Again, recent and planned pile removal activities are helping to alleviate these concerns. A few residents believe that the pile presents an unacceptable health risk to them and their children. There also seems to be a growing perception among some residents that the presence of thorium and the MISS have adversely affected their ability to sell their homes and/or has reduced the value of their property. Other residents believe that there is no danger from the facility but are unsure about the completeness of information received from DOE. On the other hand, there are some residents who believe that cooperating with DOE is the best option for expediting cleanup of the Maywood Site.

The majority of the concerns seem to stem from a general distrust of federal agencies and DOE in particular because of the number of years that the agency has had a high-profile presence in the community and because of the agency's historical work with radioactive materials, often conducted outside of public knowledge because of national security issues. Also, a lack of easily understood, nontechnical information about the site has contributed to misunderstandings or simple lack of knowledge about the work at hand. Residents have expressed a desire to receive vital information from a limited number of sources rather than a plethora of commissions, agencies and departments; many residents voiced frustration at receiving too many apparently differing messages from too many agencies. During a Maywood Borough Council meeting, one resident suggested forming a committee composed of representatives from all agencies or entities involved and letting that committee be the single voice in the community. The mayors of Rochelle Park, Lodi and Maywood agreed in

July 1989 to approach the thorium problem as a regional problem rather than as three separate local issues.

The concerns expressed by the residents fall into several categories:

- Opposition to DOE ownership of MISS (sometimes expressed as "the fox guarding the henhouse"). Some citizens feel that DOE ownership of the site lessens local control and, in the past, raised the possibility that the interim storage site would become permanent.
- The possibility of allowing EPA to handle the entire project. This reflects a belief that EPA could better address site issues and that progress would be expedited if the entire program were handled by EPA under Superfund.
- Unwillingness of Maywood citizens and officials to allow into Maywood contaminated soil from properties outside the borough. They are concerned that Maywood would become a "dumping ground" and that the storage site would become permanent. However, recent agreements with the borough regarding the use of MISS as a staging/loading area for Phase-I generated soils highlights the strengthening positive relationship with local officials and their understanding of the need to use MISS based on engineering, financial, and geographical considerations for the work.
- The belief of some citizens that, while thorium contamination appears to be receiving the most attention, hazardous chemicals pose a greater risk. An often-expressed concern is that chemicals are a far greater issue than thorium and that chemical contamination has more potential to affect drinking water and cause health problems. (While DOE is responsible for addressing chemical contaminants that are commingled with applicable radiological materials and/or which were integral to the thorium extraction work at the Maywood Chemical Works, Stepan performed a detailed analysis of groundwater on their property and is conducting its own investigating of chemical contamination at the Stepan Company site.)

- Lack of credible information. Several citizens expressed concern and frustration at receiving information from many different sources and not having a single source of information about the site.
- A belief that the radiological and chemical contamination has caused and will continue to cause a higher-than-normal incidence of cancer and birth defects.
- Concern that the thorium problem and the presence of the interim storage site will reduce property values.
- Mistrust that was fostered by the 1991 transport of material generated during the time-critical residential cleanup in Lodi after elevated levels of contamination were discovered in a household kitchen.
- Concern that DOE will proceed with treatment options for contaminated materials against the wishes and demands of the community.
- Concern that a severe storm could breach the integrity of protective controls at the MISS, such as the pile cover, leading to increased health risks in the community.
- Questions by some residents whose properties are designated for cleanup as to why, after decades of comfortably living in their homes, DOE must disrupt their lives by coming onto their property for remedial action.

4.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

4.1 DESCRIPTION AND TIMING OF ACTIVITIES

DOE will ensure that the public is well informed about the status of the project's plans for cleanup, including interim actions used to expedite remediation of the site, and that citizens have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process regarding a final site remedy. Documents that have received public review and comment and that support interim cleanup actions, such as pile removal and Phase-I remediation at vicinity properties, are available at the DOE Public Information Center. Upon publication, the Proposed Plan and a supporting fact sheet will also be available at the center and at information repositories prior to a related public meeting. The meeting will be widely publicized throughout the affected communities via the local media and through placement of posters/placards in locations of high public visibility. At the meeting, concerned residents will have the chance to comment on the proposed remedial action plan. All significant comments will be considered and subsequently will be addressed in a responsiveness summary attached as an appendix to the final Proposed Plan.

Additional meetings and information sessions will be held as needed or requested to continue to inform the public about ongoing site activities.

Some of the most valuable community relations has been and will be conducted in the homes of those whose properties are scheduled for cleanup. Project representatives from community relations, project management and technical disciplines will meet with homeowners on a face-to-face basis for "kitchen-table" meetings. This process has proved extremely beneficial and productive during a similar remedial action in a nearby New Jersey community, and in the planning for Phase-I cleanups of the Maywood Site. For these meetings, packages will be prepared to promote thorough, easily understood explanations of what will be done at the person's home. Each package will include, but will not be limited to, drawings depicting the property and related structures and will show the extent of contamination on the property with indications of where excavation will be necessary. Project representatives will use the drawings to help explain to the property owner exactly

what work will be performed during remedial action. Also in the package will be community relations contacts and information about how relocation would be handled, e.g., rental/hotel accommodations, bill payments, reimbursement, etc., if relocation is necessary for the property owner and family members. Once remedial action has begun, workers in the field will continue to communicate questions and concerns to project community relations representatives for handling.

To further bring the local community into the decision-making process for remedial alternatives and actions at the Maywood Site, DOE is planning the formation of a citizen's advisory group. The group, ideally, will include individuals to represent larger groups or entities, such as affected property owners; county and borough offices, and federal and state agencies such as EPA and NJDEP; real estate professionals; business owners; independent technical professions; and the general communities involved. DOE will work to secure an independent convener and facilitator to help bring the group together initially and to maintain focus on goals and objectives.

Community relations activities conducted prior to and during remedial actions and interim actions may include:

- Maintaining an information repository containing key information about the site and project activities and an administrative record file of documents that form the basis for selecting and implementing a response action at a CERCLA Superfund site
- Issuing media announcements via news releases and/or paid advertisements
- Coordinating public announcements with local officials
- Holding a public meeting or information session regarding work plans
- Conducting one-on-one meetings with property owners
- Scheduling meetings with state and local officials to discuss DOE site activities
- Maintaining a working relationship with the local committees dedicated to overseeing site activities
- Responding directly to citizens' inquiries; providing speakers to small, informal meetings regarding site activities; and conducting site tours as requested
- Holding a media briefing to announce/discuss DOE's plans for remedial action

- Publishing a notice of availability of decision documents
- Making decision documents available in the information repositories; announcing the minimum 30-day public comment period for decision documents; and preparing a responsiveness summary that addresses comments received during public comment periods
- Maintaining information contacts, primarily through the DOE site manager for the media and public
- Preparing fact sheets and news releases to announce public information activities and updates on remedial action, and revising the community relations plan as needed

The following fact sheets are currently available at the DOE Public Information Center:

(1) "FUSRAP-Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program," (2) "FUSRAP Activities at Maywood, New Jersey," (3) "Principal Laws and Regulations Affecting FUSRAP," (4) "Administrative Record Requirements for FUSRAP," (5) "Remedial Investigation at the Maywood Site," (6) "Baseline Risk Assessment at the Maywood Site," (7) "Cleanup Alternatives for the Maywood Site: A Brief Summary of the Feasibility Study," (8) "Post Remedial Action/Verification at the Maywood Site," (9) "Soil Washing Technologies at the FUSRAP Sites in New Jersey," (10) "Cleanup Criteria for Radioactively Contaminated Soil at the Maywood Site," and (11) "What ALARA Means for the Maywood and Wayne, New Jersey, Sites."

4.2 STAFFING

The DOE-ORO site manager has primary responsibility for community relations activities at Maywood. The Information Center will be staffed by a full-time community relations representative who will work with and report to the community relations team lead based in Oak Ridge, Tenn. Community relations team leads from other FUSRAP projects and the community relations manager for the program will assist with planning and executing work as needed. Assistance by other technical and support staff from BNI, SAIC, ANL, and the DOE-ORO Information Office also will be provided as needed.

REFERENCES

U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1995. *Census of Populations and Housing, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, New Jersey*, November 1995.

APPENDIX A
List of Contacts

FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

The Honorable Bill Bradley (201) 639-2860
United States Senator
1 Newark Center
16th Floor
Newark, NJ 07102

The Honorable Frank J. Lautenberg (201) 645-3030
United States Senator
Suite 1001
Gateway One
Gateway Center
Newark, NJ 07102

The Honorable Robert G. Torricelli (201) 646-1111
United States Congressional Representative
25 Main Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601

The Honorable Marge Roukema (201) 447-3900
United States Congressional Representative
1200 East Ridgewood Avenue
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICIALS

Ms. Angela Carpenter (212) 637-4433
Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway
New York, NY 10007-1866

Ms. Pat Seppi (212) 264-9369
Superfund Community Relations Coordinator
Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway
New York, NY 10007

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY OFFICIALS

Mr. Jim Wagoner (301) 903-8147
EM-421
U.S. Department of Energy
Cloverleaf Building
19901 Germantown Road
Germantown, MD 20874

Mr. Lester K. Price (615) 576-0730
Director
Former Sites Restoration Division
U.S. Department of Energy
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-9723

Ms. Susan M. Cange (615) 576-5724
Site Manager
Former Sites Restoration Division
U.S. Department of Energy
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-9723

STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Honorable Christine T. Whitman (609) 292-6000
Governor of New Jersey
State House
Trenton, NJ 08625

Honorable Patrick Roma (201) 265-6680
New Jersey State Assemblyman
District 38
40 East Midland
Paramus, NJ 07652

Honorable Rose Marie Heck (201) 777-6344
New Jersey State Assemblywoman
District 38
Courtyard Mall
2 Mercer Street
Lodi, NJ 07644-1624

Honorable Louis Kosco (201) 712-1221
New Jersey State Senator
District 38
Paramus Plaza IV
Suite 115
12 Route 17 North
Paramus, NJ 07652

Honorable Byron Baer (201) 343-3333
New Jersey State Senator
District 37
125 State Street
Suite 205
Hackensack, NJ 07601

Honorable Loretta Weinberg (201) 928-0100
New Jersey State Assemblywoman
District 37
545 Cedar Lane
Teaneck, NJ 07666

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICIALS

Mr. Nicholas Marton (609) 633-0719
Bureau of Federal Case Management
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
401 East State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625

Mr. Fred Mumford (609) 984-3081
Community Relations Coordinator
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
401 East State Street
Sixth Floor
Trenton, NJ 08625

LOCAL OFFICIALS

Maywood

Honorable Thomas Murphy (201) 845-2900
Mayor
Maywood Borough Hall
459 Maywood Avenue
Maywood, NJ 07607

Ms. Mary Ann Rampola
Borough Clerk
Maywood Borough Hall
459 Maywood Avenue
Maywood, NJ 07607

(201) 845-2900

Ms. Mary Carton
Health Inspector
Maywood Board of Health
Maywood Borough Hall
459 Maywood Avenue
Maywood, NJ 07607

(201) 845-2906

Rochelle Park

The Honorable Richard LoCasio
Mayor
Township of Rochelle Park
151 West Passaic Street
Rochelle Park, NJ 07662

(201) 587-7730

Mr. Joseph Manzella
Township Administrator
Township of Rochelle Park
151 West Passaic Street
Rochelle Park, NJ 07662

(201) 587-7730

Ms. Virginia DeMaria
Township Clerk
Township of Rochelle Park
151 West Passaic Street
Rochelle Park, NJ 07662

(201) 587-7730

Ms. Pat Schneider
Board of Health
Township of Rochelle Park
151 West Passaic Street
Rochelle Park, NJ 07662

(201) 587-7739

Lodi

The Honorable Philip V. Toronto
Mayor
Borough of Lodi
One Memorial Drive
Lodi, NJ 07644

(201) 365-4005

Mr. Joseph Dominic
Borough Manager
Borough of Lodi
One Memorial Drive
Lodi, NJ 07644

(201) 365-4005

Mr. John Barrachina
Borough Clerk
Borough of Lodi
One Memorial Drive
Lodi, NJ 07644

(201) 355-4005

Ms. Pat Ruggiero
Board of Health
Borough of Lodi
One Memorial Drive
Lodi, NJ 07644

(201) 365-4005

Bergen County

The Honorable William P. Schuber (201) 646-3630
County Executive
21 Main Street, Room 300E
Administrative Building
Hackensack, NJ 07601-7000

Mr. Mark A. Guarino, Director (201) 599-6108
Bergen County Department of Health Services
327 Ridgewood Avenue
Paramus, NJ 07652

Mr. Richard A. Mola (201) 646-2500
Chairman
Board of Freeholders
Bergen County Administrative Building
21 Main Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Tri-Borough and County Thorium Coalition (201) 599-6108
Mr. Mark A. Guarino, Chairman
Bergen County Department of Health Services
327 Ridgewood Avenue
Paramus, NJ 07652

Environmental Legislative Action Committee (201) 368-0240
Tom Richards, Chairman
347 Golf Avenue
Maywood, NJ 07607

Concerned Citizens of Maywood (201) 843-6966
Mr. Chuck Parodi, President
48 West Grove Avenue
Maywood, NJ 07607

Rochelle Park Environmental Commission (201) 587-7730
Mr. Robert Rosenkranz
Township of Rochelle Park
405 Rochelle Avenue
Rochelle Park, NJ 07662

Environmental Federation (201) 783-5112
Mr. Thomas Moritz
North Jersey Office
14 South Park Street
Montclair, NJ 07042

Sierra Club (201) 392-6811
Mr. Richard Isaac
100 Knapp Street
Clifton, NJ 07011

MEDIA

Newspapers

The Bergen Record (201) 646-4336
150 River Street
Hackensack, NJ 07602

North Jersey Herald & News (201) 365-3100
988 Main Avenue
Passaic, NJ 07055

The Star Ledger (201) 877-4040
1 Star Ledger Plaza
Newark, NJ 07102

The Shopper News (201) 791-8400
1238 River Road
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
Attn: Mr. Chris Neidenberg

Our Town (201) 843-5700
58 West Pleasant Avenue
Maywood, NJ 07607
Attn: Ms. Kathy Panos

The Sunday Post (201) 445-6400
30 Oak Street
Ridgewood, NJ 07451

The Suburban News (201) 368-0100
50 Eisenhower Drive
Paramus, NJ 07652

Radio Stations

WKDM-AM (201) 939-5333
Patterson Lane
Carlstadt, NJ 07601

WWDJ-AM (201) 343-5097
Communicom Corporation of America
167 Main Street
P.O. Box 970
Hackensack, NJ 07601

Television Stations

WCBS-TV (212) 975-4321
51 West 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019

WNBC-TV (212) 664-4444
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10112

WNET-TV (212) 560-2000
356 West 58th Street
New York, NY 10112

WNEW-TV (212) 535-1000
205 West 67th Street
New York, NY 10021

WOR-TV (212) 764-7000
1440 Broadway
New York, NY 10018

WPIX-TV (201) 933-6881
223 Montross Avenue
Rutherford, NJ 07070

APPENDIX B

**Locations for Information Repositories
and Administrative Record Files**

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILES

Maywood Public Library (201) 845-2915
459 Maywood Avenue
Maywood, NJ 07607

Hours of Operation

Monday - Friday	10:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday	7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.
Saturday	12:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Sunday	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Director: Ms. Diane Rhodes

DOE Public Information Center (201) 843-7466
55 West Pleasant Avenue
Maywood, NJ 07607

Hours of Operation

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

(Evening appointments available upon request. Closed weekends)

Contact: Mr. Stuart Price

APPENDIX C
Suggested Locations for Public Meetings

SUGGESTED LOCATIONS FOR PUBLIC MEETING

Maywood Public Library (201) 845-2915
459 Maywood Avenue
Maywood, NJ 07607

Monday - Friday 10:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Contact: Ms. Diane Rhodes
Capacity: 90

Maywood Board of Education (201) 843-4598
Maywood Avenue School
452 Maywood Avenue
Maywood, NJ 07607

Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Contact: Ms. Sheila Conroy
Capacity: 150 - 1,000

Public Safety Building (201) 845-2906
15 Park Avenue
Maywood, New Jersey 07607

Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Contact: Ms. Mary Carton
Capacity: 76

Lodi Municipal Building (201) 365-4005
1 Memorial Drive
Lodi, New Jersey 07644

Monday - Friday 8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Contact: Mr. Joe Dominic
Capacity: 130

Our Lady Queen of Peace (201) 845-9566
400 Maywood Avenue
Maywood, NJ 07607

Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Contact: Father Donald McLaughlan
Capacity: 350-500

Nellie K. Parker School (201) 646-7830
261 Maple Hill Drive
Hackensack, NJ 07601

Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Contact: Ms. Saccone
Capacity: 400