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**U.S. EPA Community Relations Plan**  
**Centredale Manor Restoration Project**

**North Providence**  
**Rhode Island**

**April 24, 2000**

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## **A. Overview of the Community Relations Plan**

This Community Relations Plan describes and explains EPA's strategies to address the needs and concerns of the North Providence and Woonasquatucket River community that is affected by the Centredale Manor Restoration Project, in North Providence, Rhode Island. It is designed to involve affected residents, town officials, local environmental groups and other interested parties in decision - making regarding the cleanup of the site. This plan outlines community involvement and outreach activities to be conducted while site investigations and work are underway.

Local and state officials, as well as active area residents, are essential resources for the success of this plan because they have a comprehensive understanding of the area and hold visible positions of responsibility within the community. They are considered key points of contact to communicate with all residents in the affected area. The successful cleanup of the Centredale Manor Restoration Project hinges on informed citizen involvement in each step of the Superfund process.

Of significant importance to this plan is the continued participation of the Woonasquatucket River Management Action Committee.

The U.S. EPA New England Office in Boston, Massachusetts has lead responsibility for managing the removal and remedial activities at the site and will oversee all community relations activities at the site, doing so in close coordination with the Woonasquatucket River Management Action Committee.

The Community Relations Plan was prepared to assist EPA in developing a comprehensive community relations program for citizens affected by the Centredale Manor Restoration Project. EPA conducts community relations activities to ensure that the local public has input into decisions about Superfund actions and is well informed about the progress of those actions. The following sections comprise the remainder of the Plan:

- Capsule Site Description
- History of Site Inspections, Removals, Studies and Actions
- Community Background
- Highlights of the Community Relations Program
- Community Relations Techniques and Timing
- Conclusion
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The information in this plan is based on interviews EPA conducted in the spring and summer of 1999. Participants in these discussions included local officials, area residents and environmental leaders. Additional information used to develop this plan include: the educational outreach strategy created by the Health and Education Subcommittee of the Urban Rivers Team, a coalition of representatives from EPA, RI DEM and Rhode Island environmental organizations; and information from phone calls to the Rhode Island Department of Health family hotline.

Information from both sources complement the EPA interviews and are reflected in the list of techniques that will be used to interact with the North Providence and Woonasquatucket River community as site activities proceed.

## **B. Capsule Site Description**

The Centredale Manor Restoration Project encompasses the Brook Village Apartment property (Brook Village) and the Centredale Manor Apartment property (Centredale Manor), located respectively at 2072 and 2074 Smith Street in North Providence, Providence County, Rhode Island and the flood plain of the Woonasquatucket River, as defined in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map of the 100 year flood plain, from Route 44 downstream to and inclusive of the Allendale Dam and its associated structures, including the tailrace of the Allendale Dam, also in North Providence. The affected section of the flood plain upstream of Allendale Dam and downstream of Route 44, covers approximately 36 acres and is the area where sediment deposition is likely to have occurred and therefore merits further investigation. ( Figure 1).

The Brook Village and Centredale Manor properties are zoned residential and encompass a total of 9.7 acres of land. Centredale Manor is an eight-story apartment building for elderly residents which was completed in 1983. There are two paved parking lots located to the north and west of the building. Brook Village is an eleven story apartment building for elderly residents which was completed in 1977. A series of three parking lots extend to the south of the building. The area around both buildings is landscaped with grass.

Prior to 1936, the properties were occupied by Centredale Worsted Mills, a woolens manufacturing plant. Atlantic Chemical began operating on the properties in the late 1930s. Atlantic Chemical Company changed name in 1953 to Metro-Atlantic, Inc. and continued to operate until the late 1970s. New England Container Company, Inc. operated a drum reconditioning facility on a portion of the Site from 1952 until 1969. A major fire in 1972 destroyed most of the structures at the Site.

The Site was added to the National Priority List (Superfund) in January 2000, effective March 6, 2000, making it eligible for long term evaluation and cleanup. The EPA maintains a list of Superfund sites nationwide. There are currently 13 Rhode Island sites on the List.

## **C. History of Site Inspections, Removals, Studies and Actions**

Site activities fall into three general approaches: site investigations / studies, removal actions and remedial actions. Removal actions are distinct stop-gap activities, implemented to address an immediate threat to public health or the environment. Remedial actions are long-term, deliberative operations that consider a variety of contaminated media (soil, sediment, groundwater, and surface water) and include a broad if not site-wide area. One document assesses the problem (Remedial Investigation - RI); another evaluates alternatives to address the problem identified in the RI (Feasibility Study - FS); and a final outlines the longer-term approach to the site (Record of Decision - ROD). Both removal and remedial actions are occurring concurrently at the site.

The success of long-term cleanups at Superfund sites hinges on the quality and thoroughness of initial site investigations, studies and short-term cleanup actions. The next section describes the history of state and federal involvement at the Centredale Manor Restoration Project.

## **1. State Involvement**

From 1970 to 1986 the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RI DEM) conducted or supervised several investigations at the property. Over 800 drums in various stages of deterioration were inventoried. Approximately 400 drums contained hazardous chemicals which required disposal; the remaining empty drums were crushed and disposed of as non-hazardous. Legible drum labels and visual inspection of residual materials indicated that caustics, halogenated solvents, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and ink wastes (potentially containing heavy metals) may have been contained in the drums.

In late 1977 the Rhode Island Department of Health (RI DOH) conducted several investigations at the property in response to complaints of odors and fumes at the property. Approximately 60 55-gallon drums were found on the property in a swampy area near the River.

In November 1981, a Notice of Violation and Order was issued by RI DEM to the property owners for violations of the State Hazardous Waste Management Act. The Order documented specific violations and required the property owners to comply immediately by identifying all hazardous materials on site through sampling and chemical analysis; then disposing of all hazardous wastes off-site.

In February 1982, approximately 400 drums were excavated from the site. Drums which were verified to be empty were crushed and disposed of and those with chemical residues were analyzed and transported to the appropriate facilities based on their contents.

In 1982, RI DEM required that prior to the construction of Centredale Manor, soil samples be collected in the area of the building footprint. Analysis indicated the presence of chloroform, toluene, trichloroethylene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and barium at concentrations below RI DEM regulatory levels. As a result, approximately 6,000 cubic yards of soil were excavated and disposed of as non-hazardous solid waste.

In March 1986, RI DEM conducted a ground-penetrating radar survey to locate alleged buried underground storage tanks. The survey concluded there were no buried underground storage tanks on site; however, other metallic debris, possibly buried drums, was potentially present along the western edge of the property.

## **2. Federal Involvement**

EPA involvement in the Site began when EPA contractors conducted a Preliminary Assessment of the Centredale Manor property in August of 1986. The assessment recommended a Screening Site Inspection, which was completed in October 1990. Soil sample analysis detected several Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, and two PCB congeners (Aroclors 1242 and 1254). Analysis for dioxin was not

performed.

In March 1996, nine sediment samples, including three reference samples, were collected from eight locations associated with the property as a component of a Site Investigation Prioritization. Analytical results of sediment samples revealed several VOCs, SVOCs, and inorganic elements at concentrations greater than or equal to three times the reference sample concentrations. No pesticides or PCBs were detected in sediment samples collected at the Centredale Manor property.

In June 1996, EPA collected sunfish and eels for fish tissue analysis. The analysis showed unhealthy levels of dioxin, PCBs and mercury in fish tissues. Based on the analysis, EPA and RI DOH issued a joint fishing advisory in October 1996.

In October 1997, EPA collected water and sediment samples at seven Dam locations along the Woonasquatucket River, from the Esmond Dam just south of the Smithfield, Rhode Island town line, to the lower basin upstream from Valley Street Bridge in Providence, Rhode Island. Dioxin contamination was detectable at all seven sampling locations. Dioxin levels at two Dams, Allendale Dam and Lymanville Dam, were significantly higher than at the other sediment sampling locations. Numerous PAHs, chlorinated pesticides, PCBs, and inorganic elements were also detectable at all seven locations. According to the OEME report, the contaminants occurred at concentrations that may pose a chronic risk to the benthic community as well as upper food chain receptors (See Figure 2 for a Map of the Dams).

In February 1998, EPA conducted a preliminary assessment of the health impacts from exposure to contaminated sediments and concluded that recreational exposure to sediments was unlikely to result in adverse health effects and that more sediment information was needed in areas where people may be subject to dioxin exposure.

In June 1998, EPA initiated an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) of the Centredale Manor property. The ESI assessed the extent of contamination in areas of potential human exposure, the potential for source areas to be located up-River from the Centredale Manor property, and the presence of dioxin/furan and hexachloroxanthene (HCX) contamination on the Centredale Manor property. No prior analysis for the presence of dioxin and HCX had been performed on the property.

In September 1998, EPA contractors conducted sampling activities on the Centredale Manor property and along various properties bordering the Woonasquatucket River. Six soil samples and 39 sediment samples were collected from the Centredale Manor property and along the Woonasquatucket River.

When preliminary results of the September 1998 sampling were released in January of 1999, EPA placed high visibility fencing and warning signs around areas of Centredale Manor and Brook Village that were tentatively identified as having soil dioxin levels in excess of 1 part per billion (ppb).

Also in January of 1999, seventeen soil samples were collected at the Lee Romano Little League

Ballfield and the Girls and Boys Club, downstream from Centredale Manor, to assess the soil on the ballfield and the playground. Dioxins were not found above background levels at either location.

Validated data from the September 1998 sample collection was received in early March and forwarded to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) for evaluation in a health consultation. Results of sample analysis showed elevated levels of dioxin found in surface soils and exposed swale sediments on and around the Centredale Manor property. The highest dioxin level measured was 15.8 parts per billion (ppb) in a sample collected from the drainage swale to the southeast of the apartment building. Based on historical aerial photographs, this area is associated with the drum salvage operations at the Site. ATSDR released a draft Health Consultation for public comment in March, 1999 and a final health consult in June, 1999. The final Health Consultation recommends that EPA characterize the extent and nature of contamination, and prevent access to and/or remediate surface soil concentrations that exceed 1ppb dioxin in residential, recreational, or other areas that could be frequently accessed.

In February of 1999, EPA collected surface soil samples at the Centredale Manor and Brook Village properties. Validated analytical results were received in late June of 1999 which confirmed the presence of dioxin throughout the surface soils at the site.

#### **D. Community Background**

Presented next are North Providence residents' perceptions of EPA and RI DEM's involvement in the site and the effectiveness of community outreach activities to date. Following a brief description of the community, the results of EPA's community interviews are discussed. This section also presents the required and recommended community relations activities to be taken by the agencies to address concerns voiced by residents.

The Town of North Providence was set off from Providence in 1769, but on three separate occasions, sections of it were reannexed to Providence, with an additional piece of land joined to Pawtucket. North Providence's early history is intermingled with Providence and Pawtucket because of these annexations. North Providence, one of the smallest towns in the state, is centrally located in the Providence metropolitan area while also bordering more suburban communities. It has experienced a significant rate of residential growth, turning it into a bustling suburban community that offers all the conveniences of city living in a suburban atmosphere.

In 1999, North Providence community leaders developed "*The Village of Centredale Revitalization Plan*" for the area of town abutting the Centredale Manor Restoration Project. The plan was prepared to provide a coherent approach for reinvigorating the small "Downtown" section of North Providence and is designed to address the social, as well as physical well being of the community. The plan provides a sense of direction to residents, business people, elected officials and planners with regards to how to revitalize the village area and bring back some of the missing vitality and luster that has been lost due to urban sprawl. Recreational access to the Woonasquatucket River, recently designated a National Heritage River, plays a significant role in the revitalization plan.

## **1. Community Profile**

The population of North Providence was 32,090 in 1990 with a median income of \$35,116. North Providence is governed by a Mayor and seven member town council which meets the first Tuesday of each month.

## **2. EPA Involvement with the Community**

This community relations plan has been designed to work in concert with a number of existing EPA programs and partnerships in the Woonasquatucket River watershed area. These include:

The Urban Rivers Team which is a partnership formed in 1998 by EPA New England. The Team includes representatives from EPA, local environmental groups and municipal, state and federal entities working together to preserve and restore uses of the Woonasquatucket River for the public.

The Urban Environmental Initiative (UEI), a pilot program launched in 1995 by EPA New England to address environmental and public health problems in urban cities. The UEI facilitates community based environmental protection in the Providence area and takes an active role in listening to community needs and concerns, identifying projects, and providing resources to implement projects that make measurable improvements in public health and the quality of the urban environment.

In addition, the Woonasquatucket River was designated an American Heritage River in 1999 by President Clinton. The American Heritage Rivers Initiative, announced by President Clinton and Vice President Gore on July 30, 1998, designates 14 Rivers nationwide that will receive federal assistance in the form of refocused programs, grants and technical assistance from existing federal programs. In New England, the Connecticut, Blackstone and Woonasquatucket Rivers were selected. Thirteen federal agencies have created a partnership that combines resources and coordinates local initiatives with federal plans and programs to bring about the cleanup, restoration, revitalization and preservation of these rivers.

Specific to the North Providence site, a hotline was established in January 1999 for area residents to call with questions about the contamination issue and precautions that should be taken to limit possible exposure to contamination in the River. The hotline is staffed by the Family Health Information Line at the Rhode Island Department of Health and operates Monday through Friday.

In January 1999, EPA New England Administrator John DeVillars established the Management Action Committee for the Woonasquatucket River to provide input, guidance and recommendations to EPA on education, outreach and technical efforts during site investigations and removal and remedial activities relating to dioxin contamination identified at the site and in the Woonasquatucket River. The Management Committee has played a critical role at the project and continues meeting on a regular basis to guide EPA's efforts. The Committee members are listed in Attachment 1 and the Management Action Committee Mission Statement is included in Attachment 2.

### **3. Results of Community Interviews**

EPA conducted interviews in the spring and summer of 1999 with people who lived or worked in North Providence. Interviewees included town officials, site neighbors, and representatives of environmental organizations in the region. All had some direct interaction with or concern about the site. The interviewees were about evenly divided between men and women, ranging in age from mid-20's to mid-60's. Most interviewees have lived in North Providence for more than 10 years. Only one resided outside the community and another had resided locally fewer than 2 years.

EPA used a standard questionnaire to gain an understanding of residents' physical proximity to the Centredale Manor Restoration Project, their concerns associated with the site, information needs, and preferences for getting involved with the investigation and eventual cleanup of the Centredale Manor Restoration Project.

#### **a. General Findings**

Most interviewees were long term residents of the community, and were aware of the past industrial activities at the site. Many had anecdotal information about discharges to the River, waste handling practices at the site, and knowledge about operations occurring on the site. Interviewees described strange smells, recalled seeing or hearing about exploding barrels at the site, and suspected that numerous different contaminants were dumped, however most did not know the names of the contaminants these operations generated.

#### **b. Key Community Concerns**

The interviews revealed three major areas of concern:

##### **1). *Health Issues -***

Several people interviewed mentioned that smells, barrels and contaminated water emanated from the site while it was operating and wondered if these incidents might have some long-term effect on their health or their children's health. A number of residents reported that an explosion at the site resulted in rooftops in the neighborhood being colored. Some recall a red substance and others said yellow.

A few neighbors were concerned that contamination from the site might have caused or contributed to their family members' or neighbors' medical problems. Others are concerned about the long-term effects on their small children and wonder when the exposure to the contamination will affect their children's health or if it already has. Several children who are now grown used to play along the River and on portions of the site; one interviewee has teenage sons that spent much of their youth around the River and a number of interviewees remarked that children's toys and balls typically rolled into the River during play.

Some interviewees reported that for many years they had gardened in their yards, a few mentioned using River water on their gardens and wondered if the gardening had exposed them

to contamination in the soil or contamination from the River water. In addition, interviewees with properties which have been flooded were concerned that the flooding may have carried contaminated sediments onto their property.

Many interviewees expressed concern that the fishing advisory and signs posted along the River were not effective because members of the community continue to consume the fish and play in the River.

Several neighbors asked if a health survey of the families living near the site could be undertaken.

A number of interviewees expressed concern that contaminants other than dioxins may be at the site.

## **2). *Economic Issues -***

A number of interviewees who lived along the River stated that the announcement of contamination in the River and at the site has depressed property values along the River. A few indicated that they are considering applying for abatements to reduce their property taxes. Some interviewees expressed concern that they could not move now if they wanted to because no one would want to buy their homes. In addition, they felt that if they were able to sell, it would not be for the full value of the property. Others expressed concern at being able to find future tenants for their rental properties if their current tenants move out. They are concerned that new tenants will not want to rent properties so close to the contamination.

## **3). *Environmental and Quality of Life Issues -***

Interviewees expressed concerns about the loss of the River and the impact that news of the contamination has had on the community. The quality of life issues fall into three categories that were often expressed: *i* The loss of the River, *ii* The Allendale Dam and, *iii* The impact of the contamination on the North Providence Little League West program.

### *i Loss of the River -*

Interviewees emphasized that the River, even while contaminated all these years, is a special place. One interviewee living along the River called it a "haven." Many of the people interviewed grew up along the River and went on to buy or build homes in the same neighborhood because of the proximity to the River.

Interviewees' recreational use of the River has changed over time. While older interviewees recalled swimming or fishing in the River as children and young teens, they kept their own children from participating in these activities. Many of the younger interviewees grew up neither swimming in the River nor eating the fish. However, before the Dam broke these interviewees were able to boat, skate and fish for fun along the River. Now, they are keeping their children away from even these limited activities.

All of the interviewees were aware that the Woonasquatucket was an industrial river and unclean,

and it did not come as a surprise that the soils and sediments were contaminated. However, the strong link between the River and dioxin contamination has made the problem more significant. One interviewee stated that living along the River is "like owning a haunted house and any time Woonasquatucket Avenue is mentioned, people respond with "...oh, isn't that the place where..." The River's designation as an American Heritage River adds to their sense of loss that comes from not having the River as a resource, either for environmental or recreational purposes.

*ii Allendale Dam -*

For a number of years, Friends of the Allendale Dam, a community group formed to repair the Dam, has been working on restoring the Dam. News of contamination in the sediment behind the Dam has added to the already existing complications of ownership and available resources for the Dam's repair. One interviewee mentioned that after seven years of working to get the Dam repaired there's a sense in the community that when the government's involved, "we'll see things in our grandchildren's lifetimes."

While the Dam was working properly, areas that have since become overgrown with vegetation used to be used for ice skating, boating, and other recreational activities. Since the Dam broke, people who stayed or moved into the neighborhoods along the River have lost the enjoyment that the River brought. Their experience is now mud, mosquitoes, and strong odors as the River dries out and, with the new information about dioxin contamination, the added concern that they are living along a contaminated area. One interviewee summed things up as, "We miss the water, and what used to be a haven is now being fenced off."

Some expressed the concern that should the Dam break, the contaminated sediment might go everywhere.

*iii North Providence Little League West Program -*

A number of interviewees mentioned that news of the contamination in the Woonasquatucket River and the proximity of the Lee Romano Little League Field to the River has had an adverse impact on the Little League West program.

The Little League program is seen as an important community program. Hundreds of children between the ages of 5 and 17 participate in the various North Providence leagues, in particular the Little League West which was one of the best leagues in the state. The drop in participation in the program, approximately 135 fewer children in 1999 than past years, was directly linked to parents' fear that the field was not entirely safe to play on.

A number of interviewees emphasized that in order to bring those children back into the program, EPA will need to demonstrate progress on the larger contamination problem and emphasize to parents that the field is safe.

**c. Additional Community Concerns**

In response to the standard interview questions, individuals expressed the following concerns regarding how the government has communicated with the community to date and how they would like to receive information about the site in the future.

1). ***Government Trust Issues -***

Many interviewees concluded that at the local level, both elected and appointed Town officials were responsive to concerns expressed about the Site and several suggested that historical activities at the site were part of the way business was done in the community. This was emphasized by a few interviewees who pointed out that the Town had grown from a farming community very rapidly, in a 20 to 30 year period, into a bustling suburb. A number of interviewees are frustrated that the Town had known about the problem for a long time and it has taken so long for something to be done. Additional frustrations about how things were done included that the Town had (a.) let the contamination occur and (b.) allowed the construction of the housing complexes to go forward in a wetland area.

About 70% of the interviewees have attended a public meeting about the Site. In addition, most interviewees have also participated in smaller informational sessions or one on one meetings with agency representatives. Many of the participants noted that their trust in the EPA staff has strengthened over time, as their interaction with EPA has increased.

Early on in the project, of particular frustration to interviewees was EPA's handling of water samples from the Yacht Club Bottling Works Company, a local, family owned business. For some time after the press reported that EPA was sampling the water, sales of bottled water dropped at the business. Despite sampling results returning with no detectable levels of dioxin, one interviewee stressed that EPA could have done a better job at notifying the businessman about the plan to sample the water and done so with less publicity.

2). ***Communication Issues -***

Most interviewees recommended that large public meetings should be held infrequently. Several interviewees stressed that communication is necessary only when EPA had something new and significant to say. A few stated that bi-monthly communication was sufficient unless some milestone was achieved.

Interviewees emphasized that information needs to be presented clearly, concisely and in layman's terms. Information needs to be consistent, especially with regards to safety precautions. For example; either "no fishing" or "catch and release fishing" but not both messages.

Interviewees suggested a number of techniques for keeping the public informed of site activities including: creating a web site for the project, distributing periodic updates to the community, press releases to the Providence Journal and local papers, door-to-door leaflets, small group or neighborhood meetings, distributing information through the elementary schools, and making information available through the public library, the North Providence recreational center, and cultural centers in the area.

When asked if they had attended any public meetings or neighborhood meetings that the state and / or EPA have held, about 70% indicated that they had attended at least one event. There were mixed reviews as to how helpful the meetings and handouts they received were. A few

interviewees stated that the government officials ranged from great to poor in their ability to give straight forward, easy-to-understand answers to technical and health related questions.

### **3). *Nature of the Contamination -***

Most of the Project neighbors, as well as some interviewees who do not live near the Project, were aware that contamination at the site was widespread and included contaminants beyond dioxin. Interviewees abutting the site expressed concern that the other chemicals suspected to be at the Site may cause health problems that were not considered along with dioxin and might have exposure routes that dioxin does not follow. Specific concerns were raised about possible airborne contaminants that nearby residents may be exposed to. Additional concerns about how the cleanup might proceed were raised.

A number of interviewees questioned if it was wise to disturb the River sediment and wondered if excavating in the River would not cause a larger problem. Still others were concerned with the possible disruption to the neighborhoods along the River that might go hand in hand with any efforts to remediate the River.

### **4.) *Past Activity at the Site -***

The majority of interviewees were familiar with the previous use of the Site as a chemical manufacturing and barrel reclamation facility. Most folks have some knowledge about the historical industrial activities at the Site and the presence of drums in the area. In addition, many interviewees remember barrels floating down the River. People grew up aware that the River was contaminated and many knew not to swim or fish in it.

Longtime residents recall debris such as barrels floating in the River as well as discoloration and a smell about the River. Some have properties abutting the River which flooded from the back water area. Others recalled that the water never froze and speculate that chemicals were responsible. People remember smoking and exploding drums at the time that the drums were removed from the Centredale Manor area.

A June 19, 1964 article in the *Providence Journal* printed during the time that the reclamation facility was operating included the following: "Fires at the dump [Centredale Manor area], where large quantities of empty barrels are deposited, have been a source of complaint from nearby residents. Company officials have been asked to appear at a town meeting later this month to discuss means of preventing the fires."

The majority of those interviewed were familiar with explosions at the site and a number of folks recollect that at one time the chemical company blew up, coloring City Hall and the nearby residences with residue. Some said red and others remember it being yellow sooty material. Older interviewees remember when the River water changed colors depending on which mill was dying which colors.

Most interviewees understood that there were toxic contaminants at the site and recall that during the construction of Centredale Manor, barrels were discovered that were filled with water,

indicating that any liquids or toxic substances that may have been stored and buried in them had leaked.

It was, as one interviewee summarized, "no mystery" to North Providence residents that the chemical manufacturing and barrel reclamation activities at the Site did not follow proper procedures, and it is no surprise that there is contamination in the River as a result of these activities.

Newspaper articles from the early 1970's confirm that it was widely known that barrels were in the area. A *Providence Journal* article from August 29, 1972 reported on a fire at the site which occurred after the reclamation facility had moved to Smithfield and before the high rises were built on the site. The fire was described as "An explosion punctuated fire destroyed the two storage buildings at the site. Early watchers said they saw 50-gallon drums blown 150 feet by the first explosion." The fire chief at the time was quoted as saying, "A large number of empty barrels were lying around the 10-acre site. Residue in them apparently helped feed the fire."

#### **5.) *Proposed Designation of the Site as a Superfund Site -***

All of the interviewees were familiar with Superfund. Some had a strong understanding of the program and others were only recently made aware of the program when attention was focused on dioxin contamination in the River. Most interviewees felt listing the site was a good idea and saw Superfund as a means to bring resources to the problem and to access those resources quickly. Others saw listing the site as the first step toward cleaning up the River. Still others did not entirely support designating the site as a Superfund site because of the public perception it would create, however they recognized that the river had already gained notoriety by virtue of the contamination. One interviewee stressed that it was important that the public to understand why the site was being designated a Superfund site.

#### **E. *Highlights of the Community Relations Program***

This section summarizes EPA's community relations strategy for the Centredale Manor Restoration Project and the tools and techniques available to EPA to facilitate program goals and objectives. The approaches described are specific to the Centredale Manor Restoration Project and are based directly on community concerns and issues expressed in interviews and other informal contacts with the EPA.

The community relations strategy for the Centredale Manor Restoration Project is designed to:

- facilitate communication among government agencies and local leaders involved with the cleanup;
- identify key concerns of North Providence residents and residents of surrounding communities affected by the Site and the agencies' proposed strategies to respond to those concerns;
- facilitate communication between the agencies, local leaders and the public;
- develop and maintain an open dialogue with the community and the news media concerning issues of public health and the environment; and,
- deliver a consistent message and chronology of site activities and events to the public.

The Management Action Committee, comprised of state managers, town officials and others, plays a critical role in outreach to the North Providence community and is a key component to EPA's objective of facilitating effective community involvement in site activities. The MAC's meetings provide a forum through which issues may be discussed and addressed. In addition, MAC members serve as points of contact for affected and / or involved citizens.

Three primary areas have been established as the focus for this Community Relations Plan:

**1. Maintain working relationship with the Management Action Committee**

Regular communication between the EPA and the Management Action Committee will be a priority. In addition, EPA will be sensitive to informing committee members of progress even during periods when on-site work is not underway since a lack of on-site activity does not mean that no activity is occurring.

Local political and environmental leaders frequently receive telephone calls from citizens who want to know what is happening and therefore need to have a solid grasp of both the substantive and procedural issues involved in the removal and remedial activities. These leaders need to be part of the information loop so that they may be able to answer basic site-related questions for their constituents.

**2. Ensure Project neighbors receive frequent, personalized information**

Residents at Centredale Manor and Brook Village will be apprized of information concerning the site investigation and cleanup activities on a regular basis in a personalized fashion including (1.) telephone calls to the building managers at Brook Village and Centredale Manor, and nearby neighbors as appropriate (2.) flyers distributed prior to noticeable activities or changes at the site, and (3.) periodic briefings for the residents on site activities.

**3. Produce documents and oral presentations in plain, jargon-free language**

Documents developed to inform the public about the site cleanup will be clearly written with a minimum of scientific terminology so an audience without technical training can understand them. In addition, oral presentation will be relatively short and free of technical jargon, and will be made in such a way that they assist the North Providence audience in understanding site actions.

**F. Community Relations Techniques and Timing**

This section describes the different kinds of required and recommended community relations activities to be conducted at the site. The required and recommended community involvement activities include:

**1. Required Activities**

**a. Community Mailing List**

A mailing list of all interested or affected community members was developed by EPA for the purpose of sending information to residents and interested individuals during the cleanup process. This mailing list includes the names and addresses of residents immediately affected by the Centredale Manor Restoration Project; state, federal and local agency personnel; media contacts; pertinent environmental groups; and local and state political leaders.

**b. Community Relations Plan**

The Community Relations Plan provides citizens with EPA's strategy and rationale for involving the public in the decision making for the Centredale Manor Restoration Project. The plan is comprehensive; providing a site description, community profile, and public perceptions of agency responses, as well as a clear design for community relations.

**c. Press Releases and Press Availability Sessions**

EPA will provide press releases to daily and periodical newspapers, local television and radio stations listed in Attachment 6. These releases will be designed to generate widespread media coverage of significant events at the Project. In addition releases will be to notify the public of significant site findings, planned public meetings, and site milestones.

**d. Public Comment Periods**

EPA is required by law to provide the public a 30-day period to submit written and / or oral comments on the proposed listing of a Superfund Site. A public comment period must also be held on the proposed cleanup plan for the site. The Agency must extend the comment period by an additional 30 days upon timely request. A public meeting must also be held during the comment period to discuss the proposed plan. A transcript of this meeting must be produced, made available to the public, and included as part of the administrative record.

**e. Public Meetings**

Public meetings provide community members with the opportunity to comment on proposed plans, study results, or proposed changes to cleanup plans. Public meetings will be held periodically throughout the investigation and cleanup stages at the site. These are required public meetings according to CERCLA. However, the agencies can convene a public meeting or open house at any time during the Superfund process at the Centredale Manor Restoration Project if deemed appropriate and useful to involve local residents in decision making.

**f. Public Notices**

EPA is required by law to inform the public through a major local newspaper when significant plans and proposals are completed during the Superfund process. These may include proposed cleanup plans, approved cleanup option(s), and site deletion.

**g. Responsiveness Summary**

A document called the Responsiveness Summary is prepared as a part of the Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD is the formal document that officially explains and certifies a cleanup plan for a site. The responsiveness summary summarizes public concerns and issues raised during the public comment period on the proposed cleanup plan and other pertinent documents. The responsiveness summary formally presents EPA's responses to community concerns. The ROD and responsiveness summary will be available to the public at the information repositories. In addition, EPA will publish a public notice when the documents are officially released.

**h. Information Repositories**

The North Providence Union Free Library and the Marian J. Mohr Library in Johnston have been designated as the EPA Information Repositories for the site. The repositories house materials pertinent to the site, including: fact sheets, technical summaries, site reports, and information on the Superfund program. Among the items placed in the repository is an administrative record file, which must be made available for public inspection before any cleanup decisions are selected. This file contains all the technical reports and other information that form the basis for selecting a cleanup action. Other relevant material, such as fact sheets, proposed plans, news clips, and EPA Technical Assistance Grant application information are included in the information repository. The agencies will continue to add information to the repositories as site investigations and cleanup progress. EPA will also include reports that describe the type and severity of contamination and possible cleanup solutions for the site. These reports, along with the proposed cleanup plan that the EPA is recommending, will be available at the repository for public comment. The locations of the information repositories are included in Attachment 6.

**i. Prepare and Distribute Fact Sheets**

This technique may be used to address significant events or activities during the cleanup process. Several formats may be used, including: Question and Answer; neighborhood specific fact sheets such as newsletters; and technical process descriptions and explanations.

**j. Public Notices**

A notice of the availability of the Action Memorandum, Administrative Record, Proposed Plans, Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies for the Site as well as the final Record of Decision for the Site will be published in the newspapers listed in Attachment 7. The documents will be available for public inspection and copying at the information repositories (Marian J. Mohr Library and North Providence Union Free Library) prior to commencement of the related actions.

**k. Community Relations Plan Revision**

This Community Relations Plan will be revised when significant new information has been identified about community concerns or after the Record of Decision has been issued. The purpose of the revision will be to outline changes to the community relations activities

appropriate to the remedial design and cleanup. In order to accurately represent community perceptions and concerns in the revised plan, EPA should conduct a new set of community interview in North Providence and surrounding communities. The revision should:

- Update facts and verify information in the Community Relations Plan
- Assess the community relations program to date and indicate if the same or different approaches will be taken
- Develop a strategy to prepare the community for future roles during the design and cleanup

## **2. Recommended Activities**

In addition to these basic requirements for a community relations program, a number of additional activities will be undertaken to ensure that the community is well informed about site activities and has the opportunity to express any concerns about the cleanup. Additionally, that site activities will be coordinated closely with the MAC and other EPA programs in the Region including the URT and the Riverkeeper for the Woonasquatucket and Blackstone Rivers.

### **a. Establish Information Contacts**

To meet the information needs of local officials and community members, EPA has designated four individuals as information contacts for the removal and remedial activities. The state has designated one individual and the Department of Health has identified one contact. Their addresses and telephone numbers (listed in Attachment 7) will be included on all removal and remedial documents distributed to the public.

### **b. Meet with Management Action Committee**

EPA will continue to meet with the Management Action Committee to gain input, guidance and recommendations on education, outreach and technical efforts as the site investigations and removal and remedial activities are implemented. For a list of the Management Action Committee members and the mission statement, see Attachments 1 and 2. The meetings will continue to serve as a forum through which site issues may be discussed and addressed. Committee members serve as points of contact for the public.

### **c. Coordinate Activities with EPA Programs in the Region**

EPA will implement this community relations plan in close coordination with other EPA programs and partnerships also working in the Woonasquatucket River watershed area. These include:

The Urban Rivers Team which works with representatives from local environmental groups and municipal, state and federal entities to preserve and restore uses of the Woonasquatucket River for the public.

The Urban Environmental Initiative (UEI) group which works to address environmental

and public health problems in urban cities and to facilitate community based environmental protection in the Providence area through listening to community needs and concerns, identifying projects, and providing resources to implement projects that make measurable improvements in public health and the quality of the urban environment.

The River Navigator for the Woonasquatucket and Blackstone Rivers, the individual who will be coordinating a partnership of thirteen federal agencies created to combine local initiatives with federal resources and programs to bring about the cleanup and revitalization of the Blackstone and Woonasquatucket Rivers.

**d. Meet Informally with Area Residents and Neighborhood Groups**

Informal meetings are used to bring community members up to date on site activities and to answer specific concerns about activities including completed activities, near and long-term plans, timelines and next steps as well as responses to specific community concerns.

**e. Maintain Fish Warning Signs**

Additional no fishing signs and warning signs were put up along the River in April, 1999. EPA will periodically replace or repair any missing or vandalized signs.

**f. Maintain Hotline**

EPA and the Rhode Island Department of Health established a hotline in January 1999 for area residents to call with questions about the issue and precautions that should be taken to limit possible exposure to contamination in the River. The hotline is staffed by the Family Health Information Line at the Rhode Island Department of Health and operates Monday through Friday. EPA will work with RI DOH to continue the hotline either at the Family Health Information Line or at EPA. The RI DOH hotline number is 800-942-7434. EPA's toll free number is 888-372-7341.

**g. Periodic Updates to Residents and Community Members**

Community updates are used to bring community members and agencies up to date on Site activities. These updates include descriptions of activities completed, near and long-term plans, timelines for activities, responses to significant community concerns and questions, next steps, public meeting announcements and agency contacts.

**h. Web Site**

EPA has established a web site at [www.epa.gov/region01/ra/woonas/](http://www.epa.gov/region01/ra/woonas/) specifically for giving the public access to information on agency activities along the Woonasquatucket River and in the Providence area. The web site will be kept up to date and documents and press releases relevant to the Centredale Manor Restoration Project will be posted on the Site at the same time they are made available to the public via the press and information repositories.

## **G. Conclusion**

The purpose of this community relations plan is to explain EPA's strategy to incorporate North Providence residents' concerns and needs into the cleanup process at the Site. It is also designed to address the concerns of users of the River who may be from other communities along the River. This strategy is based on EPA's direct contact with community members during routine work at the Project, through informal and formal public meetings, as well as one on one interviews and interactions.

This plan will be revised as changes occur at the Site; especially after the Record of Decision has been signed, which announces the final Site cleanup plan. In the meantime, EPA will continue to keep the community informed and involved in activities at the Site through the various outreach techniques described above.

**Attachment 1**

## **Attachment 1**

### **Woonasquatucket River Management Action Committee Mission Statement**

The Woonasquatucket River Management Action Committee is made up of representatives of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Rhode Island Department of Health, the Rhode Island Governor's Office, Towns of North Providence and Johnston, State Senate District #36, and the Urban Rivers Team. The Committee has been created to bring the appropriate agencies, local and state governmental representatives, and environmental resources to bear on the dioxin problem in North Providence.

The Mission of the Management Action Committee is:

1. To identify community concerns related to the investigation of dioxin contamination and response actions in and along the Woonasquatucket River in North Providence and the Centredale Manor Site (Site) and to work collectively to address those concerns including identifying roles and responsibilities of Committee members.
2. To work cooperatively to advise and educate local residents about the public health implications related to the Site and to communicate this health related information to the public in a timely and accurate manner.
3. To advise EPA with regards to sampling plans, investigations, and response actions.
4. To oversee the work of the technical committee which is comprised of DEM, EPA, ATSDR and DOH.
5. To comment on documents related to major benchmarks in the project such as sampling plans and proposed clean up plans.
6. To coordinate communicating information to the public regarding the sampling plans, investigations, and response actions.

The Management Action Committee will coordinate the release of documents in the following manner:

- Review and comment on draft document by Technical Group
  - Review and comment on draft document by Committee Members
  - The originator of the final document will fax copies to Committee Members
  - The originator of the final document or information will deliver it to affected parties
  - The originator of the final document will fax the document to the media (when applicable and appropriate)
  - Public meeting (when applicable and appropriate)
  - Distribution of documents to public through public meeting, mailing of fact sheets or other appropriate means
7. The Management Action Committee will coordinate press releases and press conferences and observe the following protocol:

- Coordinate comments on draft documents by phone, fax or during Committee meetings. In the interest of deadlines, this coordination will not be confined solely to Management Action Committee meetings.
- Final documents will be sent by fax from originating agency or member to Management Action Committee members prior to being released to the media or public.

Members are committed to making decisions through consensus and agree to table issues that cannot be resolved so that they may be revisited at a future time.

Members will review this mission statement periodically to confirm that it continues to reflect the objectives of the Management Action Committee and that it works in concert with the sampling investigation and response actions.

## **Attachment 2**

## Attachment 2

### Woonasquatucket River Management Action Committee Members

Tony Phillips  
Office of the Governor  
Municipal Affairs  
phone: 401-222-2080  
fax: 401-273-5301

Robert R. Vanderslice, Ph.D., Chief  
RI DOH  
Environmental Health Risk Assessment  
phone: 401-222-4948 x 2103  
fax: 401-222-6953

Matt DeSteffano  
RI DEM  
Office of Waste Management  
phone: 401-222-2797 x 7141  
fax: 401-277-3812

Senator John A. Celona  
State Senator  
phone: 401-353-3042 (home)  
401-222-6640 (state house) x 136  
fax: 401-353-6155

Eugenia Marks  
Audubon Society of Rhode Island  
Director of Issues & Publications  
phone: 401-949-5454  
fax: 401-949-5788

Mayor A. Ralph Mollis  
Town of North Providence  
phone: 401-232-0900  
fax: 401-232-3434

Mayor William R. Macera  
City of Johnston  
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ATSDR  
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Boston MA 02114  
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Dick Boynton  
EPA Project Manager  
phone: 617-918-1331  
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Ted Bazenas  
EPA On-Scene Coordinator  
phone: 617-918-1230

Angela Bonarrigo  
EPA Community Relations  
phone: 617-918-1034  
fax: 617-918-1029

Anna Krasko  
EPA Remedial Project Manager  
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fax: 617-918-1291

**Attachment 3**

### Attachment 3

#### Centredale Manor Restoration Project Community Relations Activities 1996 through March 2000

The following is a chronological list, beginning in 1996, of agency responses to public concerns:

1996

June

- EPA collects sunfish and eels for fish tissue analysis

October

- EPA and the Rhode Island Department of Health issue a joint “Catch and Release” fish advisory for the Woonasquatucket River between the Smithfield / North Providence border and the mouth of the River

1998

January

- EPA creates the Urban Rivers Team to coordinate federal, state and local efforts to improve the quality of urban Rivers in Rhode Island

July

- EPA and RI DOH issue a press release reaffirming the “catch and release” fish advisory

August

- EPA hosted a public information meeting in North Providence

December

- EPA public information meeting in North Providence

1999

January

- EPA announces preliminary dioxin findings based upon invalidated data results from the September sampling efforts
- A dioxin “Hot Line” is established
- EPA, ATSDR and RI DOH attend a public meeting in North Providence to answer questions about the dioxin contamination and the health implications of dioxin exposure
- EPA creates the Woonasquatucket River Management Action Committee to provide input, guidance and recommendations to EPA on education, outreach and technical efforts at the Site

- EPA, RI DOH and ATSDR staff attend neighborhood meetings

#### February

- EPA leaflets homes in the area surrounding the Site to notify residents of sampling activities
- EPA holds a press availability session at the Site to answer questions about the sampling activities
- EPA establishes Information Repositories in North Providence and Johnston

#### March

- EPA, RI DEM, RI DOH and ATSDR representatives meet with parents, coaches and leadership of the North Providence Little League West program to answer questions about the results of soil samples gathered on Lee Romano Field

#### April

- In response to a request from the Little League program, EPA erects a fence between the River and Lee Romano Field
- EPA and Americorps devote the annual Day of Service to outreach and education activities around the "*Do's and Don't's for the Woonasquatucket River*" including dropping literature at approximately 10,000 households along the River from Smithfield through Providence
- EPA staff visit North Providence elementary schools to remind children about the "*Do's and Don't's for the Woonasquatucket River*"
- EPA posts additional warning and no fishing signs along Woonasquatucket River
- EPA holds an information meeting with Centredale Manor residents

#### June

- ATSDR releases health consultation and holds press conference and public availability sessions to explain the findings

#### July

- EPA staff hold information meetings with Centredale Manor and Brook Village residents
- EPA staff hold one on one meetings with residents along the River prior to additional sampling and fencing activities
- EPA creates Woonasquatucket River Web Site

#### September

- EPA distributes update on site activities to mailing list

October

- EPA and Management Action Committee members host an open house at the Site

November

- EPA staff meet with homeowners to go over results of surface soil sampling along the Woonasquatucket River flood plain

December

- EPA staff hold information meetings with Centredale Manor and Brook Village residents

2000

January

- Site is added to the National Priorities List (Superfund)
- EPA distributes update on site activities to mailing list

March

- EPA staff meet with homeowners to go over results of surface soil sampling along the Woonasquatucket River flood plain
- EPA posts additional warning and no fishing signs along Woonasquatucket River

**Attachment 4**

## Attachment 4

### Centredale Manor Restoration Project Press Releases 1996 through April 2000

- October 15, 1996: *"EPA, RI Department of Health Recommend Catch and Release Policy for Sections of Woonasquatucket River"*
- July 2, 1998: *"EPA, RI Department of Health Issue Warning About Fish and Other Public Health Risks From Woonasquatucket River"*
- January 17, 1999: *"EPA Announces Dioxin Details and Action Plan"*
- January 20, 1999: *"EPA's Carol Browner Announces \$1 Million in Emergency Funds for Woonasquatucket Cleanup"*
- January 27, 1999: *"EPA Details Phase Two of Enforcement and Pollution Prevention Strategy for Woonasquatucket River"*
- January 28, 1999: *"EPA Issues Preliminary Results from Samples Collected Jan. 15 Along Woonasquatucket"*
- January 29, 1999: *"New Number for Woonasquatucket River Questions: EPA and RI DOH Announce Cooperative Effort"*
- February 15, 1999: *"EPA Launches New Round of Sampling of Woonasquatucket River"*
- February 23, 1999: *"Yacht Club Bottling Works Water Sampling Results Show No Dioxin"*
- March 2, 1999: *"Lee Romano Ball Field Sampling Results Show Field is Safe for Use"*
- March 12, 1999: *"ATSDR Releases Draft Health Consultation for Woonasquatucket River Area, North Providence, RI"*
- April 13, 1999: *"Hundreds of Volunteers Join Forces Today to Educate Public on Woonasquatucket River"*
- May 13, 1999: *"EPA Seeks Information on Past Operations at the Centredale Manor Site in North Providence"*
- June 11, 1999: *"ATSDR Health Consultation on Woonasquatucket River and Centredale Manor"*

- June 23, 1999: *"EPA Announces Sampling Results for Woonasquatucket River and Centredale Manor"*
- September 17, 1999: *"EPA Announces New Round of Sampling Results for Woonasquatucket River and Centredale Manor"*
- November 5, 1999: *"EPA Formally Proposes Centredale Manor Restoration Project to Superfund List"*
- April 13, 2000: *"EPA Orders Five Parties at the Centredale Manor Restoration Project to Complete Capping Activities"*

**Attachment 5**

## Attachment 5

### Centredale Manor Restoration Project Fact Sheets and Flyers

- US EPA Fact Sheet; *Do's and Don't's for the Woonasquatucket River*, August 1998
- US EPA Fact Sheet; *Questions & Answers - Dioxins in the Woonasquatucket River*, January 1999
- US EPA Fact Sheet; *Questions & Answers about Lee Romano Baseball Field*, April 1999
- US EPA Fact Sheet; *Questions & Answers about Soil Samples from the Boys and Girls Club*, April 1999
- ATSDR Fact Sheet; *Dioxins - Answers to Frequently Asked Health Questions*, June 1999
- ATSDR Fact Sheet; *Woonasquatucket River and Centredale Manor Health Consultation Summary*, June 1999
- US EPA Fact Sheet; *Centredale Manor Restoration Project Update*, September 1999
- US EPA Fact Sheet; *Centredale Manor Restoration Project Update*, January 2000

**Attachment 6**

## Attachment 6

### Information Repositories and Meeting Locations

#### Information Repositories:

North Providence Union Free Library  
Contact: Joe Uscio  
Reference Department  
1810 Mineral Springs Ave.  
North Providence RI 02911  
phone: 401-353-5600 x 3

Marian J. Mohr Library  
Contact: Anne Gruttadauria  
1 Memorial Ave.  
Johnston RI 02919  
phone: 401-231-4980

#### Meeting Locations:

North Providence City Hall  
2000 Smith St.  
North Providence RI 02911  
Contact: Cheryl Bozzi, 401-232-0900

Space: Town Hall Chambers  
Holds approximately 225

Space: Assembly Room  
Holds approximately 30

North Providence Union Free Library  
1810 Mineral Springs Ave.  
North Providence RI 02911  
Contact: Library Administration, 401-353-5600 x 6

Space: Conference Room  
Holds approximately 15

Space: Community Room  
Holds approximately 100

**Attachment 7**

## Attachment 7

### Contacts and Interested Parties

#### A. Federal Elected Officials:

Honorable Lincoln Chafee  
Member, U.S. Senate  
Suite 221  
10 Dorrance St.  
Providence RI 02903  
phone: 401-453-5294  
fax: 401-453-5085

Honorable Patrick J. Kennedy  
Member, House of Representatives  
Suite 600  
286 Main St.  
Pawtucket RI 02860  
phone: 401-729-5600  
fax: 401-729-5608

Honorable Jack Reed  
Member, U.S. Senate  
201 Hillside Suite 200  
Cranston RI 02920  
phone: 800-284-4200  
fax: 401-464-6837

Honorable Robert A. Weygand  
Member, House of Representatives  
Suite 205  
The Summit West  
300 Centerville RI  
phone: 401-732-9400  
fax: 401-737-2982

#### B. State Elected Officials:

##### *Governor:*

Honorable Lincoln Almond  
Governor of Rhode Island  
State House  
Providence RI 02903

##### *State Representatives:*

John J. DeSimone  
18 Ralston St.  
Providence RI 02904

Peter Waslyk  
164 Hillcrest Ave.  
Providence RI 02909

##### *State Senators:*

John A. Celona  
51 Pinewood Dr.  
North Providence RI 02904

Bambilyn B. Cambio  
380 Woonasquatucket Ave.  
North Providence RI 02911

Catherine E. Graziano  
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Providence RI 02909

Gregory J. Schadone  
6 Middle St.  
North Providence RI 02911

Joseph Montalbano  
10 Gale Court  
North Providence RI 02904

Arthur J. Corvese  
234 Lexington Ave.  
North Providence RI 02904

William D. Vieira, Sr.  
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Pawtucket RI 02860

**C. Local Officials:**  
**North Providence:**

*Mayor*

A. Ralph Mollis  
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2000 Smith St.  
North Providence RI 02911  
phone: 401-232-0900  
fax: 401-232-3434

*City Council*

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North Providence RI 02911

Paul F. Caranci  
26 East Ave.  
North Providence RI 02911

Peter B. Simone  
24 Bicentennial Way  
North Providence RI 02911

Joseph S. Burchfield  
52 Ambrose St.  
North Providence RI 02904

John Sisto, Jr.  
8 Atlantic Ave.  
North Providence RI 02904

Eileen Cook  
50 Hatherly St.  
North Providence RI 02911

John Zambarano  
21 Gardner Ave.  
North Providence RI 02911

**Johnston:**

*Mayor*

William R. Macera  
City of Johnston  
1385 Harford Ave.  
Johnston RI 02919  
phone: 401-351-6618  
fax: 401-3312-4271

*City Council*

Stephen J. Angell  
18 Susan Circle  
Johnston RI 02919

Mary Cerra  
975 Atwood Ave.  
Johnston RI 02919

Joseph A. Wells  
39 Niverville St.  
Johnston RI 02919

Robert V. Russo  
14 Colony Dr.  
Johnston RI 02919

Michael C. Fagnoli  
14 Countryside Dr.  
Johnston RI 02919

**D. U.S. EPA New England Officials:**

Richard Boynton, Team Leader  
U.S. EPA New England  
One Congress St., Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston MA 02114  
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fax: 617-918-1291

Anna Krasko, Project Manager  
U.S. EPA New England  
One Congress St., Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston MA 02114  
phone: 617-918-1232  
fax: 617-918-1291

Ted Bzenas, On-Scene Coordinator  
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fax: 617-918-1291

Angela Bonarrigo, Community Relations  
U.S. EPA New England  
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Boston MA 02114  
phone: 617-918-1034  
fax: 617-918-1029

Kristi Rea  
Urban Environmental Initiative  
U.S. EPA New England  
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fax: 617-918-2064

Johanna Hunter  
Heritage River Navigator  
U.S. EPA New England  
phone: 617-918-1041  
fax: 617-918-2064

**E. ATSDR Officials:**

William Sweet  
ATSDR  
One Congress St., Suite 1100 (HBT)  
Boston MA 02114  
phone: 617-918-1495  
fax: 617-918-1494

**F. RI DEM Officials:**

Matthew DeStefano  
State of Rhode Island Department of  
Environmental Management  
Office of Waste Management  
235 Promenade St.  
Providence RI 02908  
phone: 401-222-2797 x 7141  
fax: 401-222-3812

**G. RI DOH Officials:**

Robert R. Vanderslice, Ph.D., Chief  
State of Rhode Island Department of Health  
Environmental Health Risk Assessment  
Three Capitol Hill, Rm. 208  
Providence RI 02908  
phone: 401-222-4948 x 2103  
fax: 401-222-6953

RI DOH Hotline:  
phone: 800-942-7434

## **H. Media Outlets**

### Newspapers

#### **Providence Journal**

phone: 401-943-6400  
fax: 401-943-8192

#### **North Star**

phone: 401-354-4880  
fax: 401-949-2420

#### **Johnston Sunrise Report**

phone: 401-949-3150  
fax: 401-949-2420

#### **Associated Press**

phone: 401-274-2270  
fax: 401-272-5644

### Electronic Media

#### **WJAR Channel 10 TV**

phone: 401-455-9100  
fax: 401-455-9140

#### **Channel 6 TV**

phone: 401-453-8000  
fax: 401-453-8092

#### **WPRI Channel 12 TV**

phone: 401-438-7200  
fax: 401-433-1183

#### **WPRO Radio 630**

phone: 401-433-2200  
fax: 401-433-1183

#### **WBUR Radio**

phone: 617-353-0770  
fax: 617-353-9380

**Figure 1**

**Centredale Manor Restoration Project**

# Centredale Manor Restoration Project

Brook Village Apartments

Centredale Manor Apartments



**LEGEND**

- Dirt Roads
- Paved Roads
- Fenceline
- town boundaries
- Wetland
- Building
- Parking Lots
- FEMA Flood Zones**
- 100-year, No BFEs
- 100-year, BFEs
- 100-year, BFEs, 1-3 ft.
- Alluvial Fan, 100-year, 1-3 ft.
- 500-year outside 100 and 500 year

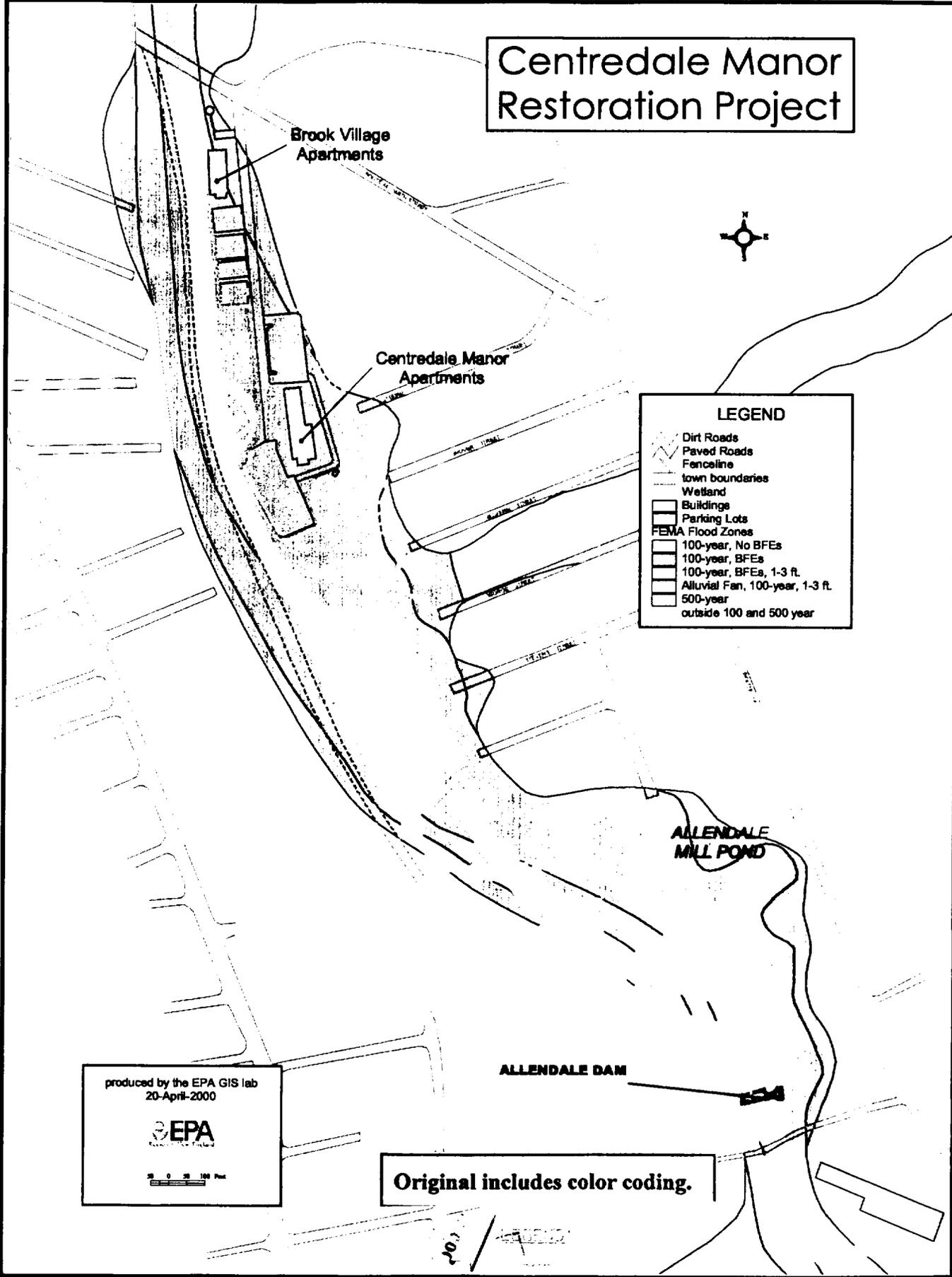
ALLENDALE MILL POND

ALLENDALE DAM

produced by the EPA GIS lab  
20-April-2000

0 50 100 Feet

Original includes color coding.



**Figure 2**

**Fish Advisory Area**

Fish Advisory Area

NORTH PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE

JOHNSTON

Fish Advisory Area

Original includes color coding.

Produced by the EPA New England GIS Center  
20-April-2000  
SEPA

