



Public Meetings Scheduled for EPA's Proposed Groundwater Cleanup

The Cleanup Proposal...

After careful study of the Eastland Woolen Mill Superfund Site, EPA proposes the following plan to further reduce risks to human health and the environment from site contamination:

- ! **Prevent contaminated groundwater from migrating offsite or into the East Branch of the Sebasticook River, and restore the aquifer to drinking water quality by extracting contaminated groundwater from the aquifer.**
- ! **Treat the groundwater removed from the aquifer prior to discharging the water into the ground or East Branch of the Sebasticook River.**
- ! **Apply in-situ reagents to the contaminated groundwater to achieve chemical destruction and enhanced flushing of contaminants.**
- ! **Implement long-term monitoring of the Site.**
- ! **Restrict public access to contaminated groundwater.**
- ! **Review of the cleanup every five years.**

How would the cleanup affect the Corinna community?

You are invited to attend an informational public meeting on July 17th 2002 to learn about the proposed cleanup plan and how it compares with other cleanup options for the Site. At the meeting, EPA will respond to your questions and concerns about the proposed cleanup and how it may affect you. For further information about this meeting, call EPA

Community Involvement Coordinator Pam Harting-Barrat (617) 918-1318, or toll-free at 1-888-372-7341 ext. 81318.

What do you think?

EPA is accepting public comment on this cleanup proposal from July 18th 2002 through August 17th 2002. You do not have to be a technical expert to comment. If you have a concern or preference regarding EPA's proposed cleanup plan, EPA wants to hear from you before making a final decision on how to protect your community. To provide formal comments, you may:

Offer oral comments during the comment portion of the public information session on August 7th (see page 13 for details). **Or**

Send written comments postmarked no later than August 17th 2002 to:

Edward Hathaway, RPM
U.S. EPA Region I
1 Congress Street
Suite 1100 (HBT)
Boston, MA 02114-2023

Or

E-mail comments by August 17th 2002 to:

hathaway.ed@epa.gov

First Meeting

Public Information Meeting to learn more about this proposed plan

**July 17th 2002
7:00 p.m.**

**Corinna School Cafeteria
Stetson Road
Route 222
Corinna, ME**

Second Meeting

Formal Comment Session to give citizens the opportunity to enter official comments for public record about this proposed plan

**August 7th 2002
at 7:00 p.m.**

**Corinna School Cafeteria
Stetson Road**

Site History

Eastland Woolen Mill operated as a wool and blended wool textile facility from 1909 to 1996.

Liquid wastes from the Mill were discharged to the East Branch of the Sebasticook River until approximately 1969 when the local sewage treatment plant was built.

Contamination of groundwater was discovered in 1983. Carbon filters were installed on five water supplies.

By 1988, ten water supplies were fitted with carbon filters.

Eastland Woolen Mill company performed an investigation to assess the contamination from 1984 - 1995.

A water line was installed in 1995 to provide water for those with contaminated wells.

Eastland Woolen Mill Company ceases operations in 1996.

Maine DEP removed 54,673 pounds of various hazardous substances from the closed Mill in 1997.

EPA began investigations of the Eastland Woolen Mill in December 1998.

EPA placed the Eastland Woolen Mill on the National Priorities List (Superfund list) in July 1999.

EPA signs Action Memorandum to initiate early cleanup action in July 1999.

Scope and Role of this Action

EPA plans to implement the cleanup of the Eastland Woolen Mill Superfund Site in three phases. The proposed cleanup plan described in this document is intended to be the second cleanup action at the Eastland Woolen Mill Superfund Site (See Figure 1: Site Plan).

First phase of cleanup activity- Non-Time Critical Removal Action (NTCRA), or early cleanup - began in July 1999 and should be complete in 2004. (See Figure 2 for an overview of the area subject of the early cleanup).

The major components of the early cleanup are:

- , excavation of approximately 75,000 cubic yards of soil and sediments contaminated with monochlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, trichlorobenzene, and benzene above the cleanup levels established for the early cleanup
- , demolition of the former Eastland Woolen Mill as well as several other structures along the former Main Street
- , re-alignment of a portion of the East Branch of the Sebasticook River (EBSR) and Route 7 to provide access to the contamination
- , treatment of the contaminated soils using a low temperature thermal process and backfilling of the clean soil on-site
- , installation of a groundwater extraction and treatment system to prevent the migration of the most heavily contaminated groundwater into the area that was excavated

Second phase of cleanup activity- Long-Term Site Cleanup (Remedial Action) for Groundwater (Operable Unit I) - is described in this document and presented to the public for comment. The second phase of cleanup activity, or Operable Unit I, targets

the contaminated groundwater within the former Eastland Woolen Mill complex and downtown Corinna. Areas of deep overburden soil contamination are also included within the focus of this cleanup action.

Third phase of cleanup activity- Long-term Site Cleanup (Remedial Action) for sediments/floodplain soils within the East Branch of the Seabasticook River and the Old Dump (Operable Unit II) will be described in a future proposed cleanup plan. The third phase of cleanup activities, or Operable Unit II, will address all remaining areas of Site contamination. This is expected to be the final cleanup proposal for the Site and will target the contamination found in the sediment and floodplain soil in the EBSR as well as the Old Dump.

Remedial Investigation Program

A remedial investigation (RI) involves the collection of data to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Site. The RI was performed from 1999 - 2001 at the Eastland Woolen Mill Site. EPA completed investigations for the following major areas as part of the RI:

- , bedrock and overburden groundwater
- , contaminated soils within the former Eastland Woolen Mill complex that were not removed as part of the early cleanup
- , river sediments
- , floodplain soils
- , the "Old Dump" on Route 222

EPA created the two Operable Units described above subsequent to the completion of the RI. Therefore, the RI Report describes the investigations and findings for all of the major areas of investigation. This Proposed Plan only describes the investigations and findings pertinent to Operable Unit I (overburden and bedrock groundwater and the former Eastland Woolen Mill complex/downtown Corinna). The investigations and findings with respect to the other Site areas will be described in the Proposed Plan for

Operable Unit II. EPA Community Update #9, released in June 2002, also provides a brief summary of the entire RI program.

Groundwater:

Groundwater represents the major source of drinking water in the area and also discharges to the surface water of the EBSR. Contamination was found in the overburden and bedrock groundwater at the Site. To identify the magnitude and extent of contamination within the overburden and bedrock groundwater, the following activities were completed:

- , installation of 56 overburden and 24 bedrock wells
- , sampling of these wells for contaminants
- , sampling of existing and former water supply wells
- , evaluation of the fracture orientation (direction) in the bedrock wells
- , pumping tests to evaluate the flow rates within the aquifer

The results of these investigations reveal the following:

- T** the bedrock aquifer in the vicinity of the former Eastland Woolen Mill is highly contaminated
- T** the overburden aquifer is also contaminated
- T** contamination in private water supply wells (no longer in use) was caused by the Eastland Woolen Mill
- T** high concentrations of contaminants, known as dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) are believed to be present in the bedrock
- T** bedrock contamination extends several hundred feet into the bedrock
- T** the bedrock and overburden aquifers discharge to the EBSR near the former Eastland Woolen Mill complex
- T** the influence of water supply wells along the more transmissive east-west fractures resulted in the expansion of the contamination
- T** the bedrock and overburden contamination are no longer expanding

Figure 3 shows the general areas of the overburden and bedrock contamination. Figures 4 and 5 show a side

view of the groundwater contamination as well as the conceptual migration pathway for the contamination. The evaluation of human health and ecological risk that may result from exposure to the contaminated groundwater concluded that:

- T the contaminated overburden and bedrock aquifers are not suitable for use as drinking water
- T the contamination may have an impact on aquatic receptors in the mixing zone between the groundwater and surface water within the EBSR

Eastland Woolen Mill Complex:

The former Eastland Woolen Mill complex along with the majority of the contaminated soil was removed as part of the early cleanup during 1999 - 2001. Two areas of contaminated soil remain after the excavation program. One area of soil contamination is located in the former downtown area of Corinna. This area was considered inaccessible during the early cleanup since the contamination was located below 20 - 30 feet of clean soil. These soils contain very high concentrations of contaminants and are a continuing source of groundwater contamination. The second area is located adjacent to the former UST area and is very small. This contamination is under Route 7 and adjacent to the loading dock for Building 14. This contamination also contributes to the groundwater contamination. Figure 6 shows the location of the contaminated soil remaining after the NTCRA.

How did the contamination get to its present location?

The groundwater has become contaminated by the migration of waste water from the Eastland Woolen Mill flowing into the soil and migrating into the bedrock. The contamination flows into the bedrock fractures. DNAPL may move deep into the bedrock since it is heavier than water.

The contaminated groundwater then moved according to groundwater flow paths, which can be greatly influenced by the orientation of the fractures in the bedrock and the proximity of pumping wells in the vicinity of the contamination. For the Eastland Woolen Mill, the contamination has been drawn along the direction of the bedrock fractures by local private water supply wells which has resulted in the contamination of those locations that are now served by the water line. There are fewer private water supply wells operating in the area of the plume at this time. The result of the reduced pumping stress is that the groundwater contamination is no longer expanding. In addition, there appears to be sufficient distance between the Corinna Water District public water supply wells and the contamination that they will not be impacted by the Site.

The early cleanup removed most of the contaminated soil above the bedrock. However, limited areas of contamination in the soil and the contamination in the bedrock remain. This highly contaminated soil and DNAPL within the soil and bedrock within the Eastland Woolen Mill complex represent a continuing source of groundwater contamination.

Why is this cleanup needed?

EPA used the results of the remedial investigation program to complete a Human Health Risk Assessment Report and Ecological Risk Assessment Report. These Reports evaluate the potential adverse effects from long-term exposure to the contamination detected at the Site.

Based upon the Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment Reports, EPA has identified the need for cleanup actions beyond the current Phase 1, early soil cleanup. The primary reasons for the proposed Operable Unit I, (Phase 2) cleanup action are:

- ! Groundwater is contaminated at levels that would threaten human health if the groundwater were to be used as a source of drinking water
- ! The contaminated groundwater is discharging into the East Branch of the Sebasticook River and will continue to pose a threat to surface water if not controlled
- ! Contaminated groundwater could re-contaminate areas of soil that were removed and cleaned as part of the early cleanup

What about sediments, floodplain soil, the Old Dump, and fish?

The contaminated sediments within the EBSR immediately downstream of the former Eastland Woolen Mill were removed as part of the early cleanup. The Operable Unit II, or Phase 3, cleanup proposal will describe the areas where sediments, floodplain soils, or fish are contaminated above acceptable levels and what cleanup actions, if any, will be implemented to address this threat. The Old Dump will also be part of this evaluation.

Remedial Action Objectives:

Based upon the results of the remedial investigation and the Human Health Risk Assessment and Ecological Risk Assessment, EPA identified the following remedial action objectives to serve as the basis for cleanup option development:

- , Prevent the ingestion of groundwater containing contaminants that exceed federal or state maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), non-zero maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs), maximum exposure guidelines (MEGs), or in their absence, an excess cancer risk of 1×10^{-6} or a hazard quotient of 1

- , Prevent, to the extent practicable, the off-site migration of groundwater with contamination above cleanup levels
- , Prevent, to the extent practicable, the discharge of groundwater with contamination above levels that could impact ecological receptors to the EBSR
- , Restore groundwater to meet federal or state maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), non-zero maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs), maximum exposure guidelines (MEGs), or in their absence, an excess cancer risk of 1×10^{-6} or a hazard quotient of 1
- , Perform long-term monitoring of surface water, sediments, and groundwater to verify that the cleanup actions at the Site are protective of human health and the environment

Proposed Cleanup Levels:

EPA is proposing to restore the groundwater to meet all federal and state drinking water standards. The contaminants that have been consistently detected above drinking water standards are listed in **Table 1**. The groundwater extraction system would operate until contaminant concentrations in the groundwater are maintained below the levels in **Table 1** for a period of at least 3 years.

Additional sampling during the implementation of the cleanup will be used to determine if background levels of manganese and arsenic will prevent the achievement of the above standards. Other constituents were identified in the risk assessments as potential contaminants of concern. Cleanup levels were not identified for tetrachloroethene, dichloroethene, 2-chlorophenol, bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, antimony, cadmium, lead, lead, methylene chloride, or thallium because these constituents were either infrequently detected or likely to be associated with natural conditions. The long-term monitoring and five year reviews will provide an opportunity to re-evaluate these constituents.

Table 1: Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Levels

Site contaminants of concern in groundwater	Cleanup level (ug/l or parts per billion)	Basis
<i>Chlorobenzene</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>1992 MEG</i>
<i>1,2 - Dichlorobenzene</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>1992 MEG</i>
<i>1,3 - Dichlorobenzene</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>1992 MEG</i>
<i>1,4 - Dichlorobenzene</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>1992 MEG</i>
<i>1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>MCL</i>
<i>Benzene</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>MCL</i>
<i>arsenic</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>MCL</i>
<i>manganese</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>1992 MEG</i>

Cleanup Alternatives for the Eastland Woolen Mill Site

The Eastland Woolen Mill Feasibility Study Report for Operable Unit I, (overburden and bedrock groundwater and the former Eastland Woolen Mill complex/downtown Corinna) reviews all of the cleanup options that EPA considered in addressing groundwater contamination at the site, including EPA's proposed cleanup plan. The options, referred to as "cleanup alternatives," are different combinations of plans to either restrict access to the site, or contain, move, or treat the contamination to protect public health and the environment.

EPA typically develops separate sets of options to deal with soil contamination (the source of contamination at the site) and groundwater contamination (which allows contamination to spread away from the site). However, EPA did not develop a separate set of cleanup options for soil as part of the Feasibility Study for Operable

Unit I because EPA's early cleanup action (based upon the July 1999 Action Memorandum) resulted in the removal of the majority of the soil contamination at the site. The contaminated soils remaining after the early cleanup, were evaluated as part of the groundwater cleanup alternatives since they were primarily below the water table.

During the upcoming 30-day public comment period, EPA welcomes your comments on this proposed cleanup plan as well as the other technical approaches EPA has evaluated. These alternatives are summarized on pages 7 and 8. Please consult the Eastland Woolen Mill Site Feasibility Study for Operable Unit for more detailed information. The Site documents are available at the EPA Record Center in Boston, MA and the Stewart Public Library in Corinna, Maine.

Groundwater Cleanup Alternatives

Limited or no action

Alternative 1: No Further Action

This alternative would not include additional work beyond the cleanup action currently under way. There would be no further cleanup actions for groundwater or soil. EPA would leave the site as it is, and no efforts would be made to control the migration of the contaminants in groundwater or to restore the groundwater.

Capital Costs: none

Present Worth of Long Term Monitoring: none

Alternative 2: Limited action/ institutional controls

This alternative would rely on natural attenuation processes to restore the groundwater. The major components of this alternative are:

- , Implement land use restrictions to prevent use of the groundwater
- , Expansion of the public water supply to four - six residences
- , Perform long-term monitoring of surface water, groundwater, and sediments

This alternative assumes that natural degradation and dilution processes will cause the levels of contamination to drop below the cleanup levels. For this alternative, no efforts would be made to control the migration of groundwater. As a result, contaminated groundwater would continue to discharge into the East Branch of the Sebasticook River. The FS estimates a time period of 600 years before groundwater cleanup levels are achieved in the aquifer.

Long-term monitoring would be performed to detect any change in concentrations of contaminants in the groundwater and to protect

local water supply wells. Five year reviews would be performed to assess the Site conditions and determine if the cleanup approach is protective of public health and the environment. Institutional controls would target those properties with contaminated groundwater and those whose water supply wells could draw the contaminated water to that property in the future.

Capital Costs: \$588,397

Present Worth of Long Term Monitoring: \$2,172,131

Total Present Worth of Alternative: \$2,760,528

Alternatives that Treat contaminants onsite

Alternative 3: Hydraulic Containment (Groundwater extraction with on-site treatment)

This alternative would actively control the migration of contaminated groundwater by extracting contaminated groundwater before it moves off-Site and treating the groundwater to meet cleanup levels.

The major components of this alternative are:

- , Install a long-term groundwater extraction and treatment system to prevent the migration of contaminated groundwater and restore the groundwater to drinking water standards
- , Implement land use restrictions to prevent use of the groundwater
- , Perform long-term monitoring of surface water, groundwater, and sediments

Bedrock and overburden extraction wells would be used to extract contaminated groundwater. The objectives of the pumping system would be to restore the aquifer, prevent discharge of contaminated groundwater into the EBSR,

minimize the chance that local water supply wells could become contaminated by creating a hydraulic containment zone, and prevent the re-contamination of the soils that were restored as part of the early cleanup.

This approach is expected to result in groundwater restoration in 300-600 years. Five year reviews would be performed to assess the Site conditions and determine if the cleanup approach is protective of public health and the environment.

Capital Costs: \$1,395,933

Present Worth of maintenance, monitoring, periodic reviews: \$7,777,632

**Total Present Worth of Alternative:
\$9,173,565**

Alternative 4: Hydraulic Containment with contaminant mass reduction (Groundwater extraction with on-site treatment and in-situ reagent addition)

This alternative is essentially the same as Alternative 3 with the additional step of using in-situ reagents to destroy the contamination in the deep overburden and shallow bedrock groundwater and to enhance the flushing of the contamination in the deep bedrock. (*See EPA's preferred alternative on pages 9-10*). The major difference between alternatives 3 and 4 is that Alternative 4 would use the in-situ reagents to achieve the restoration of the groundwater in the shortest time period. Several chemical addition technologies have been successful in recent years. These technologies could reduce the time required for restoration from 300 - 600 years to approximately 30 - 60 years.

Capital Costs: \$5,708,018

**Present Worth of Long Term Monitoring:
\$7,331,245**

**Total Present Worth of Alternative:
\$13,039,262**

The Nine Criteria for Choosing a Cleanup

EPA uses nine criteria to balance the pros and cons of cleanup alternatives. EPA has already evaluated, in its Feasibility Study for Operable Unit I, how well each of the cleanup alternatives developed for the Eastland Woolen Mill Superfund Site meet these criteria. Once comments from the state and the community are received, EPA will select a final cleanup plan for the Site.

- (1) **Overall protection of human health and the environment:** Will it protect you and the plant and animal life on and near the site? EPA will not choose a plan that does not meet this basic criterion.
- (2) **Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs):** Does the alternative meet all federal and state environmental statutes, regulations and requirements on-site?
- (3) **Long-term effectiveness and permanence:** Will the effects of the cleanup plan last or could contamination cause future risk?
- (4) **Reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment:** Does the alternative reduce the harmful effects of the contaminants, the spread of contaminants, and the amount of contaminated material?
- (5) **Short-term effectiveness:** How soon will site risks be adequately reduced? Could the cleanup cause short-term hazards to workers, residents or the environment?
- (6) **Implementability:** Is the alternative technically and administratively feasible? Are the right goods and services (i.e. treatment machinery; space at an approved disposal facility) available for the plan?
- (7) **Cost:** What is the total cost of an alternative over time? EPA must find a plan that gives necessary protection for a reasonable cost.
- (8 & 9) **EPA also strongly considers state and community input prior to finalizing the selection of the cleanup alternative.**

A Closer Look at EPA's Proposal...

EPA is proposing to prevent the migration of contaminated groundwater and restore the groundwater to drinking water standards at the Eastland Woolen Mill Superfund Site (the "Site"). EPA would accomplish this cleanup task by withdrawing contaminated groundwater from the aquifer through extraction wells. A treatment system would then remove the contamination from the water and discharge the clean water into the East Branch of the Sebasticook River or into the ground. In addition, EPA would apply in-situ reagents to destroy the contamination in the overburden and shallow bedrock and use solvents/bio-stimulants to enhance the flushing and degradation of the contamination in the deep bedrock.

For the final groundwater cleanup program, EPA proposes to:

1. Perform Pre-Design Investigations and develop a Design.

Before the installation of the final extraction system, EPA plans to:

- ! Perform engineering studies to determine the exact number and location of groundwater extraction wells.
- ! Develop a more comprehensive understanding of the location and quantity of DNAPL in the overburden and bedrock as well as the groundwater flow system beneath and near the Site.
- ! Perform bench scale studies to evaluate the potential effectiveness of bio-stimulants and flushing agents.
- ! Implement field tests to determine the potential for enhanced flushing or chemical addition to improve the performance of the cleanup.

2. Install a groundwater extraction and treatment system.

A groundwater extraction and treatment system will be designed and implemented to:

- , create a zone of influence that prevents the migration of contaminated groundwater to

the EBSR and restricts the migration of contaminated groundwater.

- , facilitate the restoration of the aquifer.

See Figure 7 for the conceptual layout of the groundwater extraction and treatment system..

3. Use in-situ reagents and bio-stimulants.

The reagents and bio-stimulants will be used to destroy and facilitate removal of contamination in the overburden and bedrock aquifers. Both of these techniques could dramatically shorten the time period required to restore the groundwater. See Figures 8 and 9 for the layout of the in-situ treatment system..

- , Chemical oxidation will target the destruction of the contamination in the overburden and bedrock groundwater. Peroxide or a similar reagent will be added to react with the chlorobenzenes to destroy the contamination in the groundwater.
- , Enhanced flushing using a solvent or surfactant will be used to help remove residual contamination in the deep bedrock aquifer.
- , Biological degradation of the contamination in the deep bedrock will be enhanced by adding bio-stimulants.

4. Operate and maintain the groundwater extraction and treatment system:

- , Operate and maintain a groundwater extraction and treatment system to limit the migration of the contaminated groundwater and prevent the discharge of contaminated groundwater to the EBSR. EPA will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the groundwater extraction and treatment system for up to 10 years, or until the cleanup levels have been met, whichever is sooner. ME DEP is responsible for paying 10% of the costs during construction and the initial 10 year period of operation.
- , ME DEP will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the groundwater extraction and treatment system after year 10.

5. Implement long-term monitoring program for surface water, groundwater, and sediments:

- , EPA will implement a long-term monitoring program to evaluate the effectiveness of this plan and the early cleanup that began in the summer of 1999. As part of this program, EPA will monitor groundwater, surface water and sediments in the area near the former Eastland Woolen Mill complex.
- , EPA will sample groundwater and surface water twice per year for the first five years, and then at least annually until cleanup levels have been attained or MEDEP takes over the cleanup.

6. Expansion of water line and establishment of institutional controls:

- , EPA anticipates that four properties will be connected to the public water supply as part of the long-term groundwater restrictions. The groundwater modeling performed as part of the RI/FS indicated that these four locations have the potential to influence the migration of the contaminated groundwater and may become contaminated over time.

Final determination of the locations to be connected to the public water supply will occur during the design.

- , EPA and ME DEP will work with those property owners currently on the public water supply and those to be added to the public water supply to implement land use restrictions (negative easement) that will prevent the use of contaminated groundwater on their property. Such restrictions would be enforceable by the State of Maine. A preliminary map of those properties for which groundwater restrictions may be sought is presented in Figure 10.
- , EPA and ME DEP will also work with the Town of Corinna to develop a local mechanism that requires the use of public water for any property within the institutional control zone. This is particularly important for the downtown areas that are targeted for redevelopment after the cleanup. A preliminary map of the institutional control zone is provided on Figure 10.

7. Five-year Reviews:

- , EPA would review the cleanup program every five years to determine if the cleanup is protective of human health and the environment.

8. Cost:

Capital costs: \$5.7 million

Maintenance and monitoring costs for years 1-5 are estimated at \$324,000 per year and \$293,000 per year thereafter. EPA maintenance costs for the first ten years of operation (present value): \$3.8 million

MEDEP costs for remaining years of operations (present value): \$3.5 million.

Comparison of Groundwater Cleanup Alternatives

No Action

Treat Contamination Onsite

Nine Criteria	No Action		Treat Contamination Onsite	
	1 No Further Action	2 Limited Action	3 Hydraulic Containment using Groundwater extraction and treatment	4• Hydraulic Containment and mass reduction using Groundwater extraction and treatment system with in-situ reagents
<i>Protects human health and environment</i>	-	-	U	U
<i>Meets federal and State requirements</i>	-	-	U	U
<i>Provides long-term protection</i>	-	-	U	U
<i>Reduces mobility, toxicity and volume</i>	-	-	U	U
<i>Provides short-term protection</i>	-	U	U	U
<i>Implementable (Can it be done?)</i>	U	U	U	U
<i>Capital Cost: (Net Present Value):</i>	\$ 0	\$0.6 million \$2.8 million (300 years)	\$1.4 million \$9.2 million (300 years)	\$5.7 million \$13.0 million (45 years)
<i>Time to reach cleanup goal</i>	more than 600 years	more than 600 years	300 - 600 years	significant reduction of contamination within 5 years if in- situ reagents are successful, 30 - 60 yrs for aquifer restoration
<i>State agency acceptance</i>	To be determined after the public comment period			
<i>Community acceptance</i>	To be determined after the public comment period			

- EPA's preferred alternative
- U Meets or exceeds criterion
- Partially meets criterion
- Does NOT meet criterion

Why Does EPA Recommend the Cleanup Action described in this Proposed Plan?

After careful consideration of all of the alternatives and following a comparison of the alternatives with the nine criteria and against each other, EPA recommends this cleanup plan as the best balance of public health and environmental protection. The cleanup plan described in this Proposed Plan would focus future Site activities on the restoration and migration control of the contaminated groundwater at the Site, as well as long-term monitoring of surface water, sediments, and groundwater in the vicinity of the former Eastland Woolen Mill. To accomplish the migration control and restoration of groundwater, EPA would install and operate a groundwater extraction and treatment system. EPA would also implement one or more of the following cleanup technology enhancements: chemical oxidation of the contamination or solvent flushing to facilitate an accelerated restoration of the groundwater.

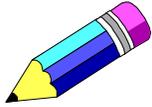
In summary EPA recommends this proposed cleanup plan because, if implemented, the cleanup option would:

- ! Meet all of the 9 criteria, including protection of public health and the environment and compliance with ARARs;*
- ! Result in a permanent restoration of the groundwater;*
- ! Control the migration of contaminated groundwater during the period required to achieve restoration of the aquifer, to protect local water supplies, and prevent adverse impacts to ecological receptors in the East Branch of the Sebasticook River; and*
- ! Provide the most cost-effective approach to Site cleanup by emphasizing innovative technologies that could dramatically reduce the time period to achieve cleanup levels, thereby, substantially reducing the long-term cost.*

Long-term monitoring of surface water, groundwater, and sediments would also be performed until cleanup levels are attained.

Next Steps:

By the end of September of 2002, EPA expects to have reviewed all comments and signed the ROD describing the chosen cleanup plan. The ROD and a summary of responses to public comments will then be made available to the public at the Stewart Public Library and through EPA Records Center in Boston. EPA will announce the decision to the community through the local news media and a general mailing. Once the ROD is signed, EPA will seek funding for the pre-design studies and design for the cleanup. If funding is available in 2002, the Operable Unit I cleanup action could begin in late 2003. The project goal is to complete the construction phase of Operable Unit I by early 2004 when the early cleanup action is scheduled to be completed. This would allow for the re-development of the former Eastland Woolen Mill Complex and downtown Corinna in 2004.



How You Can Comment On EPA's Cleanup Proposal ?

During the 30-day public comment period, from July 18th to August 17th, EPA will accept formal written comments and hold a public hearing on August 7th. EPA uses this public input to improve the cleanup proposal. Your formal input and ideas will become part of the official public record. The transcript of comments and EPA's written responses will be issued in a document called a **Responsiveness Summary** when EPA releases the final cleanup decision. Once complete, the Responsiveness Summary will be available at the Stewart Public Library for review.

There are three different ways in which individuals can express their comments on this Proposed Plan

- , Comments can be submitted in writing to EPA.
- , Comments can be sent to the EPA RPM by email at: hathaway.ed@epa.gov.
- , Comments can be spoken into the official public record during the public hearing that will occur during the comment period.

EPA encourages anyone with a concern or who favors the cleanup to express their opinion during the comment period. All comments are welcome. Any of the three mechanisms above are acceptable for providing comments and all of the comments are given equal weight.

Two types of public meetings will occur with respect to the Proposed Plan. The first will be an informational meeting to explain the proposed cleanup and answer any questions that may arise. Comments that are made during this meeting will not be part of the "official record". This meeting will focus on a discussion of the Proposed Plan and RI/FS and is considered informational only.

The second type of meeting, a public hearing, will occur during the official comment period. At this meeting, EPA will provide a brief summary of the cleanup proposal and then the floor will be open for spoken comments. A stenographer will be present to record all of the comments offered during this

comment session. Comments made must be limited in duration in order to allow all individuals present to have an opportunity to speak their comments into the record. EPA does not respond to any of the comments made at the meeting other than to indicate the time limits or request clarification. At the close of the formal comment session, if time permits, EPA will be available to answer questions.

The comment period will last for thirty days unless an extension is requested. EPA will typically allow a 30 day extension, if requested. Once the comment period is complete, EPA will assemble and evaluate all of the submitted comments. Appropriate revisions to the Proposed Plan will be made based on these comments. EPA will then sign the Record of Decision (ROD) describing the chosen cleanup plan. The ROD and a summary of responses to public comments will be made available to the public at the Stewart Public Library and through EPA Records Center in Boston.

For More Information about the Cleanup:

All of the technical and public information publications prepared to date for the site are available for public review at the following locations:

EPA Records Center
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100
Boston, MA 02114-2023
(617) 918-1453
Hours: 10:00 a.m.-noon, 2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

Stewart Public Library
8 Levi Stewart Drive
Corinna, Maine 04928

A copy of all of the major reports are also available at the Maine DEP Offices in Augusta, Maine. Call (207) 287-7843 if you want to access the files at the Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management of the ME DEP.

UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION I
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100
Boston, MA 02114-2023
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Eastland Woolen Mill Site

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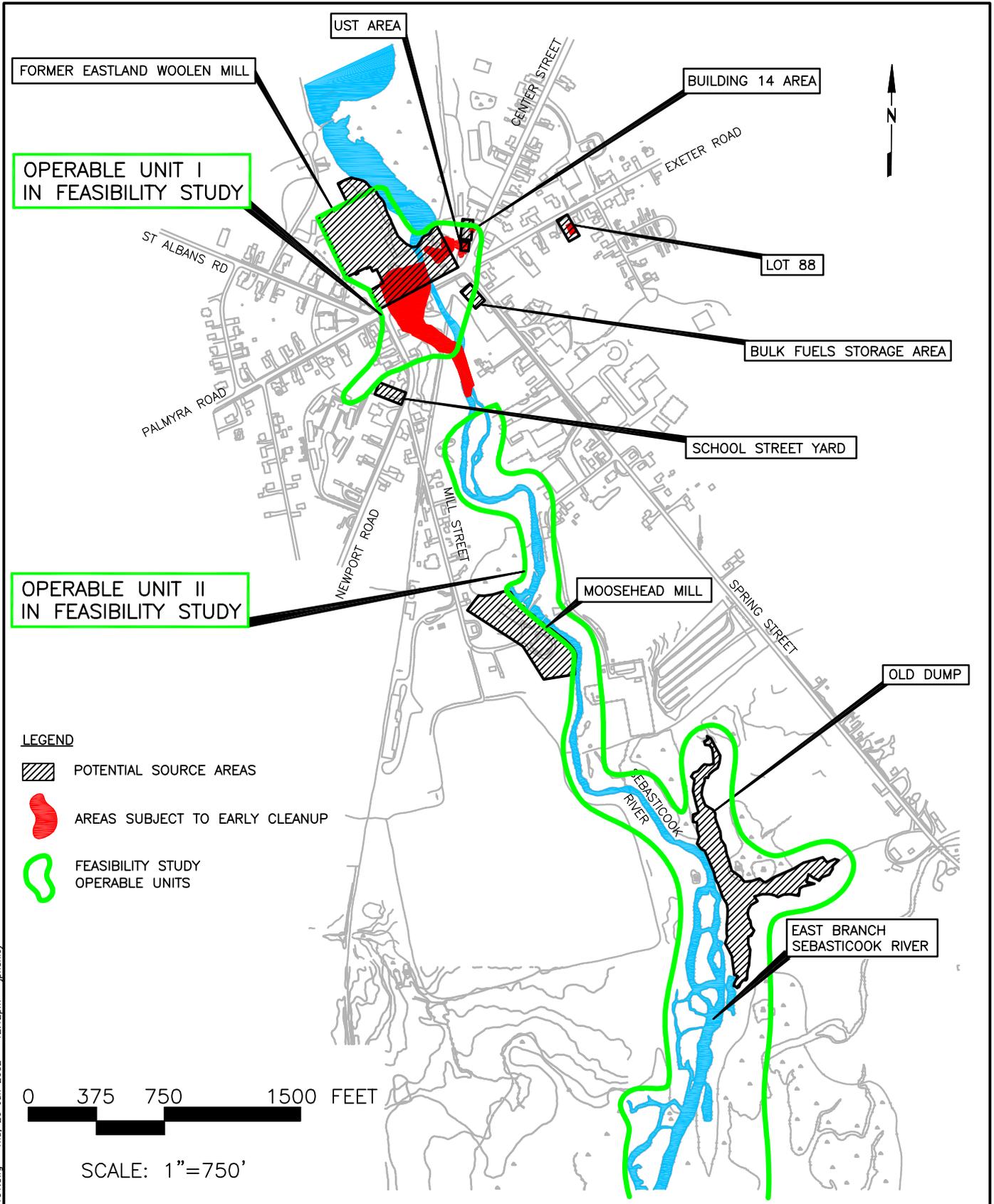


**Eastland Woolen Mill Superfund Site
Public Comment Sheet (cont....)**

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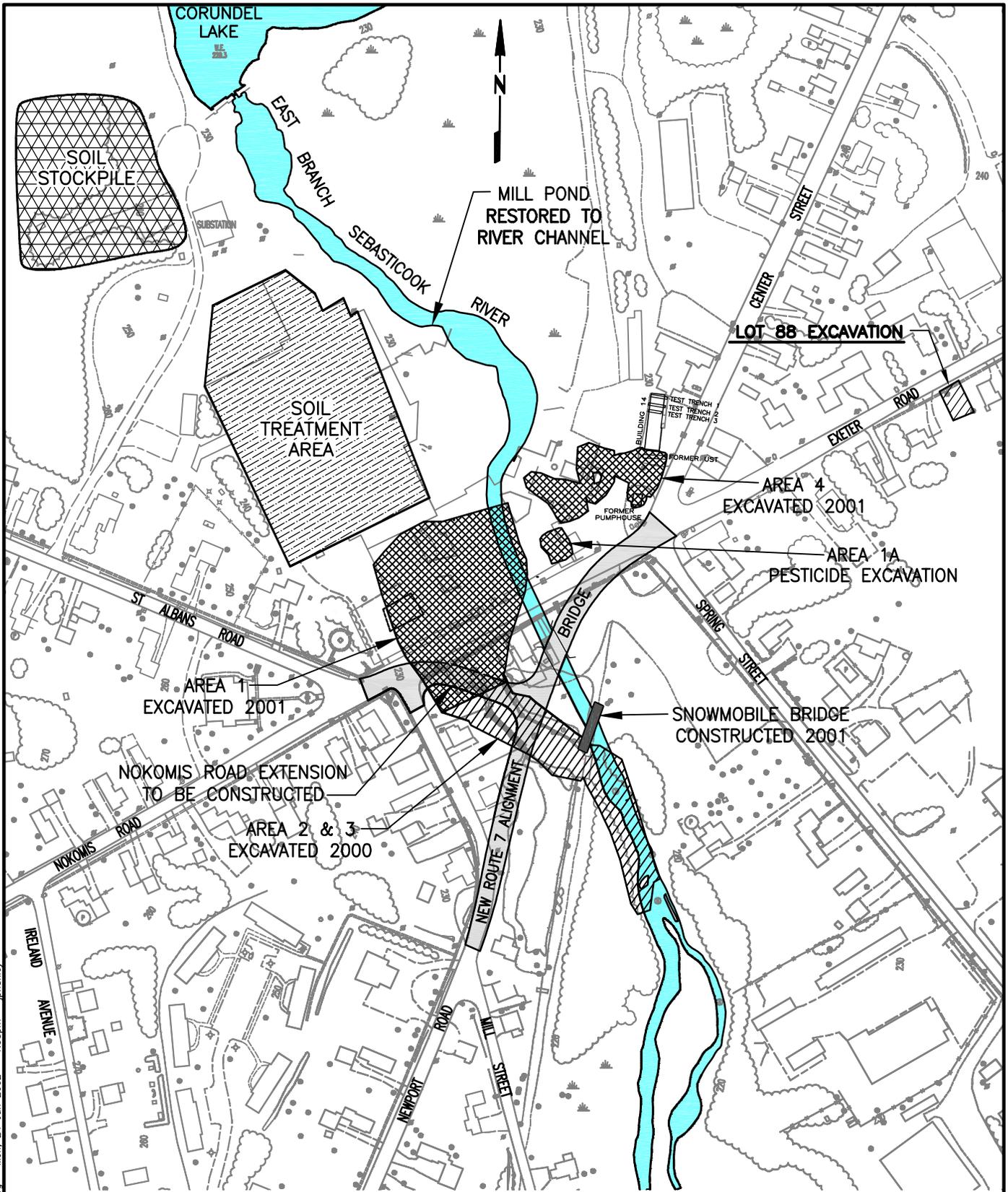
**Edward Hathaway
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region I (HBT)
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100
Boston, MA 02114 -2023**



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FIGURE 1
SITE PLAN SHOWING STUDY AREAS

EASTLAND WOOLEN MILL SITE
GROUNDWATER (OU1) PROPOSED PLAN
CORINNA, MAINE



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0 125 250
 Scale in feet

FIGURE 2
EXTENT OF SOIL EXCAVATIONS
AND OTHER SITE FEATURES

EASTLAND WOOLEN MILL SITE
GROUNDWATER (OU1) PROPOSED PLAN
CORINNA, MAINE