Raymark Bulletin #44

2005

The Raymark Superfund Site: Investigations Nearing Completion

Investigations to determine the locations throughout Stratford that contain wastes from the former Raymark Industries, Inc. facility are essentially complete. The next step is planning for clean-up activities. This fact sheet provides a summary of the locations where Raymark wastes were found, outlines upcoming steps in the Superfund process, and provides overall general information, including community involvement opportunities.

BACKGROUND

The former Raymark Facility, which was located on East Main Street in Stratford, Connecticut, operated from 1919 to 1989. Known as Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Raymark manufactured gaskets, clutches, and heavy brake friction components for the automotive industry. The Raymark Superfund Site includes the former Raymark Facility property and other areas around the Town of Stratford where contaminated wastes from this industrial facility have been found. While the Raymark Superfund Site is referred to as one site, it is actually comprised of many locations throughout the town.

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has divided the site into nine different parts (known formally as Operable Units) as the cleanup and investigations have progressed in various stages. Pages 7 through 15 describe the status of each operable unit of the Raymark Superfund Site. Please see the map in the centerfold for an overview of the entire site.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Working closely with the Raymark Advisory Committee (RAC) and Town officials, the EPA and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP) have agreed to develop a comprehensive Feasibility Study (FS) or "master plan" to clean up numerous Raymark waste locations in Stratford. While properties within each operable unit will be evaluated individually - including planning for future use and redevelopment - there will also be a broader, more comprehensive evaluation. This comprehensive evaluation will look at clean-up options for several properties together, which may offer increased flexibility for each individual property as well as for the overall clean-up. EPA expects to continue working closely with the RAC and individual property owners over the next several months to reach consensus on the various clean-up options for these areas together with an estimate of the overall costs for the cleanup.

There will likely be a phased approach for the final clean-up. EPA will work with the (continued on page 2)

WHAT'S INSIDE

What's Next (continued)

community and property owners on an overall strategy to prioritize clean-up actions and establish time lines for specific properties. EPA is planning on reaching consensus with the various parties in 2005 and holding a formal public comment process on the proposed clean-up plan (Proposed Plan) for these Raymark contaminated areas. (See "What is the Superfund and the Superfund Process" page 4). After considering public comments, EPA will select a cleanup plan and Record of Decision ("ROD")

The evaluations and design leading to the final clean-up will be developed and implemented by EPA, in conjunction with the State and the affected property owners. EPA typically uses an engineering firm as a prime contractor to provide the services needed to direct the clean-up. During past Raymark activities EPA has used both the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Tetra Tech NUS, Inc. in this capacity. The prime contractor typically hires subcontractors to perform physical work such as drilling, excavating soil, treating contaminants, and construction.

OPERABLE UNITS

As with many Superfund sites, the contaminated areas associated with the Raymark site have been broken up into Operable Units, or OUs. EPA creates these OUs to help manage the clean-up process. This fact sheet uses common place names to identify areas at the Raymark site, but each area is also identified as an OU for the purposes of EPA's analysis of the entire Raymark site. An OU can be created for many different reasons such as:

- It may represent a logical ownership, ecological, political, or geographical boundary for the purposes of study and cleanup;
- It may describe an area that must be analyzed and/or cleaned up on a separate schedule;
- It may represent a particular medium that has been contaminated (e.g. groundwater or surface water);
- It may describe an area that has a unique type or concentration of contamination.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Why is my participation important?

Citizens who live and work around Superfund sites are encouraged to participate in the final clean-up decisions at a particular site because of the potential impacts that may result in their community. Clean-up efforts can also be disruptive and citizens and property owners need to have a say in how they will be conducted. Your participation and knowledge can contribute to a more effective and comprehensive clean-up decision that is also consistent with the community interest.

How do I keep informed?

You have the opportunity and the right to be informed about and comment on work being done under Superfund. Information is passed onto the community through fact sheets such as this bulletin, letters and flyers, newspaper ads, phone calls, meetings, information repositories, and the internet. Sometimes it can be difficult to get involved in these types of issues in your community. The technical complexity of Superfund and hazardous waste issues together with finding the time and resources necessary to gain familiarity with the science, engineering, public health and legal issues are always significant obstacles to overcome. Over the past two years EPA and CTDEP have been working with citizens on the RAC to overcome these obstacles by providing resources to hire an independent technical advisor to help citizens review technical documents, improve their understanding of Superfund legal and technical issues, and provide technical comments on documents and clean-up priorities.

How can I get involved?

You are welcome to participate in monthly RAC meetings. The Stratford Town Council views the RAC as a forum that provides an ongoing dialogue with members of the Stratford community, Town officials, the EPA, the CTDEP, and other concerned parties interested in the Raymark cleanup. This forum allows interested citizens and Town officials to have an active voice in the ongoing work within the town. The RAC provides comments on documents and reports, initial clean-up strategies, upcoming fieldwork events, and public relations information. The committee receives the documents and provides comments to EPA on behalf of the town. All clean-up plans and options will be studied by the RAC prior to any clean-up decisions being proposed by EPA.

What is the Raymark Advisory Committee?

The Raymark Advisory Committee (RAC) is the local advisory group organized by the Town of Stratford to work with the EPA and the CTDEP on the investigation and clean up of contamination associated with the Raymark Superfund Site. The Stratford Town Council sought to establish a broad-based membership of citizens from affected neighborhoods and businesses when it established the committee in June 2000. The RAC members are charged with ensuring that the Superfund clean-up process addresses the many individual concerns within the Town by reconciling the collective interests of all Stratford residents.

The RAC meets monthly on the second Tuesday at 6:30 p.m. at the Stratford Health Department located at 468 Birdseye Street in Stratford. The public is invited. Information on the RAC can be found on the Town of Stratford website: http://www.townofstratford.com/brds&comm/council_calendar.shtm

WHAT IS THE SUPERFUND AND THE SUPERFUND PROCESS?

The EPA has identified over 11,000 hazardous waste sites in the United States. Those sites that present the most significant human and environmental health threats are included on the National Priorities List (NPL), which qualifies them for long-term clean-up efforts. Sites on the NPL are called Superfund sites in reference to the program and monetary fund established by Congress to manage and help pay for their clean-up. As of January 2004, there were 1242 Superfund sites nationwide. There are 16 Superfund sites in Connecticut, including the Raymark Superfund Site in Stratford. Raymark became a Superfund Site when it was proposed for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1994 and finalized in 1995.

The investigation and clean-up process at Superfund sites can be long and complex. The parts of the process are typically as follows:

1. Investigations are conducted to determine the type and amount of contamination present (known as the Remedial Investigation or RI).

2. Potential clean-up options are identified and evaluated in a Feasibility Study or FS.

3. A clean-up plan is proposed (known as the Proposed Plan) for public input that ultimately results in a Record of Decision (ROD) that documents EPA's selected clean-up approach for the site.
4. A Remedial Design or RD is developed to implement the selected clean-up approach.

5. The cleanup (Remedial Action or RA) is completed.

Feedback from the affected community, the general public, and local and state officials is solicited throughout this entire process on both a formal and informal basis. Formal feedback is solicited via public hearings and comment periods; informal comment is received on an ongoing basis from interested citizens and local officials involved in the investigations and cleanup of a Superfund site.

HOW DID THE CONTAMINATION OF THE RAYMARK SITE OCCUR AND HOW IS CONTAMINATION DEFINED?

Raymark generated wastes containing asbestos, lead, copper, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and a variety of solvents, adhesives, and resins as byproducts of its manufacturing operations. These wastes were routinely used as fill at the former Raymark Facility and at other locations within Stratford. This is why the Raymark Superfund Site is composed of many locations.

Soil contamination

While a large number of different chemicals and materials were used in the manufacturing processes at the Raymark facility during its operation, Raymark waste in soil is defined as a single soil sample containing lead above 400 parts per million (ppm), and asbestos (chrysotile only) greater than 1 percent, and either copper above 288 ppm or polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (Aroclor 1268 only) above 1 ppm.

While other contaminants are present in Raymark waste, the four contaminants identified above are being used as a "fingerprint" to identify Raymark waste locations. Lead was used in the fabrication of various brake and friction materials in the Raymark manufacturing process, and it appeared in samples collected both at the Raymark facility and at offsite Raymark waste locations during the 1990s. The specific types of asbestos and PCBs used in the definition are associated with the Raymark facility and its manufacturing processes. Copper was selected as an identifying contaminant because of its predominance in Raymark waste based on previous sampling.

Groundwater contamination

EPA's groundwater investigations at the Raymark Superfund Site have shown that groundwater in a portion of Stratford is contaminated due to past activities at the former Raymark facility property. Fortunately, Stratford residents in this area get their drinking water from the municipal water system so direct consumption of these contaminants is not a concern. Two of the contaminants, known as Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), that have been found in the groundwater are 1,1-dichlorethylene (1,1-DCE) and trichlorethylene (TCE). Under certain conditions, VOCs have the ability to turn into a gas and migrate up from the groundwater and into overlying structures where they can accumulate in the indoor air. In 2003/2004, EPA and CTDEP installed sub-slab ventilation systems in over 100 homes located within the area that is being impacted by the groundwater contamination from Raymark. The systems are similar to radon systems, which intercept gases from beneath the basement floor and exhaust them outdoors before they enter the homes.

HOW CAN RAYMARK WASTE AFFECT HEALTH?

Exposure to high levels of lead can damage the brain and kidneys, increase blood pressure, and damage the male reproductive system in both children and adults. For infants and young children, even low-level exposures can cause learning difficulties, hearing problems, reduced IQ scores, and slow growth. Pregnant women can pass lead on to their babies, causing low birth weight, premature birth, and nervous system problems. Exposed mothers who breastfeed can also pass lead on to their babies.

Long-term workplace exposure to high levels of asbestos in air has been shown to cause lung cancer, mesothelioma (cancer of the lining around the lungs and other organs), and asbestosis, a hardening of tissue in the lungs. Much less is known about exposure to lower levels of asbestos, but in some cases it can cause breathing problems.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has determined that exposure to PCBs may be reasonably expected to cause cancer. Most human studies involved people who were exposed to PCBs through their jobs. Exposure to large amounts of PCBs can cause skin conditions such as acne and rashes, and may also cause liver damage.

The Connecticut Department of Public Health (CTDPH), in cooperation with the Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR), the EPA, and the Stratford Health Department, recently conducted a Health Consultation to study public health issues from indoor air that may arise due to contamination of groundwater that is flowing from the former Raymark Facility. During the last four years, EPA has collected soil gas and indoor air samples from a number of homes. The indoor air in some of these homes was found to contain varying levels of two chemicals, 1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). Both of these chemicals may pose a health threat under certain conditions.

The main effect from breathing high levels of 1,1-DCE is on the central nervous system. Breathing low levels of 1,1-DCE for a long time may damage your nervous system, liver, and lungs. There is a possibility that 1,1-DCE may cause cancer, but scientific studies are inconclusive as to the level of exposure to 1,1-DCE that would be associated with cancer.

Breathing large amounts of TCE for long period of time may cause nerve, kidney, and liver damage. There is also some scientific evidence that high levels of TCE may cause liver or lung cancer. Other adverse health effects may occur from drinking water containing TCE, but those Stratford residents who live in the affected area are served by the municipal water system, which is not contaminated.

WHAT CONTAMINATION HAS BEEN CLEANED UP TO DATE?

EPA activities in Stratford have been and continue to be focused on addressing and reducing potential health risks from all Raymark waste locations.

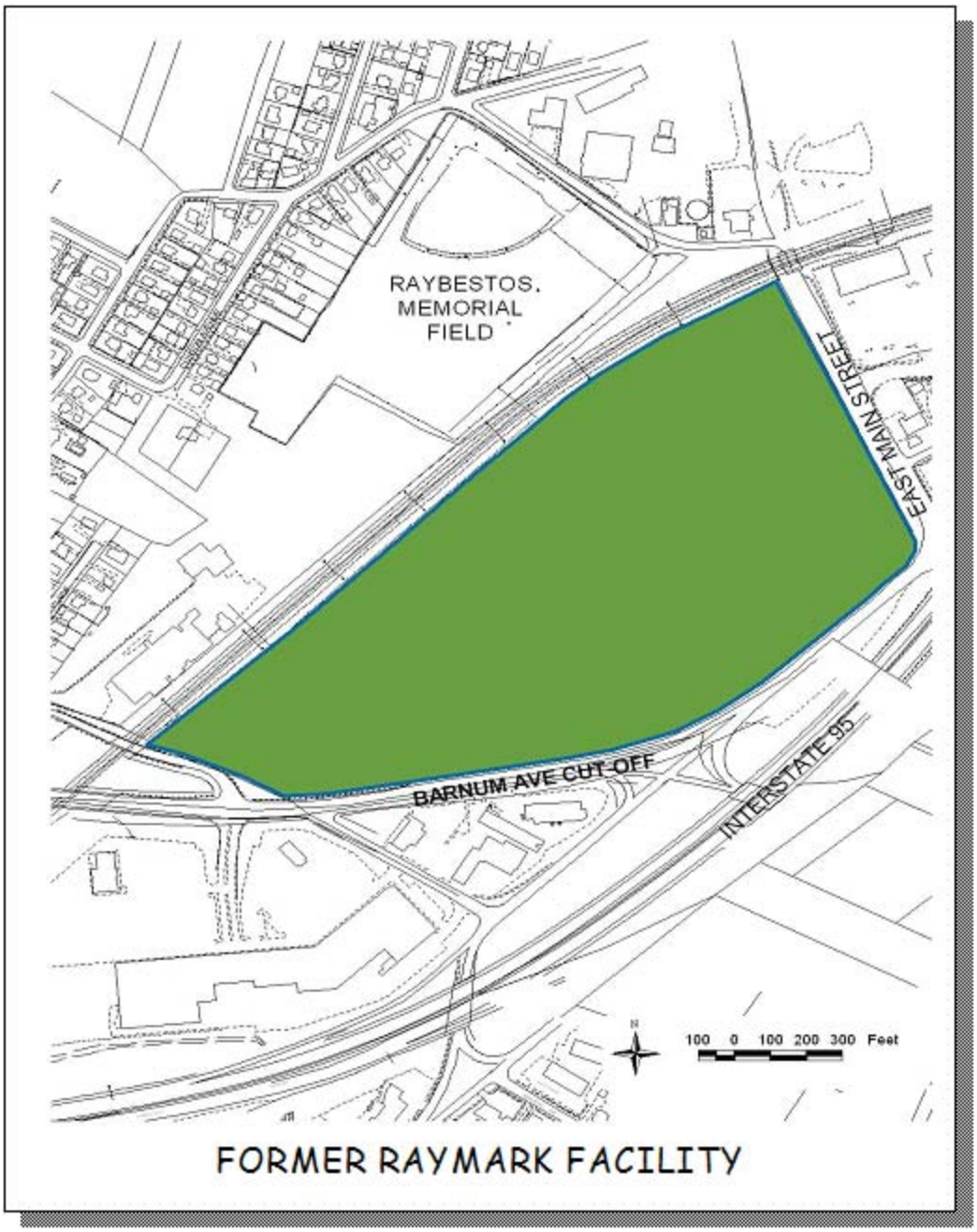
- In 1993, EPA cleaned up waste left behind by the Raymark Facility even before it was listed on the NPL.
- By 1995, 46 residential properties and a portion of the Wooster Middle School were cleaned up and restored.
- Portions of Short Beach Park, the Housatonic Boat Club along Shore Road, and Raybestos Memorial Baseball Field have been covered with temporary protective caps to reduce exposure to the Raymark waste.
- In 1997, EPA completed construction of the permanent protective cap over the entire 33.4-acre Raymark property on East Main Street, and, in 2002, the Stratford Crossing Shopping Center was constructed over the cap.
- In 2001-2004, EPA and CTDEP installed ventilation systems in more than 100 private homes to protect residents from potential indoor air problems caused by Raymark contamination in groundwater that flows under their neighborhood.

The following pages describe the status of each Operable Unit of the Raymark Superfund Site.

THE RAYMARK FACILITY - OPERABLE UNIT 1

Current Status: Source Clean-up complete

EPA completed a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study for controlling sources of waste at the 33.4-acre Raymark Facility in 1995. This report described the type and location of wastes, the risks posed by those wastes, and discussed possible clean-up solutions. After receiving public comments on the report, EPA decided to consolidate Raymark wastes excavated from residential areas and the Wooster Middle School Ballfield at the Raymark Facility property and cap the area. EPA documented this decision in a Record of Decision (ROD) in June 1995.



Once the approach was selected, EPA began the actual clean-up. This included the demolition of 15 acres of buildings, consolidation of over 100,000 cubic yards of Raymark waste, and the placement of an impermeable cap over the entire property. Final construction at the site was completed in November 1997. Solvents from underlying groundwater and gases are collected from underneath the cap and treated at facilities on the site. EPA completed a five?year review and issued a status report in 2000. In 2002, a large shopping center complex opened for business on the property. This figure shows the location of the former Raymark Facility.

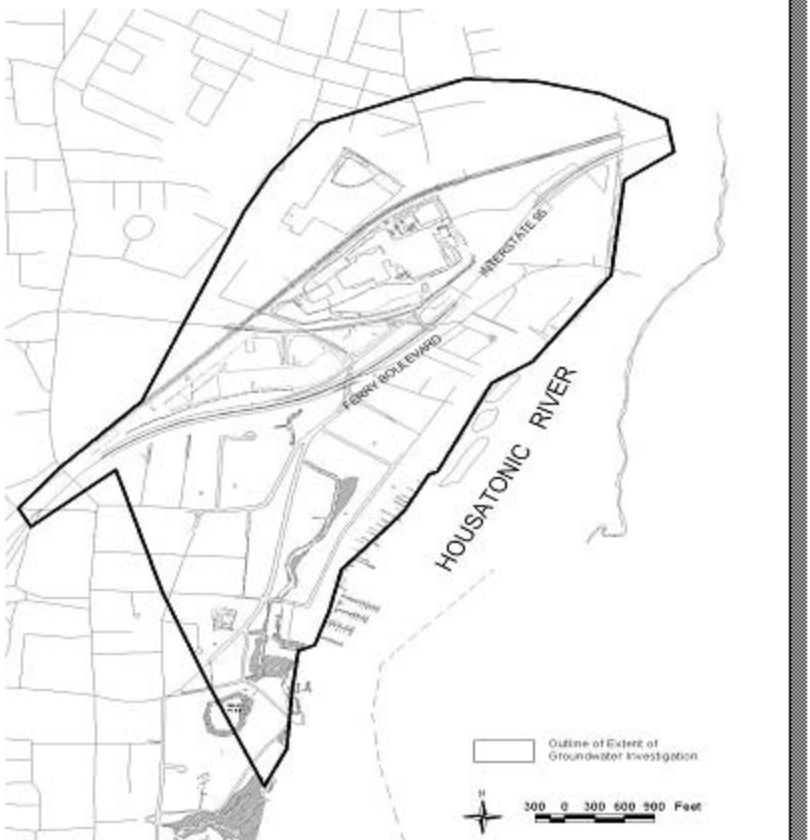
Future Activities

The cap and treatment facilities at the property are operated and managed by CTDEP. In 2005, a second five-year review will be conducted to verify that the remedy continues to be protective of human health and the environment. A final clean-up remedy for groundwater beneath this area (and all other Raymark-contaminated areas in Stratford) is still being developed, and is discussed as part of Operable Unit 2 (Groundwater) on page 8 of this fact sheet.

GROUNDWATER THROUGHOUT THE RAYMARK SUPERFUND SITE - OPERABLE UNIT 2

Current Status: Sampling completed, Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study in progress

This study area is approximately 500 acres in and around the former Raymark facility and other areas where groundwater is affected by Raymark waste. The extent of the area being evaluated is shown in the map below. Over 550 wells and borings have been drilled on and around the contaminated locations associated with Raymark waste disposal. These wells and borings have enabled EPA to understand the nature and extent of groundwater contamination. The RI report will document findings about groundwater contamination underlying the entire Raymark Superfund Site and describe the nature and size of the contaminant plume as well as the direction it is moving. The RI report will also further evaluate the potential for volatile organic compounds in groundwater to move into the air of enclosed structures (such as buildings or basements) located above the plume.



Groundwater throughout the Raymark Superfund Site

Future Activities

EPA completed the Remedial Investigation for groundwater at Raymark in 2004. A Feasibility Study, which would evaluate clean-up options, is planned for release in 2005. Based on the Feasibility Study, EPA will release a Proposed Plan and obtain comments from state and local officials and the public before a final decision on the cleanup of this area is made.

Potential Clean-up Approaches

Currently, no one uses groundwater affected by Raymark wastes for drinking water, so no public health threat exists from groundwater consumption. EPA and CTDEP have installed sub-slab ventilation systems after public health authorities determined that the volatile organic compounds in groundwater may create indoor air contamination in overlying buildings that could pose an unacceptable risk. These systems are operated by the property owner and maintained by CTDEP. Further clean-up options being evaluated in this large area include:

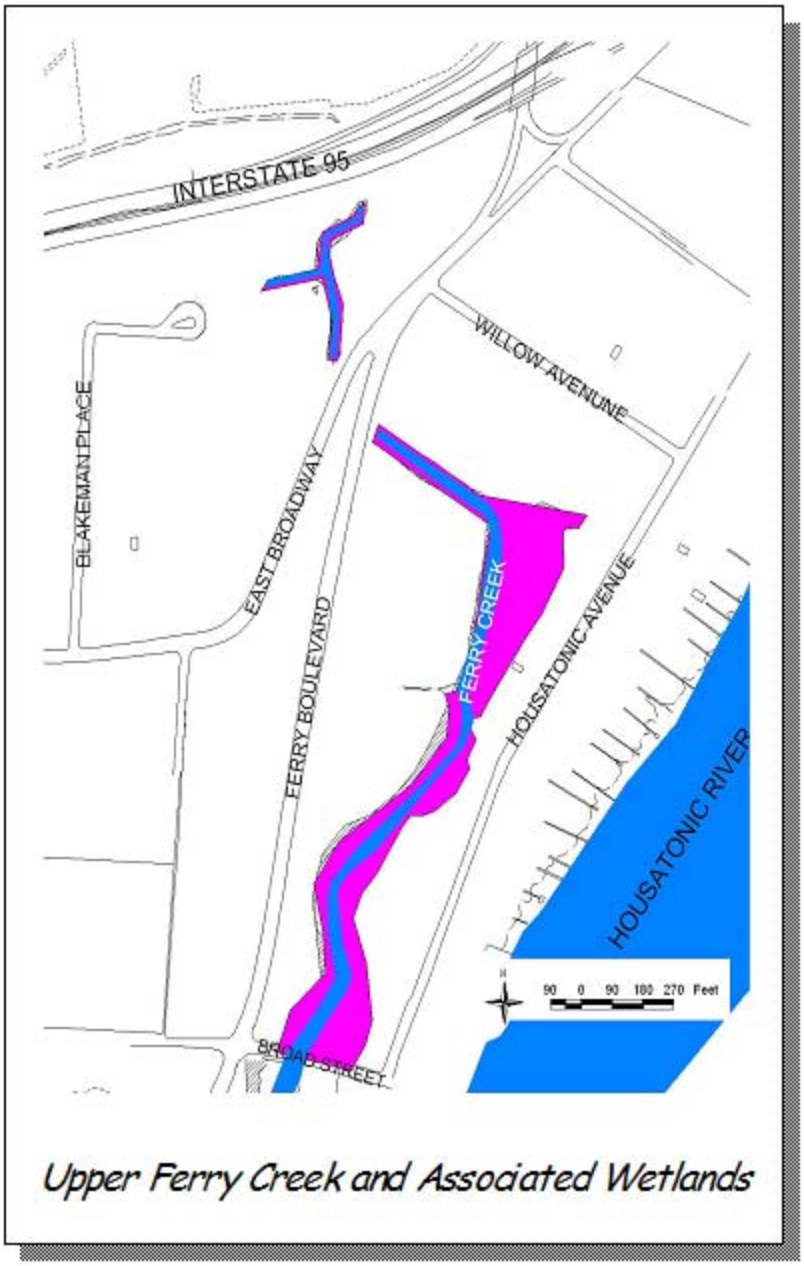
- No action
- Pumping and treating
- In-situ (in place) groundwater treatment
- Monitored attenuation
- Continuing sub-slab ventilation

UPPER FERRY CREEK AND ASSOCIATED WETLANDS - OPERABLE UNIT 3

Current Status: Sampling completed, Remedial Investigation completed, Feasibility Study in progress

This study area, shown on the map below, encompasses Ferry Creek and adjacent wetlands (pink areas on map below) where Raymark wastes were deposited through dumping or erosion.

In October 1999, EPA completed the Remedial Investigation for this area that documented the nature and extent of contamination. No further investigations have been undertaken, pending completion of other Operable Units. The Remedial Investigation report is available in the Stratford Public Library under the OU3 RI - Area I.



Upper Ferry Creek and Associated Wetlands

Future Activities

EPA expects to release a comprehensive Feasibility Study for multiple areas, including this OU, in 2005. The comprehensive FS will analyze potential clean-up alternatives for Ferry Creek and surrounding wetlands. Based on the comprehensive Feasibility Study, EPA will release a Proposed Plan and obtain comments from state and local officials and the public before a final decision on the cleanup of this area is made

Potential Clean-up Approaches

Possible solutions to remediate this area include:

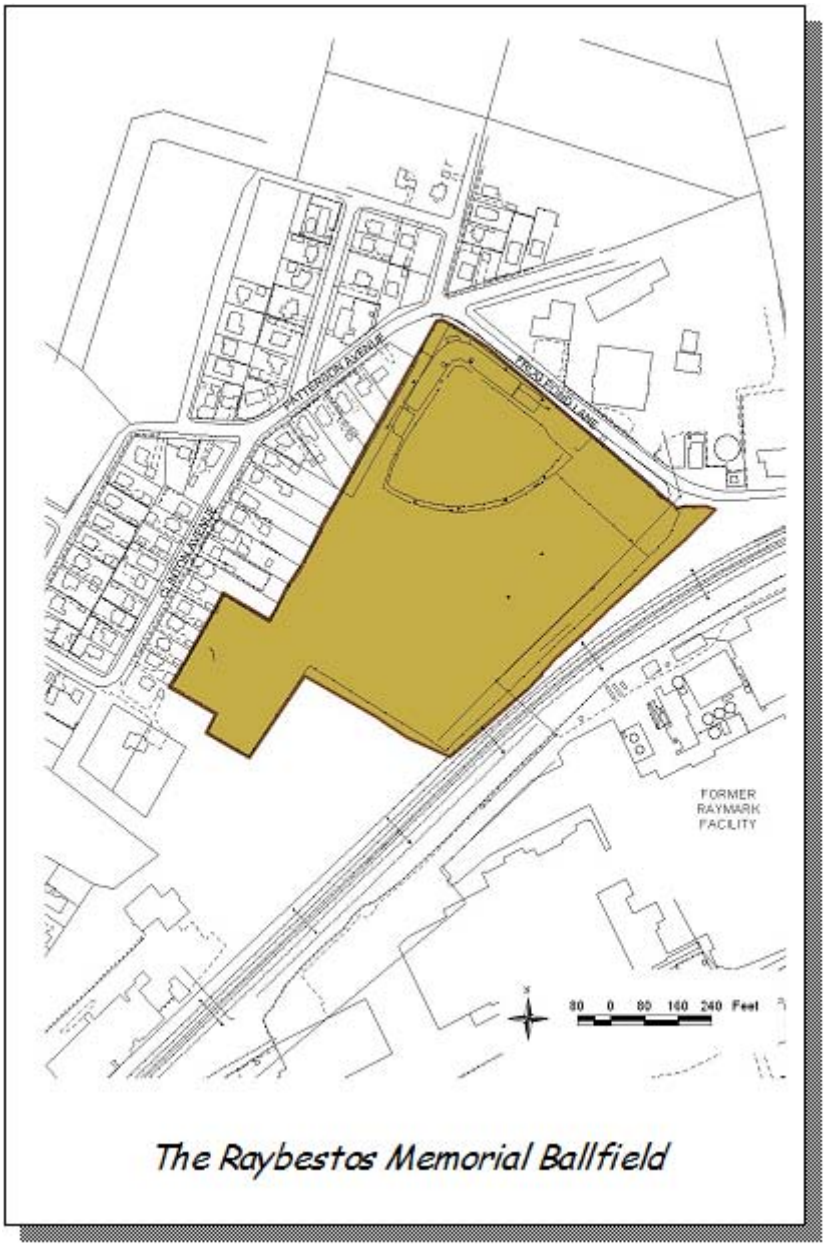
- No action
- Limited action (for example, fence and deed restrictions)
- Capping in place
- Treating contaminated sediments in place
- Removing/dredging contaminated sediment with wetland restoration

Clean-up solutions for the wetlands in this area will depend, to some degree, on the clean-up of groundwater throughout the Raymark site, which is being evaluated separately. See page 8 for more details.

THE RAYBESTOS MEMORIAL BALLFIELD - OPERABLE UNIT 4

Current Status: Sampling Completed, Remedial Investigation complete, Feasibility Study in progress

This 14-acre area, a former ball field and park, was built using contaminated fill from the Raymark Facility (see map below). In 1992, EPA fenced this area, removed drummed wastes, and placed a temporary soil cover over contamination at the site. EPA completed a Remedial Investigation in August 1999 that describes the nature and extent of contamination at this area. The Remedial Investigation Report is available in the Stratford Public Library.



The Raybestos Memorial Ballfield

Future Activities

EPA intends to release a comprehensive Feasibility Study for multiple areas, including this OU, that are contaminated with Raymark waste. This comprehensive Feasibility Study will describe clean-up alternatives, and is scheduled for release in 2005. Based on the comprehensive Feasibility Study, EPA will release a Proposed Plan and obtain comments from state and local officials and the public before a final decision on the cleanup of this area is made.

Potential Clean-up Approaches

Clean-up options that will be evaluated for this OU4 area include:

- No action
- Limited action (for example, fence and deed restrictions)
- Capping wastes in place
- Excavation, off-site disposal
- Consolidating some Raymark waste from other areas with the existing waste at the Ballfield
- Treatment – on- or off-site

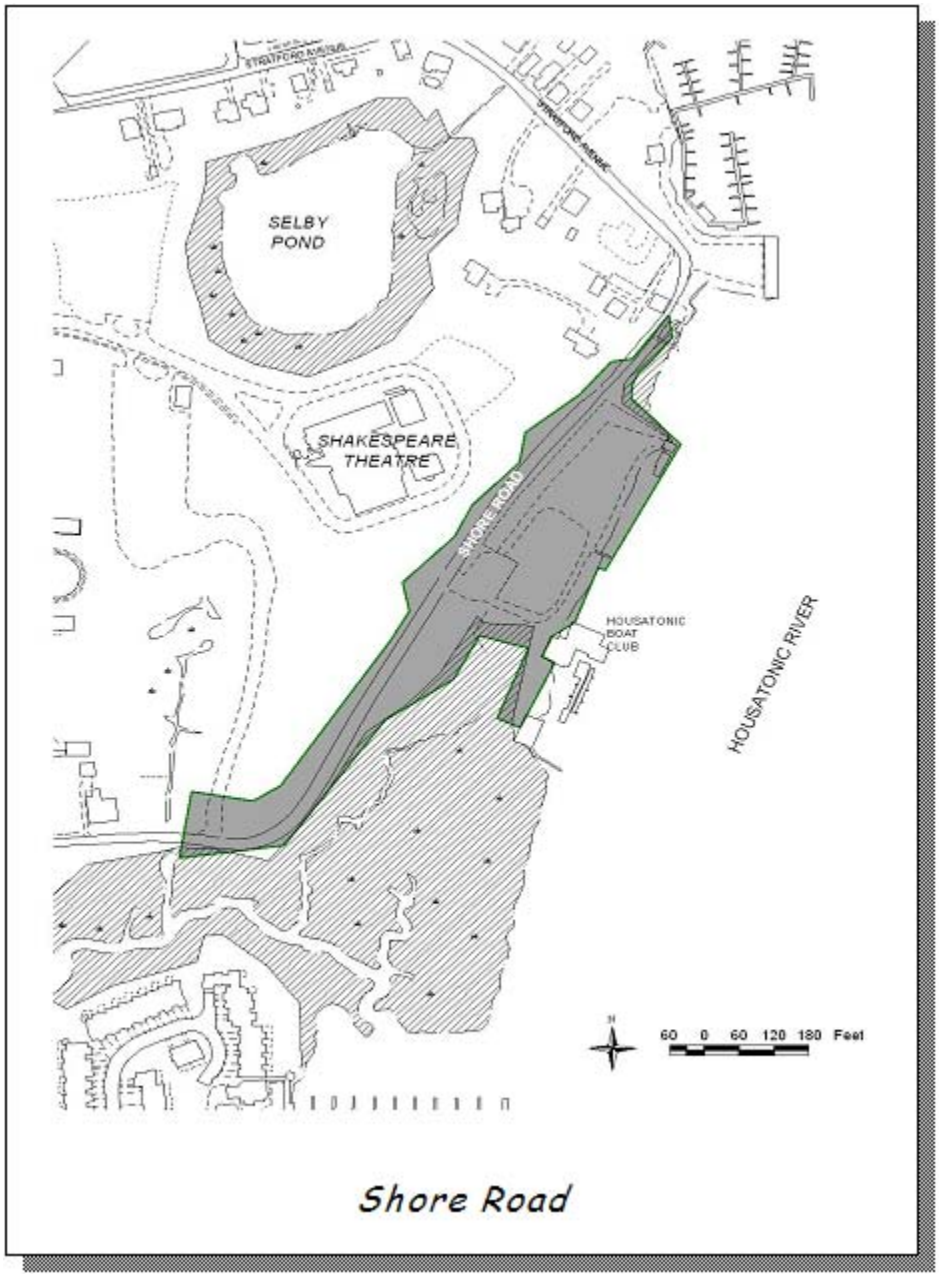
SHORE ROAD - OPERABLE UNIT 5

Current Status: Sampling completed, Removal Action completed, Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study in progress.

This area is roughly a 4-acre section of Shore Road and the Housatonic Boat Club (near the former Shakespeare Theater) which borders on the Housatonic River (see map on this page). As a temporary measure, contamination in this area was covered with a plastic fabric barrier and wood chips by the CTDEP in 1993. Because the plastic liner was beginning to wear, EPA installed a cap over the area in 2000 (removal action).

Future Activities

EPA is finalizing the Remedial Investigation report for release in 2005. This OU will be part of the comprehensive Feasibility study scheduled for release in 2005. Based on the comprehensive Feasibility Study, EPA will release a Proposed Plan and obtain comments from state and local officials and the public before a final decision on the cleanup of this area is made.



Potential Clean-up Approaches

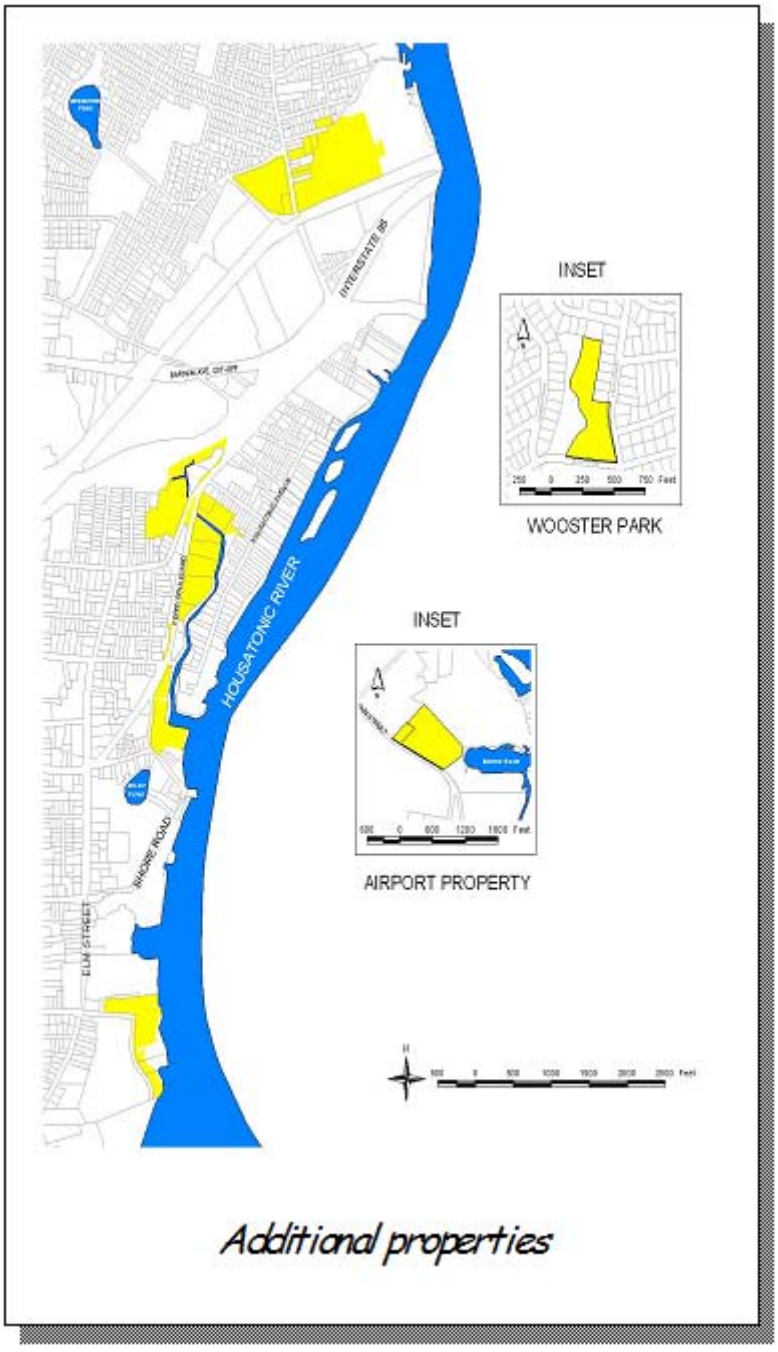
Possible clean-up approaches for the soils are:

- No action
- Limited action (for example, fence and deed restrictions)
- Excavation, off-site disposal
- On-site/off-site treatment
- On-site capping

ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES - OPERABLE UNIT 6

Current Status: Sampling completed, Remedial Investigation completed, Feasibility Study in progress

This area encompasses 24 properties that have been identified, sampled, and confirmed to have Raymark waste disposed on them. This 80-acre area is shown on the map below. EPA conducted an investigation of over 500 properties that were identified as potential locations for the disposal of Raymark wastes. The resulting 24 properties are included in the OU6 Remedial Investigation report.



Future Activities

This OU will be part of a comprehensive Feasibility Study examining clean-up options for numerous Raymark waste contaminated areas. This Feasibility Study is projected for release in 2005. Based on the comprehensive Feasibility Study, EPA will release a Proposed Plan and obtain comments from state and local officials and the public before a final decision on the cleanup of this area is made.

Potential Clean-up Approaches

The particular clean-up approaches for these properties will vary, and will depend on the quantity of Raymark wastes found at each parcel. Various clean-up options for each of the 24 individual parcels, based on site conditions, include:

- No action
- Limited action (for example, fence and deed restrictions)
- Excavation, off-site disposal
- On-site/off-site treatment
- On-site capping

LOWER FERRY CREEK, SELBY POND, AND THE HOUSATONIC RIVER WETLANDS - OPERABLE UNIT 7

Current Status: Sampling completed, Remedial Investigation completed, Feasibility Study in progress.

This area, which includes about 26 acres of wetlands generally along the Housatonic River, is shown on the map below. This OU is entirely composed of wetlands with surface water and sediments. Several years ago the Stratford Health Department posted signs at Selby Pond that warned people not to eat eels caught in the pond due to elevated levels of PCBs. Signs have also been posted that warn of contamination within the wetlands. A Remedial Investigation report was released in 2000 that documented the nature and extent of contamination. This report is available in the Stratford Public Library under the OU3 RI - Area II.

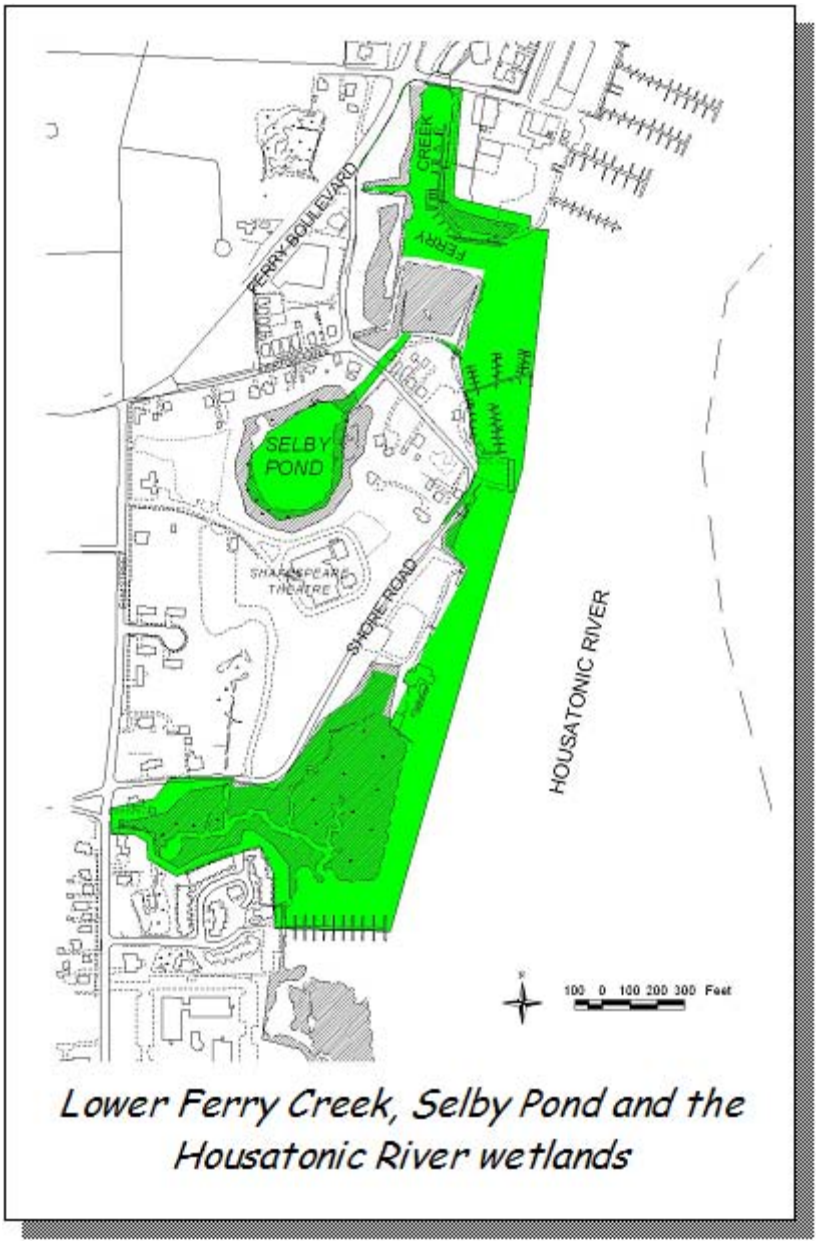
Future Activities

This OU will be part of the comprehensive Feasibility Study scheduled for release in 2005. Based on the comprehensive Feasibility Study, EPA will release a Proposed Plan and obtain comments from state and local officials and the public before a final decision on the cleanup of this area is made.

Potential Clean-up Approaches

Possible clean-up approaches include:

- No action
- Limited action (for example, fence and deed restrictions)
- Capping in place
- Treating contaminated sediments in place
- Removing/dredging contaminated sediment with

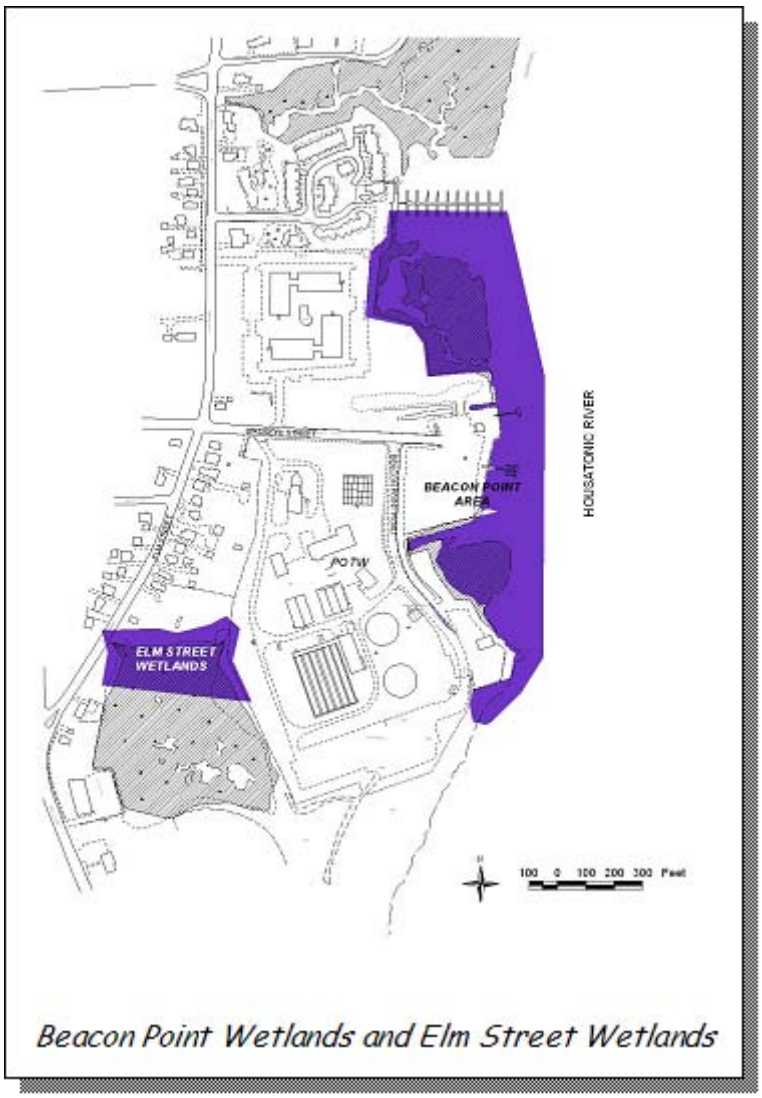


Lower Ferry Creek, Selby Pond and the Housatonic River wetlands

BEACON POINT WETLANDS AND ELM STREET WETLANDS - OPERABLE UNIT 8

Current Status: Sampling completed, Remedial Investigation completed, Feasibility Study in progress.

As shown on the figure below, this roughly 14-acre area is located near the Stratford sewage treatment plant (labeled POTW on figure). The area encompasses wetlands located north and south of the Beacon Point Area as well as the northern portion of a wetland near Elm Street. A Remedial Investigation Report was released in 2000 that documented the nature and extent of contamination. This report is available in the Stratford Public Library under the OU3 RI - Area III.



Beacon Point Wetlands and Elm Street Wetlands

Future Activities

This OU will be part of the comprehensive Feasibility Study scheduled for release in 2005. Based on the comprehensive Feasibility Study, EPA will release a in comments from state and local officials and the public before a final decision on the cleanup of this area is made.

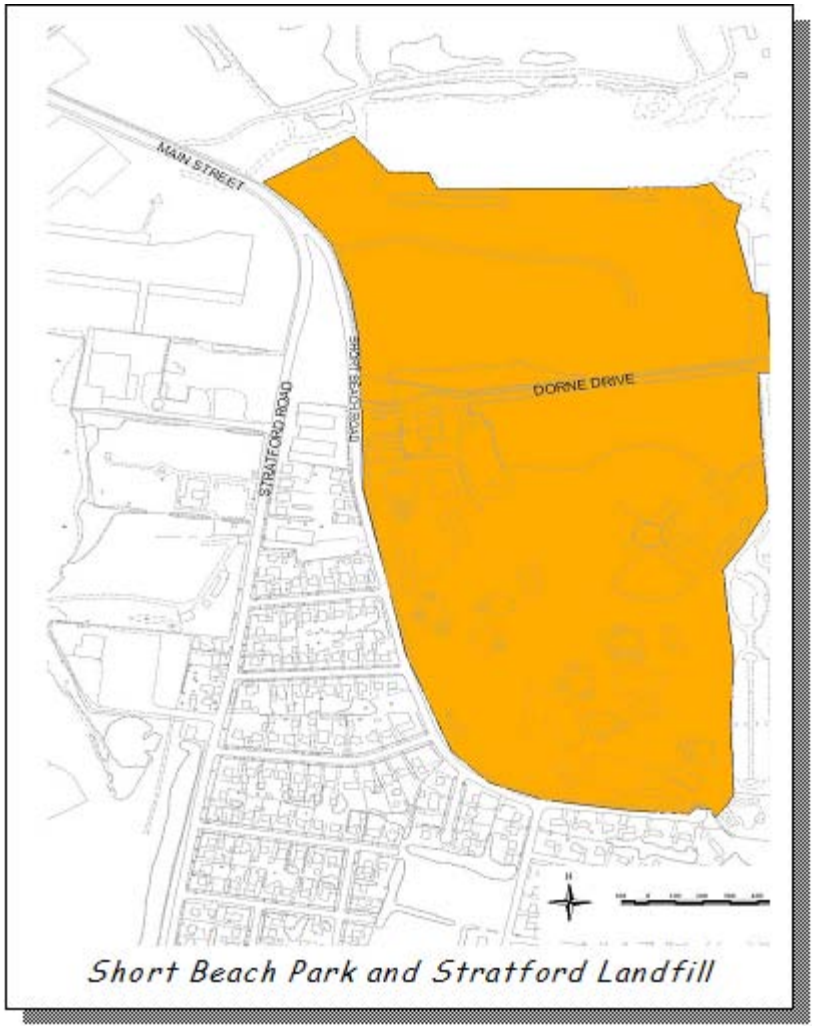
Potential Clean-up Approaches

Possible clean-up approaches include:

- No action
- Limited action (for example, fence and deed restrictions)
- Capping in place
- Treating contaminated sediments in place
- Removing/dredging contaminated sediment with wetland restoration

SHORT BEACH PARK AND STRATFORD LANDFILL - OPERABLE UNIT 9

Current Status: Sampling completed, Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study in progress.
As presented below, this approximately 83-acre area encompasses a large portion of the public recreation area known as Short Beach Park and a municipal landfill used by both the Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport. These areas are former disposal areas for Raymark waste. Sampling has just recently been concluded and the RI will be completed in 2004.



Future Activities

The Remedial Investigation report is scheduled to be released in 2005. A Feasibility Study which will evaluate clean-up options, is planned for release in 2005. Based on the Feasibility Study, EPA will release a Proposed Plan and obtain comments from state and local officials and the public before a final decision on the cleanup of this area is made.

Potential Clean-up Approaches

Clean-up options that will be evaluated for this OU include:

- No action
- Limited action (for example, fence and deed restrictions)
- Capping in place
- On-site/off-site treatment
- Excavation/Off-site disposal
- Excavation/On-site consolidation

INFORMATION REPOSITORY, WEBSITES, AND AGENCY CONTACTS

Where do I get information about the Raymark Site as well as general Superfund information?
Additional information is available in the site repository in the reference section of the Stratford Public Library at 2203 Main Street. This repository contains general materials about EPA's Superfund program, Superfund laws, and many volumes of Raymark specific reports and data including:

- Copies of all current and past Raymark Bulletins.
- Copies of Remedial Investigation Reports for Ferry Creek, the Raymark Facility, and Raybestos Memorial Ballfield.
- EPA's Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA, which details the RI/FS process.
- Copies of the Strategic Redevelopment Initiative Pilot Project report.

Over time, EPA will make additions to the repository, including other relevant technical reports and data, as well as public outreach information about the Raymark Superfund site. There is additional information about the Raymark Superfund Site on the internet:

Stratford Health Department pages of the Town of Stratford website:
http://www.townofstratford.com/health/raymark.shtm

EPA New England website for Raymark-specific information and past Raymark Bulletins:
www.epa.gov/region01/superfund/sites/raymark/bulletins.htm

EPA Headquarters Superfund website includes information about the clean-up process, technologies, risk assessment, laws and regulations, polices, and other superfund resources:
http://www.epa.gov/superfund/index.htm

If I have a concern or want more information, whom do I contact?

Raymark Advisory Committee Members:

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We'd Like to Hear From You!

This bulletin is intended to provide you with information about what is happening with the clean-up program at the Raymark Superfund Site. EPA will be providing future Bulletins about Raymark as cleanup proceeds, and we would like to provide you with the information you need most. To do that, we need to hear from you!

Please take time to let us know what you think about this Bulletin. Did you find it useful? If yes, what information was most useful? If not, what information would you like that was not provided? Was the information understandable? How often should EPA produce Bulletins about the Raymark Site? Will you share the information in this Bulletin with others? Will you keep it for a reference?

If you would like to be added to the EPA mailing list, please contact Jim Murphy at the address below.

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Please send your comments to:

Jim Murphy
U.S. EPA New England
One Congress Street, Suite 1100 (RAA)
Boston, MA 02114-2023

Thank you for helping us out!