Raymark 13.5

Raymark Bulletin #24

December 1999

The Raymark Superfund Site: An Overview and Update

This fact sheet presents an overview of EPA's cleanup efforts at the Raymark Superfund Site in Stratford, Connecticut

THE RAYMARK SUPERFUND SITE: OVERVIEW AND UPDATE

This fact sheet provides a comprehensive overview of cleanup activities at locations where Raymark wastes have been found, describes the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) general plans for future activities, and explains how the public can remain informed and involved as cleanup activities progress.

WHAT IS THE RAYMARK SUPERFUND SITE ?

The Raymark Facility on East Main Street in Stratford, Connecticut operated from 1919 to 1989. Formerly known as Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Raymark manufactured gaskets, clutches, and heavy brake friction components for the automotive industry. The Raymark Superfund Site includes the Raymark Facility 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 composed of many locations, each with somewhat different land uses and clean-up needs. Please see the map on page 19 for an overview of the entire Site.

HOW CAN RAYMARK WASTE AFFECT HEALTH ?

If people are not exposed to Raymark contamination, they will not suffer any health effects from it. Because temporary actions were taken at several locations by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP), EPA, the Town, and property owners to prevent exposure to contamination, areas containing Raymark waste in Stratford currently pose no apparent health threat due to direct exposure where the temporary actions are still intact.

The temporary measures, however, were not designed to be permanent solutions and EPA must undertake further activities to protect human health and the environment over the long term. Some of the materials in Raymark fill are hazardous, and the potential effects of the contaminants are quite serious if people come into contact with them. For example, children with

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high levels of lead in their system are known to suffer from learning disabilities. Asbestos, when airborne, can cause serious respiratory problems. Other materials in the Raymark fill are known or suspected carcinogens. Some contaminants in the fill are toxic to plants or other organisms. Permanently cleaning up these wastes is therefore very important. See page 12 for details of Health Concerns.

WHAT ARE THE CLEANUP ACTIONS THAT NEED TO BE DONE ?

EPA is still investigating the Raymark Site, and therefore the future plans for the Raymark Site outlined in this fact sheet should be considered a work in progress. This fact sheet is not a "Master Plan," but it shows some of the issues EPA must address as a more formal Master Plan is developed. Because this fact sheet describes the early stages of the master planning process, estimates of the total volumes of waste for each area, and the exact dates for the completion and release of studies should be considered preliminary.

EPA has broken the site into eight different parts (known formally as Operable Units) and the cleanup is progressing in various stages. The Raymark Facility soil cleanup has been completed. The Shore Road Study Area soil cleanup is ready to begin. EPA is investigating the other areas of the site to determine the full extent of contamination. The following pages describe the status of each area of the Raymark Superfund Site.

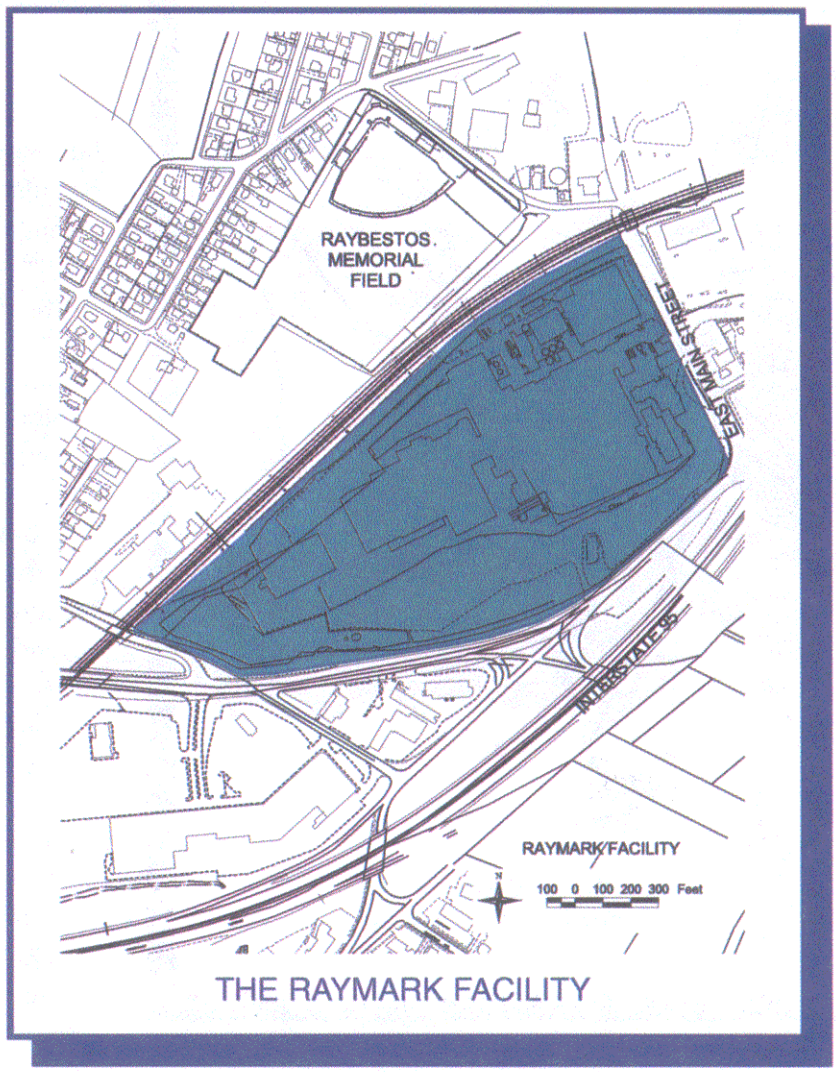
OPERABLE UNITS

As with many Superfund sites, the contaminated areas associated with the Raymark site are broken up into numbered Operable Units, or OUs. EPA creates OUs to help it manage the cleanup 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 site. An OU can be created for many different reasons:

- 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 special 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.

Current Status: Source Cleanup complete

EPA completed a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study for controlling sources of waste at the 38-acre Raymark Facility in 1995. This report described the type and location of wastes, the risks posed by those wastes, and discussed possible cleanup solutions. After receiving public comments on the report, EPA decided to consolidate Raymark wastes excavated from the 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.



THE RAYMARK FACILITY

Once the approach was selected, EPA began the actual cleanup. 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. Solvents from underlying groundwater and gases collected from underneath the cap are treated at facilities on the site. Final construction at the site was completed in November 1997. The site is now operated and managed by the CTDEP. This figure shows the location of the Raymark Facility.

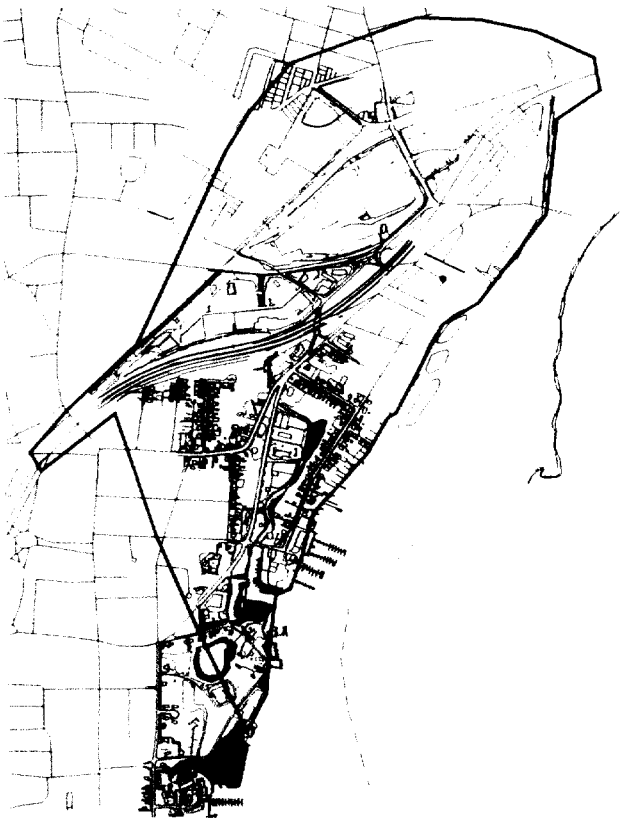
Future Activities

The cap was constructed so that redevelopment of the property can take place. EPA, the State of Connecticut, and the Town of Stratford are all working to foster development of this parcel of land. A final cleanup 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 4 of this fact sheet.

GROUNDWATER THROUGHOUT THE RAYMARK SUPERFUND SITE - OPERABLE UNIT 2

Current Status: Sampling completed, Remedial Investigation in progress

This is a study area of approximately 500 acres in and around the 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. Fieldwork on groundwater contamination was recently completed. Over 400 wells and borings have been drilled on and around the contaminated locations associated with Raymark waste disposal. These wells and borings will allow EPA to understand the nature and extent of groundwater contamination. EPA is currently working on a Remedial Investigation report that will document findings about groundwater contamination underlying the entire Raymark Superfund Site. The groundwater investigation will describe the nature and size of the contamination plume and the direction it is moving. This investigation will also explore the potential for volatile organic compounds in groundwater to move into the air of enclosed structures (such as buildings or basements) in the path of the plume.



Groundwater throughout
the Raymark Superfund Site

Future Activities

EPA plans to complete the Remedial Investigation for groundwater at Raymark in 2000. A Feasibility Study, which would evaluate cleanup options, is also planned later that year.

Potential Cleanup Approaches

Currently, no one uses groundwater affected by Raymark wastes for drinking water, so no public health threat exists from groundwater consumption. If the Remedial Investigation determines that volatile organic compounds in ground-water pose unacceptable risks to the air quality in overlying buildings, EPA will address this issue in its cleanup plans. The precise extent of cleanup will be determined, to some degree, by the State of Connecticut's groundwater quality criteria for this area. The cleanup options being evaluated in this large area include:

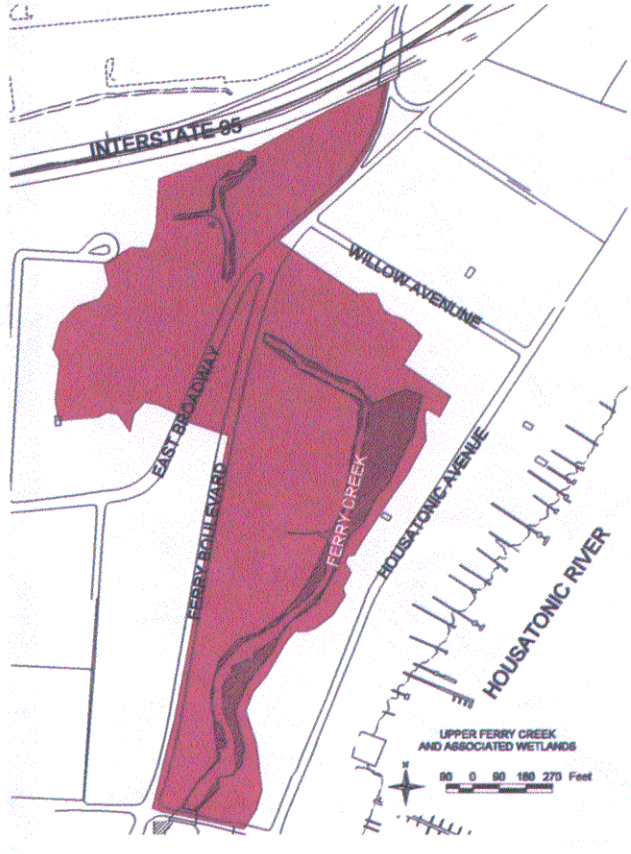
- no action;
- limited pumping and treating; and
- in-situ (in place) groundwater treatment.

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

This area is shown on the map below. It encompasses approximately 33 acres of Ferry Creek and adjacent wetlands where Raymark wastes were deposited through dumping or erosion. In addition to these 33 acres, this area also includes some commercial properties adjacent to Ferry Creek. To minimize public contact with contaminated soils, CTDEP initially put a fence around the Morgan Francis property, which is part of this area. CTDEP also covered parts of this area that had high levels of contamination with paving, wood chips and geotextile fabric, or clean fill.

Future Activities

EPA expects to release a Remedial Investigation in 2000 that will describe the extent of contamination and potential health risks in this area. EPA also plans to release a Feasibility Study, analyzing potential cleanup alternatives for Ferry Creek and surrounding wetlands, in 2000. Cleanup solutions for the commercial properties in this area will be evaluated in a separate Feasibility Study (see page 8 for more about the cleanup of the commercial properties).



Upper Ferry Creek & Associated Wetlands

Potential Cleanup Approaches

Possible solutions to remediate this area include:

- isolating the creek in pipes or culverts;
- using rip-rap on the banks of the creek to prevent futher erosion;
- fencing the area;
- removing contaminated sediment (wetland or underwater soils), or
- treating contaminated sediments in place.

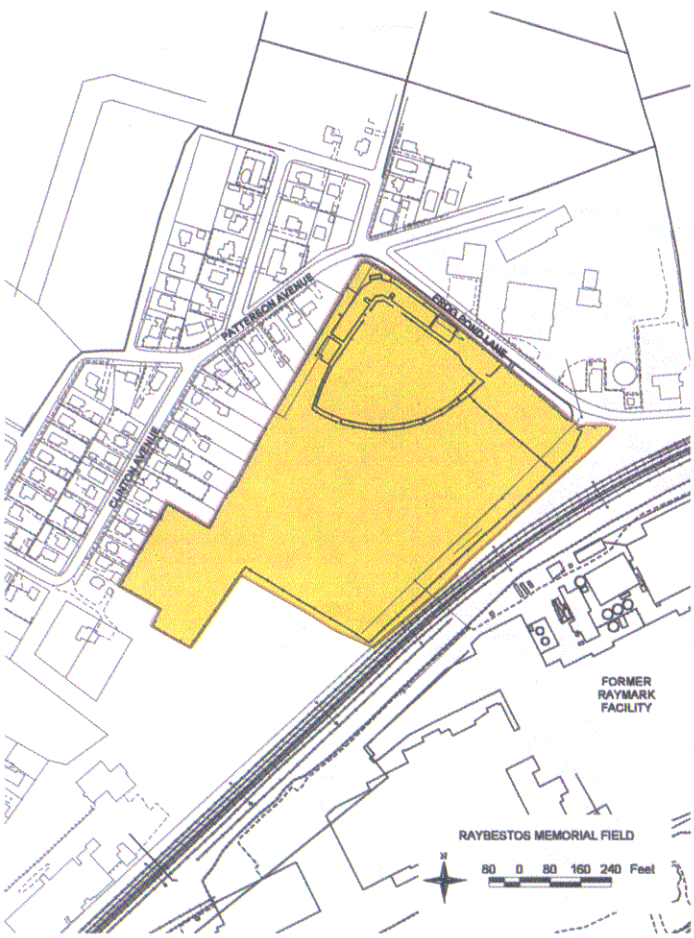
If sediments are excavated, the volume of material would be approximately 11,000 cubic yards.

Cleanup solutions for the wetlands in this area will depend, to some degree, on the cleanup of groundwater throughout the Raymark site, which is being evaluated separately. See page 4 for more details.

THE RAYBESTOS MEMORIAL BALLFIELD - OPERABLE UNIT 4

Current Status: Remedial Investigation complete, Feasibility Study in progress

This 14 acre area, a former ball field and park, was built on approximately 94,000 cubic yards of contaminated fill from the Raymark Facility. In 1992, EPA fenced this area, sampled and 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 is available in the Stratford Public Library.



The Raybestos Memorial Ballfield

Future Activities

The Feasibility Study for this area, which will describe cleanup alternatives, is scheduled for release in 2000. This document will also evaluate the possible use of the Ballfield to consolidate Raymark wastes from other locations in Stratford. EPA will release a Proposed Plan and obtain comments from state and local officials and the public before it makes a final decision on the cleanup of this area.

Potential Cleanup Approaches

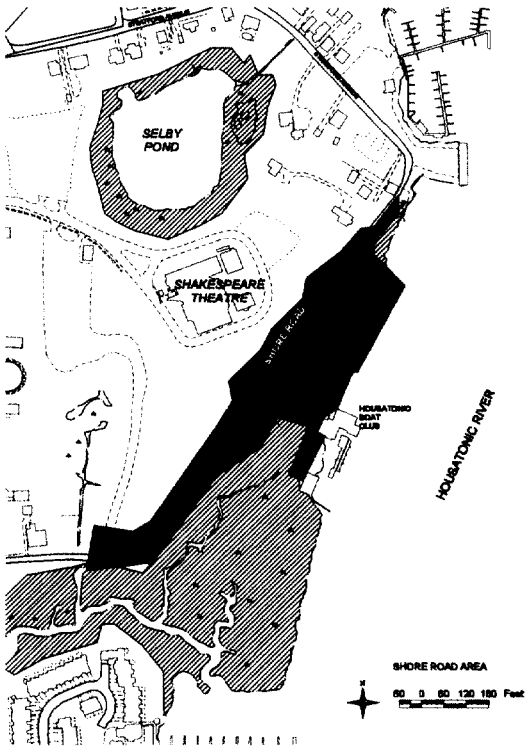
Cleanup options that will be evaluated for this area include:

- capping existing wastes in place;
- excavating all wastes and disposing off-site;
- treating wastes to safe levels;
- consolidating up to 155,000 cubic yards of Raymark wastes from other areas with the exist ing waste at the Ballfield (this would fill the area to approximately the same grade as the surrounding landscape, and reuse of the area would be possible); and
- consolidating up to 422,000 cubic yards of Raymark wastes from other areas with the existing waste at the ballfield (this would result in a large landfill that would rise approximately 10-15 feet above Patterson Ave., and reuse of the area would be unlikely).

THE SHORE ROAD AREA - OPERABLE UNIT 5

Current Status: Sampling completed, Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) released 6-30-99, EE/CA addendum released 7-9-99, Action Memorandum released 9-23-99.

This area is a roughly 4-acre section of Shore Road near the Housatonic Boat Club and the former Shakespeare Theater that borders on the Housatonic River (see map below). 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 and the wood chips had eroded from the area, EPA decided to accelerate its cleanup at the request of the town. An Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, completed in June 1999 discussed cleanup alternatives, and following 45 days of public review and comment, EPA released an Action Memorandum documenting its cleanup strategy for Shore Road in September 1999.



The Shore Road Area

EPA is evaluating treatment options for soil and, if practical, some treated soils may be placed back on the Shore Road Study Area. Excavated material from the Shore Road Study Area will be stored temporarily at the Contract Plating Company property near the Ballfield. (For more information on Contract Plating, see Raymark Bulletin #25, *Storing Raymark Wastes at Contract Plating, Inc.*)

Future Activities

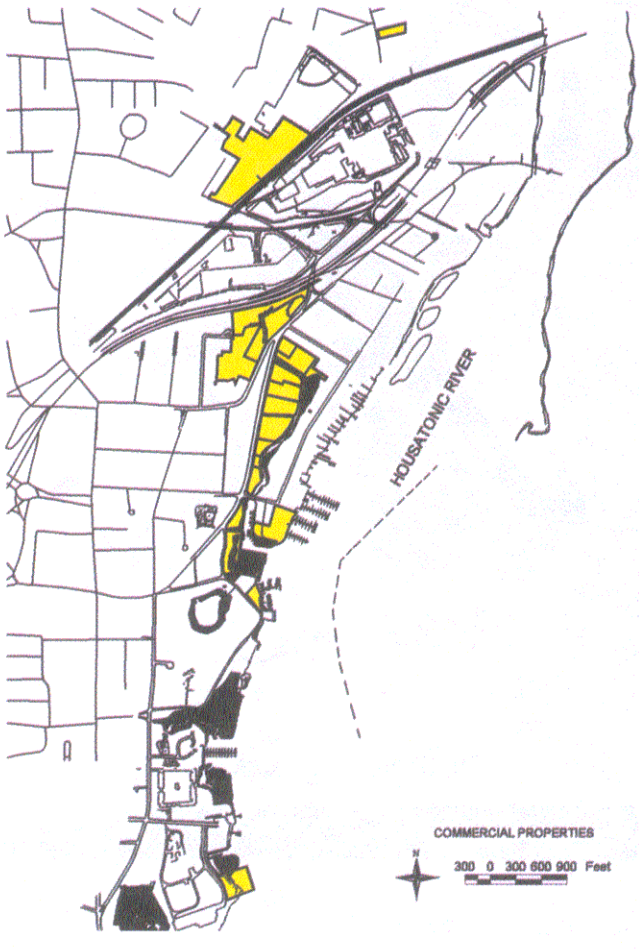
EPA began cleanup activities in November, with waste excavation beginning in early 2000. EPA will decide on a final disposal area for the Shore Road Study Area wastes as investigations at the other locations in Stratford are completed.

Potential Cleanup Approaches

Approximately 35,000 cubic yards of soils may be excavated from the Shore Road Study Area and temporarily stored on the Contract Plating property. The selection of a permanent disposal location has not yet been made, and EPA is examining both the Contract Plating property and the Ballfield as potential sites.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES – OPERABLE UNIT 6

Current Status: Sampling completed, Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study in progress
This area encompasses approximately 22 commercial properties, many along Ferry Creek, that received Raymark wastes as fill. This 48-acre area is shown on the map below. These locations are being investigated separately by EPA because commercial landowners face a unique set of issues related to site cleanups under Superfund. EPA is attempting to address commercial properties separately in an effort to complete cleanup efforts as soon as possible.



Commercial Properties

Future Activities
The type and extent of contamination at these sites will be described in a Remedial Investigation that is planned for release in 2000. A Feasibility Study examining cleanup options for the commercial properties is also planned for 2000. EPA hopes to select final cleanup solutions for these sites in early 2000.

Potential Cleanup Approaches
The particular cleanup approaches for these properties will vary, and will depend on the quantity of Raymark wastes found at each parcel. The investigation to understand the extent of contamination and associated risks is still ongoing. However, if Raymark wastes at each property were to be completely excavated, it would generate approximately 400,000 cubic yards of material. Once the extent of contamination at these parcels and the resulting risks to human health and the environment are fully understood, EPA will evaluate ways to minimize the volume of material that must be cleaned up. Options may include: addressing only the portions of each parcel that contain Raymark wastes with contaminant levels considered to be unsafe; and potentially excavating, consolidating, treating, and/or capping individual parcels.

Current Status: Sampling completed, Remedial Investigation in progress

This area, which includes about 36 acres of wetlands roughly in the center of the entire Raymark Site, is shown on the map below.

Several years ago the Stratford Health Department posted signs at Selby Pond which warn people not to eat eels caught in the pond. Signs have also been posted that warn of contamination within the wetlands. EPA has excavated contamination from a residential area abutting Selby Pond.

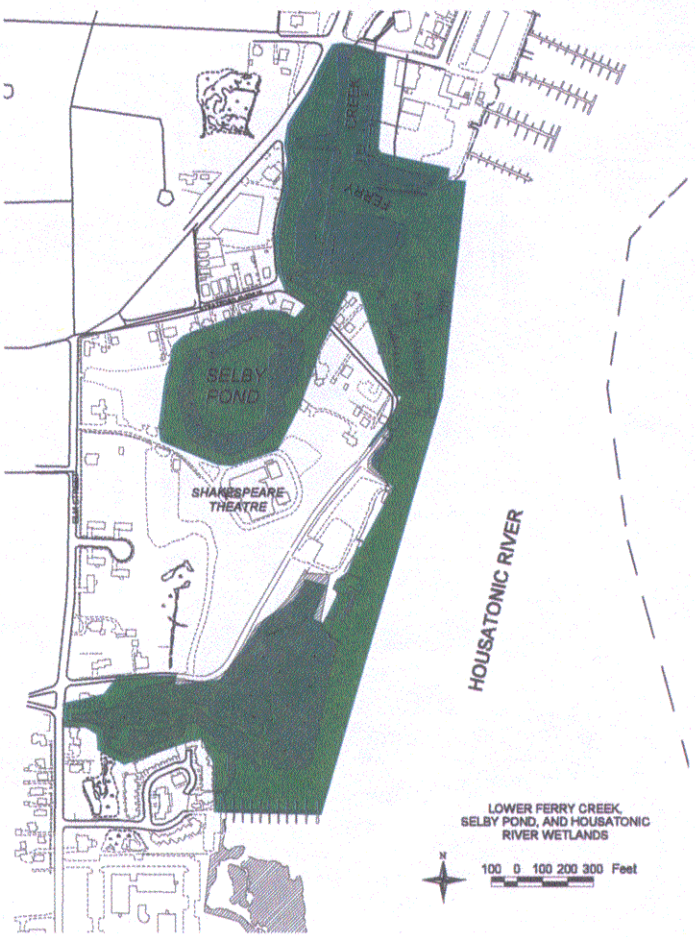
Future Activities

The contamination in these areas will be more fully documented in a Remedial Investigation that EPA plans to release during 2000. EPA also plans to release a Feasibility Study for this area in 2000.

Potential Cleanup Approaches

This area contains approximately 315,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils and fill, and approximately another 50,000 cubic yards of sediments. Possible cleanup approaches include:

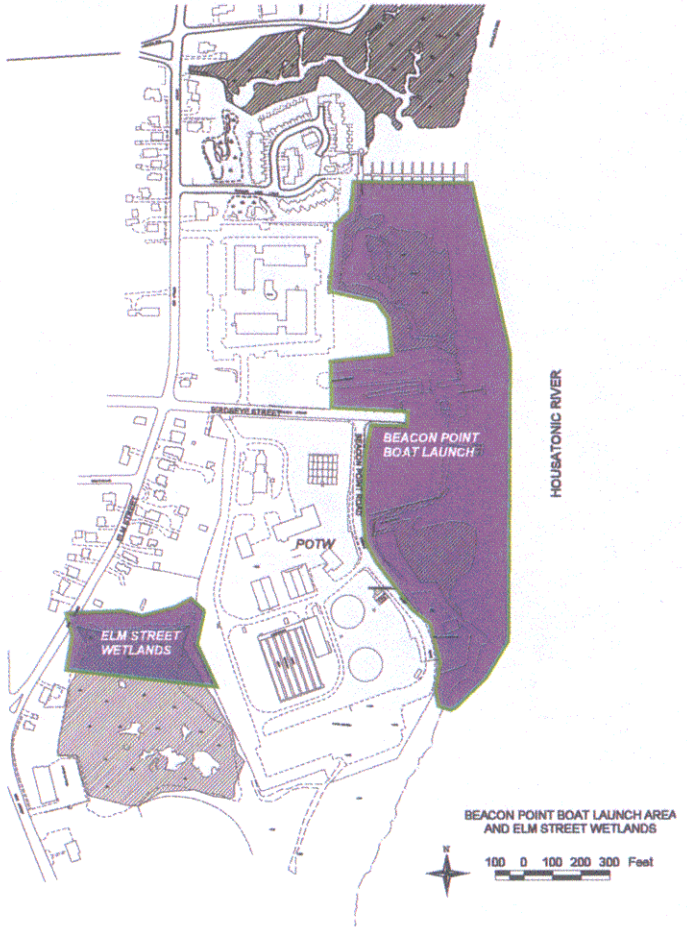
- capping in place;
- treatment;
- excavation; and
- dredging with wetland restoration.



Lower Ferry Creek, Selby Pond and the Housatonic River Wetlands

Current Status: Sampling completed, Remedial Investigation in progress

As shown on the figure below, this roughly 21-acre area is the southernmost part of the Raymark Superfund Site. This area includes the Beacon Point Boat Launch Area and wetlands along Elm Street. EPA removed contaminated soil from several acres of an Elm Street residential property within this area in 1994. This soil was consolidated and capped at the Raymark Facility.



Beacon Point Boat Launch Area and Elm Street Wetlands

Future Activities

EPA plans to release a Remedial Investigation describing contamination and risks at these locations during 2000. EPA also plans to release the Feasibility Study, exploring cleanup options, in 2000.

Potential Cleanup Approaches

This area contains approximately 200,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils and fill, and approximately another 18,000 cubic yards of sediments. Possible cleanup approaches include:

- capping in place;
- treatment;
- excavation; and
- dredging with wetland restoration.

EPA
Region 1, New England

THE RAYMARK SUPERFUND SITE BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

Document Definitions

The Superfund law requires EPA to write specific reports as it conducts hazardous waste cleanups. These reports are released for public review and can be found at the Stratford Library Reference Desk after their release.

The Remedial Investigation (RI): This document details the type and extent of contamination, incorporating all relevant sampling data and analysis, and evaluates the level of risk from contaminants.

The Feasibility Study (FS): This document evaluates cleanup options for reducing risks and exposure to contaminants.

The Proposed Plan: This uses information from the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study to recommend a cleanup Plan for the area. This document will be mailed to everyone on the EPA Raymark mailing list for review and comment. After comments are received, EPA formally makes a decision on a cleanup approach.

The Record of Decision (ROD): This report documents EPA's research and logic in selecting a final cleanup remedy for a particular area at the Site. It includes a responsiveness summary in which EPA responds to all significant public comments received.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis: This report evaluates cleanup options for contaminated areas that EPA has studied and plans to clean up at an accelerated pace. While less detailed than a full RI/FS, it allows EPA to quickly remediate areas that present immediate or substantial risks.

Action Memorandum: This is a document that outlines the reasons for an EPA decision about an accelerated cleanup action. While much less detailed than a Record of Decision, it serves somewhat the same purpose.

WHAT IS A SUPERFUND SITE AND WHEN DID RAYMARK BECOME A SUPERFUND SITE?

The National Priorities List, commonly known as the Superfund List, is EPA's list of hazardous waste sites that are required to undergo investigation and cleanup. In 1993, responding to a petition from the local health department and the town manager, the Federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) issued a health Advisory for the Raymark Facility and locations around the Town of Stratford where Raymark waste had been deposited. Such advisories are issued when hazardous substances released into the environment pose an immediate and significant danger to people's health. In response, EPA and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP) sampled numerous properties throughout Stratford, and EPA proposed that the Raymark Site be listed on the National Priorities List. The Site became a Superfund Site when it was officially placed on the

National Priorities List in 1995, and EPA has been working on the Site since the ATSDR Health Advisory was issued.

HOW DID THE CONTAMINATION OF THE SITE OCCUR ?

Raymark generated wastes containing asbestos, lead, copper, and a variety of solvents, adhesives, and resins as byproducts of its manufacturing operations. These wastes were routinely used as fill at the Raymark Facility and at other locations within Stratford. All the locations where Raymark waste has been identified are part of the Raymark Site. This is why the Raymark Superfund Site is composed of many locations.

WHAT HAVE EPA AND CTDEP DONE SO FAR TO CLEAN UP THE RAYMARK SITE ?

As a result of the sampling conducted immediately after the ATSDR Public Health Advisory, EPA started the excavation of Raymark's waste from 46 residential properties in the fall of 1993. The excavations were completed in the summer of 1996. During this period CTDEP covered Raymark contamination that had been discovered at Short Beach Park, excavated Raymark's waste from the Wooster Middle School property and disposed of the waste back at the Raymark Facility.

EPA sampled additional properties and found some in which the level and extent of contamination was a cause for immediate concern. At these sites, EPA and CTDEP conducted temporary actions to reduce the human health risks from exposure to contamination. The temporary measures included fencing to restrict access to contaminated areas, and covering of contaminated areas with some combination of wood chips, soil, gravel, geotextile membrane, or pavement to act as a barrier between the contamination and people. The temporary actions, called "Interim Removal Actions" under the Superfund law, provided temporary protection for people and the environment while EPA and CTDEP began more detailed studies (at these and other affected areas throughout Stratford). When completed, these studies will identify the complete nature and extent of Raymark contamination and describe and select workable cleanup solutions for Stratford.

Health Concerns

The major contaminants of concern at the Raymark site are lead, asbestos, PCBs and dioxins. With the exception of dioxin, these contaminants have been found in soils at all areas of the Raymark site. In addition, these contaminants have been found in sediments and surface waters at some areas of the site, particularly those along Ferry Creek and Shore Road. People may contact lead, PCBs and dioxins through touching or eating contaminated soils, sediments, or surface water. While eating "dirt" may not be intentional, exposure can occur when dirt or dust gets onto hands. This is particularly true for children, as they are more likely to place soiled hands and objects into their mouths. In areas where contaminants have been found in surface water, people may be exposed to contaminants while wading or swimming. Another possible way people may be exposed to contamination is through inhalation. If soil becomes airborne, people may breathe in the contamination. This is the primary route of exposure to asbestos.

Additional contaminants have been reported in the ground- and surface water at Raymark, including several volatile organic contaminants, such as vinyl chloride and trichloroethene. At this time, residents in affected areas are not drinking ground or surface water, and are therefore not exposed to water-borne contaminants in this way. The potential for these compounds to enter and accumulate in buildings is being evaluated as part of groundwater investigations at the Raymark Site. Potential health effects of breathing these compounds, if any, will be evaluated at the same time.

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PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

HOW HAS THE LOCAL COMMUNITY BEEN INVOLVED IN THE CLEAN UP OF THE RAYMARK SITE ?

From 1993 through 1996, hundreds of Stratford citizens attended public meetings, hearings, and neighborhood forums to find out about the Raymark waste problem in town, voice their concerns, and ask questions of EPA, CTDEP, the Connecticut Department of Public Health, and Stratford officials. A group of concerned individuals formed the Stratford Citizens Advisory Council to provide information to the larger community about health and contamination issues, and to create an ongoing dialogue among the government agencies working in Stratford and the community. Although this organization hasn't met recently, several citizens have again identified a need for an active citizens' group in the community as a way to participate in the Superfund decision-making process.

If you would like to become actively involved in seeking solutions to the community's concerns, call and leave your name with the Stratford Health Department (203-385-4090) or the EPA's Jim Murphy (617-918-1028).

Health Concerns continued from previous page

Lead

People can be exposed to lead from swallowing soil or dust that contains lead or breathing lead in air. Lead can cause health problems in adults and children, however children, infants, and unborn children are more sensitive to the harmful effects of lead. This is because children are more likely to put soiled hands and objects in their mouths and children absorb more lead in their body through their gastrointestinal tract. Lead can more easily enter the brain of the developing nervous system of a fetus, putting unborn children also at greater risk. Lead can harm the nervous system and may lead to decreased intelligence scores, attention deficits, slowed growth, and hearing problems among children. Pregnant women exposed to lead can experience premature delivery and give birth to children with decreased birth weights.

Asbestos

Asbestos is a group of naturally occurring fibrous minerals. Asbestos was used in more than 3000 products, including some manufactured by Raymark, due to its strength and resistance to heat and chemicals. Because asbestos does not evaporate, dissolve, burn, or undergo reactions, it remains in the environment.

The primary route of exposure to asbestos is through inhalation. Inhalation exposure to asbestos increases the risks of developing lung cancer and mesothelioma, a cancer of the thin membrane that surrounds the lungs and other internal organs. Breathing air contaminated with asbestos can also cause a scarring of the lung tissue called asbestosis. It may take 10 to 30 years after exposure for health effects to appear.

PCBs

PCBs are a family of 209 man-made chemicals once valued for their insulating and nonflammable properties. These chemicals are very stable, so they last a long time in the environment, are stored in fat tissues, and concentrate in the food chain.

People can be exposed to PCBs by eating contaminated soil, inhaling contaminated dust, or by contact through the skin. PCBs have been shown to cause elevation in blood fats, increases in certain liver and kidney enzymes, chloracne (a serious skin condition), and may cause reproductive effects. EPA considers PCBs to be a probable human carcinogen.

Dioxins

Dioxins are a group of 75 different compounds with varying harmful effects. Exposure to very high levels of dioxin (much higher than found at any site in Stratford) is associated with chloracne. Laboratory studies of animals suggest that exposure to dioxin compounds may be associated with other health effects including cancer.

HOW CAN THE PUBLIC REMAIN INVOLVED IN EPA'S ONGOING CLEANUPS AT THE RAYMARK SUPERFUND SITE ?

Read and review technical documents

For each of the areas described above, EPA has released or will be releasing important documents. Each major technical document that EPA produces (Remedial Investigations, Feasibility Studies, Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analyses, and Proposed Plans) is available for review by state and local officials and the general public. EPA will provide a minimum 30-day public comment period to accept written and oral comments on Proposed Plans for each area. After the comment period, EPA will publish a summary of its responses to significant comments.

When future documents become available, EPA will publish a notice of their availability in your local paper and will put copies of the document in the reference section of the Stratford Public Library, 2203 Main Street. All of the major technical documentation about the Raymark Superfund site is available there during normal library operating hours.

Come to a public meeting to learn about site activities.

When EPA releases a technical document, or when there is other significant news about the Raymark Site, EPA will hold a public meeting to discuss upcoming activities. Notice of these meetings will be published in the local paper, and sent to people on EPA's mailing list. Public meetings offer you an opportunity to learn about EPA's latest cleanup efforts and to ask EPA (and invited state and local officials) questions about the Site. Watch your local paper for the date and location of the next public meeting about the Raymark Site.

Come to a public hearing or write to EPA about your comments on EPA documents.

A public hearing is a formal opportunity for people interested in the Raymark Site to give EPA their comments (both verbal and written) about the contents and conclusions of EPA documents. Certain EPA documents and actions, such a Proposed Plan, require a public hearing. A notice describing the location and purpose of the hearing will be published in your local newspaper at least two weeks before the hearing is held. During the comment period you can also send written or emailed comments to EPA about the draft document being reviewed.

The following is a list of the Raymark Bulletins the EPA has produced. Copies of all the bulletins are available at the Stratford Public Library. If you would like your own copy, please check the bulletin(s) you would like below, cut out this page and mail it to:

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

Your Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Zip: _____

- ❑ Bulletin #1 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Building Demolition including Status Map, Air Testing, Solvent Removal, Budget Update) dated October 3, 1995.
- ❑ Bulletin #2 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Building Demolition including Status Map, Air Testing, Solvent Removal, Budget Status) dated October 13, 1995
- ❑ Bulletin #3 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Building Demolition including Status Map, Air Testing, Solvent Removal, Budget Status) dated October 27, 1995
- ❑ Bulletin #4 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Building Demolition including Status Map, Air Testing, Solvent Removal, Budget Status) dated November 3, 1995
- ❑ Bulletin #5 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Building Demolition including Status Map, Air Testing, Solvent Removal, Budget Status) dated November 14, 1995
- ❑ Bulletin #6 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Page 1: Budget Status; Page 2: Building Demolition including Status Map, Air Testing, Solvent Removal) dated November 30, 1995
- ❑ Bulletin #7 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Building Demolition including Status Map, Air Testing, Solvent Removal, Budget Status) dated December 22, 1995
- ❑ Bulletin #8 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Building Demolition including Status Map, Air Testing, Solvent Removal, Budget Status) dated January 26, 1996
- ❑ Bulletin #9 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Building Demolition including Status Map, Smokestack Implosion, Air Testing, Budget Status) dated February 23, 1996
- ❑ Bulletin #10 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Building Demolition including Status Map, Smokestack Implosion, Air Testing, On-going Work Outside the Facility, Budget Status) dated March 20, 1996

continued on next page

- ❑ Bulletin #11 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Air Testing with Map Showing Air Monitoring Locations) dated April 2, 1996
- ❑ Bulletin #12 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Building Demolition, Air Testing, On-going Work Outside the Facility, Budget Status) dated April 10, 19996
- ❑ Bulletin #13 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Building Demolition with Status Map, Air Testing, Budget Status) dated May 10, 1996
- ❑ Bulletin #14 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Building Demolition Ends, Cap Construction Begins, Budget Status, Air Testing, Cleanup Status Map) dated June 19, 1996
- ❑ Bulletin #15 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Load Test) dated August 1, 1996
- ❑ Bulletin #16 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Cap Construction, Gas Collection, Groundwater Monitoring On Site and Off-Site, Pile Driving, Air Testing, Selby Pond Testing) dated November 14, 1996
- ❑ Bulletin #17 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Cap Construction with Typical Cap Profile, Property Cleanup, Groundwater Managing, Prospective Purchaser Agreement, Air Testing) dated December 31, 1996
- ❑ Bulletin #18 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Treatment Building Construction, Air Testing) dated January 17, 1997
- ❑ Bulletin #19 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Status and Schedule of Contruction, Groundwater Investigation Ferry Creek Investigation) dated May 30, 1997
- ❑ Bulletin #20 - Raymark Facility Project Update (Dedication Ceremony, Operation and Maintenance, Ferry Creek Groundwater Investigation, Stratford Army Engine Plant) dated October, 1997
- ❑ Bulletin #21 - Raymark Superfund Site Update (Off-Site Investigation Update) dated November 1998
- ❑ Bulletin #22 - Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis: Shore Road Study Area (November, 1999)
- ❑ Bulletin #23 - Cleanup Alternatives at the Shore Road Study Area: A discussion of Pros and Cons (November,1999)
- ❑ Bulletin #24 - The Raymark Superfund Site: An Overview Update (December, 1999)
- ❑ Bulletin #25 - Storing Raymark Waste at Contract Plating, Inc. (November, 1999)
- ❑ Bulletin #26 - Technical Assistance Grants, Technical Outreach Services for Communities, and Raymark Site Contacts (November, 1999)
- ❑ Bulletin #27 - Logistics of Shore Road Area Cleanup (November, 1999)
- ❑ Bulletin #28 - Raymark - Shore Road Non-Time Critical Removal Action (November, 1999)
- ❑ Bulletin #29 - Air Monitoring and Sampling during Raymark Site Cleanup (November, 1999)
- ❑ Bulletin #30 - Update on Sale of Raymark Property (November, 1999)

GET INVOLVED

A Technical Assistance Grants (TAG) Program and a Technical Outreach Services for Communities (TOSC) Program are available for community groups that have a Superfund Site in their area. These grants provide up to $50,000 to qualified, incorporated citizen's groups to hire independent technical advisors. These advisors can help citizens understand, comment, critique, and work with EPA on site related decisions. EPA strongly encourages public involvement with all aspects of the site evaluation and cleanup process. Please see Raymark Bulletin #26 for additional information on the TAG and TOSC Programs. Please call Jim Murphy, EPA's Community Involvement Coordinator toll free at (888) 372-7341 for additional information.

And please, GET INVOLVED!!!

We'd Like to Hear From You!

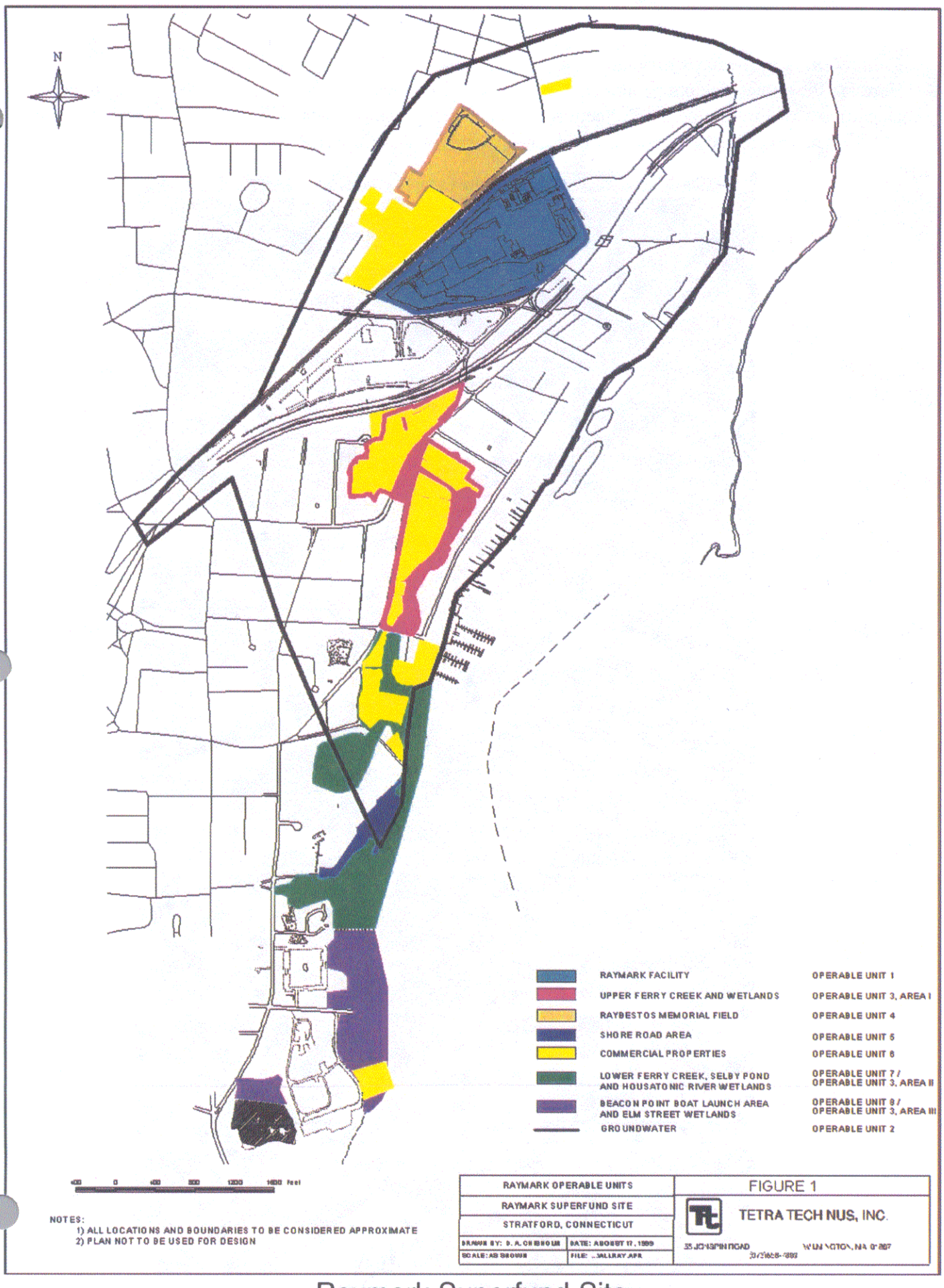
This Bulletin is intended to provide you with information about what is happening in the cleanup program at the Raymark Superfund Site. EPA will be providing future Bulletins about Raymark as cleanup proceeds, and we would like to provide you with the information you need most. To do that, we need to 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 could the information have been presented to make it more 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?

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!



Raymark Superfund Site

Contact these individuals for additional information

Here are the names, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses for people at EPA, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, the Connecticut Department of Public Health, and the Town of Stratford who are responsible for overseeing the Raymark Superfund Site.

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