



# Proposed Plan

Shpack Landfill Superfund Site  
Norton MA

After careful study of the impacts of contamination at the Shpack Landfill Superfund Site, EPA and MADEP are proposing the following cleanup plan. It is based upon a future scenario in which a resident living next to the Site (adjacent resident) is connected to a public water supply and does not drink the groundwater at the site:

- The public waterline will be extended to include two residences adjacent to the landfill that are currently on private wells.
- Approximately 10,500 cubic yards of soil containing radiological contaminants of concern above the cleanup levels will be excavated and disposed of off-site.
- Approximately 2250 cubic yards of dioxin and PCB-contaminated sediment will be excavated and disposed of off-site.
- Contaminated sediments in wetland areas of the site will be consolidated to an upland area on-site and the disturbed wetlands will be restored and/or replicated.
- The upland area will be capped to prevent exposure to contaminated waste.
- The site will be fenced to control access and institutional controls will be put in place to ensure the remedy remains protective in the long term.
- Groundwater will continue to be monitored and the cap maintained in the long term.

Based on the presence of ALI Landfill and other technical issues, this proposed plan does not address groundwater contamination at and near the site. It addresses the risk of exposure to contaminated groundwater by installing a public waterline to the two homes adjacent to the site that are currently on private wells. EPA expects the Commonwealth to revise its determination regarding the use and value of the aquifer from high to low once the two private wells are no longer in service. A low determination by a state means that EPA will not consider groundwater suitable for drinking water.

A closer look at the proposed cleanup plan is on page 4.

## Come to a Public Meeting to Learn More

Learn more about EPA's proposed cleanup plan at a public meeting scheduled for June 23 at the J.C. Solmonese School in Norton, MA. At the meeting, EPA and MADEP will summarize the cleanup proposal and will be available to respond to your questions and concerns.

## Your Opinion Counts!

EPA is accepting public comment on this cleanup proposal from June 24 to July 26, 2004. If you have comments regarding EPA's proposed cleanup plan for the site, we want to hear from you before making a final decision. In addition, EPA is also soliciting specific comment on a finding of no practical alternative to wetland impacts and a preliminary TSCA determination. These findings are described further on page 9.

## Public Information Meeting for the Proposed Cleanup Plan

7:00 - 9:00 p.m., Wednesday, June 23, 2004

## Public Hearing for the Proposed Cleanup Plan

7:00 - 9:00 p.m., Wednesday, July 21, 2004

both events will be held at the:  
J.C. Solmonese School  
315 West Main Street, Norton

**To provide formal comment, you may offer oral comments during the public hearing or send written comments postmarked no later than July 26, 2004 to:**

**Dave Lederer  
U.S. EPA  
1 Congress St., Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston MA 02114**

**E-mail: [lederer.dave@epa.gov](mailto:lederer.dave@epa.gov)**

For more information about the proposed plan, meetings, or should you have specific needs or questions about the facility and it's accessibility, please contact EPA Community Involvement Coordinator Angela Bonarrigo (toll free): 888 372-7341 x 81034.

## Shpack Landfill Site History

The following is a brief summary of the regulatory history of the site.

1946: Attleboro's burning dump opens on land adjacent to the border with Norton on Union Road/Peckham Street.

1951: Isadore Shpack begins accepting waste on his land across the border in Norton, MA.

1964: The Thompson Chemical Co. facility in Attleboro explodes and debris from the fire is brought to the Shpack Site.

1965: The Attleboro burning dump closes and the Shpack dump ceases burning.

1978: A local resident informs the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Department of Energy that uranium may have been disposed of at the Shpack Site by local businesses. Radium 226, Uranium 235 and Uranium 238 are found at the Site.

1980: The Department of Energy removes approximately 800-900 pounds of radiologically contaminated material from the Shpack Site.

1981: The Department of Energy lists the Shpack Site in the Formerly Utilized Site Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP).

1986: Shpack Landfill is placed on EPA's Superfund List.

1990: Six potentially responsible parties enter into an agreement with EPA to perform an investigation of the site and study cleanup options.

1992-3: The parties perform the first field study and write a preliminary study report on non-radiological contamination.

1994: Work stops on the study because of issues related to studies involving radiological contaminants at the site.

1998: FUSRAP is transferred to the Army Corps of Engineers.

2000-2002: The Army Corps of Engineers performs fieldwork for the radiological study.

2002-2003: The potentially responsible party group performs a second comprehensive study of the non-radiological waste and prepares a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study that evaluates cleanup alternatives for addressing radiological and non-radiological waste at the site.

2004: EPA reviews the Feasibility Study and prepares this proposed plan for public comment.

## Why is Cleanup Needed?

The Shpack Site consists of 9.4 acres on the border between the Town of Norton, MA and the City of Attleboro, MA. Approximately 6.0 acres in Norton were owned by Isadore and Leah Shpack and operated as a dump. The Town of Norton now owns this portion of the Site. The adjacent 3.4 acres are located in Attleboro and comprise a small portion of the approximate 55-acre, separate landfill currently owned and operated by ALI. With the exception of this 3.4-acre parcel that EPA is addressing, ALI Landfill, which operated most recently as a landfill accepting municipal waste, is being regulated by the Massachusetts DEP's solid waste landfill program.

Between 1946 and the 1970's, the Shpack Site received domestic and industrial wastes, including low-level radioactive waste. The filled areas where the wastes were dumped are overgrown and entirely enclosed by a chain link fence. The site itself is relatively flat with vegetated minor depressions and knolls and was formerly a flat wetlands area. A powerline transmission corridor divides the site into two portions. The ALI Landfill lies directly west of the site. The site is bounded on two other sides by the Chartley Swamp that drains under Union Road to Chartley Pond (see map on page 3). There are two homes on private drinking water wells within 500 feet of the site. Due to the presence of manganese in the groundwater, there is an unacceptable non-cancer risk to one of the two adjacent residents currently using private drinking water wells.

In 1980, the Shpack Site was added to the Department of Energy's (DOE) Formerly Utilized Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP), which dealt with the legacy of the nation's early atomic energy programs. The uranium at the site is thought to have originated from local businesses that constructed reactor cores for the early naval propulsion program from the early 1950's until the mid-sixties. In addition, the Shpack Site was included on the NPL in 1986.

Among the primary contaminants identified at the site are radium and uranium; volatile organic contaminants (VOCs); heavy metals such as nickel, cadmium, copper, lead and mercury; dioxin, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

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In the Feasibility Study, EPA evaluated each cleanup alternative against four exposure scenarios. The four exposure scenarios considered are as follows:

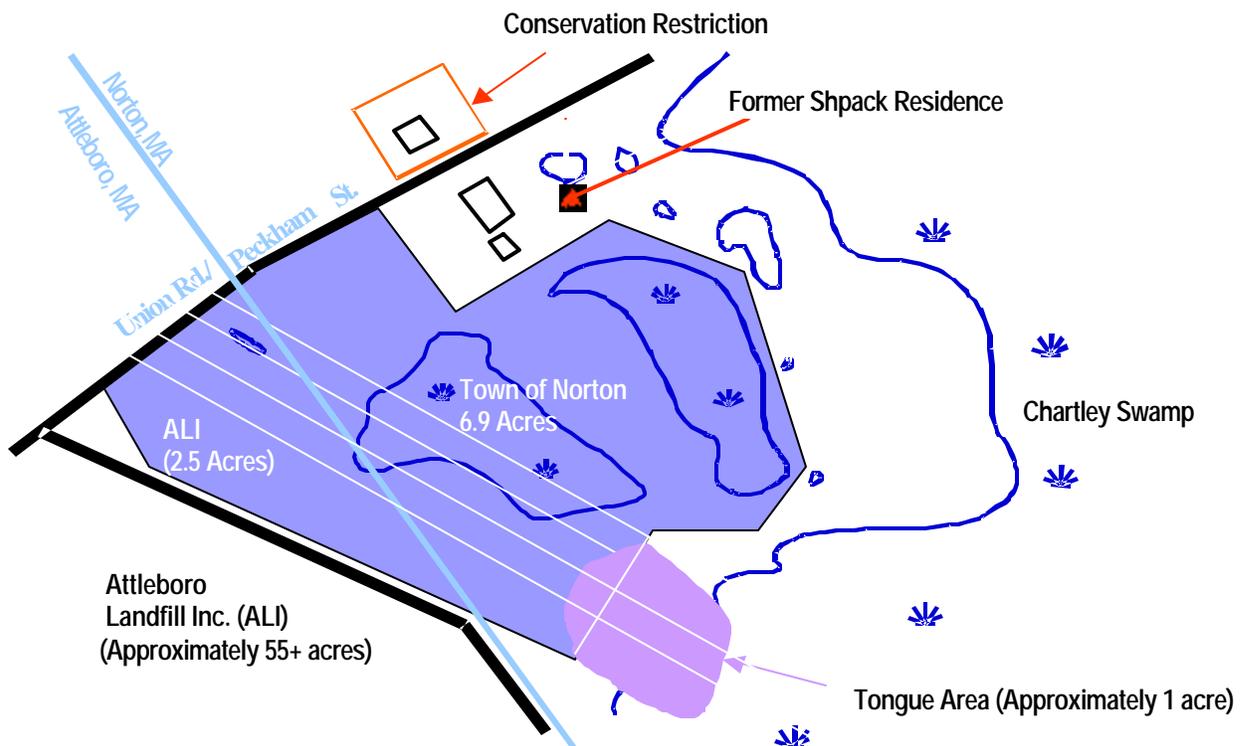
- Recreational User
- Adjacent Resident without Groundwater Exposure
- Adjacent Resident with Groundwater Exposure
- On-Site Resident

This evaluation found that the primary risks at the site are:

- An adjacent or on-site resident becoming exposed to contaminants by using the groundwater as drinking water.
- Individuals becoming exposed to contaminated soil or sediments while recreating, residing on or adjacent to the site, or working on the site.

Additionally, contaminated sediments in the interior wetlands and the Chartley Swamp directly adjacent to the "Tongue Area" of the site present an unacceptable risk to wildlife.

Actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from this site, if not addressed by the proposed cleanup plan or other active measures considered, present future threats to public health, welfare, or the environment and may present current or potential threats to public health, welfare or the environment.



# A Closer Look At EPA's Proposal. . .

EPA proposes to address contamination at the site using **Alternative SC-2B Multi-Barrier Cap/Consolidation/Excavation and Off-Site Disposal of Radiological, Dioxin, and PCB Waste/Waterline** which is further detailed in the Feasibility Study.

This alternative requires that all radiological, dioxin, and PCB contaminated material that exceeds cleanup levels be excavated and shipped off-site to an approved disposal facility. The remaining waste material that exceeds cleanup levels will be capped in place beneath a multi-layer cap. Sediment in the wetland areas that exceeds cleanup levels will be excavated and consolidated beneath this cap. A waterline will be constructed so that two adjacent residences that currently use private wells can be hooked up to the public water supply system. Although Alternative SC-3B provides slightly greater overall protection of human health and the environment than Alternative SC-2B, it requires a significantly higher cost (approximately \$27 million more than Alternative SC-2B). For this reason, EPA is proposing SC-2B over SC-3B.

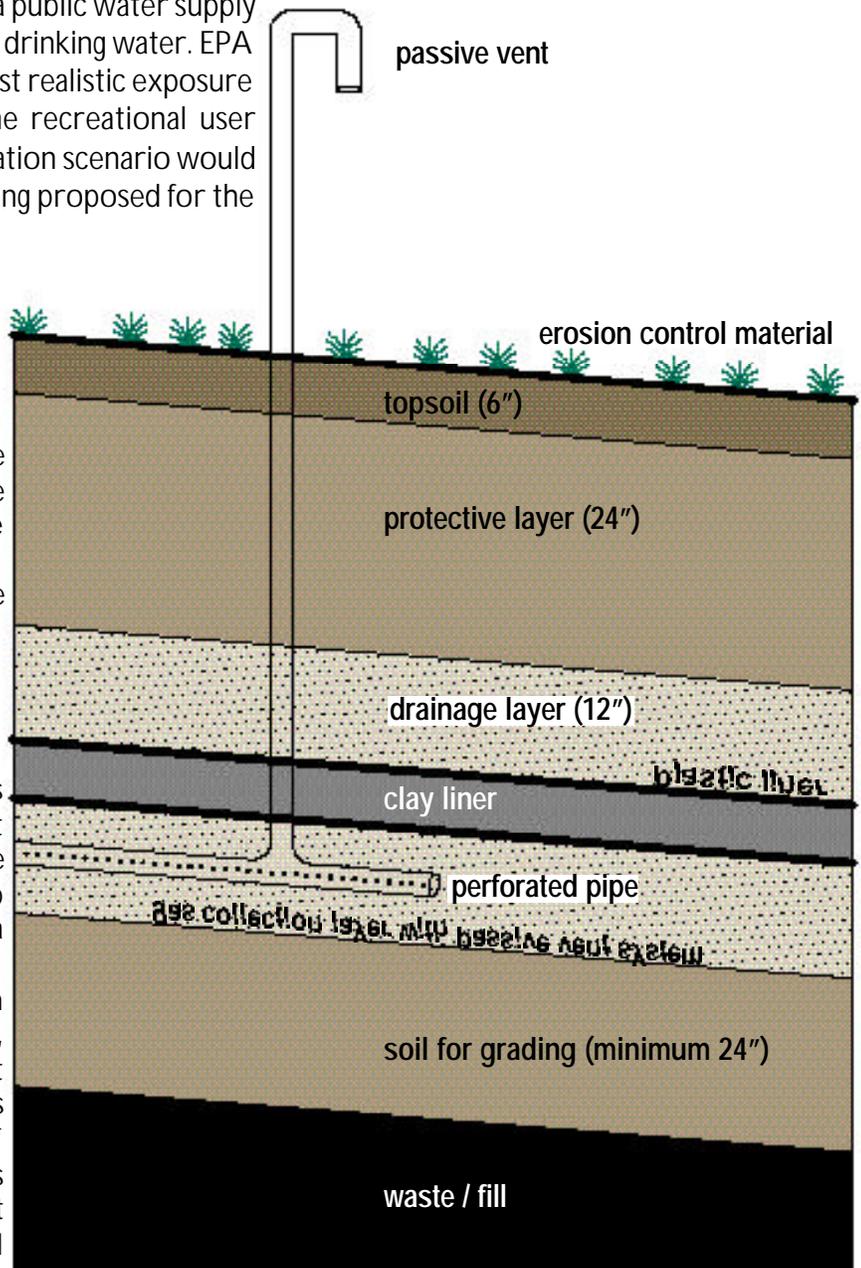
This proposed alternative is based upon a future exposure scenario that envisions a resident living next to the landfill (adjacent resident) who is connected to a public water supply and therefore does not use site groundwater for drinking water. EPA believes the adjacent resident scenario is the most realistic exposure scenario for this site. EPA also considered the recreational user scenario, SC-2A and SC-3A, however the recreation scenario would have required less cleanup than that which is being proposed for the adjacent resident scenario.

**Estimated Total Cost:** \$28.1 million  
(Cost projections are for 30 years.)

**Cleanup Levels:** EPA has established interim target cleanup levels for soil and sediment at the site which are protective of human health and the environment based upon the proposed exposure scenario of an adjacent resident who is connected to a public water supply and is not drinking the groundwater.

## Why Does EPA Recommend this Proposed Cleanup Plan?

Based on current information, EPA recommends this proposed plan because it is cost-effective yet still protective of human health and the environment. EPA believes the proposed cleanup plan achieves the best balance among the criteria used to evaluate various alternatives. The proposed cleanup provides both short-term and long-term protection of human health and the environment, attains all Federal and State applicable or relevant and appropriate environmental requirements (ARARs), reduces the volume and mobility of contaminated soil and sediment and utilizes permanent solutions to the maximum extent practicable, by removing radioactive waste, and dioxin and PCB-contaminated material from the site.



## Four Kinds of Cleanup

EPA looked at numerous technical approaches to determine the best way to reduce the risks at the Shpack Site. EPA then narrowed the possibilities to approaches that would protect human health and the environment. Although reducing risks often involves combinations of highly technical processes, there are really only four basic options.

**Take limited or no action:** Leave the site as it is, or just restrict access and monitor it.

**Contain contamination:** Leave contamination in place and cover or contain it to prevent exposure to, or spread of, contaminants. This method reduces risks from exposure to contamination, but does not destroy or reduce it.

**Move contamination off site:** Remove contaminated material (soil & sediment) and dispose of it or treat it elsewhere.

**Treat contamination on site:** Use a chemical or physical process on the site to destroy or remove the contaminants. Treated material can be left on site. Contaminants captured by the treatment process are disposed of in an off-site hazardous waste facility.

EPA's proposed cleanup plan for the Shpack Landfill incorporates three of the four options noted above to reduce risks and protect human health and the environment. Specifically, the proposed plan will:

- **Take limited action** by establishing and maintaining institutional controls to protect the landfill cap in the long term as well as whatever other measures are necessary to ensure the remedy remains protective.
- **Contain contamination** by consolidating all waste exceeding cleanup levels in the wetlands on to the upland portion of the landfill and then covering this waste with a multi-layer cap to prevent exposure to, or spread of, contaminants.
- **Move contamination off site** by excavating radiological, PCB, and dioxin contaminated soil and sediment and disposing of it or treating it elsewhere.

## *The Nine Criteria For Choosing a Cleanup*

Nine criteria are used to evaluate the cleanup alternatives and select a remedy. Of the nine, protection of human health and the environment and compliance with ARARs are considered threshold requirements that must be met by the selected remedy. EPA balances its consideration of alternatives with respect to long term effectiveness and permanence; reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment; short term effectiveness; implementability; and cost. State and community concerns are modifying criteria and may prompt EPA to modify the preferred alternative or choose another alternative. Following are definitions of the nine criteria.

- 1. Overall protection of human health and the environment:** Will it protect people 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? EPA will not choose a plan that does not meet this basic criterion.
- 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 through treatment?
- 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 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?
- 8. State acceptance:** Do state environmental agencies agree with EPA's proposal?
- 9. Community acceptance:** What objections, suggestions or modifications does the public offer during the comment period?

# Cleanup Alternatives Considered for the Shpack Landfill Site

A Feasibility Study reviews many options that EPA considers for cleanup at a Superfund Site. During the comment period, EPA welcomes comments on the proposed cleanup plan, EPA's wetland impact determination, TSCA determination and the cleanup alternatives summarized below. Please consult the Feasibility Study for more detailed information.

EPA evaluated the following three source control (SC) alternatives for the Shpack Site:

- SC-1: No Action Alternative. This is required to provide a baseline for comparison (*i.e.*, what happens if nothing is done)
- SC-2: Multi-barrier Cap/Excavation/Off-Site Disposal of Radiological, PCB, and Dioxin Material/Waterline
- SC-3: Excavation and Off-site Disposal/Waterline

Alternatives SC-2 and SC-3 were further broken down into four different exposure scenarios:

- Recreational User
- Adjacent Resident without Groundwater Consumption
- Adjacent Resident with Groundwater Consumption
- On-Site Resident

## **Alternative SC-1: No Action**

The site would remain as it is. Contaminants in soil and sediment would remain in place.

*Estimated Total Cost: No capital costs.*

## **Alternative SC-2: Multi-Barrier Cap/Excavation/Off-Site Disposal of Radiological, PCB, and Dioxin Contaminated Material/Waterline**

Under this alternative, all radiological, dioxin, and PCB contaminated soil and sediment exceeding cleanup levels will be excavated and disposed of off-site. The remaining waste materials exceeding cleanup levels

will be consolidated on-site and placed under a multi-layer cap. As a result, this alternative would provide permanent elimination of radiological, dioxin, and PCB contaminated material that exceeds cleanup levels at the Site. The volume of material that will be excavated and consolidated varies considerably depending upon the risk scenario selected and as a result, there are major differences in cost as outlined below. A waterline will be provided to two adjacent residents.

*Estimated Total Cost:*

SC-2A - Recreational User – \$26.1 Million

**SC-2B - Adjacent Resident without Groundwater Consumption – \$28.1 Million. This is EPA's preferred alternative.**

SC-2C - Adjacent Resident with Groundwater Consumption – \$94.5 Million

SC-2D - On-Site Resident –\$99.1 Million

## **Alternative SC-3: Excavation and Off-Site Disposal/Waterline**

Under this alternative, all soil and sediment exceeding cleanup levels will be excavated and transported for off-site disposal. As a result, this alternative would provide permanent elimination of contamination that exceeds cleanup levels at the Site. As with Alternative SC-2, the volume of material that will be taken off-site varies considerably depending upon the risk scenario selected and as a result, there are major differences in cost as outlined below. A waterline will be provided to two adjacent residents.

*Estimated Total Cost*

SC-3A - Recreational User – \$54.1 Million

SC-3B - Adjacent Resident without Groundwater Consumption – \$55.6 Million

SC-3C - Adjacent Resident with Groundwater Consumption– \$120.9 Million

SC-3D - On-Site Resident –\$126.9 Million

## Evaluation of Alternatives

EPA uses nine criteria to balance the advantages and disadvantages of various cleanup alternatives. As described below, EPA has evaluated how well each of the cleanup alternatives meets the first seven criteria. Once comments from the state and the community are received, EPA will select the final cleanup plan.

**Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment:** Alternative SC-1 would be the least protective of human health and the environment because there would be no cleanup of the site and unacceptable chemical and radiological risks would remain.

Alternatives SC-2 and SC-3 both provide overall protection of human health and the environment. Each of these alternatives would eliminate exposure to contaminated source materials exceeding cleanup levels. In addition, Alternative SC-2 would remove all radiological, dioxin, and PCB waste exceeding cleanup requirements from the site. The remaining material would be consolidated beneath a multi-layer cap that will prevent exposure to materials that present an unacceptable risk. This alternative also requires monitoring to ensure that potential future exposure does not occur.

Alternative SC-3 would remove all radiological and chemically contaminated materials from the site that pose an unacceptable risk. As a result, Alternative SC-3 provides the greatest degree of overall protection. Alternatives SC-2 and SC-3 both include the installation of a public waterline to two adjacent residences to eliminate exposure to impacted groundwater.

**Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Environmental Requirements (ARARs):** Alternative SC-1 would not comply with chemical-specific ARARs applicable to the site.

Alternatives SC-2B and SC-3B would meet all chemical, location, and action-specific ARARs except for those alternatives that assume the groundwater

will be used in the future for drinking water. Therefore, Alternatives SC-2C and 2D, as well as SC-3C and 3D will not meet ARARs.

**Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence:** Alternative SC-1 does not provide any long-term effectiveness or permanence.

Alternative SC-2 would provide both long-term effectiveness and permanence because landfill capping is a proven technology for effectively eliminating exposure to chemical waste material over the long-term. The cap would be regularly maintained to ensure that it remains effective in the long-term. In addition, radiological, dioxin, and PCB contaminated waste exceeding the cleanup requirements would be excavated and disposed of off-site, which is permanent and effective in the long-term.

Alternative SC-3 provides long-term effectiveness and permanence as well because both chemical and radiological source materials exceeding cleanup levels would be permanently removed from the site thereby ensuring that this remedy remains effective in the long-term.

Alternatives SC-2 and SC-3 each include the installation of a public waterline for the two adjacent residences. This provides additional long-term effectiveness and permanence.

**Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment:** None of the alternatives reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment (although some materials shipped off-site may require treatment prior to disposal).

Alternative SC-2 would reduce toxicity, mobility or volume, although not through treatment. This alternative would reduce the mobility of the chemical contaminants that are placed beneath the landfill cap by preventing water from coming into contact with waste material.

Under Alternative SC-2, the toxicity of the radiological, dioxin, and PCB contaminated waste

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material would be greatly reduced because all of the material that exceeds cleanup levels will be removed from the site. In addition, because all soil and sediment above cleanup levels established for radiological, dioxin, and PCB waste material will be removed from the property, both the volume and mobility of this contamination is greatly reduced, although not through treatment.

Alternative SC-3 would reduce toxicity by removing both the radiological and chemical waste material from the site, thereby greatly reducing the toxicity of the material that remains at the site to acceptable levels. In addition, because all soil and sediment above cleanup levels will be removed from the property, both the volume and mobility of contamination is greatly eliminated, although not through treatment.

**Short-Term Effectiveness:** Because Alternative SC-1 would not require any activities to be conducted, there would not be any short-term impacts on the community or on-site workers. Additionally, this alternative would not adequately reduce risks in the short-term.

Alternatives SC- 2, which calls for the construction of a cap, would be effective within the shortest time frame, between 5 and 16 months. Alternative SC-2 would have some short-term impacts on the community from both the construction activities as well as from shipping materials off-site for disposal. However, these impacts can be managed and greatly reduced by using standard construction techniques at the site during consolidation and construction of the cap.

Alternative SC-3, which calls for all contaminated waste above cleanup levels to be transported off-site, would be effective within a time frame of 9 to 16 months. Alternative SC-3 would have the greatest short-term effects because this Alternative would require all chemical and radiological waste material to be excavated and shipped off-site for disposal. However, these impacts can be greatly reduced by using standard construction techniques at the site

during the consolidation and shipping phase. Because this Alternative requires off-site disposal of both chemical and radiological waste, there will be a significant increase in truck traffic through the community during the 2-year time frame it will take to implement this remedy.

**Implementability:** Alternative SC-1 is the easiest to implement because no remedial actions are required.

Alternatives SC-2 and SC-3 are both easily implementable because they both involve reliable waste disposal technologies with proven histories of success. In addition, the personnel, equipment and materials required to implement each of these technologies are readily available. The greatest degree of variability in these alternatives is derived from the timeframe required for implementation of these alternatives and the impact on the community.

**Cost:** Alternative SC-1 would require the least cost, as there are no costs associated with this Alternative.

Alternative SC-2 is generally the second most expensive alternative, with cost estimates ranging from \$26.1 million to \$99.1 million based upon the risk exposure scenario.

Alternative SC-3 is generally the most expensive alternative, with estimated costs ranging from \$54.1 million to \$126.9 million based on the risk exposure scenario.

**State Acceptance:** MADEP has reviewed and approved of the preferred cleanup alternative.

**Community Acceptance:** Community acceptance will be evaluated based on comments received. During the 30-day formal comment period, EPA will accept written comments and hold a public hearing to accept formal verbal comments.

## Potential Impacts To The Community

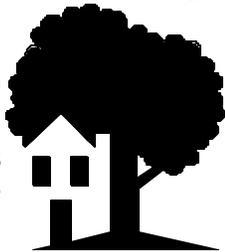
The proposed cleanup plan could potentially have the following impacts on the community:

### Air Quality:

Significant excavation will be required to excavate contaminated soil and sediment, consolidate contaminated material in the wetlands and construct the cap. Air monitoring will be performed to protect workers and ensure that the surrounding neighborhood air quality is not impacted. Dust suppression methods will be employed as necessary.

### Truck Traffic:

Significant truck traffic will be necessary during the excavation and off-site disposal of soil and sediment, and construction of the cap. EPA will work with the community to determine the best route for minimizing traffic concerns and will notify the community before this activity begins.



## Other Matters

### Preliminary TSCA 761.61(c) Determination

Consistent with Section 761.61(c) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Robert W. Varney, Regional Administrator, EPA Region 1, has reviewed the current Administrative Record for the Shpack Superfund Site and considered the proposal for off-site disposal of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contaminated soil and sediment set out in the Feasibility Study, as summarized in this Proposed Plan. As required by this section of TSCA, EPA has determined that the Proposed Plan proposal to transport excavated PCB contaminated soil and sediment off-site for disposal does not pose an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment as long as the following conditions are met:

1. All excavated soil and sediment is disposed of in accordance with TSCA and based on in-place PCB levels, not subject to dilution.
2. Protocols, developed in accordance with TSCA, will be developed and maintained for the following activities:
  - a. Sampling of all excavated material prior to offsite transportation
  - b. Best efforts are used to decontaminate all equipment used when handling TSCA-contaminated material to avoid mixing with non-TSCA material.
3. Stockpiled material shall be bermed while awaiting transport to capture runoff. Runoff shall be collected and disposed off-site, as appropriate.
4. Air monitoring, and dust suppression measures for PCBs shall be maintained until excavation and transport of PCB contaminated soil and sediment is complete.

## Impacts to the Floodplain & Wetlands

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) require a determination that federal actions involving dredging and filling activities or activities in wetlands to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. Through its analysis of the alternatives, EPA has determined that because significant, high level contamination exists in the wetland areas of the site, there is no practicable alternative to conducting work in the wetlands. The data collected pursuant to the Remedial Investigation and the results of the Human Health Risk Assessment and the Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment support this determination. Once EPA determines that there is no practical alternative to conducting work in wetlands, EPA is then required to minimize potential harm or avoid adverse effects to the extent practical. Best management practices will be used throughout the Site to minimize adverse impacts on the wetlands, wildlife and its habitat. Damage to these wetlands will be mitigated through erosion control measures and proper re-grading and re-vegetation of the impacted area with indigenous species. Following excavation activities, wetlands will be restored or replicated consistent with the requirements of the Federal and State wetlands protection laws.

Because EPA's proposed alternative requires capping, actions will be taken to minimize to the extent practical the area of wetlands that will be permanently covered with a cap. Because waste extends up to 15 feet below the water table in wetlands areas in portions of the site, dewatering and excavating the waste that exceeds cleanup levels that extends well below the water table may not be practicable in some instances. For EPA's proposed Alternative SC-2B, soil and sediment in wetlands areas exceeding cleanup levels are fairly close to the surface. Therefore, these materials can be excavated and consolidated on to upland areas with very minimal encroachment, if at all, into wetlands from the cap. It may, however, not be practical in all cases to dewater the wetlands area to sufficient depth to excavate all waste that exceeds cleanup levels under these scenarios.

Also there are some small wetland areas near the western part of the property that will need to be capped and replicated because it may not be practicable to cap around them. As a result, some small portions of the wetlands may need to be covered with a cap. The approximate acreage of wetlands placed under the cap will be replicated with an equivalent area. In those cases where waste will be capped in place in wetlands areas, capping will be limited to the extent practical. As required, EPA is seeking comment on this proposed determination.

## What is a Formal Comment?

To make a **formal** comment you need only speak during the public hearing on **Wednesday, July 21, 2004** or submit a written comment during the comment period, which ends on July 26, 2004.

Federal regulations require EPA to distinguish between "formal" and "informal" comments. While EPA uses your comments throughout the cleanup process, EPA is **required to respond to formal comments on the proposed plan in writing only**. EPA will not respond to your comments during the formal hearing on **Wednesday, July 21, 2004**.

The fact that EPA responds to formal comments in writing only does not mean that EPA cannot answer questions. Once the meeting moderator announces that the formal hearing portion of the meeting is closed, EPA can respond to informal questions.

EPA will review the transcript of all **formal** comments received at the hearing, and all written comments received during the formal comment period, before making a final cleanup decision. EPA will then prepare a written response to all the **formal** written and oral comments received.

Your formal comment 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.

## Next Steps

This fall, EPA expects to have reviewed all comments and signed a Record of Decision document describing the chosen cleanup plan. The Record of Decision and a summary of responses to public comments will then be made available to the public at the site information repositories listed here, as well as on EPA's Shpack Landfill Superfund Site web site noted on this page.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

### Site Contacts

If you have any questions about the site or would like more information, you may call or write to:

Dave Lederer, Remedial Project Manager  
US EPA  
One Congress Street, Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, MA 02114-2023  
(617) 918-1325  
lederer.dave@epa.gov

or

Angela Bonarrigo, Community Relations  
US EPA  
One Congress Street, Suite 1100 (HBS)  
Boston, MA 02114-2023  
(617) 918-1034  
bonarrigo.angela@epa.gov

### Information Repositories

*This publication summarizes a number of reports and studies. All of the technical reports and studies prepared to date for the site are available at the following information repositories:*

Norton Public Library  
68 Main Street  
Norton MA 02766  
(508) 285-0265

EPA Records Center  
1 Congress Street  
Boston, MA 02114

*Please call to schedule an appointment*  
(617) 918-1440

Information is also available for review on the world wide web:

[www.epa.gov/region01/superfund/sites/shpack](http://www.epa.gov/region01/superfund/sites/shpack)

All documents may be downloaded and printed.  
Adobe Acrobat Reader is required.



public comment sheet (continued)



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Fold, staple, stamp, and mail



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place  
stamp  
here

Mr. Dave Lederer  
US EPA  
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston , MA 02114-2023