GROUNDWATER CLEANUP STUDIES CONTINUE IN EAST PALO ALTO

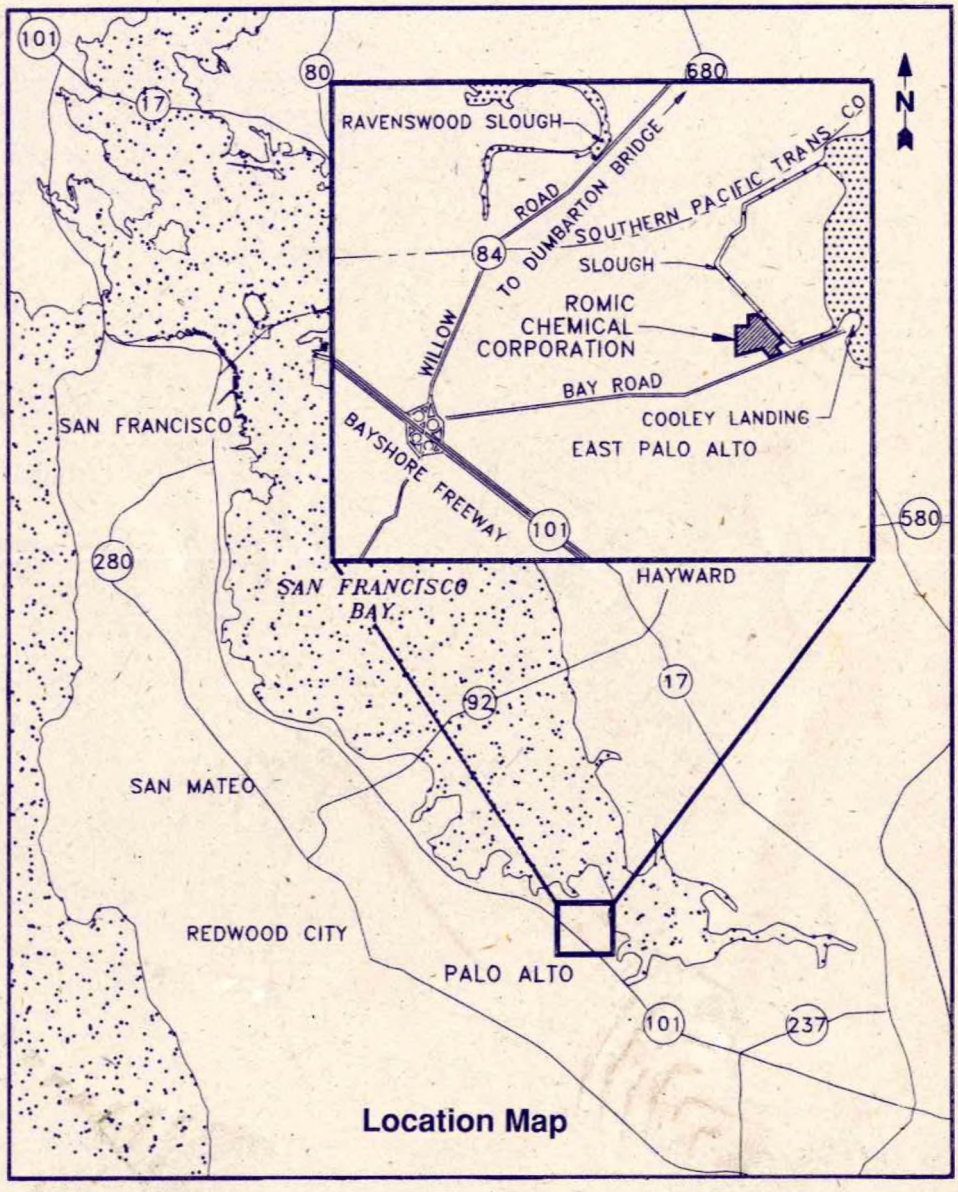
United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, San Francisco

Corrective Action Project at Romic Chemical Corporation

March 1991

Communities all over the country, like East Palo Alto, are becoming more aware of what hazardous waste is and where in their community hazardous waste sites are located. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified a hazardous waste site in East Palo Alto that includes land owned by Romic Chemical Corporation, as well as some surrounding property (see location map). Romic has entered into an agreement with EPA that requires Romic to investigate and clean up the contamination. EPA wants the East Palo Alto community to be well advised about how Corrective Action cleanups work, the nature of the contamination problem at the Romic site, and how the community can get involved.

For your convenience, a glossary of terms is provided on the inside of this fact sheet. As you are reading, you may want to refer to it when you come across abbreviations or unfamiliar technical terms.



Location Map

THE PROBLEM

EPA and the California Department of Health Services (DHS) first became aware of contamination problems at Romic following soil and groundwater investigations that Romic conducted at the site during 1985 and 1986. These investigations found that shallow groundwater (less than 25 feet below the ground surface) was contaminated with several volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including vinyl chloride, 1,2-dichloroethane, and trichloroethylene, each at concentrations exceeding 15 parts per million (ppm). Although the shallow groundwater in the vicinity of the Romic facility is not a drinking water source, it is helpful to compare the contaminant concentrations to the California state drinking water standards. California standards allow no more than 0.0005 ppm of vinyl chloride, 0.0005 ppm of 1,2-dichloroethane, and 0.005 ppm of trichloroethylene in drinking water. Additional groundwater sampling during the summer of 1990 showed that contamination is also in another groundwater zone (approximately 40 feet deep), and that contaminants in the shallowest groundwater zone have spread beyond the boundaries of Romic's facility. Contaminated groundwater also appears to be affecting sloughs that run along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Romic property (see map on page 2).

The highest concentrations of VOCs were found in the northern portion of the facility (see site map on page 2) at the former location of two ponds. These ponds were used prior to 1980 to collect stormwater run-off and wastewater from the facility. Romic subsequently filled in and paved over this area of the site. Other locations with high concentrations of contaminants have

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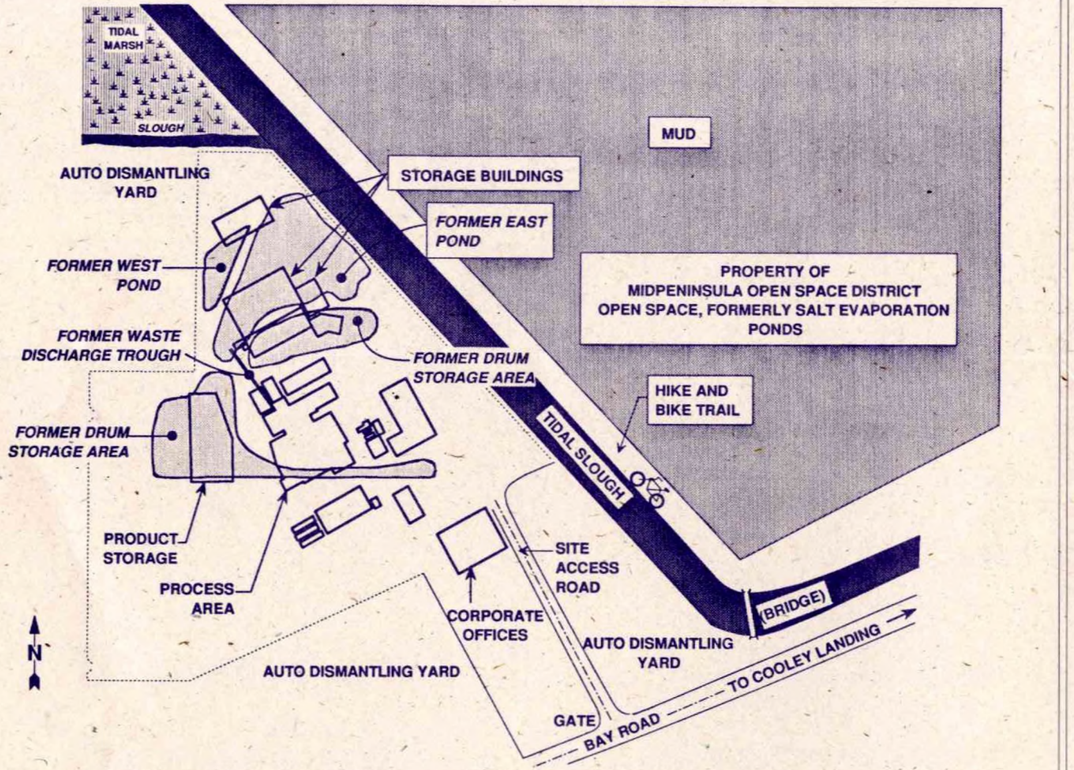
been found in groundwater beneath the facility's process units in areas used prior to 1980 for drum storage.

Although the shallow groundwater under the Romic facility contains high levels of VOCs, EPA does not believe that these contaminants have impacted a drinking water source. Groundwater of drinking water quality is more than 180 feet under the Romic facility and is separated from the contaminated shallow groundwater by approximately 100 feet of dense clay (see diagram on page 4). Water and contaminants move through this clay very slowly, if at all. Furthermore, the groundwater in this area does not flow towards the municipal drinking water wells of East Palo Alto. However, if left untreated, this contamination could eventually seep further into the ground and threaten deeper groundwater that is used as a source for drinking water. Future investigations will more completely evaluate any potential threat to drinking water.

VOCs in the shallow groundwater at Romic may also be migrating into the neighboring sloughs and marsh areas north and east of the facility. The slough to the east flows along side a public hiking and biking trail prior to emptying into the San Francisco Bay. The future investigations will also evaluate the impact of contaminant releases on recreational uses of the coastal and Bay area and on the ecology in the sensitive wetlands area. A site map of the facility and surrounding areas is provided below.

If at any time EPA determines that contamination at Romic threatens the public, it will take action to protect the community.



FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Romic Chemical Corporation (Romic) owns and operates a solvent recycling facility at 2081 Bay Road in East Palo Alto, California. The approximately 14-acre facility is located in an industrial area of East Palo Alto, about 1/2 mile west of San Francisco Bay. The facility is bordered by auto dismantling facilities on the south and west and by tidal sloughs, marshlands, and a former salt evaporation pond on the north and east. In 1989, a hiking and biking trail was constructed next to the tidal slough east of Romic. Romic has operated the facility since 1964, although solvent recycling operations at the site date back to the 1950s. Currently, Romic treats wastewater and recycles solvent wastes from many sources, including paint, ink, recording tape, adhesive, steel, automotive, electronics and pharmaceutical manufacturers and other industries. The facility currently handles about 7,000,000 gallons of waste per year.

WHERE DID THE CONTAMINATION COME FROM?

In the mid-1950s, prior to the enactment of federal regulations governing proper hazardous waste handling or disposal, the Hird Chemical Corporation operated a solvent recycling facility at this site. Hird disposed of contaminated wastewater and some other wastes in ponds at the northern end of the facility. These ponds also collected surface water run-off. Romic continued these practices from the time it took over operation of the site in 1964 until some time in the 1970's. While these ponds were used, contaminants seeped through the soil and into groundwater which is only a few feet below the ground surface in this area. In addition, drums of hazardous waste were stored on unpaved areas of the site. Waste may have leaked from these stored drums and seeped into the groundwater. These waste management practices stopped prior to 1980, when federal hazardous waste management regulations went into effect. Although these sources at Romic have contributed to the contamination problems, off-site sources of contamination may also exist.

HOW IS HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGED NOW AND HOW CAN WE CLEAN UP PROBLEMS FROM THE PAST?

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 is the nation's principal law to assure the proper management of hazardous wastes. On November 19, 1980, RCRA regulations took effect, imposing strict standards on the handling of hazardous waste and on management practices at active hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs). Among other things, these regulations required that all TSDFs must obtain a permit from the federal government to operate. The permit spells out the acceptable practices for hazardous waste operations. Until 1984, however, the RCRA regulations did not apply to wastes generated or waste management areas operated prior to November 19, 1980. With the passing of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984, EPA was given authority to force facilities to clean up contamination resulting from past management of wastes when the contamination poses a threat to human health or the environment.

WHAT IS EPA'S CORRECTIVE ACTION PROGRAM FOR FACILITY CLEANUP?

HSWA added three provisions to the RCRA statute that give the EPA tough new authorities:

- Facilities must clean up hazardous waste releases in all parts of their operations in order to obtain a permit to operate any one unit. If all corrective actions cannot be completed prior to the issuance of a RCRA permit, the permit must include a compliance schedule establishing deadlines and financial assurances to cover clean up costs.
- EPA can use enforcement orders to require corrective action at facilities which have interim status to operate while awaiting an Agency decision on the issuance of a RCRA permit. This is the action which EPA took at Romic.
- Facilities must take corrective action to address any contamination that has moved beyond the site borders.

Under these authorities, owners and operators of RCRA facilities are required to clean up contamination resulting from past and present practices - even from practices of previous owners. For example, if contamination caused by a previous owner leaks into the groundwater, the current owner will be required to correct the problem.

The corrective action is carried out by the facility owner or operator under specific requirements stated in an enforcement order or in the conditions of a RCRA permit. In some cases, the owner or operator is required to begin corrective actions prior to issuance of the permit and, if a permit is issued, continues these actions under the permit conditions.

WHAT ARE VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS?

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are carbon-containing chemicals that evaporate readily at room temperature. Common uses of VOCs range from coolants used in refrigerators to cleaning solutions used for dry cleaning clothes. VOC contaminants at Romic include common industrial cleaning solvents such as trichloroethylene (TCE), methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), acetone, methylene chloride, and toluene. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to **high** doses of these compounds can cause headaches, nausea, vomiting, difficulty breathing and eye irritation. People exposed to low doses of these chemicals over a lifetime may have an increased likelihood of developing cancer.

WHAT CAN THE COMMUNITY DO?

The best corrective action measures are those developed with active and informed public participation. Community residents may be able to provide EPA with information that may not be recorded in documents or discovered by testing. Information about issues such as past waste management practices, hazardous waste releases, or facility operations can play a critical role in corrective action decisions. Therefore, EPA strongly encourages public participation and provides opportunities for citizen involvement throughout the corrective action process.

You can become involved in the corrective action process by:

- reviewing and commenting on the site investigation and cleanup reports;
- voicing your opinions about the remedies proposed for cleaning up the contamination;
- letting EPA know about your concerns early in the corrective action process; and,
- staying informed throughout the process.

EPA may provide opportunities for public participation at any stage in the corrective action process if citizens express strong interest. Public outreach can take many forms, including fact sheets, public workshops or meetings that allow citizens to participate directly in the Agency's activities. Your input will help EPA determine how to inform the community and how to get the information from the community that EPA needs to determine the best cleanup alternative.

THE ROLES OF EPA AND DHS

Although RCRA imposes national regulations for hazardous waste management, federal and state agencies work together to implement the hazardous waste program. To prevent unnecessary delays and duplication of efforts, state and federal agencies frequently coordinate their actions and assign each agency principal responsibility for certain activities. For the Romic facility, EPA has had primary responsibility for the oversight of site investigation and cleanup activities, while DHS has had primary responsibility for reviewing and processing Romic's hazardous waste management permit application.

WHAT HAVE THE REGULATORY AGENCIES DONE?

In 1987 and 1988 as part of the processing of Romic's hazardous waste management permit application, EPA conducted a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) to identify contaminant releases requiring cleanup. During the RFA, EPA reviewed the files on Romic, including reports from Romic's investigations in 1985 and 1986, and inspected the property to determine the potential sources and extent of hazardous waste releases. EPA's assessment found widespread groundwater contamination at the site, and identified two former wastewater collection ponds and drum storage areas which Romic operated prior to 1980 as probable sources.

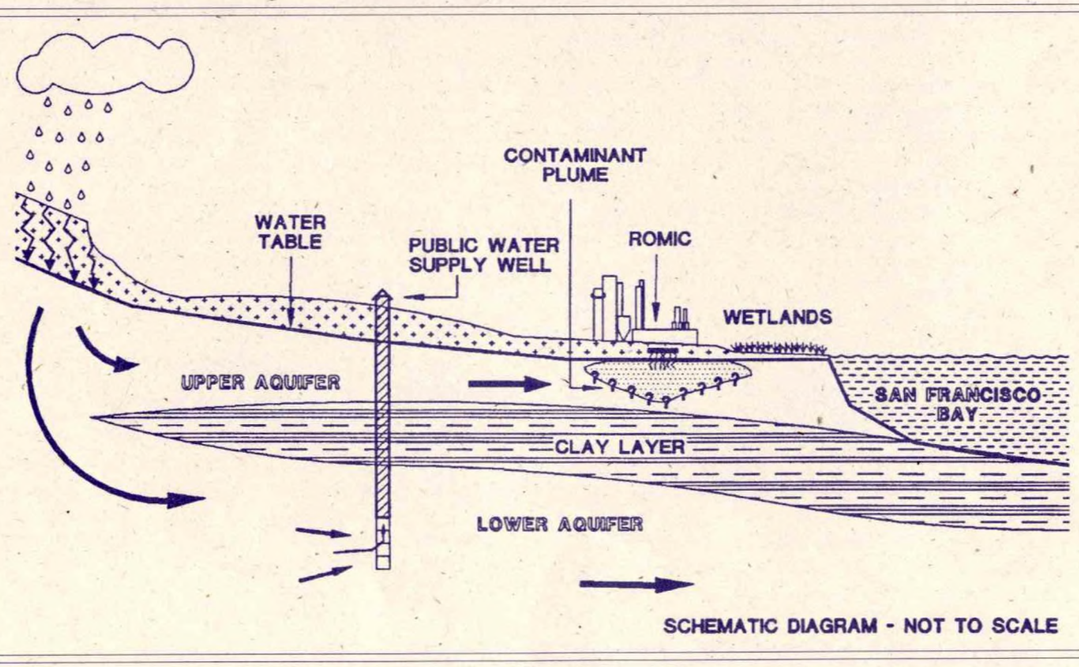
EPA Negotiates Administrative Order With Romic

In 1988, EPA negotiated with Romic to investigate and clean up contaminant releases from the facility. On December 8, 1988 the negotiations resulted in the signing of an Administrative Order on Consent. The consent order ensures that Romic will clean up the contamination in a timely fashion so that public health and the environment are protected. **(It is important to note that the Order requires Romic — not the taxpayers — to pay for the cleanup).** If Romic fails to abide by the terms of the order, they must pay fines to the EPA. Romic is also required to make public all information about the investigation and cleanup of the site. Information concerning the cleanup at Romic is at the information repositories listed on the back of this fact sheet.

Romic Begins Field Work

In May 1990, EPA approved the workplan and schedule for the site investigation that Romic submitted under the Administrative Order. During the summer, Romic completed the first phase of the investigation, with field oversight from EPA. EPA anticipates the full investigation will be completed by the end of 1991.

In response to concerns expressed by EPA and DHS, Romic also conducted a preliminary assessment of the risks associated with VOCs escaping from the soil and groundwater into the air. The assessment, reviewed by EPA, concluded that this exposure path does not currently pose a threat to public health. As part of the investigation Romic has proposed to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the risks to public health and the environment from the contamination.



GLOSSARY

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER (ON CONSENT) — A legal agreement signed by EPA and an individual, a business, or other entity through which the responsible party agrees to perform or pay the cost of a site cleanup. The order describes actions to be taken at a site and can be enforced in court. A consent order does not have to be approved by a judge.

AQUIFER — An underground formation composed of materials such as sand or gravel that can store and supply groundwater to wells and springs. Most aquifers used in the United States are within a thousand feet of the earth's surface.

CORRECTIVE ACTION — Those actions taken to investigate and clean up contaminant releases from hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

CORRECTIVE MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION (CMI) — During the CMI the facility owner/operator designs and constructs the final remedy selected by the Agency. The owner/operator must also operate, maintain, and monitor the system after construction.

CORRECTIVE MEASURES STUDY (CMS) — A study conducted by the facility owner/operator to identify and evaluate alternative remedies to address contaminant release at a site.

GROUNDWATER — Water, found beneath the Earth's surface, which often supplies wells and springs. Because groundwater is a major source of drinking water, there is growing concern where industrial pollutants are contaminating groundwater.

HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS OF 1984 (HSWA) — The enactment of these amendments gave EPA new authority to force facilities to clean up contamination from management of wastes in the past when the contamination poses a threat to human health or the environment.

INTERIM MEASURES (IM) — Short term actions taken to prevent human exposure to contaminants from a hazardous waste site, to control a source of contamination, or to limit the spread of contamination prior to the implementation of a long-term cleanup action.

RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT (RFA) — A detailed review of records and information on the facility to identify and characterize all solid waste management units at the site; this includes a site inspection to examine all parts of the facility and identify areas of potential contamination.

RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION (RFI) — An in-depth study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a RCRA treatment, storage, or disposal facility; establish criteria for cleaning up the site; identify preliminary alternatives for cleaning up the site; and support the technical and cost evaluation of the alternatives.

RECYCLING — The separation, processing and marketing of a material from a waste stream so that it can be reused.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) — A federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous wastes from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires facilities to obtain a permit if they treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

RISK ASSESSMENT — The evaluation performed to define the risk posed to human health and/or the environment by the presence or potential presence of specific pollutants.

SLOUGH — A creek in a marsh or a tidal flat.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT — Any area at a facility in which solid wastes have been placed at any time, regardless of whether the area was intended for the management of solid waste. This includes any area at the facility where solid wastes have been routinely and systematically released.

SOLVENT — A liquid capable of dissolving another substance.

TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FACILITY (TSDF) — A site where a hazardous waste is treated, stored or disposed. TSDFs are regulated by the EPA and states under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

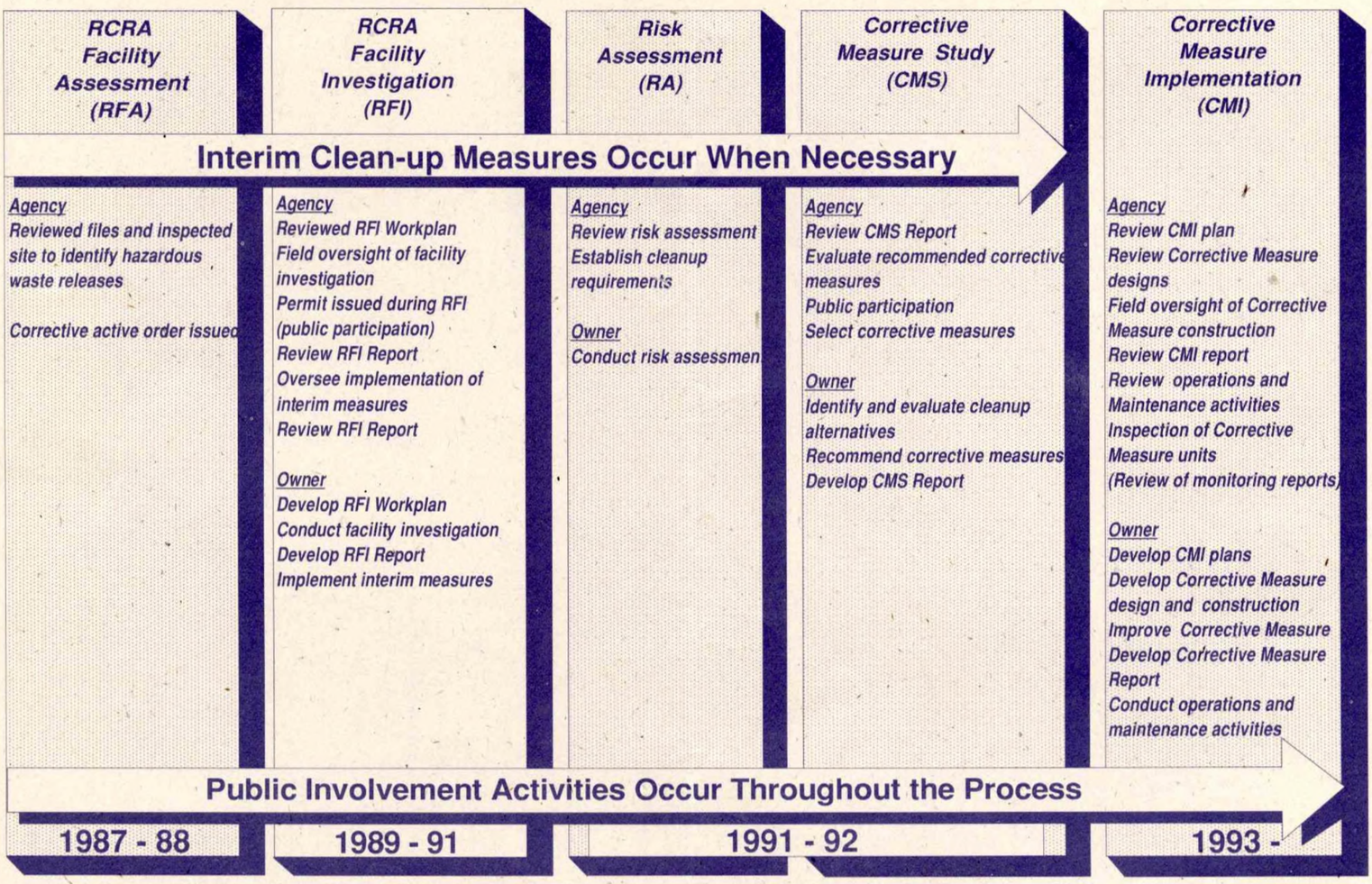
WASTEWATER — The spent or used water from an industry that contains dissolved or suspended matter.

WATER TABLE — The level of the upper surface of groundwater.

ABBREVIATIONS

CMI	—	Corrective measures implementation
CMS	—	Corrective measures study
DHS	—	California Department of Health Services
EPA	—	Environmental Protection Agency
HSWA	—	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (to RCRA)
RCRA	—	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFA	—	RCRA facility assessment
RFI	—	RCRA facility investigation
TSDF	—	Treatment, storage, or disposal facility
VOC	—	Volatile organic compound

THE CORRECTIVE ACTION PROCESS: ROMIC CHEMICAL CORPORATION



All of these steps are time consuming. Cleanup activities may take several more years. However, each step is essential to assure efficient use of funds and the safety of people living in East Palo Alto. EPA recognizes the threat posed by the shallow groundwater contamination and the importance of implementing the cleanup program in a timely fashion.

WHAT DOES THE CORRECTIVE ACTION PROCESS CONSIST OF?

EPA developed the corrective action program to ensure that hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities would clean up contamination as necessary to protect public health and the environment. During the process, EPA identifies contamination at the facility, then requires the facility owner/operator to investigate the full extent of the contamination and techniques for cleaning it up. Based on this information and public comments EPA selects a cleanup technique, which the facility owner/operator then implements.

At any time during the process, EPA may determine that short-term cleanup actions called "interim measures" are needed to prevent the spread of contamination or to protect public health and the environment. Interim measures can stop immediate problems and prevent existing problems from worsening while studies are being completed. For example, highly contaminated groundwater can be pumped out of the ground and treated, or continuing sources of contamination like leaking drums can be removed. A diagram of the process is provided on the insert.

STEP 1 **RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)** When a facility applies for a permit, EPA examines the current and past waste management practices through a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) to determine if corrective action is needed. An RFA includes the following:

- A detailed review of records and information on the facility to identify and characterize all processes and solid waste management units (i.e., areas where wastes were handled, treated, stored, or disposed) at the site.
- A visual site inspection of the entire facility to identify areas of potential contamination. A sampling visit may be recommended as part of this investigation, and if warranted, EPA may require interim measures to mitigate the problem.

STEP 2 **RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI)** If the RFA reveals potential problems, EPA can issue the facility an administrative order or can include permit conditions that require a detailed investigation of the problem. This RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) is conducted to determine the full extent of the problem, including the nature and extent of the contamination, the direction and rate of contaminant movement, and the potential impacts on the environment. This may involve, for example, the installation of groundwater monitoring wells around landfills or storage tanks to study the sources and movement of contaminated groundwater. Enough data must be gathered to provide a clear picture of the contamination so that cleanup alternatives can be chosen. The results of the RFI are documented by the facility owner/operator in a report subject to examination and approval by EPA or the state.

STEP 3 **Corrective Measures Study (CMS)** The next step is for the facility owner/operator to conduct a Corrective Measures Study (CMS) to identify and evaluate alternative technologies and techniques for cleaning the site. The CMS must demonstrate that the corrective measures are adequate to meet the EPA selected cleanup standards established for the facility. A risk assessment may be needed to develop appropriate cleanup standards.

Completion of the CMS is a major milestone in the corrective action process. At this point, EPA proposes measures to cleanup the contamination according to established standards. EPA will also provide the public with the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed requirements. After reviewing the public comments, EPA will select the cleanup alternatives and modify the facility's RCRA permit or administrative order to incorporate the cleanup standards and corrective measures.

STEP 4 **Corrective Measures Implementation (CMI)** After EPA selects the cleanup alternative, the facility owner or operator performs the Corrective Measures Implementation (CMI) by developing a detailed engineering design and beginning construction on all measures stipulated in the permit or order. EPA and the state monitor the implementation to ensure that the facility meets all applicable environmental standards and to guarantee that sufficient procedures are in place to prevent future contamination.

WHAT ARE RISK ASSESSMENTS?

A risk assessment evaluates the seriousness of environmental problems based on the effects they may have on human health and the environment. During the risk assessment, contamination at a site, like the Romic site, is investigated to pinpoint health or environmental threats in and around the site. Risk assessments consider factors such as:

- possible pathways of contaminant movement, for example, through air, water, or soil;
- the types of contact, for example, breathing in contaminants, drinking contaminated water, or skin contact with contaminants in soil or water;
- length and amount of exposure; and,
- the characteristics and toxicity of the contaminants.

Risk can be expressed as a probability; it describes the chance of one person developing cancer due to exposure to contamination from the site. For example, an increased cancer risk of 10^{-6} (or 1 in 1,000,000) means that for a population of one million people who are exposed to the contamination, one additional case of cancer may be observed above what might be expected in the general population.

EPA uses very conservative assumptions in preparing risk assessments, so that it can evaluate the "worst-case" situation. For example, in determining risk levels associated with drinking contaminated groundwater, EPA assumes that a person drinks two liters (about eight glasses) of water every day for 70 years from wells drawing water directly from the contaminated plume. The actual risk is almost always less than the calculated risk.

Based on the risk assessment, EPA decides what actions must be taken to reduce the risk to human health. Generally, EPA considers any increase in risk that is 10^{-6} or less as protective of human health. The assessment also considers environmental impacts, especially if endangered species are concerned.

WHAT WILL BE DONE?

As work progresses under the Administrative Order, EPA will continue to oversee Romic's field investigation work and monitor Romic's compliance with the work schedule. EPA expects that Romic will begin interim measures in 1991 to treat the most contaminated groundwater while Romic continues to investigate the full extent of the contamination. As part of the investigation a detailed risk assessment will be conducted that EPA will use to establish target cleanup levels. Romic will then conduct a corrective measures study (CMS) to identify techniques for cleaning up the contamination. Based on the CMS report, EPA will propose long-term cleanup measures for public comment. EPA currently believes this will happen in 1992. If requested, EPA will hold a public hearing during the public comment period. Based on the CMS and public comments, EPA will select the corrective measures and provide a written explanation of its choice. Romic will then implement the corrective measures (with EPA review and approval) during the corrective measures implementation (CMI) stage. EPA expects that implementation of long-term cleanup at Romic will begin by 1993.

WHY DID EPA AND DHS ISSUE ROMIC AN OPERATING PERMIT IF THEY HAVE CONTAMINATION PROBLEMS?

EPA's primary mission is to protect public health and the environment. When EPA discovered the contamination at Romic, EPA issued an administrative order to Romic to quickly begin progress toward site cleanup. The Administrative Order ensures that the contamination will be cleaned up in a timely fashion.

Although EPA has strong authority to require cleanup of pollutant releases, the key to effective protection of public health and the environment is to prevent contaminant releases from happening in the first place. This is done by establishing strict standards in a facility's hazardous waste management permit. EPA and DHS thoroughly reviewed Romic's permit application and wrote into the operating permit rigorous waste management requirements designed to prevent contamination of the environment. These requirements are more stringent than the standards that were in effect prior to the permit.

EPA has no evidence that current Romic operations are contributing to the contamination problem. If Romic's operations change and are found to release hazardous waste to the environment, under the permit EPA can require Romic to eliminate the problem. If Romic does not address the release problem, EPA can stop Romic from operating. If at any time EPA determines that contamination at the site threatens the public, EPA will take action to protect the community.

HOW CAN WE TRUST ROMIC TO CLEAN UP THE CONTAMINATION?

EPA's commitment to ensuring thorough and rapid cleanup of contamination does not stop when an order is signed or a permit is issued. Although EPA does not conduct the investigation work, EPA reviews all work plans, observes field activities, reviews final reports and enforces the schedules. Additionally, EPA will do spot checks and analyze random samples that the facility collects during field investigations to verify results. EPA can direct Romic to conduct additional work it deems necessary, and EPA ultimately chooses the appropriate cleanup actions. If Romic fails to abide by the terms of the administrative order, EPA may assess penalties against Romic for each day of each violation, including failure to meet schedule deadlines.

To date Romic has cooperated with EPA by negotiating the consent order in good faith and implementing proposed investigative work in a timely fashion. Romic has also expedited efforts to assess potential risks to public health and the environment and to implement interim cleanup of contaminants on-site. EPA will continue to monitor Romic's actions very closely to maintain rapid progress towards final site cleanup.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

If you would like to review investigation workplans, reports, and other information relating to the site investigation and cleanup work at Romic, you may find the information at the following location:

San Mateo County Public Library
East Palo Alto Branch
2415 University Avenue
East Palo Alto, California 94303
Telephone: (415)321-7712

If the information you are looking for is not available at the repository, requests for additional documents will be handled on a case-by-case basis. To request specific documents, write to:

Rhonda Rigenhagen
Community Relations Manager
Romic Chemical Corporation
2081 Bay Road
East Palo Alto, California, 94303
Telephone: (415)324-1638

or, make a Freedom of Information Act request to:

Ida Tolliver, E-2
USEPA Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105.

For information on specific aspects of the corrective action process and on where to obtain other RCRA fact sheets, contact:

Carrie Johnston
EPA Region IX
Office of Community Relations (H-1-1)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105
(415) 744-2185 or (800) 231-3074

UPCOMING COMMUNITY MEETING . . .

EPA will be available to answer questions about this project at a community workshop jointly sponsored by Councilwoman Pat Johnson and San Mateo County.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1991
10:00 am - 12:00 pm

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS ON TOXICS

Do you want the facts about what chemicals are used in East Palo Alto, what effect they may have on you and the environment, the extent and impact of chemical contamination? If so, we need your input.

For further information please call City Councilwoman Pat Johnson (853-3100) or Bill Lent, Environmental Health Division, San Mateo County (363-4305).

This workshop is the first of a series that Councilwoman Pat Johnson and the County are jointly sponsoring. Last October a community information-gathering meeting was held to hear your questions and concerns about hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes in East Palo Alto. This series of workshops was then established to answer your questions and address local concerns about hazardous waste management issues and human health and environmental risks associated with those issues.

LOCATION: City Council Chambers
2415 University Ave.
East Palo Alto, CA 94303

WORKSHOP / PRESENTATION MAILING LIST COUPON

If you would like to attend or learn more about the workshops and community group presentations or if you did not receive this fact sheet by mail and would like to be included on the mailing list for the Romic Corrective Action Site, please fill in the coupon and return it to the EPA address listed below.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

I am interested in
- ❑ Local County and E.P.A. Workshops
- ❑ Inviting EPA to Do a Small Community Group Presentation on Corrective Action

Return to: Office of Community Relations, U.S. EPA, 75 Hawthorne Street (H-1-1), San Francisco, CA 94105

HAZARDOUS WASTE INFORMATION LIST

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA), REGION IX

Office of Community Relations
(415) 744-2175, (800) 231-3074

EPA Region 9 Information Line
(415) 744-2074 (OPEN 1-4 PM)

Anonymous Tippers
Whistleblower Line
(800) 424-4000

Public Information Center
(202) 475-7751

RCRA Hotline
(800) 424-9346

UPCOMING COMMUNITY MEETING

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1991
10:00 am - 12:00 pm

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS ON TOXICS

LOCATION

City Council Chambers
2415 University Ave.
East Palo Alto, CA 94303

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
EPA Region 9

75 Hawthorne Street (H-1-1)
San Francisco, California 94105
Attn: Carrie Johnston

Offical Business
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Ms. Barbara Mouton
2575 Emmett Way
East Palo Alto, CA 94303

INSIDE:
Information on Groundwater Cleanup Studies

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