Citizen Participation Plan

The Dow Chemical Company
907015

State Superfund Program
Essex-Hope Superfund Site

July 2023

Citizen Participation Plan

Client name:	The Dow Chemical Company
Project name:	State Superfund Program Essex-Hope Superfund Site
Site No.	907015
Version:	Final
Date:	July 2023

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

COC	Certificate of Completion
CP	Citizen Participation (Plan)
CPM	Custom Production Manufacturing
DER	Division of Environmental Remediation
Dow	The Dow Chemical Company
EJSCREEN	Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FFS	Focused Feasibility Study
FS	Feasibility Study
IR	Information Repository
ISTT	In situ thermal treatment
NA	Natural attenuation
NPLS	North parking lot sump area
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health
OU	Operable Unit
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
RA	Remedial Action
RAO	Remedial Action Objective
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SSF	State Superfund program
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TCE	Trichloroethene
UST	Underground storage tank
VOC	Volatile organic compound

Glossary of Terms[1]

Air Sparging – also known as in situ air stripping and in situ volatilization, is an in situ (in-place) remediation technique used for the treatment of saturated (wet) soils and groundwater contaminated by volatile organic compounds (compounds that easily vaporize, such as gasoline, solvents, thinners). Works by injecting air into the ground, causing contaminants to move from water to air vapors. The process also enhances degradation of contaminants by increasing oxygen levels, allowing for the contaminants to be removed more easily.

Bi-Ox – photocatalysts (a substance that accelerates a chemical reaction upon exposure to light, without being consumed or undergoing any permanent change in its composition) that absorb light to break down pollutants.

Chemical Oxidation – used to transform harmful contaminants into less toxic chemicals; commonly described as *in situ* because it is conducted in place without soil excavation or groundwater pumping for aboveground cleanup.

Deed Restrictions – include a variety of limitations and conditions on the use of property, such as current and future uses of the property, the use of groundwater, or how soils are managed.

Engineering Controls – strategies designed to protect workers from hazardous conditions by placing a barrier between the worker and the hazard or by removing a hazardous substance through air ventilation.

Ethylbenzene – a colorless liquid organic compound that is highly flammable and is a component of gasoline and has a gasoline type odor.

Groundwater Containment –pumping contaminated groundwater to remove it from the ground or to keep the contaminated groundwater from migrating to other areas.

Groundwater Extraction System – a system developed to provide groundwater containment. These systems typically pump groundwater from below ground and treat it at the surface using a variety of different water treatment technologies.

Groundwater Use Restrictions – a government restriction directed at limiting or prohibiting certain uses of groundwater, which may include limitations or prohibitions on well drilling. Groundwater use restrictions may also be part of deed restrictions.

In situ – meaning *in place*, in situ remediation is the process by which contaminated soil or water is treated without removing the soil or groundwater. Examples include in situ air sparging, in situ thermal treatment, and in situ chemical oxidation.

Oxidation - a chemical reaction that takes place when a substance comes into contact with oxygen or another oxidizing substance. Examples of oxidation are rust and the brown color on a cut apple.

[1] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. "Definitions – Types of Institutional Controls." https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8665.html.

U.S. EPA. 2023. https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/indoor-semi-volatile-organic-compounds

U.S. EPA. 2022. ROE Glossary. https://www.epa.gov/report-environment/roe-glossary.

U.S. EPA. n.d. "Community Guide to In Situ Thermal Treatment." https://semspub.epa.gov/work/HQ/401607.pdf.

Persulfate – salts used in environmental applications such as soil and groundwater remediation. Activated persulfate is a highly reactive remediation system that has sufficient longevity and transport characteristics to oxidize contaminants (in situ chemical oxidation).

Nano Iron – nanoscale (microscopic) iron particles are used in the transformation and detoxification of a wide variety of common environmental contaminants, such as chlorinated organic solvents, organochlorine pesticides, and polychlorinated biphenyls.

In Situ Thermal Treatment (ISTT) – in situ thermal treatment methods heat soil and groundwater to mobilize harmful chemicals in the soil and groundwater. The chemicals move through soil and groundwater toward wells where they are collected and piped to the ground surface to be treated. Some chemicals are destroyed underground during the heating process. Thermal treatment is described as *in situ* because the heat is applied underground directly to the contaminated area.

Institutional Control (IC) – administrative and legal controls that help minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination and/or protect the integrity of the remedy. Easements, covenants, ground water use restriction ordinances, zoning restrictions, and special building permit requirements are examples of ICs.

Land Use Control/Restriction (LUCs) – covenants restricting the use of land, recorded regulatory agreements, or any other form of an equitable servitude (examples include engineered and physical barriers, such as fences and security guards). LUCs help to minimize the potential for exposure to contamination and/or protect the integrity of a response action and are typically designed to work by limiting land and/or resource use or by providing information that helps modify or guide human behavior at a site.

Natural Attenuation (NA) – NA relies on natural processes (including bacteria) to decrease concentrations of contaminants in soil and groundwater. Monitoring of NA typically involves collecting soil and groundwater samples to analyze them for the presence of contaminants and other site characteristics.

Operable Unit (OU) - during cleanup, a site can be divided into a number of distinct areas called operable units that address geographic areas of a site, specific site problems, or areas where a specific action is required.

Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) – a broad group of synthetic organic chemicals known as chlorinated hydrocarbons. PCBs were domestically manufactured from 1929 until manufacturing was banned in 1979. They have a range of toxicity and vary in consistency from thin, light-colored liquids to yellow or black waxy solids. Due to their non-flammability, chemical stability, high boiling point and electrical insulating properties, PCBs were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications including transformers and industrial machinery.

Semivolatile Organic Compound (SVOC) – a subgroup of organic compounds that are of concern because of their potential for negative health effects on humans. SVOCs are slowly emitted from source materials, such as cleaning agents, personal care products, vinyl flooring, furniture, clothing, cookware, food packaging and electronics, and migrate in the gas phase, dissolved phase, and adsorbed to airborne particles.

Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) - removal of contaminant vapors from below ground for treatment above ground. Vapors are the gases that form when certain chemicals evaporate.

Sub-slab Soil Vapor System – prevents contaminant vapors beneath a slab from entering a building. A low amount of suction is applied below the foundation of the building and the vapors are vented to the outside lessening the effects of vapor intrusion to the indoor space where it could be inhaled.

Toluene – a common ingredient in degreasers, it is a colorless liquid with a sweet smell and taste. Toluene evaporates quickly and is found naturally in crude oil and is used in oil refining and the manufacturing of paints, lacquers, explosives and glues.

Trichloroethene (TCE) – a synthetic chemical used as a solvent for degreasing metal parts during the manufacture of a variety of products.

Vapor Intrusion – the movement of chemical vapors from contaminated soil and groundwater into nearby buildings. Vapors primarily enter through openings in the building foundation or basement walls, such as cracks in the concrete slab, gaps around utility lines, and sumps. Vapor concentrations will be higher indoors when windows and doors remain closed.

Vapor Mitigation – vapor mitigation methods are classified as either passive or active. Passive vapor mitigation involves installing barriers such as sealing and filling cracks in floor slabs, around pipes and utility lines in walls to prevent the entry of chemical vapors. Active vapor mitigation is the practice of changing the pressure between the sub-slab and the inside of the building to keep chemical vapors out (refer to Sub-Slab Soil Vapor System).

Vinyl Chloride – vinyl chloride is a colorless, flammable liquid that evaporates quickly. It is used to make polyvinyl chloride pipes, wire coatings, vehicle upholstery, and plastic kitchenware.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) –compounds, many of which are human-made chemicals that are used and produced in the manufacture of paints, pharmaceuticals, and refrigerants. Examples of materials containing VOCs are paints and lacquers, fuels such as gasoline and diesel, paint strippers, cleaning supplies, pesticides, building materials and furnishings, office equipment such as copiers and printers, correction fluids, graphics and craft materials including some glues and adhesives, permanent markers, and photographic solutions. A class of VOCs called chlorinated solvent chemical compounds contain chlorine and have been widely used in various industries as degreasing agents and solvents; they are persistent in the environment.

Xylene –a colorless, flammable VOC liquid with a sweet odor. Exposure to xylene can irritate the eyes, nose, skin, and throat. In addition to being a component of gasoline, xylene is used as a solvent (a liquid that can dissolve other substances) in the printing, rubber, and leather industries. Along with other solvents, xylene is also widely used as a cleaning agent, a thinner for paint, and in varnishes.

Zero-Valent Iron Permeable Reactive Barrier Wall – permeable reactive barriers are technologies for groundwater remediation. A permeable barrier is a porous “barrier” that is placed in the path of a groundwater contaminant plume. The permeable portion of the barrier contains a reactive medium such as iron that helps remove the contaminants from the groundwater as it flows through the barrier.

1. What is New York's State Superfund Program?

New York's State Superfund Program (SSF) identifies and characterizes suspected inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. Sites that pose a potential significant threat to public health or the environment undergo a process of investigation, evaluation, cleanup, and monitoring.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) administers the SSF program with assistance and input from the New York State Department of Hepalth (NYSDOH). When the parties responsible for the contamination of the site are known as "responsible parties," they often pay for or perform the investigation and evaluation of cleanup options under an enforceable consent order. At sites where responsible parties cannot be found or are unable or unwilling to fund an investigation, the state pays for the investigation and may try to recover costs from a responsible party after the investigation and cleanup are complete.

The SSF program contains investigation and cleanup requirements, ensuring that cleanups protect public health and the environment. For more information about the SSF program, visit http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8439.html.

NYSDEC oversees the investigation and cleanup of the Essex-Hope site, which is located at 126 Hopkins Avenue in the City of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York (Appendix A, Figure 1). Section 4 provides detailed site information, including the site description, history of use, investigation and cleanup to date.

2. Community Participation Activities

Why NYSDEC Involves the Public and Why It Is Important

NYSDEC involves the public to improve the process of investigating and cleaning up contaminated sites, and to enable community members to participate more fully in decisions that affect their health, environment, and social well-being. NYSDEC provides opportunities for community involvement and encourages early two-way communication with community members before decision-makers form or adopt final positions.

Involving the community affected and interested in site investigation and cleanup programs is important for many reasons, including the following:

- Promoting the development of timely, effective site investigation and cleanup programs that protect public health and the environment
- Improving public access to, and understanding of, issues and information related to a particular site and that site's remedial process
- Providing the community with early and continuing opportunities to participate in NYSDEC's site investigation and cleanup process
- Ensuring that NYSDEC makes site investigation and cleanup decisions that benefit from input that reflects the interests and perspectives found within the affected community
- Encouraging dialogue to promote the exchange of information among the affected/interested public, state agencies, and other interested parties that strengthens trust among the parties, increases understanding of site and community issues and concerns, and improves decision-making

This *Citizen Participation* (CP) *Plan* provides information about how NYSDEC will inform and involve the public during the investigation and cleanup of the Essex-Hope site. The public information and involvement program will be carried out with assistance, as appropriate, by The Dow Chemical Company (Dow) and its contractors.

2.1 Project Contacts

NYSDEC project contacts to whom the public should address questions or request information about the site's investigation and cleanup program are listed in this section and in Appendix B. The public's suggestions about this CP Plan and the community participation program for the site are always welcome. Those interested are encouraged to share their ideas and suggestions with the project contacts at any time.

The NYSDEC project manager shares information about site cleanup activities with the public, local contractors, regulatory agencies, and other interested parties and organizations. The NYSDOH project manager provides health-related information about site remedial activities. Both contacts can provide accurate, timely, and easy-to-understand information to community members seeking information about site activities. Contact information for both the project manager and health officer will be provided in all outreach materials, including public notices, fact sheets, articles, announcements, and press releases. The public is encouraged to contact project staff at any time during the site investigation and cleanup process with questions, comments, or requests for information.

Project-related Questions

Joshua Vaccaro
Project Manager
NYSDEC, Environmental Remediation Division
270 Michigan Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14203
716.541.9657
joshua.vaccaro@dec.ny.gov

Site-related Health Questions

Angela Martin
NYSDOH, Environmental Exposure Investigation Bureau
Corning Tower
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12237
518.473.4671
angela.martin@health.ny.gov

2.2 Locations of Reports and Information

The locations of the reports and information that relate to the Essex-Hope site's investigation and cleanup program are known as Information Repositories (IRs). The IRs provide convenient access to important project documents for public review and comment.

The IRs may also include recent reports, fact sheets, and general information, along with instructions for accessing the IR file online. The locations of the IRs will be referenced in fact sheets, public notices, and other communications. The Essex-Hope IR will be maintained, as needed, to make documents available for public comment. The following IR locations are also provided in Appendix B:

James Prendergast Library

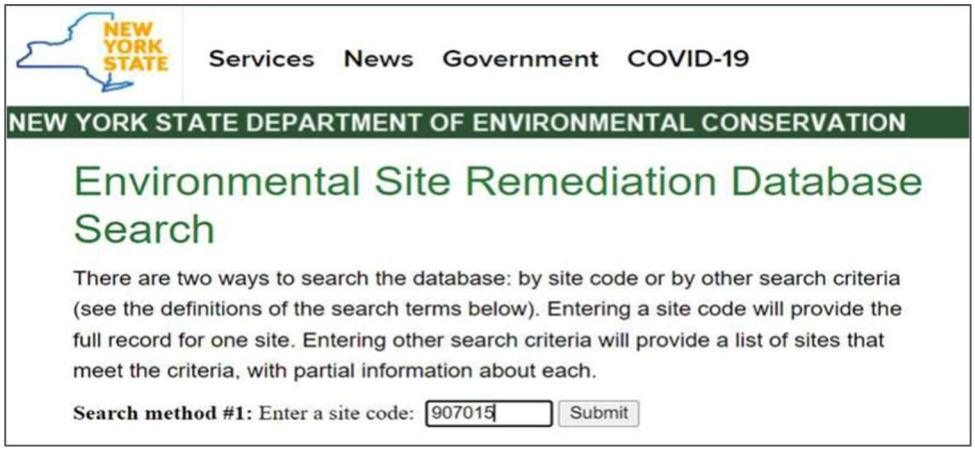
509 Cherry Street
Jamestown, NY 14701
716.484.7135 x226
Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday: 10 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.
Wednesday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Sunday: Closed
https://www.prendergastlibrary.org

NYSDEC Region 9 – Buffalo Office
270 Michigan Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14203
Please call to schedule an appointment: 716.851.7220

All documents associated with the site are also available on NYSDEC's website, as follows:

- Access the following NYSDEC webpage: https://www.dec.ny.gov/cfmx/extapps/derexternal/index.cfm?pageid=3.
- Enter "907015" in the search box next to "Search method #1"as shown below.



Dow will inform the public about where documents can be reviewed on fact sheets distributed about the site and by other means, as appropriate.

Demographic research shows that a high percentage of the population of the City of Jamestown have computers or smartphones and internet access.[2] A website enables community members to access key information about the environmental activities at the site on their own time and at minimal expense. Internet technology allows the latest information to be made available quickly and enables information to be delivered in a user-friendly manner and at the convenience of the user's schedule. Increasingly, people rely on the internet to obtain information. NYSDEC's Essex-Hope public website link will be referenced in future fact sheets and public notices. Demographic information for the City of Jamestown and County of Chautauqua, and State of New York for comparison, is located in Appendix C.

2.2.1 Site Contact List

The site contacts or stakeholder list is provided in Appendix D. This project-specific list was developed to keep the community informed about, and involved in, the site's investigation and cleanup process. The site contact list will be used periodically to distribute fact sheets providing updates about the project's status. These will include notifications of upcoming activities at the site (such as fieldwork), as well as availability of project documents and announcements about public meetings and comment periods. The site stakeholder list includes:

[2] U.S. Census data 2017-2021 show that 87% of Jamestown, New York, households have a computer and 78.2% have broadband internet access.

- Federal and state elected officials; County of Chautauqua and City of Jamestown elected officials
- Public works, planning board, utilities, health and other department and board heads for Chautauqua County, and Jamestown
- Residents, businesses, schools, child and senior care facilities, churches, and other community-based organizations near the site
- Representatives of the Seneca Nation
- Any person who has requested to be placed on the site contact list

The site contact list is reviewed periodically and updated as appropriate. Individuals and organizations will be added to the site contact list upon request. Such requests should be submitted to the NYSDEC project contact identified in Appendix B. Other additions to the site contact list may be made at the discretion of the NYSDEC project manager, in consultation with other NYSDEC staff as appropriate.

2.3 Community Participation Activities

The public is informed about site-related community involvement activities through fact sheet distribution and public notices published at significant points during the site investigation and cleanup. Elements of the investigation and cleanup process that match up with the community participation activities are explained briefly in Section 5. The following sections include a general description of each community participation activity.

2.3.1 Fact Sheets

Fact sheets are brief documents intended to inform stakeholders about the progress of the investigation and cleanup process. Fact sheets are written for nontechnical audiences and use straightforward language and graphics to describe technical issues. The goal of a fact sheet is to provide stakeholders with current, accurate, and easy-to-understand information about the environmental cleanup activities at the Essex-Hope site.

Fact sheets for the Essex Hope site will be developed by DEC (Department of Environmental Conservation) to provide information about the upcoming public meeting and comment period related to the pending Record of Decision (ROD) amendment for an alternative site cleanup. Fact sheets will be distributed by the postal service, through DEC Delivers listserv, and email. Fact sheet contents will include project contacts, where to obtain more information, and how to receive future notifications about the site.

Subsequent fact sheets about site activities will be distributed exclusively through the listserv except for households without internet access that have indicated the need to receive site information in paper form. The NYSDEC site project manager will be informed of any stakeholders who request hard-copy updates. Paper mailings may continue during the investigation and cleanup process, based on public interest and need. Fact sheets will also be available at the IRs.

2.3.2 Public Meetings

A public meeting is an open forum that usually features a presentation on a specific topic by members of the site cleanup project team, including project managers and regulators from NYSDEC. Public meetings provide community members with opportunities to learn about the status of site cleanup, receive responses to their questions and concerns, and submit comments on proposed actions or decisions. The public may contribute information, opinions, and perspectives that have potential to influence decisions about the site's investigation and cleanup. Public meetings can be hosted using a variety of meeting formats, including in-person, online, and hybrid. A public meeting will be held to present information about the ROD and to allow public comments.

2.3.3 Public Notices

Dow is required to publish public notices in local newspapers for various stages in the environmental restoration process, including announcing the availability of a 30-day public review and comment period and public meetings. A paid notice will be published in the most widely read local newspapers, such as *The Post Journal*, *Observer*, and *Times Observer*. The public notice will be placed in the metro or local section (not the classified section), preferably in the Sunday issue, which is typically the most widely read issue of daily papers. Public notices may also be published in the community calendar section of the local newspaper, ideally weekly for 1 month before the meeting. Contact information for local news publications is provided in Appendix D. Public notices may also be distributed to the site mailing list maintained by Dow.

2.3.4 Social Media

Social media is an increasingly important source of community information that can be conveniently accessed. Social media is one method of distributing brief messages or linking newspaper articles or other media sources. Social media sites allow quick and convenient messaging of site activities. Posts may include information about upcoming public meetings, how to access documents, and other sources of information such as fact sheets. Dow may encourage local municipalities and community organizations to share community outreach materials and public meeting information through their social media platforms.

2.3.5 Comment Periods

Public comment periods provide community members with an opportunity for meaningful involvement in the remediation process. They also provide NYSDEC and Dow with valuable information for use in decision-making. Public comment periods last a minimum of 30 days and give community members an opportunity to provide input on major decisions in the process, such as the selection of cleanup remedies.

When a public meeting is held during a public comment period, comments are captured during the meeting, and the meeting transcript becomes part of the final ROD. Community members may also submit written comments at any time during the public comment period. The comment period can be extended for an additional 30 days if requested by the public. As required, a written response is prepared for significant comments received and included in the ROD.

2.3.6 Responsiveness Summaries

At the end of the public comment period, a responsiveness summary will be prepared. The purpose of a responsiveness summary is to summarize the comments received during public comment periods. The

responsiveness summary will inform decision-makers about community preferences and general concerns. The responsiveness summary also provides the public with documentation of the concerns raised and NYSDEC and Dow's responses to those concerns. Responsiveness summaries are made available to the public as a part of the ROD and are placed in the IRs.

2.3.7 Technical Assistance Grant

If the site identified poses a significant threat to public health or the environment, a qualifying community group may apply for a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG). A TAG provides funds to the qualifying community group to obtain independent technical assistance. This assistance helps the TAG recipient to interpret and understand existing environmental information about the nature and extent of contamination related to the site and the development/implementation of a remedy.

An eligible community group must certify that its membership represents the interests of the community affected by the site, and that its members' health, economic well-being, or enjoyment of the environment may be affected by a release or threatened release of contamination at the site. For more information about TAGs, go to: http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/2590.html.

2.3.8 Citizen Participation Plan Updates

The needs of the community may change over time. An update ensures the CP Plan remains relevant to the community and its understanding of the site cleanup and related actions, assures public input is considered in the decision-making processes that affect communities, and helps Dow to be aware of and responsive to public concerns.

This Essex-Hope Site CP Plan may be revised as a result of changes in the nature and scope of investigation and cleanup activities, or should significant issues of public concern arise. Other modifications may include additions to the site contact list and changes in planned community participation activities. The NYSDEC project manager, in consultation with the assigned NYSDEC Community Participation Specialist and other NYSDEC staff as appropriate, will determine when this CP Plan will be updated. Table 1 shows the community participation activities and timing at different times in the investigation and cleanup process in general. The State Superfund Program Remedial Process flowchart in Appendix E shows how these community participation activities integrate with typical site investigations and cleanup processes.

Table 1. Community Participation Activities and Timing

Community Participation Activities	Timing of Community Participation Activity(ies)
Before Start of Remedial Investigation (RI):	
▪ Prepare site contact list ▪ Establish document repository ▪ Prepare Citizen Participation (CP) Plan ▪ Place approved RI Work Plan in document repository ▪ Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that announces availability of RI Work Plan and describes upcoming RI field work	Before start of RI. Note: Draft CP Plan must be submitted to NYSDEC within 20 days of effective date of Consent Order. CP Plan must be approved by NYSDEC before distribution.

Community Participation Activities	Timing of Community Participation Activity(ies)
When NYSDEC Approves Remedial Investigation Report:	
▪ Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that describes RI results ▪ Place approved RI Report in document repository	When NYSDEC approves RI Report
When NYSDEC Releases Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP)	
▪ Place PRAP in document repository ▪ Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that describes PRAP and announces 30-day comment period and public meeting ▪ Conduct 30-day public comment period ▪ Hold public meeting about PRAP	When NYSDEC releases PRAP. Comment period begins/ends as per dates identified in fact sheet. Public meeting is held during the comment period.
When NYSDEC Issues Record of Decision (ROD):	
▪ Place ROD in document repository ▪ Distribute notice to site contact list that announces availability of ROD. ROD includes responsiveness summary of significant comments about PRAP	When NYSDEC issues ROD
Before Start of Remedial Action:	
▪ Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that describes upcoming remedial action	Before start of remedial action at the site
When NYSDEC Certifies Cleanup Requirements Achieved:	
▪ Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that announces cleanup requirements achieved ▪ If Certificate of Completion (COC) is issued, announce in fact sheet ▪ If COC is issued, place copy in document repository	When NYSDEC certifies cleanup requirements achieved, or within 10 days after NYSDEC issues COC or other similar site closure document
If NYSDEC Reclassifies the Site	
▪ If reclassifying site, may announce in fact sheet announcing achievement of cleanup requirements	At time NYSDEC proposes to reclassify the site
If NYSDEC Proposes to Delist the Site from the Registry of Contaminated Sites	
▪ Publish notice in Environmental Notice Bulletin about proposal and 30-day public comment period ▪ Distribute notice to site contact list. May announce proposal in fact sheet announcing achievement of cleanup requirements ▪ Conduct 30-day public comment period about proposed delist ▪ Distribute notice to site contact list when site is delisted	At time NYSDEC proposes to delist the site

3. Major Issues of Public Concern

Since environmental work at this site began in the 1990s, Dow and its consultants have had positive working relationships with the community. In the past, some environmental work has required access to neighboring properties through access agreements. Dow, its consultants, and neighboring property and business owners have worked collaboratively to ensure work can be completed.

To date, no significant issues or concerns have been expressed by community members about cleanup activities at the site. An internet media search conducted in April 2023 resulted in no online press or media about the site. Stakeholders, including members of the public, will have opportunities to express any interests or concerns at public meetings, during the public comment period, or in response to receipt of fact sheets related to the remedy process. Should any issues of public concern be identified during the site's investigation and cleanup process, Dow and NYSDEC will document and address those concerns raised, whether on an individual or group basis as appropriate. The public is welcome to contact the NYSDEC project manager with any questions or concerns.

3.1 Environmental Justice

An initial environmental justice screening was conducted using NYSDEC's mapping tool for environmental justice (https://www.dec.ny.gov/public/911.html#Potential). This tool identifies "Potential Environmental Justice Areas" at the Census-block group level of 250 to 500 households, that, in the last Census, had populations that met or exceeded at least one of the following statistical thresholds:

- At least 52.42% of the population in an urban area reported themselves to be members of minority groups
- At least 26.28% of the population in a rural area reported themselves to be members of minority groups
- At least 22.82% of the population in an urban or rural area had household incomes below the federal poverty level

Results of the initial screening using the NYSDEC tool indicated that the majority of the Census-block-group areas around the Essex-Hope site are identified as Potential Environmental Justice Areas (NYSDEC n.d.).

Executive Order 12898 "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," signed in 1994, directs federal agencies to include environmental justice as part of their overall mission by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations (EO 12898). Environmental justice refers to the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

In addition, Executive Order 13985 "Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities," signed in January 2021, addresses the pursuit of a comprehensive approach to advancing equity for all, including people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality (EO 13985).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed a comprehensive Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (EJSCREEN), which uses data on low-income and minority populations at the Census-block-group level from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey of the past 5 years

(EPA 2019). EJSCREEN compares this data with the rest of the state, EPA region, and the nation. The tool may help users identify areas with the following:

- Minority and low-income populations
- Potential environmental quality issues
- A combination of environmental and demographic indicators that is greater than usual

EJSCREEN was used to develop a demographic index for a defined region of influence around the Essex-Hope site. The demographic index is an average of two demographic indicators, specifically a low-income percentage and a minority percentage. Results of the EJSCREEN are shown in terms of percentiles, indicating the percentage of the U.S. population that has a higher value for low-income and minority indicators. Percentiles at or above 95% indicate those areas are of particular concern for environmental justice issues.

The area within a 1-mile radius of the Essex-Hope site is shown on Figure 2 (Appendix A). The site ranks in the 70 to 80 percentile for demographic information, and the adjacent area to the southwest of the site ranks in the 80 to 90 percentile. This environmental justice data will be used to help Dow better understand the environmental impacts affecting the surrounding community from multiple sources. The EJSCREEN helps inform project outreach efforts to communicate effectively, maintain transparency, and to be inclusive of all community members interested in and affected by environmental activities at the Essex-Hope site. Additional demographic information about Jamestown, Chautauqua County and New York for comparison is located in Appendix C.

3.2 Public Drinking Water

Drinking water for the City of Jamestown and the adjacent Village of Falconer is supplied by the Jamestown Board of Public Utilities. The system's groundwater is drawn from two underground reservoirs: the Cassadaga Aquifer and the Conewango Aquifer. The site is located over the Cassadaga Aquifer. . Drinking water is regularly tested to meet federal and NYSDOH drinking water standards (Jamestown BPU 2022).

3.3 Sensitive Receptors

Dow and NYSDEC are aware of potentially sensitive receptors – community members who might be sensitive to impacts associated with the Essex-Hope site. Table 2 shows seven schools, three childcare centers, and three senior care facilities located within an approximate 1-mile radius of the site.

Table 2. Essex-Hope Site Area Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive Receptor	Address Jamestown, NY 14701	Telephone
Carlyle C. Ring Elementary School	333 Buffalo Street	716-483-4407
Clinton V Bush Elementary	150 Pardee Avenue	716-483-4401
Daisy's Little Sprouts Child Care	18 Cross Street	716-708-6835
Edgewood Communities and Lutheran Senior Housing	715 Falconer Street	716-665-8137
Jamestown Area Senior Citizen Center	270 Newton Avenue	716-484-1627
Jamestown High School	350 E 2nd Street	716-483-3470
Love Elementary School	50 E 8th Street	716-483-4405

Sensitive Receptor	Address Jamestown, NY 14701	Telephone
Raymond J. Fashano Tech Academy	200 East 4th Street	716-483-4384
Resource Center Assisted Living Facility	32 Pleasantview Drive	716-665-6343
Ring Elementary School	333 Buffalo Street	716-483-4407
Rochelly Alvarez WeeCare	1044 N Main Street	716-309-4308
Tabatha Frederick WeeCare	52 Durant Avenue	716-219-3093
Washington Middle School	159 Buffalo Street	716-483-4413

4. Site Information

4.1 Site Description

The Essex-Hope site is approximately 4.7 acres, located at 126 Hopkins Avenue in the City of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York as shown on Figure 1 (Appendix A). The site is bounded by Hopkins Avenue to the north, Blackstone Avenue to the south, Angove Avenue to the west, and an industrial building to the east. The northern portion of the site is typically called the Plant 5 Building and the former north parking lot sump area (NPLS). Other areas of the site include paved areas, vegetated areas, a remedial system treatment building, and a Quonset hut as shown on Figure 3 (Appendix A).

The site is in an industrialized area with many metalworking shops and other manufacturing facilities in close proximity. The property to the north of the site, beyond Hopkins Avenue, is a vacant field previously occupied by Hope Windows Plant 6. To the east and northeast toward the Chadakoin River are several commercial properties or metalworking shops (Viking Property Development LLC [formerly H&H Metal Specialty Inc.], Johnson Machine, and Rollform) as well as several residences along Bigelow Street and Hopkins Avenue. Several manufacturing and commercial businesses are present to the south and southeast of the site, including Jamestown Metal Products. To the west and southwest of the site are United Alloys and Blackstone Advanced Technologies (sheet metal fabrication), respectively. Hope Windows Plants 1 and 3 are west and northwest of the site, respectively.

The site is currently used for storage. Historically, the site was used for metal, paint, and coatings manufacturing, which included the use of trichloroethene (TCE), a solvent typically used for degreasing metal parts. Appendix A contains Figures 1 and 3 identifying the location of the site and its features.

4.2 History of Site Use, Investigation, and Cleanup

4.2.1 Site History

Historically, two distinct operations occurred at the site. The northern portion of the site (along Hopkins Avenue) was occupied by Hope's Windows (Hope Plant 5) and was used to manufacture steel and aluminum windows. Following use by Hope's Windows, Essex Specialty Products, LLC, now a wholly owned subsidiary of Dow, operated the site as a raw materials warehouse. The southern portion of the site (along Blackstone Avenue) was occupied by Jamestown Finishes, which produced coatings and finishes.

The Plant 5 Building, shown on Figure 2, which is located between Hopkins Avenue and Blackstone Avenue, was used to manufacture aluminum windows and window screens from approximately 1951 to

1985, when Essex Specialty Products purchased the site. Essex Specialty Products used the Plant 5 Building as a raw materials warehouse until Custom Production Manufacturing (CPM) purchased the site in 2000. CPM used the Plant 5 Building for light manufacturing and metals fabrication between 2000 and 2021.

A TCE degreaser and a paint/primer tank were historically present in the southwestern corner of the Plant 5 Building but were both removed in 1985. The TCE and sludge in the degreaser pit are suspected to have been pumped out to the sump that was present in the NPLS area. Accidental spills of TCE have also been reported in the NPLS area. Numerous chemicals, including TCE, were in use by CPM in the Plant 5 Building until 2021. These historical operations are thought to be the cause of the contamination now present at the site. Current site-specific constituents of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including TCE, tetrachloroethene, vinyl chloride, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene.

The Plant 5 Building was sold to United Industries, Inc. in 2021. United Industries currently occupies the Plant 5 Building on a part-time, irregular basis for storage. The Plant 5 Building and the surrounding area located between Blackstone Avenue and Hopkins Avenue are referred to as Operable Unit 01 (OU-01).

4.2.2 Site Investigation and Cleanup

In 1990, Dow conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) of the site under a consent order and under the oversight of NYSDEC and NYSDOH. The RI report achieved the following:

- Supported improved understanding of the nature and extent of contamination in soil, surface water, groundwater, and soil vapor
- Identified the contamination source(s)
- Assessed the impact of contamination on public health and the environment
- Provided information to support the development of a proposed remedy to address the contamination

During the RI, VOCs were detected in soil and groundwater. VOCs detected in soil included TCE and xylene. VOCs detected in groundwater above NYSDEC Groundwater Quality Standards included the following:

- Ethylbenzene
- Toluene
- Xylene
- TCE
- Vinyl chloride

Using information from the RI, the FS evaluated potential cleanup methods for site-related contamination. This evaluation included recommendations to reduce the risks posed by impacts at the site.

NYSDOH reviewed the RI/FS and made recommendations to ensure that Dow understood potential health impacts from the contamination, including identifying contaminant exposure pathways (e.g., through direct contact, eating, drinking, or breathing). The information gathered during the site investigation was summarized in the RI/FS, which is available for public review at the “Locations of Reports and Information” listed in Appendix B.

Based on the evaluation of potential cleanup or remedial alternatives in the FS and a subsequent public comment period, a ROD describing the selected cleanup alternatives was signed in 1994. The ROD prescribed the implementation of remedial actions at the site, which included a groundwater extraction and treatment system. The groundwater extraction and treatment system pumps impacted groundwater from the subsurface and passes the water through two vessels of liquid-phase granular activated carbon,

which remove VOCs from the water. The groundwater extraction and treatment system was expanded in 2008, and operation of the system continues (Jacobs 2023).

In 2000, Dow implemented a pilot scale zero-valent iron permeable reactive barrier wall around an extraction well to filter contaminants from groundwater before it was extracted to the surface for treatment. In addition, Dow implemented a pilot test involving injection of Bi-Ox that enhanced the natural degradation of the toluene and xylene in an area where underground storage tanks (USTs) existed. Enhanced degradation via Bi-Ox was deemed a partial success as it only partially remediated contaminants in this area. Because VOC impacts remained, all five USTs were removed and properly disposed of in 2002.

In 2005, a comprehensive site assessment indicated that a VOC groundwater plume was located north of the facility, mainly below a field to the north of Hopkins Avenue. A soil vapor investigation was also conducted to determine whether contaminants were being released from groundwater (through volatilization) to the air within the pore spaces of the unsaturated soil above groundwater, and then potentially released above ground where it has the potential to pose an exposure risk to those in indoor spaces.

To further refine the nature and extent of impacts to the site, a Data Gap Investigation Report was submitted to NYSDEC in 2018 that included a Soil Vapor Investigation Plan to determine down-plume impacts. An offsite vapor intrusion assessment was completed in 2018 and a supplemental soil and groundwater investigation was completed in 2019.

Although remedial activities completed to date have removed significant VOC and petroleum-related compound mass, elevated concentrations of site-related contaminants persist in soil and groundwater.

In summary, to date, the remedial technologies implemented at the site have included the following:

- Groundwater extraction and treatment including upgrading the groundwater extraction system to enhance capture across Hopkins Avenue in 2008
- Air sparging – adds pressurized air to the subsurface to encourage contamination to volatilize for collection
- Soil vapor extraction – uses a vacuum to remove contaminated air vapors from the unsaturated zone for treatment
- Soil excavation – to remove contaminated soil
- In situ chemical injection with oxidants, persulfate, and nano iron – uses nonhazardous oxidants, persulfates, or nano iron injected into the contaminated soil and groundwater to cause a chemical reaction, breaking down harmful contaminants
- Removal and disposal of five USTs
- Sub-slab soil vapor system installed in 2008 for a single residence north of Hopkins Avenue to collect and remove soil vapors from below the slab of the residence, which was designated as Operable Unit (OU) -02the house was demolished in 2020
- Institutional and engineering controls, including deed restrictions, vapor intrusion mitigation system, groundwater use restriction, groundwater treatment system, land use restrictions, and building use restrictions

As of 2023, Dow and NYSDEC are in the process of evaluating alternative remedial approaches and technologies that could support cleanup of the site in a shorter time frame compared to the current

groundwater extraction and treatment system. This evaluation is presented in the 2023 FFS for OU-01, which Dow submitted to NYSDEC in April 2023. During development of the OU-01 FFS, Dow and NYSDEC agreed to restructure the site's OUs. An OU is defined as a specific geographic area within the site with a particular type of contaminant, a particular phase of the cleanup process, or a combination of these factors. By breaking down the site into multiple OUs, Dow and NYSDEC can better prioritize cleanup of the areas that pose the highest risk to human health and/or the environment. The revised OU structure for the site is as follows:

- OU-00 – Site Management
- OU-01 – Onsite Remedial Program
- OU-01A – Interim Remedial Measure Soil Removal
- OU-02 – Residential Vapor Mitigation System
- OU-03 – Offsite Remedial Program

The data and information that Dow has collected to date indicate that the area with the most contamination is beneath the Plant 5 Building. The area in and around Plant 5 is referred to as OU-01 and is the focus of the OU-01 FFS submitted in 2023. Once NYSDEC approves the OU-01 FFS, NYSDEC will issue an amendment to the 1994 ROD that will allow a new remediation technology to be implemented at OU-01. In addition, the ROD amendment will also include requirements that Dow continue collecting data from other areas of the site and continue evaluating potential remediation technologies.

The OU-01 FFS evaluates a series of four remediation technologies that, if implemented, could help the site achieve established Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs). The remediation goals and RAOs that currently apply to the site include the following:

- Eliminate the potential for direct human or animal contact with the contaminated soils onsite.
- Mitigate the impacts of contaminated groundwater to the environment.
- Mitigate, to the extent practicable, migration of contaminants from onsite source areas to groundwater.
- Provide for attainment of RAOs for groundwater and soil quality (Jacobs 2023).

4.2.3 OU-01 Focused Feasibility Study

Although remedial activities completed to date have removed a significant VOC and petroleum-related compound mass, elevated concentrations of site-related contaminants remain in certain areas of the site. Investigation efforts as part of a multiphase supplemental investigation identified that site impacts are significant, both in concentration magnitude and extent, and that previous and ongoing remedial efforts, although beneficial, appear unlikely to achieve the remedial goals for OU-01 in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the objective of the OU-01 FFS was to evaluate a more technologically effective remedial alternative that will achieve remedial goals for OU-01 in an acceptable time frame while ensuring continued protection of human health and the environment during remediation (Jacobs 2023).

To protect public health and the potential for exposure to site contaminants at all site OUs, including OU-01, institutional controls consisting of a Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions were registered in February 2014 with the Chautauqua County Clerk and includes the following provisions:

- Prohibits the use of the property for any purpose other than industrial uses without a written waiver by NYSDEC
- Prohibits the construction, use, or occupancy of the site that results in disturbance or excavation which threatens the integrity of engineering controls or results in unacceptable human exposure to contaminated soils without written approval from NYSDEC

- Prohibits disturbing, removing, or interfering with installation, use, operation, and maintenance of engineering controls required for the remedy without a written waiver from NYSDEC
- Prohibits the use of groundwater under the site without necessary water quality treatment for drinking water or industrial purposes
- Requires the property owner to periodically certify that the institutional and engineering controls put in place are unchanged
- Requires the property owner to continue in full force and effect any institutional controls required for the remedy and maintain such controls
- Covenant will run with the land and be binding upon all future owners of the property
- Any deed of conveyance for the property shall recite that the conveyance is subject to the Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions

The OU-01 FFS describes the rationale for each of the four alternatives and their primary components in detail; however, all four alternatives include the following common components:

- Continued implementation of institutional controls at the site
- Continued implementation of engineering controls at the site in the form of low-permeability asphalt and concrete covers
- Implementation of natural attenuation (NA) with monitoring at OU-01, in areas not treated or contained by the primary OU-01 remedy, and after the primary OU-01 remedy has been completed

The four remedial alternatives evaluated in the OU-01 FFS are as follows:

- **Alternative 1** – Continuation of Existing Extraction and Treatment System
- **Alternative 2** – Enhancement of Existing Extraction and Treatment System
- **Alternative 3** – In Situ Thermal Treatment (ISTT) with NA with Monitoring
- **Alternative 4** – ISTT of the Onsite VOC Area and In Situ Chemical Oxidation of the Petroleum Area

Overall protectiveness of public health and the environment is also addressed in the OU-01 FFS. Currently, the site poses no risk for exposure to VOC and petroleum impacts.

As of July 2023, NYSDEC is in the process of reviewing the OU-01 FFS. Upon approval of the OU-01 FFS, NYSDEC will issue an OU-01 ROD amendment for public review, hold a public meeting, and accept public comments during a 30-day public comment period. At the completion of the public comment period, Dow will coordinate with NYSDEC to respond to public comments and NYSDEC will issue a Revised ROD.

As Dow continues to collect data and information from other OUs at the site, these data, and evaluations of any future remedial technologies, will be submitted to NYSDEC for review. In addition, when Dow plans to implement remedial alternatives at other OUs, Dow will coordinate with NYSDEC to establish ROD amendment(s) and this CP Plan will be updated accordingly (Jacobs 2023).

4.3 Remedial Design

After the OU-01 ROD amendment has been issued, Dow will submit a Remedial Design (RD) for the selected remedial alternative to NYSDEC for review. Upon NYSDEC's approval of the RD, Dow will implement the remedy.

For OU-03, Dow will develop and submit an RI/FS work plan to NYSDEC for review within 90 days of the new Order on Consent being issued. Upon NYSDEC's approval of the OU-03 RI/FS work plan, Dow will

conduct investigations at the site and use the data collected during the investigations to evaluate potential remedial technologies for OU-03 in an FFS. Dow will then submit a final RI/FS Report summarizing the findings of the investigation and remedial alternative evaluation to NYSDEC for review. Based on the recommendations from the final OU-03 RI/FS Report, Dow will then complete an RD, which will be submitted to NYSDEC for review and approval before any technology is implemented at OU-03.

4.4 Selected Remedy and Record of Decision

NYSDEC will consider public comments and select the remedy to address contamination related to OU-01. The selected remedy will be described in the site's ROD amendment, which explains why the remedy was selected and provides responses to public comments. The ROD amendment will be available for review with other reports and site information at the RIs and the NYSDEC website. Dow will then submit the RD for the remedial technology selected for OU-01 to NYSDEC for review and approval. Upon NYSDEC's approval, the project will then be constructed, and implemented to address the site contamination.

4.5 Certificate of Completion

When cleanup actions have been completed, NYSDEC will approve or prepare a Final Engineering Report that describes the cleanup actions undertaken and certifies that cleanup requirements have been achieved or will be achieved. Upon approval of the Final Engineering Report, NYSDEC may issue a Certificate of Completion (COC). The COC would recognize the findings of the Final Engineering Report and note that the cleanup program achieved a cleanup level consistent with specific categories of use for the site. The recipient of the COC would be entitled to limited liability if it complies with the terms of the COC and other conditions.

4.6 Site Management

Site management is the last phase of the site cleanup program. For the Essex-Hope site, site management is defined as OU-00. Site management may be conducted by NYSDEC, or by Dow under NYSDEC oversight, if contamination remains in place. Site management incorporates any institutional and engineering controls required to ensure that the remedy implemented for the site remains protective of public health and the environment. All significant activities are detailed in a site management plan. Site management also may include the operation and maintenance of a component of the remedy, such as a system that pumps and treats groundwater.

An institutional control is a non-physical restriction on use of the site, such as a deed restriction that would prevent or restrict certain uses of the property. An institutional control may be used when the cleanup action leaves some contamination that makes the site suitable for some, but not all uses. An engineering control is a physical barrier or method to manage contamination. Examples include caps, covers, barriers, fences, and treatment of water supplies. Institutional and engineering controls for the Essex-Hope site include the following:

- Deed restriction
- Groundwater use restriction
- Groundwater treatment system
- Land use restriction
- Building use restriction
- Operation and management plan

Site management will continue until NYSDEC determines that it is no longer needed. During the site management phase, NYSDEC may also take steps to reclassify the site or delist the site from the Registry. All site-related documents are available for public review at the "Locations of Reports and Information" listed in Appendix B.

5. References

Executive Order (EO) 12898 of February 11, 1994. "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations." *Federal Register*. Vol. 59, Issue 32 (February 16, 1994).

Executive Order (EO) 13985 of January 20, 2021. "Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government." *Federal Register*. Vol 86, Issue 14 (January 25, 2021).

Jacobs. 2023. Focused Feasibility Study Essex Specialty Products, LLC Operable Unit 01 Essex-Hope Site Jamestown, New York. July.

Jamestown Board of Public Utilities (Jamestown BPU). 2022. *Jamestown BPU Annual Water Quality Report Year 2022*. Jamestown Board of Public Utilities Water Territory, Jamestown, New York. Accessed April 18, 2023. https://www.jamestownbpu.com/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/1212.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). n.d. "Maps & Geospatial Information System (GIS) Tools for Environmental Justice." https://www.dec.ny.gov/public/911.html#Potential.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). 2014. *Environmental Site Remediation Database Search*. https://www.dec.ny.gov/cfmx/extapps/derexternal/index.cfm?pageid=3.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2020. "Quick Facts United States: Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York." https://www.census.gov/quickfacts.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2019. EJScreen: "Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool." Accessed April 21, 2023. https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen.

Appendix A
Figures

Appendix A. Figures

Figure 1. Site Location

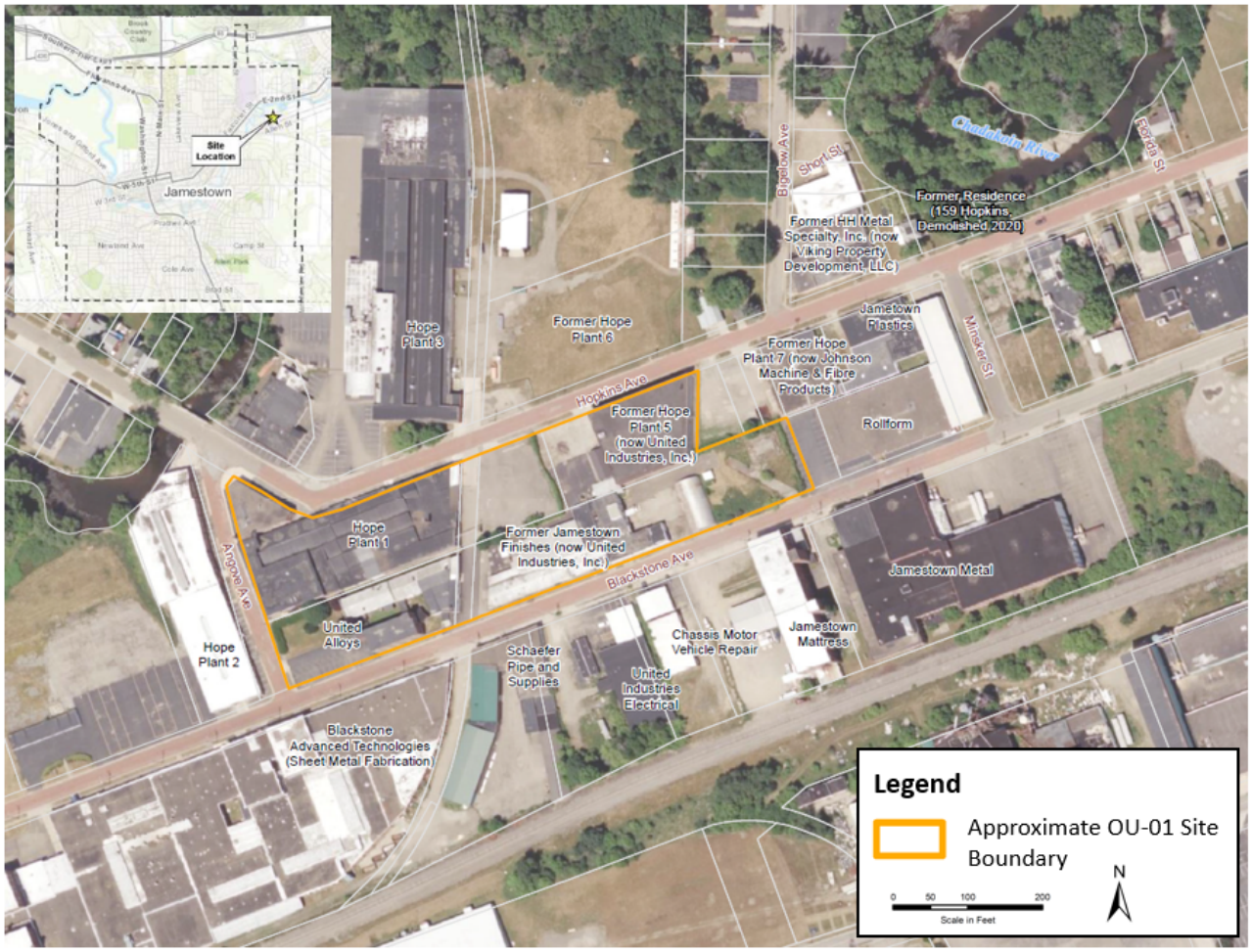


Figure 2. Results of EJSCREEN for Essex-Hope Region of Influence

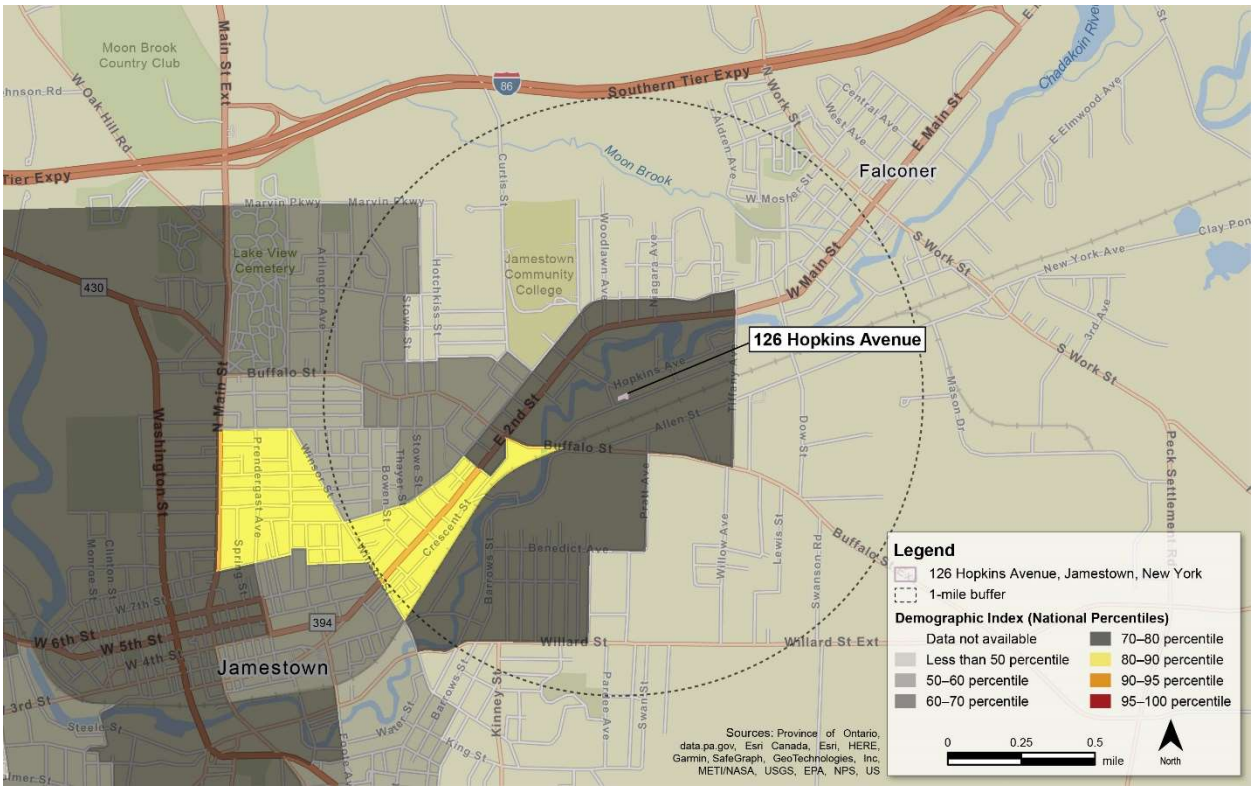
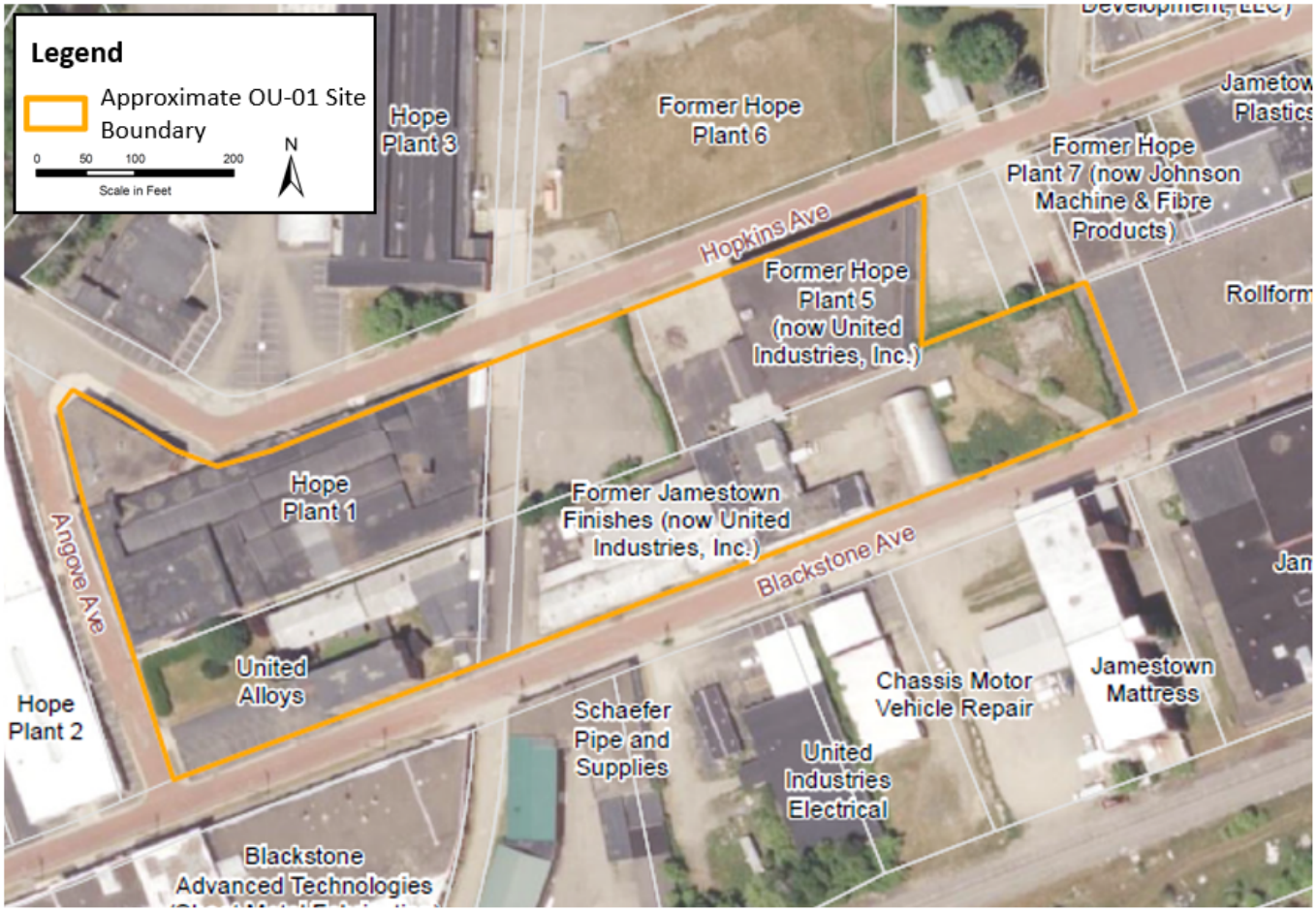


Figure 3. Site Features



Appendix B
Project Contacts and Locations of Reports and Information

Appendix B. Project Contacts and Locations of Reports and Information

Project Contacts

For information about the site's investigation and cleanup program, the public may contact any of the following project staff:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC):

NYSDEC Project Manager
Joshua Vaccaro
Division of Environmental Remediation
270 Michigan Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14203
716.541.9657
joshua.vaccaro@dec.ny.gov

Citizen Participation Specialist
NYSDEC Megan Gollwitzer
Office of Communication Services
700 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14209
716.851.7201
megan.gollwitzer@dec.ny.gov

New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH):
Angela Martin
NYSDOH
Corning Tower
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12237
518.473.4671
angela.martin@health.ny.gov

Locations of Reports and Information

The following facilities are being used to provide the public with convenient access to important project documents:

James Prendergast Library
509 Cherry Street, Jamestown, NY 14701
716.484.7135
Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday: 10 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.
Wednesday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Sunday: Closed
https://www.prendergastlibrary.org

NYSDEC Region 9 – Buffalo Office
270 Michigan Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14203
Please call to schedule an appointment: 716.851.7220

NYSDEC's website: Type the following link into an internet browser, then enter "907015" in the search box next to "Search method #1": https://www.dec.ny.gov/cfmx/extapps/derexternal/index.cfm?pageid=3.

Appendix C
Demographic Information Jamestown New York

	City of Jamestown	Chautauqua County	State of New York
Total population, April 2010[a]	31, 146	134,905	20,201,249
Total population, April 2021[b]	28,712	127,657	19,378,102
Percent change (2010–2021)	-7.8%	-5.4%	-4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent	0.2%	0.8%	1%
Asian alone, percent	0.2%	0.7%	9.3%
Black or African American alone, percent [a]	2.5%	2.9%	17.6%
Hispanic or Latino[b], percent	10.6%	8.1%	19.5%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone, percent	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White alone, percent	87.6%	93.2%	69.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	82.3%	86.6%	54.7%
Civilian labor force (16 years+) 2017–2021	57.7%	55.4%	62.9%
Median household income (in 2021 dollars), 2017–2021	$36,162	$50.408	$75,175
Persons living in poverty, percent	28.1%	17.%	13.9%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2017–2021	8.8%	8.1%	30.5%
Households with a computer, percent, 2017–2021	85.6%	87.7%	92.2%
Households with broadband Internet, percent, 2017–2021	78.2%	81.8%	86.9%

U.S. Census April 14, 2023 https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/NY

https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/jamestowncitynewyork

https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/chautauquacountynewyork

[a] Includes persons reporting only one race

[b] Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories

Appendix D
Site Contact List

Appendix D. Site Contacts

Federal Elected Officials

U.S. Senator Kristen Gillibrand
Larkin At Exchange
726 Exchange Street, Suite 511
Buffalo, NY 14210

U.S. Senator Chuck Schumer
130 South Elmwood Avenue, #660
Buffalo, NY 14202

U.S. Representative District 23 Nick Langworthy
Jamestown Office
2 East 2nd Street, Suite 208
Jamestown, NY 14701
will.smith@mail.house.gov

New York State Elected Officials

Governor of New York State Kathy Hochul
NYS State Capitol Building
Albany, NY 12224
joan.ksener@exec.ny.gov

New York State Senator George Borello
Fenton Building
2-6 E. Second Street, Suite 302
Jamestown, NY 14701
borrello@nysenate.gov

New York State District 150 Representative Andy Goodell
Fenton Building
2 E. 2nd Street, Suite 320
Jamestown, NY 14701

Local Elected Officials
Chautauqua County

County Executive Paul M. Wendel, Jr.
Gerace Office Building
3 North Erie Street
Mayville, NY 14757
wendelp@chqgov.com

County Legislature Chair Pierre Chagnon
Gerace Office Building
3 North Erie Street
Mayville, NY 14757
ChagnonP@chqgov.com

Board of Public Health President Dr. Lillian Vitanza Ney
Hall R. Clothier Building 7 North Erie Street
Mayville, NY 14757
cchealth@co.chautauqua.ny.us

Chautauqua County Soil and Water Conservation District Field Manager, David Spann
220 Fluvanna Avenue, Suite 600
Jamestown, NY 14701
dspann@soilwater.org or Chaut-Co@soilwater.org

Environmental Health Division Director Jessica Wuerstle
7 North Erie Street
Mayville, NY 14757
CCHEALTH@chqgov.com

North Chautauqua County Water District
3 North Erie Street
Mayville, NY 14757
tampiok@co.chautauqua.ny.us

Public Facilities Director Tim Card
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cchealth@co.chautauqua.ny.us

City of Jamestown
Mayor Edward A. Sundquist
Municipal Building – 4th Floor
200 East Third Street, Jamestown, NY 14701
Mayor@JamestownNY.gov

Council President/Lakeview Ward II Anthony J. Dolce
38 Clyde Avenue
Jamestown, NY 14701
dolce@jamestownny.gov

Councilmember College Ward I Brent P. Sheldon
83 Durant Avenue
Jamestown, NY 14701
bsheldon@jamestownny.gov

Planning Department Principal Planner Ellen Shadle
200 E 3rd Street #3
Jamestown, NY 14701
shadle@jamestownny.gov

Public Works Director Jeffery Lehman, P.E.
145 Steele Street
Jamestown, New York 14701
dpw@jamestownny.gov

Business/Commercial Interests
Chautauqua County Chamber of Commerce Daniel Heitzenrater, President and CEO
P.O. Box 27, Jamestown NY 14702
dheitzenrater@chautauquachamber.org

Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc. Chair Rebecca Brumagin
17 W. Courtney Street Dunkirk, New York
info@chautopp.org

Department of Development/Jamestown Urban Renewal Agency (JURA) Director Crystal D. Surdyk
200 East Third Street
Jamestown NY 14701
surdyk@jamestownny.gov

Jamestown Community Chamber of Commerce, Carrie Swanson
300 N Main Street
Jamestown NY 14701
cswanson@chautauquachamber.org

Seneca Nation

President Rickey L. Armstrong, Sr.
90 Ohi:yo' Way Salamanca, NY 14779

Environmental Protection Office
SNI EPD Brownfields Program Manager Mark Powless
mark.powless@sni.org

Environmental Groups

Audubon Community Nature Center Executive Director Leigh Rovegno
1600 Riverside Road
Jamestown, NY 14701
info@audubonchc.org

Chautauqua Watershed Conservancy, Executive Director John Jablonski III
P.O. Box 45 / 71 East Fairmount Avenue
Lakewood, NY 14750
info@chautauquawatershed.org

Chautauqua Institution Director Michael E. Hill, Ed.D.
One Ames Avenue
Chautauqua, N.Y. 14722
infooffice@chq.org

Civic and Community Groups

Habitat for Humanity- Chautauqua Area
16 W Main Street
Fredonia, NY 14063-2117
boardcahfh@gmail.com

Jamestown Renaissance Corp Neighborhood Coordinator Mary Maxwell
200 E 3rd Street, Floor 3
Jamestown, NY 14701
mary@jamestownrenaissance.org

Kiwanis Jamestown Secretary Cindy Alpaugh
cindy.alpaugh@yahoo.com

Laughlin Community Action Center
402 Chandler Street Jamestown, NY 14701
info@chautopp.org

League of Women Voters of Chautauqua County President Mary Croxton
P.O. Box 42
Fredonia, NY 14063
mcroxton51@gmail.com

Roger Tory Petersen Institute CEO Arthur Pearson
311 Curtis Street,
Jamestown, NY 14701
apearson@rtpi.org

Rotary Club of Jamestown President John Healy
P.O. Box 454
Jamestown, NY 14702-0454

Cornell Cooperative Extension of Chautaqua County Emily Reynolds, Executive Director
Emily Reynolds, Executive Director
eck47@cornell.edu

Media

Jamestown Gazette
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Jamestown New York 14701
info@jamestowngazette.com
https://jamestowngazette.com/

Jamestown Post-Journal
P.O. Box 3386
Jamestown, NY 14702-3386
Advertising Director: Debra Brunner
dbrunner@post-journal.com
https://www.post-journal.com/

Observer
P.O. Box 391
Dunkirk, NY 14048-0391
Advertising Director: Debra Brunner
dbrunner@post-journal.com
https://www.observertoday.com/

Adjacent Businesses; Jamestown, NY 14701

Ahlstrom Schaeffer Electric Corporation; 46 Hopkins Avenue

Blackstone Advanced Technologies, LLC; 86 Blackstone Avenue

The Chassis Shop; 148 Blackstone Avenue

Chautauqua County Medical Transport; 234 Blackstone Avenue

Contract Interior Solutions, LLC; 86 Blackstone Avenue

Hope Windows, Inc.; 84 Hopkins Avenue

Jamestown Bronze Works Inc; 174 Hopkins Avenue

Jamestown Mattress Co.; 178 Blackstone Avenue

Johnson Machine; 142 Hopkins Avenue

Rollform United Alloys; 181 Blackstone Avenue

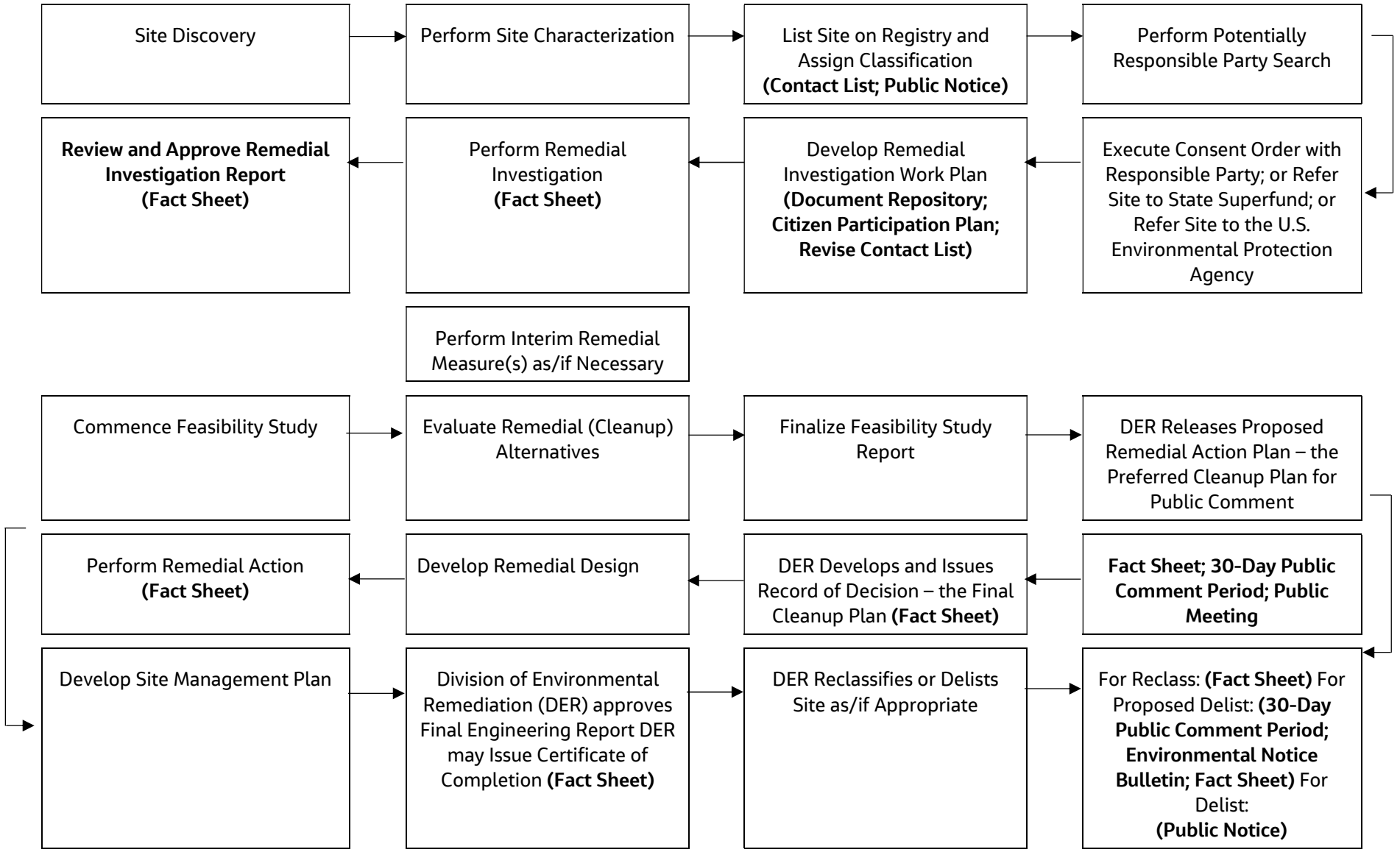
Schaefer Plumbing Supply Co; 132 Blackstone Avenue

Treadle Town; 155 Blackstone Avenue

United Industries Inc. of Jamestown; 146 Blackstone Avenue

Viking Property Development LLC; 153 and 159 Hopkins Avenue

Appendix E
State Superfund Program Remedial Process



Note: Community participation activities are in **Bold**.