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HDR
RAC 2 PROGRAM

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
TUTU WELLS SUPERFUND SITE
ST. THOMAS, U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

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The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Community Involvement Program is committed to promoting communication between citizens and the Agency. Active public involvement is crucial to the success of any public project. EPA's community involvement activities at the Tutu Wells Superfund Site are designed to:

- Inform the public of the nature of the environmental issues associated with the site;
- Involve the public in the decision-making process that will affect them;
- Involve the public in the responses under consideration to remedy these issues; and
- Inform the public of the progress being made to implement the remedy.

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) serves as a guide for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in providing opportunities for public information and input regarding the Tutu Wells Superfund Site. If you have questions about this CIP, please contact

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For more information on the Tutu Wells Superfund Site, visit the EPA's website at www.epa.gov/superfund/tutu-wellfield or request information by contacting Community Involvement Coordinator Geoffrey Garrison.

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1.0 OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

In April 1992, the EPA prepared a Community Relations Plan (CRP) to facilitate two-way communication between the community surrounding the Tutu Wells Superfund Site (the Site) and EPA and to encourage community involvement in site activities. The Tutu Wells Superfund Site is located in Anna's Retreat, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. The CRP was updated in March 1995. This revised Community Involvement Plan (CIP), formerly known as a CRP, includes a summary of technical milestones and community involvement activities conducted at the Site since March 1995. EPA will utilize the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to ensure that residents are continuously informed and provided opportunities to be involved. This CIP addresses the Site's relationship to the community and EPA (Section 2.0); provides a background of the community (Section 3.0); presents EPA's community involvement program (Section 4.0); and provides a list of resources available (Appendices). EPA's Regional Office will oversee implementation of the community involvement activities outlined in this Plan.

Community involvement activities will continue to play an integral role during the study of the nature and extent of contamination of groundwater at the Site, referred to as a Focused Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study (RI/FS) process.

2.0 CAPSULE SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site History

In July 1987, Mr. Tillett, the owner of a well which provided the eastern portion of St. Thomas with a commercial source of drinking water, contacted the U.S. Virgin Islands Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) regarding an odor emanating from the well water on his property. On July 16, 1987, EPA Region 2 received a verbal request from DPNR to sample and analyze Mr. Tillett's well, located in Anna's Retreat. On July 21, 1987, EPA conducted sampling of the well, along with six additional commercial wells that served both residential customers and commercial establishments throughout St. Thomas. These wells, several of which were major suppliers of public drinking water, were reported to have a strong, unpleasant odor. The sampling results showed the presence of high concentrations of gasoline and chlorinated organic compounds in Mr. Tillett's well and elevated levels of chlorinated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the other six wells.

DPNR declared that an imminent health threat existed due to the presence of contaminants in these drinking water supply wells. Because DPNR believed this contamination could affect about 20,000 St. Thomas residents and an indefinite number of visitors to St. Thomas, the DPNR Commissioner requested that EPA assume the role of lead agency for the cleanup.

Between July 31 and September 2, 1987, DPNR closed 13 commercial wells and five private wells in the Tutu area to protect public health. The following wells were closed at that time: the Tutu Water Wells located at #126 Estate Anna's Retreat; the Plaza Associate Wells at #392 Estate Anna's Retreat; the Gene Eglin Wells at #2 Estate Anna's Retreat; the A.A.S.A. Water Supply (Harthman Wells) at #3 Estate Anna's Retreat; and the Harvey Well at #5C Estate Anna's Retreat and the Steele Well at #5A Estate Anna's Retreat.

In 1990 EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to ESSO Standard Oil S.A. Limited (ESSO), Texaco Caribbean, Inc., (Texaco) and L'Henri, Inc. (O'Henry), which required them to:

- Provide water to affected homes until these homes are connected to the public water main;
- Provide water to any additional affected residential homes until they are connected to public water; and
- Take over EPA's groundwater monitoring of the drinking water wells in the Tutu aquifer.

Subsequently, Texaco and ESSO formed the Tutu Environmental Investigation Committee.

In 1991, EPA scored the Site according to the Hazard Ranking System (HRS), which is EPA's method for evaluating the relative potential of hazardous substance releases to cause health problems or environmental damage. EPA identified at least nine PRPs as known or potential sources of groundwater contamination. These PRPs include the VI Housing Authority, the Curriculum Center (former LAGA facility), Ramsay Motors, Antilles Auto Parts, Texaco Tutu Service Station, Tillett Gardens, ESSO Tutu Service Station, O'Henry, and Rodriguez Auto Parts.

In 1992 EPA proposed the Site for placement on the NPL, the nation's list of hazardous waste sites that qualify for long-term Superfund cleanup.

In 1992 ESSO Standard Oil and Texaco Caribbean, Inc. entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with EPA to conduct a remedial investigation/feasibility study at the Tutu Wells site. Texaco and ESSO conducted a remedial investigation to fully evaluate the extent and nature of contamination at the Site. Field work for the investigation began in April 1992 and was concluded in July 1994. All work performed prior to May 1993 is referred to as Phase 1 of the Tutu Wells Site Remedial Investigation.

Initial community reaction to the Site was related to concerns regarding access to potable water and health concerns. More details are provided in Section 3.3

2.2 Site Description/Location

The Tutu Wells Site is located in the Anna's Retreat section of St. Thomas, USVI (Figure 1). The nearest city is Charlotte Amalie, located to the west of the Site. The Site is located on the eastern end of St. Thomas and is surrounded by densely developed commercial and residential areas. Numerous commercial establishments line the major roads in the area, including the former Texaco Tutu service station (currently Puma) at the intersection of Highways 38 and 384, the former ESSO Tutu service station on Highway 38, O'Henry Dry Cleaners on Highway 38, and Four Winds Shopping Center. Private homes and multi-family housing, such as the Virgin Islands Housing Authority (VIHA) buildings, occupy the less heavily traveled roads. The Oliver Elementary School is located within the influence of the contamination plume and east of the impacted homes.

The Site is situated within the upper Turpentine Run surface drainage basin. This basin covers approximately 2.3 square miles and trends roughly north-south. It is bounded by the surrounding steep hills. The water supply wells located in the Turpentine Run basin are owned by the VIHA, water purveyors, and private concerns. The wells formerly supplied water for domestic and commercial purposes.

Groundwater flow at the Tutu Wells Site is to the south and southeast from the highland areas towards the lower Turpentine Run basin. Turpentine Run is an intermittent stream. Surface water runoff in the Upper Turpentine Run is collected in a stormwater catchment system. The Run is partially channelized and ultimately discharges into Mangrove Lagoon and the Caribbean Sea.

2.3 Site Inspections and Cleanup Activities

Based on the sampling results of over 100 wells, EPA and DPNR began monitoring 24 wells identified in the Tutu Section of Anna's Retreat within the Tutu Water/Turpentine Run Aquifer. The August 1987 analytical results from the 24 wells revealed the presence of VOCs in concentrations ranging from 61 parts per billion (ppb) to 120,000 ppb. EPA also sampled and analyzed 123 cisterns served by the water haulers in the area. Three cisterns were found to

contain VOCs in excess of 1,000 ppb.

In August 1987, DPNR identified potential and/or actual sources of contamination. Some of the potentially responsible parties (PRPs) associated with these sources included Texaco Tutu Service Station, ESSO Tutu Service Station, Consolidated Auto Parts, Ramsay Motors, VI Housing Authority, O'Henry Cleaners, and the Department of Education Building -- formerly the LAGA Textile Company (LAGA) building.

In October 1987, EPA re-sampled the 24 wells and the same contaminants were detected. Metals, including arsenic, selenium, and zinc, were also detected in some of the wells.

In January 1988, EPA initiated a Superfund removal action to address potential immediate threats posed by the Site. These activities were:

- 1) Cleaning and disinfecting the five cisterns that had tested positive for PCE;
- 2) Modifying the existing home plumbing of the residents who were to receive non-contaminated public water for potable purposes and to allow for domestic wells to be used for other purposes;
- 3) Disconnecting the contaminated wells; and
- 4) Disposing of the contaminated water.

The first removal action (RV1) was initiated on September 2, 1987, and taken over by the PRPs on March 22, 1990. RV1 included decontamination of five residential cisterns and modification of plumbing. At EPA's direction, a local water hauler was contracted to deliver clean drinking water to the cisterns by tank truck, and EPA established a well sampling program to monitor the wells at the Tutu site.

Phase 2 of the remedial investigation, which began in February 1994 and ended in July 1994, involved the installation and development of additional monitoring wells, a storm sewer investigation, collection of water level measurements, and comprehensive groundwater sampling.

In April 1995, the second removal action (RV2) was initiated. EPA investigated and identified a suspected underground source of TCE contamination at the Curriculum Center.

A cleanup plan was selected in 1996. It called for extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater and soil vapor extraction (SVE) of contaminated soils.

The SVE system constructed at the Curriculum Center (September 2003 – March 2004) operated for approximately two years. Due to a significant decrease in SVE influent concentrations since system startup and achievement of asymptotic conditions, the SVE system was no longer cost-effective and the system was shutdown in April 2006. A vapor intrusion assessment was conducted at the Curriculum Center in December 2007.

Two groundwater extraction and treatment system were constructed by March 2004 to contain and remove groundwater contamination. One system is located at the Curriculum Center and consists of three extraction wells. The second system is located downgradient near the center of the contamination plume and consists of two extraction wells. The operation and maintenance of the system was initially carried out by EPA and then by the USVI Government beginning in April 2013. Groundwater monitoring is completed annually at site-wide groundwater monitoring wells to assess the progress of cleanup.

EPA supplied five affected residences with an interim potable water supply through April 2013. At that time, EPA transferred the responsibility for operation of the groundwater treatment system to DPNR under the terms of a Consent Decree. To ensure a permanent, potable water supply to the five residences, EPA determined that connecting these remaining homes to a public water main was the most effective, long-term solution. Three were addressed through other funding avenues, and the remaining two were the subject of a removal action.

For this removal action (RV3), the EPA first conducted site visits for planning purposes in August and September 2013. EPA mobilized ERRS to the Site on two separate occasions to conduct work related to water line connections. The first mobilization took place in September 2013 and the second in September 19, 2014. The work was completed on September 26, 2014.

Due to evidence that suggests the presence of a continuing source of VOCs in the groundwater in the vicinity of the Curriculum Center, EPA is performing additional focused studies to determine the nature and extent of the source in this area. The additional studies will result in a Record of Decision for the source area, also referred to as Operable Unit 2 (OU2).

3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 Community Profile

The U.S. territories (St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John) and the British Virgin Islands (to the north and east) are located in the Lesser Antilles 1,600 miles south, southeast of New York City; 1,100 miles east, southeast of Miami; and 70 miles east of San Juan. St. Thomas and St. John lie between the Atlantic and the Caribbean. St. Croix, 40 miles south, is surrounded by the Caribbean. St. Thomas and St. John are encircled by dozens of mini islands and cays. St. Thomas (32 square miles) is 13 miles long, 3 miles wide. St. Croix (84 square miles) is 28 miles long, 7 miles wide and St. John (20 square miles) is 9 miles long, 5 miles wide.

Presently, the U.S. Virgin Islands are administered by a popularly elected governor and legislature made up of 15 senators. This form of Government has operated since 1852. St. Thomas is represented in the legislature by 7 of the 15 senators. The Islands are represented in the U.S. Congress by an elected but non-voting delegate. VI residents who are U.S. citizens pay taxes but do not vote in national elections.

St. Thomas is the most cosmopolitan of the three islands, with a resident population of about 50,000. About 50,000 people reside on St. Croix and another 4,000 on St. John. The capitol of St. Thomas is Charlotte Amalie, first known as Taphaus (for tap house), and was founded by the Danes in 1691. St. Thomas' early economy was supported by the sugar production industry. When it became apparent that its terrain was too rugged for agriculture, St. Thomas' economic focus shifted to trade. In 1724, it became a free port, where landed goods were exempt from customs.

Today, tourism and trade are the main supporting industries on the Islands. In 2009, an estimated 2.25 million tourists visited the U.S. Virgin Islands. According to the U.S. Virgin Islands Annual Economic Indicators, published in July 2015, the Islands employed about 38,143 people as of 2014. Just under 14,000 persons are employed in trade or tourism related positions. The annual average gross pay as of 2014 was \$38,252. The average home sales price in 2014 in St. Thomas was \$772,334 and average condominium sales price was \$219,512.

3.2 History of Community Involvement

The community of Tutu and owners of the 24 monitored wells first became involved with the Tutu Wells Site during the site discovery process when a Tutu area resident contacted DPNR in July 1987 to report an odor coming from the raw well water on his property at Anna's Retreat.

The community at large was presented with an opportunity to be involved in making decisions about the Tutu remediation during the first week of February 1992, when EPA conducted face-to-face interviews with area residents whose wells were tested and monitored. Interviewed parties included local residents and property owners, personnel from the VI Department of Health and DPNR, and a member of the VI legislature.

On May 20, 1992, EPA held its first public meeting on the Tutu Wells Superfund Site to discuss the work plan for the RI/FS. The meeting was held at the Lutheran Church of the Reformation in Anna's Retreat, St. Thomas, and was attended by EPA officials, area residents and other interested parties.

In December 1992, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) conducted an assessment of public health concerns at the Tutu Wells Superfund Site. ATSDR held two public meetings in the community, but there was no attendance. ATSDR prepared a report for release to the public in May 1996.

During the week of October 31, 1994, EPA conducted a second set of interviews in the Tutu community to gain a firsthand perspective on the effectiveness of its community involvement activities thus far. The information gathered during these interviews was used to update the original CIP. During this time period, EPA relocated the information repository for the Tutu Wells site from the Tutu Hi Rise Housing Authority to the Department of Education Curriculum Center. This was done to enable a greater number of the affected community members easy access to Site documents, in accordance with several requests from the public.

An informal meeting was held in April 1995 to explain the results of the remedial investigation and the range of alternatives to be evaluated further. A public meeting was held March 5, 1996 to present the proposed remedial plan. On October 7, 2003, a public availability meeting was conducted. Fact sheets were prepared and made available by EPA for each significant action or milestone (April and May 1992, September 1993, December 1994, October 2004 and 2005, June 2007).

Due to the current status and conditions at the Site, there are no signs of community concerns. Since completion of water connections to affected residents, no requests for information have been received by EPA.

3.3 Key Community Concerns

In February 1992 information gathered from the public focused on issues related to their immediate concerns or specific problems resulting from identification of Tutu Wells as a Superfund Site. These concerns were:

- Lack of sufficient information regarding the Superfund process;
- The history of Site contamination and its effects on human health and the environment;
- Identification of the PRPs and their liability;
- Reaction to the well sampling and provision of water during the removal action;
- The need for a public water supply; and
- The extent of private water contamination.

Issues presented by concerned citizens during a question and answer period included:

- Whether residents could use contaminated water to water their gardens;
- The risks associated with water drawn from cisterns;
- How much of the aquifer is contaminated and how long it will take to clean up the contamination;
- The length of time it took to develop the work plan;
- Exactly which wells have been monitored and the findings;
- Whether landowners could conduct their own investigations;
- Who the liable parties are and how the contractors are funded; and
- The extent of the EPA investigation in Tutu and on the Island.

Unlike the first set, the October and November 1994 interviews, conducted prior to the start of the feasibility study and at the end of the remedial investigation, focused on preserving St. Thomas as a natural resource and educating the public about safe environmental practices. The community's issues and concerns at that time are summarized below:

- The notification of additional PRPs and their liability;
- The interpretation of sampling results and the continued use of well water;
- The extent of contamination and the need for EPA to work quickly; and
- The restoration of the Island's natural resources and the ongoing identification of potential sources of contamination elsewhere.

3.4 Response to Community Concerns

The EPA Risk Assessment Group presented the risk of reopening some of the wells and using the water for non-potable use during the May 20, 1992 public meeting. EPA restated its position of not drinking the water because it exceeded federal contaminant levels. EPA found that the risks from using water in the house for purposes such as flushing toilets, washing clothes in a washing machine, or running an automatic dishwasher are within an acceptable range. The acceptable risk is less than 1 in 10,000 persons contracting cancer because of Site contamination. EPA found the risk for showering and bathing (indoors or outdoors) to be greater than 1 in 10,000 persons and, therefore, unacceptable. Outdoor uses such as watering lawns, washing cars, and fighting fires are within an acceptable risk range. EPA restated the distinction between its role to make recommendations based on risk studies and DPNR's role to regulate water use in the local area.

EPA also explained the lengthy negotiations that were necessary to require Texaco and ESSO to commit to conduct the RI/FS.

3.5 Summary of Communication Needs

In 1994, EPA relocated the information repository for the Tutu Wells site from the Tutu Hi Rise Housing Authority to the Department of Education Curriculum Center, in accordance with several requests from the public. Note that the Curriculum Center no longer holds any Site information; the nearest Information Repository is in the EPA's Virgin Islands office.

Some residents were dissatisfied with a number of issues related to sampling events at their wells, such as scheduling well sampling in advance and receiving sampling results in a timely fashion and in an easy to comprehend format.

There were no other comments received from the public during public meetings or communications with EPA regarding any other communication needs.

4.0 EPA'S COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

The overall goal of EPA's community involvement program is to promote two-way communication between citizens and the EPA and to provide opportunities for meaningful and active involvement by the community in the cleanup process. EPA will implement the community involvement activities described below.

4.1 The Plan

Issue 1: Keeping the public informed and up to date

Activity 1A: Designate EPA contacts to maintain ongoing communication with the Site community.

- Objective: To provide a primary liaison between the community and the EPA, and to ensure prompt, accurate, and consistent responses and information dissemination about the Site. In those instances where EPA's CIC may be unable to provide adequate information (such as on technical issues), inquiries will be directed to the appropriate EPA contact.
- Method: EPA has designated an EPA CIC to handle Site inquiries and serve as a point of contact for community members. The CIC is appointed by the Region 2 headquarters. Geoffrey Garrison is the EPA CIC assigned to the site. Mr. Garrison may be reached at 340-201-5328 or garrison.geoffrey@epa.gov. He will work closely with Caroline Kwan, EPA's Remedial Project Manager for the Site. Ms. Kwan can be contacted at 212-637-4275 or kwan.caroline@epa.gov.
- Timing: The CIC has been designated.

Activity 1B: Establish and maintain an administrative record file and publish notifications.

- Objective: To provide residents with a paper trail of all documents, resources, etc. used by the Remedial Project Manager and Site Team in reaching all decisions about the Site and its cleanup.
- Method: EPA will provide the Administrative Record for the Site at the EPA Region 2 office located in New York City, the EPA Caribbean office in Puerto Rico, the EPA Virgin Islands office in St. Thomas and the DPNR office at Cyril E. King Airport, St. Thomas. See Appendix F for more details on Information Repository.
- Timing: The Administrative Record was opened as soon as site investigations began in 1987 and will remain open until the last ROD is signed.

Activity 1C: Establish and maintain Information Repositories.

- Objective: To provide a convenient location where residents can go to read and copy official documents and other pertinent information about the Site and EPA activities.
- Method: The repository is a reference collection of site information containing the Administrative Record file, other site-specific information, the Community Involvement

Plan, information about the Technical Assistance Grant program, and the general Superfund process.

- Timing: EPA has established multiple Information Repositories. EPA adds new documents as they become available. See Appendix F for more details.

Activity 1D: Prepare and distribute site fact sheets and technical summaries.

- Objective: To provide citizens with current, accurate, easy-to-read, easy-to-understand information about Tutu Wells Superfund Site.
- Method: Fact sheets will be mailed to all parties on the Site mailing list. In addition, copies will be available at the Information Repositories.
- Timing: EPA will prepare and distribute fact sheets at significant intervals during the investigation and cleanup process. A Fact Sheet will be prepared at the start of OU2 Remedial Investigation field activities.

Activity 1E: Maintain a mailing list for the Site.

- Objective: To facilitate the distribution of Site-specific information to everyone who needs or wants to be kept informed about the Site.
- Method: EPA will update the existing mailing list that includes all residences adjacent to the Site, in known or suspected paths of migration, or those otherwise affected by the Site. EPA will also solicit interested parties via fact sheets, newspaper articles, public meetings, public availability sessions, emails, the EPA's Tutu Well Superfund Site webpage, etc.
- Timing: EPA previously established a mailing list for the Site, and it will be updated prior to any new mailings.

Activity 1F: Provide Site and Superfund information on the Internet.

- Objective: to provide key resources for searching and listing both general and specific information about Superfund and hazardous waste issues.
- Method:
 - A Site Status Summary for this Site can be found at www.epa.gov/superfund/tutu-wellfield.
 - Information about EPA and Superfund can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/superfund>.
 - EPA Region 2 information is located at <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-2>
 - The Proposed Plan and revised ROD for the Site will be placed on the Internet as they are completed.
- Timing: Site Status Summaries are periodically updated.

Issue 2: Provide adequate and meaningful opportunities for community involvement

Activity 2A: Hold public meetings.

- Objective: To update the community on Site developments and address community questions, concerns, ideas and comments.
- Method: EPA will schedule, prepare for, and attend all announced meetings. EPA will provide at least 2 weeks notice of the scheduled meeting. Public meetings will be held at the Curriculum Center. The Regional Project Manager, Community Involvement Coordinator, and other appropriate EPA staff will attend.
- Timing: A public meeting is required during the Proposed Plan comment period. EPA will hold other meetings as appropriate, such as when new information becomes available and at significant milestones in the cleanup process. A public meeting or availability session will also be held after completion of the remedial investigation for this Operable Unit 02.

Activity 2B: Solicit comments during a Public Comment Period.

- Objective: To give community members an opportunity to review and comment on various EPA documents, especially the Proposed Plan. This provides citizens with meaningful involvement in the process and also provides the Site Team with valuable information for use in making decisions.
- Method: EPA will announce each comment period separately. Announcements will appear in local newspapers and EPA fact sheets; they will include particulars on duration, how to make comments, where to submit comments, etc. EPA may solicit comments on the following information/draft documents: draft CIP, preliminary findings on the RI and a list of possible remedies likely to be considered, preliminary findings of the FS and a brief summary of the leading contender for the proposed remedy, and preliminary plans for implementation and construction.
- Timing: Comment periods will be announced as appropriate. A comment period is required in conjunction with the announcement of the Proposed Plan and will last a minimum of 30 days.

Activity 2C: Prepare and issue a Responsiveness Summary.

- Objective: To summarize comments received during comment periods, to document how the EPA considered those comments during the decision-making process, and to provide responses to major comments.
- Method: EPA will prepare a Responsiveness Summary as a section of the Record of Decision. The Responsiveness Summary will include four sections: 1. Overview; 2. Background on Community Involvement; 3. Summary of comments received and Agency responses; 4. Remedial Design/Remedial Action concerns. All information, both technical and nontechnical, will be conveyed in a manner that is easily understood.
- Timing: EPA will issue the Responsiveness Summary as part of the Record of Decision.

Activity 2D: Revise the Community Involvement Plan (CIP).

- Objective: To identify and address community needs, issues, or concerns regarding the Site or the cleanup remedy that are not currently addressed in the CIP.
- Method: The Revised CIP will update the information presented in the previous version of the CIP.
- Timing: EPA will revise the CIP as community concerns warrants or at least every three years until the Site is closed out.

4.2 Time Frame Summary for Community Involvement Activities

Activity	Timeframe
Designate an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator	Completed
Establish and maintain the Administrative Record	Established, update as needed
Establish and maintain Information Repositories	Established, update as needed
Prepare and distribute site fact sheets and technical summaries	Ongoing
Maintain a mailing list for the Site	Ongoing
Provide Site and Superfund information on the Internet	Established, update as needed
Hold public meetings and public availability sessions	As needed
Solicit comments during a Public Comment Period	As needed and required
Prepare and issue a Responsiveness Summary	Following public comment periods
Revise the Community Involvement Plan	As needed



0 500 ft
SCALE
(1 in. = 500 ft)

Figure 1
Site Location Map

Tutu Wellfield Site, St. Thomas, USVI



APPENDIX A - EPA Regional Contacts

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APPENDIX B - Territorial Agency Representatives

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(340) 712-2303
kviolet@legvi.org

Senator Janette Millin Young
(340) 693-3515
jmyoung@legvi.org

APPENDIX D – Community Organizations and Citizens Groups

Charlotte Amalie St. Thomas Lions Club
PO Box 303535
St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands 00803
(340) 779-9205
(340) 344-6619

Environmental Association of St. Thomas and St. John
EAST
PO Box 12379
St. Thomas, USVI 00801
(340) 777-7190
east.activities@gmail.com

Island Resources Foundation
6292 Estate Nazareth, No. 100
Red Hook, St. Thomas, VI 00802
(340) 775-6225
irf-at-irf.org

League of Women Voters
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands
(340) 775-5147
lwvusvi@gmail.com

Rotary Club of St. Thomas
(340) 514-4558
<http://portal.clubrunner.ca/1578>

Rotary Club of St. Thomas East
(340) 626-1199
<http://portal.clubrunner.ca/1580/>

Rotary Club of St. Thomas-Sunrise
(340) 777-8144
<http://portal.clubrunner.ca/1603/>

APPENDIX E – Media Contacts

Newspapers

Virgin Islands Daily News

9155 Estate Thomas
St. Thomas, VI 00802
(340) 774-8772
online@dailynews.vi

St. John Tradewinds News

PO Box 56
St. John, VI 00831
(340) 776-6666
stjohntradewinds@gmail.com

Television Stations

Channel 8 - WSVI
Alpha Broadcasting Corporation
P.O. Box 6000
Christiansted, St. Croix, VI 00823
(340) 690-5123
info@wsvitv.com

Channel 12 - WTJX TV
PO Box 7879
St. Thomas, VI 00801
(340) 774-6255
tsingh@wtjx.org

Radio Stations

Radio One – WVWI 1000
Ackley Media Group
PO Box 302179
St. Thomas VI 00803
(340) 776-1000
leiloni@amg.vi

WGOD – 97.9 FM
Three Angels Corporation
PO Box 5012
St. Thomas, VI 00803
(340) 774-4498

WSTA - The Lucky 13/Radio 1340 AM
121 Sub Base
St. Thomas, VI 00802
(340) 774-1340
info@lucky13wsta.com

APPENDIX F – Repository Locations

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Virgin Islands Field Office

Tunick Building, Suite 102

1336 Beltjen Road

St. Thomas, VI 00801

340-714-2333

Hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Department of Planning and Natural Resources

Environmental Protection Division

Cyril E. King Airport

Terminal Building, 2nd Floor

Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands 00802

340-774-3320

Hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Caribbean Field Office

City View Plaza II – Suite 7000

#48 Rd. 165 km 1.2

Guaynabo, Puerto Rico 00968-8069

787-977-5870

Hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

290 Broadway – 18th floor

New York, NY 10007

Superfund Records Center

212-637-4325

Hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

EPA's website: <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0202749>

APPENDIX G – Technical Assistance

Technical Assistance Grants

EPA provides community groups with the opportunity to apply for Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) of up to \$50,000 per Superfund site. With TAG funding, community groups are able to hire technical advisers to interpret Site findings and help the public become more involved in making decisions about cleanup plans.

Eligibility requirements for TAG:

- Only groups can apply for these grants;
- Group members must live near and be potentially affected by the Superfund Site;
- Groups must be representative of the community; and
- Must be non-profit and be incorporated (or in the process of becoming incorporated).

Citizens who are interested in applying for TAGs may obtain an application package by contacting the EPA Regional TAG Coordinator:

Arlene Chin
Technical Assistance Grant Coordinator
U.S. EPA, Region 2
290 Broadway
New York, New York, 10007-1866
212-637-3408
Chin.arlene@epa.gov

Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC)

The TASC program provides independent assistance through an EPA contract to help communities better understand the science, regulations and policies of environmental issues and EPA actions. There is no specific limit of the amount of assistance.

There can be more than two groups receiving TASC services, and there may be a group or groups receiving TASC services while another group holds the TAG.

This program provides services such as:

- Information Assistance:
 - Develop and distribute fact sheets, brochures
 - Create maps
 - Maintain a webpage
 - Translation services

- Community Education
 - Community Needs Assessment
 - Workshops and seminars
 - Training materials (videos and audiovisuals)
 - Just-In-Time coaching for upcoming public meetings or to help with participation in decision-making process
- Technical Expertise
 - Review and summarize meetings, reports, and documents
 - Facilitate discussions between community members and other stakeholders
- Technical Assistance Needs Evaluation and Plan Development
 - Assist communities with needs evaluation
 - Develop technical assistance plans

Eligibility requirements for TASC: Any group that is looking to share the benefits of the support they receive through TASC with the rest of the affected community can request TASC services, as long as they live in or near the affected area.

Citizens who are interested in applying for TASC should contact the EPA Regional TASC Coordinator:

Wanda Ayala
 U.S. EPA, Region 2
 290 Broadway
 New York, New York, 10007-1866
 212-637-3676
ayala.wanda@epa.gov