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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

MONGUAGON CREEK UPPER TRENTON CHANNEL

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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
MONGUAGON CREEK UPPER TRENTON CHANNEL

Version	**1**
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Ramboll
217 Commercial Street
Suite 500
Portland, ME 04101
USA

T +1 207 347 4413
https://ramboll.com

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOC	area of concern
AOI	area of interest
BATO	Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations, LLC
BUI	beneficial use impairment(s)
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
COC	chemical of concern
EGLE	Michigan Environment, Great Lakes and Energy
FDR	Friends of the Detroit River
MCUTC	Monguagon Creek Upper Trenton Channel
mg/kg	milligram(s) per kilogram
MNR	monitored natural recovery
P.A.C.	Public Advisory Council
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
Ramboll	Ramboll US Corporation
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

1. INTRODUCTION

Ramboll US Corporation (Ramboll) prepared this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for the Monguagon Creek Upper Trenton Channel (MCUTC) study area, on behalf of Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations, LLC (BATO) and in cooperation with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The objectives of this CIP are to:

- Provide the public with accurate, timely, and understandable information related to the MCUTC project
- Provide the public with information on the decision-making process and the community's role in that process
- Allow the public to provide informed and meaningful input
- Ensure adequate time and opportunity for the public to provide input and for that input to be considered

This CIP provides background information on the study area, describes investigation work conducted to date, lists activities that the federal agencies and BATO will perform to keep the community informed about progress, and encourages community involvement during sediment cleanup.

For more information on the MCUTC study area, visit www.detroitriver.org.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The MCUTC study area encompasses the lower 1,700 feet of Monguagon Creek and approximately 50 acres of Trenton Channel (Figure 1). Monguagon Creek flows into the Trenton Channel in Riverview, just south of Bridge Road and the Grosse Ile Toll Bridge. Trenton Channel is an 8-mile stretch of the lower Detroit River that flows on the west side of Grosse Ile. Monguagon Creek is approximately 0.7 miles in length and 30 to 40 feet wide.

Figure 1. Location of the MCUTC Study Area

Environmental conditions in the study area are influenced by the industrial nature of the surroundings. Monguagon Creek is largely channelized and partially culverted. The creek's flow is largely derived from the Huntington Drain, which conveys untreated stormwater runoff from the surrounding streets and industrial properties.

The shoreline of Monguagon Creek and the portion of Trenton Channel that comprise the MCUTC study area is a mixture of natural shoreline, concrete and rock fill, and sheet pile. Some undercutting of both banks and exposed tree roots are evidence of bank erosion throughout the creek. Concrete debris is prevalent in the creek. Submerged vegetation is not evident within the creek. Much of the western bank of Trenton Channel is lined with a steel retaining wall, concrete debris, and/or rip rap. Riparian habitat along the portion of western shore of Trenton Channel generally extends inland less than 30 feet.

Compared to the western shore of Trenton Channel, the eastern shore is less industrialized. The eastern shore is part of Hennepin Marsh and consists of shallow coastal wetlands, emergent shoreline, and three small barrier islands. Erosion of the islands is evident from historical aerial photos, as well as undercut shoreline and toppled trees. The invasive species *Phragmites australis* is present in the understory throughout the islands.

The industrial history of the study area also influences the presence of pollutants. The conceptual site model (Figure 2) illustrates pollutant sources, transport mechanisms, and fate. During the period from 1951 to 1982, manufacturing wastes and products were released to portions of the Huntington Drain (upstream of the study area) and adjacent to Monguagon Creek. In addition, this area was used as a surface impoundment for industrial waste. Part of Monguagon Creek was subsequently capped as a landfill, and another section became a parking lot. In the early twentieth century, a major use of the Detroit River, including Trenton Channel, was for transport of materials and goods supporting industry. The river provides approximately 25 industries with process or cooling water and is one of the sources of drinking water for more than five million people. Four main groups of chemicals of concern (COCs) are present in the MCUTC study area sediments: polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), mercury, and 2,4-DP.

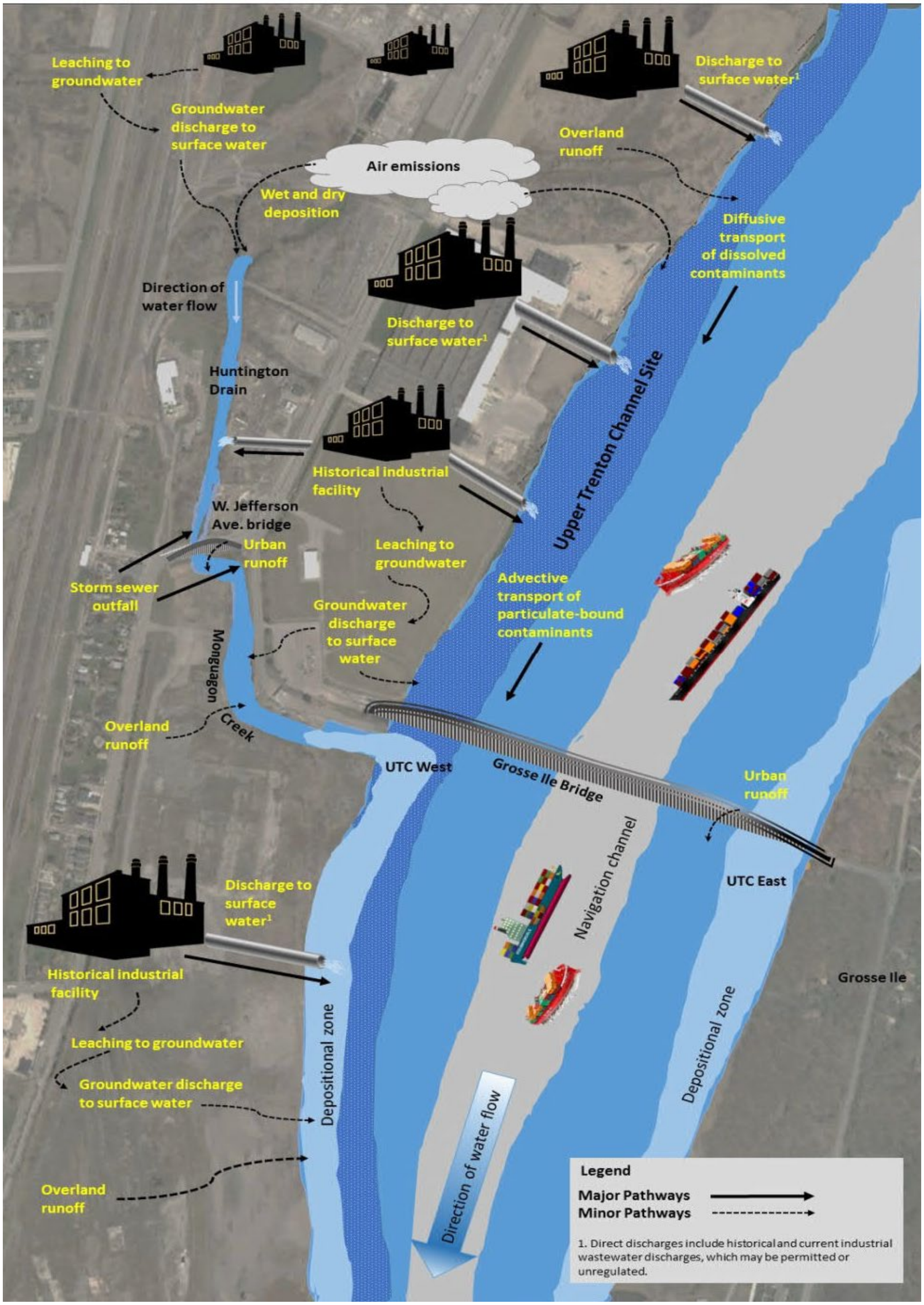

Figure 2. Conceptual Site Model for the MCUTC Study Area

3. COMMUNITY PROFILE

The U.S. Census (www.census.gov/quickfacts) provides the following information regarding residents of Riverview, Michigan:

- As of July 1, 2019, the population was 12,032
- The median household income for 2014-2018 was $57,442 in 2018 dollars
- Of the total population, 8.2% were living in poverty
- The ethnic mix of Riverview comprises 92.6% Caucasian, 5.2% Black, 0.1% Native American, 0.3% Asian, 0.0% Pacific Islander, 1.1% two or more races, 4.0% Hispanic or Latino.

The U.S. Census (www.census.gov/quickfacts) provides the following information regarding residents of Grosse Ile township, Michigan:

- As of July 1, 2019, the population was 10,137
- The median household income for 2014-2018 was $101,196 in 2018 dollars
- Of the total population, 3.2% were living in poverty
- The ethnic mix of Riverview comprises 95.8% Caucasian, 1.3% Black, 0.1% Native American, 2.0% Asian, 0.0% Pacific Islander, 0.7% two or more races, 2.3% Hispanic or Latino.

Friends of the Detroit River (FDR; www.detroitriver.org) is a nonprofit organization focused on improving quality of life for people, plants and animals in southeast Michigan and southwest Ontario. Among other things, FDR provides a resource center for Detroit River issues, programs, research, policies and partnerships. As such, FDR serves as an important link to the community for matters related to the MCUTC study area. As detailed in Section 5.4, FDR has agreed to host on their website technical reports, fact sheets and announcements related to the MCUTC study area.

Another important link to the community is provided by the Detroit River Public Advisory Council (P.A.C.), which was established in 1991 to facilitate public involvement in cleanup efforts related to legacy contaminants and other environmental issues. The P.A.C. advises state and federal agencies on issues of concern to local communities. The FDR provides support to the P.A.C. by posting meeting notes, project information and documents, and related links on the FDR website.

4. INVESTIGATION AND REMEDIATION PROCESS

Efforts have been underway for more than 15 years to understand the distribution and concentrations of pollutants in the MCUTC study area, in order to identify the most effective strategy for cleaning it up. This section of the CIP summarizes the results of those investigations and process that has been used to select a cleanup approach.

4.1 Investigation Summary

Since 1994, the MCUTC study area has been the focus of seven sediment investigations undertaken by representatives from Michigan Environment, Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE), USEPA, BATO and other companies with operations near and within the study area. Monguagon Creek was first sampled in 1994 and elevated concentrations of multiple pollutants were detected, prompting removal of contaminated sediments from the creek and a portion of Huntington Drain in 1997. Approximately 34,500 tons of contaminated sediment were excavated to the underlying clay layer. Approximately 200 tons of sediment that had been targeted for removal was left in place, in order to avoid potential contact with a buried and inactive 12-inch diameter watermain located near the confluence of Monguagon Creek with the Trenton Channel. In particular, care was taken to ensure that the sheetpile wall[1] did not breach the watermain. Two areas that could not be excavated were capped in place using clay or gravel to prevent future release: a) the section that could not be excavated due to the watermain; and b) bank Station East 30+00, which could not be excavated due to the bank's instability. A portion of Monguagon Creek on Elf Atochem's property was backfilled with a clay/quicklime mix, and surfaced with a minimum of 12 inches of aggregate. The backfilled area serves as a permanent dam to separate Monguagon Creek from an excavated area that serves as a stormwater retention basis.

In 1998, Michigan EGLE (then known as Department of Environmental Quality) collected 13 petite ponar samples from the entire length of Monguagon Creek, inspected samples for odors, and analyzed 2 samples that exhibited strong odors. The two samples that were analyzed contained detectable concentrations of 2,4-DP, metals and PAHs. With one exception, all samples were collected from areas that had been excavated. That exception was Station 9, which was collected from beneath the cap installed in the section that could not be excavated due to the buried watermain; it exhibited moderate chemical odors and was not submitted for chemical analysis. The samples that exhibited the strongest odors were collected from immediately downstream of and upstream of the Jefferson Avenue bridge, a reach that had been excavated in the dry. This observation suggests that upland sources, such as stormwater discharges through the Huntingdon Drain continued following excavation. Follow up sediment investigations of Monguagon Creek and Upper Trenton Channel were conducted in 2011, 2015 and 2016. These investigations were largely focused on characterizing the nature and extent of COCs—PAHs, PCBs, mercury, 2,4-DP and petroleum hydrocarbons—in sediment. Results from those three sampling events are combined and presented for three distinct parts of the MCUTC study area: Monguagon Creek, the western shore of the channel (UTC-West), and the eastern shore of the channel (UTC-East). Samples from all three areas were collected from three different sediment depth intervals: surface (0 to 0.5 feet below the sediment-water interface), soft sediment (0-1 feet or > 1 foot below the sediment-water interface), and native clay (collected from the clay

[1] The sheetpile wall was driven to a depth of 15 to 30 feet below the clay-soft sediment interface, and was installed to facilitate excavation.

layer that underlies the soft sediments). Overall findings for each COC are summarized below and detailed in the Focused Feasibility Study (FFS; Ramboll 2018).

Within Monguagon Creek, **PAHs** have been detected in virtually all samples; the few non-detect results are limited to native clay. Concentrations of PAHs in Monguagon Creek surface sediment average 240 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) and range up to 640 mg/kg. In UTC-West, PAHs are also widely detected, with concentrations about an order of magnitude lower than those observed in Monguagon Creek. Concentrations of PAH-34 in UTC-West surface sediment average 23 mg/kg and range up to 59 mg/kg. In UTC-East, PAHs are widely detected with concentrations almost an order of magnitude lower than those observed in UTC-West and two orders of magnitude lower than those observed in Monguagon Creek. Concentrations of PAH-34 in the biologically active zone within UTC-East average 6.1 mg/kg and range up to 11 mg/kg. A few samples with elevated concentrations of PAH-34 were collected from the top one foot of soft sediment (maximum of 120 mg/kg), although the average concentration of 12 mg/kg is consistent with urban background.

PCBs were detected in 44% of samples collected from Monguagon Creek, UTC-West, and UTC-East. PCBs were not detected in the native clay of any of the three areas. In Monguagon Creek, the mean and maximum concentrations of total PCBs in surface sediment are 0.94 mg/kg and 2.7 mg/kg, respectively, and are similar to concentrations throughout the soft sediment from the creek – mean and maximum concentrations of 0.67 mg and 8.4 mg/kg, respectively. Concentrations of PCBs in UTC-West are generally higher than those observed for Monguagon Creek, with mean and maximum concentrations of total PCBs in surface sediment equal to 3.5 mg/kg and 25 mg/kg, respectively. Concentrations of total PCBs in soft sediment of UTC-West are similar to those in the surface sediment, with mean and maximum concentrations equal to 4.5 mg/kg and 28 mg/kg, respectively. In UTC-East, the mean and maximum concentrations of total PCBs in surface sediment (0.095 mg/kg and 0.16 mg/kg, respectively) are about an order of magnitude lower than those observed in surface sediment of UTC-West. Concentrations of total PCBs in the soft sediment of UTC-East have mean and maximum concentrations equal to 0.054 mg/kg and 0.67 mg/kg, respectively.

Mercury concentrations at three locations near the mouth of Monguagon Creek are higher than elsewhere in the creek, resulting in mean and maximum concentrations in surface sediment of the creek that equal 2.2 mg/kg and 4.9 mg/kg, respectively. Isolated samples of soft sediment within Monguagon Creek have concentrations of mercury as high as 3.5 mg/kg, though the mean concentration is 0.46 mg/kg. Mean and maximum concentrations of mercury in the native clay are 0.06 mg/kg and 0.11 mg/kg, respectively. Concentrations of mercury in UTC-West are generally higher than those observed for Monguagon Creek, with mean and maximum concentrations of mercury in surface sediment equal to 3.6 mg/kg and 19 mg/kg, respectively. Concentrations of mercury in deeper soft sediment of UTC-West are similar to, but slightly higher than those in the surface sediment, with mean and maximum concentrations equal to 4.3 mg/kg and 27 mg/kg, respectively. Mean and maximum concentrations of mercury in the native clay of UTC-West are 0.023 mg/kg and 0.058 mg/kg, respectively. In UTC-East, the mean and maximum concentrations of mercury in surface sediment (0.12 mg/kg and 0.2 mg/kg, respectively) are about an order of magnitude lower than those observed in surface sediment of UTC-West and Monguagon Creek. Mean and maximum concentrations of mercury in the soft sediment of UTC-East are 0.17 mg/kg and 1.3 mg/kg, respectively. Concentrations of mercury in the native clay are the lowest of the three strata, with mean and maximum concentrations equal to 0.023 mg/kg and 0.03 mg/kg, respectively.

Concentrations of **2,4-DP** in Monguagon Creek ranged from below the detection limit to 40 mg/kg at one location sampled in 2015. In UTC-West, 2,4-DP was detected at 3 of the 10 locations. The maximum detected concentration was 5.2 mg/kg. Two samples from one location in UTC-East were analyzed in 2015 and both results were reported below the detection limits.

Reporting of trends in **petroleum hydrocarbons** is complicated by the use of multiple analytical methods and several different groups of petroleum hydrocarbons. In Monguagon Creek, concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons in surface sediment ranged from 1,100 mg/kg to 4,700 mg/kg, while mean concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons in soft sediment ranged from 9.7 mg/kg to 570 mg/kg[2] and mean concentrations in native clay ranged from 110 mg/kg to 150 mg/kg. In UTC-West, mean concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons in surface sediment were comparable to those observed in Monguagon Creek, ranging from 760 mg/kg to 4,800 mg/kg. Mean concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons in soft sediment of UTC-West ranged from 8.8 mg/kg to 10,000 mg/kg, while those in the native clay ranged from 2 mg/kg to 79 mg/kg. In UTC-East, mean concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons in surface sediment were about an order of magnitude lower than those observed in Monguagon Creek and UTC-West, ranging from 70 mg/kg to 360 mg/kg, which is well within the urban background range reported by Stout et al. (2004). Mean concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons in soft sediment and native clay of UTC-West were low, ranging from 9.5 mg/kg to 240 mg/kg in the soft sediment, and from 12 mg/kg to 25 mg/kg in the native clay.

4.2 Remedy Selection

USEPA has established a systematic process for selecting cleanup approaches for contaminated sites, beginning by defining the goals that the cleanups are intended to accomplish. Available technologies are then screened for feasibility and effectiveness, so that only those options that are both feasible and effective are carried forward for comprehensive evaluation. Suitable technologies may be combined into blended remedial alternatives, and those remedial alternatives are compared with respect to criteria defined in applicable legal statutes. The preferred remedy then is selected based on that detailed comparison. The FFS (Ramboll 2018) details how this process has been applied to contaminated sediments in the MCUTC study area, and this section summarizes those steps and outcome.

4.2.1 Remediation Objectives

Both general and site-specific objectives are targeted through contaminated sediment remediation. The general objectives of remediating contaminated sediment, as established by USEPA, relate to:

- Reduction of exposure to COCs in sediments and pore water
- Reduction of concentrations of contaminants in biota
- Reduction of sediment related toxicity
- Improvement of biota and biological communities
- Improvement in habitat quality
- Remediation of sediment contamination based on volume, area, and/or mass basis

[2] Ranges of means reflect variable results using different analytical methods and for different groups of petroleum hydrocarbons.

In addition to USEPA's general objectives, site-specific objectives developed for the MCUTC study area are designed to ensure that the remediation alternatives provide protection of human health and the environment, make improvements to the area of concern (AOC) where the project is located, and support removing beneficial use impairments (BUIs) and delisting the AOC, while also meeting regulatory requirements and complying with permits. The following site-specific objectives were established for purposes of evaluating remediation alternatives:

1. Support restoration of beneficial uses within the Detroit River AOC by reducing the mass, volumes, and concentrations of COCs in the MCUTC sediment.
2. Reduce short- and long-term risks to human health and the environment.
3. Improve habitat of the site by integrating targeted restoration efforts with remedial actions.
4. Manage contaminated sediments that are susceptible to scour and downstream transport.

4.2.2 Identification and Screening of Remedial Technologies

Prior to identifying remediation alternatives for detailed evaluation, the following eight general remedial technologies were screened for each of four areas of interest (AOIs):

1. No Action
2. Institutional controls
3. Habitat restoration
4. Monitored natural recovery (MNR)
5. Thin-layer capping
6. Capping
7. Sediment removal
8. Sediment treatment

The purpose of the screening was to reduce from 40 (i.e., 8 technologies in 5 AOIs) the number of remediation alternatives subjected to detailed evaluation, in order to focus the detailed analysis on those remediation alternatives that are effective, implementable, and cost-effective. Figure 3 illustrates the locations of the AOIs and Table 1 summarizes the screening outcomes.

Figure 3: AOI Locations

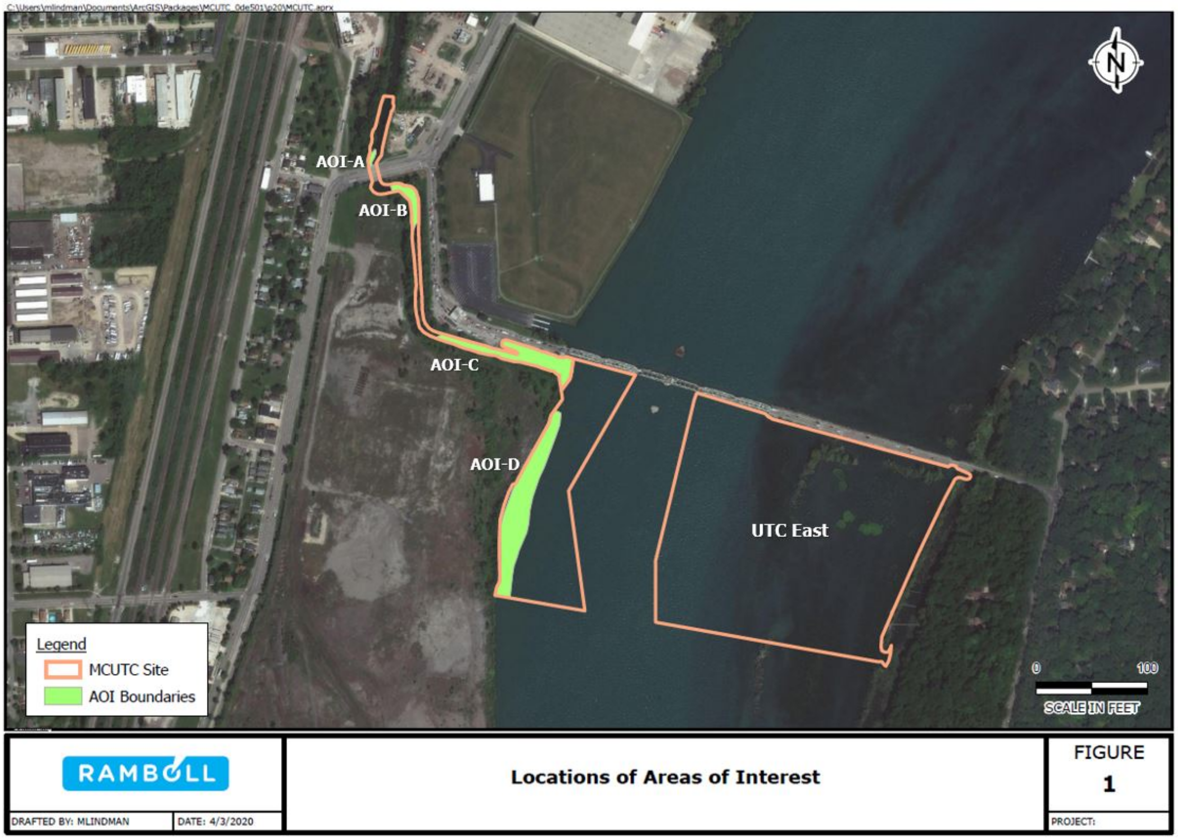

Table 1: Overview of Results of Technology Screening

	AOI-A	AOI-B	AOI-C	AOI-D	UTC-East
No action	Retain as base case				
Institutional controls	Retain as component of combined remedies				
Habitat restoration	Omit		Retain as component of combined remedies		Retain
MNR			Omit	Retain as component of combined remedies	Not applicable
Thin-Layer Cap			Retain	Omit	
Capping			Omit	Retain	
Sediment removal			Retain		

4.2.3 Identification of Remediation Alternatives

Based on the outcome of the screening, five remediation alternatives were identified, including the No Action alternative, which is retained for purposes of comparison to all active options.

Institutional controls were incorporated into all AOIs and all remediation alternatives except No Action. Habitat restoration in AOI-C and -D and as an option in UTC East was incorporated into all remediation alternatives except No Action.

- Remediation Alternative 1: No Action
- Remediation Alternative 2: Thin-Layer Cap in AOI-C and Cap in AOI-D ("Thin-Layer Cap & Cap")
- Remediation Alternative 3: Thin-Layer Cap in AOI-C and Dredge in AOI-D ("Thin-Layer Cap & Dredge")
- Remediation Alternative 4: Dredge in AOI-C and Cap in AOI-D ("Dredge & Cap")
- Remediation Alternative 5: Dredge in AOI-C and –D ("Dredge")

4.2.4 Evaluation and Comparison of Remediation Alternatives

The five remediation alternatives were evaluated relative to the following criteria:

- Overall protection of human health and the environment
- Attainment of site-specific remediation objectives
- Long-term effectiveness and permanence
- Reduction of mass, toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment
- Short-term effectiveness
- Implementability
- Cost

Based on the detailed evaluation of remediation alternatives and as summarized in Table 2, Remediation Alternative 3 (Thin-Layer Cap & Dredge) was selected as the preferred remedy.

Table 2. Advantages and Disadvantages of Each Remediation Alternative

	Advantages	Disadvantages
1. No Action	• No cost • No implementation and therefore no short-term risk associated with implementation	• Not adequately protective of the environment • Does not achieve remedial action objectives
2. Thin-Layer Cap & Cap	• Least expensive of the active remediation alternatives • Thin-layer capping is readily implementable in AOI-C, as it will not disturb underground utilities	• Some portions of AOI-D may not be conducive to capping, due to steep bathymetry and high energy • If hydrodynamic modeling indicates that thin-layer capping in AOI-C and/or capping in AOI-D will reduce flood storage capacity, then it may be necessary to dredge before installing the thin cover and/or cap, which could substantially increase costs
3. Thin-Layer Cap & Dredge	• Thin-layer capping is readily implementable in AOI-C, as it will not disturb underground utilities • Dredging in AOI-D, including overdredging and backfilling, enhances this remedy's long-term effectiveness and reduces risk of scour and downstream transport of COCs • The steep bathymetry of AOI-D likely poses fewer implementation challenges for dredging than it does for capping	• If hydrodynamic modeling indicates that thin-layer capping in AOI-C will reduce flood storage capacity, then it may be necessary to dredge before installing the thin cover, which could pose implementability challenges and increase costs • Vertical and lateral delineation of AOI-D necessary during engineering design • More expensive than Thin-Layer Cap & Cap and Dredge & Cap, though costs may be reduced based on delineation of AOI-D.
4. Dredge & Cap	• Provided underground utilities do not limit the extent of dredging within AOI-C, dredging enhances this remedy's long-term effectiveness and reduces risk of scour and downstream transport of COCs	• Some portions of AOI-C may not be conducive to dredging due to underground utilities • Some portions of AOI-D may not be conducive to capping, due to steep bathymetry and high energy • If hydrodynamic modeling indicates that capping in AOI-D would reduce flood storage capacity, it may be necessary to dredge before capping in AOI-D, which could substantially increase costs
5. Dredge	• Dredging, including overdredging and backfilling, enhances this remedy's long-term effectiveness and reduces risk of scour and downstream transport of COCs • The steep bathymetry of AOI-D likely poses fewer implementation challenges for dredging than for capping	• Some portions of AOI-C may not be conducive to dredging due to underground utilities • Most expensive of the active remediation alternatives

5. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TOOLS AND MECHANISMS

BATO, USEPA and USACE (collectively, the partners) are committed to involving the public in the cleanup of the MCUTC study area in a meaningful manner. Community involvement goals and needs are considered and balanced with the project's technical, regulatory, and scientific requirements. A variety of community involvement tools and activities are designed to meet the needs of diverse community members. These tools support:

- Input: how the community provides information to the partners
- Output: how the partners share information with the community
- Outreach: how the partners promote education and awareness about the project
- Involvement: how the partners encourage public participation in the project.

5.1 Survey

In 2014, Illinois Indiana Sea Grant prepared a needs assessment for public outreach in the Detroit River Area of Concern's Trenton Channel (https://www.greatlakesmud.org/uploads/4/0/0/1/40013937/utc_needs_assessment.pdf). As part of that effort, Sea Grant interviewed 35 people representing, for example, environmentalists, recreational enthusiasts, property owners, and city officials. The spatial scope of the questions encompassed all of Trenton Channel and therefore findings and conclusions are relevant to the MCUTC site. Six overarching themes were identified from the interviews:

1. The Trenton Channel is a recreational, aesthetic, environmental and economic asset
2. Stakeholders hope that sediment cleanup will cause minimal community disruption, and many doubt the safety and effectiveness of the proposed cleanup[3]
3. While legacy pollution continues to plague the channel, other threats loom that may not be addressed by sediment cleanup (e.g., upstream sources, combined sewer overflows, invasive species)
4. Stakeholders anticipate that the project[3] will provide some benefits, but many deem that it will ultimately have no effect on the community
5. Bishop Park is a local asset that could be improved with better fishing access, fish spawning habitat, a marina and a more naturalized shoreline
6. Although there is no real consensus on best outreach methods for the future, the 2014 public meeting on the sediment cleanup was well received.

The interviews and resultant report informed the outreach tools described in this Community Involvement Plan for the MCUTC site. In addition, an online survey will be conducted for the purpose of testing:

- Whether the views conveyed six years ago generally continue today
- Whether the views conveyed by 35 people are representative of the broader community
- Whether the views conveyed about the overall Trenton Channel are consistent with those specific to the MCUTC site

[3] This concern is specific to the remediation of Upper Trenton Channel, rather than the MCUTC Site.

The survey will be conducted on-line and is targeted for implementation in 2021. Requests for participation will be made through several methods, such as the Trenton Channel and MCUTC mailing lists, websites, and announcements and flyers distributed at public meetings. The survey site will remain accessible for at least one month in order to help maximize participation. The survey will be designed to ensure ease of access, understanding, and participation regardless of device used. Findings from the survey will be used to refine the community involvement actions described in this plan.

5.2 Public Availability Sessions

Public availability sessions support several of the above categories. Public availability sessions are effective, informal session open to the general public. They may feature posters, displays, and interaction between partners and community members. Public availability sessions aim to present detailed information in understandable terms, allow individual to inquire about issues that concern them most, and provide each community member a chance to speak freely with partners one-on-one. Public availability sessions do not require the use of court reporters and transcripts, though summaries may be prepared. The overarching goal of public availability sessions is to educate the public on important project issues and to enable community members to ask question in a comfortable and informal session. Public availability sessions also provide the partners with feedback from the community and can uncover issues not fully understood by the community. Sessions are conducted as needed at convenient times and places. For example, one public availability session may be held at the start of the next phase of work (i.e., the pre-design investigation) and second may be held during remedy design. Attendees will be asked to sign in at the public availability sessions, so that USEPA is able to maintain a list of interested members of the public. As discussed below, USEPA will use this list to distribute announcements and fact sheets to interested people. Whenever practicable, public notice is given at least 2 weeks before scheduled public availability sessions.

5.3 Email

Community members can contact USEPA representatives for information or to ask questions about the site by email to ellison.rosanne@epa.gov. People who contact USEPA about the site will be given the option of receiving further updates, such as announcements and fact sheets, via email.

5.4 Websites

Two websites will host relevant information about the site and serve as virtual public information repositories. First, www.detroitriver.org will host information that is most directly related to the remediation and restoration of the MCUTC site, such as fact sheets, technical reports, and announcements for public availability sessions. Second, broader information about the Detroit River AOC is available at https://www.epa.gov/great-lakes-aocs/detroit-river-aoc. USEPA's website (www.epa.gov) also provides extensive information on regulations, guidance, cleanup methods, and more. These websites provide key resources for accessing both general and Site-specific information. Websites can be accessed through home and public computers (e.g., at libraries and schools), provided there is internet access.

5.5 Fact Sheets

Fact sheets are brief documents written in plain language, often containing user-friendly pictures and maps. They are developed to help the community readily understand key findings from technical reports and/or to inform the public about upcoming community involvement opportunities. Fact sheets will be posted on FDR's website, mailed to people on the mailing list, and distributed at public availability sessions. They may also be made available at local community centers, post offices, and libraries.

5.6 Public Comment and Input

Public comments and input enable community members to review and contribute comments on various Site-related documents or actions. Letters and informal discussions with the partners allow the public and partners to communicate about the project. The partners want to understand the community's concerns so they can be addressed. Verbal comments and letters allow continued opportunity for the public to give input, for partners to identify trends in issues of public concern, and for all parties to identify areas that require more information or clarification. Therefore, on an ongoing basis, the public is invited to provide input in the process and to provide the partners with information for consideration during decision-making. When such input relates to draft documents, USEPA will specify a timeframe for providing comments (or requesting an extension), so that comments are received before drafts are finalized. Comments may be submitted in writing, by email, or verbally. To encourage the public's input, the www.detroitriver.org website will list mailing addresses, email addresses, and phone numbers for USEPA's points of contact

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