

ILPC Community Look-out

Improvement League of Plant City (ILPC), EPA, and BFA Hold Community Meeting

On August 17 a community meeting was held in order for EPA, BFA, and ILPC representatives to share information with community members.

Ten people were in attendance including EPA project manager Bradley Jackson, EPA Superfund Division supervisor L'Tonya Spencer, ILPC Coronet project manager Bill Thomas, and BFA representative Katie

Ballew. Patrick Barnes, P.G. BFA's Project Manager was unable to attend. The recent EPA site visit to Lakeside Station was discussed. The first priority of the ILPC is making sure more people in the surrounding community are aware of the risks in keeping well water for water supply. A site visit to Coronet will be conducted in order to rule out off site migration

of contaminated water. Historical topography maps of the area with sample locations will be analyzed to decide new locations and future actions. Additional samples proposed by BFA with community input will be collected for analysis. "We need to keep as much water on property as possible," Mr. Jackson said.

The next meeting will be held in November.



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Special points of interest:

- *Residents need to be active in protecting their local environment.*
- *The Improvement League should be represented by their own environmental consultant*
- *EPA should value the input of local residents*

Summary of Health Findings in RI Report

On July 30, 2010, Coronet Industries published its draft Human Health Risk Assessment Report as part of the Remedial Investigation (RI) Report. The assessment is for a 980-acre site at 4082 Coronet Road. This site is part of a larger area that was partially mined for phosphate until 1940. The plant was used for animal feed and potassium fluoroborate production until 2004. The risk assessment analyzes the risks that would exist on the site without remediation; specifically chemical and radiological constituents in soil, sediment, surface water, and

groundwater. The risk assessment process uses the toxicity of a chemical and/or radiological substance and estimates the theoretical risk level for people who may have been exposed to these substances. The main idea of the risk assessment process is that *Risk = Toxicity x Exposure*. Basically, without the chemical/radiological substance or human exposure, there is no risk. The risk may be overestimated to aid in regulatory processes and to err on the side of caution, but it does not necessarily predict whether people may develop cancer or other

negative health effects. Several different types of human receptors were established for the report: commercial/industrial workers, maintenance workers, trespassers, golf course maintenance workers, recreational users, and construction workers. The theoretical cancer risks and non-cancer risks associated with soil and dry sediment exposure and groundwater were evaluated for each type of person. For recreational users and trespassers, the risk assessment also evaluated the cancer and non-cancer risks for ingestion of pond

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Coronet Housing Resident Key

The graphic on the next page is the layout of the segregated “black” housing on the Coronet plant property.

Bill Thomas Jr. provided us with a sketch of the properties along with the names of people and families who lived there before housing was closed in 1963. After the close of the plant the families moved to housing in a nearby neighborhood and some are now scattered across the United States.

Based on our initial research the following is a key of the residences and their corresponding numbers in the diagram:

1. Isaiah Nelson
2. Jessie May Hodges
3. Ben Burton
4. Alonso Carton & Ethel Wilmore
5. Andrew Cortez Mitchell
6. Herbert Mitchell
7. Willie Kogans & Kayle E. Cox
8. Freddie Burton
9. Eber Green
10. Attie Walker
11. Clay Woods
12. John Jonez Wilson
13. James Thomas
14. Gus Rutledge
15. Saul Wright & John H. Wright
16. Richard Williams
17. Minnie May Boyd
18. George Parker
19. John & Edjar Cox
20. Bonnie Seabrooks
21. Charlie Walker
22. J.C. Albritton
23. Albert Mitchell & John Williams
24. James Nelson
25. John Harry Wright
26. Cora & Buster Watson
27. Peter Salisbury
28. Leroy Johnson

Health Findings, Continued from pg 1

surface water.

For the Main Plant Area, the Research Building Area, Former Pond 6, and other on-property areas, the risk assessment found that there were no significant related non-cancer health concerns for anyone exposed to soil or dry sediment.

The theoretical cancer risks for commercial and industrial workers and recreational users slightly exceeded the FDEP cancer risk target, although it did not exceed the EPA's target risk

Groundwater studies revealed concentrations of some substances that did exceed Primary drinking water standards

range. This was also true for the golf course, however the risk of exposure also includes golf course maintenance workers. Concerning Outparcels A, B, and C, there were no significant non-

cancer related health concerns related to exposure, and the theoretical cancer risk was below the target range.

There were no non-cancer or cancer related health concerns due to exposure discovered for the surface water on the site.

Groundwater studies revealed concentrations of some substances that did exceed Primary Drinking Water Standards and recommended exposure controls.

Lakeside Station Survey Completed

A Radon survey of Lakeside Station has recently been completed. Bradley Jackson, project manager for the EPA, has looked at the site thoroughly and believes they have enough information to address some of the contaminant concerns.

The 2500 acre Coronet property is separated into two parcels referred to as Lakeside Station and Coronet. Lakeside Station is located to the north

of the old Coronet factory and is made up of 1500 acres.

Lakeside Station is under a separate remediation plan than Coronet but the recovery of this area effects the recovery process for the Coronet parcel to the south. Due to elevation and the natural flow of groundwater any contamination that exists in the ponds to the north of the Coronet property could

effect the environmental health of the surrounding area.

Storm run-off is the first problem EPA wishes to address. There are several ponds in this area which are contaminated with harmful chemicals and heavy metals used in the phosphate ore extraction process.

Arsenic is the most prevalent and can cause the most problems when diluted in groundwater. Other potentially haz-

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Coronet Housing Layout, 1963



Aerial of Coronet Plant in 1955 with segregated “black” housing to the bottom right.

Cason Road

7	8	15	22
6	9	16	23
5	10	17	24
4	11	18	25
3	12	19	26
2	13	20	27
1	14	21	28

Community Questions and Concerns

In the next issue we will publish questions from the community and answers from the experts in this section. Please contact Katie Ballew at BFA environmental. Katie can be reached at kballew@bfaenvironmental.com.



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<http://www.improvementleague.com>

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day Events

The Improvement League is working diligently to ensure a successful 2012 Plant City Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Cultural Arts Festival. This year's theme is *Defining the Dream in an Era of Change*. A four day celebration will be held January 13th through the 16th, 2012.

Friday Jan 13: Opening ceremony and statewide step & dance team competition

Saturday Jan 14: Freedom Parade through historic downtown, Gospel Extravaganza, Motown Revue, and street festival with excellent ethnic cuisine, health fair, rides, concessions and goods

Sunday Jan 15: Leadership Breakfast

Monday Jan 16: Freedom Walk

Everyday: Educational exhibits and visual and performing artists for children and adults at the Bing Rooming House, Plant City's African American Community Museum.

The entire community is invited to come out and enjoy the festivities. We have something for everyone!

Community Resources

- <http://www.plantcitygov.com>
- <http://www.epa.gov>
- <http://www.dep.state.fl.us>
- <http://www.hillscountyhealth.org>
- <http://www.epchc.org>

Lakeside Station, Continued from pg. 2

ardous chemicals are boron and radionuclides which can be harmful with direct contact.

The desired outcome of the Lakeside Station cleanup is to get the ponds clean so they can discharge into nearby English Creek during storm events without fear of negative health or environmental impacts.

There are two methods to rehabilitating the contaminated ponds in Lakeside Station. The first is to empty the pond and remove all the sediment and soil. This would remove all contaminated materials and the pond would be able to function normally.

The second option is to put down a liner with new soil over top. The pond would be shallower but anything that spilled



Coronet Mine phosphate operations in the early 1900s.

over into English Creek would be clean. The problems with the liner are unknown lifespan, durability, and the potential of contaminants continuing to seep into the surrounding groundwater through leaks. A feasibility study of all

options is currently being performed by the EPA.

The remediation project for Lakeside station will cover 400 acres and the EPA is pursuing former site owners to enforce these improvements.

Migration of water offsite has significantly decreased since the closure of pond 6 in 2004. However former residences of the Coronet property need to be aware of the risks they faced while they lived on the housing site.

There are still many people in the area with well water who have not yet switched over to city water.

Utilizing the clean water the public works department of Plant City provides is the best way to prevent contamination by any harmful byproducts from past factory activities.