

**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
FOR
ASARCO TAYLOR SPRINGS SITE
TAYLOR SPRINGS, ILLINOIS**

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1. OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed this *Community Involvement Plan (CIP)* in preparation for community involvement activities to be conducted during the investigation and cleanup activities at the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO) Taylor Springs Site in Taylor Springs, Ill. This document provides information about community concerns and presents a plan to enhance communication between local residents and EPA as the investigation and cleanup at the site progresses.

(Words appearing in **bold** are defined in Appendix A.)

The objective of community involvement is to involve the public in activities and decisions related to the investigation and cleanup of hazardous waste sites. The community involvement program promotes two-way communication between members of the public and EPA. EPA has learned that its decision-making ability is enhanced by actively soliciting comments and information from the public. Public input can be useful in two ways:

- Communities provide valuable information on local history, citizen involvement and site conditions.
- By expressing its concerns, the community assists EPA in developing a response that more effectively addresses the community's needs.

The information in this plan is based primarily on individual contact and public meetings between residents and local officials and EPA from February 2006 until April 2008.

1.1 A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE SUPERFUND PROCESS

In 1980, the United States Congress enacted the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)**, also called **Superfund**. CERCLA authorizes EPA to investigate and respond to hazardous substance releases that may endanger public health and the environment. Congress amended and reauthorized the Superfund law in October 1986 as the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**. If the site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, EPA can intervene with an emergency response action.

Up until the time of the publishing of this document, staff from EPA's Emergency Response and Removal program have been overseeing the activities at the ASARCO Taylor Springs Site. The goal of EPA's

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Emergency Response and Removal Program is to protect the public and the environment from immediate threats posed by the release or discharge of hazardous substances.

In addition to performing emergency response and removal actions at various sites, EPA conducts long-term cleanup actions at hundreds of seriously contaminated hazardous substance sites. These cases can take several years to fully study the problem, develop the best remedy, and clean up the contamination. At this time, the site is being turned over to the long-term cleanup program, which is called the remedial program. Under this program a more thorough investigation will be conducted. The investigation at the site, called a **remedial investigation (RI)**, will involve identifying the types of contaminants present at and near the site; determining the amount and level of contamination; and determining the potential risks to the community and environment.

Upon completion of the investigation, EPA will develop a **feasibility study (FS)** to evaluate various alternatives to clean up the site. EPA will hold a **public comment period** on the cleanup alternatives. At the end of the public comment period, the final cleanup plan will be approved and designed. The design and cleanup phase is referred to as the **remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA)**.

At the ASARCO Taylor Springs Site, EPA is currently negotiating with ASARCO and Blue Tee Corp., companies considered potentially responsible (called **PRPs**) for the contamination to conduct the investigation and design a way to clean up the contamination under EPA supervision.



Photo of the site.

2. SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The ASARCO Taylor Springs site is a zinc oxide plant and a former primary metals plant located on the south side of the village of Taylor Springs, Ill. The site occupies nearly 673 acres, of which 303 acres are wooded and 189 acres are used for agriculture. The former and current site operational area is on the remaining 181 acres.

2.2 SITE HISTORY

The 181-acre Taylor Springs site is owned by ASARCO who purchased the property in 1971. Previously, the zinc oxide facility was operated by American Zinc Lead and Smelting Company (now Blue Tee Corp.) and more recently by Midwest Zinc. As part of the zinc smelting process, slag (a by-product of the smelting process) was produced and placed in waste piles or spread on the ground. In addition, particulate emissions containing **cadmium, lead, zinc**, and other substances were also produced. As part of the zinc oxide production process, various grades of slab zinc products, **sulfuric acid, copper, aluminum**, lead, coal combustion wastes (clinker) and slag were produced.

A significant amount of slag within the facility is stored in a waste pile that occupies approximately 2.5 acres and a shallow waste pile that occupies approximately 9.1 acres.

Over time, much of this slag and clinker material was placed on residential yards and driveways as fill.

Contaminated soil outside of the plant was first identified by Illinois EPA in 2001 through a site assessment and soil testing. Illinois EPA has asked EPA to sample residential yards to further understand the extent of the contamination and initiate removal of the lead contamination in the yards.

On September 26, 2006 EPA added the ASARCO Taylor Springs site, in Taylor Springs, Ill., to the **National Priorities List (NPL)** of Superfund hazardous waste sites. Sites on the NPL are eligible for additional study and resources under EPA's Superfund program. The 181-acre Taylor Springs site was proposed for addition to the NPL in April 2006 followed by a public comment period.

At the request of Illinois EPA, EPA's Emergency Response branch conducted a site assessment of soil lead concentrations in residential and public areas in the village of Taylor Springs. Access was obtained at

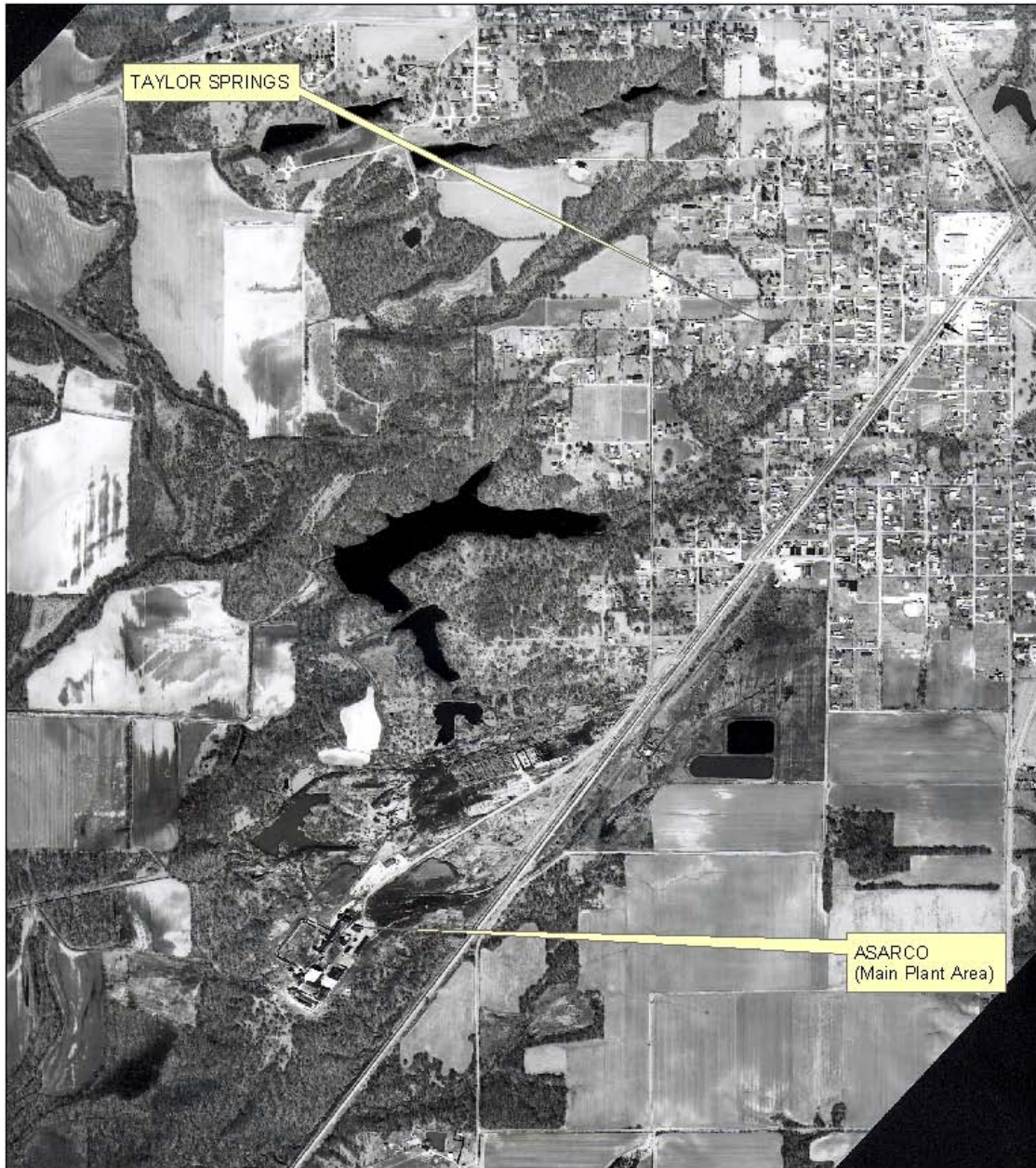
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approximately half of the residential properties in Taylor Springs, and sampling was conducted in June 2006. Results of this sampling found that 20 residential or public areas exceeded U.S. EPA's time critical removal action level of 1,200 **parts per million** (ppm) lead, and an additional 67 properties exceeded the EPA Region IX Preliminary Remedial Goal for lead of 400 ppm.

A Removal Site Assessment was conducted by EPA with the assistance of Illinois EPA in June 5-12, 2006 at residential properties surrounding the ASARCO facility. Approximately 150 residential properties were assessed. The results of the sampling were made available to property owners in September and October 2006. This data was used to plan for the Time Critical Removal Action which was initiated in December 2007. The majority of activities associated with the Time Critical Removal Action have been completed. Excavation and restoration occurred at 36 properties where soils exceeded the Time Critical Removal Criterion of 1,200 ppm lead. Approximately 2783.75 cubic yards were removed from residential properties and placed in the on-site staging area on the ASARCO Taylor Springs site. The staging area was then capped and hydroseeded to reduce erosion. Restoration of the residential properties, including hydroseeding, was completed on March 2, 2008.

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**Figure 1
ASARCO Taylor Springs
Site Location Map**



ASARCO AREA MAP
3/06

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3. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The village of Taylor Springs is a small town located in Montgomery County, Illinois, approximately 54 miles northeast of St. Louis, Mo. and 47 miles south of Springfield, Ill. According to the 2000 census, Taylor Springs has a population of 583 people with a median age of 38.8 years old. The residents of the village are predominantly white – 98.8 percent. Of those aged 25 years or older, about 76.9 percent are high-school graduates and 5.5 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher. Approximately 1.6 percent speak a language other than English at home. Of residents aged 16 or older, 63.6 percent are in the workforce. The median family income is \$35,000. About 9.1 percent of the population lives below the poverty level. The village has a total of 264 housing units with 250 being owner-occupied. About 156 of the housing units are single-family homes. The median home value is \$45,000.

3.2 CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Illinois EPA and Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) representatives have been involved with community outreach efforts since 1994. Although EPA now is the lead agency for the upcoming remedial investigation and cleanup activities at ASARCO, both state agencies will support EPA with their community involvement activities.

EPA Community Involvement Activities

Feb. 23, 2006 - A public availability session was held to discuss past Illinois EPA sampling activities on residential properties in Taylor Springs and EPA's upcoming removal site assessment of those residential properties.

March 2006 - EPA published and distributed a fact sheet announcing that EPA would be beginning testing of residential yards for potential lead contamination. The fact sheet further gave information on the potential health concerns from over exposure to lead and announced an informational meeting for the public.

April 4, 2006 - The informational meeting was held.

Oct. 19, 2006 - Another informational meeting was held on to discuss results of EPA sampling.

May 21, 2007 - EPA representatives and the responsible parties met with the mayor of Taylor Springs to discuss additional sampling locations to be addressed in the time critical removal action.

Nov. 13, 2007 - EPA held an informational public meeting to discuss the activities associated with the time critical removal.

March 18, 2008 - EPA attended a Taylor Springs village board meeting to discuss yard restoration work associated with the time critical removal action.

April 16, 2008 - EPA held another public meeting to explain the progress made at the site. EPA has also established an information repository to house site documents in the community and has established a Web page for the site.

Representatives of EPA Region 5 will continue to respond to the community's needs by speaking with residents and public officials, holding public meetings, publishing fact sheets and update letters, and by maintaining the Web page and the information repository for the site. The information repository contains site-related documentation, and is available for public review at the Taylor Springs Village Hall. EPA will continue to maintain contact with Taylor Springs officials.

3.3. KEY COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND CONCERNS

From February 2006 to April 2008, representatives of EPA have met one-on-one with residents and officials of Taylor Springs to discuss community issues and concerns regarding the site. The following is a summary of the major areas of concern raised.

3.3.1 Health concerns

Several people that EPA representatives contacted said that they were concerned about the potential health risks posed by the lead contamination. Two individuals stated that children in their family had high blood lead levels and they were concerned about what effects that would have on their development. One resident said that they were concerned about their health. That resident had lived near the plant, had grown up playing at the ASARCO lake and pond areas and had worked at the plant. This resident had not had their blood lead levels tested, but now questions whether they should. They said that they had several health problems that they now think might be associated with the contamination. Another individual expressed concern about the potential health risk to their dogs who sometimes dig in the contaminated dirt. They wondered if they should be concerned about the health of their dogs. Still another individual mentioned that some old plant employees had developed respiratory problems. They wondered if the respiratory problems could be associated with their exposure to the contamination at work.

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3.3.2 Contamination throughout the village

A few people EPA contacted said that they were concerned that contamination was all over the village. One individual stated that “the whole town was used for fill at one time because of the streams.”

3.3.3 Information

In general, most residents and officials EPA contacted said that they would like information about the investigation, the contamination, and the cleanup. One individual specifically said that they were new to town and would like to know more about the type of contamination being found.

3.3.4 Pleased contamination being cleaned up

Many individuals contacted by EPA stated that they were pleased that EPA was investigating and cleaning up the contamination. People were aware that the contamination was there and they said that they were glad the cleanup is getting done.

3.3.5 Concern about potential contamination of the lake

Several residents and officials expressed concern about the potential contamination of Taylor Springs Lake, which is located on the property. They said that they were concerned about whether it was safe to eat the fish from the lake. They were also concerned about their ability to continue to have access to the lake for recreation and the affect of the contamination or the cleanup on threatened or endangered species habitats.

4. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

Community involvement objectives and activities have been developed to encourage public participation during upcoming activities at the site. They are intended to ensure that residents and interested officials are informed about activities taking place at the ASARCO Taylor Springs Site and, at appropriate times, have opportunities to provide input during the investigation and cleanup process. To be effective, the community involvement program must be formulated according to the community's need for information, and its interest and willingness to participate in the process.

The following objectives have been developed as a guideline for the implementation of community involvement activities.

4.1 ENLIST THE SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

Village officials and community leaders provide an invaluable resource in EPA's effort to understand and monitor community concerns. Local officials' and community leaders' frequent contact with residents provides direct lines of communication, in which questions and concerns may be addressed or referred to EPA. It is essential that local officials be informed of site activities, plans, findings, and developments. Appropriate officials and community leaders to keep informed and involved include individuals listed in Appendix C of this CIP.

4.2 IDENTIFY AND ASSESS CITIZEN PERCEPTION OF THE SITE

Information regarding citizen concern and perception of the site is indispensable. As of the publication of this document, the primary concerns are: health, the extent of the contamination and the need for information. Understanding these concerns will help EPA focus the level of effort for community involvement at the site. Background information and the direction of local concern will determine those activities that best meet the community's needs.

4.3 PROVIDE FOLLOW-UP EXPLANATIONS ABOUT TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES AND CONTAMINANTS

Concise, easily understood, and timely information should be available to area residents concerning the schedule of technical activities, their purpose, and their outcome. A written, basic description and discussion of site contaminants should be provided so that residents understand possible threats to the public. The community involvement staff should also attempt to identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information is desired by individuals or groups. Finally, to ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, EPA should continue to maintain a single point of contact.

4.4 INFORM THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE PROCEDURES, POLICIES, AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM

Many individuals interviewed regarding the ASARCO Taylor Springs Site did not fully understand EPA's Superfund program. To dispel possible confusion about EPA's purpose and responsibilities at the site, an effort should be made to circulate basic information to the community describing the process. EPA terms, acronyms, policies, and procedures should also be explained as site activities progress.

As the investigation and cleanup process progresses, it will also be worthwhile to evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement activities in providing information to residents and encouraging citizen participation.

Technical Assistance Grants

In addition to the previous items, EPA should inform local officials, environmental groups, and interested residents about the availability of a **technical assistance grant (TAG)**. The technical assistance grant program provides up to \$50,000 to community groups to hire technical advisors to help citizens understand and interpret site-related technical information for themselves. There are certain basic requirements concerning the technical assistance grant program. For example, the group must be a grass-roots organization representing the entire community; use its grant money to inform everyone, not just the group; and hire a reputable advisor to review and interpret technical information in lay terms. Only one technical assistance grant per Superfund site at any one time is allowed.

5. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TECHNIQUES

U.S. laws and EPA policy require that certain community involvement activities be conducted at designated milestones during the investigation and cleanup process. In addition, EPA Region 5 undertakes other activities to strengthen its communication with those affected by the contamination. A member of the EPA Region 5 community involvement staff has been designated to respond directly to media and public inquiries regarding site activities. Activities that will be conducted during the investigation and cleanup of the contamination are described below.

5.1 MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

The process of community interviews has already established an initial communications link between the community and EPA. Furthermore, the community involvement coordinator for the site has been designated by EPA as a contact person (See Appendix C – EPA Representatives). Access to a contact person reduces the frustration that may accompany attempts to obtain information and communicate with the several agencies and organizations involved in the investigation and cleanup. The community involvement coordinator will continue to maintain contact with the appropriate local officials and community leaders to provide them the opportunity to address any issues that may arise during the investigation and cleanup at the site.

5.2 MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH AREA RESIDENTS

The background information that residents may provide about a site is valuable to EPA in planning the investigation and cleanup. EPA will maintain a mailing list as one means of providing information to interested residents and the general community. A Web page has also been established. Residents can voice their concerns regarding the site directly to the following designated EPA representatives:

Janet Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
Superfund Division (P-19J)
EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

Phone: (312) 353-0628 or
(800) 621-8431, Ext. 30628
Fax: (312) 353-1155
E-mail: pope.janet@epa.gov

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(800) 621-8431, Ext. 65907
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E-mail: thomas.craig@epa.gov

Stephanie Linebaugh
Remedial Project Manager
Superfund Division (SR-6J)
EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

Phone: (312) 353-2315 or
(800) 621-8431, Ext. 32315
Fax: (312) 886-4071
E-mail: linebaugh.stephanie@epa.gov

5.3 PROVIDE SITE AND SUPERFUND INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET

Many of the persons interviewed have access to and are accustomed to using the Internet. Residents, local officials, and community leaders are receptive to the role of EPA in resolving problems at the ASARCO Taylor Springs Site. The nature and extent of the investigation and cleanup process and the roles of the various participants in the process, such as the government agencies, the companies involved in the investigation and cleanup, contractors, and other personnel should be explained.

Information on EPA's Superfund program will be provided. An explanation of the program will be provided at public meetings and information on Superfund will be placed in the information repository at the Taylor Springs Village Hall. (See Appendix B of this plan for the village hall location and hours.) Information on EPA's Superfund program and the site will also be provided on the EPA's Web site: www.epa.gov/region5/sites/asarcots/ and at http://epaosc.net/site_profile.asp?site_id=3625

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5.4 MAINTAIN AN INFORMATION REPOSITORY

EPA policy requires the establishment of an information repository for any site where EPA investigation and cleanup activities are being conducted. An information repository is a designated location (usually a library or other public building), which houses a file of site-specific documents and general information about EPA programs. A site file found in an information repository typically includes legal documents, work plans, technical reports, and copies of laws that are applicable and relevant to activities at the site. Establishment of an information repository makes the site-related information more accessible to the public. EPA has established a repository in Taylor Springs. Its location is listed below and also in Appendix B of this CIP. Many documents, plans, and other finalized written materials generated during the investigation and cleanup will be placed in the repository. EPA will notify community groups, village officials, and interested citizens on the mailing list of its location.

The information repository in Taylor Springs is available for public review at the following location and hours:

Taylor Springs Village Hall
626 E. Main St.
Taylor Springs, IL 62089

(217) 532-3354

Hours:

Monday – Friday 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. (1st –15th of the month)
Monday – Friday 5:30 a.m. – 2:30 p.m. (15th –30 or 31st of the month)

5.5 WRITE AND DISTRIBUTE NEWS RELEASES

Prepared statements will be released to local newspapers, and radio and television stations to announce any significant findings at the site during the investigation and cleanup, and to notify the community of any public meetings. Additional news releases are advisable at the completion of the cleanup. The news releases should be mailed to the media list in Appendix C and placed in the site file at the information repository. News releases may also be posted on EPA Region 5's Web page at: www.epa.gov/region5/news/.

5.6 PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE FACT SHEETS OR UPDATE REPORTS

Fact sheets and update reports, written in non-technical language and produced to coincide with particular milestones during the investigation and cleanup process, are intended to provide the community with detailed information about the site. These will be placed in the information repository and sent to all parties on the mailing list. In addition, other fact sheets or update reports may be developed to respond to specific community information needs. Information may also be placed on EPA Region 5's Web page at: www.epa.gov/region5/sites/asarcots/.

5.7 HOLD PUBLIC MEETINGS

A public meeting provides an opportunity for EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. EPA staff is available to provide information and answer questions. A public meeting is not necessarily a formal public hearing where testimony is received. Instead it might be a meeting to exchange information and comments. Public meetings provide community members with an opportunity to express their concerns to the EPA, state, or local government officials. Public meetings or informal availability sessions may be held at various times throughout the investigation and cleanup process. Scheduling public meetings should remain flexible to account for technical milestones and public interest. Upcoming milestones that may warrant an information session or public meeting include an announcement that an agreement has been reached between EPA and the companies considered potentially responsible for the contamination and the start of the next phase of the cleanup.

5.8 PUBLISH NOTICES OR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

A public notice may be placed if significant findings are made during the investigation and cleanup at the site or upon completion of the cleanup. Notices or newspaper advertisements also will be published to announce all public meetings sponsored by EPA.

5.9 PUBLIC MEETING TRANSCRIPT

When a public meeting is held during the public comment period on the cleanup alternatives, a verbatim transcript will be taken. The transcript will be placed in the information repository.

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5.10 RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

All significant comments received during the public comment period will be addressed in a document called a **responsiveness summary**. This report is required by Superfund as part of the **record of decision**, or ROD, for the site. The ROD, including the responsiveness summary, will be placed in the site information repository.

5.11 ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND ACTIVITIES OF A COMMUNITY ADVISORY GROUP

One of the ways communities can participate in site cleanup decisions is by forming a **community advisory group (CAG)**. A community advisory group is made up of representatives of diverse community interests. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process. Community advisory groups offer EPA a unique opportunity to hear – and respond to – community preferences for site cleanup activities. The existence of a community advisory group also does not eliminate the need for EPA to keep the general community informed about plans and decisions throughout the Superfund process. The community, with EPA's assistance, establishes a community advisory group for a Superfund site.

5.12 REVISE THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

Through the various means of communication and interaction previously listed, EPA will note changes in community concerns, information needs and activities, and may modify this community involvement plan as necessary to respond to those changes.

5.13 PROGRAM EVALUATION

At key milestones during the investigation and cleanup, EPA Region 5 may evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement program for the ASARCO Taylor Springs Site. Questionnaires or other evaluation tools may be designed to assess the effectiveness of public meetings, fact sheets, and other activities in conveying information and encouraging citizen participation.

6. TIMEFRAME FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

Figure 2
Timeframe for Community Involvement Activities

Community Involvement Activities	Timeframe
1. Maintain contact with local officials and community leaders	Ongoing
2. Maintain contact with area residents	As needed
3. Provide site and Superfund program information on the Internet	Ongoing
4. Maintain information repositories	As needed
5. Write and distribute news releases	Currently in operation
6. Prepare and distribute fact sheets or update reports	As needed
7. Hold public meetings	As needed
8. Public notices or newspaper advertisements	As needed
9. Public meeting transcript	As needed
10. Responsiveness summary	In response to comments during the public comment period
11. Assist in the development and activities of a community advisory group	As needed
12. Revise the community involvement plan	As needed
13. Program evaluation	As needed

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

Aluminum

Aluminum is the most abundant metal in the earth's crust. Aluminum metal is light in weight and silvery-white in appearance. Aluminum is used for beverage cans, pots and pans, airplanes, siding and roofing, and foil. Everyone is exposed to low levels of aluminum from food, air, water, and soil. Exposure to high levels of aluminum may result in respiratory and neurological problems.

Cadmium

A metal found in some ores that is commonly used to coat metals and as a paint additive. Breathing high levels of cadmium severely damages the lungs and can be fatal. Eating food or drinking water with very high levels can cause vomiting and diarrhea. Long-term exposure to lower levels of cadmium in air, food, or water can lead to a buildup of cadmium in the kidneys and possible kidney disease. Other long-term effects are lung damage and fragile bones.

Clinker

Clinker material is ash from burning coal.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The Act created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to do the work; or
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Community Advisory Group (CAG)

A community advisory group is made up of representatives of the community with diverse community interests. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process. For more information, visit EPA's Web site at: www.epa.gov/superfund/community/cag/index.htm.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP)

A plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during the investigation and cleanup at the site. The CIP outlines how EPA will keep the public informed of work at the site and the ways in which citizens can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site. The document is available in the site's information repository maintained by EPA. The CIP may be modified as necessary to respond to changes in community concerns, information needs and activities. This document is a CIP.

Copper

Copper is a metal that occurs naturally in the environment, and also in plants and animals. Copper is used to make many different kinds of products like wire, plumbing pipes, and sheet metal. Copper is also combined with other metals to make brass and bronze pipes and faucets. Low levels of copper are essential for maintaining good health. High levels can cause harmful effects such as irritation of the nose, mouth and eyes, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach cramps, nausea, and even death.

Inorganic

One of two primary classes of chemical compounds, the other being organic compounds. Unlike organic compounds, inorganic compounds do not contain carbon. Water, sulfuric acid, table salt and ammonia are examples of inorganic compounds. Also known as inorganic chemicals or inorganics.

Lead

A metal commonly found in plumbing, automotive batteries, foil and solder. It can be toxic by ingestion or by inhalation of contaminated dust or fumes. It accumulates in the body, and can build up to dangerous levels over long periods of time. It can cause brain, bone and nerve damage.

National Priorities List (NPL)

The list of EPA's top priority hazardous waste sites in the country that are eligible for investigation and cleanup under the Superfund Program.

Parts Per Million (ppm)

Expressed as ppb, it is a very small unit of measurement. The term means one part in a billion parts.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)

Individuals, businesses, or government agencies identified by EPA as potentially liable for the contamination at a Superfund site.

Proposed Plan

A document summarizing the cleanup alternatives EPA has considered for controlling contamination at a Superfund site. The proposed plan includes the alternative that EPA recommends for cleaning up the particular site.

Public Comment Period

A time during which the public may be asked review and comment on certain documents or cleanup alternatives.

Record of Decision (ROD)

A document that describes EPA's selected cleanup plan of a site.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

An investigation at a Superfund site to assess contamination and environmental problems, and to evaluate cleanup alternatives. The process consists of two distinct but related phases. The first phase is the investigation, which determines the type and amount of contamination at the site. The second phase is a study that evaluates different methods to clean up the contamination.

Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA)

The design is a phase of the cleanup activities that follows the investigation and examination of cleanup alternatives and includes the development of engineering drawings and specifications for a site cleanup. The action phase is the response actions that stop or substantially reduce a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that are a serious but not an immediate threat to public health.

Responsiveness Summary

The section within the record of decision that summarizes comments received from the public during the public comment period, and provides EPA's responses to them.

Slag

Non-metallic by-products of metal smelting.

Sulfuric Acid

Sulfuric acid is a clear, colorless, oily liquid that is very corrosive. It is also called sulphine acid, battery acid, and hydrogen sulfate. It is used in the manufacture of fertilizers, explosives, other acids, and glue; in the purification of petroleum; in the pickling of metal; and in lead-acid batteries (used in most vehicles). Sulfuric acid can cause burns to the skin, eyes, lungs, and digestive tract. Severe exposure can result in death.

Superfund

The commonly used term that describes the federal legislation authorizing EPA to investigate and respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances into the environment. It is also known as CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act). In 1986, Superfund was reauthorized as SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act).

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

Modifications to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, enacted on October 17, 1986.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)

Grants provided to site-related citizen groups whose health, property values, or recreational enjoyment are affected or potentially affected by a Superfund site. For more information, visit EPA's Web site at: www.epa.gov/region5/business/fs-sftags.htm

Zinc

Zinc is a naturally occurring element. Exposure to high levels of zinc occurs mostly from eating food, drinking water, or breathing workplace air that is contaminated. Low levels of zinc are essential for maintaining good health. Exposure to large amounts of zinc can be harmful. It can cause stomach cramps, anemia, and changes in cholesterol levels.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF CONTACTS

C.1 FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator Richard J. Durbin (202) 224-2152
309 Hart Senate Office Building Fax: (202) 228-0400
Washington D.C. 20510 E-mail: durbin.senate.gov/contact

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230 S. Dearborn St. Fax: (312) 353-0150
Chicago, IL 60604

Senator Barack Obama (202) 224-2854
713 Hart Senate Office Building Fax: (202) 228-4260
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230 S. Dearborn St., 39th Floor (312) 886-3506
Chicago, IL 60604 Fax: (312) 886-3514

Representative Phil Hare (202) 225-5905
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Washington, D.C. 20515 Web: hare.house.gov

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C.2 STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

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C.3 LOCAL OFFICIALS

C.3.1 Village of Taylor Springs

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Lisa McCarty
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Board of Trustees

Kim Micklevitz
Kevin Prickett
Jim Washburn
Elwin Saathoff
Kenny Ondrey
Brian McCarty

Correspondence for the Board of Trustees should be directed to the village offices.

C.4 EPA REPRESENTATIVES

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C.6 ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH REPRESENTATIVES

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Illinois Department of Public Health E-mail:cdodanville@illinois.gov
Edwardsville Regional Office
22 Kettle River Dr.
Glen Carbon, IL 62034

C.7 MEDIA

C.7.1 NEWSPAPER

The Journal-News (217) 532-3933
431 S. Main (217) 532-3632 (Fax)
P.O. Box 100
Hillsboro, IL 62049

C.7.2 TELEVISION

KDNL (ABC) 1215 Cole St. programming St. Louis, MO 63106	(314) 436-3030 No local
KMOV (CBS) One Memorial Dr. St. Louis, MO 63102	(314) 621-4444 (314) 621-4775 (Fax)
KSDK (NBC) 1000 Market St. St. Louis, MO 63101	(314) 421-5055 (314) 444-5164 (Fax)
KETC (PBS) Dana Brown Communications Center 3655 Olive St. St. Louis, MO 63108-6915	(314) 512-9000 (314) 512-9005 (Fax)
WRSP (FOX) Channel 55 3003 Old Rochester Rd. Springfield, IL 62703	(217) 523-8855 (217) 523-4410 (Fax)
WICS (ABC) Channel 20 2680 E. Cook St. Springfield, IL 62703	(217) 753-5656 (217) 753-5681 (Fax)
WPXS (PAX) Channel 13 4751 Cartter Rd. Kell, IL 62853	(618) 822-6900 (618) 822-6526 (Fax)

C.7.3 RADIO

WSIE – FM 88.7 WSIE Jazz Public Radio Southern Illinois University – Edwardsville Edwardsville, IL 62026-1773	(888) 325-8870 (618) 650-2233 (Fax)
WCBW- FM 89.7 1411 Locust St. St. Louis, MO 63103	(314) 421-3020 (618) 436-2434 (Fax)

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WGRN – FM 89.5 315 E. College Ave. Greenville, IL 62246	(618) 664-2800 No Fax
WTRH – FM 93.3 PO Box 51A Ramsey, IL 62080	(618) 423-2082 (618) 423-2394 (Fax)
WIBI – FM 91.1 P.O. Box 140 Carlinville, IL 62626	(217) 854-4800 (217) 854-4810 (Fax)
WTIM – FM 97.3 Miller Communications Inc. 918 E. Park Taylorville, IL 62568	(217) 824-3395 (217) 824-3301 (Fax)
WXAJ – FM 99.7 3055 S. 4 th St. Springfield, IL 62703	(217) 528-3033 (217) 528-5248 (Fax)
WSMI – FM 106.1 & AM 1540 & FM 105.3 P.O. Box 10 Litchfield, IL 62056	(217) 324-5921 (217) 532-2431 (Fax)
WMIX – AM 950 P.O. Box 1508 Mt. Vernon, IL 62864	(618) 242-3500 (618) 242-2490 (Fax)
KXEN – AM 1010 P.O. Box 8085 Mitchell, IL 62040	(618) 797-2299 (618) 797-2293 (Fax)
KMOX – AM 1120 One Memorial Dr. St. Louis, MO 63102	(314) 621-2345 (314) 444-3230 (Fax)
WILY – AM 1210 302 S. Poplar Centralia, IL 62801	(618) 533-5700 (618) 533-5737 (Fax)

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KJSL – AM 630 10845 Olive Blvd., Ste 160 Creve Couer, MO 63141	(314) 878-3600 (314) 656-3608 (Fax)
KTRS – AM 550 638 W. Port Plaza St. Louis, MO 63146	(314) 453-5500 (314) 453-9704 (Fax)
WCBW – AM 880 13063 Winu Dr. Highland, IL 62249	(618) 654-7521 (618) 654-6333 (Fax)
KRFT – AM 1190 8045 Big Bend Blvd., Suite 200 St. Louis, MO 63119	(314) 962-0590 (314) 962-7576 (Fax)
WSCR – AM 670 455 N. Cityfront Plaza, 6th Floor Chicago, IL 60611	(312) 245-6000 (312) 245-6072 (Fax)
WLS – AM 890 190 N. State St. Chicago, IL 60601	(312) 984-0890 (312) 984-5283 (Fax)
WGN – AM 720 435 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, IL 60611	(312) 222-4700 (312) 222-5165
WBGZ – AM 1570 P.O. Box 615 Alton, IL 62002	(618) 465-3535 (618) 465-3546 (Fax)