United States Environmental Protection Agency Office **of** Solid Waste and Emergency Response Publication 9345,4-02FS

September 1993

Guide To Community Involvement for Site Assessment Managers

Office of Emergency and Remedial Response Hazardous Site Evaluation Division **52046**

Communicating Superfund Activities to the Public

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As an EPA employee or a contractor who supports site assessment activities, you have the opportunity to help EPA foster open communication and build trust within the communities it serves. Because you are the firstand sometimes, the only-EPA representative most of the public encounters at a hazardous waste site. your actions have an enormous impact on community awareness of and attitudes toward the Superfund program. EPA cannot afford to wait to share information with the community until a site is eligible for the National Priorities List (NPL)or needs a removal action. The program's staff and contractors need to set the stage for two-way communication with the public from the start.

Although interaction with the community is primarily an EPA function, site assessment contractors also need to be prepared to assist by answering technical questions from the public while on site and relaying any public concerns to EPA. Contractors also need to know to refer the public to EPA staff members for further information.

This fact sheet will help you to ensure that the first experience the community has with EPA at a hazardous waste site is a positive one. In addition to providing information on what community involvement initiatives you can take during the technical phases of the site assessment, it provides instructions on how to take these actions. Inside, you will find ideas, examples, guidance tips, and detailed references to help you face this challenge.

. Community involvement during the site assessment is not required by the Superfund law or the National Contingency Plan. However, it would be shortsighted not to take advantage of this opportunity to educate and inform the public about the Superfund program and the site assessment work you are performing. Reaching out to people early on can help build trust in EPA and its work, and alleviate community fears.

Certain types of sites may require early community involvement because they are likely to be the focus of strong public interest:

- Sites that *are* likely to be added to the **NPL** or where removal actions *are* expected to be initiated;
- Sites located near other **NPL** or *r* removal sites in which the public is interested;
- Sites located in densely populated **areas**;
- Sites for which public inquiries have been received (letters and phone calls) at the State and local levels; and
- Sites at which a person or community group requested the preliminary assessment **(PA)** report.

Focus your community outreach efforts on the sites that you think will have high levels of public interest.



Quick Reference Fact Sheet

Site Assessment Fact Sheet



In the Event of a Site Evaluation Accomplished Finding	In the Event of a Removal	ENFORCEMENT
 If, at any point during the site assessment, EPA determines that no further action is necessary at the site, communicate this status. Prepare a press release on your findings and send it to the local media and to people who requested specific information. Obtain addresses and phone numbers of the local media from the regional office of public affairs or the town's local phone book. Follow up the mailing with a brief phone call. Sample press releases can be found in the CR Handbook. 	 Brief the onscene coordinator (OSC) and designated CR coordinator on your assessment of community interest. Refer any further inquiries about the site to the CR staff. 	Snare technical and community insights with enforcement staff to ensure that the search for potentially responsible parties is initiated early.
		During the Site Inspection (SI)
		 If you assess a high level of community interest, notify a member of the CR staff that an SI is in progress and discuss a communication strategy. Keep the community in the loop: Hold an informal public meeting on the project status/schedule; Make copies of the SI report available to the public upon request; Call city, county, and State officials. Their numbers are in the local phone book; Tailor the generic fact sheet (see 'For Further Information' on page 2) to preliminary findings and next steps at your site; Send the fact sheet to the mayor, local businesses, and schools; and Establish an information repository at a local library.
 Community interest is likely to heighten here. Interestedparties should be made aware of the public comment period for proposed sites. If warranted, compile a mailing list and send notice to interested parties. If interest heightens, send a press release to the local media on the NPL proposal date with directions on how to comment on/review the HRS package. Remember, the community will be less antagonistic if you are forthcoming with information. Consider holding an informal availability session to receive questions and discuss public concerns and issues at high-interest sites. 		A 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
National Priorities List (NPL) Proposal		
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Common Questions From the Public:

A Primer for EPA Staff

EPA staff members and their support

The Authority Question

- **Q:** I've been in the construction business for years. Why can't you just clean it all up now?
- A: You're asking about **EPA's** decision-making processes for using its resources. **To** ensure that EPA fully addresses all sites that present **a** risk to human health or the environment, we set priorities. We will first investigate whether this site poses a problem. This **process** allows EPA to use its limited resources most effectively.
- Tips: Restate the question, explaining the purpose of the site assessment phase. Focus on the facts.

The Personal Risk Question

- **Q:** Is my baby going to be exposed to contaminated water?
- A: If we find that there's an immediate threat to human health, we will initiate a removal action to reduce **the risk**. We will keep you informed about whether we find such **an** action to be **necessary**.
- Tips: Remember that you must respond to community concerns with facts. If it's **a** community concern, it's a **real** issue that you need to **address**. All public concerns deserve your attention.

Multiple Questions

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- *Q:* I want to know why my water isn't being tested and why you wear all that protective equipment and what you're going to do to clean it all up.
- A: Let me answer your questions one at a time. First, I'll explain the purpose of our study. ...
- ⁻ Tips: Split the questions into manageable pieces. Provide contact's name for further information (see page 8 of this fact sheet). When **fin**-ished, move to the next question from the public.

The Speculative Question

- *Q:* What will you do if the contamina-, tion spreads to our private wells?
- A: Right now, we need *to* see if there *is* any contamination. If we do find a problem, the first step will be to define where contamination is and where it might spread.
- Tips: Identify speculative nature. Clarify that the site assessment phase is for information gathering. Clarify plausibility of "if." Note that EPA will take the needed steps to control any immediate threats right away.

The Nonquestion

- **2:** I've lived here **32** years, and I don't think much of **EPA**, and those well locations *are* near my property.
- You've mentioned your long history here, but I'm not sure I understand your question. Do you have a specific question about site conditions?
- Tips: Repeat subject to acknowledge your interest. Respond if the question is clear. If not clear, then request that **the** person provide further details.

The Concerned Public Servant Question

- Q: I'm running for mayor. As the people's representative, I'd like to know what your plans **are** for dealing with this disaster.
- A: I'm sure all of this town's residents are concerned. Let me emphasize
 - that, right now, we're determining whether there is a problem.
- Fips: Focus on facts. Treat all parties with equal respect and concern.

Site Assessment Fact Sheet



Important Phone Numbers

U.S. EPA Headquarters Hazardous Site Evaluation Division

 Site Assessment Branch 703-603-8860

Federal Superfund Program Information

 EPA Superfund Hotline 800-424-9346

Hazardous Waste Emergencies

 National Response Center 800-424-8802

ATSDR Emergency Response Assistance

 Emergency Response Line 404-639-0615

EPA Region 1: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

 Superfund Community Relations Section 617-565-2713 Contact the appropriate office listed below it you have any questions. You can descender people directly to the regional offices for further assistance.

EPA Region 2: New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

 Superfund Community Relations Branch 212-264-1407

EPA Region 3: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia

 Superfund Community Relations Branch 800-438-2474

EPA Region 4: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

Superfund Site Assessment
 Section
 404-347-5065

EPA Region 5: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin

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 Office of Superfund 312-353-9773 **BA Region 6:** Arkansas, *Couisiana, New Mexico,* Oklahoma, Texas

Superfund Management Branch, Information Management Section 214-655-6718

EPA Region 7: *Iowa*, Kansas, *Missouri*, *Nebraska*

 Public Affairs Office 913-551-7003

EPA Region 8: Colorado, Mantana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

 Superfund Community Involvement Branch 303-294-1124

EPA Region 9: Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Guam

 Superfund Office of Community Relations 800-231-3075

EPA Region 10: Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

 Superfund Community Relations 206-553-2711