



Community Involvement Plan

Pioneer Metal Finishing Inc. Superfund Site

Gloucester County, New Jersey

EPA Region 2



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Pioneer Metal Finishing Inc. Superfund Site

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For the
**U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency
Region 2**

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACO	administrative consent order
CAG	community advisory group
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIP	community involvement plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
NA	not applicable
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
NPL	National Priorities List
OU	operable unit
PCB	poly-chlorinated biphenyl
PRP	potentially responsible party
RD	remedial design
ROD	Record of Decision
the site	Pioneer Metal Finishing Inc. Superfund site
%	percent

1. Introduction



Purpose and Scope of the Community Involvement Plan

This community involvement plan (CIP) is for the Pioneer Metal Finishing Inc. Superfund site in Gloucester County, New Jersey. This CIP was developed to encourage community involvement and to facilitate communication between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and community members, environmental groups, government officials, the media, and other parties interested in the site and the investigation and cleanup actions there.

This CIP provides the backbone of the community involvement program and serves as a useful resource that the cleanup team can turn to for advice on appropriate activities for community involvement. The plan is a roadmap for EPA in providing opportunities to share information with the public and to receive input. EPA will update the CIP, as needed, to ensure opportunities for meaningful public participation continue throughout the entire life of the site.

The CIP provides the reader with a high-level understanding of the work being done and shares EPA's plans for keeping the community engaged and aware.

- **Section 1 – Introduction** describes the purpose of this CIP, the regulatory authority that governs Superfund projects, the Superfund process, and the project structure and roles.
- **Section 2 – Site History** provides a site description, background, and history, and summarizes future activities.
- **Section 3 – Community Profiles** provides community profiles and environmental justice screening information.
- **Section 4 – Community Needs and Concerns** provides a summary of community needs and concerns based on community interviews.
- **Section 5 – Community Involvement Action Plan** lays out EPA's communication goals, tools, and methods of evaluation.
- **Section 6 – Glossary** provides terminology definitions common to Superfund and this CIP.

The purpose of the CIP is not to provide technical answers to the community's questions. The CIP is EPA's plan for informing and involving the community during the cleanup process.

Use of acronyms or scientific terminology is avoided where possible to aid in readability. Unless otherwise identified in this plan, the term "community" refers to all those having an interest in the cleanup activities.

Superfund Overview

EPA is investigating and evaluating the site according to the [Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act \(CERCLA\)](#) and the [National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan](#) (National Contingency Plan or NCP). Congress enacted CERCLA, also known as Superfund, in 1980 to identify, investigate, and clean up hazardous waste sites to protect human health and the environment. EPA adds sites needing investigation and clean up under Superfund to the [National Priorities List \(NPL\)](#).

Under Superfund, EPA follows the “polluter pays” principle, looking to the parties responsible for the pollution. EPA identifies potentially responsible parties (PRPs), including individuals, companies, or other entities (i.e., owners or operators of facilities at or from which there has been a release of a hazardous substance, transporters, or generators of hazardous substances) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination at a Superfund site. EPA seeks to have PRPs perform work at Superfund sites, with EPA overseeing the work to ensure it is performed appropriately, and/or to pay the costs that EPA incurs in performing work. If EPA cannot identify PRPs, EPA may pay the cost of the cleanup from the budget set by Congress.

Community involvement is an important component of the Superfund program and how EPA makes cleanup decisions for contaminated sites. Specific community involvement activities are required at certain points throughout the process. [EPA's Superfund website](#) includes an extensive section on community involvement.

EPA is the lead agency for developing and implementing community involvement activities at Superfund sites. Other federal, state, and local agencies frequently assume a supporting role.

The Superfund Process

The Superfund process is shown at the right and summarized as follows.

- **Discovery/Site Listing.** The process by which a potential hazardous waste site is brought to the attention of EPA. After a hazard ranking analysis, the site may be placed on the NPL and move forward through the Superfund process.
- **Remedial Investigation.** Assesses the nature and extent of contamination and identifies how contamination may move throughout the environment. Includes a human health risk assessment and an ecological risk assessment.

The Life of a Site*		
Identify the Problem	1	Discovery/Site Listing
	2	Remedial Investigation/ Risk Assessment
Develop the Solution	3	Feasibility Study
	4	Proposed Plan/Public Comment
	5	Record of Decision
Cleanup	6	Remedial Design
	7	Remedial Action
Confirm	8	Operations and Maintenance
Done	9	Deletion

*Simplified

The Superfund Process

- **Feasibility Study.** Screens and evaluates potential cleanup alternatives based on cleanup objectives and goals. Results help EPA develop a plan for cleanup. The feasibility study may be conducted with an overlap of the remedial investigation, such that a cleanup plan is beginning to be developed as the investigation of site contamination and risks is being completed.
- **Proposed Plan.** Presents EPA's preferred cleanup plan, based on results of the remedial investigation and feasibility study and other information considered by EPA. It is issued after those reports are finalized. The public can comment on the plan and participate in a public meeting with EPA to discuss its preferred cleanup plan and the other alternatives considered.
- **Record of Decision (ROD).** Completed after review and evaluation of all comments received on the proposed plan. Documents EPA's final decision on cleanup and contains a responsiveness summary providing EPA's responses to public comments.
- **Remedial Design.** Develops the engineering approach and the drawings and specifications for the cleanup selected in the ROD.
- **Remedial Action.** Constructs the cleanup specified in the ROD and remedial design.
- **Operations and Maintenance/Monitoring.** Evaluates cleanup performance and ensures the cleanup accomplishes its objectives by operating the cleanup and collecting data. If hazardous substances remain on-site, EPA will review the site every five years to determine whether the cleanup remains protective of human health and the environment.
- **Deletion.** Removal of a site from the NPL and Superfund program may occur once cleanup actions are complete and all cleanup goals have been achieved. EPA is responsible for processing deletions with agreement from the state.

Section 2 provides an overview of where this site is in the Superfund process.

Project Structure and Roles

Lead and Support Agencies

Roles of the agencies in the cleanup work at the site.

EPA. EPA is the lead agency for ensuring investigations and cleanups are done according to Superfund law, guidance, and policy. EPA and its contractors write planning documents, conduct field investigations, evaluate the data, and prepare the remedial investigation and feasibility study reports. EPA's remedial project manager is [Nica Klaber](#).



New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). NJDEP is the state support agency for the site and provides input to EPA regarding investigation and cleanup activities. NJDEP participates in planning meetings and comments on documents before they are released to the public. The NJDEP case manager is [Paul Signore](#).



Potentially Responsible Party

Pioneer Metal Finishing Inc. (Pioneer Metal), the operator of the facility, is the company potentially responsible for the contamination at the site. Before EPA's involvement in the site, Pioneer Metal entered into a legal agreement called an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP to investigate and cleanup the wetlands adjacent to its property. That work was conducted between 2014 and 2020. Pioneer Metal's involvement in site investigation ended when the site was added to the NPL. Section 2 provides additional details.

2. Site Description

EPA will define the nature and extent of contamination during the remedial investigation. This section gives an overview of what is currently known about the site and briefly describes the site (location, layout, and physical setting), site background, upcoming actions, and schedule. All information is available in site documents posted on EPA's [website](#).

Soil at the site building and sediment near the building and in the adjacent wetlands is contaminated with [chromium](#), [copper](#), and [nickel](#). Soil is also contaminated with [polychlorinated biphenyls](#) (PCBs). Contamination threatens downstream areas, including Timothy Lake, which is used for fishing, boating, and observing bald eagles and osprey. Additional downstream recreational water bodies and sensitive environments that may be threatened by site contamination include Malaga Lake, Willow Grove Lake, and the Union Lake Wildlife Management Area, which is home to eight state-listed threatened or endangered species.

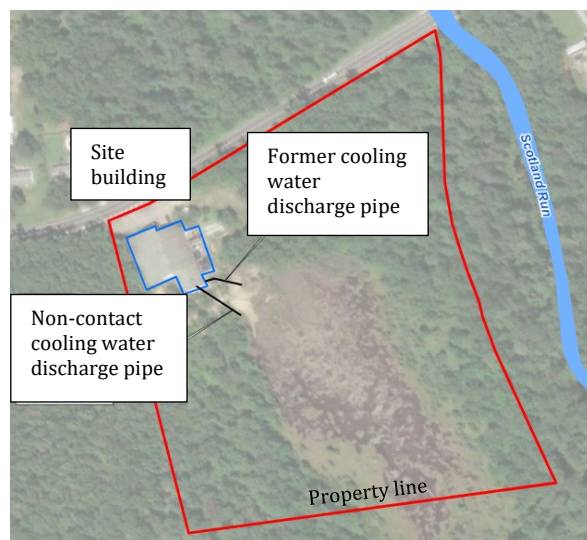
Location and Layout

The site is in Gloucester County in southwestern New Jersey. It consists of the site property (13.5 acres owned and occupied by Pioneer Metal, a former electroplating facility, at 2034 Coles Mill Road) and also includes downgradient areas that are known to be, or may be, contaminated. An 18,000-square-foot building occupies the northwestern corner of the site property.

Physical Setting

The area is relatively flat, with an elevation of 85 to 100 feet above sea level. Nearby land use is residential, commercial, open space, and schools. A local creek, Scotland Run, flows south along the eastern side of the site to Timothy Lake, which is about three-quarters of a mile downstream of the site property. Scotland Run Park and the Glassboro Wildlife Management Area are roughly two miles north of the site (upstream).

Approximately 15 acres of bog wetlands extend from the rear of the site building to the southeast near Scotland Run. Except for near the site building, forested wetlands surround the bog wetlands and extend down to Timothy Lake along both sides of Scotland Run. The wetlands along the creek and the forest to the east (which is not a wetlands) cover roughly 600 acres. Near the site building, about two acres of wetlands have lost their tree cover, likely from contaminants from the metal plating operations. Additional wetlands are potentially contaminated.



Aerial Views of the Site and Surroundings

A **conceptual model** describes how contamination moves at a site and how people or the environment may be affected. Based on the current conceptual model, groundwater from beneath the site appears to discharge to Scotland Run. Surface water runoff follows topography east and southeast, through wetlands to Scotland Run.

Site contamination threatens Timothy Lake, which is used for boating and fishing. Additional downstream recreational water bodies and sensitive environments that may be threatened by the releases from the site include Malaga Lake, Willow Grove Lake, Union Lake Wildlife Management Area, and eight state-listed threatened or endangered species habitats.

Background

The site background is described below and shown in the timeline.

Operational History

Pioneer Metal began operating as an electroplating facility in 1955 and discharged untreated waste from the facility until the mid- to late-1970s. Wastes (metallic salts, untreated sludge, rinse water, cleaning solutions, and plating wastes) were discharged into an unlined trench leading to the wetland to the southeast. Starting in the mid- to late-1970s to 1981, liquid waste was treated before it was discharged. Wastewater discharge stopped in 1981 when Pioneer Metal installed a closed loop system. Since then, only noncontact cooling water has been discharged (under a New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit). Electroplating ended around 2004 and the facility is now used for powder coating.

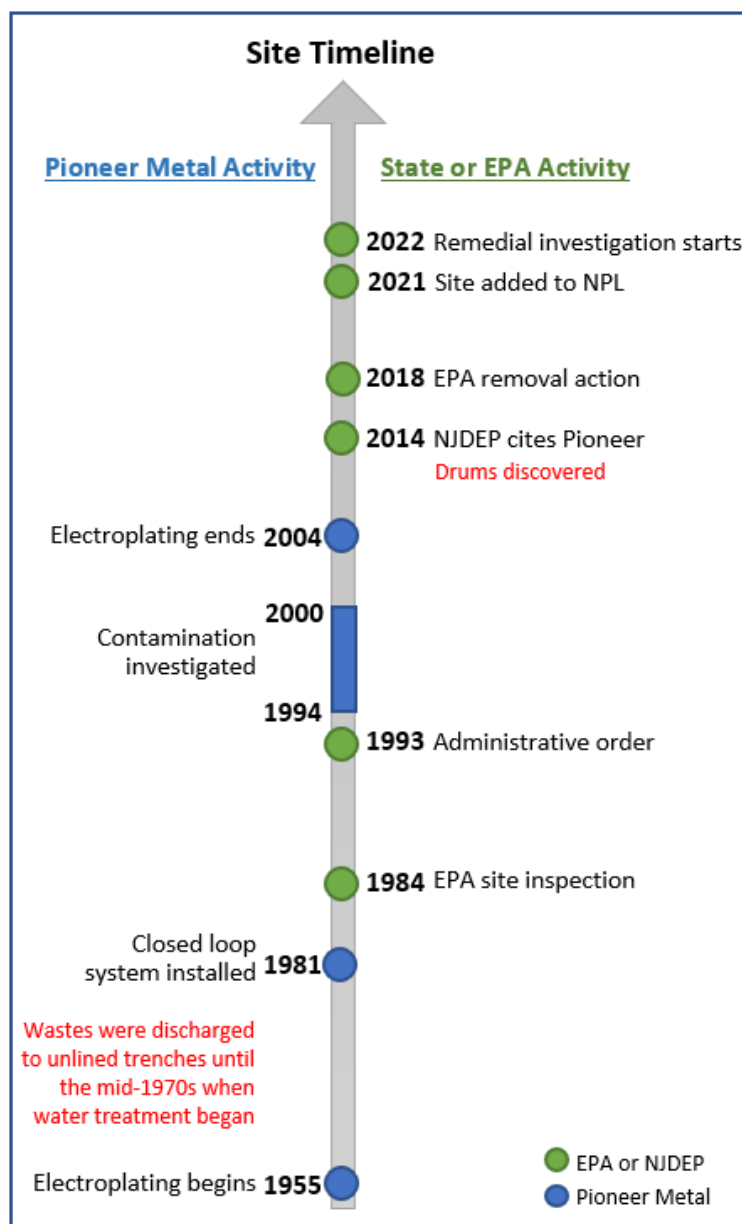
Previous Cleanup Activities and Investigations

Site Inspection

EPA inspected the site in August 1984 and collected samples from soil near the facility, surface water and sediment from on-site wetlands and Scotland Run, and groundwater from on- and off-site water supply wells. Chromium, copper, and nickel were found in

soil samples near a garage door and in the southeastern corner of the building near stored drums. Concentrations were significantly higher than in the northern part of the facility near the loading area.

Sediment samples from the on-site wetlands had chromium, copper, and nickel at concentrations significantly above those found in upstream sediment samples collected from Scotland Run on either side of Coles Mill Road. Lead was found at a high concentration in a well inside the facility building.



1993 Administrative Consent Order

On August 13, 1993, Pioneer Metal entered into a legal agreement called an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP to investigate and clean up the wetlands adjacent to its property. The ACO stated that soil was contaminated with copper, chromium, lead, nickel, and zinc; sediment was contaminated with copper, chromium, and nickel; and groundwater was contaminated with lead and cyanide.

From 1994 to 2000, Pioneer Metal sampled soil and groundwater in five phases to further define the extent of contamination at the facility; however, their report for the work was incomplete and unfinished.

NJDEP cited Pioneer Metal in September 2014 because they failed to retain a licensed site remediation professional and conduct the cleanup appropriately. In May 2017, NJDEP cited Pioneer for having approximately thirteen 55-gallon drums of trivalent chromium at the facility. In July 2018, NJDEP and the Franklin Township Deputy Fire Marshall, discovered deteriorated drums and numerous marked and unmarked tanks and containers, and NJDEP requested EPA's assistance in addressing the contamination.

EPA Region 2 Removal Support Team Activities

EPA began work at the site in August 2018 conducting the following activities:

- **Waste Consolidation and Removal.** EPA characterized, consolidated, and removed contamination and liquid wastes from inside the facility from August 2018 through August 2019. EPA removed cyanide- and chromium-contaminated debris, waste plating solutions containing cyanide and chromium, waste inorganic solid chemicals containing potassium and copper cyanide, corrosive liquids, oxidizing liquids, hydrogen peroxide, and oxidizing and toxic solids. EPA removed a total of 21 tons of contaminated debris, 204,800 pounds of solid chemicals, and 9,660 gallons of liquid wastes and disposed of them as hazardous waste at off-site disposal facilities.
- **Dust Sampling.** EPA sampled dust from inside the building in September 2018. The dust tested positive for chromium, copper, and nickel.
- **Soil Sampling.** In July 2019, EPA took 42 soil samples from 20 places near the building and southeast to the wetlands. Samples were also taken inside the former electroplating room. Field screening found high concentrations of copper and nickel in a below ground sample about 200 feet southeast of the building at the north end of the wetlands. Lab results confirmed that chromium, copper, nickel, and cyanide were present at elevated levels. PCBs and semi-volatile organics were also found at elevated levels.
- **Wetlands Assessment.** In August 2019, EPA assessed the wetlands in and near the wastewater discharge area and along Scotland Run. The wetlands include habitat used by the bald eagle, a state-designated threatened species.
- **Sediment Sampling.** In September 2019, EPA collected 12 samples from Scotland Run and from Wilson and Timothy Lakes. EPA also collected 38 samples from the wetlands, and seven samples from three other locations. Scotland Run had elevated levels of nickel near the site and downstream to Timothy Lake, but no PCBs. Chromium, copper, and/or nickel were found at elevated levels in wetland sediment up to 1,300 feet southeast of the building. PCBs were found in a sediment sample from near the northern boundary of the wetlands. No elevated concentrations were found in the off-site sediment.

Addition to National Priorities List (NPL)

EPA placed the site on the NPL in September 2021 based on evidence that included the following:

- Historical electroplating activities at the facility
- Observed poor housekeeping
- Acknowledgment by Pioneer Metal of 20 years of untreated wastewater discharge to the wetlands
- Sampling and analysis documenting an observed release of chromium, copper, and nickel
- Presence of contaminated soil and HRS-eligible wetlands

The NPL designation allowed the Superfund process to move forward.

Upcoming Actions

EPA has begun a remedial investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater. Field activities should start in spring 2023. Soil, sediment, surface water (when present in wetlands), and groundwater sampling are planned on the site and between the property and Scotland Run. In Scotland Run, sediment and surface water samples will be collected down to, and including, Timothy Lake. The work plan includes information on site background and geology, contaminants to be investigated, human and ecological risk, work approach rationale, field investigation, objectives, and schedule. It is available on [EPA's website](#).

Remedial investigation field activities include:

- Soil sampling
- Sediment and surface water sampling in wetlands (when surface water is present), Scotland Run, and Timothy Lake
- Groundwater sampling (using temporary points, newly installed permanent monitoring wells, and drinking water wells)
- Wetland delineation
- Topographic survey

The final remedial investigation report will be posted on [EPA's website](#) as a public document.

The remedial investigation is followed by the feasibility study (see Superfund Process, page 2), which will use the findings of the remedial investigation to evaluate potential cleanup options (also referred to as remedial alternatives) for the chemical contamination that may be found. EPA will then recommend the cleanup action (remedial action) that will best address cleanup goals. EPA's recommendation will be presented to the community in a proposed plan and the community will have an opportunity to comment in writing or in person. EPA will select the final cleanup plan, which will be documented in a Record of Decision, after comments are received and evaluated.

Schedule

The site schedule is fluid and subject to change. Significant milestones are:

- **Remedial Investigation** – July 2022 to January 2025
- **Feasibility Study** – January 2025 to October 2025
- **Proposed Plan** – October 2025 to February 2026
- **Record of Decision** – Fall 2026

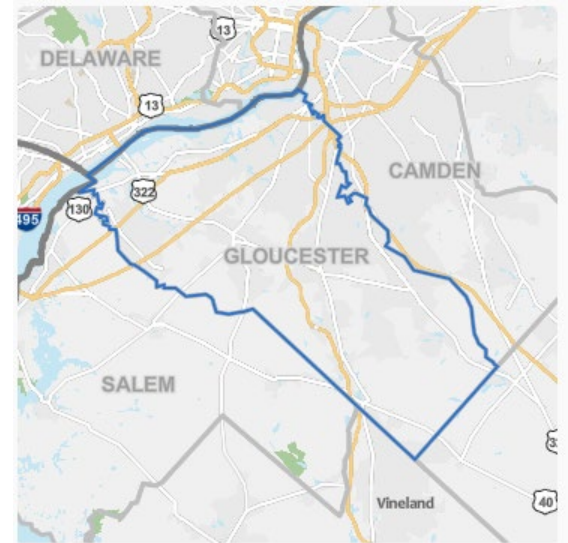
3. Community Profile

This section provides a profile of Gloucester County and Franklin Township and an environmental justice screening of the area surrounding the site. The area is represented by one U.S. representative, two U.S. senators, a governor, a state senator, and two state assembly women. Appendix A provides contacts for elected and other officials.

Community Profiles

Gloucester County

Gloucester County is in the southern part of New Jersey, just across the Delaware River from both Delaware and Pennsylvania. The county covers 322 square miles and has a population of 302,294. Median household income and rates of home ownership are higher than for the state as a whole and the percentage of people who are foreign born and/or speak a language other than English in the home is much lower. At least 90 percent (%) of residents have access to a computer and have broadband access. A map of Gloucester County is shown at right and demographic statistics are summarized in the following table.



Gloucester County Boundary

Demographic Statistics (U.S. Census 2020)

Category	Demographic Statistics		
	Franklin Township	Gloucester	New Jersey
Total Population	16,568	302,294	9,267,130
Area (square miles)	55.8	322	7,352
Persons per Square Mile	293	938	1,260
Median Age	40	41	40
Median Household Income	\$82,465	\$94,412	\$89,296
Housing Units	NA	117,208	3,761,229
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing	\$202,800	\$224,300	\$343,500
Occupants per Household	2.8	3.1	3.2
Owner-Occupied	87%	81%	64%
Median Rent	\$1,376	\$1,298	\$1,457
Education (bachelor's degree or higher)	20%	37%	41%
Households with Computer Access	94%	94%	93%
Broadband Access	91%	90%	88%
Foreign Born	3%	6%	23%
Language Other than English Spoken at Home	8%	10%	32%

Notes: NA = not applicable.

The county has 24 municipalities and is governed by a Board of County Commissioners comprised of seven members who are elected at-large to three-year terms of office on a staggered basis in partisan elections, with either two or three seats coming up for election each November.

Environmental Planning

The Gloucester County [Environmental Planning Section](#) deals with many activities related to improving and/or maintaining the county's environmental quality; as such, they may have an interest in the site. Their interests include the following:

- Air quality
- Flood migration
- Freshwater wetlands
- Hazardous waste
- Stormwater management
- Water quality
- Water supply
- Watershed planning

Franklin Township

[Franklin Township](#) is in southern Gloucester County, roughly midway between Philadelphia and Atlantic City. According to the township's [website](#), the township is semirural and forested, with a mix of housing, businesses, farming, and open spaces. Nearly half of the land is devoted to agriculture and one-quarter is residential. The township covers 56 square miles and is the largest in the county. One-third of the township lies within the Pinelands National Reserve, where development is strongly restricted. The [2004 master plan](#) guides development to help preserve open spaces and maintain the rural character.



Franklin Township Boundary

Farms, orchards, glasshouses, gristmills, and sawmills were an important part of the area economy. Beginning in 1861, the Woodbury-to-Glassboro rail line carried passengers and freight from Camden to Millville and eventually to Cape May. Franklinville, Iona, Malaga, and Newfield had stations along the way. [Delsea Regional High School](#) (which borders the site on the western edge) was built in 1960, with Delsea Regional Middle School following several years later. The following larger facilities replaced small, localized elementary schools: Mary F. Janvier School, Main Road School, and [Caroline Reutter School](#), which is west of the high school and near the site.

Franklin Township is governed by a [Township Committee](#) comprised of five elected officials and a [Township Administrator](#) ([Appendix A](#)). The township offices are located just south of the site.

Environmental Commission

The Franklin Township Environmental Commission meets at 7:30 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month in the Franklin Township Community Center, 1584 Coles Mill Road, less than a mile west of the site. The commission keeps government and residents informed about a variety of environmental issues and concerns. It creates natural resource inventories, reviews planning, and zoning applications to determine whether any conditions exist on the property (such as wetlands) that could affect development, and it obtains grants to help with a variety of “green” projects.

Environmental Justice Screening

EPA's EJScreen tool was used to conduct an environmental justice screening for the community surrounding the site. *EJScreen* is based on nationally consistent data and an approach that combines environmental and demographic indicators in maps and reports to describe issues related to environmental justice.

EPA ran *EJScreen* reports for the three-mile radius surrounding the site to identify areas that might require additional outreach efforts to address existing potential environmental justice impacts. The reports ([Appendix C](#)) compare the relevant statistics for the chosen area with those for the state, EPA Region 2 (which encompasses New Jersey and New York, along with Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and eight Indian Nations), and the nation overall. Statistics for pollution and sources are compared to socioeconomic indicators to create the following environmental justice indices:

- Levels of particulate matter (2.5 microns diameter or diesel) in air
- Ozone levels
- Air toxics for cancer risk and for respiratory hazard
- Traffic proximity
- Prevalence of lead paint (older housing stock)
- Proximity to Superfund sites, hazardous waste facilities, and facilities required to have a risk management plan
- Number of underground storage tanks
- Known wastewater discharge points

No environmental justice indices were elevated, which indicates that there are no outstanding issues to address in conjunction with site activities.

4. Community Needs and Concerns



EPA solicited input from four members of the community with a potential interest in the site, including an employee of the township, a representative from the Delsea school district, a representative of Amazing Grace Community Church, and a resident of the township. EPA's remedial project manager ([Nica Klaber](#)) and community involvement coordinator ([Shereen Kandil](#)) conducted the interviews in November and December 2022. Interviews are a powerful way to communicate EPA's commitment to listening and responding to community concerns and providing timely information and opportunities for community involvement.

Interviewees were asked a variety of questions to identify their general knowledge of the site, communication preferences, and key concerns. Results are grouped below into common themes that help EPA understand how to fill knowledge gaps, create a specific strategy of communication tools for the community to harness meaningful involvement, and determine how to address key community needs during the Superfund process.

General Awareness

- All of the interviewees lived and/or worked in the area.
- Some interviewees knew that something had happened on the property related to contamination, but they did not know any details.
- Interviewees had not seen anything in the newspaper or elsewhere about the site. At least one interviewee had looked up the site online before the interview and knew what the contaminants were, and that EPA would test the soil and do a cleanup if needed.
- None of the interviewees were aware of the involvement of agencies other than EPA at the site and EPA's role was not clearly understood.
- Interviewees stated that as long as the proper agencies were involved and things were taken care of, they were not concerned. One person said they knew that the Superfund process was long and tedious, and that the township needed to support it.
- Interviewees were not aware of any specific recreational activities on the undeveloped property, although kids sometimes sneak on to private property and go walking. The Timothy Lake property owner indicated that the lake is not open for swimming because of financial liability concerns.
- The area is mainly undeveloped with some sporadic residential development. Delsea Regional High School and Amazing Grace Community Church border the site on the southwest. The site is on a major county road with a 50-mile per hour speed limit with little commercial development.

Specific Concerns

- **Groundwater.** There is no public water or sewer in the area, so the quality of well water is a major concern for much of the township. The school district has the water at the school tested every week, and the township is also concerned about any impacts to groundwater. The possibility that contaminants from Pioneer have leached into groundwater would be a major concern for those living nearby.

- **Surface water.** There is concern that contamination could reach surface water and move down the creek (Scotland Run) to Timothy Lake. Grace Church reported that they have had the water quality in the lake tested several times and it has always been clean.
- **Wildlife.** There is concern about wildlife. Endangered species (e.g., bald eagles) are reported to be on the wetlands near the site and at Timothy Lake.
- **EPA.** None of the interviewees mentioned any specific concerns with the activities planned to date by EPA.

Economic Development

None of the interviewees had an interest in the economic development of the site or thought that site cleanup was essential to economic development. It was stated that there is a lot of other land in the township that is ready for development without the questions associated with a site like this. Other areas are more valuable in terms of economic development.

Communities with Environmental Justice Concerns

- Interviewees did not believe there were any low-income and/or minority populations living in the area of the site.
- Interviewees did not believe that any segments of the population bore a heavier burden (health and/or economic) due to living near the site.
- Interviewees said that languages other than English were not common in the community and they did not believe translation of site information and materials was needed, unless EPA's goal was to communicate with the entire township (50 square miles). In that event, Spanish translation could be necessary, but those populations were not near the site.

Role of the Public in Cleanup

Interviewees were asked what role, if any, the community should play in the environmental cleanup process. Responses are summarized as follows:

- Most interviewees said that they did not think the general public should be or would be interested in having a role in technical decisions about the site. Those decisions should be left to the experts.
- Interviewees thought that the public should be informed on what was happening at the site. Some people would want to learn more than others about what was happening, such as how contaminants will affect the animals that live on or migrate through the site.

Information Desired

Interviewees provided several suggestions on the types of information they thought would be needed:

- Discussion of what areas are being tested (shown on a map so that property owners can see where work is in relation to their property).
- Summary of analytical results and new information received so residents can be confident that the areas to be cleaned up are taken care of.

- Discussion of the site contaminants and risks. Are contaminants harmful to the animals and what is the process (e.g., what happens if a bird eats a plant that is in the soil?).
- Thoughts on what property owners can do to help make things better.
- Information on remediation, such as how EPA would get involved in cleaning up private property when the time comes.
- Rough forecast for when work will be conducted, how many phases, what phase we are in, and a brief description of what each phase is.
- Updates need to be extremely general. If the EPA starts talking in big words or in acronyms, people will stop listening.
- Both the school district and the township would like to have basic information about the site when something is happening so they can answer questions from parents or residents, if needed.

Methods for Obtaining Information

Interviewees were asked how they usually get information. One interviewee believed that by using the schools, Facebook pages, and the *Sentinel* newspaper, EPA could cover 95% of people in town. Specific responses are summarized as follows:

- **Social media.** Social media is where everything leaks out first. Good or bad. It gets things rolling. There are three different groups on the town's Facebook page – political, town talk, and maybe the high school. Residents who sign up can access town news.
- **Websites.** [Franklin Township](#) and the school districts ([Delsea Regional School District](#) for middle and high school and [Township of Franklin Public Schools](#) for elementary) have websites. Information can be distributed on their websites so parents and others can be informed.
- **Email.** Email can be a good way to get information out, but someone needs to maintain a list of people who want to be contacted.
- **Newspapers.** The *Sentinel* is a small (10- to 12-page) local paper that is printed every other week. It is considered a good place for site updates or advertising for meetings. There are some people in the township who read the physical paper, but many people view the *Sentinel* website and Facebook page. People read, share, and spread the information they read. The *Gloucester Times*, *Gloucester Daily Voice*, and *South Jersey Times* were not mentioned but are included in the list of media contacts in [Appendix A](#).
- **Town hall meetings.** Elected officials can get information to the community and, if EPA needed to get something out, they would be welcome to talk about it at a townhall meeting. The township livestreams meetings and has a YouTube channel. If EPA wanted to do updates, the township could give out that information at committee meetings. The township also has an environmental commission that might be interested in the site.
- **Tax mailings.** The township mails out tax bills and can provide an information page to include with the tax bill.

Reliable Sources

Interviewees were asked about reliable sources of information in the community beyond those listed above. Several interviewees mentioned that people are very skeptical of any information sources these days. Town Administrator Matthew Finley was mentioned as a well-connected person who could get information out on a grass roots level. Mr. Finley offered that EPA could send information to him, and he would coordinate to make sure the information is posted efficiently.

Interested Groups and/or Resources for EPA

Interviewees were asked if they were part of or knew of any groups or organizations that have an interest in the site, but no such groups or resources were known.

Opportunities for EPA to Talk About the Project

Interviewees suggested the following opportunities for EPA to provide outreach to the community:

- The township has a Fall Community Day on the third Saturday of September that attracts close to 10,000 people. Several interviewees recommended EPA answer questions and hand out informational materials at a booth.
- Other suggestions included the Halloween Trunk or Treat, a Christmas-time event, and the annual Easter egg hunt.

Public Meetings

Interviewees were asked if they thought regularly scheduled public meetings would be a good way to reach the public. Responses were mixed and are summarized as follows:

- **Format.** Most meetings now are in person, but a mix of face-to-face and virtual could be beneficial.
- **Location.** EPA could hold a meeting at the high school auditorium or at the community center at the library.
- **Frequency.** It was agreed that milestone meetings would be the best and, as long as there are open communications between EPA and stakeholders, that should be enough. Meetings could help anticipate gossip before people can react negatively.
- **Attendance.** Two people said interest could be good and there might be a good crowd if it was well-advertised. Other interviewees did not think that there would be much interest. One said that school board meetings were not well-attended, and that keeping people focused when they did come was difficult.

Interest in a Community Advisory Group

Interest in forming or participating in a Community Advisory Group (CAG) was mixed. While the interviewees responded that it could be a good idea, they doubted many people would participate. The site is not in the center of town and most people are not aware of it or worried about it. It was stated residents might have different opinions that might complicate the process. One interviewee said she would love to come out and learn more. If a CAG was formed, she would like to be involved.

Locations for Public Meetings and the Local Information Repository

With the understanding that it may not be for a while, interviewees were asked for ideas on the best locations for EPA to hold public meetings or information sessions. The community center in the Franklinville Public Library was called out as the best place to hold a meeting. It is popular with senior citizens and a hub for the community.

EPA makes certain that the local community has access to site documents, such as fact sheets and cleanup plans. When told that a local repository ([Appendix B](#)) will be established as work begins at the site, interviewees again suggested the community center. [Appendix B](#) provides contact information for the community center.



5. Community Involvement Action Plan

The action plan describes steps EPA will take to promote engagement to ensure community members and others are aware of involvement opportunities during the remedial investigation, feasibility study, and proposed plan. It is based on current knowledge of outreach needs and will be modified as needed and as work progresses. The next formal opportunity for public input is during the public comment period of the proposed plan, which is prepared by EPA after the feasibility study is finalized. This will be several years in the future, but EPA welcomes informal public input at all stages of the process. [Nica Klaber](#) or [Shereen Kandil](#) are the appropriate EPA contacts.

EPA's Communication Goals

EPA is committed to providing the information needed to keep the community aware of project status during the performance of the remedial investigation and feasibility study and beyond, especially at points in the process where public input could be valuable. EPA will alert the community to opportunities for public participation, so people have a voice in what happens in their community. EPA will use multiple communication efforts to not only provide information, but to learn from the community.

EPA's four major goals to guide the community involvement and outreach process are to:

- Be appropriate
- Be understandable
- Be responsive
- Be accurate

Tools for Sharing Information and Opportunities for EPA to Learn from the Community

EPA will use a variety of tools to ensure that community members are made aware of the project status and have opportunities to provide meaningful input where appropriate. Community members can provide input at any time by contacting EPA. Additional tools may be added depending on the type of project activity and complexity, community interest or concerns, environmental justice issues, and media interest. EPA will coordinate with and involve local government as much as possible in the work at the site.

The most relevant communication tools available to EPA follow in alphabetical order:

Advertisements/Notifications

Notifications will be placed in appropriate newspapers (*Sentinel*, *Gloucester Times*, *Gloucester Daily Voice*, and *South Jersey Times*) ([Appendix A](#)) as major documents are available for public review and at opportunities for public involvement. Notices will be posted to EPA's site profile [webpage](#) and may be posted on websites for Franklin Township and on local social media accounts. Information presented will be concise and understandable.





Briefings for Elected Officials

Briefings for Franklin Township and other elected officials can be scheduled, as needed, to communicate significant events. Handouts may be provided to assist officials in responding to public inquiries. EPA will coordinate with local government and other state and federal agencies to keep them informed and obtain feedback through the life of the project.



Community Advisory Group

A CAG is made up of representatives of diverse community interests who serve as liaisons for their community and constituents. A CAG may form at any point in the Superfund process and offers an opportunity to provide community input, especially on issues of cleanup and restoration. EPA will provide the information necessary to anyone who expresses an interest in starting a CAG at the site.



Community Events

Interviewees suggested events (such as the Fall Community Day) where EPA could talk about the project or hand out fact sheets or other materials from a booth or table. EPA may take advantage of one or more of these opportunities to meet residents and engage in conversation at key project milestones.



Email List

Email is a great way to get information to stakeholders (such as local officials and interest groups). Those individuals can then use their website or social media accounts to pass the information on to the community. This synergy increases potential viewers and adds to its credibility. EPA will maintain an email list to distribute information and will add anyone to the list upon request. To be added to the list, please contact [Shereen Kandil](#), EPA's community involvement coordinator.



Field and Safety Notifications

In the cleanup phase, advisories, restrictions, and explanatory signs will be posted for the public to mark project work areas and access or use restrictions. Until then, such notifications are not anticipated.



Newsletters, Fact Sheets, Flyers, Posters, and Other Materials

EPA will prepare written materials specific to the site to increase awareness and knowledge of the project and its status. Materials will use plain language and content may include upcoming activities, project status, contact information, and more. If needed, EPA will translate written materials into languages other than English, though the interviews and demographic information indicate there is currently no need for translation.



Public Meetings / Public Information Sessions

EPA will host public meetings/public information sessions at appropriate points throughout the Superfund process at times that are convenient for the community. Handouts and visual aids will explain topics in an accessible and understandable way. Advance notice will be provided via news media, emails, partner organizations, websites, and social media. When available, copies of poster boards or presentations used at meetings will be posted to the site profile [webpage](#). Based on the interviews,

the most likely location for a public meeting would be the community center in the Franklin Township Public Library or the auditorium at the Delsea High School. Online meetings or hybrid meetings are possibilities.



Public Input

Written communications and informal discussions with agency staff are just some of the ways that EPA can be contacted about project-related information. This open line of communication is important to gain a better understanding of the public's concerns and needs, so they can be addressed efficiently and effectively. Informal comments can be offered at any time, such as during information sessions, open houses, community visits, and workshops. Written comments or questions may be submitted to [Nica Klaber](#) or [Shereen Kandil](#) via mail or email.



Social Media

Interviewees were clear in their belief that social media is important to get information out to the community. Interviewees offered to get information (such as upcoming meetings) out for EPA on the township website and Facebook pages. EPA also may use the agency's social media accounts to provide additional updates, notifying the community of upcoming meetings, available documents, and opportunities for involvement. EPA Region 2 has both a [Facebook page](#) and a [Twitter account](#).



Websites

EPA will ensure the site profile [webpage](#) is up to date and will provide regular updates to the township. These efforts alert the public and local officials of the status of the site cleanup.

Outreach Evaluation

Obtaining and responding to feedback is an important aspect of effective community involvement, to determine whether communication tools are reaching their targeted audience or working as expected. Informal solicitation of feedback is a useful tool to gather this information.



EPA will set reasonable and achievable goals for outreach as work progresses, using questions that may include:

- What do we want to accomplish?
- Who is our target audience?
- What do we want members of the community to learn, or what actions do we want them to take as a result?



Evaluation will include setting measures of success and identifying, collecting, and analyzing measurement data. Evaluation results can be used to adjust specific communication practices or the overall approach.

Informal feedback can be used to make midcourse corrections or to address any issues or shortcomings as they arise. Consistent evaluation of community involvement efforts throughout the Superfund process can help the team continuously improve its approach. Informal feedback may come

through conversations after a community meeting, or via emails or phone calls from community members, regarding outreach efforts.

Community Involvement Plan Updates

This CIP is an evolving document and will be updated as follows:



- Text will be updated once the location of the local information repository is determined.
- Contacts listed in the CIP will be updated annually to ensure they are current and reflect changes, such as election cycles.
- The CIP will be updated as activities change, such as when the project moves from investigation to construction. Construction activities tend to elicit more public interest and communication methods may be adjusted before that transition.

Information Repository and Administrative Record

As discussed in Section 4, a local repository will be established to supplement the online availability of public information. The repository will likely be housed at the Franklin Township Library ([Appendix B](#)) and will contain this CIP, fact sheets, work plans, reports, proposed plans, RODs, and more. The EPA Region 2 Superfund Records Center houses the administrative record documents that EPA considers or relies on when making decisions at the site. Documents are also available to the public at the site profile [webpage](#).



6. Glossary

Administrative Record. Body of documents that forms the basis for the selection of a particular cleanup action at a Superfund site. For example, the Administrative Record includes all documents that were considered or relied upon when selecting a cleanup plan through the Record of Decision.

Community Advisory Group (CAG). A group that represents diverse community interests and serves as the focal point for the exchange of information among the local community and EPA and other stakeholders involved in cleanup of a Superfund site. It provides a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process. The CAG can assist EPA in making better decisions on how to clean up a site.

Community Involvement and Outreach. The process for engaging in dialogue and collaboration with communities. Community involvement is founded on the belief that people have a right to know what the government is doing in their community and to have a say in it. Its purpose is to give people the opportunity to become involved in the government's activities and to help shape the decisions.

Community Involvement Coordinator. EPA official whose lead responsibility is to involve and inform the public about the Superfund process and response actions by following the interactive community involvement requirements provided in the [National Contingency Plan](#).

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Commonly known as Superfund, CERCLA is intended to protect human health and the environment by investigating and cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can pay for a site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, enter into agreements with parties responsible, and/or take legal action to require parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or repay the federal government for the cleanup cost.

Contaminant. Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter that has an adverse effect on environmental media (e.g., air, water, sediment, or soil), organisms, or humans.

Contamination. Environmental contaminants are chemicals that accidentally or deliberately enter the environment, often, but not always, as a result of human activities, and may cause risk to humans or wildlife.

Enforcement. EPA, state, or local legal actions to obtain compliance with environmental laws, rules, regulations, or agreements and/or obtain penalties or criminal sanctions for violations. Enforcement procedures may vary, depending on the requirements of different environmental laws and related implementing regulations. Under CERCLA, for example, EPA may seek to require PRPs to clean up a Superfund site, or pay for the cleanup, whereas under the Clean Air Act, the agency may impose penalties against facilities or cities failing to meet emissions standards or ambient air quality standards. In other situations, if investigations by EPA and state agencies uncover willful violations, criminal trials and penalties may be sought.

Environment. The sum of all external conditions affecting the life, development, and survival of an organism.

Environmental Justice (EJ). Fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, culture, education, sexual orientation, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Implies that no population of people should be forced to shoulder a disproportionate share of negative environmental impacts of contamination or environmental hazard because of a lack of political or economic strength levels.

Feasibility Study. The mechanism for the development, screening, and detailed evaluation of remedial action, or cleanup alternatives to address contamination at a site, from which a preferred alternative is identified. The feasibility study is usually associated with the remedial investigation (*definition follows in alphabetical order*) and follows the remedial investigation.

Information Repository. A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a site. The information repository usually is located in a public building convenient for local residents, such as a public school, town hall, or library.

National Priorities List (NPL). EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term cleanup under Superfund. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives from the [Hazard Ranking System](#). EPA is required to update the list at least annually, which is done through federal rulemaking.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (National Contingency Plan or NCP). Prepared and issued by EPA to serve as the blueprint for cleanups of oil spills under the Clean Water Act, it was expanded to include hazardous substances, and then, after CERCLA was passed in 1980, it was broadened to cover releases at hazardous waste sites. The NCP includes regulations that detail how CERCLA investigations and cleanups are to be conducted, including requirements for community involvement.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP). An individual, company, or other entity potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site, consistent with the categories in CERCLA (i.e., owners, operators, transporters, or generators of hazardous waste). When possible, EPA requires a PRP, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up hazardous waste sites for which it is responsible.

Proposed Plan. The plan that presents EPA's preferred cleanup alternative of a Superfund site or a portion of a site and is available to the public for comment.

Public Comment Period. A formal opportunity for community members to review and contribute verbal and written comments on various documents or actions. Generally, the public comment period is 30 days, but may be extended should the agency receive a request for more time to review and provide comments.

Public Meeting. A formal public session characterized by a presentation to the public followed by a question-and-answer session. Formal public meetings involve the use of a court reporter and the issuance of transcripts. Under CERCLA, EPA is required to provide an opportunity for a formal public meeting when a proposed plan is released for public comment before a ROD is issued for a site.

Record of Decision (ROD). A public document that presents and explains EPA's decision regarding which cleanup alternative(s) described in the proposed plan will be implemented at the National Priorities List Superfund site that is the subject of the ROD.

Remedial Action (RA). The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the design of a cleanup at a Superfund site. RA is also referred to as a site cleanup.

Remedial Design (RD). The phase that follows the remedial investigation and feasibility study, proposed plan, and the ROD, and includes development of a detailed engineering approach, drawings, and specifications for a Superfund site cleanup.

Remedial Investigation. An in-depth study designed to gather data needed to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site, identify human health and ecological risks, and establish preliminary site cleanup criteria.

Remediation. Cleanup or other methods used to remove or contain a toxic spill or hazardous materials from a Superfund site.

Response Action. A CERCLA-authorized action involving either a short-term removal action or a long-term response. This may include, but is not limited to, removing hazardous materials from a site to an EPA-approved hazardous waste facility for treatment, containing or treating the waste on-site, and/or identifying and removing the sources of contamination and halting further migration of contaminants.

Responsiveness Summary. A summary of oral and/or written public comments received by EPA during a comment period on key EPA documents, and EPA's response to those comments.

Stakeholder. People, interest groups, and other organizations or institutions that live in project areas or closely identify with the issues associated with the project.

Superfund. The informal name for the program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA that funds, oversees, and carries out EPA solid waste emergency and long-term cleanup activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority for evaluation, and conducting and/or supervising a remedial investigation, feasibility study, cleanup, and other cleanup actions.

Appendix A Contacts

Agency Contacts

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2

290 Broadway 19th Floor, New York, NY 10007

- Nica Klaber, Remedial Project Manager, 212-637-4338, klaber.nica@epa.gov
- Shereen Kandil, Community Involvement Coordinator, 212-637-4333, kandil.shereen@epa.gov

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

- Paul Signore, Case Manager, Bureau of Case Management, Site Remediation and Waste Management Program, 609-940-4413 Paul.Signore@dep.nj.gov

Federal Elected Officials and Contacts

U.S. Senate

- Cory Booker, Senator, www.booker.senate.gov, 2 Riverside Drive, Camden Office, One Port Center, Suite 505, Camden, NJ 08101, 856-338-8922
- Robert Menendez, Senator, www.menendez.senate.gov, 208 White Horse Pike, Barrington Commons, Suite 18 and 19, Barrington, NJ 08007, 856-757-5353

U.S. House of Representatives

- Congressman Jeff Van Drew, (Second Congressional District), www.vandrew.house.gov, 5914 Main Street, Mays Landing, NJ 08330, 609-625-5008

State and Local Elected Officials

State of New Jersey

- Phil Murphy, Governor, Office of Governor, PO Box 001, Trenton, NJ 08625, 609-292-600 www.nj.gov/governor

District 3

- Ed Durr, State Senator, Sendurr@njleg.org
- Bethanne McCarthy Patrick, Assemblywoman, AswMcCarthyPatrick@njleg.org
- Beth Sawyer, Assemblywoman, Aswsawyer@njleg.org

Gloucester County

2 South Broad Street, PO Box 337, Woodbury, NJ 08096, www.gloucestercountynj.gov

- Frank J. DiMarco, Director, 856-853-3386, fdimarco@co.gloucester.nj.us
- Heather Simmons, Deputy Director, 856-853-3378, hsimmons@co.gloucester.nj.us

- **Lyman Barnes, Commissioner**, 856-853-3380, lbarnes@co.gloucester.nj.us
- **Nicholas DeSilvio, Commissioner**, 856-853-3481, ndesilvio@co.gloucester.nj.us
- **Denice DiCarlo, Commissioner**, 856-853-3382, dicarlo@co.gloucester.nj.us
- **Jim Jefferson, Commissioner**, 856-853-3384, jjefferson@co.gloucester.nj.us
- **Christopher Konawel, Jr. Commissioner**, 856-853-3469, ckonawel@co.gloucester.nj.us

Franklin Township

1571 Delsea Drive, NJ 08322, www.franklintownshipnj.org

- **John “Jake” Bruno, Mayor**, 856-207-6372, jbruno@franklintownship.com
- **Mary Petsch-Wilson, Deputy Mayor**, 856-405-5818, mpetsch-wilson@franklintownship.com
- **Dave Deegan, Committeeman**, ddeegan@franklintownship.com
- **Heather Flaim, Committeewoman**, hflaim@franklintownship.com
- **Timothy Doyle, Committeeman**, tdoyle@franklintownship.com
- **Matthew Finley, Township Administrator**, 856-694-1234, administrator@franklintownship.com

Potential Stakeholder and Environmental Justice Groups

- **Association of New Jersey Environmental Commissions (ANJEC)**, Jennifer M. Coffey, Executive Director, PO Box 157, Mendham, NJ 07945, 973-539-7547, info@anjec.org
- **Association of NJ Environmental Educators (ANJEE)**, Pat Heaney, President, 11 Hardscrabble Road, Bernardsville, NJ 07924, No phone number listed, president@anjee.net
- **Gloucester County Environmental Planning Section**, 856-307-6650, www.gloucestercountynj.gov/568/Environmental-Planning
- [Community Action Services](#)
- [Eastern Environmental Law Center](#)
- [Lead-Free NJ](#)
- [National Black United Fund \(NBUF\)](#)
- [Native Plant Society of New Jersey \(NPSNJ\)](#)
- [Natural Resources Defense Council \(NRDC\)](#)
- [New Jersey Association of County and City Health Officials \(NJACCHO\)](#)
- [New Jersey Audubon](#)
- [New Jersey Black Issues Convention \(NJBIC\)](#)

- [New Jersey Clean Cities Coalition](#)
- [New Jersey Community Development Corporation \(NJCDC\)](#)
- [New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance \(NJEJA\)](#)
- [NJ Historical Society](#)
- [NJ Institute for Social Justice](#)
- [NJ Sierra Club](#)
- [NJ Work Environmental Council](#)

Local Media Contacts

Newspapers

- **Gloucester Daily Voice.** www.dailyvoice.com/new-jersey/gloucester/
- **Gloucester Daily Times.** [www.gloucestertimes.com/contact us/](http://www.gloucestertimes.com/contact_us/)
- **The Sentinel of Gloucester County.** www.thenjsentinel.com
- **South Jersey Times.** www.nj.com/south/

Radio

- Review of a [list](#) of Federal Communications Commission–licensed radio stations in New Jersey identified no radio stations originating in Franklin Township.

Television

- Review of a [list](#) of broadcast television stations licensed to or located in New Jersey identified no stations originating in Franklin Township.

Appendix B

Meeting Locations, Administrative Record, Information Repositories, and Websites

Potential Meeting Locations

- **Franklin Township Library Community Center**, 1584 Coles Mill Road, Franklinville, NJ 08322, 856-694-2833, www.ftlnj.org (see hours online)
- **Delsea Regional High School Auditorium**, 242 Fries Mill Rd, Franklinville, NJ 08322, 856-694-0100, www.delsearegional.us

Administrative Record

- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2**, Superfund Record Center, 290 Broadway, Room 1828, New York City, NY 10007-1866 (by appointment only), 212-637-4308

Information Repositories

- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2**, Superfund Record Center, 290 Broadway, Room 1828, New York City, NY 10007-1866 (by appointment only), 212-637-4308
- **Local repository location to be determined**

Website

www.epa.gov/superfund/Pioneer-Metal-Finishing

Appendix C

Summary of EJScreen Reports



EJScreen Report (Version 2.0)



3 miles Ring Centered at 39.616919,-75.061559, NEW JERSEY, EPA Region 2

Approximate Population: 13,810

Input Area (sq. miles): 28.27

Pioneer

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
Environmental Justice Indexes			
EJ Index for Particulate Matter 2.5	31	24	28
EJ Index for Ozone	32	26	29
EJ Index for 2017 Diesel Particulate Matter*	45	32	30
EJ Index for 2017 Air Toxics Cancer Risk*	39	30	34
EJ Index for 2017 Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	35	25	29
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity	39	29	29
EJ Index for Lead Paint	34	34	22
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	23	14	7
EJ Index for RMP Facility Proximity	41	34	42
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	38	35	30
EJ Index for Underground Storage Tanks	36	22	18
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge	N/A	N/A	N/A

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Pollution and Sources							
Particulate Matter 2.5 (µg/m³)	8.19	8.32	41	8.03	49	8.74	38
Ozone (ppb)	41.2	42.1	11	41.8	21	42.6	39
2017 Diesel Particulate Matter* (µg/m³)	0.188	0.511	10	0.558	<50th	0.295	<50th
2017 Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	20	29	19	29	<50th	29	<50th
2017 Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.3	0.38	44	0.37	50-60th	0.36	<50th
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	200	860	32	840	35	710	47
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.26	0.4	35	0.46	29	0.28	59
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.23	0.44	54	0.28	70	0.13	88
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.11	0.76	22	0.62	18	0.75	17
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.48	3.3	28	4.9	24	2.2	43
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km²)	2.4	15	32	9.3	46	3.9	62
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	N/A	0.22	N/A	2.3	N/A	12	N/A
Socioeconomic Indicators							
Demographic Index	22%	34%	40	41%	34	36%	35
People of Color	18%	45%	25	49%	28	40%	34
Low Income	25%	23%	65	32%	49	31%	45
Unemployment Rate	8%	6%	76	6%	71	5%	75
Linguistically Isolated	1%	7%	32	14%	32	5%	47
Less Than High School Education	12%	10%	68	13%	56	12%	60
Under Age 5	6%	6%	53	6%	54	6%	48
Over Age 64	14%	16%	48	16%	42	16%	47

*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's 2017 Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update>.