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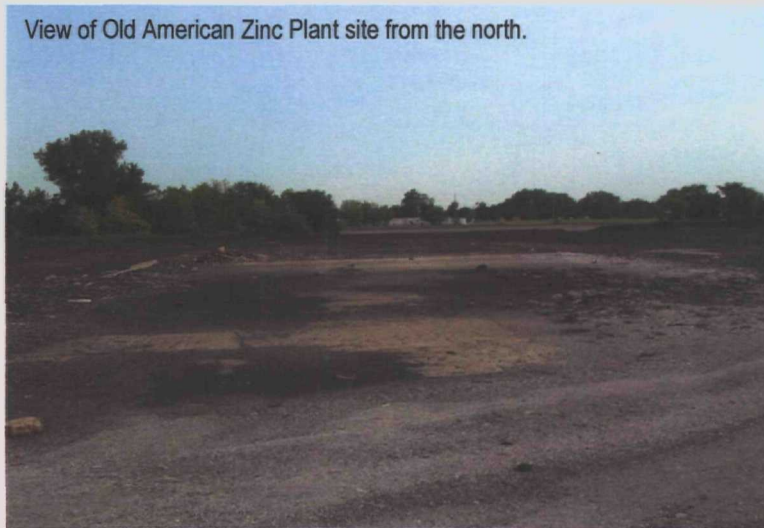
**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 5**

**Community Involvement Plan**

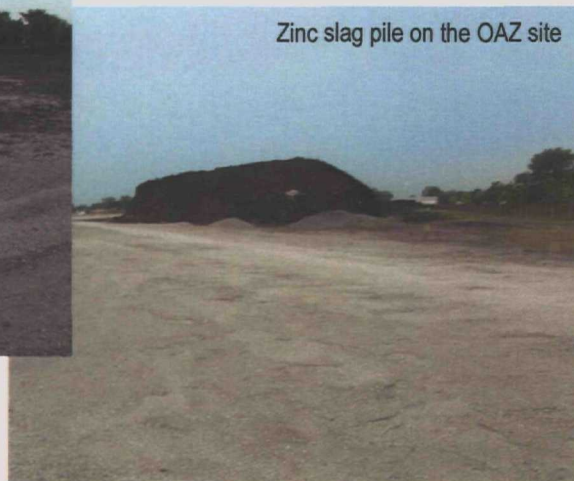
Old American Zinc

*Fairmont City, St. Clair County, Illinois*

View of Old American Zinc Plant site from the north.



Zinc slag pile on the OAZ site



**April 2010**

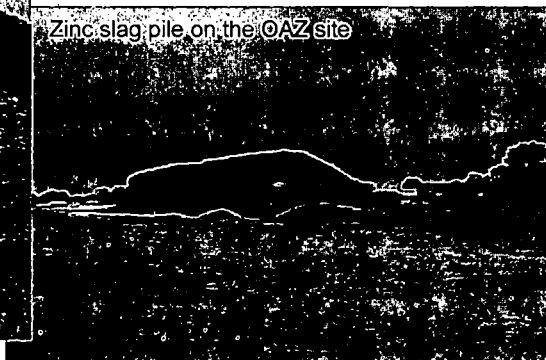
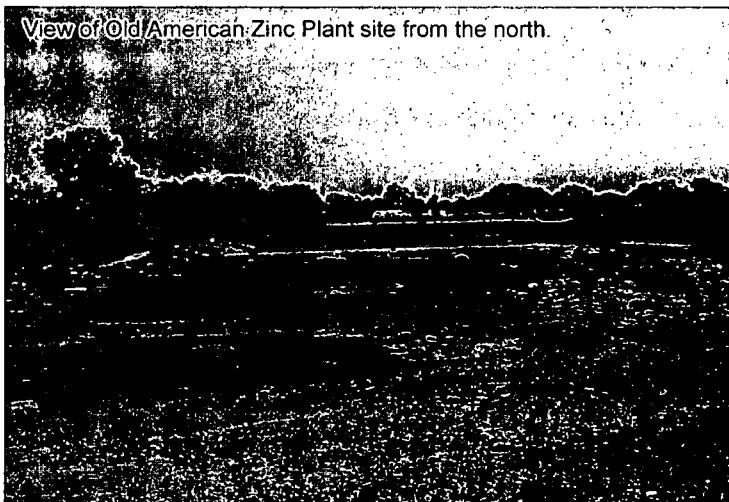


**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 5**

**Community Involvement Plan**

Old American Zinc

*Fairmont City, St. Clair County, Illinois*



**April 2010**

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# 1 Introduction

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The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prepared this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for the Old American Zinc Site in Fairmont City, Ill.

The CIP:

- Provides the public with accurate, timely and understandable information and access to the information needed to understand the project as it moves forward
- Ensures adequate time and opportunity for the public to provide informed and meaningful input and for that input to be considered
- Respects and fully considers public input
- Assists the public in understanding the project decision-making process during project design and cleanup and the community's role in that process

**EPA**  
Environmental  
Protection Agency

**CIP**  
Community  
Involvement Plan

This CIP provides background information on the site, describes activities EPA will perform to keep the public and local officials informed about progress at the site, and encourages community involvement during site cleanup.

This CIP also discusses the concerns of nearby residents and local officials regarding the site and ways for EPA to address those concerns. The information in this CIP is based primarily on discussions with residents, business owners and government officials that took place at a public meeting about the site held on January 26, 2010 and community interviews that were held on January 27 and 28, 2010.

This draft CIP is being released to the public by EPA for review and comment. If you are interested in submitting comments or have questions about this draft CIP, please contact:

Janet Pope  
Community Involvement Coordinator  
EPA Region 5 (SI-7J)  
77 W. Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago, IL 60604-3507  
Phone: 312-353-0628 or  
(800) 621-8431 x30628  
[pope.janet@epa.gov](mailto:pope.janet@epa.gov)

For more information on the Old American Zinc Superfund Site, visit <http://www.epa.gov/region5/sites/oldamericanzinc/> or request information by contacting EPA's community involvement coordinator, Janet Pope (see address above).

## 2 What is Superfund?

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Superfund is the federal environmental cleanup program legally known as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, or CERCLA, which was enacted in 1980. Superfund provides the authority through which the federal government can compel people or companies responsible for creating hazardous waste sites to clean them up. It also created a public trust fund to assist with the cleanup of inactive and abandoned hazardous waste sites or accidentally spilled or illegally dumped hazardous materials.

**See also EPA's Superfund**

**Internet Resources**

**Superfund Process:**

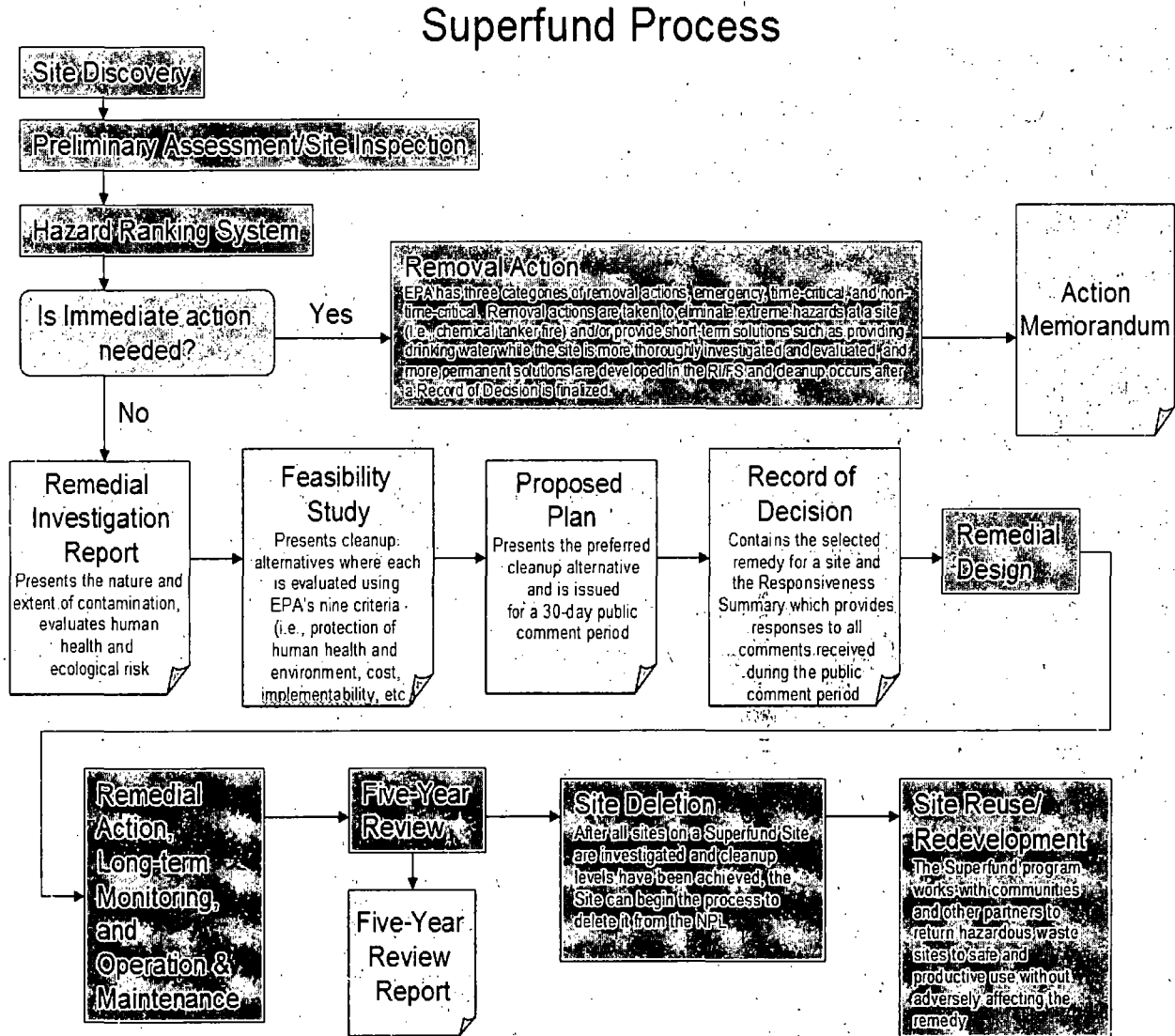
**<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/action/process/sfprocess.htm>**

**General Superfund:**

**<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/index.htm>**

The following flowchart summarizes the Superfund process. The Superfund cleanup process begins with site discovery or notification to EPA of possible releases of hazardous substances. Sites are discovered by various parties, including citizens, state agencies, and EPA regional offices. Once discovered, sites are entered into the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System, EPA's computerized inventory of potential hazardous substance release sites. A site is added to the National Priorities List (NPL) and is called a Superfund Site if it has a score of 28.5 or greater using a scoring system which is called the Hazard Ranking System. Alternately, a site may be placed in EPA's Superfund Alternative Approach Agreement Program. Such sites would be eligible for listing on the NPL, would require a long-term response action, and would have willing, capable parties to negotiate and sign an agreement with EPA to perform the investigation and/or cleanup. Since the investigation and cleanup process takes several years, sites are evaluated early in the process to determine if any short-term actions or removal actions need to be taken. Details are provided in comments associated with certain steps in the flowchart. Community involvement, enforcement, and emergency response can occur at any time in the process.

FIGURE 2-1  
Superfund Process



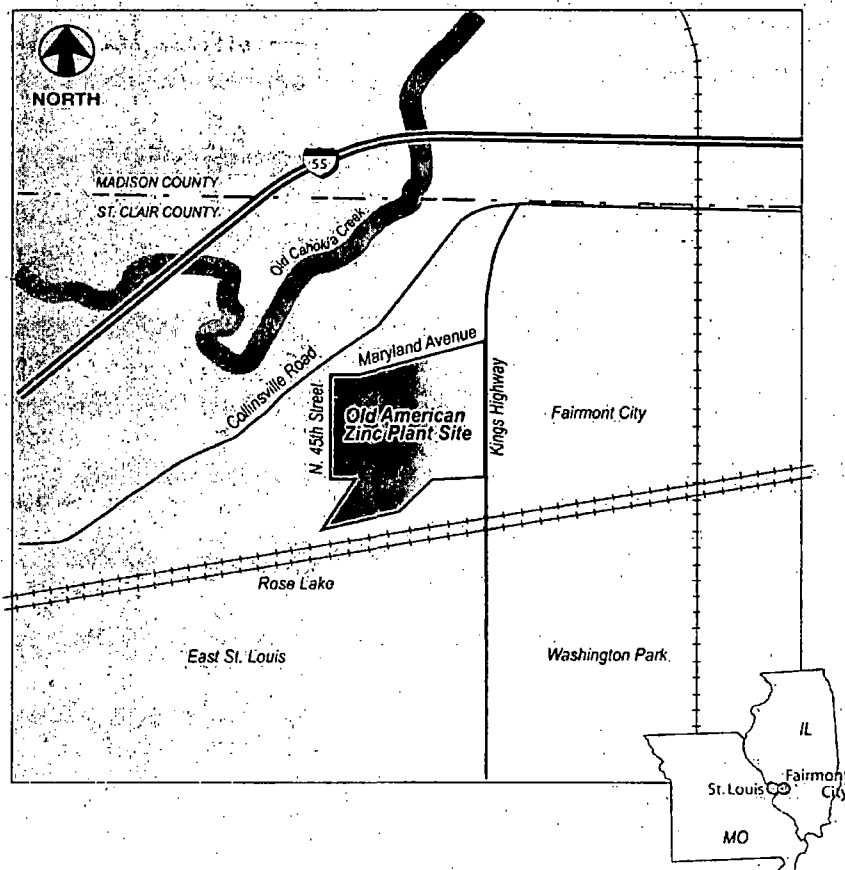
# 3 Site Background

## 3.1 Site Description

### 3.1.1 Location and Site Features

The Old American Zinc Site includes a 132-acre inactive industrial facility located at 2575 Kings Highway in Fairmont City, Illinois, just north of East St. Louis in St. Clair County. The site is bordered by Maryland Avenue to the north, Kings Highway to the east, 45<sup>th</sup> Street to the west, and the CSX railroad tracks to the south (see Figure 3-1). The area north of the site is comprised of vacant lots and residences. The area east of the site is residential in the northeastern portion and industrial in the southeastern portion. Conrail, which loads and unloads semi-trailers onto trains, and Aztec, a former fertilizer plant, are located south of the site. Some of these adjacent properties have been contaminated by migrating hazardous wastes from the site.

FIGURE 3-1  
Old American Zinc Plant Site Location Map





### 3.1.2 History and Cleanup Progress

The Granby Mining and Smelting Company operated a primary zinc smelter on the site from 1912 until 1916. In 1916, American Zinc Company of Illinois purchased the site and operated it until 1967. In 1967 the plant relocated to Sauget, Ill., and all structures were moved, torn down or disposed of off-site. Between 1967 and 1976, the site remained vacant. In 1976, XTRA Intermodal, which leases semi-trailers to railroads, leased the site and purchased it in 1979. Trailers were stored on the property when they were not leased. The site is now vacant.

The site is almost entirely covered with a layer of slag material, a waste product of the zinc smelting process. American Zinc piled the slag material on site, particularly along the northern portion of the property. XTRA Intermodal spread some of the slag material throughout the property to produce a firm surface for the parking of semi-trailers. Two large slag piles exist on the northern section of the site. Vegetation on the property is very sparse with only areas of moss and a few trees.

In 1989, a complaint was filed with the Illinois EPA by a neighbor of the site regarding dust blowing off the site onto their property. In 1994, the Illinois EPA conducted an investigation at the site. The results of the investigation indicated high levels of arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury and zinc in the soil.

In February 1996, the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) prepared a Health Consultation Report about the site. The report concluded:

- The site posed a public threat based on chronic exposure of children to arsenic, cadmium and lead in residential soils surrounding the site.
- Nearby residents were exposed to contaminated airborne particles originating from the site. This exposure was highest during dry windy periods or when site activity was high. The extent of this exposure and resulting health effects (if any) could not be determined without sufficient air monitoring data.
- Exposure to workers was highest during activities disturbing the slag material.

In November 1999, EPA conducted a follow-up assessment and found that samples taken from the site and the surrounding area indicated high lead levels that exceeded EPA cleanup levels for lead in residential and industrial soil.

In June 2003, IDPH prepared a Public Health Assessment that recommended cleanup activities on the site and at nearby, residential areas. These recommendations have been implemented through EPA's 2002-2003 Removal Action (see below) and/or will be implemented through EPA's upcoming cleanup action.

#### 3.1.2.1 Liability

In March 2002, EPA signed an agreement with Blue Tee Corporation, a potentially responsible party and past owner of the site, requiring Blue Tee to investigate the extent of contamination at nearby properties. Following an investigation, EPA negotiated with Blue Tee to perform a cleanup. After taking additional soil samples, the company removed contaminated soil from 152 properties, backfilled the properties with clean soil and planted

grass. The contaminated soil was stored on the Old American Zinc Site, where steps were taken to minimize exposure to people.

In 2005, EPA named Blue Tee and General Services Administration as primary responsible parties, and XTRA Intermodal as an additional responsible party, with Blue Tee eventually taking the lead cleanup role. An agreement was signed by EPA and responsible parties Blue Tee and General Services Administration on June 6, 2005. On the same date, EPA issued a unilateral administrative order to XTRA Intermodal, directing that company to participate and coordinate in the cleanup actions. The EPA/Blue Tee and General Services Administration agreement required an additional investigation of the site and a study of possible cleanup alternatives. Blue Tee completed an investigation to determine the extent of further contamination and found that some properties near the site still contained elevated levels of lead and other metals in the soil. The investigation also determined that the site posed risks to human health and, possibly, to ecological receptors. Blue Tee is currently evaluating cleanup alternatives for the Old American Zinc site and surrounding contaminated properties. EPA will decide on a cleanup plan for these properties to protect people and the environment. Properties cleaned up in 2002 and 2003 should not need to be cleaned up again.

### 3.1.2.2 Contaminants

Site contaminants include arsenic, cadmium, and zinc. However, the primary site contaminant is lead, a hazardous substance. Lead is a naturally occurring heavy metal used in wide range of products, including batteries, ammunition and metal products.

Lead is highly toxic and can cause a range of health effects, from behavioral problems and learning disabilities, to seizures and death. Lead can enter the body by inhaling air, drinking water or swallowing food or dirt that contains lead. Small amounts of lead can also enter the body through the skin.

Lead is harmful because it can cause high blood pressure, digestive problems, nerve disorders, memory and concentration problems, and muscle and joint pain. Exposure to lead is particularly dangerous for pregnant women because it can cause premature birth, low birth weight or miscarriage. Children 6 years old and younger are especially at risk because they are more likely to swallow dirt that contains lead, and they are more sensitive to the effects of lead. Lead exposure in children has been shown to decrease IQ scores and cause slow growth and hearing problems.

To learn more about lead, visit [www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts13.html](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts13.html)

To keep your family safe:

- Prevent children from putting dirt into their mouths.
- Cover exposed dirt with grass, flowers, mulch or concrete.
- Do not let children play in dirt. Provide a sandbox with clean sand instead.
- Wash hands often.
- Wash toys that have been outside.
- If you have a garden, avoid growing leafy or root vegetables such as lettuce or carrots.
- Wear gloves when gardening (leather is better than cloth).
- Use a door mat and wipe your feet when entering the house.

- Leave your shoes at the door.
- Clean pets before allowing them to enter the house.

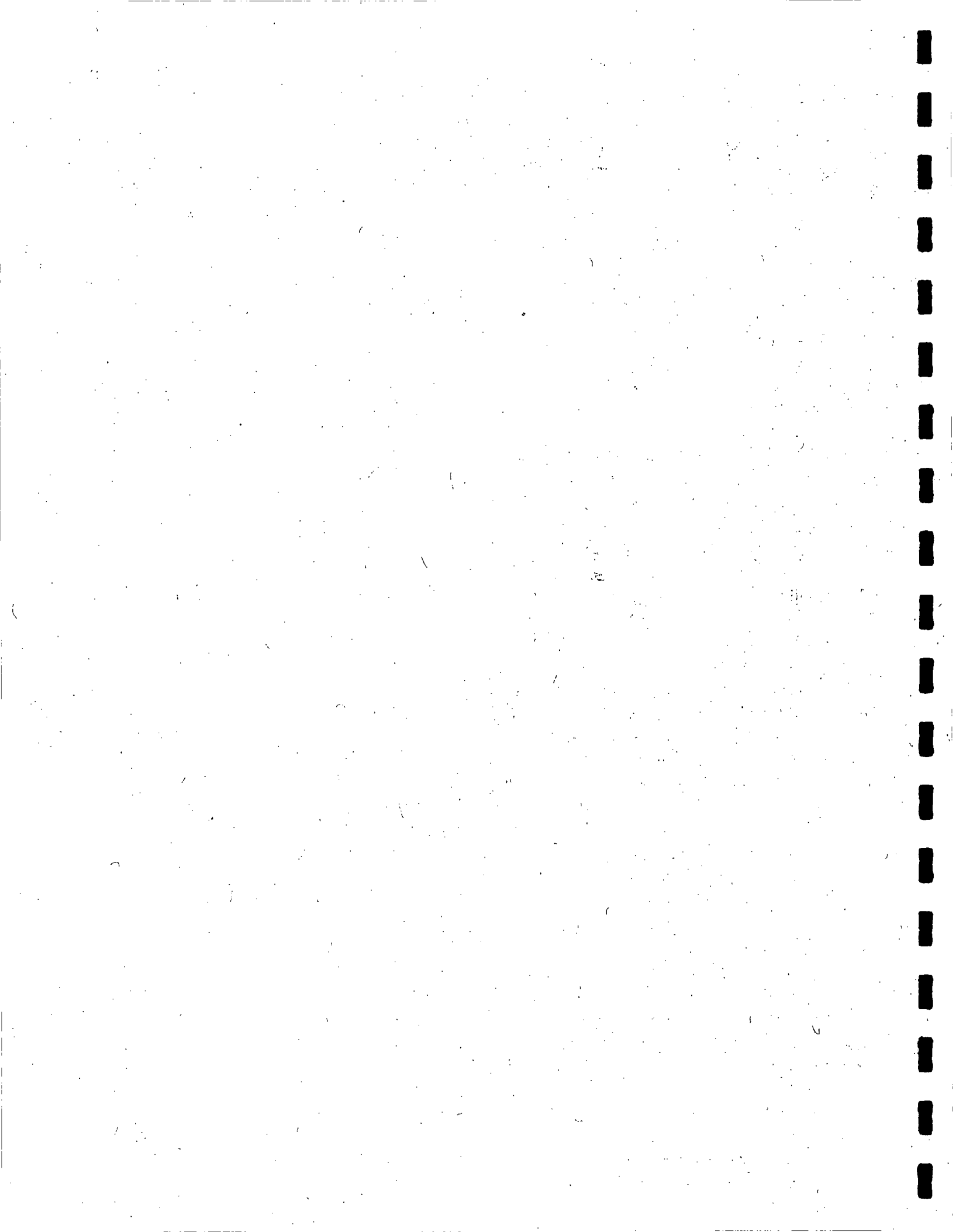
## 4 Community Background

The site lies within Fairmont City, in St. Clair County, which is part of the greater St. Louis metropolitan area. Fairmont City's 2000 population was 2,436, a 13.8 percent increase from 1990. Approximately 55 percent of the city population is Hispanic or Latino according to the 2000 U.S. Census. More recent forecasts estimate the Hispanic population at closer to 65 to 75 percent. The majority, 69.5 percent, of Fairmont City residents commutes outside of the county to work.

### 4.1 Fairmont City Facts

TABLE  
Demographics

	St. Clair County			Fairmont City		
	1990	2000	Percent Change	1990	2000	Percent Change
Total Population	262,852	256,082	-2.6%	2,140	2,436	13.8%
White	187,866	173,970	-7.4%	1,889	1,621	-14.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3,861	5,604	45.1%	598	1,349	125.6%
Black or African American	71,275	73,666	3.4%	28	30	7.1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	585	665	13.7%	5	23	360.0%
Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2007	2,438	21.5%	7	2	-71.4%
Other Race	1,119	2,040	82.3%	211	670	217.5%
Worked outside County of Residence	--	38%	--	--	69.5%	--



## 5 Environmental Justice

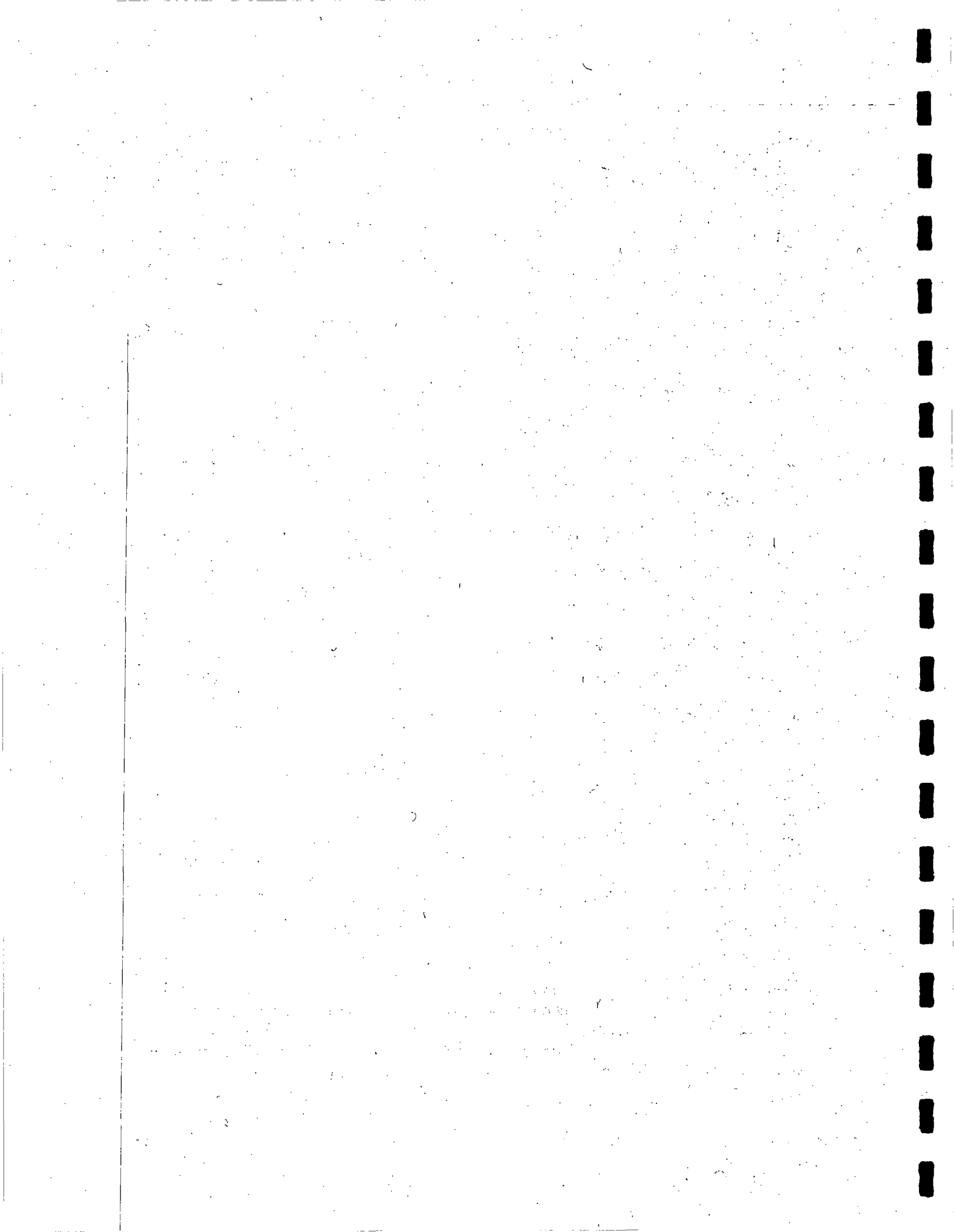
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The Environmental Justice Act 1992 obligates federal agencies to make environmental justice part of its overall mission by "identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations."

Following this order, the Office of Environmental Equity within EPA became the Office of Environmental Justice. EPA's Office of Environmental Justice ensures that all people, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, enjoy the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and equal access to the decision-making process for a healthy living, learning, and working environment.

When making decisions about a cleanup and planning its community involvement initiative for a community, EPA must take environmental justice issues into account. As part of this effort, EPA is working to improve collaboration between federal agencies and communities, and addressing environmental challenges in more effective, efficient, and sustainable ways.

These are high-priority goals shared by EPA and the community, as demonstrated by the discussion, comments and questions received by residents, business owners and government officials that occurred on January 27 and 28, 2010. A summary of this discussion follows.



## 6 Community Issues and Concerns

### 6.1 Summary of Community Interviews

EPA originally held community interviews about the Old American Zinc Site in May 2003. The result was the original CIP for the site. To update that original CIP and to learn about current concerns of residents and the community regarding the site, EPA held several follow-up community interviews on January 27 and 28, 2010. EPA talked with local officials and residents living and working near the Old American Zinc Site and asked them about various issues related to the contamination and cleanup at the site, the community involvement process, the communication process to date, and how the community involvement process could be improved.

Below are the specific questions EPA asked and a summary of the answers that were provided at the January 2010 community interviews.

*Note to the reader: This summary is intended to faithfully record and reflect the issues and concerns expressed to EPA by residents, officials and others on the days of the community interviews. By necessity, this is a collection of opinions, thoughts and feelings. Therefore, please be cautioned that the statements contained in this section may, or may not, be factual and the opinions and concerns expressed may, or may not, be valid. Where questions are asked, EPA's responses are provided in italics.*

1. How long have you been following activities at the site?

Officials seem to have been aware of the problem prior to the public meetings held in 2002.

Generally, residents became aware of the activities at the site at the public meetings held in 2002. Others only became aware of the activities when they were asked to consent to testing or witnessed excavation in the area. The residents that originally brought the site to the attention of the Illinois EPA authorities had been aware of issues at the site since 1989.

2. What are the perceptions of the site's public involvement process?

The perception of the public involvement process was quite positive. There was some concern expressed that not everyone was being notified of public meetings and that a more personal approach might be warranted. One woman suggested that the Hispanic



population (the majority of the town) should be better targeted. Some concern was expressed that material was too technical.

**3. What contacts have you had with government officials about this site?**

Most residents had no contact with government officials concerning the site. Few residents did contact EPA and the mayor and other local officials of Fairmont City concerning the Site. The mayor contacted Senator Durbin and Representative Costello in 2005.

**4. Do you feel that local officials and EPA have been responsive to your concerns?**

Residents and the mayor have felt that EPA has not maintained any form of contact with the community since the emergency removal in 2002 to 2004 was completed. Residents expressed that EPA has been away too long, and that they felt the site and their concerns had been forgotten. Residents did express that they were appreciative of EPA returning to give an update of the site, but felt it was long overdue. The mayor was very disappointed in how EPA failed to inform the community with updates since 2004. The residents felt that the mayor and trustees of Fairmont City were responsive to their concerns.

**5. How frequently do you believe meetings should be held?**

The consensus seemed to be that twice yearly, or even quarterly meetings to inform the community of the progress toward permanent removal would be helpful. Other residents did not have strong opinions on meetings and were only concerned with the permanent removal of the contaminated soil.

**6. Is the community center a good central location for the meetings, or are there other, more convenient locations?**

Residents seemed to all agree that the community center was a good location for the meetings. It is a common meeting place, and its size allows for a larger crowd. One resident recommended that meetings could also be held in a local church, such as the Holy Rosary, to attract a larger percentage of the total population, especially the Hispanic community.

**7. How do you feel about the way the information about the site is being distributed?**

Most residents seemed to think that mailing newsletters and meeting announcements is the most efficient way to reach the community. City officials felt that residents do not understand the information that is distributed - implying that it does not matter how the information is delivered. Residents felt the meetings and newsletters were informative. One comment was to make the information more personal so that it was not perceived as junk mail. The idea of creating materials and holding meetings in Spanish was suggested to reach the Hispanic population, as well as the use of the Holy Rosary Church to disseminate materials. It was suggested to include announcements in the church bulletin and to use the city hall marquee to announce future meetings. Posting materials in local grocery stores was also suggested. Some residents were not receiving information and were aware of the cleanup activities by "word of mouth."

**8. Are you interested in receiving more information about the site? If yes, what kinds of information would you like from EPA? What is the best way to get that information to you?**

Generally, people were interested in receiving more information about the site. The residents wanted more frequent updates of the site and the cleanup process.

Several residents appreciated the mailings and preferred a letter announcing meetings. They were not particular about how the information was received. Meetings were also indicated as a good resource of information.

**9. Do you feel the site has received adequate coverage by the local media?**

Generally, residents and local officials did not feel the site received adequate coverage by the local media. Some had not seen any coverage. One resident felt the site had not received much publicity due to the lack of protests or controversy surrounding it. A couple of residents did feel the site was being adequately covered.

**10. What type of media (e.g., newspaper, Web site, radio) do you rely on for information on the site?**

The majority of residents interviewed indicated "word of mouth" was the essential source of information concerning the site. The *Belleville News Democrat* was indicated as the paper of choice for residents, and a good publication to post meeting announcements and information concerning the site. The local free paper, the *Collinsville Herald/Madison County Journal*, was also suggested as a place people might read about the site activities. Some residents indicated they had seen no mention of the site on the TV news. One Hispanic resident suggested the *Red Latina*, a free publication in St. Louis, and contacting the Spanish radio station 880 AM to inform the Hispanic community of updates.

**11. What are the concerns about the contamination at the Old American Zinc Site?**

A major concern of both city officials and residents was how residents could secure "clean bill of health" letters to free them from concerns about selling or refinancing their homes in the future.

Most residents want to be informed of next steps and the timetable for cleanup activities.

The alleys on the site were lined with the zinc slag and residents were concerned about possible contamination. They also mentioned that the slag was used as a salt substitute during the winter season.

Many were concerned with the condition of their lawns after their properties were cleaned up. Some are now having chronic flooding problems.

A major issue for local officials is the perception that contaminated material was removed from residents' yards, but was returned to the site that originally caused the contamination. The mayor wants the material removed completely from his community. Many residents were concerned with the areas being tested and encouraged testing of other areas like a local ballpark, the alleys, area wetlands and other natural areas. Some residents questioned why some front lawns were tested but their backyards were not, or their neighbor's lawn was tested but theirs was not.

Getting the results of air monitoring and ground water assessments is a priority for some residents and interest group representatives.

**Questions that were asked included:**

1. Will the properties that were tested and did not show high levels of lead be re-evaluated and excavated?
2. Are we safe when the slag piles are still in the community?
3. Why wasn't the contaminated soil disposed of properly?
4. When will the permanent removal take place?
5. Will properties that have flooding after being excavated be revisited and corrected?
6. Will the 132 acres be used in the future to build up the community?
7. Will there be cross-contamination when the permanent removal begins?

## 7 Community Involvement Goals

---

EPA is committed to involving the public in the cleanup of the Old American Zinc Site and established the following goals for the overall CIP. EPA will:

- Provide the public with **accurate, timely, and understandable information** and/or access to the information needed to understand the project as it moves forward.
- Provide the public with adequate time and opportunity to give **informed and meaningful input**.
- **Give full consideration** to community input.
- Assist the public in **understanding the project decision-making process** during project design and cleanup and the community's role in that process.

Community involvement goals and needs must be considered and balanced with the project's technical and scientific requirements. To date, EPA has focused its community involvement efforts on getting public input on the issues that are most important to community members and organizations through the community interview process.

### 7.1 Community Involvement Tools and Activities

EPA has identified and developed a wide variety of community involvement tools and activities for the Old American Zinc Site. The objectives of these tools and activities generally fall into one or more of four categories:

- **Input** - How EPA receives information from the public.
- **Output** - How EPA shares information with the public.
- **Outreach** - How EPA promotes education and awareness about the project.
- **Involvement** - How EPA encourages public participation in the project.

Some tools and activities cross many categories. These include public availability sessions, public forums and public meetings.

### 7.2 Public Availability Sessions

**Description:** Public availability sessions are effective, informal sessions open to the general public. They feature posters, displays and interaction between EPA staff and the public. These sessions present detailed information in understandable terms, allow individuals to inquire about issues that most concern them, and give each citizen a chance to speak freely to EPA personnel and contractors on a one-to-one basis. Public availability sessions do not require the use of court reporters and transcripts, although meeting summaries may be prepared.



**Goal:** The goal of these sessions is to educate the public on important project issues and to enable community members to ask questions in a comfortable and informal setting. Public availability sessions also provide EPA with feedback from the community and can determine the issues that are not fully understood by the community.

**Method:** Sessions are conducted as needed at convenient times and places. Whenever possible, public notice is given at least 2 weeks before scheduled public availability sessions.

### 7.3 Public Forums

**Description:** Public forums are semi-formal public sessions that are characterized by a presentation, a question-and-answer session, and/or a less formal poster/ display session. These forums allow members of the public to participate in both large and small group settings. Public forums do not require the use of court reporters and transcripts, although meeting summaries may be prepared.

**Goal:** Public forums provide opportunities to update the community on site developments and address community questions, concerns, ideas and comments.

**Method:** Sessions are conducted as needed at convenient times and places. Whenever possible, public notice is given at least 2 weeks before scheduled public forums.

### 7.4 Public Meetings

**Description:** Public meetings are structured, formal meetings open to the general public, featuring a presentation and interaction with the public. Formal public meetings may involve the use of a court reporter and the preparation of transcripts. **Formal public meetings are required only for a proposed cleanup plan.**

**Goal:** Public meetings are opportunities to update the community on site developments and address community questions, concerns, ideas and comments.

**Method:** EPA schedules, prepares for, and attends all announced meetings. Whenever possible, public notice is given at least 2 weeks before scheduled public meetings.

EPA will hold public availability sessions, participate in public forums and schedule public meetings at key cleanup milestones. The meetings will be announced via newspaper notices, e-mail messages and fact sheets. The preferred location for meetings is the Fairmont City Community Center.

See Appendix A for suggested meeting locations.

## 8 EPA's Input Tools and Activities

### 8.1 EPA's Toll-free Phone Number



**Description:** EPA has established toll-free service to improve access to project information.

**Goal:** Extending toll-free access to community members improves the flow of information between EPA and the community.

EPA  
Toll-Free:  
1-800-621-8431

**Method:** EPA routinely publicizes the toll-free number through announcements, events and publications.

### 8.2 E-mail

**Description:** E-mail can be used to contact EPA representatives for information or to ask questions about this site.

**Goal:** This provides another method for citizens to provide input or request information.

**Method:** E-mail EPA's site community involvement coordinator, Janet Pope, at [pope.janet@epa.gov](mailto:pope.janet@epa.gov).

For full EPA contact information, see Appendix A.

### 8.3 Mailing List Expansion

**Description:** Using several methods, EPA has solicited additional mailing addresses from community members interested in the Old American Zinc cleanup, and has an extensive mailing list of individuals and organizations.

EPA is not required, nor does it intend to prepare responsiveness summaries for each comment submitted during design. However, EPA will summarize how comments were used or considered in the decision-making process.

**Goal:** Mailings effectively communicate project and event information to a wide and diverse audience and provide information to community members who do not purchase newspapers, use computers, or have access to the Internet.

**Method:** Methods for increasing the mailing list will include coordination with elected officials using constituent mailing lists, sign-up sheets at public meetings, availability sessions and festivals, and contact with community-based organizations to invite their members to sign up. Community members on the mailing list should notify the community involvement coordinator of any changes to their mailing address.

The Old American Zinc Superfund Site public mailing list is intended only for distributing project-related information. The mailing list is not public information and is not available for public viewing. While EPA may identify recipients to other agencies for project information distribution, EPA will not release this list to outside parties.

## 8.4 Public Comment Period

**Description:** This is a formal opportunity for community members to review and contribute comments on various EPA documents or actions. Comment periods are legally required for proposed cleanup plans, cleanup agreements and the addition or deletion of a site to the National Priorities List. For the Old American Zinc Superfund Site, EPA has gone well beyond these minimum requirements by holding comment periods on key design issues.

**Goal:** Comment periods allow the public to provide meaningful input in the process and provide EPA with valuable information for use in making decisions.

**Method:** EPA announces comment periods with newspaper postings, listserv notifications, and EPA fact sheets to ensure the public understands what is being presented, when comments will be accepted, how long the comment period will be open, and how to submit comments.

See Appendix A for a list of regional newspapers.

## 8.5 Public Input

**Description:** Letters and informal discussions with EPA staff allow the public and EPA to communicate about the project. EPA wants to understand and address the public's concerns.

**Goal:** Verbal comments and letters allow continued opportunity for the public to give input and, consequently, allow EPA to recognize trends in public concerns, and identify areas that require more information or clarification.

**Method:** Informal comments can be offered at any time, such as during availability sessions, open houses, community visits, and workshops. Written comments may be submitted by mail or e-mail.

See Appendix A for EPA contact information.

## 8.6 Stakeholder Group Interaction

**Description:** EPA will coordinate with and, upon request, attend stakeholder group meetings.

**Goal:** Such interaction ensures that members of these organizations receive the information that they need and that EPA receives their input and understands their concerns. Interaction with stakeholder groups also can extend EPA's outreach by sharing EPA notices of events, site updates and other information with their members and constituents.

**Method:** EPA regularly coordinates with and, upon request, will attend meetings of stakeholder groups that have identified the Old American Zinc cleanup project as a focus of their organization.

See Appendix A for stakeholders and interested party contact information.



## 8.7 Surveys

**Description:** EPA will consider print or telephone surveys to solicit feedback about the site.

**Goal:** Surveys allow EPA to identify and update community concerns and issues.

**Method:** Random surveys may be used as necessary, particularly in communities that have questions and concerns about the project but that have not necessarily had much access to other community involvement activities.

## 9 EPA's Output Tools and Activities

### 9.1 EPA's Web Sites

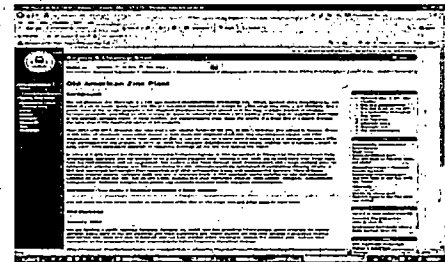
**Description:** Major technical reports and updates the Old American Zinc can be found at:

<http://www.epa.gov/region5/sites/oldamericanzinc/>

or

[http://www.epa.gov/reg5sfun/sfd/npl/sas\\_sites/WIN000510222.htm](http://www.epa.gov/reg5sfun/sfd/npl/sas_sites/WIN000510222.htm).

Many other sources of information are available through the EPA Web site at [www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov).



**Goal:** EPA's Web sites provide key resources for accessing both general and site-specific information about the site and the Superfund process. Access to EPA's Web sites is available through home and public computers and libraries in the Fairmont City area.

**Method:** EPA posts updates and major technical reports, generally within 2 business days of their release. Notice of all public meetings, forums and availability sessions and announcements related to the project are posted. The Web sites will continue to be updated and enhanced regularly so that users can easily search for information. EPA will provide links to important project-related information posted on other Web sites.

EPA's Old American Zinc Web Site:

<http://www.epa.gov/region5/sites/oldamericanzinc/>

or

[www.epa.gov/reg5sfun/sfd/npl/sas\\_sites/WIN000510222.htm](http://www.epa.gov/reg5sfun/sfd/npl/sas_sites/WIN000510222.htm)

### 9.2 Fact Sheets

**Description:** Fact sheets are brief documents written in plain language, often containing user-friendly pictures and maps, to help residents understand highly technical reports, concepts and information, and inform the public about upcoming meetings and community involvement opportunities.

**Goal:** Fact sheets provide site-related information and notice of community involvement opportunities in an easy to understand format.

**Method:** Fact sheets will be produced throughout the cleanup process to promote understanding of the cleanup. Fact sheets will be posted on EPA's Web site, made available at public forums, and will be mailed to individuals and organizations on the site mailing list. In addition to sending fact sheets via first class mail, EPA will distribute fact sheets at locations in the neighborhood where they can be conveniently picked up by residents, including the Fairmont City Village Hall, post offices and libraries. EPA will also develop an e-mail distribution list for interested parties who prefer e-mail. Each fact sheet will be sent to e-mail recipients as a ".pdf" file at the same time the fact sheet is mailed.

### 9.3 Infield Notification

**Description:** This type of information consists of advisories, restrictions and explanatory signs posted to clearly mark project work areas and access restrictions.

**Goal:** Advisories, restrictions and explanatory signs are intended to keep the public informed and maintain safety.

**Method:** All advisories, explanatory signs and restrictions to project work areas will be clearly posted. Signs will be posted in Spanish and English.

### 9.4 Information Repositories

**Description:** Information repositories are local public buildings such as libraries, community centers or government offices where site-related and supporting documents are available for review. There are a total of three information repositories for the Old American Zinc Site. All repositories have printed copies of major documents. Information repositories, as well as most public libraries throughout the site, have public-use computers that provide access to additional information. Three repositories house all project-related documents for the Old American Zinc Site.

**Goal:** Information repositories provide accessible public locations where residents can read and copy official documents and other pertinent information about the site, EPA activities, and the Superfund process.

**Method:** EPA maintains three information repositories, two near the project area, and will continue to add documents as they become available.

**See Appendix A for a listing of all information repositories.**

### 9.5 Listserv

**Description:** The EPA-Old American Zinc listserv is a free, subscription-based electronic news distribution system used by EPA to distribute updates, notifications and progress reports via e-mail; this is the fastest way to get the latest information. The listserv cannot be used to transmit graphics and photos. All information conveyed via the listserv is text only. EPA will make graphics-rich documents available on the Old American Zinc Web site in .pdf format.

**Goal:** The goal of listserv is to disseminate information as quickly and effectively as possible to large numbers of interested parties.

**Method:** Information about how to subscribe to the listserv is available at [www.epa.gov/OAZ/listserv.htm](http://www.epa.gov/OAZ/listserv.htm).

**See Appendix A for listserv information.**

## 9.6 Maps and Visual Aids

**Description:** Maps and visual aids help people understand the geography of the site and the locations of activities and resources.

**Goal:** The visual aids communicate complex issues effectively.

**Method:** EPA regularly uses maps, photographs, and other visual aids in documents and fact sheets, at public sessions, and on the Web sites.

## 9.7 Media Distribution / Media Events

**Description:** EPA provides updates and information to key local newspapers, radio and television stations and encourages them to further distribute this information on a regular basis. EPA representatives provide information and are accessible to the news media.

**Goal:** News releases and other types of information distributed to the media help EPA to reach a large audience quickly and to reinforce and distribute information further. Media stories help explain technical information and track cleanup activities for the public.

**Method:** Common methods of providing information to the media include the distribution of press releases on developing issues related to the project, individual interviews with project staff, or statements made by EPA representatives during public. Media briefings before public sessions may be used by EPA to summarize the purpose and main points of the event and to enhance accuracy of media coverage.

See Appendix A for a list of media contacts.

## 9.8 Project Roadmap

**Description:** EPA will map the project schedule to illustrate the general sequence of events during the design period leading up to, and including, the cleanup activities. The roadmap will describe the interrelationship of major project elements, discuss technical reports and documents and identify opportunities for public input.

**Goal:** Project roadmaps help the public see the entire cleanup process.

**Method:** A timeline that uses graphics to identify elements and their relationships is displayed in fact sheet form and is available on the project Web site. The project roadmap may also be presented at meetings and events.

## 9.9 Public Notices

**Description:** Public notices can be advertisements published in local newspapers or mailings, including postcards that announce public comment periods for EPA decisions, public meetings, and major project milestones.

**Goal:** The goal of public notices is to communicate important announcements to as many community members as possible.

**Method:** EPA uses public notices to announce public comment periods and public meetings. In certain cases, EPA will supplement published notices with radio announcements. The most widely read English newspaper by local residents is the *Belleville News Democrat*; a free Spanish publication is the *Red Latina*; however, the Village Hall marquee and Holy Rosary Church bulletins are also sources of local information for the residents. EPA will publish all notices in these media as appropriate. Fact sheets and other information will be sent to the media contact list, including community group newsletter contacts for their use.

See Appendix A for a list of newspapers and other media outlets.

## 9.10 Reports / Concept Documents / Work Plans

**Description:** These reports detail the investigations, studies, findings and decisions about the site and have been made available at the repositories and, in most cases, on EPA's Old American Zinc Web site for public access.

**Goal:** To allow the public access to detailed information on the decision-making process.

**Method:** EPA will continue to make these documents public. However, the complexities of these reports can make them difficult to understand for those without technical or scientific expertise. EPA recognizes that these reports need to be supported with other community involvement activities to give the public a clear understanding of the material presented in these documents. Fact sheets and public meetings will be prepared and conducted to educate the public about project activities and afford residents an opportunity to provide input. Reports are available at the site repositories.

## **10 EPA's Outreach Tools and Activities**

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### **10.1 Community Events**

**Description:** EPA will attend community events, such as fairs and festivals, to distribute information and provide answers to questions.

**Goal:** Community events provide EPA the opportunity to build and maintain good relationships with residents. Community events also allow EPA to understand and appreciate the daily lives of community members and the events and activities that are important and enjoyed by them.

**Method:** EPA will supply and staff an information booth at appropriate events.

### **10.2 Environmental Justice Activities**

**Description:** Environmental justice activities encourage participation from communities that may not have direct access to project information due to language and cultural barriers. This is especially important because members of low-income and non-English speaking communities near the site may unknowingly allow children to play in lead-contaminated soil and grow vegetable gardens for consumption.

**Goal:** The primary goal is to increase awareness and information about the project, especially in communities that may not know how to access information or that may not have many opportunities or methods to do so.

**Method:** EPA will seek assistance from agencies who work with immigrant, low-income, and non-English speaking communities to distribute materials that describe the project and explain the State of Illinois Department of Health Services lead advisories.

### **10.3 Project Site Visits / Tours**

**Description:** Small groups can be given guided tours to view site activities when such tours are feasible, appropriate and safe.

**Goal:** Site visits give the public a better understanding of the project work.

**Method:** EPA staff will lead tours of the sites and explain what is occurring. Field demonstrations are based on interest and safety considerations.

### **10.4 Public Television / Public Access Television Shows**

**Description:** EPA will consider using community-oriented public access and public television shows to disseminate project information.

**Goal:** The goal of using television shows is similar to the use of other media: to increase awareness and understanding of the project and project issues.

**Method:** EPA may contact show producers about featuring the Old American Zinc Site cleanup project.

## 10.5 School / Education Outreach Activities

**Description:** EPA will provide project information to interested schools and will assist them in developing educational projects related to the Old American Zinc Site.

**Goal:** Educational activities expand awareness and understanding of the project and strengthen ties to the community.

**Method:** Educators and students can visit or call the community involvement coordinator for information, request a visit to their school from an EPA representative, or visit these EPA Web sites:

- [www.epa.gov/reg5sfun/sfd/npl/sas\\_sites/WIN000510222.htm](http://www.epa.gov/reg5sfun/sfd/npl/sas_sites/WIN000510222.htm)
- [www.epa.gov/kids](http://www.epa.gov/kids)
- [www.epa.gov/students](http://www.epa.gov/students)
- [www.epa.gov/teachers](http://www.epa.gov/teachers)

## 10.6 Workshops / Seminars

**Description:** Workshops and seminars are classroom-style sessions that provide more detailed technical information for interested citizens. Workshops can explore project-specific topics, such as how dredging or capping operations occur, or more general scientific topics, such as how statistics are used in the project.

**Goal:** Workshops can be used to educate small groups of citizens on the chosen topics and address issues identified in the CIP.

**Method:** If there is sufficient interest, EPA will conduct targeted workshops to educate the public on the basics of cleanup operations and related project topics.

# 11 Involvement Tools and Activities

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## 11.1 Coordination with Local Government and Agencies

**Description:** EPA coordinates with local governments and agencies to keep them informed and to get feedback on their concerns. EPA will continue to communicate with these representatives and agencies through all project phases.

**Goal:** EPA's goal is to ensure that local government officials and agencies are informed of project activities that may occur in their jurisdiction and to help minimize the impacts of project activities.

**Method:** EPA will continue to foster relationships with local representatives and agencies through meetings and dialogue.

## 11.2 Technical Assistance Grants

**Description:** An important element of a cleanup action is the availability of technical assistance to the local community. EPA is authorized to provide technical assistance grants to qualified community groups near sites listed on the NPL, near sites proposed for listing on the NPL, near sites at which cleanup activities have begun. TAGs are grants of up to \$50,000 issued by EPA to a qualified group that lives near and is affected by an NPL site. The TAG can be used to hire a technical advisor, an expert who can explain technical information and help articulate the community's concerns.

**Goal:** TAGs enable community groups to understand technical aspects of cleanup projects.

**Method:** Only one TAG is awarded per Superfund site. An additional \$50,000 may be made available to the TAG recipient, if requested, at complex sites. So far, no qualified community group has come forward to request a TAG for the Old American Zinc Site.



# 12 Community Involvement Plan and Activities

The CIP (see Figure 11-1) matches the community concerns identified in Section 6, Community Issues and Concerns, with the community involvement tools and activities identified in Sections 7-11. EPA recognizes the public's need for two-way communication about decisions made regarding the Old American Zinc Site and the public's opportunities to be involved in that process. EPA is currently addressing these issues and will continue to do so throughout the project.

**FIGURE 12-1**  
Community Involvement Issues and Tools

Community Involvement Issues	Community Involvement Tools
<b>Concerns about the Process</b>	
The community wants a clear explanation of its role and responsibilities in EPA's decision-making process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Roadmap</li> <li>• Technical Assistance Provision</li> </ul>
The community wants a process that is transparent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fact Sheets</li> <li>• Newsletters</li> <li>• Project Roadmap</li> <li>• Public Availability Sessions</li> <li>• Public Forums</li> <li>• Reports/Concept Documents/Work Plans</li> <li>• Technical Assistance Provision</li> </ul>
The community wants a process that is meaningful.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fact Sheets</li> <li>• Project Roadmap</li> <li>• Public Availability Sessions</li> <li>• Public Forums</li> <li>• Public Comment or Input on some Documents</li> <li>• Technical Assistance Provision</li> </ul>
Community involvement must be adequately supported, especially with key information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EPA's Web Site</li> <li>• Fact Sheets</li> <li>• Infield Notification</li> <li>• Information Repositories</li> <li>• Listserv</li> <li>• Maps, Visual Aids, Displays and Events</li> <li>• Outreach Materials</li> <li>• Media Distribution/Media Events</li> <li>• Newsletters</li> <li>• Project Roadmap</li> <li>• Project Site Visits/Tours</li> <li>• Public Availability Sessions</li> <li>• Public Forums</li> <li>• Public Meetings</li> <li>• Public Notices</li> <li>• Public Television/Public Access Television Shows</li> <li>• Public Service Announcements</li> <li>• Reports/Concept Documents/Work Plans</li> <li>• School/Education Outreach Activities</li> <li>• Toll-free Number</li> <li>• Video Productions</li> <li>• Workshops/Seminars</li> </ul>

**FIGURE 12-1**  
Community Involvement Issues and Tools

Community Involvement Issues	Community Involvement Tools
The community involvement process must be responsive to the needs of stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress Reports/ Newsletters</li> <li>• Technical Assistance Provision</li> </ul>
Community involvement must be broad-based and representative.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Events</li> <li>• Community Poster</li> <li>• Environmental Justice Activities</li> <li>• Mailing List Expansion</li> <li>• Public Availability Sessions</li> <li>• Public Forums</li> <li>• School/Education</li> <li>• Outreach Activities</li> <li>• Technical Assistance Provision</li> </ul>
<b>Concerns about the Remedy</b>	
Effects on Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fact Sheets</li> <li>• Information Repositories</li> <li>• Public Availability Sessions</li> <li>• Public Input</li> <li>• Public Forums</li> <li>• Technical Assistance Plan</li> </ul>
Effects on Quality of Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fact Sheets</li> <li>• Information Repositories</li> <li>• Public Availability Sessions</li> <li>• Public Input</li> <li>• Public Forums</li> <li>• Technical Assistance Plan</li> </ul>
Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination with Local Government and Agencies</li> <li>• Infield Notification</li> <li>• Information Repositories</li> <li>• Public Input</li> <li>• Stakeholder Group Meetings</li> </ul>

## **13 Updates to the CIP**

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As additions, changes and improvements to the CIP are identified, EPA will continue to update it, notify the public of changes via the listserv and other communication tools, and post the revised version of the CIP on the Web site and in the information repositories.

# Old American Zinc Superfund Site

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## Contact List

### Federal Elected Officials

Senator Richard Durbin  
309 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510  
Phone: 202-224-2152  
E-mail: dick@durbin.senate.gov

Senator Roland Burris  
387 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510  
Phone: 202-228-2854

Representative Jerry Costello, District 12  
2408 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515  
Phone: 202-225-5661  
Fax: 202-225-0285

144 Lincoln Place Court  
Belleville, IL 62221  
Phone: 618-233-8026  
Fax: 618-233-8765

### State Elected Officials

Senator Dave Luechtefeld  
103B State Capitol  
Springfield, IL 62706  
Phone: 217-782-4079

700 North Front Street  
PO Box 517  
Okawville, IL 62271  
Phone: 618-243-9014

Senator James F. Clayborne, Jr., District 57  
329 State Capitol  
Springfield, IL 62706  
Phone: 217-782-5399  
Fax: 217-782-3213  
clayborne@senatedem.state.il.us

Kenneth Hall Regional Office Bldg  
10 Collinsville Ave  
Suite 201-A  
East St. Louis, IL 62201  
Phone: 618-875-1212  
Fax: 618-274-3010

Representative Dan Reitz  
200-9S Stratton Office Building  
Springfield, IL 62706  
Phone: 217-782-1018  
Fax: 217-782-0549

128 A West Main St  
Sparta, IL 62286  
Phone: 618-443-5757  
Fax: 618-443-3800

Representative Thomas "Tom" Holbrook  
District 113  
267-L Stratton Building  
Springfield, IL 62706  
Phone: 217-782-0104  
Fax: 217-782-1333  
tholbrook@housedem.state.il.us

9200 W. Main St.  
Suite 4  
Belleville, IL 62223  
Phone: 618-394-2211  
Fax: 618-394-2210

Representative Eddie Jackson  
276-S Stratton Office Building  
Springfield, IL 62706  
Phone: 217-782-5951  
Fax: 217-557-8794

400 State Street  
Suite 2  
East St. Louis, IL 62205  
Phone: 618-875-9950  
Fax: 618-875-9870

### State Agencies

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency  
(Bureau of Air, Water)  
5415 North University  
Peoria, IL 61614  
Phone: 309-693-5463

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency  
(Bureau of Land)  
North University, Suite 201  
Peoria, IL 61614  
Phone: 309-693-5463

David R. Webb  
Illinois Department of Public Health  
22 Kettle River Drive  
Glen Carbon, IL 62034  
Phone: 618-656-6680  
Fax: 618-656-5863

### County and Local Officials

St. Clair County Treasurer's Office  
St. Clair County Courthouse  
#10 Public Square  
Belleville, Illinois 62220  
Phone: 618-277-6600

Bob Delaney, County Clerk  
St. Clair County Clerk's Office  
#10 Public Square, 2nd Floor  
Belleville, IL 62220  
Phone: 618-277-6600 ext. 2380  
countyclerk@co.st-clair.il.us

St. Clair County Health Department  
Director of Environmental Programs  
Dave Wieties, BS, LEHP  
19 Public Square, Suite #150  
Belleville, IL 62220  
Phone: 618-233-7769 ext. 4451  
Email: dave.wieties@co.st-clair.il.us

St. Clair County Sheriff's Department  
Mearl Justus

#10 Public Square  
Belleville, IL, 62220-4404  
Phone: 618-277-3505  
Fax: 618-277-4213  
www.sheriff.co.st-clair.il.us

St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office  
Robert Haida  
#10 Public Square, 2nd Floor  
Belleville, IL 62220  
Phone: 618-277-3892  
Fax: 618-277-6748  
E Mail: bobh@co.st-clair.il.us  
www.SAO.co.st-clair.il.us

St. Clair Special Emergency Services  
Association  
2900 Falling Springs Rd  
Sauget, IL 62206  
Phone: 618-825-2684  
Fax: 618-825-2750

Fairmont City Fire Department  
2601 N. First Street  
Fairmont City, IL 62201

Mayor Alex Bregen  
Fairmont City Village Hall  
2601 North 41<sup>st</sup> Street  
Fairmont City, IL

### EPA

Ron Murawski  
Remedial Project Manager (SR-6J)  
Phone: 312-886-2940 or

800-621-8431 ext. 62940  
murawski.ronald@epa.gov

Janet Pope  
Community Involvement Coordinator (SI-7J)  
Phone: 312-353-0628 or  
800-621-8431 ext. 30628  
pope.janet@epa.gov

### Information Repositories

Fairmont City Village Hall  
2601 North 41st Street  
Fairmont City, IL 62201

Fairmont Public Library  
2870 N. 44th St  
East St. Louis, IL 62201  
Phone: 618-482-3966

EPA Region 5  
Record Center  
Ralph Metcalfe Building,  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Room 711  
Chicago, IL  
8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday - Friday

### Interested Parties

Irma Almeida  
2735 N. 43rd St.  
Fairmont City, IL 62201  
Phone: 618-271-3306

Melanie Luna Gotto  
Entact Environmental Services  
1010 Executive Court  
Suite 280  
Westmont, IL 60559  
Phone: 630-986-2900 ext. 118  
Fax: 630-986-0653

### Media - Television

KDNL-TV Channel 30, ABC  
1215 Cole St.  
St. Louis, MO 63106

Phone: 314-436-3030

KETC-TV Channel 9, PBS  
6996 Millbrook Blvd  
St. Louis, MO 63130  
Phone: 314-512-9000

KMOV-TV Channel 4, CBS  
1 Memorial Dr.  
St. Louis, MO 63102  
Phone: 314-621-4444

KNLC-TV Channel 24, Local Access  
1411 Locust St.  
St. Louis, MO  
Phone: 314-436-2424

KPLR-TV Channel 11, WB  
4935 Lindell Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63108  
Phone: 314-367-7211

KSDK-TV Newschannel 5, NBC  
1000 Market St.  
St. Louis, MO 63102  
Phone: 314-421-5055

KTVI-FOX 2  
5915 Berthold  
St. Louis, MO 63110  
Phone: 314-647-2222

### Media - Radio

KATZ AM 1260  
10155 Corporate Square  
St. Louis, MO 63132  
Phone: 314-692-5108

KCWA  
1770 Missouri State Rd.  
St. Louis, MO  
Phone: 314-296-0400

KDHF FM 88  
3504 Magnolia Ave.  
St. Louis, MO 63118  
Phone: 314-664-3955

KEZK FM 102.5 Soft Rock  
7711 Carondelet Ave.  
St. Louis, MO 63105  
Phone: 314-727-2160

KFUO Classic 99 FM  
85 Founders Ln.  
St. Louis, MO 63105  
Phone: 314-725-0099

KHITS FM 96.3  
8081 Manchester Rd.  
St. Louis, MO 63144  
Phone: 314-781-9600

KIRL 1460 RADIO  
3713 N. Highway 94  
St. Louis, MO 63301  
Phone: 314-946-6600

KJSL Radio  
1215 Fern Ridge Parkway  
St. Louis, MO 63141  
Phone: 314-878-3600

KLOU Oldies 103 FM  
1 S. Memorial Dr.  
St. Louis, MO 63102  
Phone: 314-444-3277

KWJM MAJIC 108 FM  
10155 Corporate Sq.  
St. Louis, MO 63132  
Phone: 314-692-5108

KMOX News/Talk 1120  
1 S. Memorial Dr.

St. Louis, MO 63102  
Phone: 314-621-2345

KPNT-The Point  
1215 Cole  
Phone: St. Louis, MO 63106  
Phone: 314-231-1057

KSD 550 AM  
3100 Market St.  
St. Louis, MO 63103  
Phone: 314-531-0000

KSD-FM 93.7 Classic Rock  
3100 Market St.  
St. Louis, MO 63103  
Phone: 314-531-0000

KSHE-95 FM  
700 Union Station Annex  
St. Louis, MO 63103  
Phone: 314-621-0095

KSIV-AM Radio 1320  
1750 S. Brentwood Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63144  
Phone: 314-961-1320

KSLQ FM 104.5/ AM 1350  
511 West Fifth Street  
Washington, MO 63090  
Phone: 314-239-6800

KWMU-FM Radio 90.7  
UMSL 8001 Natural Bridge  
St. Louis, MO  
Phone: 314-516-5968

KYKY 98.1 FM  
3100 Market St  
St. Louis, MO 63103  
Phone: 314-531-0000

KIX 106 FM NEW COUNTRY  
638 West Port Plaza  
St. Louis, MO 63146  
Phone: 314-878-1040

WG NU 920 AM  
265 Union Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63108  
Phone: 314-454-6660

WIL FM 92.3  
8081 Manchester Rd.  
St. Louis, MO 63144  
Phone: 314-781-9600

WRTH AM 1430  
8081 Manchester Rd.  
St. Louis, MO 63144  
Phone: 314-781-9600

WSIE-FM 88.7 The Jazz Station  
SIUE Box 1773  
Edwardsville, IL 62026  
Phone: 800-232-WSIE

WVRV-FM 101 The River  
1215 Cole St.  
St. Louis, MO 63106  
Phone: 314-231-3699

### **Media -Newspapers**

*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*  
900 North Tucker Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63101  
Phone: 314-340-8000

*Alton Telegraph*  
111 E. Broadway  
Alton, IL 62002  
Phone: 618-463-2500

*Belleville News-Democrat*  
120 S. Illinois St.  
Belleville, IL 62222  
Phone: 618-234-1000

*Il Pensiero "The Thought"*  
10001 Stonell Dr.  
St. Louis, MO 63123  
Phone: 314-638-3446

*St. Louis Business Journal*  
One Metropolitan Square  
St. Louis, MO 63102  
Phone: 314-421-6200

*St. Louis Small Business Monthly*  
1173 North Price Road  
St. Louis, MO 63123  
Phone: 314-569-0076

*USA Today*  
1212 Dielman Industrial Court  
St. Louis, MO 63132  
Phone: 314-997-3355

*Red Latina*  
4422 Woodson Rd  
St. Louis, IL 63134  
Phone: 314-772-6362

*El Mundo Latino*  
PO Box 170161  
St. Louis, MO 63117  
Phone: 314-727-7595



APPENDIX B

## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

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CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
EPA	(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency
NPL	National Priorities List
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant

APPENDIX C

# Glossary

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**Advisory**

State-generated health warning regarding the consumption of contaminated animals (e.g., fish, waterfowl). These advisories include advice on how to reduce exposures to chemical contaminants in fish and game by avoiding or reducing consumption and by the use of filleting/trimming and cooking techniques to further reduce contaminant levels. In Illinois, these advisories are issued by the Illinois Department of Public Health.

**Air Quality Standards**

The level of pollutants prescribed by regulations that are not to be exceeded during a given time in a defined area.

**Cleanup**

Actions taken to deal with a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance that could affect humans and/or the environment. The term "cleanup" is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms "remedial action," "remediation," "removal action," "response action," or "corrective action."

**Community**

An interacting population of various types of individuals (or species) in a common location; a neighborhood or specific area where people live.

**Community Involvement**

The term used by the EPA to identify its process for engaging in dialogue and collaboration with communities affected by Superfund sites. EPA community involvement is founded in the belief that people have a right to know what EPA is doing in their community and to have a say in it. Its purpose is to give people the opportunity to become involved in EPA's activities and to help shape the decisions that are made.

**Community Involvement Coordinator**

The EPA official whose lead responsibility is to involve and inform the public about the Superfund process and cleanup actions in accordance with the interactive community involvement requirements set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

**Community Involvement Plan (CIP)** A management and planning tool outlining the specific community involvement activities to be undertaken during the course of a site investigation and cleanup. It is designed to: 1) provide for two-way communication between the affected community and the EPA; and 2) ensure public input into the decision-making process related to the affected communities.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986**

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, the EPA either can pay for a site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, or take legal action to force 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 air, water or soil.

**Contamination**

Introduction into water, air and soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes or wastewater in a concentration that makes the medium unfit for its intended use. Also applies to surfaces of objects, buildings and various household use products.

**Environment**

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

**Environmental Justice**

The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, culture, education 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 bear a disproportionate share of negative environmental impacts of pollution or environmental hazard due to a lack of political or economic strength levels.

**Hazardous Substance**

Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive. A hazardous substance is any substance designated by EPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the substance is spilled in the waters of the U.S. or is otherwise released into the environment.

**Hazardous Waste**

Byproducts that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous wastes usually possess at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity) or appear on special EPA lists.

**Hazardous Waste Landfill**

An excavated or engineered site where hazardous waste is deposited and covered.

**Health Assessment**

An evaluation of available data on existing or potential risks to human health posed by a Superfund site. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry of the Department of Health and Human Services is required to perform such an assessment at every site on the National Priorities List.

**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.

**Lead Agency**

An agency such as the EPA or other federal agencies and state agencies that plan and implement response actions (for example, the agency that has the primary responsibility for coordinating a CERCLA response action).

**Listserv**

The EPA-OAZ listserv is a free, subscription-based electronic news distribution system used by the EPA to distribute updates, notifications, and progress reports via e-mail and is the fastest way to get the latest information. Listserv cannot be used to transmit graphics and photos. All information conveyed via Listserv will be text only. The EPA will make graphics-rich documents available on the Agency's OAZ Web site in .pdf format.

<b>Mitigation</b>	Measures taken to reduce adverse impacts on the environment.
<b>Monitoring</b>	Periodic or continuous surveillance or testing to determine the level of compliance with statutory requirements and/or pollutant levels in various media or in humans, plants, and animals.
<b>National Priorities List (NPL)</b>	The EPA's list of 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. The EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.
<b>Pollutant</b>	Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource or the health of humans, animals or ecosystems.
<b>Potentially Responsible Party</b>	An individual, company, or other entity (such as owners, operators, transporters or generators of hazardous waste) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. When possible, the EPA requires a potentially responsible party, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up hazardous waste sites that it has contaminated.
<b>Proposed Plan</b>	A plan for a site cleanup that is available to the public for comment.
<b>Public</b>	The community or people in general or a part or section of the community grouped because of a common interest or activity.
<b>Public Availability Session</b>	Informal public sessions that often use poster displays and fact sheets and that include EPA personnel and contractors who are available to discuss issues and answer questions. Public availability sessions offer the public the opportunity to learn about project-related issues and to interact with the EPA on a one-to-one basis. Public availability sessions do not require the use of court reporters and transcripts, although meeting summaries may be issued through newsletters and progress reports.

<b>Public Comment Period</b>	A formal opportunity for community members to review and contribute written comments on various EPA documents or actions.
<b>Public Forum</b>	Semi-formal public sessions that are characterized by a presentation, question-and-answer session and a less formal poster/display session. This format allows members of the public to participate in both large and small group settings. Public forums do not require the use of court reporters and transcripts, although meeting summaries may be issued through newsletters and progress reports.
<b>Public Meeting</b>	Formal public sessions that are characterized by a presentation to the public followed by a question-and-answer session. Formal public meetings may involve the use of a court reporter and the issuance of transcripts. Formal public meetings are required only for the proposed cleanup plan.
<b>Stakeholder</b>	Any organization, governmental entity or individual that has a stake in or may be affected by the Superfund program.
<b>Standards</b>	Norms that impose limits on the amount of pollutants or emissions produced. The EPA establishes minimum standards, but states are allowed to promulgate more stringent standards.
<b>Superfund</b>	The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA that funds and carries out EPA solid waste emergency and long-term cleanup activities. These activities include establishing the NPL, investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority, and conducting and/or supervising cleanup and other remedial actions.
<b>Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)</b>	A TAG provides money for activities that help communities participate in decision making at eligible Superfund sites. An initial grant up to \$50,000 is available for any Superfund site that is on the EPA's NPL or proposed for listing on the NPL and where a cleanup action has begun. An additional \$50,000 may be provided by the EPA at complex sites.
<b>Treatment</b>	Any method, technique, or process designed to remove solids and/or pollutants from solid waste, waste-streams, effluents and air emissions. Also

includes any method used to change the biological character or composition of any regulated medical waste so as to substantially reduce or eliminate its potential for causing disease.

**Work Plan**

Defines both data needs and the methods needed for the analysis phase. It includes project objectives, data requirements, assessment and measurement endpoints, sampling and analysis procedures, quality assurance objectives and procedures, and a work schedule.